

NAGOYA UNIVERSITY PROFILE

2015



名古屋大学

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.

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Greetings from the President

I was inaugurated as President of Nagoya University in April 2015. Prominent universities around the world are currently working together diligently and making rapid progress by raising the quality of education, promoting cutting-edge research and making a contribution to society. I would like to ask all our faculty and students to give us their best efforts in placing Nagoya University, as one of the world's top educational institutions, at the vanguard of this.

Last year, a wonderful event focused the attention of the whole world on Nagoya University. I am talking, of course, about the two professors from Nagoya University, Emeritus Professor Isamu Akasaki and Professor Hiroshi Amano, who won the Nobel Prize in Physics. Of the 12 Japanese Nobel Prize laureates in the field of natural sciences since the beginning of the 21st century, six have been researchers with connections to Nagoya University, a fact that has become widely known and has received extensive media coverage. The source of these successes can be attributed to the characteristically free and vibrant academic culture here at NU.

In addition to this, Nagoya University has been selected as one of the universities aiming for world-class status to be supported by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology under its "Top Global University Project". Through this Project, we aim to (1) promote world-class cutting-edge research, (2) progress toward becoming a Nagoya University open to the world, and (3) establish ourselves as a hub university in Asia, which is working on the creation of a sustainable society. Nagoya University has nurtured and taught students who go on to achieve world-leading intellectual accomplishments, become internationally active leaders, and make a contribution to society and the world, particularly in the Asian region; and I believe that from now on we can make our campus even better equipped to fulfil NU's academic charter of fostering these "courageous intellectuals".

The history of Nagoya University spans 144 years, and, from the beginning, Japan has produced countless talented professionals who are active on the world stage. To this day, Nagoya University continues to push forward to the future with determined innovation. This does not take place only within Japan; our increasingly active internationalization is also being planned through the opening of Satellite Campuses in various Asian locations, as well as exchange programs with top-level universities in the West. I would like to ask you all for your understanding and support in making NU an even more future-oriented and splendid university.

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

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)
Green Mobility Collaborative Research Center (GREMO)
Disaster Mitigation Research Center (DMRC)
Selection for the Program for Promoting the Enhancement of Research Universities - Top Four Highest Ranking Institutions -
A Diverse and Individualized Social Innovation Hub - The "Mobility Society" for the Elderly: Lead to an Active and Joyful Lifestyle -

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, 12 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.

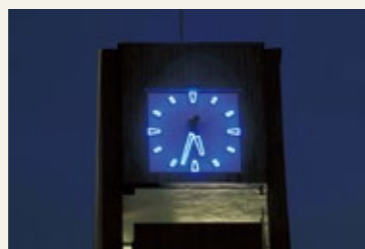
We will now give an introduction of each Laureate as follows.

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 became a full professor in 1972. The research contacts he made with many renowned chemists offered him expanded opportunity to continue his search for the development and application of new methodologies in the field of organic chemistry. Presently, Dr. Noyori is an organic chemist based at Nagoya University and president of the RIKEN and continues to realize remarkable achievements in the field of organic chemistry through his collaborations with numerous researchers worldwide.



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

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.



At the 3rd Yoshimasa Hirata Memorial Lecture

New Flagship Research Initiatives

Institute of Transformative Bio-Molecules (ITbM)



Laboratory



Logo of the ITbM

Institute of Transformative Bio-Molecules (ITbM)

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

What is WPI?

The WPI 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 (Nano technology), 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 Tokyo Institute of Technology (Earth-Life Science) and Tsukuba University (Sleep Medicine).

Changing the world with molecules

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

ITbM: The first international institute merging synthetic chemistry and plant/animal biology

At the ITbM, we aim to create a new interdisciplinary field of research through the collaboration of cutting-edge molecular synthetic chemistry and animal/plant biology,



Ambitious, Full-Scale Collaboration
 From left to right in the front row: Prof. Keiko Torii (University of Washington, U.S.A.), Jeffrey W. Bode (ETH-Zürich, Switzerland), Kenichiro Iitami (Director), Cathleen M. Crudden (Queen's University, Canada), Stephan Irlé, 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, U.S.A.)

and to deliver bio-molecules that change the way we live. Such innovative molecules are defined as "transformative bio-molecules".

Many transformative bio-molecules have been developed to date. A few examples of molecules that have changed the world include the antibiotic, penicillin; the anti-influenza drug, Tamiflu; the revolutionary bio-imaging tool, green fluorescent protein (GFP); and the potential next generation solar cell material, fullerene. Chemists and biologists are working side by side at the ITbM for extensive collaboration to generate a new research area on the boundaries of chemistry and biology. This new area of research will address urgent social issues on the environment and food production, along with advances in medical technology.

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

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

Mix-Lab Concept

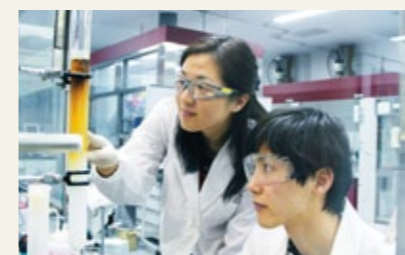
The ITbM has set up "Mix-Labs", which is a lab space where synthetic chemists and biologists are allocated next to each other, with theoretical chemists situated nearby to enable interactive discussions. This has led to effective mixing of research areas by integrating researchers from different disciplines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

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

Heading for tomorrow

The ITbM project is critical to further enhance the prestige and international visibility of Nagoya University, and also to lead a remarkable reformation of research culture. The ITbM will establish the "stage" on which researchers, sharing responsibility and problem awareness, can talk about their dreams freely and can put their innovative ideas into practice immediately. What the ITbM's future success brings will not be limited to innovations in bio-molecular research. The Institute, with researchers of various backgrounds, 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. In this regard, the ITbM must succeed by all means.

The ITbM will connect molecules, create value, and change the world, one molecule at a time.



Mix-Lab

National Composites Center (NCC)

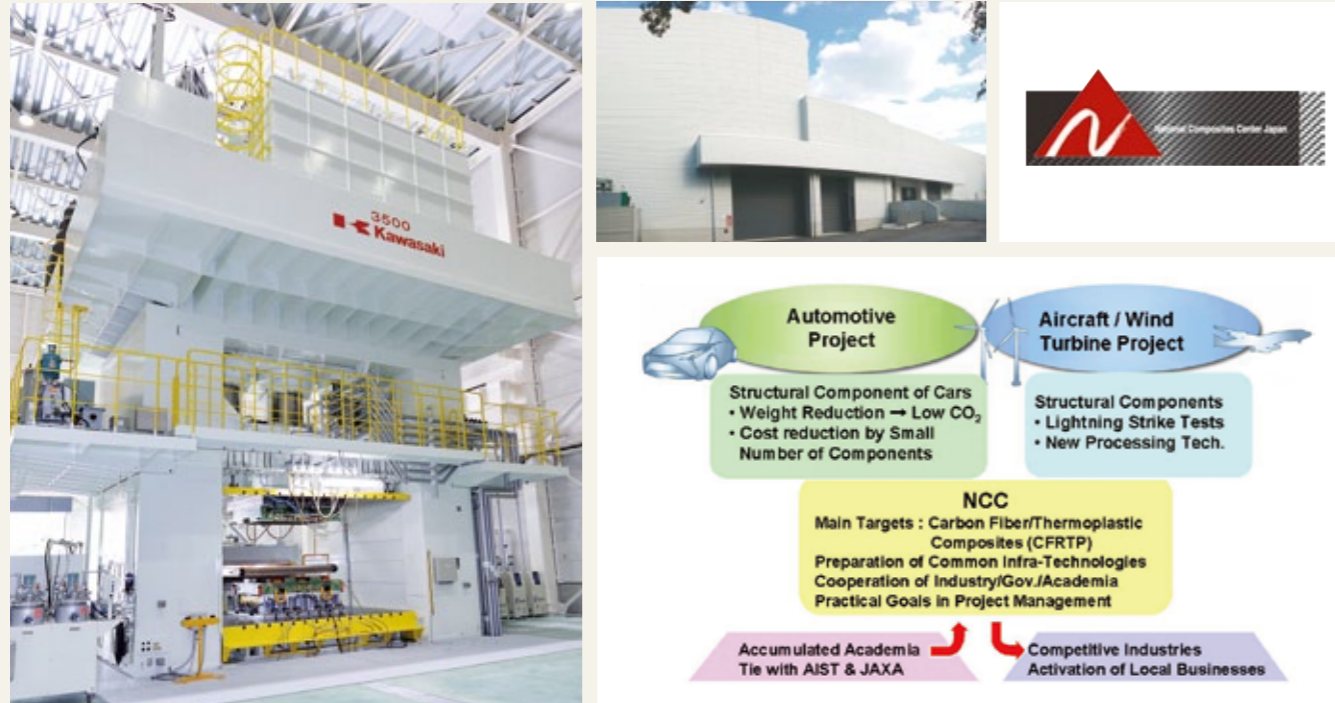


Figure 1 Hydraulic Press Machine

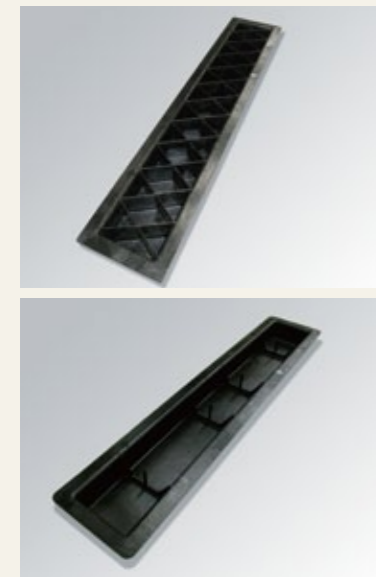


Figure 2 LFT-D hat members

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/wind turbine industries, which are based in the Greater Nagoya Area and which dominate the south-eastern Asian region 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 LFT-D hat-section member with stiffeners of cross-webs or transverse webs 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 relatively complicated webs. Another project is also being planned, focusing on the development of composite structure evaluation technologies, especially for lightning tests on aircraft and wind turbines.

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 60-70 %, 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.

New Flagship Research Initiatives

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), intended to enhance universities which are conducting outstanding world-class research activities. In FY2013, Nagoya University was selected, from among the 22 institutions chosen for this Program nationwide, as one of the top four institutions to receive a research budget of 400 million yen per year for 10 years. Under the leadership of our president, NU is working to improve its research structure and environment in order to be accepted 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. NU research representatives began promoting world-class cutting-edge research by forming units with foreign researchers who play active roles in their corresponding fields.

In order to reform and improve the research environment, with a view to ensuring an environment in which researchers can devote themselves to their work, we have adopted 11 URAs (University Research Administrators) as research support staff to maintain a stable researcher support system.

Furthermore, as a support measure for hosting international conferences, an international conference subsidy system has been newly established and full-time staff dedicated to hosting international conferences have been hired, and have begun support work for researchers hosting international conferences.

Through these advanced initiatives, NU, as a truly world-class research university, will continue to promote this Program with its full effort, with the goal of entering the Times Higher Education's top 100 universities worldwide list within the next 10 years.

A Diverse and Individualized Social Innovation Hub

- The "Mobility Society" for the Elderly: Lead to an Active and Joyful Lifestyle -



Figure 1 Future Mobility and Society as the end goal of Nagoya COI.

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 elderly people.

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

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

Nurturing Future Global Leaders



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



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 -



Reinventing Japan Project
- New Frameworks for International Student Exchange with Partner Universities in Asia, ASEAN and United States -

Training human resources for the development of an epistemic community in law and political science to promote the formation of "Jus Commune (common law)" in East Asia
A Cooperative Asian Education Gateway for a Sustainable Society: Expanding the Frontiers in Science and Technology of Chemistry and Material
Japan-US Advanced Collaborative Education Program
Training a New Generation of Leaders in International Cooperation for the Development of the ASEAN Region



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



Nagoya University's Academic Student Exchange Program (NUPACE)



Nagoya University Summer Intensive Program (NUSIP)



Other International Programs

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 -



Signing Ceremony with The University of Adelaide, University of Freiburg and Nagoya University

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. NU will be implementing the following measures:

Goals Nagoya University in the future

World-Leading University Hub University in Growing Asia



1 Enhance cutting-edge research with the aim of joining the world's top 100 universities

- Invite cutting-edge foreign researchers, form a base for cutting-edge research
- Focus support on young/female/foreign researchers

2 Introduce joint-degree programs in partnership with world-renowned universities

- Collaborating with Germany's University of Freiburg on a university-wide scale, set up a system for students to receive educational and research guidance from both institutions
- Set up joint education and research guidance systems with course credits with Australia's University of Adelaide and the UK's University of Edinburgh

3 Nurture talented professionals who will drive society worldwide

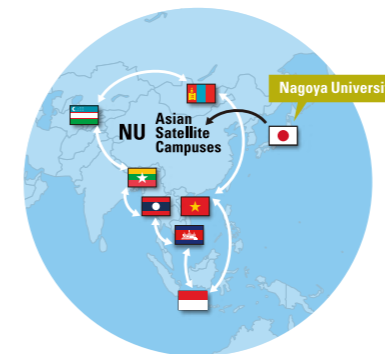
- Strengthen English language skills, enrich liberal arts courses
- Make education more substantive by expanding practical experiences for students
- Change students' outlooks by sending them for study abroad or on internships
- Expand dormitories

4 Become a hub university in a growing Asia

- Educate talented professionals who will become the central pillars of their respective Asian countries
- Expand English-taught lectures to acquire outstanding international students
- Train Japanese students through fieldwork in Asian countries

Asian Satellite Campuses

- Transnational Doctoral Programs for Leading Professionals in Asian Countries -



Nagoya University Asian Satellite Campuses Annual Plan

| | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|--------------|------|---------------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------|
| OPENING TIME | | Mongolia LAW-MEDICINE | Vietnam LAW-MEDICINE | Cambodia LAW-Intl.Dev.-BioAgri-MEDICINE | |
| | | | Indonesia LAW-Intl.Dev.-MEDICINE | Uzbekistan LAW-MEDICINE | Laos LAW-MEDICINE |
| | | | | Myanmar LAW-MEDICINE | |

Campus Plan as of Jan. 2015



Opening Ceremony of Asia Satellite Campus Institute



Opening Ceremony at the Vietnam Satellite Campus



Laboratory at the Cambodia Satellite Campus



Ribbon cutting for the Cambodia Satellite Campus

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.

In October 2014, Satellite Campuses were established in Cambodia, Mongolia, and Vietnam, and are already conducting educational activities. From 2015 Satellite Campuses are also due to open in Indonesia, Myanmar, Laos, and Uzbekistan. The graduate schools currently offering these Programs are Law, International Development, Medicine and Bioagricultural Sciences; and we plan to expand them further in the future.

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 more than 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" (from 2016).

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.

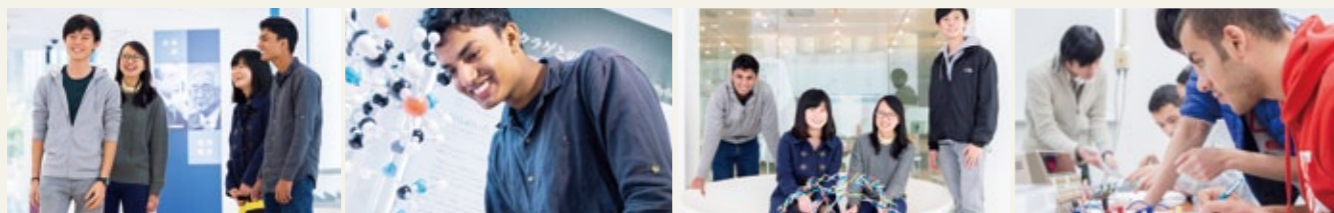
Global 30 International Programs (Undergraduate)

| 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 Program | • Graduate School of Letters | ● | |

*Starting in 2016



G30 NAGOYA UNIVERSITY
GLOBAL 30
INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

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



The Global 30 International Programs Offer:

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.

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.

A Specialized On-line Admissions Process

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

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.

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.

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

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

Japan-US Advanced Collaborative Education Program



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



Reinventing Japan Project

- New Frameworks for International Student Exchange with Partner Universities in Asia, ASEAN and United States -

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

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



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

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

This program aims to foster global leaders in international cooperation who understand the worlds of aid and business and have specialized knowledge in the fields of economics, law, politics, society and culture, in order to bridge the

future of the ASEAN region and Japan. To achieve this aim, Nagoya University and seven leading universities in the ASEAN region (National University of Singapore, Chulalongkorn University, University of the Philippines Los Banos, Gadjah Mada University, Ho Chi Minh City University of Law, Hanoi Law University and Royal University of Law and Economics) formed a consortium to initiate student exchange programs. Under the scheme, called the "Student Exchange-Nippon Discovery Program (SEND Program)", Japanese students visit ASEAN countries to learn different languages and cultures, and, in exchange, to teach the Japanese language and introduce Japanese culture for cross-cultural understanding. The program, furthermore, conducts to collaborate with leading global enterprises originated in the Nagoya area such as Toyota Motor Corporation, Denso, Brother Industries and DMG Mori Seiki, to introduce Japanese "Monozukuri (manufacturing)" and its business strategies to both Japanese and ASEAN students.



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)

Number of Students who received a study grant

12 (M1, 85,000 yen/month) (FY2014)
2 (M1, 50,000 yen/month) (FY2014)

*200,000 yen/month for M2 to D3 students.

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)

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)

Integrative Graduate Education and Research Program in Green Natural Sciences

This program is grounded in NU's achievements in the field of Green Natural Sciences; in cooperation with the representative Japanese industry-government-academia research bodies the Institute for Molecular Science, National Institute for Basic Biology, RIKEN, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology, Toyota Central R&D Labs, and Toyota Physical and Chemical Research Institute, the program fosters "an extensive view of scientific capacity and social awareness", "the capacity for development in drawing practical outcomes from basic research", and "globally active internationality"; and cultivates "corporate researchers who will raise seeds and solutions in industry", "academic researchers who will raise new ways of thinking in scholarship", and "environmental science coordinators and mentors who will work actively in international society".



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)

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)

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

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)

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 that 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 program, 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 is expected to be launched as ChubuSat-2 in FY2015.



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

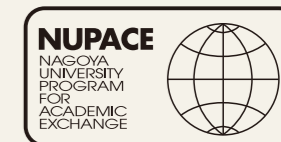
Number of Students who received a study grant
13(200,000yen/month) (FY2013)
7 (85,000yen/month) (FY2013)
27(200,000yen/month) (FY2014)
10(85,000yen/month) (FY2014)

PhD Professional: Gateway to Success in Frontier Asia

The objective of this program is to cultivate next-generation leaders to support the globalization of the manufacturing industry, as a new growth strategy for Japan. While Japan needs its manufacturing business to prosper in the global market, "Frontier Asian" countries – newly emerging economies such as Vietnam and Mongolia – as production sites in the global economy can benefit from Japan's expertise in technology and investment for venture capital to assist their economic growth. This new academic program is intended to train young minds from the arts, sciences and engineering to become a leading workforce in strengthening ties between Japan and Frontier Asia.

Nagoya University's

Academic Student Exchange Program (NUPACE)



Fresh Insights, Intellectual Stimulation, and a Global Perspective

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 1,407 international students from 122 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 Lecture 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 18- July 24, 2014, in which 35 overseas students and 18 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>)

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 | | ● |



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 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.

This is the first step in promoting the possibilities of the gastrointestinal endoscopy techniques originating in Japan to Asian countries and to contributing to the improvement of their health care. The next step is to set up an Asian network of endoscopy centers and expand this project to other cities such as Hanoi, as well as further to other countries. This has already begun, with the second "Nagoya Endoscopy Training Center" being opened at Bach Mai Hospital in Hanoi, Vietnam in July 2014. Hanoi is the capital of Vietnam and endoscopy training is in greater demand there than in Hue. Furthermore, we have also set up the third training center at Yangon General Hospital in Yangon, Myanmar in February 2015. These three training centers will form part of an Asian network to accelerate this initiative. 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, environmental devastation, and animal-borne infectious diseases) have yet to be solved by the international community. To solve these global-scale issues, it is important to develop appropriate agricultural technologies while paying careful attention to socioeconomic impact, effective use of natural resources, and respect for the environment. In both developing countries and Japan, the development of human resources is a pressing issue. In recent years, the need for international cooperation to overcome these problems and to facilitate human resources development has increased. Japan has been expected to work actively to resolve these issues.

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



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



Academic Consortium 21 (AC21)



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



Our Partner Institutions

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



In March 2012, an academic consortium, "Research and Education Network for Knowledge Economy Initiatives (RENKEI)", was launched by six Japanese and six UK universities with the support of British Council in order to promote inter-university and industry-academia collaboration in education and research. RENKEI member universities form working groups to plan and execute various activities.



The 2014 RENKEI Japan-UK Joint Workshop on Aerospace Engineering

In 2014, Nagoya University, in collaboration with the University of Bristol and the University of Southampton, held a Workshop entitled "The 2014 RENKEI Japan-UK Joint Workshop on Aerospace Engineering".

Among the 12 member universities, four universities in the UK and four in Japan have undergraduate or graduate programs related to aerospace engineering, while the rest have more general mechanical engineering programs. In terms of industry, the UK is home to Rolls-Royce Holdings plc, the second largest aircraft engine maker in the world. Japan has Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., which recently developed a regional jet called the MRJ (Mitsubishi Regional Jet) and also plays an important role in production of the Boeing 787 Dreamliner by fabricating its main wings using composite materials. Aerospace engineering was therefore considered to be a suitable and timely topic for RENKEI activity.



20 students and young researchers from UK and Japanese member universities participated in the week-long workshop. They had a fruitful time attending the workshop, which was composed of not only lectures and discussions but also factory visits and cultural experiences.

RENKEI member universities



Japan

- Kyoto University
- Kyushu University
- Nagoya University
- Osaka University
- Ritsumeikan University
- Tohoku University



UK

- University of Bristol
- University of Leeds
- University of Liverpool
- Newcastle University
- University of Southampton
- University College London (UCL)



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, "Academic Consortium AC21."

AC21 Member Institutions

As of February 2015

| | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
|  Australia • The University of Adelaide |  France • University of Strasbourg |  Japan • Nagoya University |  South Africa • Stellenbosch University |
|  China • Huazhong University of Science and Technology • Jilin University • Nanjing University • Northeastern University • Peking University • Shanghai Jiao Tong University • Tongji University |  Germany • Technische Universität Chemnitz • University of Freiburg |  Laos • National University of Laos |  Thailand • Chulalongkorn University • Kasetsart University |
| |  Indonesia • Gadjah Mada University |  New Zealand • University of Canterbury |  USA • North Carolina State University • University of Minnesota |



Seventh AC21 International Forum, Twelfth AC21 Steering Committee Meeting and Seventh AC21 General Assembly held in South Africa

The Seventh AC21 International Forum (IF) 2014 was held on April 13 - 16, 2014 in Stellenbosch, Republic of South Africa, and was hosted by Stellenbosch University. The main theme of the forum was "Science for Society: Higher Education as Builder of Hope". Approximately 100 attendees from 27 universities in 18 countries, including delegates from AC21 member universities, Stellenbosch University's partner institutions and a governmental institution, actively participated in the discussions and strengthened their academic networks.



The Twelfth AC21 Steering Committee (STC) Meeting and the Seventh General Assembly (GA) were held on April 13 and 15 during the IF respectively. There were three main issues: 1) STC members for the next term; 2) Host of AC21 International Forum (IF) in 2018; 3) New AC21 members. Regarding 1), Technische Universität Chemnitz, the University of Adelaide, and the University of Freiburg were elected for the next term, starting from the 2014 GA to the 2018 GA. North Carolina State University, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, and Stellenbosch University, elected in 2012, will serve as STC members continuously with the three newly elected members and Nagoya University, where the General Secretariat is located. Regarding 2), based on the election at the GA, it was decided that the host of the AC21 IF 2018 will be Jilin University, China. Regarding 3), membership of the University of Canterbury in New Zealand was approved at both the STC meeting and GA. With the University of Canterbury as a member, AC21 has become a consortium of 20 universities from 11 countries.



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.

—Research Projects & Workshops

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.

—Programs for Graduate Students

While Student World Forums target mainly undergraduate students, in order to inspire graduate students of member institutions, a new program has been launched in 2013. Lectures in these programs are offered by leading scholars with outstanding credentials in their respective fields.

☑ Industry-Academia-Government Collaboration

AC21, taking advantage of its international network, seeks to facilitate collaboration between academia, industry and government at the global level.

Nagoya University around the Globe

- International Liaison Offices and Bases -

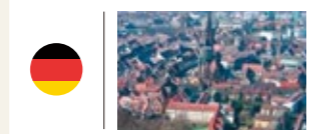
● International Liaison Offices



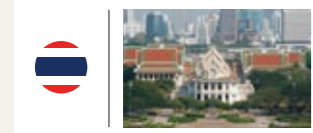
China Center for International Exchange
(Shanghai, China): Est. November 2005



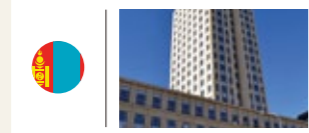
Uzbekistan Office
(Tashkent, Uzbekistan): Est. March 2010



European Center
(Freiburg, Germany): Est. April 2010

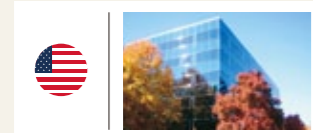


Bangkok Office
(Bangkok, Thailand): Est. April 2014



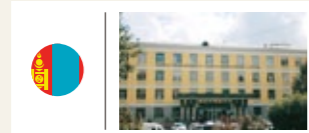
Mongolia Office
(Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia): Est. October 2014

● 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: P27)



Hue, Vietnam
Est. September 2013



Hanoi, Vietnam
Est. July 2014

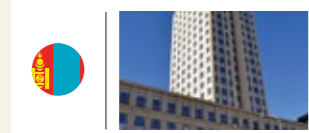


Yangon, Myanmar
Est. February 2015

● Asian Satellite Campuses



Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Est. October 2014

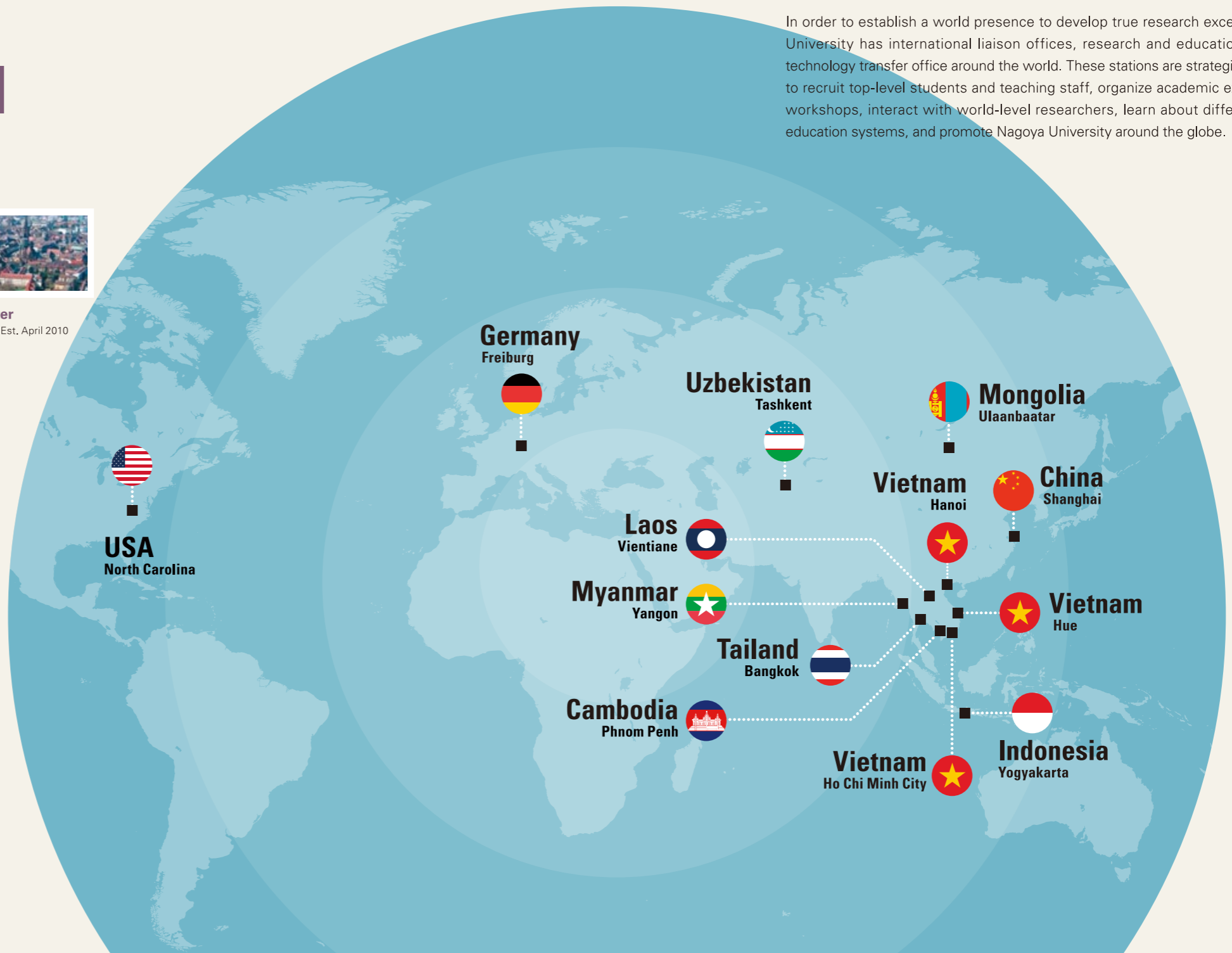


Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia
Est. October 2014



Hanoi, Vietnam
Est. October 2014

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: P28 CALE)



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

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



Our Partner Institutions

As of Dec. 1, 2014

Academic Exchange Agreements

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

Asia

BANGLADESH

- Bangladesh Agricultural University
- Bangladesh University of Engineering and 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
- The 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, College of Educational Science and Technology
- Peking University, Institute of Higher Education
- Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Institute of Literature and Institute of Literature of National Minorities
- Peking University, School of International Studies
- China National School of Administration, Law Department and Political Science Department
- 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 & 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-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

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 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, Center for the Assessment and Application of Environmental Technology (BPPT)
- 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)
- Korean Research Institute of Standards and Science, Astronomy Observatory
- Chungnam National University, College of Economics and Business Administration
- Korea University, College of Education
- Korea Maritime and Ocean University, College of Maritime Sciences and College of Engineering
- Korea Institute for Advanced Study, School of Mathematics
- Seoul National University, College of Law
- Kyungnam University, Industry Academic Cooperation Foundation
- Sunkyunkwan 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, Center of Surface Technology and Applications, Department of Materials Science, College of Engineering
- Pusan National University, Professional Graduate School of Law
- Korea Institute of Ocean Science and Technology, Korea Institute of Ocean Satellite Center

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 State University of Education

MYANMAR

- University of Yangon

NEPAL

- Kathmandu University, School of Science

PHILIPPINES

- University of the Philippines, Los Banõs
- University of the Philippines, Diliman

SINGAPORE

- National University of Singapore, Alice Lee Centre for Nursing Studies Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine
- National University of Singapore, NUS Business School

THAILAND

- Kasetsart University
- Chulalongkorn University
- Chulabhorn Research Institute/Chulabhorn Graduate Institute
- King Mongkut's University of Technology North Bangkok, Science Technology Research Institute

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, Faculty of Environmental Science, University of 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 Atmospheric 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 Melbourne, Asian Law Centre
- Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, Ecosystem Sciences Division (CSIRO)

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

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

BULGARIA

- Sofia University, Department of Astronomy
- Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Electronics & 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 de Strasbourg
- Université Paris-Est
- École Normale Supérieure de Lyon
- Fondation Maison des Sciences de l'Homme
- 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 Politique de Grenoble, Institut d'Études Polytechnique de Grenoble, and Université de Savoie.

GERMANY

- Technische Universität Braunschweig
- Technische Universität München
- Technische Universität Chemnitz
- 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 Geosciences
- 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

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, Department of Physics
- University of Tromsø, Faculty of Science

POLAND

- University of Warsaw
- Medical University of Gdańsk, School of Medicine
- 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 Division, 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 Division, Institute of Solar-Terrestrial Physics (ISTP)
- M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University, Department of Chemistry
- Russian Academy of Sciences, Siberian Division, 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
- 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 and Development
- The University of Warwick
- The University of Edinburgh, College of Science & Engineering, School of Chemistry
- The University of Edinburgh, Higgs Center for Theoretical Physics

UKRAINE

- Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Theoretical Physics

UZBEKISTAN

- Tashkent State University of Law
- University of World Economy and Diplomacy
- Samarkand State University, School of Law

North America

CANADA

- York University
- University of Toronto (The Faculty of Arts and Science)
- Université de Montréal
- Carleton University, Faculty of Sciences
- 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 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 University 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 Science and Management
- University of Michigan, 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

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, Chacaltaya Cosmic Ray Observatory, Faculty of Sciences

BRAZIL

- Universidade de Brasília
- Universidade de São Paulo
- Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais
- Fundacao Joaquim Nabuco

GUATEMALA

- Del Valle de Guatemala University, School of Engineering

MEXICO

- Universidad de Sonora

Middle East

IRAN

- University of Kurudistan, Faculty of Engineering

TURKEY

- Bilkent University
- Istanbul Technical 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

International Organization

- Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture (SEARCA)
- European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN)
- The United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD)

Multilateral

- Chulalongkorn University (Thailand) and Hanoi University of Science and Technology (Vietnam)
- Law School of Renmin University of China (China), Law School and College of Social Sciences of Sungkyunkwan University (Korea), Tsinghua University School of Law (China), Koguan Law School of Shanghai Jiao Tong University (China), and Seoul National University School of Law (Korea)
- The University of Adelaide, Faculty of Health Sciences (Australia) and 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), and Japan Geocommunications Co. Ltd (Japan)
- Pôle EMC2 (France), IRT Jules Verne (France), Gifu University Composite Materials Center (Japan), and Kanazawa Institute of Technology Innovative Composite Materials Research and Development Center (Japan)

Agreements for International Joint Research

Asia

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

- Sungkyunkwan University
- Sungkyunkwan University, Center for Advanced Plasma Surface Technology

Pacific

AUSTRALIA

- The University of New South Wales

Europe

GERMANY

- Ruhr-Universität Bochum, The Center for Plasma Science and Technology

North America

USA

- The University of Texas at Dallas, International Center for Advanced Materials Processing

Agreements for Internship

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

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)
- 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)



Organizational Structure



Figures

Staff

As of May 1, 2014

| Members of the Board of Trustees | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| President | | 1 | |
| Trustees | | 7 | |
| Auditors | | 2 | |
| Staff (Full-time) | | | |
| Faculty | Professors | 672 | (64)*1 |
| | Associate Professors | 503 | (99) |
| | Associate Professors / Lecturers | 107 | (109) |
| | Assistant Professors | 412 | (310) |
| | Research Associates | 7 | |
| | Researchers | 0 | (196) |
| Specialist | | 1 | |
| School Teachers at Affiliated Schools | | 39 | |
| Administrative / Technical Staff*2 | | 1,897 | (303) |
| Total | | 3,638 | (1,081) |

*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

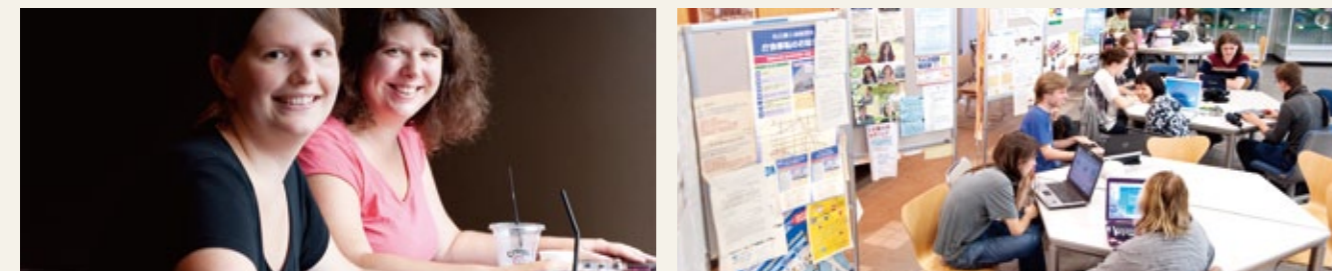
FY2013

| School / Graduate School | |
|---|--------------|
| Letters | 198 |
| Education | 85 |
| Law | 247 |
| Economics | 153 |
| Informatics and Sciences | 27 |
| Science | 104 |
| Medicine | 164 |
| Engineering | 474 |
| Agricultural Sciences | 96 |
| International Development | 208 |
| Mathematics | 13 |
| Languages and Cultures | 150 |
| Environmental Studies | 127 |
| Information Science | 68 |
| Pharmaceutical Sciences | 1 |
| International Education & Exchange Center | 32 |
| International Language Center | 50 |
| Total | 2,197 |

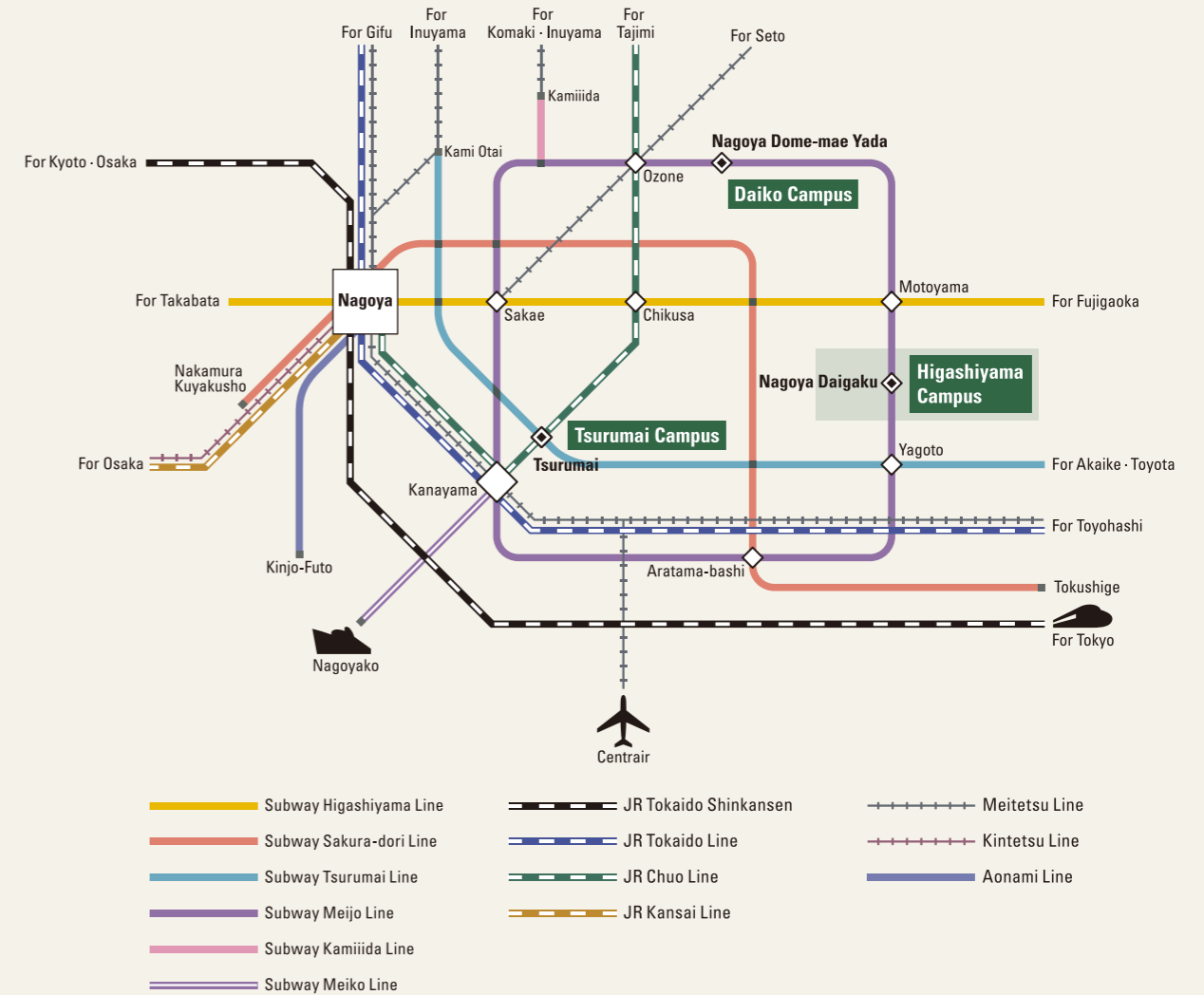
Student Enrollment

As of May 1, 2014

| Name of Schools / Graduate Schools | Undergraduate Courses | | Graduate Courses | | Total |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | Degree seeking | Non-degree seeking | Degree seeking | Non-degree seeking | |
| Letters | 600 | 50 | 274 | 14 | 938 |
| Education | 323 | 22 | 246 | 23 | 614 |
| Law | 696 | 29 | 314 | 83 | 1,122 |
| Economics | 956 | 14 | 108 | 10 | 1,088 |
| Informatics and Sciences | 367 | 7 | - | - | 374 |
| Science | 1,226 | 24 | 590 | 17 | 1,857 |
| Medicine | 1,564 | 54 | 990 | 37 | 2,645 |
| Engineering | 3,456 | 44 | 1,601 | 18 | 5,119 |
| Agricultural Sciences | 738 | 4 | 413 | 3 | 1,158 |
| International Development | - | - | 284 | 17 | 301 |
| Mathematics | - | - | 162 | 5 | 167 |
| Languages and Cultures | - | - | 192 | 39 | 231 |
| Environmental Studies | - | - | 432 | 10 | 442 |
| Information Science | - | - | 364 | 18 | 382 |
| Pharmaceutical Sciences | - | - | 75 | 7 | 82 |
| Human Informatics | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Research Center of Health, Physical Fitness and Sports | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Research Institute of Environmental Medicine | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| International Education & Exchange Center | - | 3 | - | - | 3 |
| International Language Center | - | 57 | - | - | 57 |
| Total | 9,926 | 310 | 6,046 | 301 | 16,583 |



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.).

