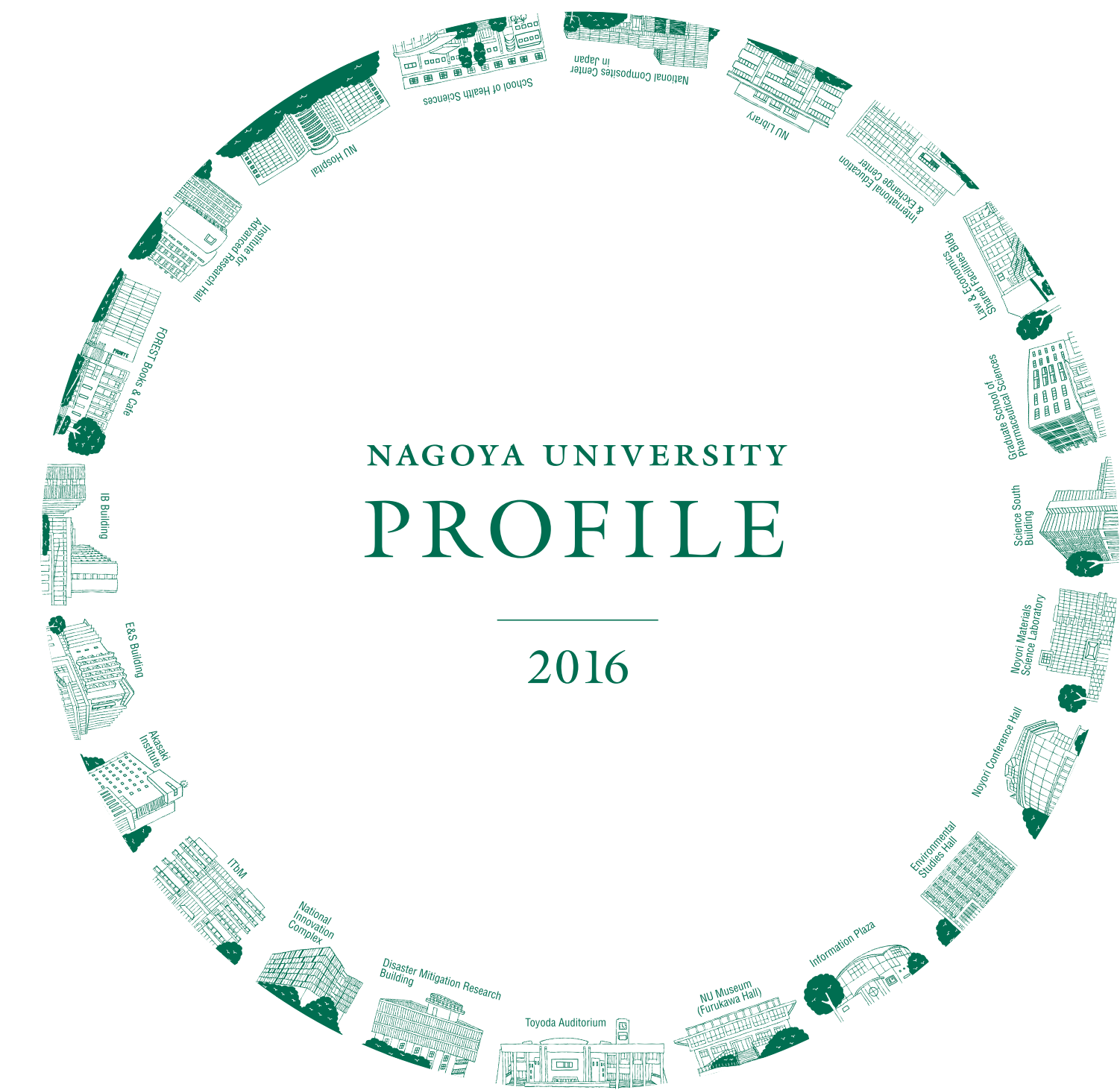


名古屋大学

Through excellence in its education and research,
Nagoya University aspires to become one of the world's
leading universities.



NAGOYA UNIVERSITY PROFILE

2016

An aerial photograph of the Nagoya University campus, showing a dense cluster of modern academic buildings, green spaces, and a central courtyard. The image is used as a background for the left side of the document.

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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 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.

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/hospital 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 Afterschool programs for elementary school children ahead of 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 those expectations, we have cooperated closely with the government, local governments, 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 I 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



Dr. Seiichi MATSUO

- 1981 M.D., Ph.D., Nagoya University
- 1986 Research Associate, School of Medicine, Nagoya University
- 1997 Associate Professor, School of Medicine, Nagoya University
- 2002 Professor, Graduate School of Medicine, Nagoya University
Director, Clinical Department of Nephrology, Nagoya University Hospital
- 2004 Vice-Director, Nagoya University Hospital
- 2007 Director, Nagoya University Hospital
- 2009 Vice-President, Nagoya University
- 2015 President, Nagoya University

Area of Expertise
General internal medicine (including psychosomatic medicine)
Kidney internal medicine

Nagoya University Matsuo Initiatives for Reform, Autonomy and Innovation 2020

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 conferment, 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
 - “ITbM” for WPI program
- Establishing new research centers
i.e. WPI-Next
- Recruiting, retaining & supporting most talented faculty & fostering world-class researchers
Greater support for women, non-Japanese & early-career

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
i.e. G30 NEXT
- Implementing strategies with focus on Asian countries
i.e. Asian Satellite Campus & ASEAN Net PLUS

NU MIRAI
2020

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 betterment of society.

- Establishing a new “industry-academia-government collaboration” to implement open innovation
Establishing new research center on gallium nitride (GaN) & “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 Disaster Mitigation Research Center & new model for industry-academia-government-civil society collaboration

Organizational Management

- Reforming structures of Schools/Graduate Schools
Strengthening education and research activities through comprehensive evaluation of the fields of engineering, informatics, humanities & social sciences
- Strengthening financial base
Raising 10 billion yen fund 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 20% & promoting women in leadership positions

Excellence in Research Fostered by a Free and Vibrant Academic Culture



Six Nobel Laureates Demonstrate Nagoya University's World-class Research Excellence



New Flagship Research Initiatives

- Institute of Transformative Bio-Molecules (ITbM)
- National Composites Center (NCC)
- Selection for the Program for Promoting the Enhancement of Research Universities - Top Four Highest Ranking Institutions -
- Innovation Hub for a "Mobility Society" (Nagoya COI) - Leads to an Active and Joyful Life for Elderly -
- Green Mobility Collaborative Research Center (GREMO)
- Disaster Mitigation Research Center (DMRC)

自由闊達な空気が生む際だつ研究力

Six Nobel Laureates Demonstrate Nagoya University's

World-class Research Excellence



Dr. Isamu AKASAKI

1959
Research Associate, School of Engineering,
Nagoya University

1964
Ph.D., Nagoya University

1992
Emeritus Professor, Nagoya University

2004-
University Professor, Nagoya University



Dr. Hiroshi AMANO

1983
Graduated from School of Engineering,
Nagoya University

1989
Ph.D., Nagoya University

2010-
Professor, Graduate School of Engineering,
Nagoya University

Since entering the 21st century, 15 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 other lighting by making this kind of white light possible. With the advent of LED lamps, lightbulb 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 1992, 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.



Photograph : Alexander Mahmoud ©Nobel Media AB

Nobel Prize in Chemistry, 2001

In October 2001, the Royal Swedish Academy announced its award of the Nobel Prize in Chemistry to Dr. Ryoji Noyori and Dr. W. S. Knowles (USA) for their work on chirally 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, involved in synthetic organic chemistry. After switching his research base from Nagoya University to Harvard for postdoctoral work, he returned to Nagoya University and become 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 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.

**Dr. Ryoji NOYORI**

1967
Ph.D., Kyoto University

1968
Associate Professor of Chemistry,
Nagoya University

1997-1999
Dean, Graduate School of Science,
Nagoya University

2003-
University Professor,
Nagoya University

**Dr. Toshihide MASKAWA**

1962
Graduated from School of Science,
Nagoya University

1967
Ph.D., Nagoya University
Research Associate,
School of Science,
Nagoya University

2007-
Distinguished Invited
University Professor,
Nagoya University

2009-
University Professor,
Nagoya University

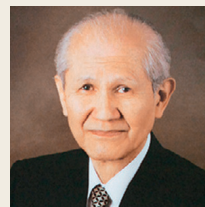
**Dr. Makoto KOBAYASHI**

1967
Graduated from School of Science,
Nagoya University

1972
Ph.D., Nagoya University

2008-
Distinguished Invited
University Professor,
Nagoya University

2009-
University Professor,
Nagoya University

**Dr. Osamu SHIMOMURA**

1960
Ph.D., Nagoya University

1963
Associate Professor,
School of Science,
Nagoya University

2008-
Distinguished Invited
University Professor,
Nagoya University

2009-
University Professor,
Nagoya University



Dr. Maskawa and Dr. Kobayashi
while attending graduate school



At a party hosted by Theoretical Particle Physics Group (E-ken),
Graduate School of Science



At the 3rd Yoshimasa Hirata Memorial Lecture

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

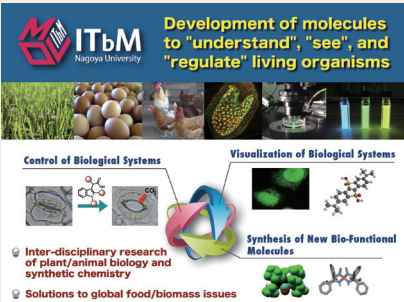
Institute of Transformative Bio-Molecules (ITbM)



ITbM's Mix-Lab



Logo of ITbM



Aim of ITbM

- I) Control of Biological Systems**
 - (a) Molecules that dramatically enhance plant growth
 - (b) Molecules that improve animal reproduction innovatively
 - (c) Molecules that overcome the genome barrier to produce novel crops
- II) Visualization of Biological Systems**
 - (a) Targeting plant fertilization, embryogenesis, and animal season sensing
 - (b) Highly efficient, full-color fluorescent molecules
 - (c) Specific conjugation technologies for peptide labeling
- III) Synthesis of New Bio-Functional Molecules**
 - (a) Catalysts activating C-H bonds for direct transformations of bio-molecules
 - (b) Catalysts acting without heavy metals
 - (c) Catalysts for protein ligation

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-level 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 (Cell/Materials), Osaka University (Immunology), Tohoku University (Math/Materials), 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 (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 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,



From left to right in the front row: Prof. Keiko Torii (University of Washington, U.S.A.), Jeffrey W. Bode (ETH-Zürich, Switzerland), Kenichiro Itami (Director), Cathleen M. Crudden (Queen's University, Canada), Stephan Irle, Takashi Ooi From left to right in the back row: Prof. Tetsuya Higashiyama (Vice-Director), Toshinori Kinoshita, Takashi Yoshimura, Shigehiro Yamaguchi, Steve A. Kay (University of Southern California / The Scripps Research Institute, U.S.A.)



ITbM's new building



ITbM members

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.

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

ITbM's team of PIs is an innovative mix of chemists and biologists from Japan and abroad, chosen for their excellence in science, diversity, 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, whilst 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/merging of people, ideas, and research, and also help nurture a new generation of scientists unrestricted by the bounds 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.

National Composites Center (NCC)



Figure 1 Hydraulic Press Machine



Figure 3 Lightning Strike Test Facility

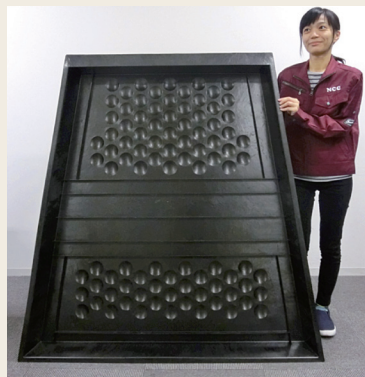


Figure 2 LFT-D Floor Panel

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 energize these composite processing industries and promote the innovation of related technologies, a budget for Nagoya University from the Ministry of Economics, Trades and Industries (METI) was approved 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 (35,000kN) 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 2 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.

Selection for the Program for Promoting the Enhancement of Research Universities

- Top Four Highest Ranking Institutions -



The "Program for Promoting the Enhancement of Research Universities" is a program founded by MEXT (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology) to promote universities which are conducting outstanding world-class research. In FY2013, Nagoya University was selected as one of four leading institutions nationwide among the 22 chosen for this Program. Under the leadership of our president, NU is working to improve its research structure and environment in order to enhance its reputation as a world-class research university.

In FY2014, we established the "Cutting-edge International Research Unit", along with the "Young Researchers in New Fields Research Unit," through which international researchers will form a next-generation base for conducting the world's most advanced research. Both units are now fully operational, and the results were presented in FY2015.

Furthermore, in addition to strengthening systematic researcher support by the URAs (University Research Administrators), we are providing support towards hosting international conferences by hiring a full-time dedicated staff, as well as establishing an international conference subsidy system.

Through these advanced initiatives, NU, as a truly world-class research university, will continue its effort to promote this Program, with the objective of ranking within the top 100 in the Times Higher Education World University Rankings.

New Flagship Research Initiatives

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

- Leads to an Active and Joyful Life for Elderly -

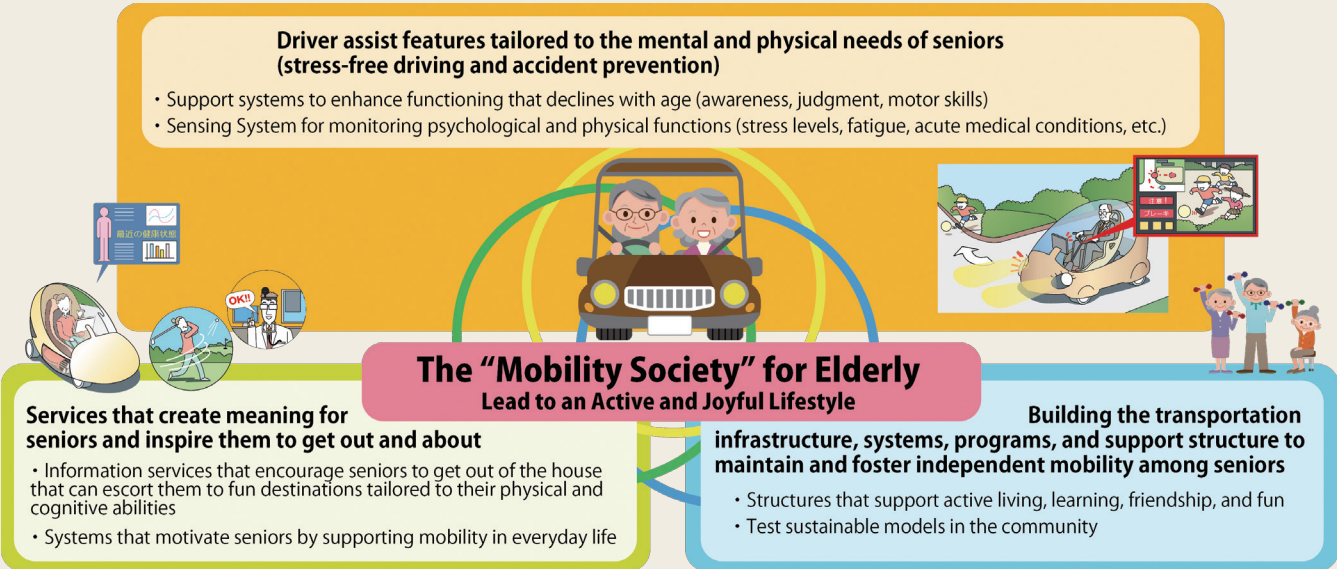
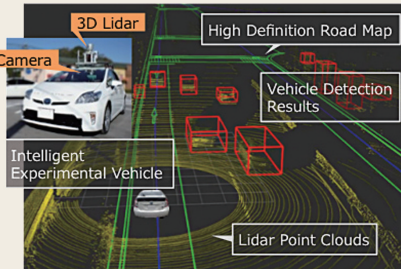


Fig.1 Nagoya COI's Future Vision of Mobility and Society



Intelligent Mobility



Smart Agent System
Fig.2 Examples of Practical Applications

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 up 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 aged-society a reality, it is essential that seniors are able to lead active life styles 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:

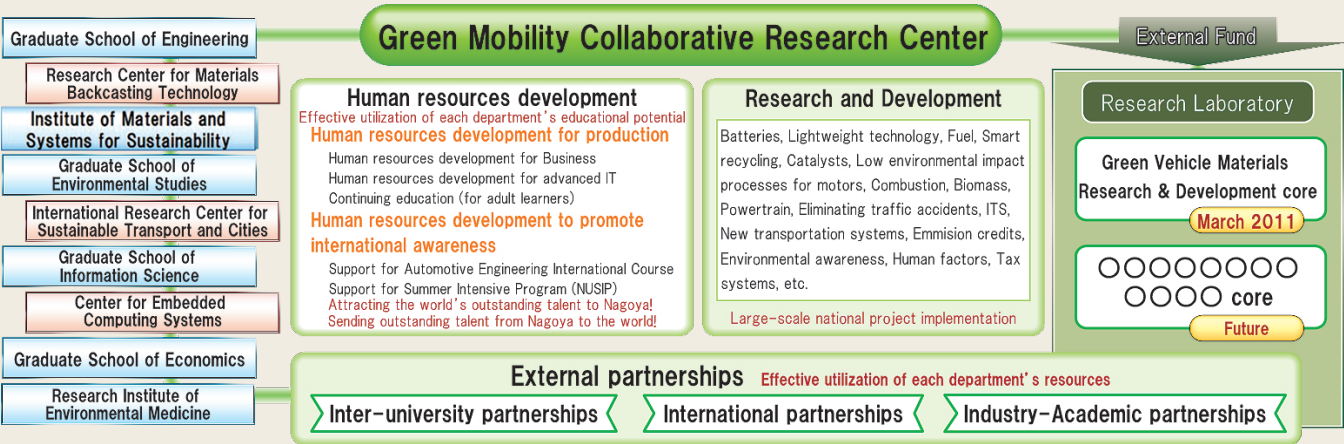
- Invent a vehicle which seniors find safe, comfortable, and fun to drive
- Create an information service which motivates seniors to be more socially active within their communities using that vehicle
- Establish a social structure that encourages seniors to actively participate in community activities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

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 refine 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:

- (1) High-risk Basic Research for Green Mobility Innovation
- (2) Strengthened Collaboration in Research between Industry and Academia for Green Innovation
- (3) Formation of Research Core in Advanced Fusion Areas for Green Mobility Innovation
- (4) Globalization and Research Core Development to Take Advantage of Regional Characteristics and Uniqueness
- (5) Human resource Development for Green Mobility
- (6) Japan's Leading Role in International Standardization



Disaster Mitigation Research Center (DMRC)



The Disaster Mitigation Research Building

The Disaster Mitigation Research Center (DMRC) was founded in January 2012. Nagoya City and the surrounding Chukyo area are vulnerable to natural hazard risks due to the high possibility 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. The 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. The 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 Gensaikan 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.



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



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 -



The Nagoya University Global 30 International Programs
- Undergraduate and Graduate Degrees
Taught Completely in English -



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



Nagoya University Summer Intensive Program (NUSIP)



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



Nagoya University Short-Term
Japanese Language Program(NUSTEP)



Program for Leading Graduate Schools
- Five-Year Doctoral Programs for Training and Developing Future
International Leaders -

Graduate Program for Real-World Data Circulation Leaders
Women Leaders Program to Promote Well-being in Asia
Integrative Graduate Education and Research Program 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



Other International Programs



Promoting Gender Equality from Nagoya
to the World!

世界に通用する真のリーダーを育成

Top Global University Project

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




TGU Symposium on May 13 at NU

The environment surrounding Japanese higher education is entering a transition phase, with a decrease in working-age people due to declining birthrates and the ageing population, and the increasingly speedy globalization of economic and social activity. Japan's universities, which must live up to society's expectations as intellectual bases that drive the growth of the nation, are strongly expected to gather outstanding researchers from around the world, and to nurture talented young professionals with an understanding of different cultures who will play active roles in and contribute to the solving of global-scale problems and building towards the future, as well as those who have a strong desire to actively make a contribution to regional communities while maintaining a global mindset. At the same time, our universities must make their presence felt in the international higher education community and work to rank alongside top universities worldwide.

Based on the Nagoya University ideals, NU is to implement the Top Global University Project; in terms of research its goal is 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 Asia, 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, to be fully worthy of being called a top, world-class university. The project concept is as can be seen in the figures below.

Nagoya University : The Next 10 – 20 Years



Top Global University Project: Operation Sheet						
Creative Scientific Research Unit			More Than 3 Units			
			● Expansion of YLC program (Special admission for female and international scholars) ● Financial Support for S-YLC scholars			
Joint Degree			● Adelaide ● Freiburg	● Edinburgh ● Kasetsart etc.		
			2 units			
					5 units	
Educational Reinvention	Introduction of quarter system					
			● Formulating basic outline Numbering all courses	Syllabi of graduate program in Japanese and English		
Inbound students and supports	100	Improve and expand G30 programs				200
	850 courses	Expand English-taught courses				1000 courses
			● Providing career counseling and support ● Increasing support in international dormitories ● Introduce new short term Japanese language program(NUSTEP)			 Completion of International residence
Outbound students			● Starting NU-OTI ● Establish safety and risk management orientation			
	220	Develop "deposit system" for students to support their study abroad				400
Asian Satellite Campus			3 countries (Mongolia, Cambodia, Vietnam)			
			3 countries (Uzbekistan, Philippines, Laos)			
		Establishment of Nagoya University International Student Alumni Association Network			2 countries (Myanmar, Indonesia)	
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
	Term of "Action Plan I" (2015-2017)					

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 diplomas in cooperation with international universities, was made legally possible through the 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 with a mutually 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 education 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 joint 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.



Bonython Hall, University of Adelaide, Australia

Action Plan

- Increase Number of International Joint Education and Research Units Aiming for Joint Degree Programs
 - 10 to 20 units university-wide with leading Western and Asian universities by 2020
 - Existing Joint Supervision Program / Double Degree Program
 - → Joint Degree Program:
 - Towards a curriculum with mutually complementary consistency
 - Proceed with supporting career paths as a world citizen 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 a foundation
- Aim to place in Top 100 of Rankings such as THE and QS
 - Raise Nagoya University's reputation by increasing recognition among universities through international joint education programs
 - Stimulate the establishment of international research networks by virtue of acquiring accomplished international faculty

International Joint Program in Medical Education between Adelaide and Nagoya System & Future Vision

① Joint selective system

- Joint examination (Oral, Basic English required)
- Eligibility which satisfies mutual requirements for application

Strengthening the Relationship between the two Universities

② Joint Program in Medical Education

- Faculties provide practical training
- Mutual and complementary program in medical education
- Careful support system for students by Administrative Advisor. Producing talented graduates who have satisfied the diploma policy




Acquisition of outstanding faculty

- Connecting with top universities
- International Research Center (network)

Internationalized Research University

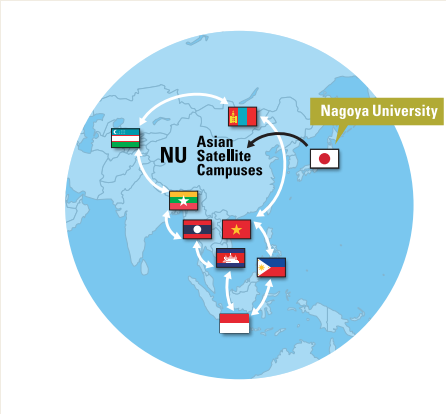
Top 100

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

		1st year		2nd year		3rd year		4th year		
		Oct	Apr	Oct	Apr	Oct	Apr	Oct	Apr	
Target students who wish to expand international research	 Nagoya University	Nagoya & Adelaide Collaborative Examination Committee for Admission	Start Planning thesis	Specialized Subject Course				Research presentation Nagoya and Adelaide Collaborative Examination Committee of Awarding PhD Degree		 Joint single PhD Degree
				Research in Nagoya						
	Common Established Course (need to take the course between 1st and 3rd year of PhD)				Research at a laboratory in Adelaide (at least one year between 2nd and 4th year)					
	 THE UNIVERSITY of ADELAIDE		University of Adelaide	Start Planning thesis	Specialized Subject Course					
Research in Adelaide										
				Research at a laboratory in Nagoya (at least one year between 2nd and 4th year)						

Asian Satellite Campuses

- Transnational Doctoral Programs for Leading Professionals in Asian Countries -



Nagoya University Asian Satellite Campuses Annual Plan					
OPENING TIME	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	Cambodia Law-Intl.Dev.-BioAgri	Mongolia Law-Medicine	Vietnam Law-Medicine		
		Uzbekistan Law-Medicine	Laos Law-Medicine-Envi.Std	Philippine Intl.Dev.-BioAgri	
			Indonesia LAW-Intl.Dev.	Myanmar Law-Medicine	

Campus Plan as of Jan. 2016



Inside a Satellite Campus class (Mongolia)



Uzbekistan Satellite Campus Opening Ceremony



Laboratory at the Cambodia Satellite Campus



Tape Cutting at the Laos Satellite Campus Opening Ceremony

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 NU 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, NU 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 (Final Three-year Program), and work towards a doctoral degree by receiving education both in Japan and at one of NU's Satellite Campuses. For the majority of the time they learn skills such as academic writing and get research guidance at the Satellite 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, Bioagricultural Sciences, and Environmental Studies are currently offering these Programs.

The Nagoya University Global 30 International Programs

- Undergraduate and Graduate Degrees Taught Completely in English -

Since 2011, 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 the communications 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)

Programs	Affiliated Schools
Automotive Engineering Program	• School of Engineering
Fundamental and Applied Physics Program	• School of Engineering • School of Science
Chemistry Program	• School of Science • School of Engineering
Biological Science Program	• School of Science • School of Agricultural Sciences
Program in Social Sciences	• School of Law • School of Economics
Japan-in-Asia Cultural Studies Program	• School of Letters

Global 30 International Programs (Graduate)

Programs	Affiliated Schools	Degree	
		Master's	Doctoral
Automotive Engineering Graduate Program	• Graduate School of Engineering	●	
Civil and Environmental Engineering Graduate Program	• Graduate School of Engineering	●	●
Physics and Mathematics Graduate Program	• Graduate School of Science • Graduate School of Mathematics	●	●
Chemistry Graduate Program	• Graduate School of Science • Graduate School of Engineering	●	●
Biological and Bioagricultural Sciences Graduate Program	• Graduate School of Science • Graduate School of Bioagricultural Sciences • Graduate School of Medicine	●	
Biological and Bioagricultural Sciences Graduate Program	• Graduate School of Science • Graduate School of Bioagricultural Sciences		●
Medical Science Graduate Program	• Graduate School of Medicine		●
Graduate Program in Comparative Studies of Language and Culture	• Graduate School of Languages and Cultures	●	
Graduate Program in Economics and Business Administration	• Graduate School of Economics	●	
Japan-in-Asia Cultural Studies Graduate Program	• Graduate School of Letters	●	



G30 NAGOYA UNIVERSITY
GLOBAL 30
INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

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



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 all 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.

G30 Scholarship for Selected Students

A limited number of scholarships that cover tuition fees and provide a stipend are available through a competitive selection process.

✓ Student Life

A Cosmopolitan Student Life

From the campus to the wider city, Nagoya University students are contributing to building a more diverse and cosmopolitan community. We do our best to provide students, faculty, and the local community with the chance to interact with one another and get to know people from all over the world.

Student Dormitory

Students in the G30 programs are guaranteed a room in the dormitory during their first year.

On-Campus Cafeterias Serving Japanese and Non-Japanese Food

The various cafeterias and cafes offer a range of menus to accommodate different tastes and dietary requirements.

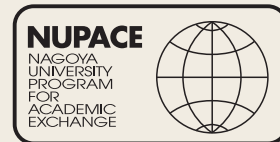
Academic Advising and Counselling

Recognizing the challenge of living in a different culture and studying in a different educational system, we provide international students with personal counseling and academic advising. Teaching assistants, research assistants and tutors also help students as they adjust to academic and student life in Nagoya.

Career Support

The Career Services Office provides counseling and career path guidance for international students. Students may also participate in internship programs, corporate information sessions, company-student mixers, and job fairs. This support is especially important for those students wishing to work in Japan after graduation.

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



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 G30 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, those 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.

Nagoya University Summer Intensive Program (NUSIP)



1 Visit to Toyota Motor Corp. 2 Poster 3 Virtual Drive 4 Drive Simulator

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 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/nusip/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.

Merits

○ 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 Incentivization 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.

○ Many Programs to Choose From

From popular programs like language training or cultural experiences, to more objective or time-limit 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.

Nagoya University Short-Term

Japanese Language Program(NUSTEP)

Established in February 2016, the Nagoya University Short-Term Japanese Language Program (NUSTEP) is an academic exchange program in which international students enrolled at Nagoya University's partner institutions study intermediate-level Japanese language in an intensive two-week program. Its purpose is to provide participants with the opportunity to improve their language skills and also learn about the culture and society of Aichi Prefecture. Some who enjoy their experience may return to Japan later either through a longer-term exchange program, like NUPACE, or enroll as a graduate student. During the program, participants study in the classroom from 8:45 am to 12:15 pm each day. In the afternoon, they join activities to experience local

society and culture including dressing in a kimono, writing Japanese calligraphy, attending a social event with Nagoya University students, and touring an automobile plant. Nagoya University faculty members also lecture participants on specialized subjects, host a workshop on exploring career options in Japan, and welcome participants to see some of the research conducted in on-campus laboratories. Moving forward, Nagoya University plans to offer admission to NUSTEP two times a year – once in February and once in July. This program will not only encourage cooperation between Nagoya University and its partner institutions, but also provide a new generation of students a small taste of what it is like to study in Japan.

Schedule : February 4-18, 2016

	4(Thu)	5(Fri)	6(Sat)	7(Sun)	8(Mon)	9(Tue)	10(Wed)
8:45 ▶ 9:00	Housing Check-in	Opening Ceremony	Field Trip	Holiday	Morning Meeting		
9:00 ▶ 10:30		Orientation			Japanese 1	Japanese 3	Japanese 5
10:45 ▶ 12:15		Placement Test			Japanese 2	Japanese 4	Japanese 6
Lunch break							
13:15 ▶ 14:45		Campus Guidance			Laboratory Visit/ Specialized Lecture	Cultural Excursion	Japanese Company Visit
15:00 ▶ 16:30		Welcome Party					

	11(Thu)	12(Fri)	13(Sat)・14(Sun)	15(Mon)	16(Tue)	17(Wed)	18(Thu)
8:45 ▶ 9:00	Morning Meeting		Home Stay/ Holiday	Morning Meeting			Housing Check-out
9:00 ▶ 10:30	Japanese 7	Japanese 9		Japanese 11	Japanese 13	Japanese 15	
10:45 ▶ 12:15	Japanese 8	Japanese 10		Japanese 12	Japanese 14	Final Exam	
Lunch break							
13:15 ▶ 14:45	Career Exploration Workshop	Social Event with NU Students		Laboratory Visit/ Specialized Lecture	Self Study	Closing Ceremony	
15:00 ▶ 16:30						Farewell Party	





Program for Leading Graduate Schools

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

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:



JUN-KAN
GRADUATE PROGRAM FOR
REAL-WORLD DATA CIRCULATION LEADERS
PROGRAM FOR LEADING GRADUATE SCHOOLS
NAGOYA UNIVERSITY

Number of Research Assistants
19 (FY2013)
16 (FY2014)
11 (FY2015)

Number of Students who received a study grant
12 (85,000 yen/month) (FY2014)
2 (50,000 yen/month) (FY2014)
13 (200,000 yen/month) (FY2015)
13 (85,000 yen/month) (FY2015)

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 Ph.D. dissertation. Furthermore, students in this Program may be offered financial assistance.



Number of Research Assistants
56 (FY2013)
54 (FY2014)

Number of Students who received a study grant
19 (150,000yen/month) (FY2014)
32 (150,000yen/month) (FY2015)

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 Bioagricultural Sciences, as well as the International Cooperation Center for Agricultural Education and the Office for Gender Equality.



Number of Students
178 (FY2011)
218 (FY2012)
246 (FY2013)
266 (FY2014)
247 (FY2015)

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 stretches across science, engineering and bioagriculture, 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.



Number of Teaching Assistants
2 (FY2014)

Number of Research Assistants
1 (FY2014)

Number of Students who received a study grant
5 (200,000yen/month) (FY2012)
11 (200,000yen/month) (FY2013)
16 (200,000yen/month) (FY2014)
17 (200,000yen/month) (FY2015)

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 transplantation. 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.



Program for Leading Graduate Schools

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



Number of Teaching Assistants
3 (FY2013)
4 (FY2014)
11(FY2015)

Number of Research Assistants
44 (FY2012)
53 (FY2013)
15 (FY2014)
16(FY2015)

Number of Students who received a study grant
4 (200,000yen/month) (FY2013)
3 (170,000yen/month) (FY2013)
6 (200,000yen/month) (FY2014)
3 (170,000yen/month) (FY2014)
16 (150,000yen/month) (FY2014)
12 (85,000yen/month) (FY2014)
6 (200,000yen/month)(FY2015)
1 (170,000yen/month)(FY2015)
14(150,000yen/month)(FY2015)
18(85,000yen/month)(FY2015)



Number of Research Assistants
92 (FY2012)
62 (FY2013)
23 (FY2014)
13 (FY2015)

Number of Students who received a study grant
13 (200,000yen/month) (FY2013)
7 (85,000yen/month) (FY2013)
27 (200,000yen/month) (FY2014)
10 (85,000yen/month) (FY2014)
43 (200,000yen/month)(FY2015)
11 (85,000yen/month) (FY2015)

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 flagship 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 project, 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 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 related professional fields. Drawing on Japanese development experience, it provides alternative perspectives which differ from the conventional development theories of the Western model.

LL.M. (Comparative Law) and LL.D. (Comparative Law) Programs in Law and Political Science, Department of the Combined Graduate Program in Law and Political Science

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 participation 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.

Young Leaders’ Program (Master)

The Young Leaders’ Program at Nagoya University is a one-year Master’s degree course in Healthcare Administration. The Young Leaders’ Program (YLP), 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 (Master/ Doctoral)

Nagoya University Global Environmental Leaders Program (NUGELP) aims to foster future environmental leaders who can propose concrete solutions to various environmental problems around the world, particularly in Asia and Africa. NUGELP 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)

Programs	Affiliated Schools	Degree	
		Master’s	Doctoral
International Development and Cooperation Course	• Graduate School of International Development	●	●
Department of the Combined Graduate Program in Law and Political Science LL. M. (Comparative Law) Program and LL.D.(Comparative Law)	• Graduate School of Law	●	●
Young Leaders’Program (YLP)	• Graduate School of Medicine	●	
Nagoya University Global Environmental Leaders Program (NUGELP)	• Graduate School of Environmental Studies • Graduate School of Engineering	●	●
Asian Professionals Doctoral Program	• Graduate School of Law		●

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. Those facilities became symbols to demonstrate the university’s strong determination to achieve gender equality. Following the initiative, Nagoya University has introduced many other innovational 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 São 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 as 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!

International Cooperation



Nagoya Endoscopy Training Center



Center for Asian Legal Exchange (CALE)



International Cooperation Center for Agricultural Education (ICCAE)
- A leading center for international cooperation in agricultural education -

Nagoya Endoscopy Training Center



Recent advances in health care have improved the rate of mortality from infectious disease 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 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 Hue University of Medicine and Pharmacy in Vietnam in September 2013. The purpose of this Center is to expand the endoscopic diagnosis and treatment techniques that have been developed by the Department of Gastroenterology and Hepatology in Nagoya University’s Graduate School 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 Nagoya 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 Hue, the second Center was opened at Bach Mai Hospital in Hanoi, Vietnam in July 2014 and the third “Nagoya Endoscopy Training Center (National Endoscopy Centre)” 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 volition.

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 health care worldwide.

Center for Asian Legal Exchange (CALE)



Research and Education Center for Japanese Law

- 1 Tashkent State University of Law, Uzbekistan (Est. Sep. 2005)
- 2 National University of Mongolia, School of Law, Mongolia (Est. Sep. 2006)
- 3 Hanoi Law University, Vietnam (Est. Sep. 2007)
- 4 Royal University of Law and Economics, Cambodia (Est. Sep. 2008)
- 5 Ho Chi Minh City University of Law, Vietnam (Est. Jan. 2012)

Myanmar-Japan Legal Research Center

- 6 University of Yangon, Myanmar (Est. Jun. 2013)

Indonesia-Japan Legal Research and Education Center

- 7 University of Gadjah Mada, Indonesia (Est. Jan. 2014)

Laos-Japan Legal Research and Education Center

- 8 National University of Laos, Laos (Est. Feb. 2014)

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.

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.

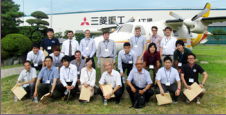
In developing countries, many problems related to agriculture (for example, food shortages, downturns in agricultural production, poverty, and environmental devastation) have yet to be solved by the international community. To solve these global-scale issues, it is important to develop appropriate agricultural 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 -

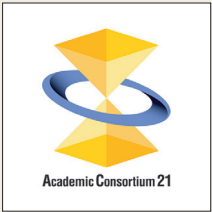


Our Partner Institutions

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, 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, AC21.



AC21 Member Institutions

As of February 2016

 Australia <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The University of Adelaide	 France <ul style="list-style-type: none">• University of Strasbourg	 Japan <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nagoya University	 South Africa <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stellenbosch University
 China <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Jilin University• Nanjing University• Northeastern University• Peking University• Shanghai Jiao Tong University• Tongji University	 Germany <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Technische Universität Chemnitz• University of Freiburg	 Laos <ul style="list-style-type: none">• National University of Laos	 Thailand <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chulalongkorn University• Kasetsart University
 Indonesia <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gadjah Mada University	 New Zealand <ul style="list-style-type: none">• University of Canterbury	 USA <ul style="list-style-type: none">• North Carolina State University• University of Minnesota	

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 reassess the role of higher education in society through keynote addresses by prominent public 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 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.

—International Graduate School

While Student World Forums target mainly undergraduate students, in order to inspire graduate students of member institutions, a new program was 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.



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 or 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 collaboration 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.

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.

RENKEI member universities










 Japan <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Kyoto University• Kyushu University• Nagoya University• Osaka University• Ritsumeikan University• Tohoku University	 UK <ul style="list-style-type: none">• University of Bristol• University of Leeds• University of Liverpool• Newcastle University• University of Southampton• University College London (UCL)
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Nagoya University around the Globe

- International Liaison Offices and Bases -

● International Liaison Offices



- | | |
|---|---|
|  China Center for International Exchange
(Shanghai, China): Est. November 2005—① |  Vietnam Office
(Hanoi, Vietnam): Est. October 2014 |
|  Uzbekistan Office
(Tashkent, Uzbekistan): Est. November 2009—② |  Cambodia Office
(Phnom Penh, Cambodia): Est. October 2014 |
|  European Center
(Freiburg, Germany): Est. April 2010—③ |  Laos Office
(Vientiane, Laos): Est. October 2015—⑥ |
|  Bangkok Office
(Bangkok, Thailand) : Est. April 2014—④ |  Philippine Office
(Los Banos, Philippine): Est. November 2015 |
|  Mongolia Office
(Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia): Est. October 2014—⑤ | |

● Technology Partnership of Nagoya University Inc.



North Carolina, USA
Est. January 2008

● Field Research Center



Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia
Est. September 2009

● Nagoya Endoscopy Training Center (refer to: P30)



- | |
|--|
|  Hue, Vietnam
Est. September 2013—① |
|  Hanoi, Vietnam
Est. July 2014—② |
|  Yangon, Myanmar
Est. February 2015—③ |

● Asian Satellite Campuses (refer to: P17)



- | | |
|---|--|
|  Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Est. August 2014—① |  Tashkent, Uzbekistan
Est. April 2015 |
|  Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia
Est. August 2014 |  Vientiane, Laos
Est. October 2015 |
|  Hanoi, Vietnam
Est. August 2014—② |  Los Banos, Philippine
Est. November 2015—③ |

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.



● Centers for research and education in the field of law (refer to: P31 CALE)

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



- | | |
|--|--|
|  Tashkent, Uzbekistan
Est. Sep. 2005 |  Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
Est. Jan. 2012 |
|  Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia
Est. Sep. 2006 |  Yangon, Myanmar
Est. Jun. 2013—① |
|  Hanoi, Vietnam
Est. Sep. 2007 |  Yogyakarta, Indonesia
Est. Jan. 2014—② |
|  Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Est. Sep. 2008 |  Vientiane, Laos
Est. Feb. 2014—③ |

Our Partner Institutions

As of Dec. 1, 2015

Academic Exchange Agreements

- = Inter-University Agreement
- = Inter-School Agreement

Asia

BANGLADESH

- Bangladesh Agricultural University
- Bangladesh University of Engineering & Technology, Department of Physics
- University of Dhaka, Faculty of Social Sciences
- SAARC Meteorological Research Centre

BHUTAN

- The Centre for Bhutan Studies

CAMBODIA

- Royal University of Phnom Penh
- Royal University of Agriculture
- Royal University of Law and Economics

CHINA

- Nanjing University
- Jilin University
- Huazhong University of Science and Technology
- Tsinghua University
- Fudan University
- Xi'an Jiaotong University
- Zhejiang University
- Shanghai Jiao Tong University
- Tongji University
- Northeastern University
- Peking University
- Harbin Institute of Technology
- University of Science and Technology of China
- Chinese Academy of Sciences, the Shanghai Institute of Organic Chemistry
- The Chinese University of Hong Kong
- The University of Hong Kong
- Central South University
- Beijing University of Technology
- Chinese Academy of Sciences, Purple Mountain Observatory
- Chinese Academy of Sciences, National Astronomical Observatories
- China University of Political Science and Law
- East China Normal University, Faculty of Education Sciences
- Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Institute of Literature and Institute of Literature of National Minorities
- Peking University, School of International Studies
- Chinese Academy of Governance, Department of Law and Department of Political Science
- East China University of Political Science and Law
- Chinese Academy of Sciences, Institute of High Energy Physics
- Beijing International Studies University
- Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics
- Jiangsu Provincial Academy of Social Sciences (JSASS)
- Chinese Academy of Sciences, Institute of Process Engineering

- Polar Research Institute of China
- Southwest Jiaotong University, School of Economics and Management
- Beijing Institute of Technology, School of Management and Economics
- Chinese Academy of Sciences, Research Center for Eco-Environmental Sciences
- Tianjin University, School of Management and School of Public Administration
- Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Institute of Population and Labor Economics
- University of International Business and Economics, School of International Trade & Economics
- Chinese Academy of Sciences, Xinjiang Institute of Ecology and Geography
- Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai Institute of Ceramics
- China Meteorological Administration, Institute of Desert Meteorology
- Hainan University, Law School
- The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, School of Engineering
- Renmin University of China, School of Law
- Shenyang University of Technology
- Sun Yat-sen University, Lingnan College
- Ministry of Health, P.R.China, China-Japan Friendship Hospital
- Beijing Normal University, Academy of Disaster Reduction and Emergency Management, State Key Laboratory of Earth Surface Processes and Resource Ecology
- Xiamen University, School of Law
- Chinese Academy of Sciences, Institute of Theoretical Physics
- Chinese Academy of Sciences, Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research
- Nanjing Normal University, School of Energy & Mechanical Engineering
- Donghua University, College of Foreign Languages
- Shanghai International Studies University, School of Japanese Studies and School of Chinese Studies and Exchange
- Beijin Normal University, Faculty of Education
- Institute of Science and Technology for Development of Shandong (ISTD)

INDIA

- University of Pune
- Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore
- Tata Institute of Fundamental Research
- Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Natural Sciences Faculty
- Indian Institute of Technology Madras
- Indian Institute of Technology Delhi

INDONESIA

- Gadjah Mada University
- The State University of Surabaya
- Institute of Technology Bandung
- Indonesian National Institute of Aeronautics and Space
- Padjadjaran University, Faculty of Letters
- Syiah Kuala University, Faculty of Basic Science
- Diponegoro University, Pusat Studi Asia
- Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology (BPPT), Center for the Assessment and Application of Environmental Technology

- University of Indonesia, Faculty of Engineering
- University of Indonesia, Faculty of Computer Science
- Sepuluh Nopember Institute of Technology

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

- Mokpo National University
- Gyeongsang National University
- Ewha Womans University
- Hanyang University
- Korea University
- Seoul National University
- Kyung Hee University
- Yonsei University
- Sungkyunkwan University
- Pohang University of Science and Technology
- Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST)
- Korea Maritime and Ocean University
- Korean Research Institute of Standards and Science, Astronomy Observatory
- Chungnam National University, College of Economics and Business Administration
- Korea University, College of Education
- Korea Institute for Advanced Study, School of Mathematics
- Seoul National University, College of Law
- Kyungnam University, Industry Academic Cooperation Foundation
- Sungkyunkwan University, School of Social Sciences
- Korea Legislation Research Institute
- Pukyong National University, College of Fisheries Sciences
- Pusan National University, College of Engineering
- Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Graduate School and Graduate School of International Area Studies
- Seoul National University, School of Earth and Environmental Sciences
- Chonnam National University, College of Business Administration
- University of Seoul, College of Public Affairs and Economics
- Chonbuk National University, Institute for North-East Asian Law
- Korea Institute of Geoscience and Mineral Resources, Geologic Environment Research Division
- Kyungpook National University, Faculty of Engineering
- Institute of Sunchang Fermented Soybean Products
- Korea Institute of Geoscience and Mineral Resources, Geologic Environment Research Division
- Seoul National University Hospital
- Korean Space Weather Center
- ASAN Medical Center
- Dong-A University, College of Natural Resources and Life Science
- Korea Aerospace University, College of Engineering, Department of Materials Science, Center of Surface Technology and Applications
- Pusan National University, Professional Graduate School of Law
- Korea Institute of Ocean Science and Technology, Korea Ocean Satellite Center
- Chungnam National University, College of Agriculture and Life Sciences

LAOS

- National University of Laos
- National Agriculture and Forestry Research Institute
- Champasack University

MALAYSIA

- MARA University of Technology, Faculty of Mechanical Engineering
- Universiti Putra Malaysia, Faculty of Science

MONGOLIA

- National University of Mongolia
- Mongolian University of Science and Technology
- Mongolian National University of Medical Sciences
- Mineral Resources and Petroleum Authority of Mongolia, Geological Information Center
- National Legal Center of Mongolia
- Mongolian University of Science and Technology, School of Geology and Petroleum Engineering
- Mongolian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Geography
- Mongolian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Philosophy, Sociology and Law
- Institute of Meteorology, Hydrology and Environment, Mongolia
- Mongolian National University of Education

MYANMAR

- University of Yangon
- The University of Medicine 1, Yangon

NEPAL

- Kathmandu University, School of Science

PHILIPPINES

- University of the Philippines, Los Banõs
- University of the Philippines, Diliman
- University of the Philippines, Manila, UP College of Nursing

SINGAPORE

- National University of Singapore, Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine, Alice Lee Centre for Nursing Studies
- National University of Singapore, NUS Business School
- National University of Singapore, Office of Safety, Health & Environment
- National University of Singapore, Center for Quantum Technologies

SRI LANKA

- University of Sri Jayawardenepura, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

THAILAND

- Kasetsart University
- Chulalongkorn University
- Chulabhorn Research Institute/Chulabhorn Graduate Institute
- Rajamangala University of Technology Thanyaburi
- Bangkok Dusit Medical Services Public Company Limited
- King Mongkut's University of Technology North Bangkok, Science and Technology Research Institute
- Thammasat University, Faculty of Economics
- Mahidol University, ASEAN Institute for Health Development
- Chiang Mai University, Faculty of Economics

VIETNAM

- Hanoi University of Science and Technology
- Vietnam National University, Hanoi
- The Ministry of Justice of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

- Vietnam Institute of State and Law
- Hanoi Law University
- Ho Chi Minh City University of Law
- Vietnamese Academy of Science and Technology, Ho Chi Minh City Institute of Resources Geography
- Vietnam National University- Ho Chi Minh City, University of Science, Faculty of Environmental Science
- Foreign Trade University
- Hue University of Medicine and Pharmacy
- Vietnam Academy of Science and Technology, Institute of Mathematics

TAIWAN

- National Taiwan University
- National Chengchi University
- National Tsing Hua University
- National Chung Cheng University
- National Chengchi University, College of Law
- National Taiwan Normal University, College of Education
- Soochow University, School of Law
- Soochow University, School of Foreign Languages and Cultures
- National Taiwan University, Department of Atomospheric Sciences
- Taiwan Ocean Research Institute
- National Chiao Tung University, College of Electrical and Computer Engineering
- National Chung Cheng University, Center for International Affairs and Exchange

Pacific

AUSTRALIA

- University of Sydney
- Monash University
- Flinders University
- University of South Australia
- The University of Adelaide
- The Australian National University
- The University of Western Australia
- The University of Melbourne, Asian Law Centre
- Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, Division of Ecosystem Sciences (CSIRO)
- The University of Adelaide, Faculty of Health Sciences

NEW ZEALAND

- National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research
- University of Auckland, Center for Geophysical Research
- University of Canterbury, Faculty of Science

Europe

ARMENIA

- Yerevan Physics Institute

AUSTRIA

- University of Innsbruck
- Johannes Kepler University Linz, Faculty of Law
- The Medical University of Vienna
- FH JOANNEUM Gesellschaft mbH University of Applied Sciences
- Universität Klagenfurt, Institute of Social Ecology, Faculty for Interdisciplinary Studies

BULGARIA

- Sofia University, Department of Astronomy
- Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Electronics and Space Research Institute, Space Astronomy Division
- Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Mathematics

DENMARK

- University of Copenhagen

FINLAND

- Finnish Meteorological Institute, Department of Geophysics

FRANCE

- Ecole Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées (ENPC)
- Université Paris Diderot-Paris 7
- Université Jean Moulin-Lyon 3
- Université de Grenoble*
- Université Paris-Est
- Université de Strasbourg
- École Normale Supérieure de Lyon
- Fondation Maison des Sciences de l'Homme
- Aix-Marseille Université
- Université Stendhal (Université de Grenoble 3)
- Université de Paris-Sorbonne, Paris 4
- Université Panthéon Assas, Paris 2
- Université Paul Cézanne, Aix-Marseille 3
- Université de Provence, Aix-Marseille 1
- École Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture Paris Val-de-Seine
- Université de Technologie de Belfort-Montbéliard

* Université de Grenoble represents Université Joseph Fourier (Grenoble 1), Université Pierre Mendès France (Grenoble 2), Université Stendhal (Grenoble 3), Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Grenoble, Institut Polytechnique de Grenoble, Université Savoie Mont Blanc.

GERMANY

- Technische Universität Braunschweig
- Technische Universität München
- Technische Universität Chemnitz
- University of Freiburg
- RWTH Aachen
- University of Freiburg, Faculty of Economics and Behavioral Sciences
- University of Cologne, I Physical Institute
- Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, Faculty of Chemistry, Pharmaceutical Sciences and Geoscience
- German Aerospace Center, Institute of Aerospace Medicine
- University of Ulm, Faculty of Mathematics and Economics
- University of Freiburg, Faculty of Medicine
- University of Regensburg, Faculty of Law
- University of Münster, Faculty of Chemistry and Pharmacy
- Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Faculty of Physics and Astronomy and Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Information Technology
- Technische Universität Kaiserslautern, Faculty of Architecture, Spatial and Environmental Planning and Civil Engineering
- Freie Universität Berlin, Environmental Policy Research Centre
- The Research Center for Eastern and South Eastern Europe in Regensburg, Institute for East European Law
- Technische Universität Darmstadt, Department of Civil Engineering and Geodesy
- Ruhr Universität Bochum, Faculty of Mathematics

- University of Duisburg-Essen, Institute of East Asian Studies
- Fraunhofer Institute for Chemical Technology ICT, Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft
- CFK Valley Stade e.V.
- EBS Law School
- Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, Faculty of Physics, Mathematics and Computer Science
- Leibniz Institute of Ecological Urban and Regional Development

HUNGARY

- Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Institute for Legal Studies

ITALY

- National Institute of Nuclear Physics (INFN)
- University of Catania
- University of Bologna
- Sapienza University of Rome

KAZAKHSTAN

- Kazakh Humanitarian and Law University
- Legislation Research Institute, Republic of Kazakhstan

LATVIA

- Latvian State University

NORWAY

- University of Oslo
- University of Tromso, Faculty of Science

POLAND

- University of Warsaw
- Medical University of Gdańsk
- Warsaw University of Technology
- Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Geological Sciences, Krakow Research Centre

RUSSIA

- Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics
- Ministry of Health of Russia, Institute of Biomedical Problems
- Lomonosov Moscow State University, Faculty of Physics
- Russian Academy of Sciences, Siberian Branch, Institute of Cytology and Genetics
- Moscow State Engineering and Physics Institute (Technical University-MEPHI)
- Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Computer Aided Design
- Russian Academy of Sciences, Far Eastern Branch, Institute of Cosmophysical Research and Radiowave Propagation (IKIR)
- Russian Academy of Sciences, Siberian Branch, Institute of Solar-Terrestrial Physics (ISTP)
- Lomonosov Moscow State University, Department of Chemistry
- Russian Academy of Sciences, Siberian Branch, YuG. Shafer Institute of Cosmophysical Research and Aeronomy (IKFIA)

SPAIN

- University of Barcelona
- Institute of Space Studies of Catalonia (IEEC)

SWEDEN

- Uppsala University

- Royal Institute of Technology
- Swedish Institute of Space Physics
- Lund University, Faculty of Law
- SAFER - Vehicle and Traffic Safety Centre at Chalmers
- Lund University, Faculty of Medicine

SWITZERLAND

- University of Geneva
- University of Bern, Interdisciplinary Center for General Ecology (IKAOe)

U.K.

- The University of Sheffield
- The University of Warwick
- University of Bristol
- University of London, School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS)
- The University of Leeds
- The University of Edinburgh
- University of Cambridge, St John's College
- The University of Nottingham, School of Biosciences
- University of East Anglia, Faculty of Social Sciences, School of International Development
- The University of Manchester, Faculty of Life Sciences
- University of Leicester, Department of Physics and Astronomy
- The University of Oxford, Department of Physics
- The University of Manchester, School of Environment & Development
- The University of Warwick
- The University of Edinburgh, College of Science & Engineering, School of Chemistry
- The University of Edinburgh, Higgs Centre for Theoretical Physics

UKRAINE

- Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Theoretical Physics

UZBEKISTAN

- Tashkent State University of Law (TSUL)
- University of World Economy and Diplomacy
- Tashkent State Technical University named after Abu Raykhan Beruniy
- Samarkand State University, School of Law
- Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan

North America

CANADA

- York University
- University of Toronto, the Faculty of Arts and Science
- Université de Montréal
- University of Alberta
- Carleton University, Faculty of Science
- University of Toronto, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education (OISE)
- University of Victoria, Centre for Asia-Pacific Initiatives
- University of Ottawa, School of International Development and Global Studies

USA

- Oberlin College
- North Carolina State University
- Harvard-Yenching Institute

- University of Cincinnati
- St. Olaf College
- Southern Illinois University, Carbondale
- University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
- New York University
- University of Kentucky
- University of Minnesota
- University of California, Los Angeles
- The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
- University of California, Davis
- University of California, Berkeley
- University of Florida
- Iowa State University
- University of Michigan, College of Engineering
- University of California, Los Angeles, Department of Education
- University of Houston, Cullen College of Engineering
- University of California, Berkeley, Department of Physics
- University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, School of Medicine
- University of California Berkeley, College of Natural Resources
- University of Alaska Fairbanks, Geophysical Institute
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Space Environment Laboratory
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Geophysical Data Center
- Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Haystack Observatory
- Harvard Medical School
- Tulane University, School of Medicine
- University of Pennsylvania, School of Medicine
- University of California, San Diego, Center for Astrophysics and Space Sciences
- Colorado School of Mines
- University of Alaska Fairbanks, Geophysical Institute
- Duke University, School of Medicine
- Johns Hopkins University, School of Medicine
- University of Wisconsin Law School
- University of Wisconsin Law School, East Asian Legal Studies Center
- University of Maryland, Department of Mechanical Engineering
- University of Washington, Genetically Engineered Materials Science and Engineering Center
- University of California, Los Angeles, California NanoSystems Institute
- Northwestern University, Materials Research Institute
- University of California, Berkeley, Center for Global Metropolitan Studies
- Michigan State University, Department of Physics and Astronomy
- Green Mountain College
- University of California, Santa Barbara, Bren School of Environmental Science and Management
- University of Michigan, College of Literature, Science, and the Arts, Department of Chemistry
- University of Michigan, College of Engineering, Macromolecular Science and Engineering Center
- University of Pittsburgh, School of Education
- Ohio State University, Center for Cosmology and AstroParticle Physics; College of Arts and Sciences, Department of Physics and Department of Astronomy
- University of Colorado Boulder, Laboratory for Atmospheric and Space Physics

- Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Center for Space Science and Engineering Research
- University of Washington, College of Engineering
- The University of Akron, School of Law
- Ohio State University, College of Education and Human Ecology

Latin America and the Caribbean

ARGENTINE

- National University of Rosario, Faculty of Biochemical and Pharmaceutical Sciences
- Luis F. Leloir, Campomar Foundation, The Research Institute of Biochemistry

BOLIVIA

- Universidad Mayor de San Andres, La Paz, Faculty of Sciences, Chacaltaya Cosmic Ray Observatory

BRAZIL

- Universidade de Brasília
- Universidade de São Paulo
- Ministry of Science and Technology, National Institute for Space Research
- Fundacao Joaquim Nabuco

GUATEMALA

- Del Valle de Guatemala University, School of Engineering

MEXICO

- Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico
- Universidad de Sonora

Middle East

IRAN

- University of Kurudistan, Faculty of Engineering

TURKEY

- Bilkent University
- Istanbul Technical University

Africa

EGYPT

- Cairo University
- Tanta University, Faculty of Engineering

GHANA

- University of Ghana, Faculty of Social Studies

KENYA

- University of Nairobi
- African Institute for Capacity Development (AICAD)

SOUTH AFRICA

- Stellenbosch University
- South African Astronomical Observatory
- The Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC)

International Organization

- Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture (SEARCA)
- European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN)
- United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD)
- International Institute for the Unification of Private Law

Multilateral

- Chulalongkorn University (Thailand); Hanoi University of Science and Technology (Vietnam)
- Tashkent State Technical University named after Abu Raykhan Beruniy (Uzbekistan); University of Tsukuba (Japan)
- Renmin University of China, Law School (China); Sungkyunkwan University, Law School and School of Social Sciences (Korea); Tsinghua University, School of Law (China); Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Koguan Law School (China); Seoul National University, School of Law (Korea)
- The University of Adelaide, Faculty of Health Sciences (Australia); University of Freiburg, Faculty of Medicine (Germany)

Agreements for Industry-University Collaboration

Europe

U.K.

- University of Warwick
- NCC Operations Ltd. as legal entity for the University of Bristol National Composites Centre

North America

USA

- North Carolina State University

Multilateral

- Mongolian University of Science and Technology (Mongolia); University of Toyama (Japan); Japan Geocommunications Co. Ltd. (Japan)
- Pôle EMC2 (France); IRT Jules Verne (France); Gifu University, Composite Materials Center (Japan); Kanazawa Institute of Technology, Innovative Composite Materials Research and Development Center (Japan)

Agreement for International Joint Research

Asia

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

- Sungkyunkwan University, Center for Advanced Plasma Surface Technology

Agreements for Internship

International Organization

- The United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization, Asia and the Pacific Regional Bureau for Education (UNESCO Bangkok)
- The International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Memorandum of Understanding on the Establishment of the Office

Asia

THAILAND

- Chulalongkorn University, Research Services Center of Petroleum and Petrochemical College

International Networks

- Academic Consortium 21 (AC21)
- University Mobility in Asia and the Pacific (UMAP)
- OpenCourseWare Consortium
- Japan-Canada Academic Consortium
- Japan-UK Research and Education Network for Knowledge Economy Initiatives (RENKEI)

Overseas Research and Education Bases

- China Center for International Exchange (Shanghai, China)
- Uzbekistan Office (Tashkent, Uzbekistan)
- European Center (Freiburg, Germany)
- Bangkok Office (Bangkok, Thailand)
- Mongolia Office (Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia)
- Vietnam Office(Hanoi, Vietnam)
- Cambodia Office(Phnom Penh, Cambodia)
- Laos Office(Vientiane,Laos)
- Philippine Office(Los Banos)
- Technology Partnership, Inc. (North Carolina, USA)
- Centers for research and education in the field of law (Tashkent, Uzbekistan • Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia • Hanoi/ Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam • Phnom Penh, Cambodia • Yangon, Myanmar • Yogyakarta, Indonesia • Vientiane, Laos)
- Field Research Center (Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia)
- Nagoya Endoscopy Training Center (Hue/Hanoi, Vietnam • Yangon, Myanmar)
- Asian Satellite Campuses (Phnom Penh, Cambodia/Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia/ Hanoi, Vietnam/Tashkent, Uzbekistan/ Vientiane,Laos/Los Banos, Philippine)

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Organizational Structure



Figures

Staff

				As of May 1, 2015
Members of the Board of Trustees				
President			1	
Trustees			7	
Auditors			2	
Staff (Full-time)				
Faculty	Professors	652	(70)*1	
	Associate Professors	488	(104)	
	Associate Professors / Lecturers	112	(125)	
	Assistant Professors	418	(335)	
	Research Associates	7		
	Researchers	0	(204)	
Specialist		2	(1)	
School Teachers at Affiliated Schools		39		
Administrative / Technical Staff*2		2,088	(195)	
Total		3,806	(1,034)	

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

International Students by School

FY2014	
School / Graduate School	
Letters	195
Education	83
Law	262
Economics	148
Informatics and Sciences	23
Science	113
Medicine	158
Engineering	494
Agricultural Sciences	77
International Development	280
Mathematics	13
Languages and Cultures	156
Environmental Studies	122
Information Science	83
Pharmaceutical Sciences	1
Institute of Materials and Systems for Sustainability	1
Instituted for Space-Earth Environmental Research	1
Research Center of Health, Physical Fitness and Sports	2
International Education & Exchange Center	8
International Language Center	69
Total	2,289

Student Enrollment

As of May 1, 2015					
Name of Schools / Graduate Schools	Undergraduate Courses		Graduate Courses		Total
	Degree seeking	Non-degree seeking	Degree seeking	Non-degree seeking	
Letters	586	45	261	7	899
Education	321	21	237	17	596
Law	702	36	278	99	1,115
Economics	937	18	113	15	1,083
Informatics and Sciences	357	6	–	–	363
Science	1,226	17	592	8	1,843
Medicine	1,559	50	995	34	2,638
Engineering	3,453	42	1,613	20	5,128
Agricultural Sciences	752	1	419	3	1,175
International Development	–	–	288	11	299
Mathematics	–	–	147	3	150
Languages and Cultures	–	–	193	33	226
Environmental Studies	–	–	412	11	423
Information Science	–	–	348	11	359
Pharmaceutical Sciences	–	–	82	1	83
Human Informatics	–	–	1	–	1
International Education & Exchange Center	–	4	–	–	4
International Language Center	–	48	–	–	48
Research Institute of Environmental Medicine	–	2	–	–	2
Institute for Space-Earth Environmental Research	–	1	–	–	1
Research Center of Health, Physical Fitness and Sports	–	3	–	–	3
Total	9,893	294	5,979	273	16,439



International Exchange

International Students by Country / Region

Asia	Bangladesh	29		Hungary	4
	Bhutan	2		Italy	8
	Cambodia	66		Kazakhstan	3
	China	947		Kyrgyz Republic	5
	East Timor	1		Latvia	1
	India	21		Luxembourg	1
	Indonesia	86		Netherlands	4
	Republic of Korea	229		Norway	1
	Laos	11		Poland	5
	Malaysia	59		Romania	1
	Mongolia	34		Russia	6
	Myanmar	20		Serbia	1
	Nepal	10		Slovak Republic	1
	Pakistan	6		Spain	3
	Philippines	35		Sweden	15
	Singapore	16		Switzerland	5
	Sri Lanka	6		Tajikistan	1
	Taiwan	66		U.K.	14
	Thailand	85		Ukraine	2
	Vietnam	91		Uzbekistan	42
Pacific	Subtotal	1,820		Subtotal	207
	Australia	17		Canada	7
	New Zealand	3		United States	67
	Papua New Guinea	1		Subtotal	74
	Subtotal	21	Latin America and the Caribbean	Argentina	1
Europe	Armenia	2		Bolivia	5
	Austria	4		Brazil	33
	Azerbaijan	1		Chile	3
	Bulgaria	2		Colombia	2
	Croatia	1		Costa Rica	1
	Czech Republic	2		Ecuador	2
	Estonia	2		El Salvador	2
	Finland	2		Honduras	2
	France	32		Jamaica	1
	Germany	34		Mexico	6
	Greece	2		Panama	1

Students Going Abroad by Country / Region

Asia	Bangladesh	1	Pacific	Australia	61
	Bhutan	1		New Zealand	1
	Cambodia	44		Samoa	2
	China	47		Subtotal	64
	Indonesia	20	Europe	Austria	9
	Kyrgyz Republic	6		Belgium	1
	Republic of Korea	59		Croatia	1
	Laos	12		Denmark	3
	Malaysia	22		France	26
	Mongolia	13		Germany	53
	Myanmar	5		Greece	1
	Nepal	3		Ireland	1
	Philippines	24		Italy	2
	Singapore	9		Malta	1
	Sri Lanka	1		Netherlands	2
	Taiwan	19		Poland	3
	Thailand	84		Russia	2
	Vietnam	33		Spain	4
	Subtotal	403		Sweden	5

FY2014		
Middle East	Peru	4
	Venezuela	2
	Subtotal	65
	Afghanistan	20
	Iran	5
	Iraq	3
	Israel	2
	Saudi Arabia	2
	Syria	2
	Turkey	15
	Yemen	1
	Subtotal	50
Africa	Benin	1
	Cameroon	2
	The Democratic Republic of the Congo	2
	Egypt	10
	Ethiopia	3
	Ghana	3
	Ivory Coast	1
	Kenya	8
	Lesotho	1
	Madagascar	3
	Malawi	1
	Mozambique	1
	Nigeria	5
	Senegal	2
	Tanzania	1
	Tunisia	2
	Uganda	2
	Zambia	2
	Zimbabwe	2
	Subtotal	52
Total (97 Countries / Regions)		2,289

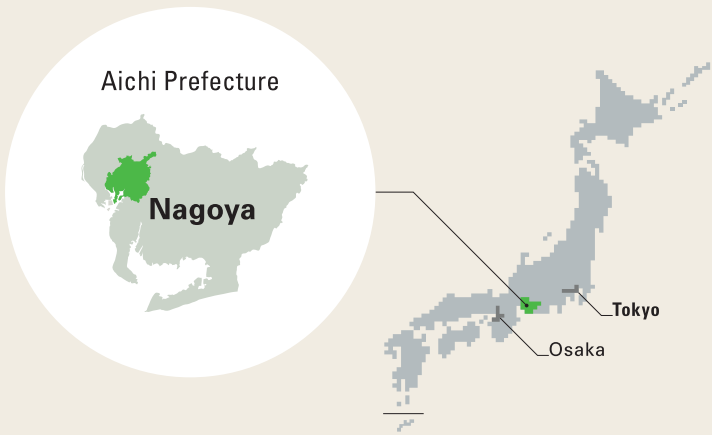
FY 2014		
North America	Switzerland	6
	U.K.	27
	Subtotal	147
	Canada	10
	United States	97
	Subtotal	107
Middle East	Turkey	2
	Subtotal	2
Africa	Egypt	2
	Ethiopia	2
	Kenya	4
	Namibia	1
	South Africa	1
	Subtotal	10
Total (46 Countries / Regions)		733

Access



- To Higashiyama Campus** 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 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.).

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 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.



JR Central Towers



Nagoya Castle



Nagoya Noh Theater



Arimatsu Shibori Matsuri (festival)



Nagoya City Archives



The Golden Dolphin



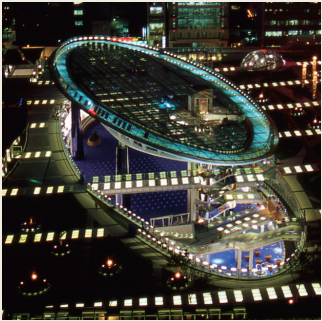
Nagoya Congress Center



Nagoya Port Triton



Nagoya City Art Museum



OASIS 21, downtown Nagoya

