

Quality Assurance Framework  
of Higher Education  
in Japan

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## Outline of the Quality Assurance Framework in Japan

### 1. Introduction

#### (1) Quality assurance framework as based on prior regulations

In Japan, the quality assurance framework worked as prior regulations, through applying the Standards for Establishing University (SEU) and operating the establishment-approval system (EAS). The intention here is to respect the independence and autonomy of universities, and thus assume that universities which are once approved would be ready to autonomously assure their own quality. Since the SEU and the EAS were introduced, this system has played a very significant role in assuring appropriate levels of quality in all universities.

On the other hand, there have been concerns about assuring the quality of every educational activity with only this kind of prior regulations, whose function is only to indicate what is needed to conduct various activities and not to check the outcome afterwards. As higher education became more diversified, reflecting the rise in enrollment rates and the maturity of society, more people posed concerns that dependence on the prior regulations would cause over-regulation and restraint against innovative projects. Thus, the government began considering a new system that would be checking afterwards, while maintaining the independence and autonomy of universities.

#### (2) Introduction of a new system integrating prior regulations with checking afterwards

The government amended the regulations such as creating more flexibility in applying the SEU, revising the EAS process, and introducing self-examination and evaluation as compulsory in all universities. Still, as the need for change from prior regulations to checking afterwards through examining current regulations became more widespread throughout the Japanese administrative system, the School Education Law was amended in 2002 to introduce the Quality Assurance and Accreditation System (QAAS), which came into effect from April 2004. Concurrently, the EAS was converted in 2003 so that all universities would be approved as long as they meet the conditions stipulated in the concerned law. At this stage, requirements were reduced and standards were simplified, while a new notification system in which universities could make minor organizational changes without approval was introduced. As this new system of integrating prior regulations with checking afterwards was introduced, the quality assurance framework in Japan has both the advantage of the prior regulations

that assure proper quality in advance, and the checking afterwards that constantly assure quality constantly, while respecting the diversity of universities. Thus, it has been assumed that this combination of systems is the most effective and efficient for quality assurance.

With regard to the three-fold quality assurance framework comprised of SEU, EAS, and QAAS, new issues have arisen as described below, and the government assumes that it is necessary to examine the role and relationship of these systems, thereby improving their application and enhancing the quality assurance mechanism on the whole.

## 2. Issues Concerning the SEU

### (1) Outline of the Standards

In Japan, the framework of the higher education system is stipulated in several laws such as the Article 7 of the Fundamental Law on Education (on the essence of a university), as well as the Article 83 (on the objective of a university) , and Article 104 (on the right to grant degrees) of the School Education Law. In accordance with these, the SEU as a ministerial ordinance stipulates that it shall contain the minimum standards in order to establish a university.

In this sense, all of the relevant regulations that refer to the basic framework and the provision for universities (the School Education Law and its order and ordinance, the SEU (including standards for junior colleges and graduate school, as well as the ordinance on degrees, etc.) can be called “standards for establishing university” as a whole.

The structure of the SEU in this broad sense (from now on, all reference to the SEU should be interpreted this way as plural) can be divided into four elements as follows:

1. Regulations concerning the basic framework such as qualifications for admission, duration of study, and organization;
2. Regulations stipulating the minimum standards for human and material resources such as faculty, facilities and equipment;
3. Regulations stipulating the norm for educational activities in university;
4. Regulations for taking courses and requirements for graduation;

It should be noted that the SEU include not only minimum standards but also certain desirable goals and duties that do not have to be specifically attained.

### (2) Relationship between the SEU and the EAS

While the SEU are used for reference in the examination for approval, peer

review based on high degree of professionalism among experts is to be conducted largely, in order to properly consider the objectives of establishing university and conducting academic activities, in order to encourage applicants to enhance their plans.

However, the SEU sometimes cannot be used as precise criteria for examination as these standards have many abstract and qualitative elements. While detailed regulations for examination in the Advisory Council for the EAS (established within the Ministry) were formerly in effect to compensate for the abstract and qualitative elements, these stipulations were abolished by the de-regulation process such as creating more flexibility and establishing the principle that all universities would be approved as long as they meet the conditions stipulated in the concerned law. While this has contributed to certain results such as the prompt examination for approval for establishing a new college or school, or for making organizational changes, now it is necessary to check constantly whether peer review works well in deciding the desirable quality from academic standpoints.

Another issue comes from the fact that the SEU are constructed by assuming that it is possible to reach a certain level of mutual understanding between applicants and examiners on the concept of what a university should be. However, there are cases where it is difficult to examine certain applications, as more applicants from various backgrounds submit applications with completely new ideas. Since the standards have many abstract and qualitative elements, it is desirable to consider more specific criteria that can be effectively used in examination.

This is important also for realizing that the SEU would be applied as autonomous guiding principles after approval.

Also, it is necessary to take obtain information after approval, as most of examination processes are carried out through written information, part of which is inevitably provisional when submitted.

### 3. Issues Concerning the EAS

#### (1) Outline of the system

In order to establish a local-government or private university, the proposer must submit an application for approval to the Minister of MEXT, who in turn refers it to the Advisory Council for University Establishment, founded in the Ministry. This rule also applies to nationally founded universities.

The applicant must state the plan from establishment to the time when the first set of enrolled students is to graduate. The examination includes not only whether the proposal meets the standards in terms of its basic framework and minimum provision, but also whether the plan has enough content from which it can be highly

presumed that the plan could be concretely realized at the level stipulated in the SEU. In this sense, the application can be called a declaration that the university make every efforts to achieve what it states.

## (2) Essential Characteristics of the EAS

The approval for establishing a university is an administrative act in response to an application based on Article 4 of the School Education Law, and the examination is to be conducted on the submitted plan from establishment to the time when the first set of students is to graduate. The legal effect begins once approval is issued, but the inspection by the Council will continue despite substantial changes or non-fulfillment that might occur up to the time when the first set of enrolled students is to graduate, so that the substance of the approval is assured.

The scope of the EAS is limited to the establishment or change in academic organizations such as colleges and departments with regard to changing fields or types of degrees issued. Once the Council inspection ends when the first set of enrolled students is to graduate, university can effect minor changes, such as those involving faculty or curricula, at its discretion.

Therefore, it can be observed that the EAS functions to ensure that the approved university should provide persistently organized courses of study to confer specific degrees even after the approval.

## 4. Issues Concerning the QAAS

### (1) Outline of the System

The QAAS (which came into force from 2004) requires that all universities in Japan are to undergo an accreditation process, once every seven years by certified agencies.

The objective of this system is to provide the mechanisms through which the conditions such as organizational management and academic activity in universities can be periodically checked afterwards, while securing that the involvement of the national government is as minimum as possible.

This system plays a role as accreditation, confirming that accredited universities satisfy the standards stipulated by the agencies that are certified by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. The 2002 report by the Central Council of Education asserts that this system should make it possible for universities to undergo the accreditation process from the outside world and thus to improve its' quality. The result of the accreditation process is to be indicated by either general idea of "satisfactory in meeting the standards", "unsatisfactory in meeting the

standards” or “pending.”

From a legal standpoint, the Article 109(2) of the School Education Law stipulates that all universities need to undergo quality assurance and accreditation, and failure to do so this would be considered as an act in violation. On the other hand, the act of accreditation itself is to be considered a non-administrative measure, as the standards for accreditation are independently set by each certified agency, though the basic concept is expressed by the ministerial ordinance.

## (2) Objective of the QAAS

Since the assumption of the quality assurance and accreditation system is to improve characteristic academic activities in each university, it should be reminded that all universities are to conduct self-examination and evaluation beforehand. In this sense, through the QAAS, it is important to check that universities prepare framework to use the self-examination and evaluation results positively in order to improve educational quality, while confirming whether the accredited university meets the minimum standards of the SEU through the checking process.

With regard to certified agencies, it is desirable for them to continue their efforts to make the QAAS’s essence and purpose, and the item to be checked through the QAAS ‘over all conditions in ‘education, research, organization, management, facilities and equipment’ as stipulated in the Article 109 of the School Education Law, concrete.

As the evaluation standards stipulated by the certified agencies must meet the SEU, it is recommended to specify which parts of their standards meet every element of the SEU (in fact, the certified agencies can set up standards that are stricter than the SEU). In this sense, the certified agencies need to show whether their standards require a higher level of quality than that specified in the SEU, especially when they go ahead to conclude the result of “unsatisfactory.”

Also, it should be remembered that the EAS not only checks whether the application meets the SEU, but also examines whether the necessary conditions are satisfied for realizing what is stated within the application. In this sense, it is necessary to cautiously reconfirm the plan when conducting the accreditation process for newly approved universities.

Though it should be noted that the legal frameworks of the ESU and the QAAS are different, it is important to consider a more coordinated application of these systems, in order to systematically manage the quality assurance framework.



## classification of the standards for establishing universities (undergraduate courses)

	School Education Law	Cabinet Order of School Education Law	Standards of Establishing University(SEU)	Ministerial Ordinance on Degrees
regulations on the basic framework of admission requirement, course term, university system	<p>Article 83 (objective of university)</p> <p>Article 85(basis for academic activities(department))</p> <p>Article 87~89(course term and its exception)</p> <p>Article 90(qualification for admission)</p> <p>Article 92(presidents, professors and other officials)</p> <p>Article 93(faculty meetings)</p> <p>Article 104(right of conferring degrees)</p>	<p>Article 143(authority of faculty meetings)</p> <p>Article 146~149(detailed regulations on course term and its exception)</p> <p>Article 150~162(detailed regulations on qualification for admission)</p>	<p>Article 3~6(basis for academic activities(departments, courses, etc.))</p> <p>Article 18(admission capacity)</p>	<p>Article 2(conditions for conferring degrees)</p>
regulations stipulating the minimum standard of human and material resources such as faculty and facility	<p>Article 92(presidents, professors and other officials)</p>		<p>Article 7(principles on teaching organization)</p> <p>Article 12~13(full-time professors)</p> <p>Article 13-2~17(qualification of presidents, professors, associate professors, assistant professors, assistants)</p> <p>Article 34(university sites)</p> <p>Article 35(athletic ground)</p> <p>Article 36(facilities (including university buildings))</p> <p>Article 37-2(area of school sites)</p> <p>Article 38(materials including books and libraries)</p> <p>Article 39(attached facilities)</p> <p>Article 39-2(facilities necessary for practical training for pharmacology)</p> <p>Article 40(machines and instruments)</p> <p>Article 40-2(facilities and equipment when carrying out academic activities at two or more university sites)</p> <p>Article 41(organization for clerical works)</p> <p>Article 42(organization for student welfare and guidance)</p> <p>Article 53(staged development)</p>	
regulations stipulating the norm on educational activities in university	<p>Article 109(self-examination and evaluation system)</p> <p>Article 113(publication of academic activities)</p>	<p>Article 163(timing for beginning and ending academic year)</p> <p>Article 166(detailed regulations on self-examination and evaluation system)</p>	<p>Article 2(publishing information)</p> <p>Article 2-2(publication of objective for academic activities)</p> <p>Article 2-3(admission procedures)</p> <p>Article 10(professors in charge of classes)</p> <p>Article 19-21(curricula, calculating credits)</p> <p>Article 22-23(course term for a year)</p> <p>Article 24-25(number of students for whom the classes are conducted, methods for conducting classes)</p> <p>Article 25-2(publication of standards for evaluating grades)</p> <p>Article 25-3(organized training for improving educational contents)</p> <p>Article 27(conferring credits)</p>	
regulations on taking courses and requirement for graduation	<p>Article 87~89(term of study and its exception)</p> <p>Article 104(right of conferring degrees)</p> <p>Article 105(certificate other than diploma for completing certain academic courses)</p>	<p>Article 144(decision on admission, expulsion, transfer, study abroad and graduation)</p> <p>Article 145(notes on diploma)</p> <p>Article 164(detailed regulation on issuing certificate of finishing courses)</p> <p>Article 173(issuing diploma)</p>	<p>Article 27(granting credits)</p> <p>Article 27-2(upper limit for registering classes to take)</p> <p>Article 28(credits acquired at other universities or junior colleges)</p> <p>Article 29(approval of credits for activities at educational facilities other than universities)</p> <p>Article 30(approval of credits for activities prior to admission)</p> <p>Article 30-2(taking courses for longer term of study)</p> <p>Article 31(credit auditors)</p> <p>Article 32(requirements for graduation)</p>	<p>Article 2(conditions on granting degrees)</p> <p>Article 10(denomination for majors)</p> <p>Article 13(regulations to be set by universities and its report)</p>

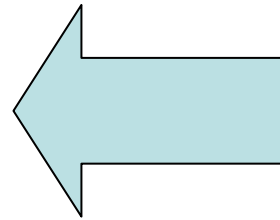
# Illustration of Quality Assurance Framework in Japan

## Universities

- conducts issuing degrees, admission process, constructing curricula appropriately
- publishes information
- self-examination and evaluation



Assuring that universities continue to assure quality internally while respecting the principle of independence and autonomy



Working as legal framework for sustaining quality assurance and improvement of universities' academic activities

## National Quality Assurance Framework

### Standards for establishing universities (SEU)

- stipulating minimum standards and desirable goals and duties of universities by various regulations

### Establishment- approval system (EAS)

- assuring through peer review by specialists that application to establish universities meet the SEU, have enough possibility to accomplish what it states, and continue to provide programs

### Quality assurance and accreditation system (QAAS)

- conducting by certified agencies accreditation on satisfaction of SEU, working also as encouragement to enhance quality of academic activities

Coordinated management

大学設置基準（昭和三十一年十月二十二日文部省令第二十八号）（試訳）  
Standards for Establishing Universities  
(Ordinance of the Ministry of Education, Science and  
Culture No. 28 of October 22, 1956)  
(Provisional Translation)

最終改正：平成一九年一月二五日文部科学省令第四〇号  
Final Revision: Ordinance of the Ministry of Education,  
Culture, Sports, Science and Technology  
No. 40 of December 25, 2007

- ※ 本英訳は事務局の試訳であり、法的効力は有していない  
※ These are unofficial translations. Only the original Japanese texts of the laws and regulations have legal effect.

学校教育法第三条、第八条、第六十三条及び第八十八条の規定に基づき、大学設置基準を次のように定める。

Based on the provisions of Article 3, Article 8, Article 63, and Article 88, the Standards for Establishment of Universities shall be established as follows.

第一章 総則（第一条—第二条の三）

Chapter I General Provisions (Article 1 – Article 2-3)

第二章 教育研究上の基本組織（第三条—第六条）

Chapter II Basis for Academic Activities (Article 3 – Article 6)

第三章 教員組織（第七条—第十三条）

Chapter III Faculty (Article 7 – Article 13)

第四章 教員の資格（第十三条の二—第十七条）

Chapter IV Qualifications of Professors (Article 13-2 – Article 17)

第五章 収容定員（第十八条）

Chapter V Admission Capacity (Article 18)

第六章 教育課程（第十九条—第二十六条）

Chapter VI Curricula (Article 19 – Article 26)

第七章 卒業の要件等（第二十七条—第三十三条）

Chapter VII Graduation Requirements (Article 27 – Article 33)

第八章 校地、校舎等の施設及び設備等（第三十四条—第四十条の四）

Chapter VIII Facilities such as School Sites and School Buildings and Equipment, etc. (Article 34 – Article 40-4)

第九章 事務組織等（第四十一条・第四十二条）

Chapter IX Organization for Clerical Work (Article 41 and Article 42)

第十章 共同教育課程に関する特例（第四十三条－第四十九条）

Chapter X Special Provisions Concerning Inter-University Curricula (Article 43 – Article 49)

第十一章 雑則（第五十条－第五十三条）

Chapter XI Miscellaneous Provisions (Article 50 – Article 53)

第一章 総則

Chapter I General Provisions

第一条 （趣旨）

Article 1 (Purpose)

1 大学（短期大学を除く。以下同じ。）は、学校教育法（昭和二十二年法律第二十六号）その他の法令の規定によるほか、この省令の定めるところにより設置するものとする。

(1) A university (excluding a junior college; the same shall apply hereinafter) shall be established pursuant to the provisions of the School Education Act (Act No. 26 of 1947) and other laws and regulations and as specified by this Ministerial Ordinance.

2 この省令で定める設置基準は、大学を設置するのに必要な最低の基準とする。

(2) The standards for establishment specified by this Ministerial Ordinance shall be the minimum standards needed to establish a university.

3 大学は、この省令で定める設置基準より低下した状態にならないようにすることはもとより、その水準の向上を図ることに努めなければならない。

(3) A university shall endeavor not only to avoid falling short of the standards for establishment specified by this Ministerial Ordinance but also to further improve the level of its standards.

第二条 （情報の積極的な提供）

Article 2 (Publishing Information)

大学は、当該大学における教育研究活動等の状況について、刊行物への掲載その他広く周知を図ることができる方法によつて、積極的に情報を提供するものとする。

A university shall proactively provide information on the details of its academic activities, etc. by way of having it published or by other methods of widely disseminating such information widely.

第二条の二 （教育研究上の目的の公表等）

Article 2-2 (Publication of the Objectives for Academic Activities)

大学は、学部、学科又は課程ごとに、人材の養成に関する目的その他の教育研究上の目的を学則等に定め、公表するものとする。

A university shall define its purpose concerning the education and its other purposes of carrying out academic activities for each department or course in its school regulations, etc. and publicize them.

第二条の三 （入学者選抜）

Article 2-3 (Selection of Entrants)

入学者の選抜は、公正かつ妥当な方法により、適当な体制を整えて行うものとする。

The selection of entrants shall be made by a fair and adequate method under a

properly developed system.

## 第二章 教育研究上の基本組織

### Chapter II Basis for Academic Activities

#### 第三条 (学部)

##### Article 3 (Colleges)

学部は、専攻により教育研究の必要に応じ組織されるものであつて、教育研究上適当な規模内容を有し、教員組織、教員数その他が学部として適当であると認められるものとする。

A college shall be organized in accordance with the requirements for each major in regards to its academic activities, and shall be of a size and with the content appropriate for carrying out activities, and the organization and numbers of its professors and other matters shall be deemed to be appropriate for a college.

#### 第四条 (学科)

##### Article 4 (Departments)

1 学部には、専攻により学科を設ける。

(1) A college shall establish its departments by major.

2 前項の学科は、それぞれの専攻分野を教育研究するに必要な組織を備えたものとする。

(2) Each department set forth in the preceding paragraph shall have the organization necessary to carry out its academic activities in the subject area of each major.

#### 第五条 (課程)

##### Article 5 (Courses)

学部の教育上の目的を達成するため有益かつ適切であると認められる場合には、学科に代えて学生の履修上の区分に応じて組織される課程を設けることができる。

A university may establish courses organized in lieu of departments, in accordance with the category of students' class schedules, when it is deemed to be effective and appropriate by which a college is able to achieve its purpose of providing education.

#### 第六条 (学部以外の基本組織)

##### Article 6 (Basic Organizations Other than Colleges)

1 学校教育法第八十五条ただし書に規定する学部以外の教育研究上の基本となる組織（以下「学部以外の基本組織」という。）は、当該大学の教育研究上の目的を達成するため有益かつ適切であると認められるものであつて、次の各号に掲げる要件を備えるものとする。

(1) An organization other than a college that can be the basis for carrying out academic activities as prescribed in the proviso to Article 85 of the School Education Act (hereinafter referred to as a "basic organization other than a college") shall be an organization which is deemed to be effective and appropriate in achieving said university's purpose of academic activities and which meets the requirements listed in the following items:

- 一 教育研究上適当な規模内容を有すること。

(i) The organization is of a size and has the content appropriate for carrying out academic activities ;

二 教育研究上必要な教員組織、施設設備その他の諸条件を備えること。

(ii) The organization meets the conditions for faculty, facilities and equipment, and other matters necessary for carrying out academic activities; and

三 教育研究を適切に遂行するためにふさわしい運営の仕組みを有すること。

(iii) The organization has a management system suitable for carrying out academic activities in an appropriate manner.

2 学部以外の基本組織に係る専任教員数、校舎の面積及び学部以外の基本組織の教育研究に必要な附属施設の基準は、当該学部以外の基本組織の教育研究上の分野に相当すると認められる分野の学部又は学科に係るこれらの基準（第四十五条第一項に規定する共同学科（第十三条及び第三十七条の二において単に「共同学科」という。）に係るものを含む。）に準ずるものとする。

(2) The standards for the number of full-time professors and the area of the school buildings for a basic organization other than a college, and for attached facilities necessary for carrying out academic activities at a basic organization other than a college shall conform to such standards for colleges or departments in their fields that are deemed to be equivalent to that of the said basic organization other than a college (including standards pertaining to inter-university colleges prescribed in Article 45, paragraph (1) (simply referred to as "inter-university colleges" in Article 13 and Article 37-2).

3 この省令において、この章、第十三条、第三十七条の二、第三十九条、第四十六条、第四十八条、第四十九条（第三十九条の規定に係る附属施設について適用する場合に限る。）、別表第一、別表第二及び別表第三を除き、「学部」には学部以外の基本組織を、「学科」には学部以外の基本組織を置く場合における相当の組織を含むものとする。

(3) In this Ministerial Ordinance, except in this Chapter, Article 13, Article 37-2, Article 39, Article 46, Article 48, Article 49 (limited to the case where it is applied to attached facilities pertaining to the provision of Article 39), Appended Table 1, Appended Table 2, and Appended Table 3, a "college" shall include a basic organization other than a college and a "department" shall include the relevant organization in the case where a basic organization other than a college is established.

### 第三章 教員組織

#### Chapter III Faculty

第七条 （教員組織）

Article 7 (Faculty)

1 大学は、その教育研究上の目的を達成するため、教育研究組織の規模並びに授与する学位の種類及び分野に応じ、必要な教員を置くものとする。

(1) A university shall, in order to achieve its purpose of academic activities, have the necessary professors in accordance with the size of its academic organization and the types and fields of degrees it confers;

2 大学は、教育研究の実施に当たり、教員の適切な役割分担の下で、組織的な連携体制を確保し、教育研究に係る責任の所在が明確になるように教員組織を編制するものとする。

(2) A university shall, when carrying out academic activities, secure an organized coordination system under the appropriate division of roles among its professors, and formulate faculty so as to clarify where the responsibility for academic activities lies.

3 大学は、教育研究水準の維持向上及び教育研究の活性化を図るため、教員の構成が特定の範囲の年齢に著しく偏ることのないよう配慮するものとする。

(3) A university shall give consideration to ensuring that the age structure of professors should not be heavily unbalanced within a certain age group, so as to maintain and enhance the levels of its academic activities and promote its academic activities.

4 大学は、二以上の校地において教育を行う場合においては、それぞれの校地ごとに必要な教員を置くものとする。なお、それぞれの校地には、当該校地における教育に支障のないよう、原則として専任の教授又は准教授を少なくとも一人以上置くものとする。ただし、その校地が隣接している場合は、この限りでない。

(4) A university shall, when providing education at two or more school sites, have the professors necessary for each of these school sites. Each school site shall have at least one or more full-time professors or associate professors, in principle, so as not to impede the education at the said school site; provided, however, that this shall not apply if these school sites are adjacent to each other.

第八条 削除（平成十八年三月文科令一一号）

Article 8 Deleted (Ordinance of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology No. 11 of March, 2006)

第九条 削除（平成十八年三月文科令一一号）

Article 9 Deleted (Ordinance of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology No. 11 of March, 2006)

第十条 （授業科目の担当）

Article 10 (Professors in Charge of Classes)

1 大学は、教育上主要と認める授業科目（以下「主要授業科目」という。）については原則として専任の教授又は准教授に、主要授業科目以外の授業科目についてはなるべく専任の教授、准教授、講師又は助教（第十三条及び第四十六条第一項において「教授等」という。）に担当させるものとする。

(1) A university shall have full-time professors or associate professors, in principle, take charge of classes deemed to be essential from an educational standpoint (hereinafter referred to as "essential classes") and endeavor to the next possible to have full-time professors, associate professors, instructors, or assistant professors (referred to as "professors, etc." in Article 13 and Article 46, paragraph (1)) take charge of classes other than essential classes.

2 大学は、演習、実験、実習又は実技を伴う授業科目については、なるべく助手に補

助させるものとする。

(2) A university shall endeavor, to the extent possible, to have assistants assist in a subject's accompanying exercises, experiments, practical training or skills practice.

第十一条 (授業を担当しない教員)

Article 11 (Professors who Do Not Conduct Classes)

大学には、教育研究上必要があるときは、授業を担当しない教員を置くことができる。

A university may have professors who do not conduct classes when it is necessary for academic purposes.

第十二条 (専任教員)

Article 12 (Full-time Professors)

1 教員は、一の大学に限り、専任教員となるものとする。

(1) A professor shall be a full-time professor only at one university.

2 専任教員は、専ら前項の大学における教育研究に従事するものとする。

(2) A full-time professor shall be engaged in academic activities solely at the university set forth in the preceding paragraph.

3 前項の規定にかかわらず、大学は、教育研究上特に必要があり、かつ、当該大学における教育研究の遂行に支障がないと認められる場合には、当該大学における教育研究以外の業務に従事する者を、当該大学の専任教員とすることができる。

(3) Notwithstanding the provision of the preceding paragraph, a university may appoint a person who is engaged in duties other than the provision of academic activities at said university as a full-time professor at said university, when there is a special necessity for academic activities and it is deemed that it does not impede the academic activities at said university.

第十三条 (専任教員数)

Article 13 (The Number of Full-time professors)

大学における専任教員の数は、別表第一により当該大学に置く学部の種類及び規模に応じ定める教授等の数（共同学科を置く学部にあつては、当該学部における共同学科以外の学科を一の学部とみなして同表を適用して得られる教授等の数と第四十六条の規定により得られる当該共同学科に係る専任教員の数を合計した数）と別表第二により大学全体の収容定員に応じ定める教授等の数を合計した数以上とする。

The number of full-time professors at a university shall exceed the total of the number of professors, etc. specified in Appended Table 1, in accordance with the types and sizes of colleges established in said university (for a college that has an inter-university college, the total of the number of professors, etc. obtained by applying the same table by deeming a college other than the inter-university college of said college to be a single college plus the number of full-time professors for said inter-university college obtained pursuant to the provision of Article 46), plus the number of professors, etc. specified in Appended Table 2, in accordance with the total admission capacity of the university.

第四章 教員の資格

Chapter IV Qualifications of Professors



第十三条の二 (学長の資格)

Article 13-2 (Qualifications of Presidents)

学長となることのできる者は、人格が高潔で、学識が優れ、かつ、大学運営に関し識見を有すると認められる者とする。

A person who is permitted to be the president of a university shall be a person of virtuous character and of knowledge and experience who is deemed to have insight concerning university management.

第十四条 (教授の資格)

Article 14 (Qualifications of Professors)

教授となることのできる者は、次の各号のいずれかに該当し、かつ、大学における教育を担当するにふさわしい教育上の能力を有すると認められる者とする。

A person who is permitted to be a professor shall be a person falling under any of the following items who is deemed to have the educational abilities suitable for taking charge of the education offered by a university:

一 博士の学位（外国において授与されたこれに相当する学位を含む。）を有し、研究上の業績を有する者

(i) a person who has a doctor's degree (including degrees equivalent thereto that have been conferred in foreign countries) and who has research achievement;

二 研究上の業績が前号の者に準ずると認められる者

(ii) a person who has research achievement deemed to be equivalent to that of the person set forth in the preceding item;

三 学位規則（昭和二十八年文部省令第九号）第五条の二に規定する専門職学位（外国において授与されたこれに相当する学位を含む。）を有し、当該専門職学位の専攻分野に関する実務上の業績を有する者

(iii) a person who has a professional degree prescribed in Article 5-2 of the Ministerial Ordinance on Degrees (Ordinance of the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture No. 9 of 1953) (including degrees equivalent thereto that have been conferred in foreign countries) and who has practical achievement in the major of said professional degree;

四 大学において教授、准教授又は専任の講師の経歴（外国におけるこれらに相当する教員としての経歴を含む。）のある者

(iv) a person who has a career working as a professor, associate professor, or full-time instructor at a university (including a career working as a teacher equivalent to these in foreign countries);

五 芸術、体育等については、特殊な技能に秀でていと認められる者

(v) a person who is deemed to have special skills in arts and sports, etc.; and

六 専攻分野について、特に優れた知識及び経験を有すると認められる者

(vi) a person who is deemed to have excellent knowledge and experience, in particular, in his/her major.

第十五条 (准教授の資格)

Article 15 (Qualifications of Associate Professors)

准教授となることのできる者は、次の各号のいずれかに該当し、かつ、大学における教育を担当するにふさわしい教育上の能力を有すると認められる者とする。

A person who is permitted to be an associate professor shall be a person falling under any of the following items who is deemed to have the educational abilities suitable for taking charge of the education offered by a university:

一 前条各号のいずれかに該当する者

(i) a person falling under any of the items of the preceding Article;

二 大学において助教又はこれに準ずる職員としての経歴（外国におけるこれらに相当する職員としての経歴を含む。）のある者

(ii) a person who has a career working as an assistant professor or an official equivalent thereto at a university (including a career working as an official equivalent to these in foreign countries);

三 修士の学位又は学位規則第五条の二に規定する専門職学位（外国において授与されたこれらに相当する学位を含む。）を有する者

(iii) a person who has a master's degree or a professional degree prescribed in Article 5-2 of the Degree Regulations (including degrees equivalent thereto that have been conferred in foreign countries);

四 研究所、試験所、調査所等に在職し、研究上の業績を有する者

(iv) a person who works for a research institute, laboratory, survey institute or the like and who has research achievement; and

五 専攻分野について、優れた知識及び経験を有すると認められる者

(v) a person who is deemed to have excellent knowledge and experience in his/her major.

第十六条 （講師の資格）

Article 16 (Qualifications of Instructors)

講師となることのできる者は、次の各号のいずれかに該当する者とする。

A person who is permitted to be an instructor shall be a person falling under any of the following items:

一 第十四条又は前条に規定する教授又は准教授となることのできる者

(i) a person who is permitted to be a professor or associate professor prescribed in Article 14 or the preceding Article; and

二 その他特殊な専攻分野について、大学における教育を担当するにふさわしい教育上の能力を有すると認められる者

(ii) a person who is deemed to have the educational abilities suitable for taking charge of the education offered by a university in his/her special major.

第十六条の二 （助教の資格）

Article 16-2 (Qualifications of Assistant Professors)

助教となることのできる者は、次の各号のいずれかに該当し、かつ、大学における教育を担当するにふさわしい教育上の能力を有すると認められる者とする。

A person who is permitted to be an assistant professor shall be a person falling under any of the following items who is deemed to have the educational abilities

suitable for taking charge of the education offered by a university:

一 第十四条各号又は第十五条各号のいずれかに該当する者

(i) a person falling under any of the items of Article 14 or the items of Article 15;

二 修士の学位（医学を履修する課程、歯学を履修する課程、薬学を履修する課程のうち臨床に係る実践的な能力を培うことを主たる目的とするもの又は獣医学を履修する課程を修了した者については、学士の学位）又は学位規則第五条の二に規定する専門職学位（外国において授与されたこれらに相当する学位を含む。）を有する者

(ii) a person who has a master's degree (a bachelor's degree in the case of a person who has finished any of the courses to study medical science, dental science, or pharmacological science whose major purpose is to cultivate practical clinical ability and courses to study veterinary science) or a professional degree prescribed in Article 5-2 of the Degree Regulations (including degrees equivalent thereto that have been conferred in foreign countries); and

三 専攻分野について、知識及び経験を有すると認められる者

(iii) a person who is deemed to have knowledge and experience in his/her major.

第十七条（助手の資格）

Article 17 (Qualifications of Assistants)

助手となることのできる者は、次の各号のいずれかに該当する者とする。

A person who is permitted to be an assistant shall be a person falling under any of the following items:

一 学士の学位（外国において授与されたこれに相当する学位を含む。）を有する者

(i) a person who has a bachelor's degree (including degrees equivalent thereto that have been conferred in foreign countries); and

二 前号の者に準ずる能力を有すると認められる者

(ii) a person who is deemed to have abilities equivalent to those of the person set forth in the preceding item.

## 第五章 収容定員

### Chapter V Admission Capacity

第十八条（収容定員）

Article 18 (Admission Capacity)

1 収容定員は、学科又は課程を単位とし、学部ごとに学則で定めるものとする。この場合において、第二十六条の規定による昼夜開講制を実施するときはこれに係る収容定員を、第四十三条の規定により外国に学部、学科その他の組織を設けるときはこれに係る収容定員を、編入学定員を設けるときは入学定員及び編入学定員を、それぞれ明示するものとする。

(1) Admission capacity shall be specified by school regulations by college, with a department or course as a unit. In this case, when adopting a day/evening course system as prescribed in Article 26, the admission capacity for said system shall be clarified; when establishing colleges, departments or other organizations in foreign countries as prescribed in Article 43, the admission capacity for said organizations shall be clarified; and when fixing admission capacity for transfer admission, the

admission capacity for ordinary admission and for transfer admission shall be clarified.

2 収容定員は、教員組織、校地、校舎等の施設、設備その他の教育上の諸条件を総合的に考慮して定めるものとする。

(2) Admission capacity shall be determined by comprehensively considering the faculty, facilities such as the school sites and school buildings, equipments, and other miscellaneous educational conditions.

3 大学は、教育にふさわしい環境の確保のため、在学する学生の数を収容定員に基づき適正に管理するものとする。

(3) In order to ensure an environment suitable for providing education, a university shall appropriately manage the number of students based on its admission capacity.

## 第六章 教育課程

### Chapter VI Curricula

第十九条 (教育課程の編成方針)

Article 19 (Policies for Organizing Curricula)

1 大学は、当該大学、学部及び学科又は課程等の教育上の目的を達成するために必要な授業科目を自ら開設し、体系的に教育課程を編成するものとする。

(1) A university shall establish the classes necessary to achieve its educational purpose of the university as a whole, respective colleges, departments, courses, etc., and shall organize the curricula systematically.

2 教育課程の編成に当たっては、大学は、学部等の専攻に係る専門の学芸を教授するとともに、幅広く深い教養及び総合的な判断力を培い、豊かな人間性を涵養するよう適切に配慮しなければならない。

(2) When organizing the curricula, a university shall give appropriate consideration to students for offering specialized arts and sciences related to the majors offered by the colleges, etc., and at the same time to fostering a wide-ranging and in-depth general education and ability to make comprehensive judgments, and to cultivating a rich humanity.

第二十条 (教育課程の編成方法)

Article 20 (Process for Organizing Curricula)

教育課程は、各授業科目を必修科目、選択科目及び自由科目に分け、これを各年次に配当して編成するものとする。

Curricula shall be organized by dividing all classes into categories of compulsory classes, elective classes, and free elective classes, and appropriating these to each school year.

第二十一条 (単位)

Article 21 (Credits)

1 各授業科目の単位数は、大学において定めるものとする。

(1) The number of credits for each class subject shall be determined by a university.

2 前項の単位数を定めるに当たっては、一単位の授業科目を四十五時間の学修を必要とする内容をもって構成することを標準とし、授業の方法に応じ、当該授業による教育

効果、授業時間外に必要な学修等を考慮して、次の基準により単位数を計算するものとする。

(2) When determining the number of credits set forth in the preceding paragraph, a class for one credit shall normally be organized to contain contents that require 45-hour learning, and the number of credits shall be calculated based on the following standards, in light of the educational effects of said class and required learning other than that during class hours, in accordance with class methods:

一 講義及び演習については、十五時間から三十時間までの範囲で大学が定める時間の授業をもつて一単位とする。

(i) regarding lectures and exercises, one credit shall consist of classes conducted for a number of hours determined by a university between 15 hours and 30 hours;

二 実験、実習及び実技については、三十時間から四十五時間までの範囲で大学が定める時間の授業をもつて一単位とする。ただし、芸術等の分野における個人指導による実技の授業については、大学が定める時間の授業をもつて一単位とすることができる。

(ii) regarding experiments, practical training, and skills practice, one credit shall consist of classes conducted for a number of hours determined by a university between 30 hours and 45 hours; provided, however, that regarding skills practice classes tutoring in the artistic fields, one credit shall consist of classes conducted for a number of hours determined by a university; and

三 一の授業科目について、講義、演習、実験、実習又は実技のうち二以上の方法の併用により行う場合については、その組み合わせに応じ、前二号に規定する基準を考慮して大学が定める時間の授業をもつて一単位とする。

(iii) when using two or more methods out of either lectures, exercises, experiments, practical training, and skills practice for one class, one credit shall consist of classes conducted for a number of hours determined by a university in light of the standards prescribed in the preceding two items, in accordance with the combination of such methods.

3 前項の規定にかかわらず、卒業論文、卒業研究、卒業制作等の授業科目については、これらの学修の成果を評価して単位を授与することが適切と認められる場合には、これらに必要な学修等を考慮して、単位数を定めることができる。

(3) Notwithstanding the provision of the preceding paragraph, regarding classes, such as graduation theses, graduation research, and graduation products, when it is deemed to be appropriate to confer credits by evaluating the achievement of such learning, the number of credits may be determined in light of the learning, etc. necessary for these activities.

第二十二条 (一年間の授業期間)

Article 22 (Term of Classes for a Year)

一年間の授業を行う期間は、定期試験等の期間を含め、三十五週にわたることを原則とする。

The term during which classes are conducted for a year shall be 35 weeks, in principle, including the terms of regular examinations, etc.

第二十三条 (各授業科目の授業期間)

Article 23 (Term of Individual Classes)

各授業科目の授業は、十週又は十五週にわたる期間を単位として行うものとする。ただし、教育上特別の必要があると認められる場合は、これらの期間より短い特定の期間において授業を行うことができる。

Classes shall be conducted with 10 weeks or 15 weeks as a unit; however, classes may be conducted for a specific term shorter than these, when it is deemed to be especially necessary from an educational standpoint.

第二十四条 (授業を行う学生数)

Article 24 (Number of Students for Whom Classes are Conducted)

大学が一の授業科目について同時に授業を行う学生数は、授業の方法及び施設、設備その他の教育上の諸条件を考慮して、教育効果を十分にあげられるような適当な人数とするものとする。

The number of students for whom a university conducts a class shall be an adequate number to achieve the full educational effects, in light of class methods, facilities and equipment, and other miscellaneous educational conditions.

第二十五条 (授業の方法)

Article 25 (Methods for Conducting Classes)

1 授業は、講義、演習、実験、実習若しくは実技のいずれかにより又はこれらの併用により行うものとする。

(1) Classes shall be conducted using any one of the methods of lectures, exercises, experiments, practical training, or skills practice or a combination thereof.

2 大学は、文部科学大臣が別に定めるところにより、前項の授業を、多様なメディアを高度に利用して、当該授業を行う教室等以外の場所で履修させることができる。

(2) A university may have its students take classes as set forth in the preceding paragraph at places other than a classroom where said classes are conducted, by using various types of media in a highly advanced manner, as specified separately by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology.

3 大学は、第一項の授業を、外国において履修させることができる。前項の規定により、多様なメディアを高度に利用して、当該授業を行う教室等以外の場所で履修させる場合についても、同様とする。

(3) A university may have its students take classes as set forth in paragraph (1) in foreign countries. The same shall apply to the case where a university has its students take classes at places other than a classroom where said classes are conducted, by using various types of media in a highly advanced manner, as prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

4 大学は、文部科学大臣が別に定めるところにより、第一項の授業の一部を、校舎及び附属施設以外の場所で行うことができる。

(4) A university may conduct part of the classes set forth in paragraph (1) at places other than its school buildings and attached facilities, as specified separately by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology.

第二十五条の二 (成績評価基準等の明示等)

**Article 25-2 (Publication of Standards for Evaluating Grades)**

1 大学は、学生に対して、授業の方法及び内容並びに一年間の授業の計画をあらかじめ明示するものとする。

(1) A university shall present a clear outline of the methodology used to give classes, the contents of classes, and a class schedule for the year to its students.

2 大学は、学修の成果に係る評価及び卒業の認定に当たっては、客観性及び厳格性を確保するため、学生に対してその基準をあらかじめ明示するとともに、当該基準にしたがって適切に行うものとする。

(2) A university shall, when assessing its students' academic achievement and approving their graduation, present them with a clear outline of the standards therefor, in advance, so as to ensure objectivity and rigidity, and shall conduct an assessment and approval process appropriately in accordance with said standards.

第二十五条の三 (教育内容等の改善のための組織的な研修等)

**Article 25-3 (Organized Training for Improving Educational Contents)**

大学は、当該大学の授業の内容及び方法の改善を図るための組織的な研修及び研究を実施するものとする。

A university shall conduct organized training and research for improving the contents and methodology used to give classes at said university.

第二十六条 (昼夜開講制)

**Article 26 (Day/Evening Courses)**

大学は、教育上必要と認められる場合には、昼夜開講制（同一学部において昼間及び夜間の双方の時間帯において授業を行うことをいう。）により授業を行うことができる。

A university may, when deeming it to be necessary from an educational standpoint, conduct classes under a day/evening course system (meaning a system under which classes are conducted both in the daytime and in the evening by a single faculty).

**第七章 卒業の要件等**

**Chapter VII Graduation Requirements, etc.**

第二十七条 (単位の授与)

**Article 27 (Conferring Credits)**

大学は、一の授業科目を履修した学生に対しては、試験の上単位を与えるものとする。ただし、第二十一条第三項の授業科目については、大学の定める適切な方法により学修の成果を評価して単位を与えることができる。

With regard to students who have completed one class, a university shall confer credits after setting examinations for them; provided, however, that regarding class subjects as set forth in Article 21, paragraph (3), a university may confer credits by assessing its students' academic achievements in an appropriate method specified by the university.

第二十七条の二 (履修科目の登録の上限)

**Article 27-2 (Upper Limit for Registering Classes to Take)**

1 大学は、学生が各年次にわたって適切に授業科目を履修するため、卒業の要件とし

て学生が修得すべき単位数について、学生が一年間又は一学期に履修科目として登録することができる単位数の上限を定めるよう努めなければならない。

(1) With regard to the number of credits to be acquired as graduation requirements, a university shall endeavor to fix an upper limit for the number of credits for which its students can register for a year or for a term, so that they should take classes appropriately for each school year.

2 大学は、その定めるところにより、所定の単位を優れた成績をもって修得した学生については、前項に定める上限を超えて履修科目の登録を認めることができる。

(2) With regard to a student who has acquired all the predetermined credits, with excellent results, as specified by a university, the university may admit his/her registration for classes over the upper limit prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

第二十八条 (他の大学又は短期大学における授業科目の履修等)

Article 28 (Credits Acquired at Other Universities or Junior Colleges)

1 大学は、教育上有益と認めるときは、学生が大学の定めるところにより他の大学又は短期大学において履修した授業科目について修得した単位を、六十単位を超えない範囲で当該大学における授業科目の履修により修得したものとみなすことができる。

(1) A university may, when deeming it to be effective from an educational standpoint, deem credits that its student has acquired by completing classes at other universities or junior colleges to be credits that he/she has acquired by completing classes at said university, as specified by the university, to an extent not exceeding 60 credits.

2 前項の規定は、学生が、外国の大学又は短期大学に留学する場合、外国の大学又は短期大学が行う通信教育における授業科目を我が国において履修する場合及び外国の大学又は短期大学の教育課程を有するものとして当該外国の学校教育制度において位置付けられた教育施設であつて、文部科学大臣が別に指定するものの当該教育課程における授業科目を我が国において履修する場合について準用する。

(2) The provision of the preceding paragraph shall apply mutatis mutandis to the cases where a student studies at a foreign university or junior college, where a student takes classes, in Japan, which are conducted by a foreign university or a junior college by correspondence, and where a student takes classes, in Japan, which are conducted by a foreign educational facility positioned as an facility that has curricula of a university or junior college under said foreign country's school education system and designated separately by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology.

第二十九条 (大学以外の教育施設等における学修)

Article 29 (Approval of Credits for Activities at Educational Facilities Other than Universities)

1 大学は、教育上有益と認めるときは、学生が行う短期大学又は高等専門学校の専攻科における学修その他文部科学大臣が別に定める学修を、当該大学における授業科目の履修とみなし、大学の定めるところにより単位を与えることができる。

(1) A university may, when deeming it to be effective from an educational standpoint,



deem its student's learning at a junior college or at an advanced course at a college of technology or other learning specified separately by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology to be his/her learning of classes at said university and confer credits, as specified by the university.

2 前項により与えることができる単位数は、前条第一項及び第二項により当該大学において修得したものとみなす単位数と合わせて六十単位を超えないものとする。

(2) The number of credits that a university can confer as prescribed in the preceding paragraph shall not exceed 60 credits, together with the number of credits deemed to have been acquired at said university under paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) of the preceding Article.

第三十条 (入学前の既修得単位等の認定)

Article 30 (Approval of Credits for Activities Prior to Admission)

1 大学は、教育上有益と認めるときは、学生が当該大学に入学する前に大学又は短期大学において履修した授業科目について修得した単位（第三十一条第一項の規定により修得した単位を含む。）を、当該大学に入学した後の当該大学における授業科目の履修により修得したものとみなすことができる。

(1) A university may, when deeming it to be effective from an educational standpoint, deem credits that its student has acquired by completing classes at other universities or junior colleges prior to being admitted to said university (including credits acquired pursuant to the provision of Article 31, paragraph (1)) to be credits that he/she has acquired by completing classes at said university after being admitted to said university.

2 大学は、教育上有益と認めるときは、学生が当該大学に入学する前に行つた前条第一項に規定する学修を、当該大学における授業科目の履修とみなし、大学の定めるところにより単位を与えることができる。

(2) A university may, when deeming it to be effective from an educational standpoint, deem its student's learning prior to being admitted to said university as prescribed in paragraph (1) of the preceding Article to be his/her learning of classes at said university and confer credits as specified by the university.

3 前二項により修得したものとみなし、又は与えることのできる単位数は、編入学、転学等の場合を除き、当該大学において修得した単位以外のものについては、第二十八条第一項（同条第二項において準用する場合を含む。）及び前条第一項により当該大学において修得したものとみなす単位数と合わせて六十単位を超えないものとする。

(3) The number of credits other than those acquired at a university, which can be deemed to have been acquired or which can be conferred as prescribed in the preceding two paragraphs, shall not exceed 60 credits, together with the number of credits deemed to have been acquired at said university under Article 28, paragraph (1) (including the case where it is applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to paragraph (2) of the same Article) and paragraph (1) of the preceding Article, except for cases of transfers, etc..

第三十条の二 (長期にわたる教育課程の履修)

### Article 30-2 (Taking Courses for Longer Term of Study)

大学は、大学の定めるところにより、学生が、職業を有している等の事情により、修業年限を超えて一定の期間にわたり計画的に教育課程を履修し卒業することを希望する旨を申し出たときは、その計画的な履修を認めることができる。

A university may, when a student has reported his/her wish to complete the curricula for graduation over a certain period of time exceeding the original term of study in a planned manner, due to such circumstances as he/she having an occupation, approve his/her planned completion of the curricula, as specified by the university.

### 第三十一条 (科目等履修生等)

#### Article 31 (Credited Auditors)

1 大学は、大学の定めるところにより、当該大学の学生以外の者で一又は複数の授業科目を履修する者(以下「科目等履修生」という。)に対し、単位を与えることができる。

(1) A university may confer credits to a person other than one of its students who takes one or more class subjects (hereinafter referred to as a "credited auditors"), as specified by the university.

2 科目等履修生に対する単位の授与については、第二十七条の規定を準用する。

(2) The provision of Article 27 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the conferment of credits to a credited auditor.

3 大学は、科目等履修生その他の学生以外の者(次項において「科目等履修生等」という。)を相当数受け入れる場合においては、第十三条、第三十七条及び第三十七条の二に規定する基準を考慮して、教育に支障のないよう、それぞれ相当の専任教員並びに校地及び校舎の面積を増加するものとする。

(3) A university shall, when accepting a considerable number of credited auditors or persons other than its students (referred to as "credited auditors, etc." in the following paragraph), increase to adjust the number of teachers and the area of its school site and school buildings, so as not to impede the provision of education, in light of the standards prescribed in Article 13, Article 37, and Article 37-2.

4 大学は、科目等履修生等を受け入れる場合においては、一の授業科目について同時に授業を行うこれらの者の人数は、第二十四条の規定を踏まえ、適当な人数とするものとする。

(4) A university shall, when accepting credited auditor, etc., determine the number of such persons who take one class simultaneously as to be adequate, in light of the provision of Article 24.

### 第三十二条 (卒業の要件)

#### Article 32 (Requirements for Graduation)

1 卒業の要件は、大学に四年以上在学し、百二十四単位以上を修得することとする。

(1) Graduation requirements shall be to study at a university for four years or longer and acquire 124 credits or more.

2 前項の規定にかかわらず、医学又は歯学に関する学科に係る卒業の要件は、大学に六年以上在学し、百八十八単位以上を修得することとする。ただし、教育上必要と認め

られる場合には、大学は、修得すべき単位の一部の修得について、これに相当する授業時間の履修をもって代えることができる。

(2) Notwithstanding the provision of the preceding paragraph, graduation requirements for medical science or dental science departments shall be to study at a university for six years or longer and acquire 188 credits or more; provided, however, that a university may replace part of the credits to be acquired with the completion of equivalent hours of classes, when deeming it to be necessary from an educational standpoint.

3 第一項の規定にかかわらず、薬学に関する学科のうち臨床に係る実践的な能力を培うことを主たる目的とするものに係る卒業の要件は、大学に六年以上在学し、百八十六単位以上（将来の薬剤師としての実務に必要な薬学に関する臨床に係る実践的な能力を培うことを目的として大学の附属病院その他の病院及び薬局で行う実習（以下「薬学実務実習」という。）に係る二十単位以上を含む。）を修得することとする。

(3) Notwithstanding the provision of paragraph (1), graduation requirements for pharmacological science departments whose major purpose is to cultivate practical clinical ability shall be to study at a university for six years or longer and acquire 186 credits or more (including 20 credits or more for practical training conducted at university hospitals, other hospitals and pharmacies, for the purpose of cultivating practical clinical ability concerning pharmacological science required for practice as a pharmacist in the future (hereinafter referred to as "pharmacological practical training")).

4 第一項の規定にかかわらず、獣医学に関する学科に係る卒業の要件は、大学に六年以上在学し、百八十二単位以上を修得することとする。

(4) Notwithstanding the provision of paragraph (1), graduation requirements for veterinary science departments shall be to study at a university for six years or longer and acquire 182 credits or more.

5 第一項の規定により卒業の要件として修得すべき百二十四単位のうち、第二十五条第二項の授業の方法により修得する単位数は六十単位を超えないものとする。

(5) Out of the 124 credits to be acquired as graduation requirements pursuant to the provision of paragraph (1), the number of credits which are acquired in the class methods set forth in Article 25, paragraph (2) shall not exceed 60 credits.

第三十三条 （授業時間制をとる場合の特例）

#### Article 33 (Special Provisions in the Case of Adopting a Class Hours System)

1 前条第二項ただし書により授業時間の履修をもって単位の修得に代える授業科目に係る第二十一条第一項又は第二十七条の規定の適用については、第二十一条第一項中「単位数」とあるのは「授業時間数」と、第二十七条中「一の授業科目」とあるのは「授業科目」と、「単位を与えるものとする」とあるのは「修了を認定するものとする」とする。

(1) With regard to the application of the provision of Article 21, paragraph (1) or Article 27 to class subjects whose completion is deemed to be the acquisition of hours of class in lieu of credits under the proviso to paragraph (2) of the preceding Article, the term "The number of credits" in Article 21, paragraph (1) shall be deemed to be

replaced with "the number of class hours," and the term "With regard to students who have completed one class, a university shall confer them credits" in Article 27 shall be deemed to be replaced with "With regard to students who have completed class, a university shall approve their completion of the class."

2 授業時間数を定めた授業科目については、当該授業科目の授業時間数をこれに相当する単位数とみなして第二十八条第一項（同条第二項において準用する場合を含む。）、第二十九条第一項又は第三十条第一項若しくは第二項の規定を適用することができる。

(2) With regard to classes whose number of hours has been specified, the provision of Article 28, paragraph (1) (including the case where it is applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to paragraph (2) of the same Article), Article 29, paragraph (1), or Article 30, paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) may apply by deeming the number of hours of said classes to be an equivalent number of credits.

#### 第八章 校地、校舎等の施設及び設備等

#### Chapter VIII Facilities such as School Sites and School Buildings, etc. and Equipment, etc.

##### 第三十四条（校地）

##### Article 34 (University Sites)

校地は、教育にふさわしい環境をもち、校舎の敷地には、学生が休息その他に利用するのに適当な空地を有するものとする。

A university site shall have an environment suitable for providing education and the site for a school building shall have appropriate empty spaces for its students to rest in or to use for other purposes.

##### 第三十五条（運動場）

##### Article 35 (Athletic Ground)

運動場は、教育に支障のないよう、原則として校舎と同一の敷地内又はその隣接地に設けるものとし、やむを得ない場合には適当な位置にこれを設けるものとする。

An athletic ground shall be established within the university building site or on an adjacent site, in principle, so as not to impede the education, or shall be established in an appropriate location in unavoidable circumstances.

##### 第三十六条（校舎等施設）

##### Article 36 (Facilities (including University Buildings))

1 大学は、その組織及び規模に応じ、少なくとも次に掲げる専用の施設を備えた校舎を有するものとする。ただし、特別の事情があり、かつ、教育研究に支障がないと認められるときは、この限りでない。

(1) A university shall have university buildings, in accordance with its organization and size, which are equipped with the minimum of the following for its own facilities; provided, however, that this shall not apply if there are special circumstances and if it is deemed that the academic activities would not be impeded:

一 学長室、会議室、事務室

(i) a president's room, meeting rooms, office rooms;

二 研究室、教室（講義室、演習室、実験・実習室等とする。）

(ii) laboratories, classrooms (as lecture rooms, exercise rooms, experiment rooms, and practical training rooms, etc.); and

三 図書館、医務室、学生自習室、学生控室

(iii) a library, medical treatment rooms, students' study rooms, and students' common rooms.

2 研究室は、専任の教員に対しては必ず備えるものとする。

(2) Laboratories shall always be provided for full-time professors.

3 教室は、学科又は課程に応じ、必要な種類と数を備えるものとする。

(3) The necessary types and number of classrooms shall be provided, in accordance with departments or courses.

4 校舎には、第一項に掲げる施設のほか、なるべく情報処理及び語学の学習のための施設を備えるものとする。

(4) University buildings shall be equipped with facilities for learning information processing and languages, to the extent possible, in addition to the facilities listed in paragraph (1).

5 大学は、校舎のほか、原則として体育館を備えるとともに、なるべく体育館以外のスポーツ施設及び講堂並びに寄宿舎、課外活動施設その他の厚生補導に関する施設を備えるものとする。

(5) In addition to university buildings, a university shall have, in principle, a gymnasium, and sports facilities other than a gymnasium, an auditorium, dormitories, facilities for extracurricular activities and other facilities for welfare and guidance, to the extent possible.

6 夜間において授業を行う学部（以下「夜間学部」という。）を置く大学又は昼夜開講制を実施する大学にあつては、研究室、教室、図書館その他の施設の利用について、教育研究に支障のないようにするものとする。

(6) A university that establishes colleges conducting night classes (hereinafter referred to as a "night college") or a university which adopts a day/evening course system shall ensure that there is no impediment to the academic activities when using laboratories, classrooms, a library and other facilities.

第三十七条（校地の面積）

Article 37 (The Area of University Sites)

1 大学における校地の面積（附属病院以外の附属施設用地及び寄宿舎の面積を除く。）は、収容定員上の学生一人当たり十平方メートルとして算定した面積に附属病院建築面積を加えた面積とする。

(1) The total area of the university site of a university (excluding the area of sites for attached facilities other than a university hospital and the area for the dormitories) shall be the area calculated by deeming that, within the admission capacity, the area for one student should be 10 square meters plus the building area of the university hospital.

2 前項の規定にかかわらず、同じ種類の昼間学部（昼間において授業を行う学部をいう。以下同じ。）及び夜間学部が近接した施設等を使用し、又は施設等を共用する場合の

校地の面積は、当該昼間学部及び夜間学部における教育研究に支障のない面積とする。

(2) Notwithstanding the provision of the preceding paragraph, in the case where daytime colleges (meaning colleges conducting daytime classes; the same shall apply hereinafter) and night faculties of the same type use neighboring facilities or share facilities, etc., the area of the university site shall be an area that does not impede the academic activities at said daytime colleges and night colleges.

3 昼夜開講制を実施する場合には、これに係る収容定員、履修方法、施設の使用状況等を考慮して、教育に支障のない限度において、第一項に規定する面積を減ずることができる。

(3) When adopting a day/evening course system, the area prescribed in paragraph (1) may be reduced in light of admission capacity, methods of taking classes, or utilization of facilities, to the extent that it does not impede the education.

#### 第三十七条の二 (校舎の面積)

#### Article 37-2 (The Area of University Buildings)

校舎の面積は、一個の学部のみを置く大学にあつては、別表第三イ又はロの表に定める面積（共同学科を置く場合にあつては、当該学部における共同学科以外の学科を一の学部とみなして同表を適用して得られる面積に第四十八条第一項の規定により得られる当該共同学科に係る面積を加えた面積）以上とし、複数の学部を置く大学にあつては、当該複数の学部のうち同表に定める面積（共同学科を置く学部については、当該学部における共同学科以外の学科を一の学部とみなして同表を適用して得られる面積）が最大である学部についての同表に定める面積（共同学科を置く学部については、当該学部における共同学科以外の学科を一の学部とみなして同表を適用して得られる面積）に当該学部以外の学部についてのそれぞれ別表第三ロ又はハの表に定める面積（共同学科を置く学部については、当該学部における共同学科以外の学科を一の学部とみなして同表を適用して得られる面積）を合計した面積を加えた面積（共同学科を置く場合にあつては、第四十八条第一項の規定により得られる当該学科に係る面積を加えた面積）以上とする。

The area of the university buildings of a university that establishes only one college shall not be below the area prescribed in the table of Appended Table 3, (a) or (b) (for a college that has an inter-university department, the total of the area obtained by applying the same table by deeming a department other than the inter-university department of said college to be a single college plus the area related to said inter-university department obtained pursuant to the provision of Article 48, paragraph (1)), and the area of the university buildings of a university that establishes multiple faculties shall not be below the aggregated total of the area prescribed in the same table for the college out of these multiple colleges whose area of university buildings in the same table (for a college that has an inter-university department, the area obtained by applying the same table by deeming a department other than the inter-university department of said college to be a single college) is the largest plus the total of the areas prescribed in Appended Table 3, (b) or (c) for respective colleges other than said college (for a college that has an inter-university department, the area obtained by applying the same table by deeming a department

other than the inter-university department of said college to be a single college) (for a college that has an inter-university department, such aggregated total shall be the area obtained by adding the area related to said department obtained pursuant to the provision of Article 48, paragraph (1)).

第三十八条 (図書等の資料及び図書館)

Article 38 (Materials including Books and Libraries)

1 大学は、学部の種類、規模等に応じ、図書、学術雑誌、視聴覚資料その他の教育研究上必要な資料を、図書館を中心に系統的に備えるものとする。

(1) A university shall keep books, scholarly journals, audio-visual materials, and other materials necessary for academic activities, in accordance with the types and sizes of colleges, etc., systematically with its library as the center.

2 図書館は、前項の資料の収集、整理及び提供を行うほか、情報の処理及び提供のシステムを整備して学術情報の提供に努めるとともに、前項の資料の提供に関し、他の大学の図書館等との協力を努めるものとする。

(2) A library shall collect, compile and provide materials as set forth in the preceding paragraph and endeavor to provide scholarly information by developing an information processing and provision system, as well as endeavoring to cooperate with libraries, etc. of other universities for the provision of materials as set forth in the preceding paragraph.

3 図書館には、その機能を十分に発揮させるために必要な専門的職員その他の専任の職員を置くものとする。

(3) In order to enable a library to fulfill its full function, the necessary specialist officials and other full-time officials shall be appointed to the library.

4 図書館には、大学の教育研究を促進できるような適当な規模の閲覧室、レファレンス・ルーム、整理室、書庫等を備えるものとする。

(4) A library shall be equipped with reading rooms, reference rooms, arrangement rooms, and book storerooms of an appropriate size that can facilitate academic activities at the university.

5 前項の閲覧室には、学生の学習及び教員の教育研究のために十分な数の座席を備えるものとする。

(5) Reading rooms as set forth in the preceding paragraph shall be equipped with a sufficient number of chairs for students to study and for teachers to provide education and conduct research work.

第三十九条 (附属施設)

Article 39 (Attached Facilities)

1 次の表の上欄に掲げる学部を置き、又は学科を設ける大学には、その学部又は学科の教育研究に必要な施設として、それぞれ下欄に掲げる附属施設を置くものとする。

(1) A university that establishes colleges or departments listed in the left-hand column of the following table shall have attached facilities listed in the right-hand column, respectively, as facilities necessary for academic activities at the college or department.

学部又は学科 Colleges or departments	附属施設 Attached facilities
教員養成に関する学部又は学科 Colleges or departments related to teacher training	附属学校 Schools attached to universities
医学又は歯学に関する学部 Colleges related to medical science or dental science	附属病院 University hospitals
農学に関する学部 Colleges related to agriculture	農場 Farms
林学に関する学科 Colleges related to forestry	演習林 Experiment forests
獣医学に関する学部又は学科 Colleges or departments related to veterinary science	家畜病院 Veterinary hospitals
畜産学に関する学部又は学科 Colleges or departments related to livestock science	飼育場又は牧場 Breeding farms or pasture
水産学又は商船に関する学部 Colleges related to fisheries or the study of mercantile marine	練習船（共同利用による場合を含む。） Training ships (including the case where ships are shared)
水産増殖に関する学科 Colleges related to fishery stock enhancement	養殖施設 Aquaculture facilities
薬学に関する学部又は学科 Colleges or departments related to pharmacological science	薬用植物園（薬草園） Medicobotanical gardens (herb gardens)
体育に関する学部又は学科 Colleges or departments related to physical education	体育館 Gymnasiums

2 工学に関する学部を置く大学には、原則として実験・実習工場を置くものとする。

(2) A university that establishes colleges related to engineering shall have a factory for experiments and practical training, in principle.

第三十九条の二（薬学実務実習に必要な施設）

Article 39-2 (Facilities Necessary for Practical Training for Pharmacology)

薬学に関する学部又は学科のうち臨床に係る実践的な能力を培うことを主たる目的とするものを置き、又は設ける大学は、薬学実務実習に必要な施設を確保するものとする。



A university that establishes colleges or departments related to pharmacological science whose major purpose is to cultivate practical clinical ability shall ensure the facilities necessary for practical training for pharmacology.

第四十条 (機械、器具等)

Article 40 (Machines and Instruments)

大学は、学部又は学科の種類、教員数及び学生数に応じて必要な種類及び数の機械、器具及び標本を備えるものとする。

A university shall have the necessary types and number of machines, instruments and specimens, in accordance with the types of colleges or departments, and the number of professors and students.

第四十条の二 (二以上の校地において教育研究を行う場合における施設及び設備)

Article 40-2 (Facilities and Equipment when Carrying Out Academic Activities at Two or More University Sites)

大学は、二以上の校地において教育研究を行う場合においては、それぞれの校地ごとに教育研究に支障のないよう必要な施設及び設備を備えるものとする。ただし、その校地が隣接している場合は、この限りでない。

A university shall, when carrying out academic activities at two or more university sites, have the necessary facilities and equipment for the respective university sites so as not to impede the academic activities therein; provided, however, that this shall not apply if these university sites are adjacent to each other.

第四十条の三 (教育研究環境の整備)

Article 40-3 (Development of Environment for Academic Activities)

大学は、その教育研究上の目的を達成するため、必要な経費の確保等により、教育研究にふさわしい環境の整備に努めるものとする。

A university shall endeavor to develop its environment so as to make it suitable for academic activities by ensuring the necessary budget, for the purpose of achieving its purpose of academic activities.

第四十条の四 (大学等の名称)

Article 40-4 (Names of Universities)

大学、学部及び学科(以下「大学等」という。)の名称は、大学等として適当であるとともに、当該大学等の教育研究上の目的にふさわしいものとする。

Names of universities, colleges and departments (hereinafter referred to as "universities, etc.") shall be appropriate as those for universities, etc. and suitable for the purpose of the academic activities by said universities, etc.

## 第九章 事務組織等

### Chapter IX Organization for Clerical Work

第四十一条 (事務組織)

Article 41 (Organization for Clerical Work)

大学は、その事務を処理するため、専任の職員を置く適当な事務組織を設けるものとする。

A university shall establish an appropriate organization for clerical work with

full-time officials, for the purpose of dealing with its clerical work.

第四十二条 (厚生補導の組織)

Article 42 (Organization for Student Welfare and Guidance)

大学は、学生の厚生補導を行うため、専任の職員を置く適当な組織を設けるものとする。

A university shall establish an appropriate organization with full-time officials, for the purpose of conducting work for students' welfare and guidance.

#### 第十章 共同教育課程に関する特例

#### Chapter X Special Provisions Concerning Inter-University Curricula

第四十三条 (共同教育課程の編成)

Article 43 (Organization of Inter-University Curricula)

1 二以上の大学は、その大学、学部及び学科の教育上の目的を達成するために必要があると認められる場合には、第十九条第一項の規定にかかわらず、当該二以上の大学のうち一の大学が開設する授業科目を、当該二以上の大学のうち他の大学の教育課程の一部とみなして、それぞれの大学ごとに同一内容の教育課程（通信教育に係るもの及び大学が外国に設ける学部、学科その他の組織において開設される授業科目の履修により修得する単位を当該学科に係る卒業の要件として修得すべき単位の全部又は一部として修得するものを除く。以下「共同教育課程」という。）を編成することができる。ただし、共同教育課程を編成する大学（以下「構成大学」という。）は、それぞれ当該共同教育課程に係る主要授業科目の一部を必修科目として自ら開設するものとする。

(1) Two or more universities may, when it is deemed necessary to achieve the educational purpose of said universities, colleges, and departments, organize curricula with the same contents (excluding curricula pertaining to correspondence education courses and curricula in which students acquire credits as the whole or part of credits to be acquired as graduation requirements by completing classes offered at colleges, departments or other organizations established by universities in foreign countries; hereinafter referred to as "inter-university curricula") at the respective universities, by deeming classes offered at one of these two or more universities to be part of curricula of other universities out of these two or more universities, notwithstanding the provision of Article 19, paragraph (1); provided, however, that universities that organize inter-university curricula (hereinafter referred to as "component universities") shall offer part of essential classes pertaining to said inter-university curricula by themselves as their compulsory classes, respectively.

2 大学は、共同教育課程（大学院の課程に係るものを含む。）のみを編成することはできない。

(2) A university may not organize only inter-university curricula (including curricula pertaining to graduate school courses).

3 構成大学は、当該共同教育課程を編成し、及び実施するための協議の場を設けるものとする。

(3) Component universities shall organize said inter-university curricula and

establish a forum for implementing them.

第四十四条（共同教育課程に係る単位の認定）

**Article 44 (Approval of Credits Pertaining to Inter-University Curricula)**

構成大学は、学生が当該構成大学のうち一の大学において履修した共同教育課程に係る授業科目について修得した単位（第三十二条第二項ただし書により授業時間の履修をもつて代えるものを含む。）を、当該構成大学のうち他の大学における当該共同教育課程に係る授業科目の履修により修得したものとそれぞれみなすものとする。

Component universities shall approve credits that students acquired by completing classes at one of said component universities (including credits deemed to have been acquired by replacement with the completion of equivalent hours of classes, as prescribed in the proviso to Article 32, paragraph (2)) as credits that the students acquired by completing classes at other universities out of said component universities.

第四十五条（共同学科に係る卒業の要件）

**Article 45 (Graduation Requirements Pertaining to Inter-University Departments)**

1 共同教育課程を編成する学科（以下「共同学科」という。）に係る卒業の要件は、第三十二条第一項、第三項又は第四項に定めるもののほか、それぞれの大学において当該共同教育課程に係る授業科目の履修により三十一単位以上を修得することとする。

(1) Graduation requirements pertaining to departments organizing inter-university curricula (hereinafter referred to as "inter-university departments") shall be to acquire 31 credits or more by completing classes pertaining to said inter-university curricula at respective universities, in addition to those prescribed in Article 32, paragraph (1), paragraph (3) or paragraph (4).

2 前項の規定にかかわらず、医学又は歯学に関する共同学科に係る卒業の要件は、第三十二条第二項に定めるもののほか、それぞれの大学において当該共同教育課程に係る授業科目の履修により三十二単位（同項ただし書により授業時間の履修をもつて代えるものを含む。）以上を修得することとする。

(2) Notwithstanding the provision of the preceding paragraph, graduation requirements for medical science or dental science-related inter-university departments shall be to acquire 32 credits or more (including credits deemed to have been acquired by replacement with the completion of equivalent hours of classes, as prescribed in the proviso to Article 32, paragraph (2)) by completing classes pertaining to said inter-university curricula at respective universities, in addition to those prescribed in the same paragraph.

3 前二項の規定によりそれぞれの大学において当該共同教育課程に係る授業科目の履修により修得する単位数には、第二十八条第一項（同条第二項において準用する場合を含む。）、第二十九条第一項、第三十条第一項若しくは第二項又は前条の規定により修得したものとみなし、若しくは与えることができ、又はみなすものとする単位を含まないものとする。

(3) The number of credits to be acquired by completing class subjects pertaining to said inter-university curricula at respective universities shall not include credits

that shall be deemed to have been acquired, may be conferred, or shall be deemed as prescribed in Article 28, paragraph (1) (including the case where it is applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to paragraph (2) of the same Article), Article 29, paragraph (1), Article 30, paragraph (1) or paragraph (2), or the preceding Article.

第四十六条 (共同学科に係る専任教員数)

Article 46 (The Number of Full-time Teachers for Inter-University Departments)

1 共同学科に係る専任教員の数は、それぞれの大学に置く当該共同教育課程を編成する学科を合わせて一の学部とみなして、その種類及び規模に応じ別表第一イの表の中欄又はロの表を適用して得られる教授等の数(次項において「全体専任教員数」という。)をこれらの学科に係る収容定員の割合に応じて按分した数(その数に一に満たない端数があるときはこれを切り捨てる。以下この条において「大学別専任教員数」という。)以上とする。

(1) The number of full-time professors for inter-university departments shall not be less than the number calculated by allocating the number of professors, etc. obtained by applying the middle column of table (a) or table (b) of Appended Table 1, by deeming all departments organizing said inter-university curricula at respective universities to be a single faculty, in accordance with those departments' types and sizes (referred to as the "number of overall full-time professors" in the following paragraph), and in accordance with respective universities' ratios of the admission capacity for these departments (when there is a fraction of less than one, such fraction shall be rounded off; hereinafter referred to as the "specified number of full-time professors by university" in this Article).

2 前項に規定する当該共同教育課程を編成する学科に係る大学別専任教員数の合計が全体専任教員数に満たないときは、その不足する数の専任教員をいずれかの大学の当該共同教育課程を編成する学科に置くものとする。

(2) When the aggregated total of the specified number of full-time professors by university for departments organizing said inter-university curricula prescribed in the preceding paragraph does not reach the number of overall full-time professors, the deficient number of full-time professors shall be allocated to departments organizing said inter-university curricula at any of those universities.

3 第一項の規定による当該共同教育課程を編成する学科に係る大学別専任教員数(前項の規定により当該学科に不足する数の専任教員を置くときは、当該専任教員の数を加えた数)が、当該学科の種類に応じ、別表第一イの表の下欄(保健衛生学関係(看護学関係)にあつては、中欄)に定める専任教員の数の八割に相当する数又は別表第一ロの表の収容定員三六〇人までの場合の専任教員数の欄の数(以下これらをこの項において「最小大学別専任教員数」という。)に満たないときは、前二項の規定にかかわらず、当該学科に係る専任教員の数は、最小大学別専任教員数以上とする。

(3) When the number of full-time professors by university for departments organizing said inter-university curricula prescribed in paragraph (1) (when the deficient number of full-time professors are allocated to said departments as prescribed in the preceding paragraph, the number obtained by adding said

allocated full-time professors) does not reach 80% of the number of full-time professors prescribed in the right-hand column of table (a) of Appended Table 1 (prescribed in the middle column of the same table, for health-related departments (nursing science-related departments)), or the number indicated in the column of the number of full-time professors in the case of faculties with admission capacity up to 360 students in table (b) of Appended Table 1 (hereinafter these numbers shall be referred to as the "minimum number of full-time professors by university" in this paragraph), the number of full-time professors for said departments shall not be below the minimum number of full-time professors by university.

第四十七条 (共同学科に係る校地の面積)

**Article 47 (The Area of University Sites for Inter-University Departments)**

第三十七条第一項の規定にかかわらず、共同学科に係る校地の面積については、それぞれの大学に置く当該共同教育課程を編成する学科に係る校地の面積を合計した面積がこれらの学科に係る収容定員を合計した数に十平方メートルを乗じて得た面積を超え、かつ、教育研究に支障がないと認められる場合には、それぞれの大学ごとに当該学科に係る収容定員上の学生一人当たり十平方メートルとして算定した面積を有することを要しない。

Notwithstanding the provision of Article 37, paragraph (1), when the aggregated total of the area of the university sites for departments organizing inter-university curricula of respective universities exceeds the area obtained by multiplying the total number of admission capacity for these departments by 10 square meters, and if it is deemed that the academic activities would not be impeded, it shall not be required that respective universities separately have the area calculated by deeming that, within the admission capacity for said departments, the area for one student should be 10 square meters.

第四十八条 (共同学科に係る校舎の面積)

**Article 48 (The Area of University Buildings for Inter-University Departments)**

1 共同学科に係る校舎の面積は、それぞれの大学に置く当該共同教育課程を編成する学科を合わせて一の学部とみなしてその種類に応じ別表第三イ又はロの表を適用して得られる面積(次項において「全体校舎面積」という。)をこれらの学科に係る収容定員の割合に応じて按分した面積(次項において「大学別校舎面積」という。)以上とする。

(1) The area of the university buildings for inter-university departments shall not be smaller than the area calculated by allocating the area obtained by applying table (a) or table (b) of Appended Table 3, by deeming all departments organizing said inter-university curricula at respective universities to be a single faculty, in accordance with those departments' types (referred to as the "area of overall university buildings" in the following paragraph), and in accordance with respective universities' ratios of the admission capacity for these departments (referred to as the "specified area of university buildings by university" in the following paragraph).

2 第三十七条の二及び前項の規定にかかわらず、共同学科に係る校舎の面積について

は、それぞれの大学に置く当該共同教育課程を編成する学科に係る校舎の面積を合計した面積が全体校舎面積を超え、かつ、教育研究に支障がないと認められる場合には、それぞれの大学ごとに大学別校舎面積を有することを要しない。

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 37-2 and the preceding paragraph, when the aggregated total of the area of the university buildings for departments organizing inter-university curricula of respective universities exceeds the area of overall university buildings, and if it is deemed that the academic activities would not be impeded, it shall not be required that respective universities separately have the specified area of university buildings by university.

第四十九条（共同学科に係る施設及び設備）

Article 49 (Facilities and Equipment for Inter-University Departments)

前二条に定めるもののほか、第三十四条から第三十六条まで及び第三十八条から第四十条までの規定にかかわらず、共同学科に係る施設及び設備については、それぞれの大学に置く当該共同教育課程を編成する学科を合わせて一の学部又は学科とみなしてその種類、教員数及び学生数に応じて必要な施設及び設備を備え、かつ、教育研究に支障がないと認められる場合には、それぞれの大学ごとに当該学科に係る施設及び設備を備えることを要しない。

In addition to what is prescribed in the preceding two Articles, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 34 to Article 36 and Article 38 to Article 40, when departments organizing inter-university curricula at respective universities have facilities and equipment that are necessary in accordance with their types and the number of professors and students, by deeming all those departments to be a single college or department, and if it is deemed that the academic activities would not be impeded, it shall not be required that respective universities separately have such facilities and equipment for said departments.

## 第十一章 雑則

### Chapter XI Miscellaneous Provisions

第五十条（外国に設ける組織）

Article 50 (Organizations Established in Foreign Countries)

大学は、文部科学大臣が別に定めるところにより、外国に学部、学科その他の組織を設けることができる。

A university may establish colleges, departments and other organizations in foreign countries, as specified separately by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology.

第五十一条（学校教育法第百三条に定める大学についての適用除外）

Article 51 (Exclusion from Application Regarding Universities Prescribed in Article 103 of the School Education Act)

第三十四条、第三十五条、第三十六条第四項及び第五項、第三十七条、第三十七条の二、第四十七条、第四十八条並びに第四十九条（第三十四条、第三十五条並びに第三十六条第四項及び第五項の規定に係る施設及び設備について適用する場合に限る。）の規定は、学校教育法第百三条に定める大学には適用しない。

The provisions of Article 34, Article 35, Article 36, paragraph (4) and paragraph (5), Article 37, and Article 37-2, Article 47, Article 48, and Article 49 (limited to the case where it is applied to facilities and equipment pertaining to the provisions of Article 34, Article 35, and Article 36, paragraph (4) and paragraph (5)) shall not apply to universities prescribed in Article 103 of the School Education Act.

第五十二条 (その他の基準)

**Article 52 (Other Standards)**

大学院その他に関する基準は、別に定める。

Standards concerning graduate school and others shall be specified separately.

第五十三条 (段階的整備)

**Article 53 (Staged Development)**

新たに大学等を設置し、又は薬学を履修する課程の修業年限を変更する場合の教員組織、校舎等の施設及び設備については、別に定めるところにより、段階的に整備することができる。

When newly establishing universities, etc. or changing the term of study for courses for pharmacological science, faculty and facilities such as university buildings and equipment may be developed in a staged manner, as specified separately.

別表第一 学部の種類及び規模に応じ定める専任教員数 (第十三条関係)

**Appended Table 1 The Number of Full-time Professors Specified in Accordance with the Types and Sizes of Colleges (related to Article 13)**

イ 医学又は歯学に関する学部以外の学部に係るもの

(a) Pertaining to colleges other than those related to medical science or dental science

学部の種類 Type of colleges	一学科で組織する場合の専任教員数 The number of full-time professors, in the case of colleges organized by single department		二以上の学科で組織する場合の一学科の収容定員並びに専任教員数 Admission capacity and the number of full-time professors per department, in the case of colleges organized by two or more departments	
	収容定員 Admission capacity	専任教員数 The number of full-time professors	収容定員 Admission capacity	専任教員数 The number of full-time professors
文学関係 Colleges related to literature	三二〇—六〇〇 320 – 600	一〇 10	二〇〇—四〇〇 200 – 400	六 6

教育学・保育学関係 Colleges related to pedagogy and preschool education	三二〇—六〇〇 320 – 600	一〇 10	二〇〇—四〇〇 200 – 400	六 6
法学関係 Colleges related to study of law	四〇〇—八〇〇 400 – 800	一四 14	四〇〇—六〇〇 400 – 600	一〇 10
経済学関係 Colleges related to economics	四〇〇—八〇〇 400 – 800	一四 14	四〇〇—六〇〇 400 – 600	一〇 10
社会学・社会福祉学関係 Colleges related to sociology and study of social welfare	四〇〇—八〇〇 400 – 800	一四 14	四〇〇—六〇〇 400 – 600	一〇 10
理学関係 Colleges related to science	二〇〇—四〇〇 200 – 400	一四 14	一六〇—三二〇 160 – 320	八 8
工学関係 Colleges related to engineering	二〇〇—四〇〇 200 – 400	一四 14	一六〇—三二〇 160 – 320	八 8
農学関係 Colleges related to agriculture	二〇〇—四〇〇 200 – 400	一四 14	一六〇—三二〇 160 – 320	八 8
獣医学関係 Colleges related to veterinary science	三〇〇—六〇〇 300 – 600	二八 28	二四〇—四八〇 240 – 480	一六 16
薬学関係（臨床に係る実 践的な能力を培うことを 主たる目的とするもの） Colleges related to pharmacological science (those whose major purpose is to cultivate practical clinical ability)	三〇〇—六〇〇 300 – 600	二八 28	二四〇—三六〇 240 – 360	一六 16
薬学関係（臨床に係る実 践的な能力を培うことを 主たる目的とするものを	二〇〇—四〇〇 200 – 400	一四 14	一六〇—二四〇 160 – 240	八 8



除く。) Colleges related to pharmacological science (excluding those whose major purpose is to cultivate practical clinical ability)				
家政関係 Colleges related to domestic science	二〇〇—四〇〇 200 - 400	一〇 10	一六〇—二四〇 160 - 240	六 6
美術関係 Colleges related to fine arts	二〇〇—四〇〇 200 - 400	一〇 10	一六〇—二四〇 160 - 240	六 6
音楽関係 Colleges related to music	二〇〇—四〇〇 200 - 400	一〇 10	一六〇—二四〇 160 - 240	六 6
体育関係 Colleges related to physical education	二〇〇—四〇〇 200 - 400	一二 12	一六〇—三二〇 160 - 320	八 8
保健衛生学関係（看護学 関係） Colleges related to health (related to nursing science)	二〇〇—四〇〇 200 - 400	一二 12	—	—
保健衛生学関係（看護学 関係を除く。） Colleges related to health (excluding those related to nursing science)	二〇〇—四〇〇 200 - 400	一四 14	一六〇—三二〇 160 - 320	八 8

備考

Remarks

一 この表に定める教員数の半数以上は原則として教授とする（別表第二において同じ）。

(i) A half or more of the number of professors specified in this table shall be professors in Article 14, in principle (the same shall apply in Appended Table 2).

二 この表に定める教員数には、第十一条の授業を担当しない教員を含まないこととす

る（以下ロの表及び別表第二において同じ。）。

(ii) The number of professors specified in this table shall not include professors who do not conduct classes set forth in Article 11 (hereinafter the same shall apply in table (b) and Appended Table 2).

三 収容定員がこの表に定める数に満たない場合の専任教員数は、その二割の範囲内において兼任の教員に代えることができる（別表第二において同じ。）。

(iii) In the case where the admission capacity does not reach the number specified in this table, the number of full-time professors specified in this table may be replaced by that of professors who hold another post concurrently, within the limit of 20% of the number (the same shall apply in Appended Table 2).

四 収容定員がこの表の定める数を超える場合は、その超える収容定員に応じて四〇〇人につき教員三人（獣医学関係又は薬学関係（臨床に係る実践的な能力を培うことを主たる目的とするもの）にあつては、収容定員六〇〇人につき教員六人）の割合により算出される数の教員を増加するものとする（ロの表において同じ。）。

(iv) In the case where the admission capacity exceeds the number specified in this table, the number of professors shall be increased by three per 400 students in accordance with the exceeding number (by six per 600 students for colleges related to veterinary science or faculties related to pharmacological science (those whose major purpose is to cultivate practical clinical ability)) (the same shall apply in table (b)).

五 夜間学部がこれと同じ種類の昼間学部と同一の施設等を使用する場合の教員数は、この表に定める教員数の三分の一以上とする。ただし、夜間学部の収容定員が当該昼間学部の収容定員を超える場合は、夜間学部の教員数はこの表に定める教員数とし、当該昼間学部の教員数はこの表に定める教員数の三分の一以上とする（別表第二において同じ。）。

(v) In the case where an evening undergraduate course uses the same facilities as a daytime undergraduate course of the same type, the number of professors shall not be below one-third of the number specified in this table; provided, however, that in the case where the admission capacity of the evening undergraduate course exceeds that of the daytime undergraduate course, the number of professors for said evening undergraduate course shall be the number specified in this table and the number of professors for said daytime undergraduate course shall not be below one-third of the number specified in this table (the same shall apply in Appended Table 2).

六 昼夜開講制を実施する場合は、これに係る収容定員、履修方法、授業の開設状況等を考慮して、教育に支障のない限度において、この表に定める教員数を減ずることができる（別表第二において同じ。）。

(vi) In the case of adopting a day/evening course system, the number of professors specified in this table may be reduced in light of admission capacity, methods of taking classes, or availability of classes, to the extent that it does not impede the education (the same shall apply in Appended Table 2).

七 二以上の学科で組織する学部における教員数は、同一分野に属する二以上の学科ご

とにそれぞれこの表の下欄から算出される教員数の合計数とする。ただし、同一分野に属する学科が他にない場合には、当該学科については、この表の中欄から算出される教員数とする。

(vii) The number of professors for a college organized by two or more departments shall be the total number of professors calculated based on the right-hand column of this table for each of those two or more departments in the same field of study; provided, however, that in the case where there are no other departments in the same field of study, the number of professors for said departments shall be the number calculated based on the middle column of this table.

八 二以上の学科で組織される学部獣医学関係の学科を置く場合における教員数は、それぞれの学科が属する分野のこの表の下欄から算出される教員数の合計数とする。

(viii) The number of professors for a college organized by two or more departments, in the case of establishing a department related to veterinary science within the faculty, shall be the total number of colleges calculated based on the right-hand column of this table for the relevant field of study of each of those two or more departments.

九 薬学分野に属する二以上の学科で組織される学部薬学関係（臨床に係る実践的な能力を培うことを主たる目的とするもの）の一学科を置く場合における当該一学科に対するこの表の適用については、下欄中「一六」とあるのは、「二二」とする。

(ix) With regard to the application of this table to a department related to pharmacological science (a department whose major purpose is to cultivate practical clinical ability) established within a college organized by two or more departments in the field of pharmacological science, the term "16" in the right-hand column shall be deemed to be replaced with "22."

十 薬学関係（臨床に係る実践的な能力を培うことを主たる目的とするもの）の学部に係る専任教員のうちには、文部科学大臣が別に定めるところにより、薬剤師としての実務の経験を有する者を含むものとする。

(x) Full-time professors for colleges related to pharmacological science (those whose major purpose is to cultivate practical clinical ability) shall include those with practical experience as a pharmacist as separately specified by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology.

十一 この表に掲げる学部以外の学部に係る教員数については、当該学部類似するこの表に掲げる学部の例によるものとする。ただし、教員養成に関する学部については、免許状の種類に応じ、教育職員免許法（昭和二十四年法律第百四十七号）及び教育職員免許法施行規則（昭和二十九年文部省令第二十六号）に規定する教科及び教職に関する科目の所要単位を修得させるのに必要な数の教員を置くものとするほか、この表によることが適当でない場合については、別に定める。

(xi) With regard to the number of professors for a college other than those listed in this table, the provision for the college listed in this table which is similar to said college shall be applicable; provided, however, that colleges related to teacher training shall have a sufficient number of professors necessary for students to

acquire required credits for subjects prescribed in the School Teacher's License Act (Act No. 147 of 1949) and the Ordinance for Enforcement of the School Teacher's License Act (Ordinance of the Ministry of Education No. 26 of 1954) and subjects related to teacher training, in accordance with the types of teacher's licenses, and when it is not appropriate to apply this table, a provision shall be provided for separately.

ロ 医学又は歯学に関する学部に係るもの

(b) Pertaining to colleges related to medical science or dental science

収容定員 Admission capacity	収容定員三六〇人までの場合の専任教員数	収容定員四八〇人までの場合の専任教員数	収容定員六〇〇人までの場合の専任教員数	収容定員七二〇人までの場合の専任教員数	収容定員八四〇人までの場合の専任教員数	収容定員九六〇人までの場合の専任教員数
学部の種類 Type of colleges	The number of full-time professors in the case of colleges with admission capacity up to 360 students					
医学関係 Colleges related to medical science	一三〇 130	一四〇 140	一四〇 140	一四〇 140	—	—
歯学関係 Colleges related to dental science	七五 75	八五 85	九二 92	九九 99	一〇六 106	一一三 113

備考

Remarks

一 この表に定める医学に関する学部に係る専任教員数のうち教授、准教授又は講師の合計数は、六十人以上とし、そのうち三十人以上は教授とする。

(i) Out of the number of full-time colleges for professors related to medical science

specified in this table, the total number of professors in Article 14, associate professors or instructors shall not be below 60, and 30 or more of them shall be professors in Article 14.

二 この表に定める歯学に関する学部に係る専任教員数のうち、教授、准教授又は講師の合計数は、三十六人以上とし、そのうち十八人以上は教授とする。

(ii) Out of the number of full-time professors for colleges related to dental science specified in this table, the total number of professors in Article 14, associate professors or instructors shall be not be below 36, and 18 or more of them shall be professors in Article 14.

三 附属病院における教育、研究及び診療に主として従事する相当数の専任教員を別に置くものとする。

(iii) An appropriate number of full-time professors mainly engaged in academic activities and medical care at university hospitals shall be appointed separately.

四 この表に定める専任教員数は、医学又は歯学に関する学科のみを置く場合に係る専任教員数とし、その他の学科を置く場合に係る専任教員数については、医学又は歯学に関する学科についてこの表に定める教員数と当該医学又は歯学に関する学科以外の学科についてこの表に定める教員数の合計数とする。

(iv) The number of full-time professors specified in this table shall be the number in the case where a college has only departments related to medical science or dental science, and the number of full-time professors in the case where a college has other departments shall be the total of the number of professors specified in this table with regard to departments related to medical science or dental science plus the number of professors specified in table (a) with regard to departments other than said departments related to medical science or dental science.

別表第二 大学全体の収容定員に応じ定める専任教員数 (第十三条関係)

Appended Table 2 The Number of Full-time Professors Specified in Accordance with the Total Admission Capacity of Universities (related to Article 13)

大学全体の収容定員 Total admission capacity of universities	四〇〇人 400 students	八〇〇人 800 students
専任教員数 The number of full-time professors	七 7	一二 12

備考

Remarks

一 この表に定める収容定員は、医学又は歯学に関する学部以外の学部の収容定員を合計した数とする。

(i) Admission capacity specified in this table shall be the total admission capacity for colleges other than those related to medical science or dental science.

二 収容定員がこの表に定める数を超える場合は、収容定員が四〇〇人を超え八〇〇人

未満の場合にあつては収容定員八〇人につき教員一人の割合により、収容定員が八〇〇人を超える場合にあつては収容定員四〇〇人につき教員三人の割合により算出される数の教員を増加するものとする。

(ii) In the case where the admission capacity exceeds the number specified in this table, the number of professors shall be increased by one per 80 students when the admission capacity exceeds 400 students but is less than 800 students, and by three per 400 students when the admission capacity exceeds 800 students.

三 医学又は歯学に関する学部を置く場合（当該学部に医学又は歯学に関する学科のみを置く場合に限る。）においては、当該学部の収容定員が四八〇人の場合にあつては七人、七二〇人の場合にあつては八人をこの表に定める数に加えるものとする。ただし、当該学部の収容定員が四八〇人未満の場合には、その加える数を六人とすることができる。

(iii) In the case where a university establishes a college related to medical science or dental science (limited to the case where said college has only departments related to medical science or dental science), the number of full-time professors specified in this table shall be increased by seven when the admission capacity for said college is 480 students, and by eight when said admission capacity is 720 students; provided, however, that the number of full-time professors to be added may be reduced to six when the admission capacity for said professor is less than 480 students.

四 医学又は歯学に関する学部を置く場合で当該学部に医学又は歯学に関する学科以外の学科を置く場合においては、当該医学又は歯学に関する学科については前号により算出される教員数とし、当該医学又は歯学に関する学科以外の学科についてはその収容定員と他の学部の収容定員の合計数から第一号により算出される教員数とする。

(iv) In the case where a university establishes a college related to medical science or dental science and said college has departments other than those related to medical science or dental science, the number of professors for said departments related to medical science or dental science shall be the number calculated as prescribed in the preceding item and the number of professors for departments other than said departments related to medical science or dental science shall be the number calculated as prescribed in item (i) based on the total admission capacity of said departments and other departments.

別表第三 学部の種類に応じ定める校舎の面積（第三十七条の二関係）

Appended Table 3 The Area of University Buildings Specified in Accordance with the Types of Colleges (related to Article 37-2)

イ 医学又は歯学に関する学部以外の学部に係る基準校舎面積

(a) Standard area of university buildings pertaining to colleges other than those related to medical science or dental science

収容定員 Admission capacity	二〇〇人ま での場合の 面積（平方	四〇〇人ま での場合 の面積（平方メートル）	八〇〇人ま での場合 の面積（平方メートル）	八〇一人以上の場合 の面積（平方メートル）
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学部の種類 Type of colleges	メートル) The area in the case of faculties with admission capacity up to 200 students (m <sup>2</sup> )	Up to 400 (m <sup>2</sup> )	Up to 800 (m <sup>2</sup> )	801 students or more (m <sup>2</sup> )
文学関係 Colleges related to literature	2, 6 4 4 2,644	(収容定員－200)×661÷200 + 2, 6 4 4 (Admission capacity － 200)×661÷200 + 2,644	(収容定員－400)×1, 6 5 3÷4 00 + 3, 3 0 5 (Admission capacity － 400)×1,653÷400 + 3,305	(収容定員－800)×1, 3 2 2÷4 00 + 4, 9 5 8 (Admission capacity － 800)×1,322÷400 + 4,958
教育学・保育学関係 Colleges related to pedagogy and preschool education	2, 6 4 4 2,644	(収容定員－200)×661÷200 + 2, 6 4 4 (Admission capacity － 200)×661÷200 + 2,644	(収容定員－400)×1, 6 5 3÷4 00 + 3, 3 0 5 (Admission capacity － 400)×1,653÷400 + 3,305	(収容定員－800)×1, 3 2 2÷4 00 + 4, 9 5 8 (Admission capacity － 800)×1,322÷400 + 4,958
法学関係 Colleges related to study of law	2, 6 4 4 2,644	(収容定員－200)×661÷200 + 2, 6 4 4 (Admission capacity － 200)×661÷200 + 2,644	(収容定員－400)×1, 6 5 3÷4 00 + 3, 3 0 5 (Admission capacity － 400)×1,653÷400 + 3,305	(収容定員－800)×1, 3 2 2÷4 00 + 4, 9 5 8 (Admission capacity － 800)×1,322÷400 + 4,958
経済学関係 Colleges related to economics	2, 6 4 4 2,644	(収容定員－200)×661÷200 + 2, 6 4 4 (Admission capacity － 200)×661÷200 + 2,644	(収容定員－400)×1, 6 5 3÷4 00 + 3, 3 0 5 (Admission capacity － 400)×1,653÷400 + 3,305	(収容定員－800)×1, 3 2 2÷4 00 + 4, 9 5 8 (Admission capacity － 800)×1,322÷400 + 4,958
社会学・社会福祉学関係 Colleges related to sociology and study of social	2, 6 4 4 2,644	(収容定員－200)×661÷200 + 2, 6 4 4 (Admission capacity － 200)×661÷200 +	(収容定員－400)×1, 6 5 3÷4 00 + 3, 3 0 5 (Admission capacity － 400)×1,653÷400	(収容定員－800)×1, 3 2 2÷4 00 + 4, 9 5 8 (Admission capacity － 800)×1,322÷400

welfare		2,644	+ 3,305	+ 4,958
理学関係 Colleges related to science	4, 6 2 8 4,628	(収容定員－200)×1, 157÷200 + 4, 628 (Admission capacity – 200)×1,157÷200 + 4,628	(収容定員－400)×3, 140÷400 + 5, 785 (Admission capacity – 400)×3,140÷400 + 5,785	(収容定員－800)×3, 140÷400 + 8, 925 (Admission capacity – 800)×3,140÷400 + 8,925
工学関係 Colleges related to engineering	5, 2 8 9 5,289	(収容定員－200)×1, 322÷200 + 5, 289 (Admission capacity – 200)×1,322÷200 + 5,289	(収容定員－400)×4, 628÷400 + 6, 611 (Admission capacity – 400)×4,628÷400 + 6,611	(収容定員－800)×4, 628÷400 + 11, 239 (Admission capacity – 800)×4,628÷400 + 11,239
農学関係 Colleges related to agriculture	5, 0 2 4 5,024	(収容定員－200)×1, 256÷200 + 5, 024 (Admission capacity – 200)×1,256÷200 + 5,024	(収容定員－400)×4, 629÷400 + 6, 280 (Admission capacity – 400)×4,629÷400 + 6,280	(収容定員－800)×4, 629÷400 + 10, 909 (Admission capacity – 800)×4,629÷400 + 10,909
獣医学関係 Colleges related to veterinary science	5, 0 2 4 5,024	(収容定員－200)×1, 256÷200 + 5, 024 (Admission capacity – 200)×1,256÷200 + 5,024	(収容定員－400)×4, 629÷400 + 6, 280 (Admission capacity – 400)×4,629÷400 + 6,280	(収容定員－800)×4, 629÷400 + 10, 909 (Admission capacity – 800)×4,629÷400 + 10,909
薬学関係 Colleges related to pharmacological science	4, 6 2 8 4,628	(収容定員－200)×1, 157÷200 + 4, 628 (Admission capacity – 200)×1,157÷200 + 4,628	(収容定員－400)×1, 983÷400 + 5, 785 (Admission capacity – 400)×1,983÷400 + 5,785	(収容定員－800)×1, 983÷400 + 7, 768 (Admission capacity – 800)×1,983÷400 + 7,768
家政関係 Colleges related to domestic science	3, 9 6 6 3,966	(収容定員－200)×992÷200 + 3, 966 (Admission capacity – 200)×992÷200 + 3,966	(収容定員－400)×1, 984÷400 + 4, 958 (Admission capacity – 400)×1,984÷400 + 4,958	(収容定員－800)×1, 984÷400 + 6, 942 (Admission capacity – 800)×1,984÷400 + 6,942
美術関係	3, 8 3 4	(収容定員－200)	(収容定員－400)	(収容定員－800)



Colleges related to fine arts	3,834	$(0) \times 959 \div 200 + 3,834$ (Admission capacity - 200) $\times 959 \div 200 + 3,834$	$(0) \times 3,140 \div 400 + 4,793$ (Admission capacity - 400) $\times 3,140 \div 400 + 4,793$	$(0) \times 3,140 \div 400 + 7,933$ (Admission capacity - 800) $\times 3,140 \div 400 + 7,933$
音楽関係 Colleges related to music	3,438	(収容定員 - 200) $\times 859 \div 200 + 3,438$ (Admission capacity - 200) $\times 859 \div 200 + 3,438$	(収容定員 - 400) $\times 2,975 \div 400 + 4,297$ (Admission capacity - 400) $\times 2,975 \div 400 + 4,297$	(収容定員 - 800) $\times 2,975 \div 400 + 7,272$ (Admission capacity - 800) $\times 2,975 \div 400 + 7,272$
体育関係 Colleges related to physical education	3,438	(収容定員 - 200) $\times 859 \div 200 + 3,438$ (Admission capacity - 200) $\times 859 \div 200 + 3,438$	(収容定員 - 400) $\times 1,983 \div 400 + 4,297$ (Admission capacity - 400) $\times 1,983 \div 400 + 4,297$	(収容定員 - 800) $\times 1,983 \div 400 + 6,280$ (Admission capacity - 800) $\times 1,983 \div 400 + 6,280$
保健衛生学関係 (看護学関係) Colleges related to health (related to nursing science)	3,966	(収容定員 - 200) $\times 992 \div 200 + 3,966$ (Admission capacity - 200) $\times 992 \div 200 + 3,966$	(収容定員 - 400) $\times 1,984 \div 400 + 4,958$ (Admission capacity - 400) $\times 1,984 \div 400 + 4,958$	(収容定員 - 800) $\times 1,984 \div 400 + 6,942$ (Admission capacity - 800) $\times 1,984 \div 400 + 6,942$
保健衛生学関係 (看護学関係を除く。) Colleges related to health (excluding those related to nursing science)	4,628	(収容定員 - 200) $\times 1,157 \div 200 + 4,628$ (Admission capacity - 200) $\times 1,157 \div 200 + 4,628$	(収容定員 - 400) $\times 3,140 \div 400 + 5,785$ (Admission capacity - 400) $\times 3,140 \div 400 + 5,785$	(収容定員 - 800) $\times 3,140 \div 400 + 8,925$ (Admission capacity - 800) $\times 3,140 \div 400 + 8,925$

備考

Remarks

一 この表に掲げる面積には、第三十六条第五項の施設、第三十九条の附属施設及び第三十九条の二の薬学実務実習に必要な施設の面積は含まない（ロ及びハの表において同じ）。

(i) The area listed in this table shall not include the area for facilities set forth in Article 36, paragraph (5), attached facilities set forth in Article 39, and facilities

necessary for practical training for pharmacology set forth in Article 39-2 (the same shall apply in table (b) and table (c)).

二 夜間学部（同じ種類の昼間学部と同一の施設等を使用するものを除く。）における面積については、この表に掲げる学部の例によるものとする（ハの表において同じ。）。

(ii) With regard to the area for an evening undergraduate course (excluding such course that uses the same facilities as a daytime undergraduate course of the same type), the provision for colleges listed in this table shall be applicable (the same shall apply in table (c)).

三 夜間学部が同じ種類の昼間学部と同一の施設等を使用する場合は、夜間学部又は昼間学部の収容定員のいずれか多い数によりこの表に定める面積とする（ハの表において同じ。）。

(iii) In the case where an evening undergraduate course uses the same facilities as a daytime undergraduate course of the same type, the area shall be the one specified in this table for the larger admission capacity for either of the evening undergraduate course or the daytime undergraduate course (the same shall apply in table (c)).

四 昼夜開講制を実施する場合においては、これに係る収容定員、履修方法、授業の開設状況等を考慮して、教育に支障のない限度において、この表に定める面積を減ずることができる（ハの表において同じ。）。

(iv) In the case of adopting a day/evening course system, the area specified in this table may be reduced in light of admission capacity, methods of taking classes, or availability of classes, to the extent that it does not impede the education (the same shall apply in table (c)).

五 この表に掲げる学部以外の学部における面積については、当該学部に類似するこの表に掲げる学部の例によるものとする。

(v) With regard to the area for a college other than those listed in this table, the provision for the college listed in this table which is similar to said college shall be applicable.

六 この表に定める面積は、専用部分の面積とする。ただし、当該大学と他の学校、専修学校又は各種学校（以下この号において「学校等」という。）が同一の敷地内又は隣接地に所在する場合であつて、それぞれの学校等の校舎の専用部分の面積及び共用部分の面積を合算した面積が、それぞれの学校等が設置の認可を受ける場合において基準となる校舎の面積を合算した面積以上のものであるときは、当該大学の教育研究に支障がない限度において、この表に定める面積に当該学校等との共用部分の面積を含めることができる（ロ及びハの表において同じ。）。

(vi) The area specified in this table shall be that of a university's own university buildings; provided, however, that when said university and other schools, special training colleges, or miscellaneous schools (hereinafter referred to as "schools, etc." in this item) are located on the same site or in the adjacent area and the total area of the respective schools' own buildings and common use space is not below the aggregated total of the area of the buildings, which is the standard for receiving an

approval for the establishment of each of these schools, etc., the area of said common use space may be included into the area specified in this table, to the extent that it does not impede the academic activities at said university (the same shall apply in table (b) and table (c)).

ロ 医学又は歯学に関する学部に係るもの

(b) Pertaining to colleges related to medical science or dental science

収容定員 Admission capacity		収容定員 三六〇人 までの場 合の面積 (平方メ ートル)	収容定員四 八〇人ま での場合 の面積 (平方メ ートル)	収容定員六 〇〇人ま での場合 の面積 (平方メ ートル)	収容定員七 二〇人ま での場合 の面積 (平方メ ートル)	収容定員八 四〇人ま での場合 の面積 (平方メ ートル)	収容定員九 六〇人ま での場合 の面積 (平方メ ートル)
学部の種類 Type of colleges		The area in the case of colleges with admission capacity up to 360 students (m <sup>2</sup> )	Up to 480 (m <sup>2</sup> )	Up to 600 (m <sup>2</sup> )	Up to 720 (m <sup>2</sup> )	Up to 840 (m <sup>2</sup> )	Up to 960 (m <sup>2</sup> )
医学関係 Colleges related to medical science	区分 Category	校舎 University buildings	校舎 University buildings	校舎 University buildings	校舎 University buildings	校舎 University buildings	校舎 University buildings
		附属病院 University hospitals	一二、六五〇 12,650	一四、三〇〇 14,300	一六、七五〇 16,750	一八、二五〇 18,250	—
		二八、〇五〇 28,050	三一、一〇〇 31,100	三三、一〇〇 33,100	三五、一〇〇 35,100	—	—

歯学関係 Colleges related to dental science	区分 Category	校舎 University buildings	八、八五〇 8,850	九、六〇〇 9,600	一〇、三五〇 10,350	一一、二〇〇 11,200	一一、九五〇 11,950	一三、一〇〇 13,100
		附属病院 University hospitals	五、七〇〇 5,700	五、八〇〇 5,800	五、九〇〇 5,900	六、〇〇〇 6,000	六、一〇〇 6,100	六、二〇〇 6,200

備考

Remarks

この表に定める面積は、医学又は歯学に関する学科のみを置く場合に係る面積とし、その他の学科を置く場合に係る面積については、医学又は歯学に関する学科についてこの表に定める面積と当該医学又は歯学に関する学科以外の学科についてこの表に定める面積の合計とする。

The area specified in this table shall be the area in the case where a college has only departments related to medical science or dental science, and the area in the case where a college has other departments shall be the total of the area specified in this table with regard to departments related to medical science or dental science plus the area specified in table (a) with regard to departments other than said departments related to medical science or dental science.

ハ 医学又は歯学に関する学部以外の学部に係る加算校舎面積

(C) The area of university buildings to be added pertaining to colleges other than those related to medical science or dental science

収容定員 Admission capacity	二〇〇人 までの面積(平方メートル)	四〇〇人 までの面積(平方メートル)	六〇〇人 までの面積(平方メートル)	八〇〇人 までの面積(平方メートル)	一〇〇〇人 までの面積(平方メートル)	一二〇〇人 までの面積(平方メートル)	一四〇〇人 までの面積(平方メートル)	一六〇〇人 までの面積(平方メートル)	一八〇〇人 までの面積(平方メートル)	二〇〇〇人 までの面積(平方メートル)
学部の種類 Type of colleges	The area in the case of	積(平方メートル)	積(平方メートル)	積(平方メートル)	積(平方メートル)	積(平方メートル)	積(平方メートル)	積(平方メートル)	積(平方メートル)	積(平方メートル)
	Up to	Up to	Up to	Up to	Up to	Up to	Up to	Up to	Up to	Up to

	colleges with admission capacity up to 200 students (m <sup>2</sup> )	ル) Up to 400 (m <sup>2</sup> )	ル) Up to 600 (m <sup>2</sup> )	ル) Up to 800 (m <sup>2</sup> )	1000 (m <sup>2</sup> )	1200 (m <sup>2</sup> )	1400 (m <sup>2</sup> )	1600 (m <sup>2</sup> )	1800 (m <sup>2</sup> )	2000 (m <sup>2</sup> )
文学関係 Colleges related to literature	一、七一九 1,719	二、一四八 2,148	二、九七五 2,975	三、八〇一 3,801	四、四六二 4,462	五、一二三 5,123	五、七八五 5,785	六、四四六 6,446	七、一〇七 7,107	七、七六八 7,768
教育学・保育学関係 Colleges related to pedagogy and preschool education	一、七一九 1,719	二、一四八 2,148	二、九七五 2,975	三、八〇一 3,801	四、四六二 4,462	五、一二三 5,123	五、七八五 5,785	六、四四六 6,446	七、一〇七 7,107	七、七六八 7,768
法学関係 Colleges related to study of law	一、七一九 1,719	二、一四八 2,148	二、九七五 2,975	三、八〇一 3,801	四、四六二 4,462	五、一二三 5,123	五、七八五 5,785	六、四四六 6,446	七、一〇七 7,107	七、七六八 7,768
経済学関係 Colleges related to economics	一、七一九 1,719	二、一四八 2,148	二、九七五 2,975	三、八〇一 3,801	四、四六二 4,462	五、一二三 5,123	五、七八五 5,785	六、四四六 6,446	七、一〇七 7,107	七、七六八 7,768
社会学・社会福祉学関係 Colleges related to sociology and study of social welfare	一、七一九 1,719	二、一四八 2,148	二、九七五 2,975	三、八〇一 3,801	四、四六二 4,462	五、一二三 5,123	五、七八五 5,785	六、四四六 6,446	七、一〇七 7,107	七、七六八 7,768
理学関係 Colleges related to science	三、一七三 3,173	三、九六六 3,966	五、六一九 5,619	七、一〇七 7,107	八、七六〇 8,760	一〇、一四七 10,147	一一、七三四 11,734	一三、二二一 13,221	一四、七〇八 14,708	一六、一九五 16,195
工学関係 Colleges related to engineering	三、八三四 3,834	四、七九三 4,793	七、一〇七 7,107	九、四二一 9,421	一一、七三五 11,735	一四、〇四九 14,049	一六、三六三 16,363	一八、六七七 18,677	二〇、九九一 20,991	二三、三〇五 23,305
農学関係 Colleges related to agriculture	三、六三六 3,636	四、六二八 4,628	六、九四二 6,942	九、二五八 9,258	一一、五七〇 11,570	一三、八八四 13,884	一六、一九八 16,198	一八、五一二 18,512	二〇、八二六 20,826	二三、一四〇 23,140
獣医学関係	三、六三六	四、六	六、九	九、二	一一、	一三、	一六、	一八、	二〇、	二三、

Colleges related to veterinary science	3,636	二八 4,628	四二 6,942	五八 9,258	五七〇 11,570	八八四 13,884	一九八 16,198	五一二 18,512	八二六 20,826	一四〇 23,140
薬学関係 Colleges related to pharmacological science	三、三〇五 3,305	四、一 三二 4,132	五、一 二三 5,123	六、一 一五 6,115	七、一 〇七 7,107	八、〇 九九 8,099	九、〇 九一 9,091	一〇、 〇八三 10,083	一一、 〇七五 11,075	一二、 〇六七 12,067
家政関係 Colleges related to domestic science	二、五一二 2,512	三、一 四〇 3,140	四、一 三二 4,132	五、一 二三 5,123	六、一 一五 6,115	七、一 〇七 7,107	八、〇 九九 8,099	九、〇 九一 9,091	一〇、 〇八三 10,083	一一、 〇七五 11,075
美術関係 Colleges related to fine arts	二、六四四 2,644	三、三 〇五 3,305	四、九 五八 4,958	六、六 一一 6,611	八、〇 九九 8,099	九、五 八六 9,586	一一、 〇七三 11,073	一二、 五六〇 12,560	一四、 〇四七 14,047	一五、 五三四 15,534
音楽関係 Colleges related to music	二、五一二 2,512	三、一 四〇 3,140	四、六 二八 4,628	六、二 八〇 6,280	七、六 〇三 7,603	九、〇 九〇 9,090	一〇、 五七七 10,577	一二、 〇六四 12,064	一三、 五五一 13,551	一五、 〇三八 15,038
体育関係 Colleges related to physical education	二、七七六 2,776	三、四 七一 3,471	四、四 六二 4,462	五、四 五四 5,454	六、四 四六 6,446	七、七 六八 7,768	九、〇 九〇 9,090	一〇、 四一二 10,412	一一、 七三四 11,734	一三、 〇五六 13,056
保健衛生学関係 (看護学関係) Colleges related to health (related to nursing science)	二、五一二 2,512	三、一 四〇 3,140	四、一 三二 4,132	五、一 二三 5,123	六、一 一五 6,115	七、一 〇七 7,107	八、〇 九九 8,099	九、〇 九一 9,091	一〇、 〇八三 10,083	一一、 〇七五 11,075
保健衛生学関係 (看護学関係を除く。) Colleges related to health (excluding those related to nursing science)	三、一七三 3,173	三、九 六六 3,966	五、六 一九 5,619	七、一 〇七 7,107	八、七 六〇 8,760	一〇、 一四七 10,147	一一、 七三四 11,734	一三、 二二一 13,221	一四、 七〇八 14,708	一六、 一九五 16,195

備考

#### Remarks

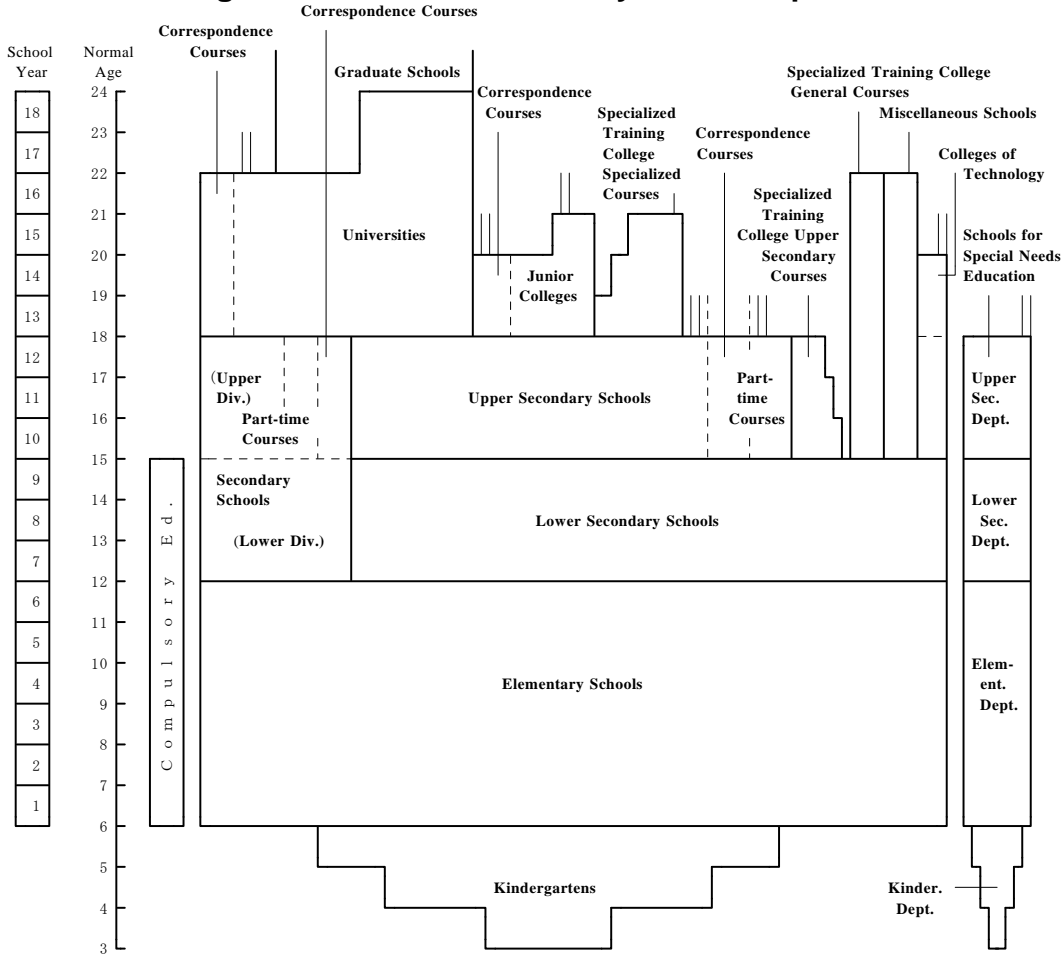
収容定員が二、〇〇〇人を超える場合は、二〇〇人を増すごとに、この表に定める二、〇〇〇人までの面積から一、八〇〇人までの面積を減じて算出される数を加算するものとする。

In the case where the admission capacity exceeds 2,000 students, the area to be added for every 200 students exceeding the admission capacity shall be the number obtained by subtracting the area specified in this table with regard to colleges with admission capacity up to 1800 students from the area specified in this table with regard to colleges with admission capacity up to 2,000 students.

# ○ School system in Japan

In Japan, higher education starts upon completion of a total of 12 years of primary education (6 years in elementary school) and secondary education (three years respectively in both lower and upper secondary schools). Japanese higher education institutions include universities awarding bachelor's, master's, doctor's and professional degrees, junior colleges awarding associate's degree, and colleges and technology, where lower secondary school graduates are allowed to admit and receive practical and creative completion education throughout a five-year period, and offering specialized courses of specialized training colleges (specialized schools) aiming to develop professional or practical abilities or to foster culture.

## Organization of the School System in Japan



○ Academic degrees awarded by higher education institutions and the standard periods required to obtain such degrees

University	Bachelor's degree	Four years
Graduate school	Master's degree	Two years
	Doctor's degree	Five years
	Professional degree	Two years
Junior college	Associate's degree	Two or three years

※Of undergraduate courses, the standard period of those of medicine, dental surgery, pharmacy to nurture pharmacists, and veterinary science is six years, while the standard period of doctoral courses based on such undergraduate courses is four years.

○ Degrees awarded by higher education institutions and standard periods required to obtain such degrees

College of technology	Associate's degree	Five years
Specialized school	Specialist's degree	Two or three years
	High-level specialist's degree	Four years

※Degrees of specialist and high-level specialist shall be given to graduates of specialized schools that can meet certain standards designated by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology.



## ○ Establishment type and number of higher education institutions

- In Japan, universities are divided into the following three categories by founder: national universities originally established by the Japanese Government (currently established by national university corporations), public universities established by local public entities or public university corporations, and private universities established by educational corporations.
- Both national government and local governments are members of the public sector. However, while a national government represents the nation itself and is managed under the single national rule, local governments are responsible for certain areas and provide basic services for people living there.
- As for the system of school corporations, the system aims to assign a specific corporation status to any specific individual or organization attempting to manage a regular school to render the management body of such individual or organizations. Corporations shall prevent school management from being exploited for the arbitrariness, interests and personal gain of a select few, and shall possess the assets required for education, such as school premises and buildings, in order to provide stable and continuous school education to enrich and improve their educational conditions.
- National universities, which have been established in all local prefectures as organizations targeting the improvement and well-balanced development of Japanese higher education and academic research, have played important roles as local research centers etc. In addition, national universities have been reorganized as corporations since 2004, aiming to improve each university's independence and autonomy to enhance education and research activities.
- Public universities, which have been established and managed by local public entities or public university corporations, have also played important roles in providing higher education opportunities to local people and as intellectual and cultural centers in the local community.
- Private universities have accounted for about 80% of all universities and have had about 80% of all university students on their registers. Each private university has promoted its own unique education and research activities based on the spiritual legacy of its foundation. They have played important roles both qualitatively and quantitatively, and have greatly contributed to the development of Japanese higher education.

## ○ Number of universities

(As of May 1, 2008)

Category	Total	University	Of those on the left,:			Specialized training colleges (with specialized courses)
			Universities with graduate schools	Junior colleges	Colleges of technology	
Total	1,201	752	598	385	64	2,968
National	141	86	85	0	55	11
Public	105	75	65	24	6	202
Private	955	591	448	361	3	2,755

Source: AY2008 List of Universities (excluding those having suspended student recruitment.)

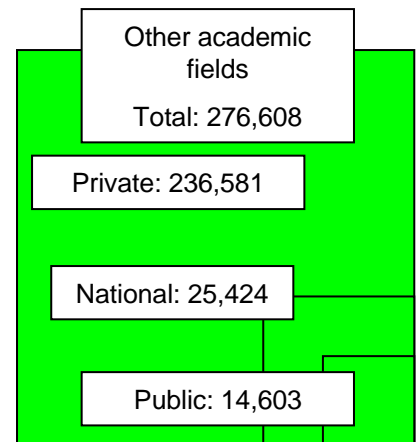
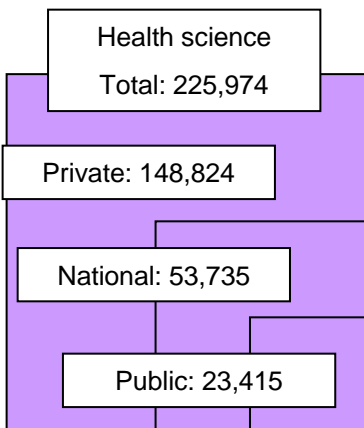
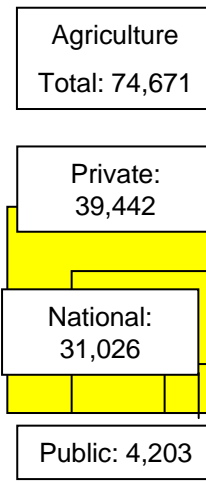
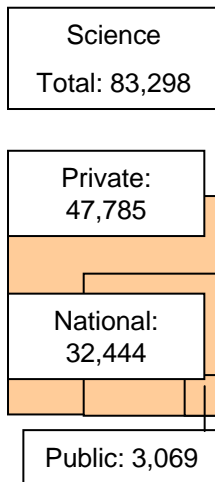
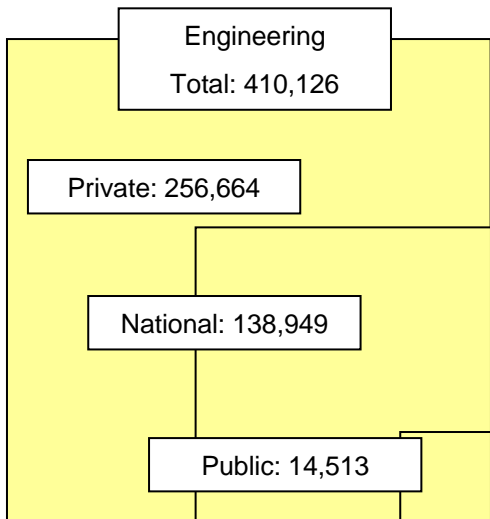
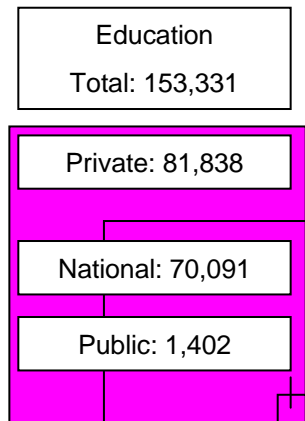
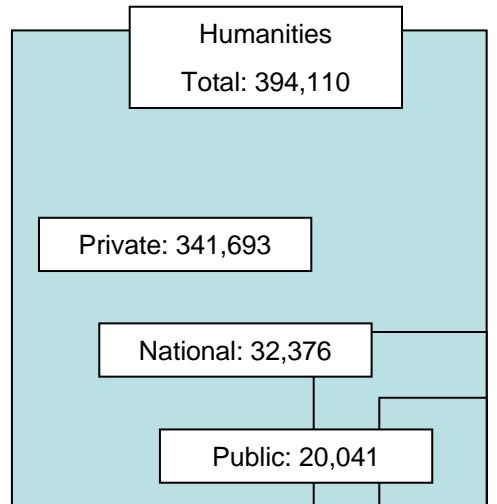
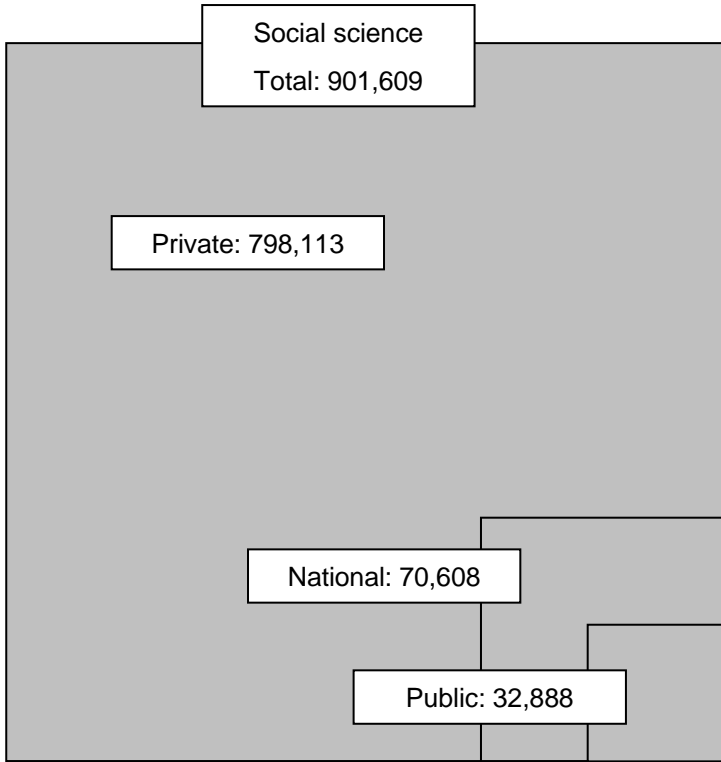
## ○ Number of students

(As of May 1, 2008)

Category	Total	Graduate school	Subtotal	Of those on the left,:				Specialized training colleges (specialized course)
				Universities (Undergraduate)	Junior colleges (Regular course)	Higher technical colleges (Fourth and fifth years)	Correspondence education	
Total	3,147,700	262,686	2,707,878	2,520,593	166,448	21,863	210,642	582,864
National	627,678	153,813	473,865	454,653	9	19,363		586
Public	140,617	14,704	125,912	114,128	10,125	1,653		26,912
Private	2,379,405	94,169	2,108,101	1,951,812	156,314	847	210,642	555,366

Source: FY2008 School Basic Survey (excluding students of "major course," "special course" and "other courses".)

# ○ Student enrollment by major (FY2008)



# OCouncil for Establishment-Approval System

To assure the quality of universities which should maintain international standards and protect students' benefit, the approval by the Minister of MEXT is required in order to establish university. Upon approval, the Advisory Council for University Establishment comprising experts shall oversee the criteria, including the standards for establishing university.

【Change in numbers of approvals and notifications of establishment of universities, junior colleges and graduate schools】

Established in	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Approval	291	277	196	127	126	110	87	78
University establishments	17	15	17	14	10	10	10	11
Junior college establishments	3	0	2	1	2	2	1	4
Graduate school establishment	13	25	20	19	12	11	9	8
Notification	1	1	276	265	356	243	258	235
Total of approvals and notifications of establishment	292	278	472	392	482	353	345	313

・The above numbers are based on the numbers of organizations established.

・The numbers of university, junior college and graduate school establishments are included in the total of approvals.

## Checkpoints for inspection upon university establishment

### 【 Purposes and objectives of establishment 】

- ・ Whether the aim for university education is clear, and whether that aim is sufficiently planned with considering the prospect of recruiting students and the expectation shared by the neighbors.

### 【 Curriculum 】

- ・ Whether the subjects required to accomplish the purposes and objectives of the establishment have been provided and the curriculum has been systematically organized.
- ・ Whether teaching methods (lectures, seminars, experimentation etc.) are carefully designed to accomplish the purposes and objectives of establishment.

### 【 Faculty 】

- ・ Whether professors required to accomplish the purposes and objectives of establishment have been sufficiently assigned.
- ・ Whether full-time professors have been assigned to subjects deemed priority areas from an educational perspective.

### 【 Names (Names of universities etc, names of academic degrees, etc), facilities and equipment, self-evaluation, FD and other matters 】

- ・ Whether facilities and equipment, including school buildings, have met standards and verification that none of them are hampering education and research.

※ For universities to be established by school corporations, as well as the above points, financial plans etc. are also to be inspected.

## Members of the Council for Establishment-Approval System

Aoki Toshiharu	Senior Executive Adviser, NTT Data Corp.
Ono Syoko	Professor, Tokyo Woman's Christian University
Koma Atsushi	Program Director, Japan Science and Technology Agency
Sato Koki	President, Mejiro University and Mejiro Junior College
Sato Toyoshi	President, Obirin University
Shibasaki Shinzo	Executive Director, National Consumer Affairs Center of Japan
Suzuki Mamoru	President, Gunma University
Soda Osamu	President, Fukui Prefectural University
Doi Miwako	Senior Fellow, Corporate Research & Development Center, Toshiba Corp.
Torikai Kumiko	Dean and Professor, Rikkyo Graduate School of Intercultural Communication
Naya Hiromi	President, Meiji University
Hatta Eiji	President, Doshisha University
Moriwaki Michiko	President, JIYUGAOKA SANNO College
Washida Kiyokazu	President, Osaka University

## ○ Certified Agencies Conducting Accreditation Process

Quality assurance and accreditation agencies are to be certified by the Minister of MEXT. Universities are regularly monitored in accordance with the self-provided standards by certified agencies and the results of such process is to be published for the society. Through such process, universities can be granted quality assurance and accreditation openly and encouraged to improve themselves based on such results.

### 【Numbers of universities and graduate law schools checked by certified bodies (FY2004 to FY2008)】

	National	Public	Private	Total
University	51 (61%)	31 (49%)	301 (56%)	383 (56%)
Graduate law school	20 (87%)	2 (100%)	46 (94%)	68 (92%)

- Agencies conducting institutional quality assurance and accreditation of universities  
Japan University Accreditation Association, National Institution for Academic Degrees and University Evaluation, Japan Institution for Higher Education Evaluation
- Agencies conducting subject quality assurance and accreditation of professional graduate schools
  - 【Graduate law school】 Japan Law Foundation, National Institution for Academic Degrees and University Evaluation, Japan University Accreditation Association
  - 【Business】 ABEST21, Japan University Accreditation Association
  - 【Finance】 Japanese Institute of International Accounting Education
  - 【Midwifery】 Japan Institute of Midwifery Evaluation

In Japan, the Central Council for Education, consisting of experts and leaders, is organized in order to make recommendation for enhancing education for the request for advice which the Minister of MEXT has asked. University Council, which is a part of the Central Council, is working for specific issues around higher education.

Consulted by the Minister of MEXT on September 11, 2008, the University Council has launched a debate on the future of university education in the mid- to long-terms, in order to assure the quality of education as well as to enhance social understanding.

## Items for Consultation

- (1) Future of University system and its Education Responding to Diverse Needs of Society and Students
  - 1) University education responding to diverse needs of society and students
  - 2) Reconstruction of university system and its education which centers on degree programs (systematically designed for granting specific competencies according to the majoring field and level of degree) to realize university education that is responsive to diverse needs
  - 3) Human resource development in the fields where social demands are particularly high
  - 4) Quality assurance system to realize university education responsive to diverse needs
  - 5) Measures to support students in taking courses, in order to realize university education that is responsive to diverse needs
- (2) Future of University Education in the Progress of the Globalization
  - 1) Measures to improve the international competitiveness of universities
  - 2) Introduction of international viewpoints in university quality assurance and accreditation, and response to university quality assurance and accreditation activities at the global level
  - 3) Facilitation of improvement in international mobility of students and faculty within the Asian and other regions
- (3) Overall Picture of Universities in Japan within its Depopulating Society
  - 1) Perspectives for the sound development of university system as a whole within a depopulating society
  - 2) Facilitation of functional differentiation of universities and establishment of networks among universities
  - 3) Perspectives for university policy in response to human research development needs on both national and regional level

## <Members of University Council >

Anzai Yuichiro	Executive Adviser for Academic Affairs and Professor, Keio University(Chairperson)
Iino Masako	President, Tsuda College
Urano Mitsudo	Trustee, Japan Association of Corporate Executives / Executive President, Central Society for Promoting the Industrial Education / Chairman, Nichirei Corp.
Ogiue Kouichi	Professor, NIAD (Vice-Chairperson)
Kaneko Motohisa	Professor, University of Tokyo
Go Michiko	Executive Director, Research Organization of Information and Systems (Vice-Chairperson)
Komiyama Hiroshi	Chairman, Mitsubishi Research Institute, Inc.
Terashima Jituro	President, Tama University / Chairman, Japan Research Institute
Hishinuma Michiko	Dean and Professor, St.Luke's College of Nursing
Abe Koichi	Senior Vice President, Toray Industries, Inc.
Arinobu Mutsuhiro	Adviser, Toshiba Inc. / Director and Vice-President, Japanese Society for Engineering Education
Imai Kouzou	President, Sapporo Medical University
Imae Toyoko	Part-time Members of the Council for Science and Technology Policy
Egami Setsuko	Professor, Musashi University
Kashitani Takao	Executive Board Member, Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants
Kawata Teiichi	President, Kansai University
Kimura Tsutomu	Adviser, MEXT
Kuroda toshiji	Chancellor, Kanazawa Institute of Technology
Kosugi Reiko	Senior Researcher, Japan Institute for Labour Policy and Training
Sasaki Masamine	Adviser, National Museum of Nature and Science
Sato Kouki	President, Mejiro University and Mejiro Junior College
Sato Toyoshi	President, Obirin University
Shimada Hisanobu	General Secretary, Japanese Federation of Textile, Chemical, Food, Commercial, Service and General Workers' Unions
Suita Sachiyo	Vice-President, Kyushu University
Nakagome Saburo	Director of Foundation Nakagome Gakuen / Chairman of National Association of Vocational Schools of Japan
Nakanishi Tomoko	Professor, Tokyo University
Hamada Jyunichi	President, Tokyo University
Marumoto Takuya	President, Yamaguchi University
Moriwaki Michiko	President, JIYUGAOKA SANNO College
Inoue Masahito	Dean, School of Law and Politics, University of Tokyo
Kawashima Tatsuo	Professor, Kobe University
Shirai Katsuhiko	President, Waseda University

# ○National Institution for Academic Degrees and University Evaluation (NIAD-UE)

NIAD-UE was established, based on the Act of General Rules for Incorporated Administrative Agency and the NIAD-UE law. NIAD-UE conducts accreditation processes on teaching conditions and research activities at universities. At the same time, in order to realize a society where the outcomes which learners earned at diversified environments are duly appreciated, NIAD-UE assesses the results of various learning provided at the higher education level and grants academic degrees to learners recognized as having fulfilled required academic standards.

## <President>

Dr. Hirano Shinichi (Former President of Nagoya University)

## <Missions>

### ○Quality Assurance and Accreditation Process

Conducts Quality Assurance and Accreditation Process for universities, junior colleges, law schools from January 2005, and colleges of technology from July 2005.

	University	Junior College	College of Technology	Law School	total
FY 2005	4	2	18	—	24
FY 2006	10	1	18	—	29
FY 2007	38	2	20	9	69
FY 2008	11	2	2	16	31
total	63	7	58	25	153

### ○Quality Assurance and Accreditation of National Universities

Conducts accreditation processes of academic activities at national universities and inter-university research institutes, based on requests from the National University Corporation Evaluation Committee, held in MEXT, and provision of the results to the committee, each university and inter-university research institute evaluated, and the general public

### ○Granting Degrees

Granting academic degrees (bachelor's, master's, doctorate) in accordance with the guidelines prescribed by the School Education Law, for those recognized as having the same academic ability as those who have graduated from a university undergraduate college or graduate school, on evaluating various learning outcomes.

	type of degrees	numbers of granting degrees (FY 2008)
graduates from junior college, college of technology, professional training college, etc.	bachelor's	2,723
graduates from educational facilities other than universities recognized by NIAD-UE	bachelor's, master's doctorate	bachelor's : 1,043 master's : 143 doctorate : 19

○Researches on the evaluations of academic activities of universities and other institutions, and researches on the assessments of the learning outcomes necessary to grant degrees

○Collection, filling and dissemination of information concerning evaluations of academic activities of universities and other institutions, and information concerning various learning opportunities at universities