Academic Charter

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 overcomes the broad sweep of humanities, social and natural sciences. Towards this goal, Nagoya University endeavors 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 scholarly 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-focused 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 international 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 become an accessible university.

*This is provisional translation and subject to change.
Greetings from the President

I am Seiichi Matsuo, president of Nagoya University since April 1st, 2015.

Nagoya University has a history of 144 years, with its roots in a temporary medical school established in 1871. Once the last university to become a Japanese Imperial University in 1939, our University has since then continued to achieve significant growth. We’ve maintained a tradition of having a free and vigorous academic culture, and after setting a high basic objective in the 2000 Nagoya University Academic Charter, we have worked hard to achieve that objective. The fact that 6 out of the 15 Japanese Nobel laureates who were awarded in the 21st century clearly shows that our research abilities are top class on a global scale. Nagoya University, throughout its long history, has produced many leaders in various areas of society and introduced them to the world, and thus contributed to the development and growth of not only Japan but also the world.

In recent years, our university has been focusing on further strengthening our research and educational abilities while simultaneously investing our full efforts towards internationalization, gender equality, and social contribution. In regards to internationalization, we are taking 3 different approaches. The first is to move away from a one-dimensional perspective focusing on the West towards a multi-dimensional perspective. The second is the invigoration of bilateral student exchange, and the third is strengthening English education in support of internationalization. Talented individuals from around the world have gathered in our campuses, forming an environment in which students or researchers can interact with each other on a daily basis.

In addition, in regards to gender equality, our university has not only established nursery care facilities, but also pioneered the establishment of After-school programs for elementary school children all over the national universities around the country, By supporting and expanding the scope of employment of female researchers, we have been attracting talented female researchers from around the country.

Meanwhile, much has been expected of us as the core university within an area with the highest concentration of the manufacturing industry. To meet and exceed these expectations, we have cooperated closely with the government, local government, private industries, other universities, and citizens to pursue various collaborative projects in order to create a vigorous community that is prepared to greet the future and to promote exchange with the world.

Our university is a future-oriented university. Innumerable challenges may await us on our path to the future, but believe from the bottom of my heart that, together with various people from our society, we will be able to continue moving forward with courage and contribute to creating a Japan, and furthermore a world, that is bright and full of hope.

Dr. Seiichi MATSUO
President
Nagoya University

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Nagoya University Matsuo Initiatives for Reform, Autonomy and Innovation 2020

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Education

By promoting a world-class education, we aim to foster courageous intellectual leaders that can contribute to human well-being. We are changing the relationship between Nagoya University and secondary schools.

- Admitting excellent students
  Improving admission system and establishing admission center
- Reforming three policies
  Degree confinement, curriculum design & student admissions
- Improving international compatibility of educational system
  Introducing quarter system and international joint degree programs

Research

Inspired by our Nobel laureates, we are committed to the creation & discovery of knowledge through research.

- Supporting frontier research led by
  + Institute for Advanced Research (for basic research)
  + Institute of Innovation for Future Society (for practical research)
  + ‘TEAM’ for VPI program
- Establishing new research centers
  + VPI Next
- Recruiting, retaining & supporting most talented faculty & fostering world-class researchers
  + Greater support for women, non-Japanese & R&amp;D centers

International

We are developing a university that attracts the best students, faculty & staff from around the world & contributes to creating a more sustainable society. In particular, we seek to work closely with countries in Asia.

- By 2020
  + Increasing number of international students to 3000
  + Increasing internationally experienced faculty members to 650
  + Increasing domestic students studying abroad to 1000
- Increasing international students enrolled in English-taught curriculum & number of English-taught courses
  + 650 Next
- Implementing strategies with focus on Asian countries
  + Laos, Myanmar, Cambodia, ASEAN Net Plus

University-Industry Collaboration

As a core university located in one of the world’s most dynamic industrial clusters, we conduct research and pursue innovation that contributes to value creation for the betterment of society.

- Establishing new “industry-academia-government collaboration” to implement open innovation
  + Establishing new research center on quantum-mind (DaiⅡ & Future Integrated Electronics Research Center)
- Fostering people who contribute to society
  + Increasing entrepreneurial education & industry-academia collaboration
- Increasing regional resilience for safety & disaster relief
  + Establishing Gender Equality Promotion Center & new model for industry-academia-government-social collaboration

Organizational Management

- Reforming structures of Schools/Graduate Schools
  + Strengthening education and research activities through comprehensive evaluation of the fields of engineering, humanities, social sciences & law
- Strengthening financial base
  + Raising 10 billion yen by 2021, increasing competitive funding, promoting joint research projects through industry-academia collaboration & strengthening hospital activities
- Improving university-wide communication to more effectively & flexibly assign resources
- Collaborating with Asia and wider world to promote gender equality on campus
  + Establishing Gender Equality Promotion Center, increasing female faculty members to 25% & promoting women in leadership positions
Six Nobel Laureates Demonstrate Nagoya University’s World-class Research Excellence

Since entering the 21st century, 16 Japanese researchers have received a Nobel Prize. Among these, six are graduates of or have been affiliated with Nagoya University as faculty members during their career. This number of Laureates is the highest in Japan.

It is said that the main reason for Nagoya University’s surge of progress in this area is its free and vibrant academic culture. Of the seven former imperial universities, Nagoya University was founded last. Faculty at that time came to Nagoya from all over Japan; they helped students and young researchers pursue their research freely, and this academic culture has been inherited by today’s generation. We will now give an introduction of each Laureate as follows:

Nobel Prize in Physics, 2014
In October 2014, the Royal Swedish Academy announced its awarding of the Nobel Prize in Physics to Dr. Isamu Akasaki, Dr. Hiroshi Amano, and Dr. Shuji Nakamura for the invention of the efficient blue light-emitting diode (LED), which enables bright and energy-saving white light sources. In the spirit of Alfred Nobel, the Prize rewards inventions of great benefit to mankind, and, indeed, the blue LED has led to the revolution of indoor and outdoor lighting by making this kind of white light possible. With the advent of LED lamps, light bulb technology has made a quantum leap not only in energy efficiency but also in durability.

Dr. Akasaki began his career in academia as a Research Associate at the Nagoya University School of Engineering in 1959, eventually advancing to Associate Professor while working on his PhD from Nagoya University, which he obtained in 1964. Following this, he worked in the private sector before returning to Nagoya University as Professor of Engineering in 1981. Dr. Akasaki moved on to the neighboring Meijo University in 1983, but in December 2004 was reappointed by Nagoya University as a Distinguished Professor.

Dr. Hiroshi Amano graduated from the Nagoya University School of Engineering in 1983 and, after obtaining his PhD in 1988, was appointed Research Associate at Nagoya University, advancing to Assistant Professor. He then joined Dr. Akasaki as a Professor at Meijo University, before returning to Nagoya University’s Graduate School of Engineering.

Dr. Shuji Nakamura graduated from the Nagoya University School of Engineering in 1983 and, after obtaining his PhD in 1988, was appointed Research Associate at Nagoya University, advancing to Assistant Professor. He then joined Dr. Akasaki as a Professor at Meijo University, before returning to Nagoya University’s Graduate School of Engineering.

Excellence in Research Fostered by a Free and Vibrant Academic Culture
Six Nobel Laureates Demonstrate Nagoya University’s World-class Research Excellence

Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 2001

In October 2001, the Royal Swedish Academy announced its award of the Nobel Prize in Chemistry to Dr. Ryō Noyori and Dr. K. B. Sharpless for their work on chirally catalyzed hydrogenation reactions, and to Dr. K. B. Sharpless 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 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 toxic poison. 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 1987, Dr. Noyori entered the Graduate School of Industrial Chemistry, Faculty of Engineering at Kyoto University, and was later appointed associate professor at Nagoya University, involved in synthetic organic chemistry. 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 research for the development of new methodologies in the field of organic chemistry. Presently, Dr. Noyori is an organic chemist based at Nagoya University and Director-General of the Center for Research and Development Strategy (CRDS), Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST) 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: Yochiro Hambu (USA), and Nagoya University graduates Tadahide Masukawa, 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, they 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

Institute of Transformative Bio-Molecules (ITbM)

The Institute of Transformative Bio-Molecules (ITbM) was launched at Nagoya University in December 2012 and 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 WPI?

The WPI program provides priority support for projects aimed at creating top world-class research centers staffed at their core with the world’s most leading researchers. The WPI was established in 2007, and six WPI institutes were selected and established: The University of Tokyo (Math/Physics/Universe), Kyoto University (CellIMaterials), Osaka University (Immuno), Teikyo University (Math/Computer), National Institute for Materials Science (Nanotechnology), and Kyushu University (Energy). In 2012, the WPI was expanded by three center projects, and Nagoya University’s ITbM (Synthetic Chemistry/Plant-Animal Biology) was selected together with the Tokyo Institute of Technology (Earth-Life Science) and the University of Tsukuba (Deep 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 many industries, including pharmaceuticals, agrochemicals, electronic materials, solar cells, displays, petrochemicals, automotive manufacturing, plastics and many other 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/animal science, which are the strengths of Nagoya University, 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

The goal of ITbM is 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 have a major impact on people’s lives. Such innovative molecules are defined as “transformative bio-molecules.”

Many transformative bio-molecules have been developed up to now. 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. Extensive collaborations between chemists, biologists, and theoretical scientists are ongoing at ITbM to generate a new research area on the boundaries of chemistry and biology. This new area of research will address urgent social issues regarding the environment and food production, along with advances in medical technology.

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

ITbM’s team of PI’s is an innovative mix of chemists and biologists from Japan and abroad, chosen for their excellence in diversity, science, service, discipline, and commitment to the project and consideration for the sustainability of the Institute. With the average age of the founding PIs at 43, they will be highly active throughout the duration of the project and well beyond the 10 year funding envelope.

ITbM’s new building

ITbM’s new building officially opened in April 2015, and directly reflects the Mix-Lab concept; where new interdisciplinary research is initiated by removing the barriers between research fields/groups and integrating people, ideas, equipment, and research.

Mix-Lab concept

ITbM has set up “Mix-Labs,” which are lab spaces where synthetic chemists and biologists work next to each other, along 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, which enhances further mixing of research areas.

The majority of the postdoctoral researchers at ITbM are from overseas and they are conducting research in the Mix-Labs with Japanese graduate students of Nagoya University. As a consequence, Japanese graduate students are able to experience an international research environment, while being in Japan. In addition, ITbM’s Administrative Department consists of bilingual staff to effectively support overseas researchers, thus creating an international atmosphere.

Heading for tomorrow

The success of ITbM is considered crucial to further enhance the prestige and international visibility of Nagoya University, and also to reconstruct its research culture. ITbM will establish the “stage” on which researchers, sharing responsibility and project objectives, can talk about their dreams freely and can put their innovative ideas into practice immediately. What ITbM’s future success brings will not be limited to innovations in bio-molecular research. With a diversity of researchers from different backgrounds, ITbM will accelerate the mixing of people, ideas, and research, and also help nurture a new generation of scientists unstructured by the boundaries of traditional disciplines. This will surely have a positive influence on the way Japanese universities carry out research and education.

ITbM will connect molecules, create value, and change the world; one molecule at a time.
New Flagship Research Initiatives

National Composites Center (NCC)

Figure 1: Hydraulic Press Machine

Figure 2: 3D Printing Rent Facility

On April 1, 2012, the National Composites Center (NCC) was established at Nagoya University. Although the carbon fiber (CF) manufacturing industries in Japan are considered to be one of its strongest fields, holding a 70% share of the world market, we cannot necessarily state that Japanese carbon/polymer composite processing industries are sufficiently strong when compared with their European counterparts. In order to exercise these composite processing industries and promote the innovation of related technologies, a budget for NCC was approved by the Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (METI) in 2011, and installation operations for NCC began. The above figure shows the activities of NCC, focusing on automotive and aerospace industries, which are based in the Greater Nagoya Area and which lead the world in their respective fields.

A national project aiming at applying thermoplastic CFRP to automotive industries has already begun. 11 Japanese companies, including automotive, carbon fiber, and automotive parts companies, are participating in this project to develop a technology to manufacture large structures using thermoplastic CFRP produced by LFT-D (Long Fiber-Thermoplastic-Direct) technologies, which will enable high productivity and low cost processes for future automotive industries. Figure 1 shows the hydraulic press machine (85,000kN) with twin extruder (LFT-D) device. Figure 2 shows the full-scale LFT-D floor panel with upstanding webs and stiffeners manufactured using the hydraulic press. These results shown in Figure 3 indicate the advantages of the LFT-D technology, especially in comparison with conventional CF/thermoplastic technologies, which have difficulty making such three-dimensional complicated shape. The details of another project are now being defined, focusing on the development of composite structure evaluation technologies, especially for lightning tests on aircraft. Test facility is shown in Figure 3.
New Flagship Research Initiatives

**Innovation Hub for a "Mobility Society" (Nagoya COI)**

- Leads to an Active and Joyful Life for Elderly -

**Services that create meaning for seniors and inspire them to get out and about**
- Information services that encourage seniors to get out of the house that can escort them to fun destinations tailored to their physical and cognitive abilities
- Systems that motivate seniors by supporting mobility in everyday life

**The "Mobility Society" for Elderly**

- Lead to an Active and Joyful Lifestyle
- Building the transportation infrastructure, systems, programs, and support structure to maintain and foster independent mobility among seniors
  - Structures that support active living, learning, friendship, and fun
  - Test sustainable models in the community

Japan has 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 seniors. 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 seniors to strengthen human communications and build social connections, and finally, will lead to an active and happy life with strong bonds with the people around them.

Nagoya COI implements innovative technologies linked with social systems by combining leading concepts within a wide research area, including engineering, medical science, information science, neuroscience, and social innovation design science, as shown in Fig.1. To make a sustainable age-friendly society, it is essential that seniors are able to lead active lifestyles regardless of age, region, or individual situations. One of the solutions towards the implementation of this goal is to create a method of transportation that provides seniors with the mobility they need to be able to move about on their own, without help from others. This mobility would lead to an increase in the activity levels of seniors, and also stimulate their social participation.

It is the objective of our institute to achieve such a "Mobility Society for the Elderly which leads to an Active and Joyful Lifestyle".

Our main goals are to:
- Invent a vehicle which seniors find safe, comfortable, and fun to drive
- Create an information service which motivates seniors to be more socially active within their communities using that vehicle
- Establish a social structure that encourages seniors to actively participate in community activities and events

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**Green Mobility Collaborative Research Center (GREMO)**

On July 1, 2011, the Green Mobility Collaborative Research Center (GREMO) was established at Nagoya University. In order to energize future-oriented green-mobility engineering and industries in the Tokai area, GREMO was founded to sharpen and define international and interdisciplinary research relating to the environment, energy, safety, security, robotics, and control systems, to collaborate with various organizations outside the University, to develop human resources, and to make a comprehensive contribution to society at large.

**Benefits of Establishing the Center are as follows:**
- **Smart Basic Research for Green Mobility Innovation**
- **Cross-disciplinary Collaboration in Research between Industry and Engineering for Green Mobility**
- **Formation of Research Centers in Advanced Factor Areas for Green Mobility Engineering**
- **Building of an Infrastructure for New Green Mobility Engineering**
- **Contribution to New Research and Development of Green Mobility Engineering**
- **Human Resource Development for Green Mobility Engineering**
- **Japan’s Leading Risk in International Competitiveness**

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**Disaster Mitigation Research Center (DMRC)**

The Disaster Mitigation Research Center (DMRC) was founded in January 2012. Nagoya City and the surrounding Chubu area are vulnerable to natural hazard risks due to the high probability of large earthquakes along the Nankai Trough plate boundary. The Japanese government estimates the probability of the occurrence of the next large earthquake during the next 30 years as 70%, and the worst-case scenario predicts that economic losses will reach as much as 220 trillion yen. The area also has a history of destructive floods and storms. Since this area is the center of industrial production in Japan, these natural hazard risks may cause a serious crisis at a national level. DMRC, which brings together experts with various backgrounds such as engineering, earth science, social science and humanities, promotes cooperative multidisciplinary research for developing a state-of-the-art disaster mitigation model and applying it to ensure safety and security of the local community. DMRC provides a cooperative framework for local government, companies, and citizens to improve the preparedness of the local community for future natural hazards. In addition, the DMRC offers disaster mitigation training courses for local public officers and volunteers. The Kessan Building, where the DMRC is located, has an exhibition hall and a library, which are open to the public for self-learning about natural disasters and their mitigation.
Nurturing Future Global Leaders

The establishment of Japan’s First Joint Degree Program - International Collaborative Program in Comprehensive Medical Science between Nagoya University and University of Adelaide.

Asian Satellite Campuses - Transnational Doctoral Programs for Leading Professionals in Asian Countries.

Other International Programs

Fresh Insights, Intellectual Stimulation, and a Global Perspective through Student Exchange (NUSPACE)

Nagoya University Summer Intensive Program (NUSIP)

Top Global University Project
- An Asian Hub University Contributing to a Sustainable Society in the 21st Century

Program for Creating Graduate Schools
- International Joint Programs for Training and Developing International Leaders

Nagoya University Overseas Take-off Initiative (NU-OTI)

Nagoya University Short-Term Japanese Language Program (NUSTEP)

School of Medicine, University of Adelaide, Research Program in Brain Neural Science

Asian Satellite Campuses

Program for Creating Graduate Schools

The Nagoya University Global 210 International Programs

- Undergraduate and Graduate Degrees
- Taught Completely in English

Promoting Gender Equality from Nagoya to the World

Nagoya University : The Next 10–20 Years

World-Class Research University
Asian Hub University

Supporting World-Class Research

World Research Centers (WRC) of Excellence

Developing Joint Degrees

Collaboration with International Research Organisations and Institutions

Expanding Academic Network in Asia

Collaboration with Regional Institutions and Universities in Asia

Based on the Nagoya University ideals, NU is to implement the Top Global University Project; in terms of research, its goals are the "enhancement of cutting-edge research at a world-class level, while in terms of education it aims to become an attractive and global Nagoya University. Achieving these goals in the field of Asia, it is determined to become an "Asian hub university". By realizing these three goals, NU intends to play a role as a key university in Asian which is working hard to build a sustainable world, and, by providing the strong spirit and ability needed to actually make a contribution to twenty-first-century human society, it is fully worthy of being called a top, world-class university. The project concept is as can be seen in the figures below.

Top Global University Project: Operation Sheet

Creative Academic Research

Workforce

Financial Planning

Grants

- Overseas program for faculty and international scholars
- Financial support for SLCU scholars

- Asian
- European
- Steam

Strategic Plan

- Developing an academic and research program in the field of humanities
- Constructing a new program, Japanese language program (PLI)

- Establishing a platform for collaborative research
- Establishing a platform for collaborative research in Nagoya, Cambodia, Vietnam, etc.

- Building infrastructure, facilities, etc.

- Enhancing internationalisation, financial support

- Internationalisation in the field of humanities

- Supporting international programmes

The Establishment of Japan's First Joint Degree Program

"International Collaborative Program in Comprehensive Medical Science between Nagoya University and University of Adelaide"

Within the European Union (EU), student education that transcends national borders has been implemented under the name of the "European Community Action Scheme for Mobility of University Students (ERASMUS)" with the objective of standardizing higher education within the EU. To adapt to this global trend of international joint education, the Nagoya University Graduate School of Medicine, in collaboration with the University of Adelaide Faculty of Health Sciences, established a graduate degree program ("International Collaborative Program in Comprehensive Medical Science between Nagoya University and University of Adelaide") in October 2015. This is a Joint Degree Program in which students spend a predetermined period of time studying in both universities without needing to extend their period of enrollment and receive a single diploma with the names of both universities. Each school has begun accepting outstanding applicants to enroll in the program. This joint degree program, which enables Japanese universities to jointly award single degrees with international universities, was made legally possible through amendments to the "Standards for Establishment of Universities" by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) adopted in November 2014, and after submitting an application to and receiving thorough evaluation from MEXT, Nagoya University was able to establish the first international joint degree program in Japanese history. The objective of the joint degree program is to create a unified education program based on shared principles and a complementary curriculum that utilizes the strengths of multiple universities, which is not possible with a double degree program, and to pursue the cultivation of the next generation of accomplished researchers by providing a mutually complementary educational curriculum that cannot be created within a single university or country and thus promoting international joint research with an international perspective and competitiveness.

Nagoya University's objective is to establish 10 to 20 international joint degree programs with leading Western and Asian universities by 2020, and is currently pursuing the expansion of international joint education program partners with top international universities who have a history of exchange with Nagoya University. By pursuing the establishment of joint degree programs and international research projects, Nagoya University aims to increase the number of international joint research articles produced and international faculty, establish an international joint research center, and rank within the top 100 of well-known ranking lists such as THE and QS.

Action Plan
- Increase number of International Joint Education and Research Units Among 10 Joint Degree Programs
  - 10 in total, university-wise with leading Western and Asian universities by 2020
  - Establish Joint Education Program / Double Degree Program
    - Joint Degree Program: Towards a curriculum with maximum complementary consistency
    - Precede with supporting career paths as a world citizens for graduates,
  - Increase in number of international joint research articles and international faculty
  - Stimulate the exchange of human resources with the establishment of joint education units as an institution
  - Aim to achieve Top 150 rankings such as THE and QS
  - Raise Nagoya University’s reputation by increasing recognition among universities
    - Through international education programs
    - Stimulate the establishment of international research networks by virtue of establishing accomplished international faculty

Up to now, Nagoya University has been actively nurturing talented young professionals from Asian countries through initiatives such as legislation-related professional development programs at the Center for Asian Legal Exchange (CALE), and the Young Leaders’ Program (YLP) at its Graduate School of Medicine. Students graduating from N.U. have gone on to play active roles as government executives and potential executives for positions such as vice minister and bureau director in their various Asian countries.

Among those graduates who already hold master’s degrees, some wish to study for a doctoral degree at an overseas university, so that they can further develop their policy-making skills in order to tackle the various issues Asian countries are dealing with; however, many graduates would find it difficult to study abroad again while remaining in their current jobs. Based on their needs, N.U. has taken advantage of its great achievements and experience in the Asian region to date, and, from 2014, began the ‘Transnational Doctoral Programs for Leading Professionals in Asian Countries’, which are targeted at executives from various Asian countries and enable them to get a doctoral degree without leaving their workplace for an extended period of time.

In these Programs, students are enrolled in a Nagoya University doctoral program (First Three-Year Program), and work towards a doctoral degree by receiving education both in Japan and at one of N.U’s Satellite Campuses. For the majority of the time they learn skills such as academic writing and get research guidance at the Nagoya Campus established in their own Asian country, as well as receiving long-distance guidance using ICT from their academic advisor in Japan. In addition, there are fixed periods of ‘schooling’, during which students will travel to Japan to receive intensive teaching and research guidance from their academic advisor directly. Through this system of education, students are able to enjoy the same high standard of education as they would on Nagoya University’s home campuses, without having to be absent from their workplace for long periods of time.

As of November 2015, these Programs are offered in Cambodia, Mongolia, Vietnam, Uzbekistan and Laos. They will be further expanded to the Philippines, Indonesia and Myanmar in the future. Five graduate schools, namely the graduate schools of Law, International Development, Medicine, Biotechnology, and Environmental Studies are currently offering these Programs.
Since 2013, Nagoya University has introduced a total of 20 undergraduate and graduate full-degree programs taught entirely in English. Approximately 250 students from 35 countries are currently studying the Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences, and Applied Sciences on our campuses. The faculty teaching these programs, along with the high quality of the enrolled students, are contributing to raising Nagoya University’s educational standards to a level comparable with other top universities worldwide. We are continuing to develop exciting new programs, like the undergraduate program “Japan-in-Asia Cultural Studies” (from 2014), the master’s program in “Automotive Engineering” (from 2015), and the master’s and doctoral “Civil and Environmental Engineering Graduate Program”.

The G30 programs are gradually producing a more cosmopolitan campus life at Nagoya University. In addition to generating opportunities for social interaction, the welcome increase in international students is creating a network of mutual relationships. Japanese and non-Japanese students study together in an environment where everyone can develop their intellectual abilities, improve their language abilities, and hone their communication skills that will prepare them to play an active role on the international stage. Nagoya University faculty members have always taken great pride in providing their students with the opportunity to learn and put into practice the most recent advances in human knowledge by encouraging them to be innovative in their own research. The greatest obstacle to sharing Nagoya University’s opportunities with interested students from abroad is the language barrier. It is for this reason, therefore, that we are committed to increasing the accessibility of education on our campus by expanding the availability of English-taught courses.

### Global 30 International Programs (Undergraduate)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programs</th>
<th>Affiliated Schools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Automotive Engineering Program</td>
<td>School of Engineering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computational and Applied Physics Program</td>
<td>School of Science - School of Engineering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemistry Program</td>
<td>School of Science - School of Engineering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biological Science Program</td>
<td>School of Science - School of Agricultural Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program in Social Sciences</td>
<td>School of Law - School of Economics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese Area Cultural Studies Program</td>
<td>School of Letters</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Global 30 International Programs (Graduate)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programs</th>
<th>Affiliated Schools</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Automotive Engineering Graduate Program</td>
<td>Graduate School of Engineering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian Environmental Engineering Graduate Program</td>
<td>Graduate School of Engineering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physics and Mathematics Graduate Program</td>
<td>Graduate School of Science - Graduate School of Mathematics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemistry Graduate Programs</td>
<td>Graduate School of Science - Graduate School of Engineering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biological and Biomedical Sciences Graduate Program</td>
<td>Graduate School of Science - Graduate School of Agricultural Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biological and Ecological Sciences Graduate Program</td>
<td>Graduate School of Science - Graduate School of Ecological Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Science Graduate Program</td>
<td>Graduate School of Medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate Program in Comparative Studies of Language and Culture</td>
<td>Graduate School of Languages and Cultures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate Program in Economics and Business Administration</td>
<td>Graduate School of Economics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese Area Cultural Studies Graduate Program</td>
<td>Graduate School of Letters</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The **Global 30 International Programs Offer:**

- **Academics**
  - **An Entirely English-taught Curriculum**
    Nagoya University offers a variety of undergraduate and graduate programs fully taught in English. No Japanese language ability is necessary.
  - **Inspired Teaching and Training in Research Skills**
    As one of Japan’s top research universities, our faculty members bring the most recent discoveries in their fields directly to the students. The small size of our classes and laboratories also gives students the chance to improve their critical thinking skills, learn the art of asking questions, and improve their communication skills.
  - **Japanese Language Education**
    Although the G30 curriculum is taught in English, we recognize the importance of the Japanese language for students’ daily life while in Nagoya, their future career opportunities, and their intrinsic interest in learning another language. We offer a comprehensive language curriculum that allows students to study from beginner to advanced levels.

- **Admission**
  - **A Specialized Online Admissions Process**
    We use an online admissions system designed specifically for the G30 Program to simplify the application process for candidates living abroad. Students are admitted based on document screening and an interview that can be conducted using a video chat system.

- **Finance**
  - **Non-discriminatory and Affordable Tuition Fees**
    International students at Nagoya University pay the same tuition fees as domestic students.
Established in February 1996, the Nagoya University Program for Academic Exchange (NUPACE) is an academic student exchange program through which international students enrolled at Nagoya University’s partner institutions can study in Japan for four to twelve months. The program aims to foster friendships that extend beyond borders, internationalize through education, and motivate overseas students to pursue more extensive studies about Japan. The NUPACE academic year runs on a semester basis, and students can choose one of two admission periods: late September or early April. NUPACE offers a unique and flexible curriculum comprising Japanese language instruction, Japan area studies, and a wide range of courses in the student’s major field of study, including those available through the O30 International Programs. Provided that they take at least fifteen credits per semester, students can design their own curriculum, balancing their interest in Japanese language and area studies with the desire to pursue their major or independent research. Guided research for graduate students is also available. Moreover, whilst a fully-developed, comprehensive English language program is provided, these students proficient in Japanese are eligible to register and earn credits for any course offered to degree-seeking students at Nagoya University.

NUPACE has hosted a total of 1,554 international students from 124 institutions in twenty-nine countries. It is renowned, in both domestic and international arenas, for its quality and leadership in exchange student education.

With support and cooperation from the Japanese automotive industry and related enterprises, the Graduate School of Engineering offered a six-week summer program entitled “Latest Advanced Technology & Tasks in Automobile Engineering,” from June 17 to July 23, 2015, in which 33 overseas students and 10 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/en/hsjs/index.html)
Nagoya University Overseas Take-off Initiative (NU-OTI)

University-Wide Student Exchange Program

One-hundred and eighty schools/faculties/departments/institutes as possible exchange partners from all around the world
Three internal selection rounds per year (June, October, January)
Duration of Exchange from one semester to one year
Participants join local students in taking classes in their field of study or other areas of interest. As a representative of Nagoya University, participants must engage in their academic studies with a sincere attitude and to periodically submit a report regarding their exchange. Participants must plan for the long-term by considering their future plans and taking into consideration each department's rules on transferring credits.

Meets

- Support from Supervisors
  Supervisors support students leaving on exchange by helping them choose their destination universities and preparing them for language requirements, providing orientations regarding pre-travel preparation and risk management, and counseling during their exchange through e-mail regarding classes and daily life.

- Destination University Partner Institution Tuition Fee Exemption
  Nagoya University has established a Mutual Tuition Fee Exemption Policy with most partner institutions. Since students pay tuition to Nagoya University, they do not have to pay tuition at the destination university. Therefore, the costs of their exchange are less than a self-funded study abroad.

- Scholarship Benefits
  Participants may apply for scholarships (limitations on eligibility apply) from the Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO) and the Nagoya University Foundation International Exchange Incentive Institution. These do not have to be repaid. Approximately 60% of students are successful every year. Such financial assistance reduces the monthly cost of living for participants.

Short Term Training Program

Use Long Term Vacation
Participants may select a Program that meets their needs (Language Training - Internship)
Duration of programs range from between a few weeks to about a month

The program is planned and operated in collaboration with the Nagoya University Institute of Liberal Arts and Sciences (BLAS). Some programs focus more on taking major-related courses or local field visits while others focus on language training. Because the requirements for participation are relaxed, anyone can participate even with only a short period for preparation.

Meets

- Many Programs to Choose From
  From popular programs like language training or cultural experiences, to more objective or time-limited focused programs including major-related coursework, agricultural experience, internships, business, or community research, there are a variety of programs to choose from.

- Outstanding Support
  In addition to support from local staff and leading faculty, participants may also apply for, and receive, a scholarship which they do not need to repay from the Japanese Student Support Organization or Nagoya University.

- Perfect for experiencing life abroad before leaving on Exchange
  Typically, the place of residence during the exchange is a university dormitory or homestay. By experiencing life alongside other students from various countries, participants are able to get a taste of campus life overseas. Many students join in anticipation of participating in a future exchange, or to test their skills after returning to Japan.
Program for Leading Graduate Schools

- Five-Year Doctoral Programs for Training and Developing Future International Leaders -

Graduate Program for Real-World Data Circulation Leaders

The field of real-world data circulation aims to integrate the acquisition, analysis, and implementation of data in engineering, information science, medicine, and economics. Data acquisition involves observing digital data from real-world phenomena, while data analysis involves evaluating this data using information science. Data implementation then follows by developing innovative products and services using the analysis results. This program will foster leaders in industrial technologies, rather than in basic sciences, who can generate effective data circulation to create positive social values. Students in the program gain fundamental knowledge of real-world data circulation processes, the comprehensive understanding needed to recognize data circulation within various technologies that drive the world, and the skill to create new values. In addition, the program provides practical experiences, such as research internships in industry or academia, while thesis work allows students to incorporate their experience and knowledge into a PhD dissertation. Furthermore, students in this program may be offered financial assistance.

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, 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, Medicine (including Health Sciences), and Biogeographical Sciences, as well as the International Cooperation Center for Agricultural Education and the Office for Gender Equality.

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 utilized globally. 67 programs have been selected from across Japan for this enterprise, six of which are at Nagoya University. These six programs are outlined below.

Integrative Graduate Education and Research Program in Green Natural Sciences

This program aims to find lasting solutions to problems relating to the environment and energy, through the development of green natural sciences. While improving the level of dissertations and research, doctoral students will cultivate their “scientific ability and social skills in order to look upon challenges from a broad perspective,” as well as their “ability to extract practical results from fundamental research,” and their “international experience in order to play an active role in the world” through internationalized education. Through this program, which strengthens across science, engineering and biogeography, many students work together in competition and raise the ability of each other. The vision of this program is to foster human resources who have the courage and ingenuity to lead the development of green natural sciences. The students who graduate from this program will be able to contribute to the development of a sustainable society as leaders, and will take the environmental field to the next level.

The Program for Cross-Border Legal Institution Design

This Program develops leaders who can organize international teams working on enterprises to plan and design legal institutions for cross-border transplantaion. Transplanted institutions will form the foundations of social operations in various countries. The 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.
Leadership Development Program for Space Exploration and Research

This program aims to expand the utilization of the space environment, the final frontier for humankind, by fostering world-class leaders who can integrate advanced technologies and knowledge with broad perspectives and utilize them in industries, and by creating a network of next-generation industry leaders who will expand the utilization of space technologies and infrastructures that improve people’s daily lives. Our graduates will have broad visions and solid expertise, project planning, management and execution, problem-solving, and global communication skills. A hallmark of this program is the ChubuSat instrument development projects, where teams of students with different sets of interests, skills, and expertise develop instruments for the industry-academia microsatellite program, ChubuSat. Students can exercise their problem-solving and project management skills through the hands-on experience of instrument development. One of the projects proposed by our students was launched as ChubuSat-2 in February 2016.

PhD Professional: Gateway to Success in Frontier Asia

For Japan to regain its former vitality, it is essential to regenerate manufacturing industry with a view to expansion into the global markets. Under these circumstances, this program aims to cultivate next-generation leaders who play an active role in developing and implementing new growth strategies by collaboration with Frontier Asia including Vietnam, Cambodia and Indonesia. Through the collaboration, we believe it is important for both parties to build win-win relationship while each party plays a respective role, namely Frontier Asia as production bases and Japan as an expert and investor in technology. This program is intended to train young minds from the arts, sciences and engineering in the diverse scale to become a leading workforce in strengthening ties between Japan and Frontier Asia.

Other International Programs

International Development and Cooperation Course (Master/Doctoral)

The program aims at equipping students with knowledge of a wide range of issues of developing countries. By imparting knowledge and understanding of the realities of the developing world, students will be equipped with skills to work in a variety of relevant professional fields. Drawing on Japanese development experience, it provides alternative perspectives which differ from the conventional development theories of the Western model.

In this program, a traditional curriculum in law and politics is complemented by social activities, student mentorship arrangements, and private and public sector internships. Students may take advantage of language instruction through the Education Center for International Students, annual participations in the Japan Inter-Collegiate Negotiation Competition, and a set of student-driven cross-national seminars (the Peer Support Initiative). The extended features of our environment supplement the academic program, creating additional opportunities for cross-border and cross-cultural teaching and learning.

The Young Leaders’ Program at Nagoya University is a one-year Master’s degree course in Healthcare Administration. The Young Leaders’ Program (YLPI), which aims to foster the development of future national leaders in Asian and other countries, is one of the Japanese Government Scholarship Student systems and it should help form a network among national leaders, contributing to the establishment of friendly relationships and improved policy planning among Asian and other countries including Japan. (Not open for general admission)

Nagoya University Global Environmental Leaders Program (NEGELP) aims to foster future environmental leaders who can propose concrete solutions to various environmental problems around the world, particularly in Asia and Africa, NEGELP is interdisciplinary and covers various research fields such as Civil Engineering, Environmental Systems Analysis, Transportation Planning, Land Use Planning, Architecture, Economics, and Policy Studies.

Other International Programs (Graduate)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programs</th>
<th>Affiliated Schools</th>
<th>Degree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internaional Development and Cooperation Course</td>
<td>Graduate School of International Development</td>
<td>Master’s/Doctoral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of the Combined Graduate Program in Law and Political Science</td>
<td>Graduate School of Law</td>
<td>Master’s/Doctoral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young Leaders Program (YLPI)</td>
<td>Graduate School of Medicine</td>
<td>Master’s/Doctoral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagoya University Global Environmental Leaders Program (NEGELP)</td>
<td>Graduate School of Environmental Studies</td>
<td>Master’s/Doctoral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian Professionals Doctoral Program</td>
<td>Graduate School of Law</td>
<td>Master’s/Doctoral</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Promoting Gender Equality from Nagoya to the World!

Nagoya University is famous for producing many Nobel Prize winning scientists. Nagoya University is also famous for its strong commitment to promoting gender equality. In response to the enactment of the Basic Law for a Gender-Equal Society in 1999, Nagoya University became the first Japanese university to establish a university-wide committee for promoting gender equality in 2002 and the Office for Gender Equality in 2003. Ever since, promoting gender equality has been given a high priority among many other university goals.

As the first initiative of promoting gender equality, Nagoya University established two nursery schools and an after-school childcare facility on campus. These facilities became symbols to demonstrate the university’s strong determination to achieve gender equality. Following the initiative, Nagoya University has introduced many other innovative approaches to promoting gender equality and women’s empowerment, such as women-only positions in natural sciences, women’s leadership programs, and industry-university-government cooperation for gender equality. As a result of various efforts to promote gender equality, the Nagoya University’s gender equality model has diffused to not only Japanese universities but also many other Asian universities through its satellite offices and partnership network in Asia.

Today, Nagoya University is promoting gender equality globally. Nagoya University was chosen as one of the 10 University Impact Champions by UN Women to support the HeForShe campaign, together with the University of Oxford, University of Leicester, University of Hong Kong, Science Po, Georgetown University, Stony Brook University, University of Waterloo, University of Sao Paulo, and University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg. HeForShe is a solidarity movement for gender equality on a global scale, and engaging men in gender equality is a major objective. Gender Equality benefits not only women but also men. Thus, men’s commitment is as equally important as women. As one of the world’s leading universities of promoting gender equality, Nagoya University is contributing to achieving a gender equal world.
Recent advances in healthcare have improved the rate of mortality from infectious diseases in developing countries. 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.

The training of doctors is an important step toward solving this problem. Japanese gastrointestinal endoscopy techniques and equipment are among the most advanced in the world, making them indispensable for the early diagnosis and treatment of various digestive diseases. The “Nagoya Endoscopy Training Center” was opened at Nihon University College of Medicine and Pharmacology in September 2013. The purpose of this Center is to expand the endoscopic investigation and diagnostic techniques that have been developed by the Department of Gastroenterology and Hepatology at Nihon University College of Medicine to Asian countries. The Center boasts state-of-the-art endoscopy systems, and many young doctors have received instruction on the techniques of endoscopic diagnosis and treatment here as well as at Nihon University itself. The doctors who have studied at this Center have provided the highest-quality care in diagnosis and treatment using gastrointestinal endoscopy.

The first step in promoting the possibilities of the gastrointestinal endoscopy techniques originating in Japan to Asian countries and contributing to the improvement of their health care was completed. Next to Hanoi, the second Center was opened at Bach Mai Hospital in Hanoi, Vietnam in July 2014 and the third “Nagoya Endoscopy Training Center (Nagoya Endoscopy Center)” at Yangon General Hospital in Yangon, Myanmar, was opened in February 2015. These three training centers constitute an Asian network and accelerate the training program, and contribute not only to daily practice but also academic affairs in Asian countries. They have begun presenting their results in international medical conferences and improving their techniques of their own vision.

The Nagoya Endoscopy Training Center, supported by the Department of Gastroenterology and Hepatology in Nagoya University’s Graduate School of Medicine, is central to the treatment and diagnosis of digestive diseases and contributes to healthcare worldwide.

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 workable 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 codification of legal instruments, such as the improvement of maintenance of 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 those countries. They are also aimed at facilitating research on both comparative and country-specific 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.
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, deforestation in agricultural production, poverty, and environmental devastation) 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.

Global Network

Academic Consortium for the 21st Century (AC21)

Japan-UK Research and Education Network for Knowledge Economy Initiatives (RENKEI)

Nagoya University around the Globe - International Liaison Offices and Bases -

Our Partner Institutions
Academic Consortium for the 21st Century (AC21)

The Global University — Architect of the New Century

The Academic Consortium for the 21st Century (AC21) was established on June 24, 2002 at the International Forum 2002 hosted by Nagoya University, Japan, 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, AC21.

AC21 Activities

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

- **Collaboration in Research & Education**
  - **International Forums**: Held every two years, international forums provide members with the opportunity to re-examine the role of higher education in society through keynote addresses by prominent figures, presentations and panel discussions.
  - **Special Project Fund**: Support for research networking among AC21 members is offered through the provision of funding and resources, which aims at developing and sustaining collaborative projects. The AC21 Special Project Fund (SPF), launched in 2008, endeavors to promote research and educational exchanges between member institutions.
  - **Industry-Academia-Government Collaboration**: AC21, taking advantage of its international network, seeks to facilitate collaboration between academia, industry and government at the global level.

Japan - UK Research and Education Network for Knowledge Economy Initiatives (RENKEI)

In March 2012, a consortium known as the “Research and Education Network for Knowledge Economy Initiatives (RENKEI)” was launched by six Japanese and six UK universities in order to promote multilateral collaboration involving academia, industry, government and even society through education and research between the two countries. RENKEI member universities form Working Groups to plan and design the RENKEI Workshops.

Nagoya University, in collaboration with the University of Bristol and the University of Southampton, held a week-long Workshop entitled “Japan-UK Joint Workshop on Aerospace Engineering” in 2014. The Workshop, which drew 20 participants from Japan and the UK who were students and early-career researchers of the member institutions, was a great success with support from local industry and business leaders including the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.

2015 saw a total of three RENKEI Workshops, each hosted by the University of Southampton, University College London and Osaka University. Where Nagoya University students interacted and shared knowledge and experience with other participants from various disciplines and backgrounds.

6th AC21 Student World Forum (SWF) and 13th AC21 Steering Committee (STC) Meeting Held in the Heart of Europe

The sixth AC21 SWF took place from April 19 to 24, 2015, in France and Germany, hosted by the University of Strasbourg (France), in collaboration with the University of Freiburg (Germany). With the theme “The European Experience in Local and Regional Democracy”, SWF 2015 saw 38 participating students from 18 universities in 11 countries within the AC21 network and offered a series of lectures and sessions by leading experts in relevant fields, along with student-led group work, such as discussions and presentations. The forum was a great success and described by participants as “six days of challenging and fruitful experience” and “very helpful in raising awareness about cross-border cooperation and coexistence”.

Additionally, the 13th AC21 STC Meeting held at Freiburg in the same week as the SWF centered around how to develop further partnerships between the current 19 AC21 members, with an emphasis on “research”. The issues discussed include those contributing to taking the AC21 network to the next level, such as more active and enhanced research cooperation through mapping and analysis of each member institution’s research profile, the organization of a workshop at the vice-president level, who are responsible for research at each member university, joint presentation at an international conference and staff exchange program, etc.
In order to establish a world presence and 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.
Figures

International Students by Country

Country

Asia

Bangladesh 23
Bhutan 2
Cameroon 6
China 347
Cyprus 1
East Timor 1
India 27
Indonesia 86
Iran 11
Iraq 1
Kazakhstan 3
Kyrgyz Republic 5
Lac 1
Luxembourg 1
Malaysia 12
Mongolia 94
Nepal 20
Netherlands 2
Nigeria 1
Norway 1
Poland 5
Portugal 5
Romania 1
Russia 6
Spain 1
United Arab Emirates 1
United Kingdom 1
United States 2
Venezuela 2
Vietnam 33

North America

Canada 7
United States 67
Subtotal 1,820

South America

Argentina 1
Bolivia 5
Brazil 33
Chile 6
Colombia 2
Costa Rica 3
Cuba 3
Ecuador 2
El Salvador 2
Equador 2
Honduras 2
Jamaica 1
Mexico 6
Panama 1
Peru 4
Uruguay 2
Venezuela 2

Middle East

Azerbaijan 1
Canada 1
Cyprus 2
Kuwait 2
Lebanon 1
Libya 1
Marshall Islands 1
Qatar 1
Saudi Arabia 2
United Arab Emirates 2
United States 1

Africa

Botswana 1
Cameroon 2
The Democratic Republic of the Congo 2
Egypt 12
Ethiopia 3
Gambia 1
Gary Coast 1
Kenya 6
Lesotho 1
Madagascar 3
Malawi 1
Mauritania 1
Nigeria 5
Sanaa 1
Somalia 2
Tunisia 2
Uganda 2
Zambia 2
Zimbabwe 1
Subtotal 52

Total 67 Countries / Regions: 2,289

International Exchange

International Students by Country / Region

Country

Asia

Bangladesh 23
Bhutan 2
Cameroon 6
China 347
Cyprus 1
East Timor 1
India 27
Indonesia 86
Iran 11
Iraq 1
Kazakhstan 3
Kyrgyz Republic 5
Lac 1
Luxembourg 1
Malaysia 12
Mongolia 94
Nepal 20
Netherlands 2
Nigeria 1
Norway 1
Poland 5
Portugal 5
Romania 1
Russia 6
Spain 1
United Arab Emirates 1
United Kingdom 1
United States 2
Venezuela 2
Vietnam 33

North America

Canada 7
Subtotal 67

South America

Argentina 1
Bolivia 5
Brazil 33
Chile 6
Colombia 2
Costa Rica 3
Cuba 3
Ecuador 2
El Salvador 2
Equador 2
Honduras 2
Jamaica 1
Mexico 6
Panama 1
Peru 4
Subtotal 207

Middle East

Azerbaijan 1
Canada 1
Cyprus 2
Kuwait 2
Lebanon 1
Libya 1
Marshall Islands 1
Qatar 1
Saudi Arabia 2
Subtotal 107

Africa

Botswana 1
Cameroon 2
The Democratic Republic of the Congo 2
Egypt 12
Ethiopia 3
Gambia 1
Gary Coast 1
Kenya 6
Lesotho 1
Madagascar 3
Malawi 1
Mauritania 1
Nigeria 5
Sanaa 1
Somalia 2
Tunisia 2
Uganda 2
Zambia 2
Zimbabwe 1
Subtotal 52

Total 67 Countries / Regions: 2,289

Students Going Abroad by Country / Region

Country

Asia

Bangladesh 1
Bhutan 1
Cameroon 44
Cyprus 1
China 47
Indonesia 23
Kyrgyz Republic 6
Malaysia 22
Mongolia 10
Myanmar 2
Nepal 3
Philippines 24
Singapore 1
Sri Lanka 3
Taiwan 10
Thailand 87
Vietnam 33
Subtotal 403

North America

Australia 61
New Zealand 1
Subtotal 62

South America

Argentina 1
Bolivia 5
Brazil 33
Chile 6
Colombia 2
Costa Rica 3
Cuba 3
Ecuador 2
El Salvador 2
Equador 2
Honduras 2
Jamaica 1
Mexico 6
Panama 1
Peru 4
Subtotal 207

Middle East

Azerbaijan 1
Canada 1
Cyprus 2
Kuwait 2
Lebanon 1
Libya 1
Marshall Islands 1
Qatar 1
Saudi Arabia 2
Subtotal 107

Africa

Botswana 1
Cameroon 2
The Democratic Republic of the Congo 2
Egypt 12
Ethiopia 3
Gambia 1
Gary Coast 1
Kenya 6
Lesotho 1
Madagascar 3
Malawi 1
Mauritania 1
Nigeria 5
Sanaa 1
Somalia 2
Tunisia 2
Uganda 2
Zambia 2
Zimbabwe 1
Subtotal 52

Total 67 Countries / Regions: 739
Access

To Higashiyama Campus
From Nagoya Station: Take the Subway Higashiyama Line to Moroyama Station (16 min.), then transfer to the Subway Mejiro 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 Mejiro Line to Nagoya Daigaku Station (21 min.).

To Tsurumai Campus
From Nagoya Station: Take the JR Chuo Line (bound for Taip) 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.), then transfer to the Subway Mejiro Line to Nagoya Dorm-rese Yoda 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 (92 min.).

The City of Nagoya

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 birthplace 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.