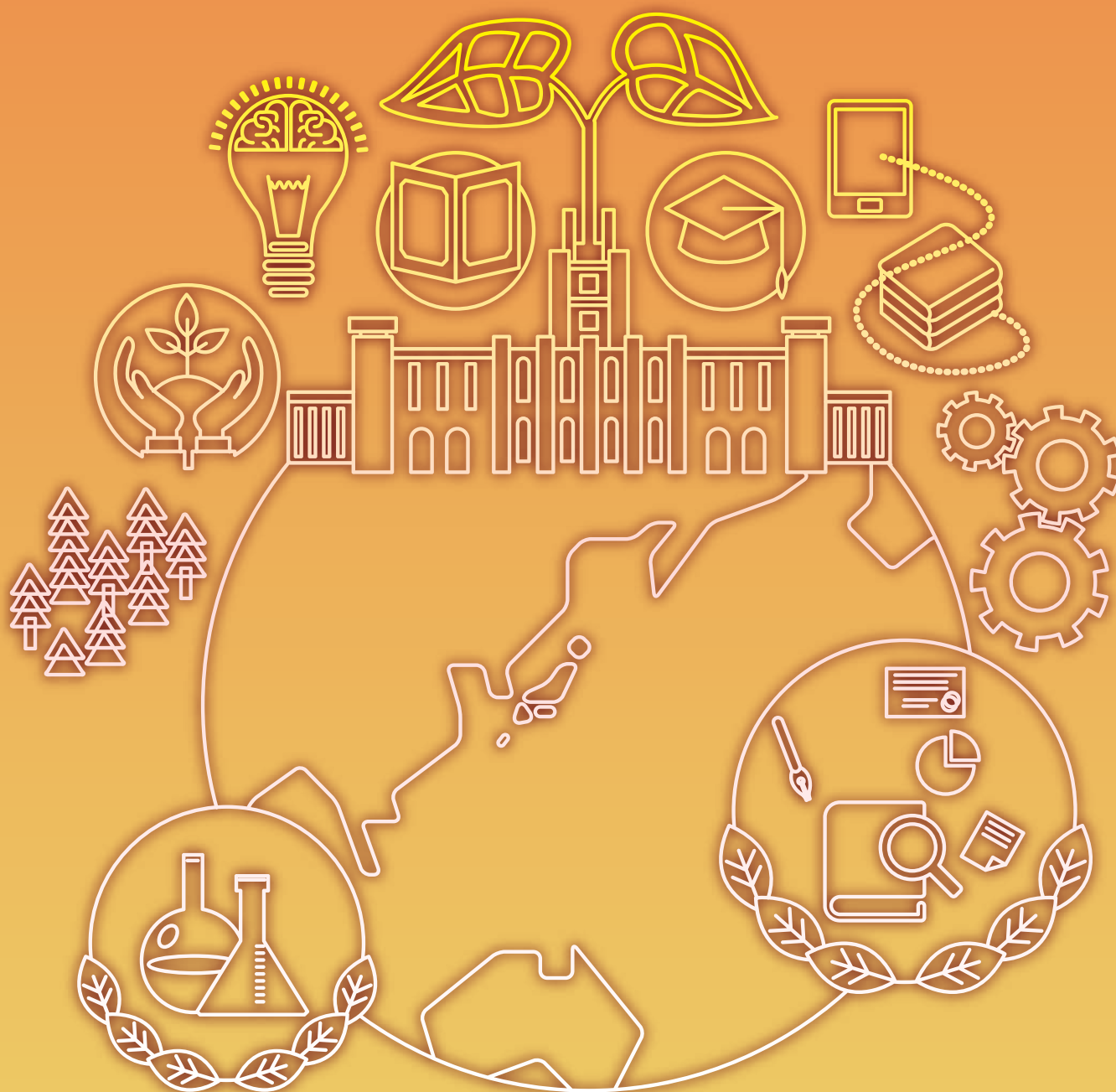




NIAD-QE

National Institution for Academic Degrees and Quality Enhancement of Higher Education

2020-2021





Title : Transferring the History of the Subject/Transforming the History of the Subject

Language, culture, science, and laws of physics discovered by our ancestors continually evolve with the times. Education (at school) and culture serve as an interface between the past and the future: we learn from history, and then develop and apply this knowledge to shape the world of the future. After that, we pass on the cumulative fruits of this process of evolution, development, and application; that is the starting point of higher education, whose components provide the building blocks of our world.

In the plaque shown above, the sculptor Matt Mullican expresses this concept in his own way, with signs and symbols that he has created himself.

From the top left, this work starts with the Big Bang and then progresses in chronological order through the birth of life, the invention of tools, advances in technology, the development of communication, and a space capsule. It shows how changes over the course of history in life sciences, geosciences, archaeology, engineering, astronomy, and literature, among others, are related to the modern academic framework.

In addition, the five basic elements of which the world is composed – a consistent theme throughout Mullican's work – are shown at the bottom of the plaque: thought; the means of expressing thought, i.e., language; the world surrounded by language (the subjective world, i.e., that which humanity has created); the world outside language (the objective world, i.e., nature); and division and combination. This concept represents the fact that the things created by our ancestors are the components of our world, and that the world is constantly undergoing a repeated process of division and combination.

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『The NIAD-QE logo』

This logo is a stylized representation of the letter 'N,' the first letter in the name of NIAD-QE: NIAD-QE is moving toward a new age, focusing on fairness and trustworthiness. Yellow represents development; and green represents hope.

| The NIAD-QE Charter

The environment surrounding higher education in Japan has changed considerably with such factors as the spread of globalization, the declining birthrate and structural changes in industry and society. Quality assurance and improvement, and international recognition of higher education are now more important than ever throughout higher education. This is why the National Institution for Academic Degrees and Quality Enhancement of Higher Education (NIAD-QE) was established in 2016. It was established through the merger of the National Institution for Academic Degrees and University Evaluation and the Center for National University Finance and Management.

NIAD-QE has been in its fourth mid-term objective period since April 2019. While leveraging outcomes from the merger of these institutes, to further strengthen its university support functions, NIAD-QE is taking the opportunity presented by this merger to reaffirm its mission and role, and its basic goals. Thus, it has adopted the NIAD-QE Charter as a guideline for all members, and NIAD-QE pledges to live up to society's expectations.

May 24, 2019

(The Role of NIAD-QE)

NIAD-QE supports improvements in the quality of higher education in Japan, which contribute to the development of Japanese higher education: the evaluation of universities and colleges, the awarding of academic degrees, cooperation in quality assurance, studies and research on all of these topics, and the provision of loans and grants for facilities at national university corporations.

1. Conducting evaluations with international recognition

NIAD-QE is a pioneer in the development of evaluation systems in Japan: It is a core third-party evaluation organization that evaluates the status of education and research activities at universities and colleges in Japan. NIAD-QE both develops advanced evaluations with wide international recognition, and conducts those evaluations. NIAD-QE also promotes cooperation with evaluation organizations in Japan and overseas.

2. Providing opportunities to obtain an academic degree based on diverse learning outcomes

NIAD-QE offers an increasingly diverse array of learners the opportunity to obtain an academic degree: It is Japan's only non-university body that awards academic degrees. This contributes to the transition to a system of lifelong learning and diverse development of higher education.

3. Cooperating with universities, colleges, and quality assurance organizations

NIAD-QE, in cooperation with universities, colleges, and quality assurance organizations in Japan and overseas, engages in activities related to quality assurance in higher education with these goals: contributing to improving the quality of education and research at universities and colleges in Japan, reinforcing the management base of national university corporations, assuring the international reputation of higher education and ensuring the international recognition of qualifications related to higher education, including academic degrees.

4. Promoting studies and research

NIAD-QE promotes primary research for the projects mentioned above, and practical research to verify these projects. NIAD-QE also conducts selective studies, and through its research on policy issues related to quality assurance, it contributes to the enhancement of quality assurance in Japanese higher education.

5. Providing loans and grants for facilities at national university corporations, etc.

NIAD-QE helps to enhance the education and research environment at national university corporations, etc., aiming to improve finance and management by providing loans and grants for the development of facilities, thereby contributing to the promotion of education and research at national university corporations, etc..

(The Management Policy of NIAD-QE)

1. Undertaking duties to ensure effective management

As an incorporated administrative agency, NIAD-QE never forgets that it has been entrusted with its duties by the citizens of Japan, and will carry them out. This will ensure that NIAD-QE achieves its mid-term objectives and mid-term plan. In addition, NIAD-QE aims to make improvements and revisions based on ceaseless self-assessment, and it will strive to guarantee, effective management, while also seeking to improve the quality of its operations.

2. Working with Colleagues involved with universities

NIAD-QE is an organization founded as an inter-university research institute. It cooperates with universities and colleges to undertake projects that universities cannot do alone.

3. Ensuring neutrality, fairness, and transparency

NIAD-QE ensures neutrality, fairness, and transparency in the execution of its duties, and gains the understanding of those involved in higher education, and other diverse parties. It aims to gain the trust of society. It emphasizes compliance, respect for human rights, and the protection of information. In addition, through proactive dissemination and disclosure of information, NIAD-QE informs society of its activities' results, always ensuring transparency. In particular, while working closely with universities, colleges, and quality assurance organizations, NIAD-QE maintains neutrality by constantly maintaining awareness of differences in levels of information disclosure.

4. Strengthening internal controls and encouraging closer staff-faculty partnerships

NIAD-QE seeks to strengthen internal controls under the leadership of its President. In order to carry out its duties, NIAD-QE encourages closer relationships between staff and faculty members, thus maximizing the organization's combined strength.

Introduction

NIAD-QE was established on April 1, 2016 through the merger of the National Institution for Academic Degrees and University Evaluation, and the Center for National University Finance and Management. Working with universities and colleges to ensure that higher education merits the expectations of society, NIAD-QE supports universities and colleges to enhance the quality of their education and research, and strives to achieve recognition and appreciation of academic degrees as the result of learning at the higher education level. To achieve these objectives, NIAD-QE performs university evaluations, provides loans and grants for facilities, awards academic degrees, encourages cooperation in quality assurance, and conducts studies and research on these topics.

University Evaluation

NIAD-QE conducts third-party evaluations of higher education institutions to support the efforts of universities and colleges to maintain and enhance the quality of their education and research. To realize this goal, NIAD-QE strives to ensure that universities and colleges assist each other to enhance quality by conducting objective evaluations by university personnel, and other stakeholders. As an evaluation organization accredited by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, NIAD-QE has continued the certified evaluation and accreditation of 272 universities, 138 colleges of technology, and 76 law schools since FY2005. And at the request of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) National University Corporation Evaluation Committee, NIAD-QE has been tasked with evaluating education and research at national university corporations and inter-university research institute corporations during the medium-term objective period.

Along with playing a leading role in the third-party evaluation of Japan's universities and colleges, NIAD-QE supports universities and colleges in improving the quality of their education and research through evaluation.

Loans and Grants for Facilities

NIAD-QE provides loans and grants for the development of facilities at national university corporations, inter-university research institute corporations, and the Institute of National Colleges of Technology, Japan.

To ensure that these institutions fulfill their mission by providing education, conducting research, and contributing to society, NIAD-QE provides loans and grants to national university corporations etc., to support them in developing a better education and research environment, whilst improving their finances and management.

Awarding of Academic Degrees

NIAD-QE is the only organization in Japan that has the right to award academic degrees equivalent to university degrees. NIAD-QE has awarded degrees to more than 80,000 people since March, 1992. NIAD-QE awards degrees in two schemes: for graduates of junior colleges and colleges of technology, etc., who have accumulated credit hours to a certain level of learning (Bachelor's degrees); and for those who have completed courses at educational institutions operated by government ministries/agencies recognized as equivalent to university undergraduate programs or graduate programs (Bachelor's, Master's, and Doctoral degrees).

NIAD-QE's aims to award academic degrees to learners with academic abilities equivalent to that of those who have completed university undergraduate or graduate programs, and to ensure that diverse learning outcomes at the higher education level are recognized and appreciated.

Cooperation in Quality Assurance

In order to contribute to the development of higher education in Japan, NIAD-QE works with universities and colleges to acquire, arrange, and distribute information on quality assurance in higher education, both in Japan and overseas. NIAD-QE uses a variety of channels, including Japanese College and University Portraits, which is a common data portal that supplies information on education at universities and colleges in Japan. NIAD-QE also collates and publishes information about various learning opportunities provided by higher education institutions in Japan. NIAD-QE also works with universities and colleges to create programs for training in quality assurance. In addition, NIAD-QE cooperates with universities and colleges to gather, collate and analyze necessary information to assist national university corporations in their efforts towards strengthened management bases. Furthermore, to increase international recognition of, and confidence in, Japanese higher education, NIAD-QE also engages in partnership and cooperation activities with quality assurance organizations, both in Japan and overseas.

NIAD-QE actively supports the quality assurance activities of higher education institutions in Japan, working with universities and quality assurance organizations.

Studies and Research

NIAD-QE conducts research to form the foundations of, and verify, its programs. It also conducts research on quality assurance in Japanese higher education. NIAD-QE conducts this research with higher education institutions and quality assurance organizations in Japan and overseas, whilst ensuring its programs' neutrality. In addition to improving the quality of higher education and reflecting the further development of its programs, NIAD-QE makes its research output available to universities, colleges, and other relevant organizations. NIAD-QE also conducts research that meets the expectations of society.

Greetings from the President

The National Institution for Academic Degrees and Quality Enhancement of Higher Education (NIAD-QE) was launched April 1, 2016, when the National Institution for Academic Degrees and University Evaluation merged with the Center for National University Finance and Management. Since the merger, NIAD-QE has continued to carry out the work of both its predecessors: evaluating universities and colleges, awarding academic degrees, conducting cooperative quality assurance, and providing loans and grants to facilities. In addition, we at NIAD-QE use the achievements and strengths of the predecessors to generate synergy through the merger, and contribute to efforts to improve the quality of higher education. With globalization and the diversification of universities, the environment of higher education in Japan is changing rapidly. Thus, NIAD-QE and other organizations that support the work of universities are the focus of growing expectations, among both people involved in higher education and the public. As president, I believe the role that organizations such as ours should play has increased tremendously in recent years.

NIAD-QE has been in its fourth mid-term objective period since FY2019.

In this period, NIAD-QE will, in addition to its continued activities, perform the following: gather and analyze necessary information to assist national

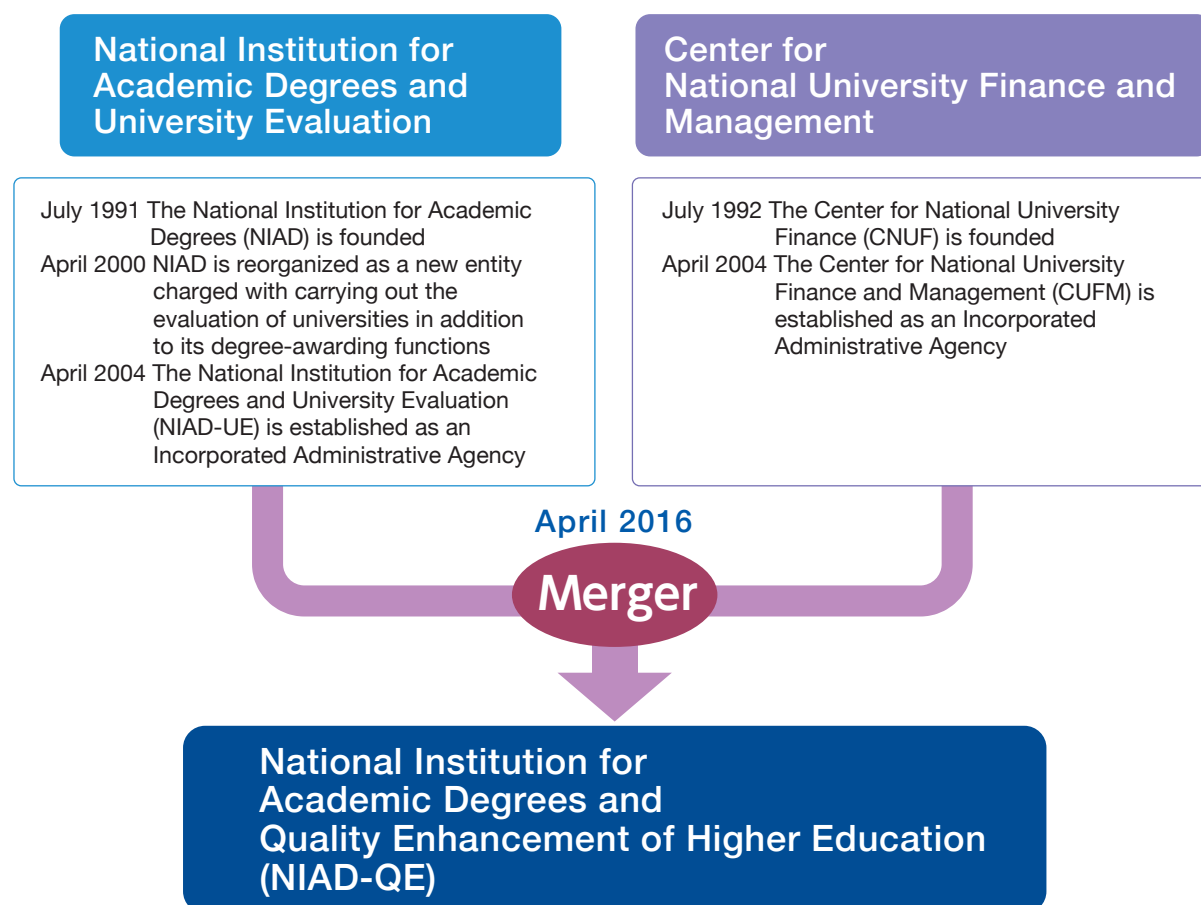
university corporations' efforts toward strengthened management bases, and provide information on higher education systems of Japan and foreign countries as a national information center under the Asia-Pacific Regional Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications in Higher Education (Tokyo Convention).

In order to achieve these new mid-term objectives, NIAD-QE will seek to increase the clarity of our operations and fulfill our mission. Every member of NIAD-QE is dedicated to ensuring the further development of Japanese higher education, and we would greatly appreciate your understanding and cooperation.



NIAD-QE President

FUKUDA Hideki



NIAD-QE was established as an Incorporated Administrative Agency in accordance with the Act on General Rules for Incorporated Administrative Agencies, and the Act on the National Institution for Academic Degrees and Quality Enhancement of Higher Education. NIAD-QE works to improve the level of education and research at universities and their equivalents (i.e., universities, colleges of technology, and inter-university research institutes) by evaluating education and research activities at these institutions. In addition, it seeks to improve the education and research environment at national university corporations, etc. (i.e., national university corporations, inter-university research institute corporations, and the Institute of National Colleges of Technology, Japan) by providing them with loans and grants to fund the development of facilities. In addition, by awarding academic degrees based on evaluation of various learning outcomes at higher education institutions other than universities, NIAD-QE seeks to achieve a society that appropriately evaluates diverse learning outcomes. In doing so, its ultimate objective is to contribute to the further development of higher education in Japan. For this purpose, NIAD-QE carries out the following duties:

1. Evaluation of education, research, and other activities of universities and colleges, and disclosure of evaluation results to the universities and colleges concerned, as well as to the public, in order to enhance the standard of education and research at universities and colleges;
2. Provision of loans to national university corporations and inter-university research institute corporations for the acquisition of land, construction or enhancement of facilities, and installation of equipment, as specified by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (provision of loans for facilities);
3. Provision of grants to national university corporations, etc. for the acquisition of land, installation or enhancement of facilities, or installation of equipment, as specified by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (provision of grants for facilities);
4. Awarding of academic degrees (Bachelor's, Master's, and Doctoral degrees) in accordance with the School Education Act;
5. Research on the evaluation of education and research activities at universities and colleges, and research on the evaluation of the learning outcomes required for the awarding of academic degrees;
6. Gathering and analyzing necessary information to assist national university corporations' efforts toward strengthened management bases, as well as disseminating the outcomes;
7. Gathering, collating, and disseminating information on the evaluation of education and research activities at universities and colleges;
8. Gathering, collating, and disseminating information on the qualifications for admission, academic degrees and equivalents of Japanese and overseas higher education institutions;
9. Gathering, collating, and disseminating information about various learning opportunities at Japanese universities;
10. Evaluation of education and research activities at national university corporations and inter-university research institutes, based on requests from MEXT's National University Corporation Evaluation Committee, followed by disclosure of the results of this evaluation to the Committee, the national university or inter-university research institute concerned, and the general public;
11. Collection of money paid by national university corporations, repayment of previous liabilities, and payment of interest on those liabilities;
12. Management and disposal of Center for National University Finance and Management property, NIAD-QE's predecessor, so that proceeds can be used to repay liabilities, and to fund grants for facilities.

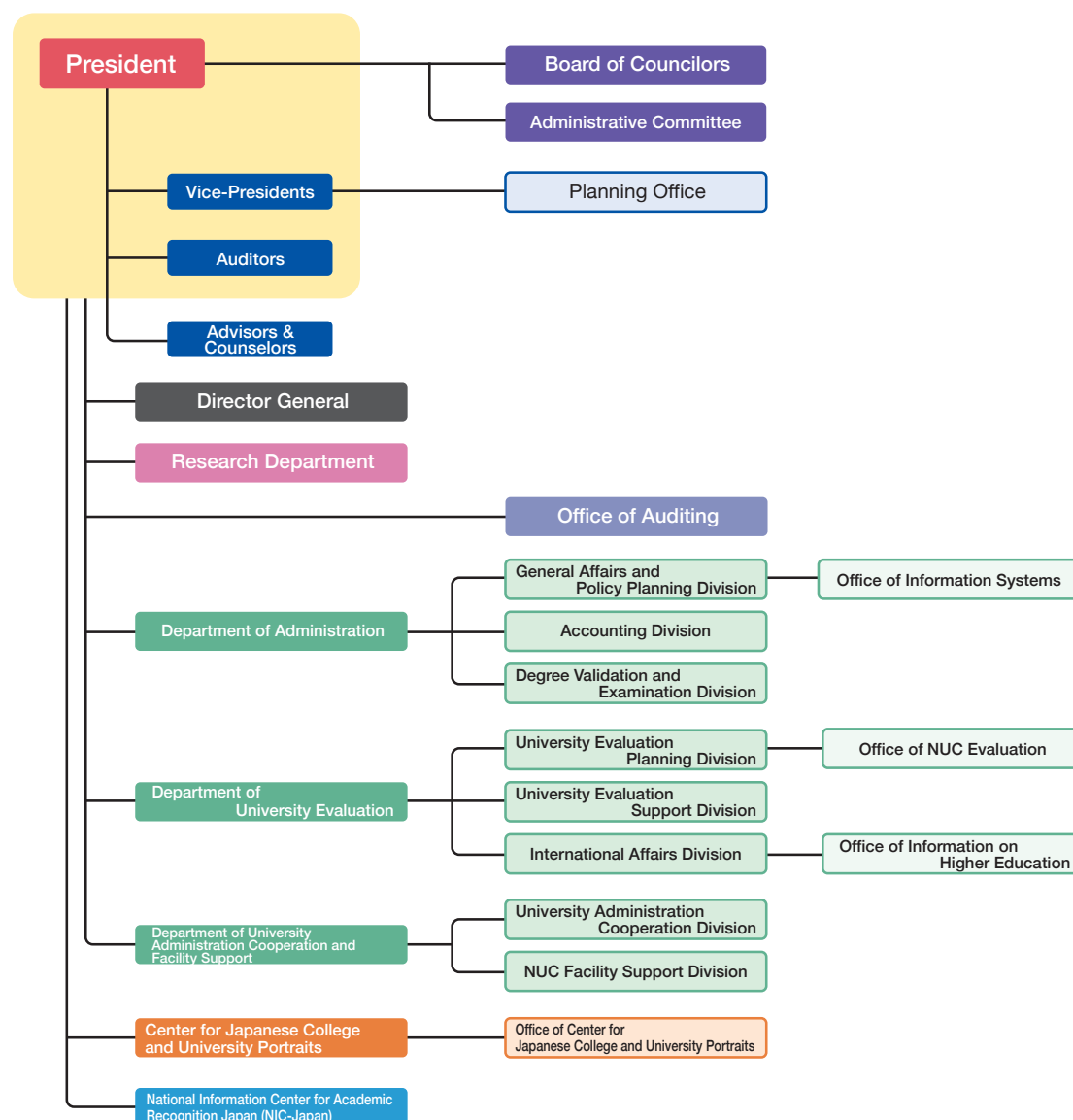
*Items 11 and 12 are duties being carried out for a certain period.

Historical Sketch

April 2016	The National Institution for Academic Degrees and Quality Enhancement of Higher Education (NIAD-QE) is formed through the merger of the National Institution for Academic Degrees and University Evaluation and the Center for National University Finance and Management.
June 2017	The results of NIAD-QE's evaluation of education and research at national university corporations and inter-university research institute corporations during the second mid-term objective period are confirmed and published.
March 2019	The number of people granted NIAD-QE degrees exceeds 80,000.
June 2019	NIAD-QE establishes the Department of University Administration Cooperation and Facility Support.
September 2019	NIAD-QE establishes the National Information Center for Academic Recognition Japan (NIC-Japan).

Organizational Chart

(As of June 2020)



*NUC : National University Corporation

Committees for University Evaluation

- Committee for Certified Evaluation and Accreditation of Universities
- Committee for Certified Evaluation and Accreditation of Colleges of Technology
- Committee for Certified Evaluation and Accreditation of Law Schools
- Committee for National University Corporation Education and Research Evaluation

Committee for Awarding of Academic Degrees

- Committee for Validation and Examination of Degrees

Committee for Collaboration in Quality Assurance at Universities

- Steering Committee for Japanese College and University Portraits

Committee for Loans and Grants for Facilities

- Committee for National University Corporation Facility Support

Former Presidents

National Institution for Academic Degrees (July 1991 to March 2000)
National Institution for Academic Degrees and University Evaluation (April 2000 to March 2016)

TANAKA Ikuzo	July 1991 to March 1998
KIMURA Tsutomu	April 1998 to March 2009
HIRANO Shin-ichi	April 2009 to March 2012
NOGAMI Tomoyuki	April 2012 to March 2016

Center for National University Finance (July 1992 to March 2004)

Center for National University Finance and Management (April 2004 to March 2016)

MAEKAWA Tadashi	July 1992 to March 1999
OSAKI Hitoshi	April 1999 to March 2004
ENDO Akio	April 2004 to March 2010
TOYODA Nagayasu	April 2010 to March 2013
TAKAI Rikuo	April 2013 to March 2016

National Institution for Academic Degrees and Quality Enhancement of Higher Education

FUKUDA Hideki April 2016 to present

Executive Members

- President
FUKUDA Hideki
- Vice-President
HASEGAWA Toshikazu
- Vice-President
MINATOYA Haruo
- Auditor
SHIBA Mariko
- Auditor
OGASAWARA Naoshi
Director, Office of Auditing
NARISAWA Takatoshi
- Director General
KANESHIRO Masahiro
- Executive Director
ONO Koshi
Executive Director
NAKAJIMA Shoji
- Department of Administration
Executive Director, Department of Administration
NAITO Raita
Director, General Affairs and Policy Planning Division
NARISAWA Takatoshi
Director, Accounting Division
NOZUMI Go
Director, Degree Validation and Examination Division
TAKAKU Kazuya
Director, Office of Information Systems, General Affairs and Policy Planning Division
NARISAWA Takatoshi
- Department of University Evaluation
Executive Director, Department of University Evaluation
SATO Akihiro
Director, University Evaluation Planning Division
SATO Akihiro
Director, University Evaluation Support Division
TOMIMORI Yumiko
Director, International Affairs Division
MURAKAMI Soichi
Director, Office of National University Corporation Evaluation
MITA Yosuke
Director, Office of Information on Higher Education, International Affairs Division
MURAKAMI Soichi

- Department of University Administration Cooperation and Facility Support
Executive Director, Department of University Administration Cooperation and Facility Support
KAGAYA Jiro
Director, University Administration Cooperation Division
OKADA Maki
Director, National University Corporation Facility Support Division
SATO Takahiro
- Research Department
Dean, Research Department
TUTIYA Syun
Director, Research Department
KIKUCHI Kazuro
- Center for Japanese College and University Portraits
Executive Director, Center for Japanese College and University Portraits
TUTIYA Syun
Director, Office of Center for Japanese College and University Portraits
SATO Akihiro
- National Information Center for Academic Recognition Japan
Executive Director, National Information Center for Academic Recognition Japan
HOTTA Taiji
Vice Executive Director, National Information Center for Academic Recognition Japan
SATO Akihiro
Director, National Information Center for Academic Recognition Japan
MURAKAMI Soichi

| Advisors • Counselors

■ Advisors	KIMURA Tsutomu HIRANO Shin-ichi
■ Counselors	KAWAGUCHI Akihiko OKAMOTO Kazuo

| Academic Staff

■ Research Department				
Dean, Research Department				
TUTIYA Syun				
Special Appointed Professor and Director				
KIKUCHI Kazuro				
Professor				
ISHII Tetsuya	IDA Masaaki	SHIBUI Susumu	TAKENAKA Toru	
HOTTA Taiji	MIZUTA Kensuke	MITSUDA Yoshitaka	MIYAZAKI Kazuteru	
MORI Rie	YOSHIKAWA Yumiko			
Special Appointed Professor				
HIHARA Eiji	YAMAGUCHI Shu	YAMAMOTO Yasushi		
Special Appointed Professor (Part time)				
IINO Masamitsu	NARA Nobuo			
Associate Professor				
NODA Ayaka				
Assistant Professor				
SAITO Takanori				
Visiting Professor				
KATO Tetsuo	KAWASHIMA Tatsuo	HUANG Meiyong	TODAYAMA Kazuhisa	
NAKANO Hiromi	HAYASHI Takayuki	YOSHITAKE Hiromichi		
Visiting Associate Professor				
KIM SoungHee	SATO Toru			
■ Center for Japanese College and University Portraits				
Executive Director	Professor			
TUTIYA Syun	IDA Masaaki			
■ National Information Center for Academic Recognition Japan				
Executive Director	Associate Professor			
HOTTA Taiji	NODA Ayaka			



| Board of Councilors

The Board of Councilors discusses important matters concerning the institution's activities and management, at the President's request.

The Board can comprise up to 20 members who possess valuable insights concerning universities and other institutions, or who have the professional knowledge and experience necessary for managing NIAD-QE activities.

| Administrative Committee

The Administrative Committee advises the President on management and implementation of NIAD-QE activities that the President determines to be necessary.

The committee can comprise up to 20 members, each with experience as a university president, specialist engaged in education and research, or a NIAD-QE professor.

| Committee for Certified Evaluation and Accreditation of Universities

The Committee for Certified Evaluation and Accreditation of Universities discusses evaluations of the overall condition of education and research activities at universities. The committee can comprise up to 30 members, each a university president, professor, or a specialist with experience in society, economics, and culture.

| Committee for Certified Evaluation and Accreditation of Colleges of Technology

The Committee for Certified Evaluation and Accreditation of Colleges of Technology discusses evaluations of the overall condition of education and research at colleges of technology. The committee can comprise up to 20 members, each a college of technology president, professor, or a specialist with experience in society, economics, and culture.

| Committee for Certified Evaluation and Accreditation of Law Schools

The Committee for Certified Evaluation and Accreditation of Law Schools discusses evaluations of the status of education and research activities at law schools. The committee can comprise up to 30 members, each an academic with broad knowledge of law schools, judicial officers, or a specialist with experience in society, economics, and culture.

Committee for National University Corporation Education and Research Evaluation

The Committee for National University Corporation Education and Research Evaluation makes evaluations of the conditions of education and research at national university corporations and inter-university research institutes, based on requests from MEXT's National University Corporation Evaluation Committee. The committee can comprise up to 30 members, each a university president, professor, inter-university research institute president, or faculty member with experience in society, economics, and culture.

Committee for Validation and Examination of Degrees

The Committee for Validation and Examination of Degrees is in charge of both the examination involved in the awarding of academic degrees, and the approval and recognition of advanced courses provided by various educational institutions other than universities. The Committee can comprise up to 20 members, each with an advanced academic background, such as a professor at a university or NIAD-QE professor.

Steering Committee for Japanese College and University Portraits

The Steering Committee for Japanese College and University Portraits discusses how to manage the Portraits. The committee can comprise up to 13 members, who either have direct knowledge and experience in higher education, or have been nominated by the community of higher education that concerns gathering, publishing and utilizing information in the Portraits.

Committee for National University Corporation Facility Support

This committee discusses approaches for more effective facility development projects undertaken by national university corporations, etc. This is to be implemented by NIAD-QE, considering the corporations' current financial and management status, and the issues that they face. It comprises approximately 10 members, all possessing valuable insight concerning national university corporations.



NIAD-QE conducts third-party evaluation of higher education institutions to assist universities and colleges in enhancing the quality of their education and research activities. NIAD-QE aims to ensure that universities and colleges help enhance each other's quality by conducting objective evaluations with the involvement of university personnel and others who are highly qualified. NIAD-QE also leads the evaluation of education and research at Japanese universities and colleges by acquiring, arranging, and distributing information on university evaluations.

University Evaluation

● Certified Evaluation and Accreditation

At least once every seven years, national, public, and private universities (including junior colleges) and colleges of technology are evaluated by an organization certified by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (certified evaluation and accreditation organization). This evaluation focuses on the status of institutions' education and research, organizational management, and facilities and equipment. The aim is to improve the standard of their education and research. Universities with professional graduate schools (such as law schools) undergo evaluation by a certified evaluation and accreditation organization at least once every five years. This evaluation focuses on academic programs, organization of academic staff, and other aspects of education and research activities at professional graduate schools.

【School Education Law, Article 109, Article 123, etc.】

1. Certified Evaluation and Accreditation of universities, and colleges of technology

NIAD-QE performs the following activities related to evaluation of the overall status of education and research at universities and colleges of technology:

Institutional Certified Evaluation and Accreditation of universities, and colleges of technology

As an organization accredited by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, NIAD-QE evaluates universities and colleges of technology that have applied for evaluation. In addition to its Institutional Certified Evaluation and Accreditation activities, NIAD-QE performs third-party evaluations on its own at the request of universities and colleges, focusing on 3 thematic items (Research Activities, Community Engagement, and Internationalization of Higher Education) for universities, and 2 thematic items (Research Activities and Community Engagement) for colleges of technology.

2. Certified Evaluation and Accreditation of professional graduate schools

NIAD-QE evaluates education and research activities at professional graduate schools.

Certified Evaluation and Accreditation of law schools

As an organization accredited by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, NIAD-QE evaluates law schools that have applied for evaluation.

3. Verification of Certified Evaluation and Accreditation

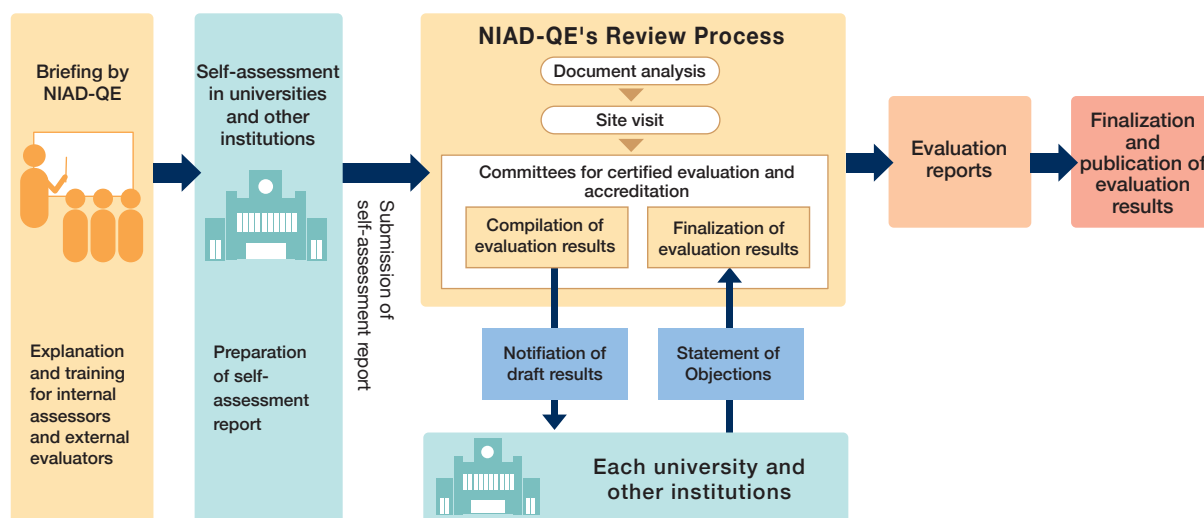
Every fiscal year, NIAD-QE conducts a survey on criteria and methods for evaluation of institutions that have undergone certified evaluation and accreditation (universities, colleges of technology, and law schools), and committee members who have conducted these evaluations in order to gain feedback for future improvement. NIAD-QE then verifies the effectiveness and appropriateness of the evaluations based on its analysis of the results.



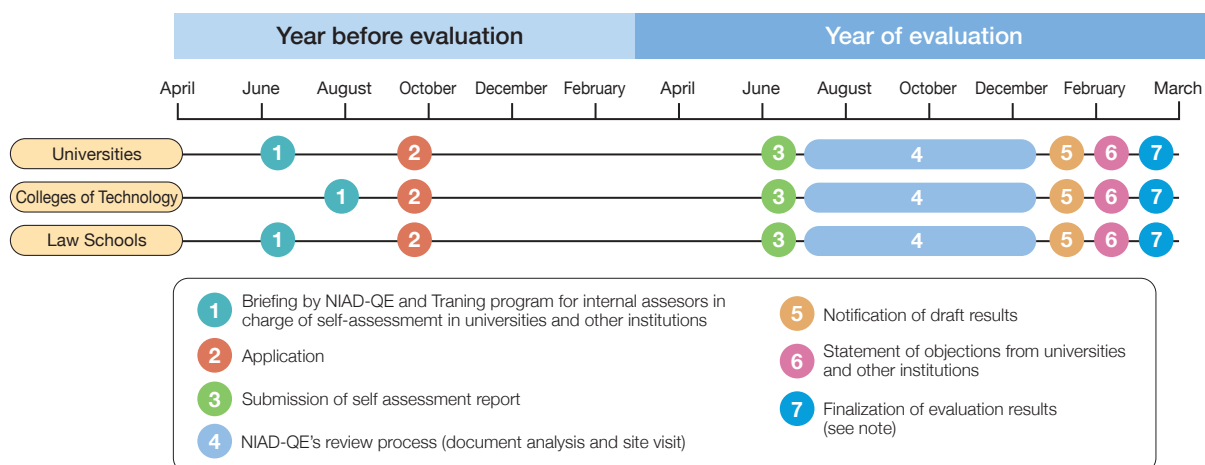
For universities and colleges that have undergone accreditation and evaluation by NIAD-QE and have been found to be compliant with the evaluation criteria, NIAD-QE issues an accreditation certificate, and also provides the accreditation logo as proof for the public.

Outline of Certified Evaluation and Accreditation

Process



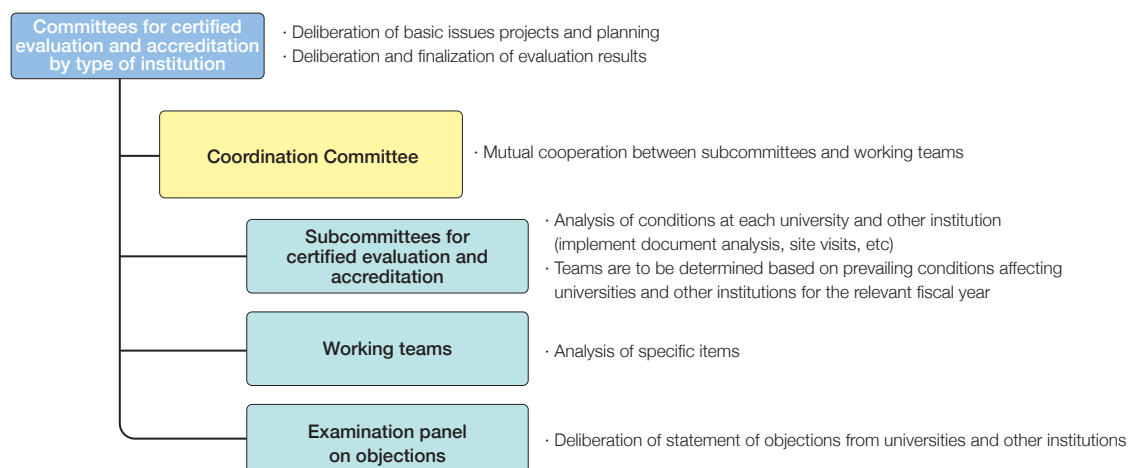
Schedule of Certified Evaluation and Accreditation



This is standard schedule that is subject to change each year. The detailed schedule will be announced following the examination by each committee for certified evaluation and accreditation.

Note: Universities, colleges of technology, and law schools deemed not to be compliant with one or more of the standards for evaluation and accreditation may undergo a supplementary review up to the end of the second full fiscal year following the one in which the original evaluation was conducted.

Implementation System



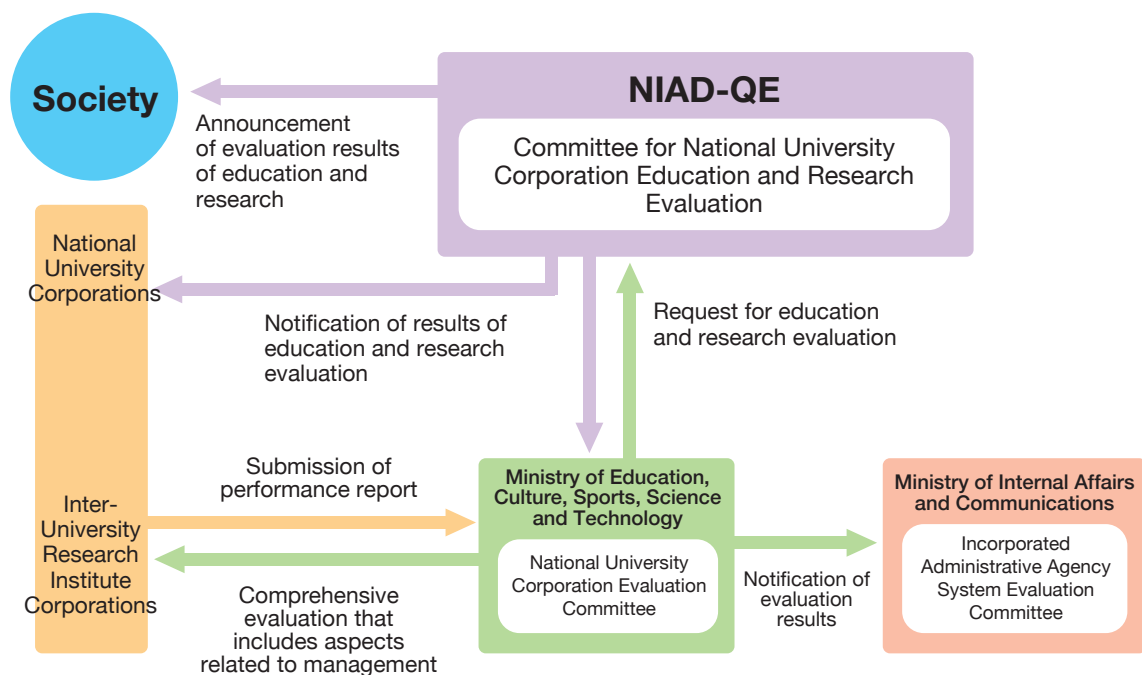
- **Evaluation of education and research activities at national university corporations and inter-university research institute corporations**

At the request of the National University Corporation Evaluation Committee, established under the auspices of MEXT, NIAD-QE will evaluate the performance of national university corporations and inter-university research institute corporations in terms of the performance of their duties during the mid-term objective period, focusing specifically on education and research at these corporations. The National University Corporation Evaluation Committee will respect the results of these evaluations in their comprehensive evaluations of the performance of duties during the mid-term objective period.

[National University Corporation Law, Article 31-1, Paragraph 1]

Evaluations of national university corporations must demonstrate accountability to society by presenting the status of each corporation in a comprehensible manner, taking into account the characteristics of each corporation's education and research, and the independence and autonomy of its management. In FY2010, NIAD-QE evaluated the status of education and research at national university corporations and inter-university research institute corporations during the first mid-term objective period (FY2004–FY2009). NIAD-QE conducted a subsequent evaluation for the second mid-term objective period (FY2010–FY2015) in FY2016.

In FY2020, NIAD-QE will conduct an evaluation of education and research during the third mid-term objective period (FY2016–FY2019) (evaluation at the end of the fourth year), and undertake a review of this. It will also discuss evaluation methods and implementation frameworks for an evaluation at the end of the third mid-term objective period (FY2022).



Loans and Grants for Facilities

NIAD-QE provides loans and grants for development of facilities at national university corporations, inter-university research institute corporations, and the Institute of National Colleges of Technology, Japan. It supports development of facilities and equipment at national university corporations, etc., in accordance with the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) plans for the development of such facilities, in order to create a better education and research environment, and improve the finances and management of national university corporations, etc.

Loans for Facilities

NIAD-QE provides loans to national university corporations and inter-university research institute corporations for the development of university hospitals.

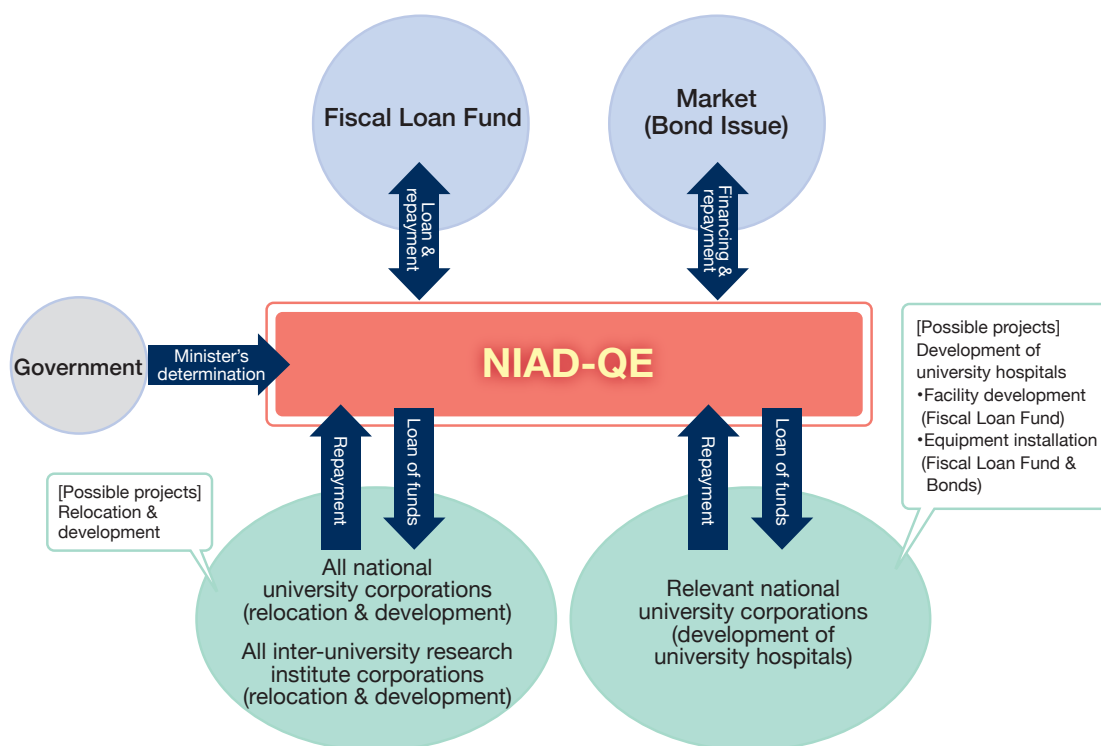
The Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology determines which national university corporations, etc., may receive loans, to ensure that facilities are developed in accordance with MEXT plan (the loans provided by NIAD-QE are intended to supplement the facility development subsidies provided by MEXT. When university hospitals are being developed, MEXT provides a subsidy covering 10% of the total project cost, while NIAD-QE funds the remaining 90% in the form of a loan). The loans are financed by (1) loans from the Fiscal Loan Fund and (2) bonds issued by NIAD-QE.

Outline of Loans for Facilities

Loan Types

Category	Loan Period	Deferment Period	Repayment Period	Interest
Facility development	30years	5years	25years	Same as FILP
	15years	1years	14years	
Equipment installation	10years	N / A	10years	FILP + additional
	5years	N / A	5years	

※ Terms and conditions applicable up to FY2018 are applied only to the projects incurring national treasury debt already in progress (loan period: 25 years; payment deferral period: 5 years; interest rate to be reviewed after 10 years)



Examples of Facility Development



Next-generation heavy ion radiotherapy facility (Yamagata University)



Biplane angiography system for interventional radiology (Nagasaki University)

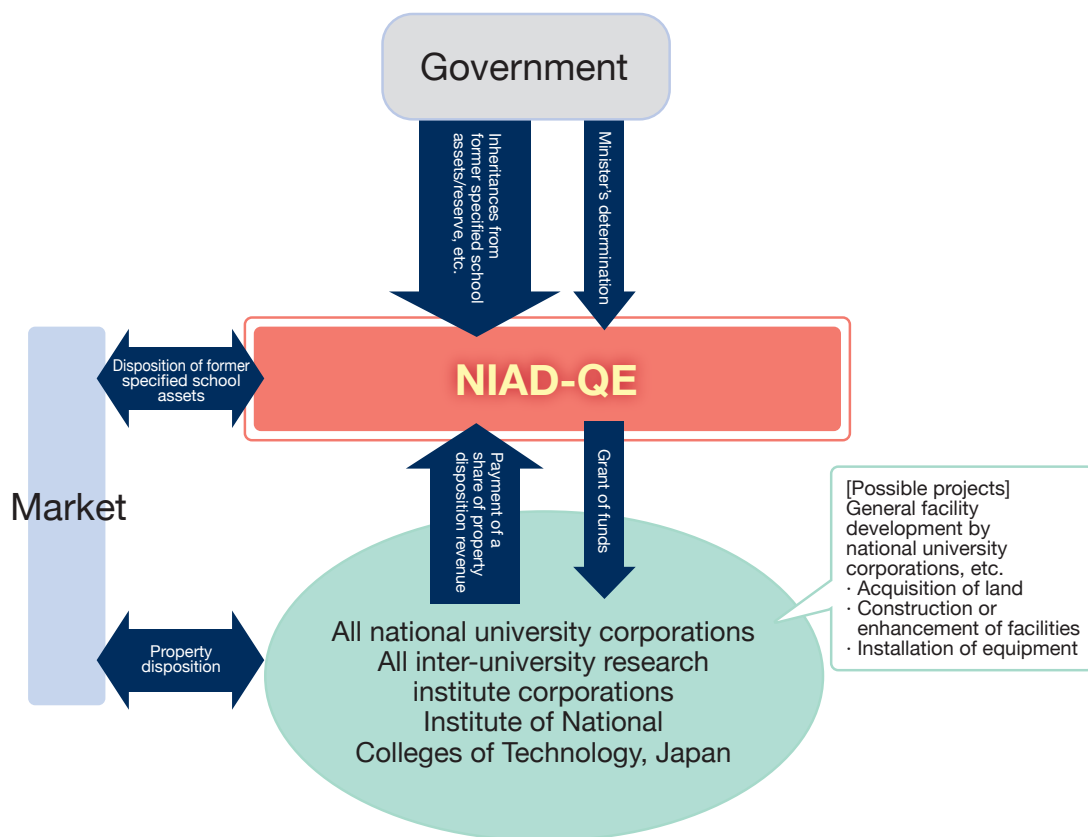
| Grants for Facilities

NIAD-QE provides national university corporations, inter-university research institute corporations, and the Institute of National Colleges of Technology, Japan, with grants for development of facilities.

The Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology determines which national university corporations, etc., may receive grants, to ensure that facilities are developed in accordance with MEXT's facility development plan (the grants provided by NIAD-QE are intended to supplement the facility development subsidies provided by MEXT).

The grants are funded using (1) assets such as specified school assets and reserve inherited when the National School Special Account was abolished, and (2) a specified share of surplus income from disposition of national university corporation, etc., assets.

● Outline of Grants for Facilities



● Examples of Facility Development

Waterproofing of external walls of classrooms and management buildings, etc.
(National Institute of Technology, Tokuyama College)



Before



After

Renovation of toilets in Building 2
(Kitami Institute of Technology)



Before



After

| Management and Disposition of Former Specified School Assets

Former specified school assets are prescribed in the former National School Establishment Act. Specifically, these are national school assets that have become superfluous to requirements by relocation or the development of high-rise facilities. This occurs when the income from their disposition amounts to more than ¥10 billion, and the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology has designated them as such assets following consultations with the Minister of Finance.

Along with managing and disposing of former specified school assets transferred to it by the government, NIAD-QE uses the income from these activities to fund its program of grants for facilities.

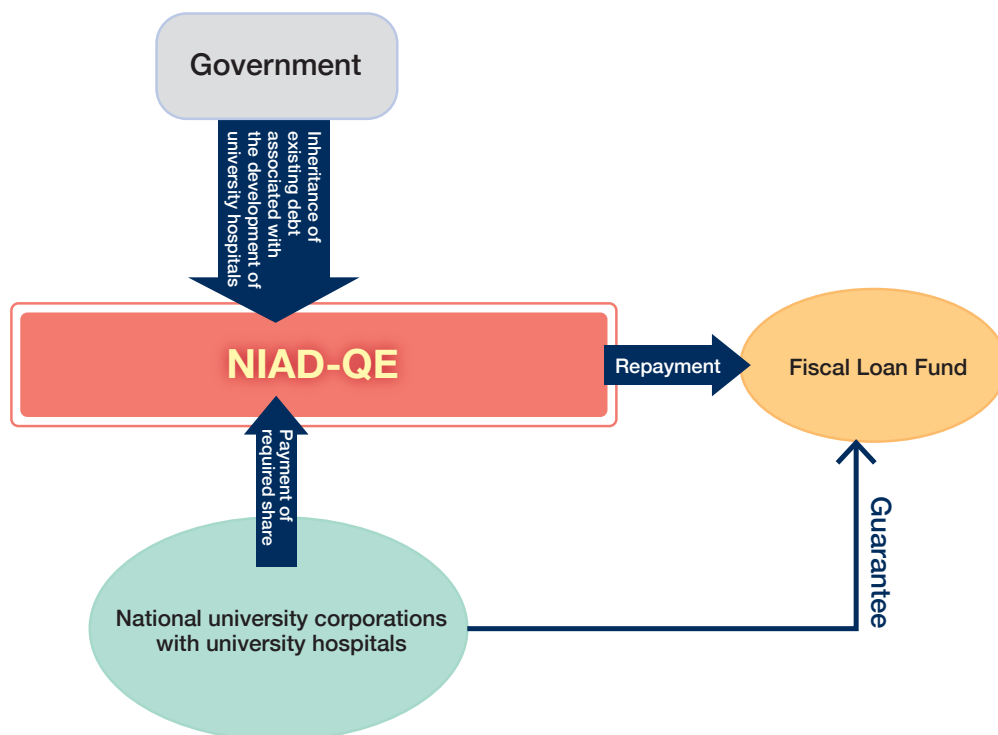
| Repayment of Inherited Debts

NIAD-QE has inherited all of the debt owed by the former National School Special Account to the Fiscal Loan Fund, and so is charged with repayment.

To cover these repayments, national university corporations designated by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology are required to pay NIAD-QE a sum determined by the Minister. NIAD-QE collates these contributions and makes repayment to the Fiscal Loan Fund.

National university corporations with outstanding debt have pledged guarantees for the debt collectively assumed by NIAD-QE.

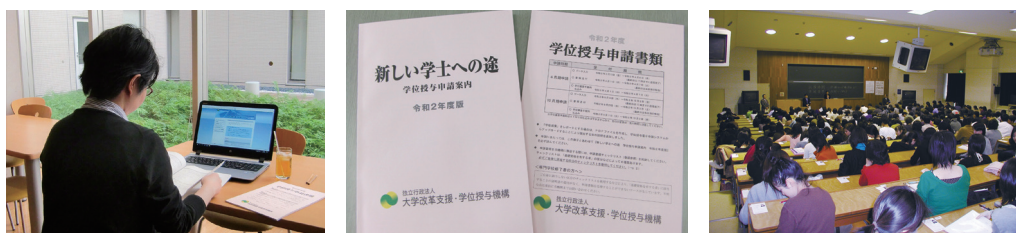
● Repayment Outline for Inherited Debts



Awarding of Academic Degrees

NIAD-QE provides alternative routes for learners to earn academic degrees (Bachelor's, Master's and Doctoral) by evaluating a variety of learning outcomes at the higher education level throughout society. NIAD-QE awards degrees to people recognized as having academic ability equal to those who have graduated from a university undergraduate program or graduate school. Under Japanese law, only universities and NIAD-QE are permitted to award degrees. NIAD-QE awards degrees based on examinations conducted jointly by its Committee for Validation and Examination of Degrees and expert committees in each specialty. The members of these committees are Japanese university and college professors with advanced academic backgrounds.

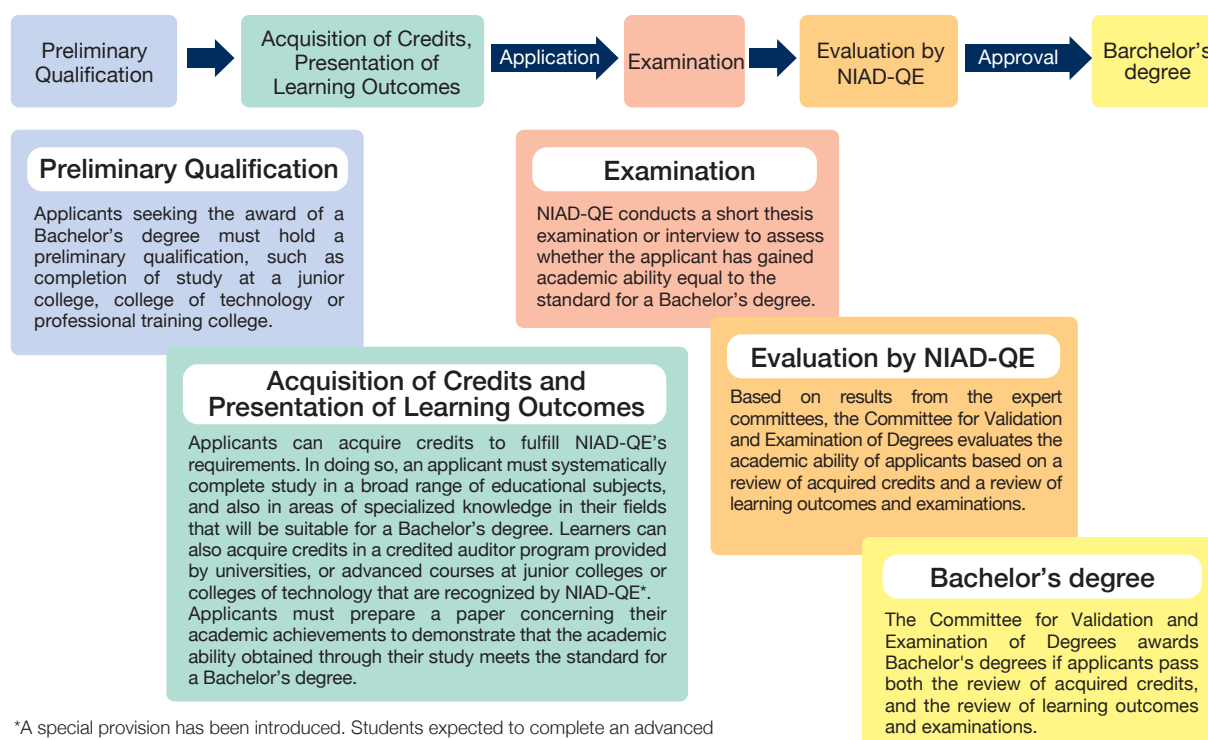
Awarding of Academic Degrees Awarding Bachelor's, Master's, and Doctoral Degrees



● Scheme I Awarding degrees to learners who have completed study at a junior college, college of technology or professional training college (Bachelor's degree)

NIAD-QE awards Bachelor's degrees to learners who have accumulated higher education-level studies using systems of credited auditors of universities and other programs after establishing a certain level of learning at higher education institutions, such as junior colleges, colleges of technology or professional training colleges. The purpose of this system is to transfer the outcome of diverse studies into a Bachelor's degree, depending on the needs of individual learners. Applications are accepted twice a year, in April and October.

Scheme Procedure



*A special provision has been introduced. Students expected to complete an advanced course at a junior college or college of technology recognized by NIAD-QE may apply for a degree if NIAD-QE has determined that the special provision could apply to that course.

Degrees Awarded in Scheme I

In response to diversified interests among learners in this age of lifelong learning, NIAD-QE awards Bachelor's degrees in various major fields shown in the chart below. Based on deliberations by the Committee for Validation and Examination of Degrees, NIAD-QE revises the variety of major fields covered, in response to changing trends and societal needs for higher learning.

Major fields

Literature	Commerce	Nutrition
Education	Business Administration	Engineering
Theology	Science	Design
Sociology	Pharmaceutical Sciences	Mercantile Marine Science
Liberal Arts	Nursing	Agriculture
Social Sciences	Health Science	Fisheries
Law	Acupuncture and Moxibustion	Home Economics
Political Science	Oral Health Science	Art
Economics	Judo Therapy	Physical Education

For more information on degrees awarded in Scheme I, please refer to the application guide, *Atarashii Gakushi e no Michi (An Alternative Route to a Bachelor's Degree)*.

Atarashii Gakushi e no Michi can be viewed on the NIAD-QE website. A FAQ section about awarding of Bachelor's degrees through this system ("Q&A on Awarding of Academic Degrees") has also been established on the website.

Atarashii Gakushi e no Michi https://www.niad.ac.jp/n_gakui/application/shinseishiryoku.html

Q&A on Awarding of Academic Degrees https://www.niad.ac.jp/n_gakui/tsumiage/degree_awards_system/qa.html



※ In FY2017, NIAD-QE launched a system of commendations, that are awarded to a select number of Bachelor's degree recipients who are deemed to have demonstrated great diligence in lifelong learning.

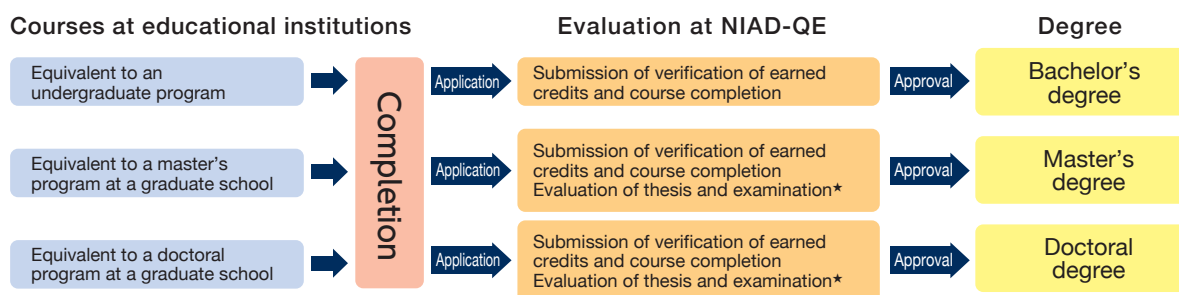
● Scheme II Degrees Awarded upon Completion of Study at a NIAD-QE-Approved Program (Bachelor's, Master's and Doctoral Degrees)

Under this scheme, NIAD-QE awards degrees to people who have completed courses in educational institutions other than universities that are recognized by NIAD-QE as providing education equivalent to an undergraduate or a graduate university program. When awarding these degrees, NIAD-QE assesses academic records and performances of individual applicants.

Program Approval and Examination of Educational Conditions

After receiving applications from educational institutions, the NIAD-QE Committee of Validation and Examination for Degrees examines these applications with regard to educational programs, faculty organization, facilities and other aspects. This is achieved by considering regulations connected with the School Education Law, the Standards for the Establishment of Universities, and the Standards for the Establishment of Graduate Schools. Those the committee judges as being at the same level as university undergraduate programs or graduate school master's/doctoral programs are recognized as offering education that is equivalent to these courses. As a rule, NIAD-QE confirms that the above-mentioned level is being maintained by conducting a review of education conditions every 5 years for each program.

Scheme Procedure



★The expert committee overseeing the submitted thesis designates three or more members to conduct the examination. These members conduct the evaluation through verbal examination, etc.

Degrees Awarded in Scheme II

Presented below are educational facilities (other than universities) recognized by NIAD-QE, together with the types of degrees awarded. Awarded degrees bear the name of the President of NIAD-QE.

Educational institution	Degree type		
	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctoral degree
National Defense Academy	Humanities, Social Sciences, Science, Engineering	Science, Engineering, Security Studies ★	Science, Engineering, Security Studies
National Defense Medical College	Medicine, Nursing	—	Medical Science
National Fisheries University	Fisheries	Fisheries	—
Japan Coast Guard Academy	BS in Coast Guard Operations and Law Enforcement	—	—
Meteorological College	Science	—	—
Polytechnic University	Science in Manufacturing Technology	Science in Manufacturing Engineering	—
National College of Nursing, Japan	Nursing	Nursing	Nursing

★ Referred to as "Social Sciences" until FY2002



Cooperation in Quality Assurance

NIAD-QE works in partnership with Japanese higher education institutions and evaluation organizations to gather, collate, and distribute information concerning universities and colleges, quality assurance in higher education, and learning opportunities at universities and colleges. In addition, NIAD-QE works with various organizations to develop programs for human development in the field of quality assurance. In particular, NIAD-QE operates the Japanese College and University Portraits portal to provide a mechanism for disclosing and utilizing information about education at universities and colleges in Japan. NIAD-QE also gathers and analyzes the information required to promote efforts to strengthen the management base at national university corporations and supplies them with the results. Furthermore, NIAD-QE works with quality assurance organizations both in Japan and overseas for better understanding of the Japanese higher education system in the international community.

Collecting, Storing and Disseminating Information about Universities and other Institutions

- Dissemination of Information Concerning Evaluation and Awarding of Academic Degrees by NIAD-QE

Information concerning evaluation and the awarding of academic degrees by NIAD-QE is disseminated on its website. The website carries reports on all certified evaluation and accreditation, optional evaluation, and evaluation of education and research at national university corporations, which have been conducted by NIAD-QE since FY2005, and also on all trial evaluations performed between FY2000 and FY2002. The website also carries an overview of NIAD-QE's system of awarding academic degrees, along with information about applications and examinations for academic degrees. Furthermore, NIAD-QE publishes a monthly newsletter on its website, featuring the latest information on NIAD-QE's evaluation activities, and details of events related to NIAD-QE activities.

- Gathering, Collation, and Dissemination of Information concerning the Status of Education and Research Activities at Universities and Colleges

To assist in improving both evaluation activities, and education and research activities at universities and colleges, NIAD-QE gathers, collates, and disseminates information on the status of education and research activities.

Basic information on universities (<https://portal.niad.ac.jp/ptrt/table.html>)

NIAD-QE compiles basic information supplied by national and public universities and junior colleges and publishes it online. The electronic data is made available on the website for the convenience of those involved with universities and junior colleges, and third parties with an interest in higher education.

Year of publication Data is available for FY2012 onward

Key data

- ☐ Number of students
- ☐ Number of faculty members
- ☐ Information on school facilities
- ☐ Information on students after graduation

大学基本情報 2019(R1)		
学生数・教員数	(U-A) 学生数	[PDF: 1,000KB]
	(U-B) 教員数(本学教)	[PDF: 1,000KB]
	(U-1) 教員数(本学教)(再掲)	[PDF: 1,000KB]
	(U-2) 教員数(本学教)	[PDF: 1,000KB]
	(U-C) 職数	[PDF: 1,000KB]
学部・学域・学団	(部-C) 学部別学生数・人文系・理農系・人文学部数	[PDF: 1,000KB]
	(部-D) 学部別学生数のうち外国留学生数	[PDF: 1,000KB]
	(部-E) 学部・学域・学団ごとの教員・学部・学域・学団別学部数(注:人学部・工学部は〇)	[PDF: 1,000KB]
	(部-F) 北見学院の所在地別入学者数	[PDF: 1,000KB]
	(部-G) 専攻別入学者数(再掲)	[PDF: 1,000KB]
(注) 内閣府、文部科学省及び公益財団法人私立学校協会が公表する学生数		

● University Quality Assurance Forum 2019

NIAD-QE holds an annual University Quality Assurance Forum. Its aim is to ensure that the culture of quality assurance becomes firmly established in Japanese higher education. NIAD-QE achieves this by promoting the professional development of personnel involved in quality assurance at universities and colleges.

Theme: Quality Assurance of Higher Education in Times of Change

Date: Thursday, July 25, 2019

Venue: Hitotsubashi Hall (2nd Floor, National Center of Sciences Building) (Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo)

Participants: Approximately 250

Outline:

The 2019 forum offered an insight into higher education and quality assurance in the Asia-Pacific region and the U.S., where a major transformation is underway. It also provided a deeper understanding of the current situation and issues in Japan, as perceived by those involved in quality assurance nationwide, and looked at the future of quality assurance in Japanese higher education. In the keynote speeches, international experts leading recent changes in the quality assurance of higher education provided an overview of the increasingly complex nature of higher education in the modern age, covering such topics as multilateral student exchange, the increasingly diverse nature of students and educational institutions, the digitalization of education, and micro-credentials. They also explained the importance of the roles played by quality assurance organizations and networks. Japanese experts then explained the situation in Japan and defined the problems faced here, before a lively panel discussion involving all the speakers, covering topics based on questions asked by the audience, including approaches to the quality assurance of Japanese higher education and surrounding social issues.

An outline of the FY2019 NIAD-QE University Quality Assurance Forum can be found at the link below.

<https://www.niad.ac.jp/english/news/en2019/entry-3993.html>



● Japanese College and University Portraits

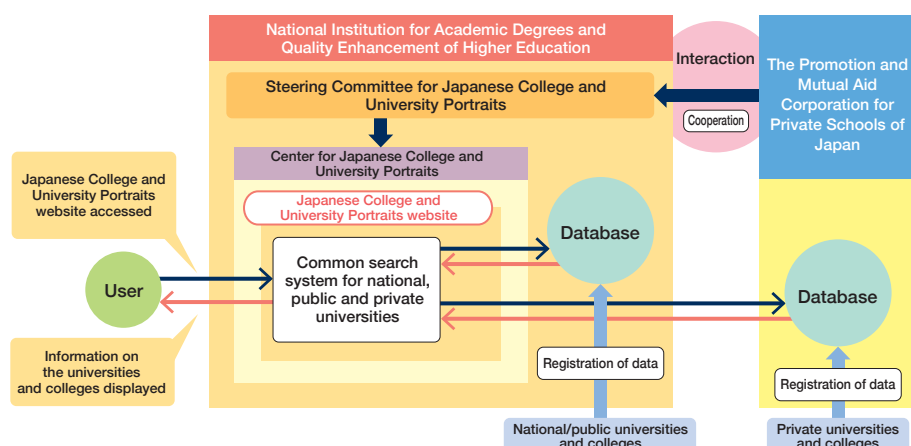
Japanese College and University Portraits is a voluntary independent activity developed by certified evaluation and accreditation organizations and other higher education-related associations. It is a data portal for the publication and use of educational information on national, public and private universities and colleges on databases. Portraits began publishing information concerning education at universities and colleges in Japan in March 2015.

Objectives

- This data portal provides information on educational activities undertaken by universities: The portal enhances accountability of universities and colleges, supports college choices of those who hope to participate in higher education, and increases international recognition of higher education institutions in Japan.
- Universities can use the educational information in the database to better understand the status of their own activities, and achieve any necessary changes in university education through internal quality assurance.
- The collation and publication of fundamental information assists universities when responding to various surveys.

System for Acquiring and Distributing Information

NIAD-QE has established a Steering Committee for Japanese College and University Portraits which discusses how to manage the Portraits. NIAD-QE provides a platform for initiatives common to national, public and private universities and colleges, NIAD-QE also deals with information concerning national and public universities, whilst the Promotion and Mutual Aid Corporation for Private Schools of Japan deals with information on private universities: These two bodies work together to ensure that the Portraits system operates effectively. NIAD-QE's Center for Japanese College and University Portraits is responsible for the gathering, management, publication and use of university information. This information is based on the management policy determined by the Steering Committee for Japanese College and University Portraits.



Publication of Educational Information

The Japanese College and University Portraits website (<https://portraits.niad.ac.jp/>) enables access to information concerning education at Japanese universities. In October 2018, NIAD-QE also started publicizing English information about Japanese university education, through its international website (<https://jpcup.niad.ac.jp/>). Those who hope to participate in higher education as students—together with a wide range of stakeholders in government, industry, and higher education—can access this website to discover the distinctive features of each higher education institution and the nature of the education that it provides.

Educational Information Usage

NIAD-QE seeks to ensure that the accumulated Japanese College and University Portraits data is used to obtain information for improving the quality of university education and research.



● Support for Strengthening the Management Base at National University Corporations

NIAD-QE supports efforts to strengthen the management base at national university corporations by gathering, organizing, and analyzing the requisite information in partnership with universities and colleges, and supplying them with the results.

Workshop on Business Analysis for National University Hospitals

Outline:

Since FY2016, the National University Hospital Council of Japan and NIAD-QE have partnered to organize a workshop for administrative staff at national university corporations, with the aim of cultivating personnel capable of promoting reform in hospital management and personnel capable of undertaking data-based business analysis.

[FY2019 Workshop]

Dates: Thursday, October 31 - Friday, November 1, 2019

Participants: 48

Next-Generation Hospital Management Academy

Outline:

Since FY2017, the National University Hospital Council of Japan and NIAD-QE have partnered to organize this biennial program for physicians, dentists, and medical staff, to enable them to engage in making accurate business decisions based on explanations from administrative staff and the like, with the aim of cultivating people capable of becoming the next generation of hospital management executives.

[FY2019 Academy]

Date: Monday, February 17, 2020

Participants: 69

Financial Affairs of National University Corporations

Every year since FY2002, NIAD-QE has analyzed financial statements and the like from national university corporations. It has compiled this publication to provide national university corporations with reference information when considering improvements to their management and financial affairs. Financial Affairs of National University Corporations (Overviews of Individual Universities), which contain the key information in a common format under the headings Basic Information, Financial Information, and Financial Indicators, etc., can be found on the website (https://www.niad.ac.jp/support/university_finance/), with overviews available for FY2016 onward.



The screenshot displays a complex table with multiple columns and rows, likely representing financial data for various national university corporations. The table is organized into sections, with headers in Japanese. The data includes numerical values and text descriptions, presented in a structured format typical of financial reports.

● National Information Center for Academic Recognition Japan (NIC-Japan)

On September 1, 2019, NIAD-QE established the National Information Center for Academic Recognition Japan as Japan's official National Information Center (NIC) in accordance with the UNESCO Asia-Pacific Regional Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications in Higher Education (known as the Tokyo Convention).

In order to ensure credibility of Japanese qualifications and facilitate their recognition in other countries, NIC-Japan carries out the following duties.

- Providing information on the Japanese higher education system and qualifications
- Providing information on education systems and qualifications in other countries, primarily State Parties to the Tokyo Convention
- Building a global network for recognition of higher education qualifications
- Conducting relevant survey and research



The website provides information on the Japanese education system and higher education qualifications, list of Japanese higher education institutions, links to references on foreign education systems and more.

● Dissemination of Information on Trends in Quality Assurance of Higher Education Overseas

NIAD-QE gathers information on trends in quality assurance in higher education in other countries, and uses a various platforms to publish the information gathered. In addition to being a tool for supporting quality enhancement initiatives of Japanese higher education institutions, this information will be used by NIAD-QE for project development.

The Information Package



The Information Package is a comprehensive selection of basic information on quality assurance in various nations' higher education. It is distributed by NIAD-QE to those involved in higher education. The Information Package includes:

- Glossary of Quality Assurance in Japanese Higher Education (Japanese-English bilingual)
- Overviews of Quality Assurance Systems in Higher Education (Japanese, some also available in English)
- Quality Assurance in Higher Education in Asia - Briefing Materials (Japanese)
- NIAD-QE's General Principles, Standards for Evaluation and Accreditation, and Practical Instructions for Self-Assessment (English)

The Overview series provides information on quality assurance systems in Japan, the USA, the UK, France, Germany, the Netherlands, China, Korea, Australia, Nepal, and Sri Lanka. NIAD-QE also publishes Briefing Materials on these systems in Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, Taiwan, and Hong Kong.

The publications provide basic information on their respective countries' higher education and quality assurance systems, and serve to promote understanding between Japanese universities and their overseas counterparts. Electronic editions are available on the International Cooperation Website.

The International Cooperation Website (<https://www.niad.ac.jp/english/cqa/information.html>)



NIAD-QE maintains the International Cooperation Website, which provides information about higher education and quality assurance in Japan and abroad.

Main contents

Basic information on higher education and quality assurance in each country and region

Information Package

Examples of the evaluation of internationalization at overseas universities and colleges

Overseas examples of quality assurance in joint programs (Japanese only)

(Independent website)

QA Updates – International (blog)
<https://qaupdates.niad.ac.jp/>



This website provides timely information on the latest developments in quality assurance in higher education overseas (Japanese only).

● Information services on various learning opportunities in higher education

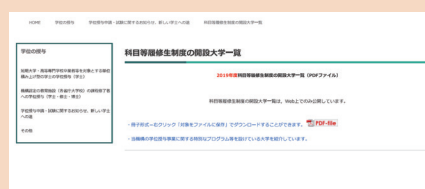
NIAD-QE encourages lifelong learning in higher education. It provides learners, higher education institutions and researchers, with information it gathers on university courses and various lifelong learning routes in higher education.

List of Universities Providing Credited Auditors Systems

When applying for a Bachelor's degree in Scheme I, it is essential that learners accumulate credits after obtaining a preliminary qualification. Since FY1992, NIAD-QE has surveyed credited auditor systems offered by universities. The results of the latest survey can be accessed at the following website:

https://www.niad.ac.jp/n_gakui/application/kamokutou/ (in Japanese)

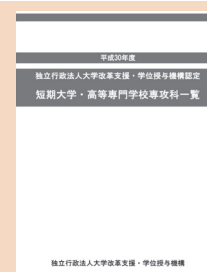
NIAD-QE, also began profiling universities that offer special programs for credited auditors in connection with its system of awarding academic degrees.



List of NIAD-QE-Recognized Advanced Courses at Junior Colleges and Colleges of Technology

Credits, needed by learners after they obtain preliminary qualifications, can be earned by using the above-mentioned credited auditors system, or advanced course of junior colleges or colleges of technology that have been approved by NIAD-QE. It has been surveying information on approved courses offered by these colleges since FY1993. The results of the latest survey have been published, and can be accessed at the following website:

https://www.niad.ac.jp/n_gakui/application/senkouka.html (in Japanese)



Nomenclature of Academic Degrees in Japan

NIAD-QE surveys the nomenclature of major fields mentioned on degrees awarded by Japanese universities in order to engage in research and supply information on degree systems in Japan. Survey results for FY2017 are posted on the following website:

<https://www.niad.ac.jp/publication/gakui/meishou.html> (in Japanese)

The results of such surveys are also published in Research in *Academic Degrees* and *Research on Academic Degrees and University Evaluation*.



| Skill Development of Personnel in the Field of Quality Assurance

● Development of Quality Assurance Training Programs

NIAD-QE supports spontaneous activities by higher education institutions that are striving to maintain and improve quality, including internal quality assurance activities. NIAD-QE therefore works with universities and evaluation organizations to coordinate workshops and seminars for those involved in quality assurance projects. With these initiatives, NIAD-QE aims to improve the competency of personnel involved in higher education quality assurance.

● Operation of the University Quality Assurance Portal

NIAD-QE maintains the University Quality Assurance Portal, which provides wider access to information concerning quality assurance in education, and research at universities and colleges.

The portal provides basic data on quality assurance at universities and colleges, and disseminates information that promotes better understanding of quality assurance, including recommended training materials to be used for human resource development in the field of quality assurance. NIAD-QE will continue to enhance the portal's content in the future.



The University Quality Assurance Portal (<https://niadqe.jp/>)

Cooperation with Quality Assurance Organizations in Japan and Overseas

● Japan Network of Certified Evaluation and Accreditation Agencies

NIAD-QE collaborates with other certified evaluation and accreditation organizations in Japan, through its participation in the Japan Network of Certified Evaluation and Accreditation Agencies (JNCEAA), which consists of 14 certified evaluation and accreditation organizations. JNCEAA encourages cooperation and information sharing, with the aim of assuring the quality of higher education in Japan, whilst enhancing certified evaluation and accreditation. It disseminates information concerning evaluation results and good practices shown by universities. It also holds an annual training seminar in quality assurance.



Japan Network of Certified Evaluation and Accreditation Agencies website:
<https://jncaaa.jp/>

● Partnership and Cooperation with Overseas Quality Assurance Organizations

NIAD-QE concludes memoranda of understanding on cooperation with quality assurance organizations and similar bodies in other countries, under which it conducts people-to-people exchange through visits to those organizations and staff exchanges. NIAD-QE also strives to contribute to improving quality assurance in Japanese higher education through joint projects and joint seminars. In addition, through its membership of both the International Network for Quality Assurance Agencies in Higher Education (INQAAHE), the Asia-Pacific Quality Network (APQN), and the Asia-Pacific Network of National Information Centres (APNNIC), NIAD-QE aims to promote mutual understanding through the formation of networks, and also shares information about outstanding initiatives.

Organizations that have concluded Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with NIAD-QE

Europe and North America	Asia/Oceania
Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education (QAA)	Higher Education Evaluation Center of the Ministry of Education (HEEC)
The Dutch organisation for internationalisation in education (Nuffic)	Hong Kong Council for Accreditation of Academic and Vocational Qualifications (HKCAAVQ)
Accreditation Organisation of the Netherlands and Flanders (NVAO)	Korean Council for University Education (KCUE)
High Council for Evaluation of Research and Higher Education (HCÉRES)	Malaysian Qualifications Agency (MQA)
German Accreditation Council (GAC)	The National Accreditation Agency for Higher Education (BAN-PT)
US Council for Higher Education Accreditation International Quality Group (CIQG)	Higher Education Evaluation and Accreditation Council of Taiwan (HEEACT)
The Italian Information Centre on Academic Mobility and Equivalence (CIMEA)	Tertiary Education Quality and Standards Agency (TEQSA)
	The Office for National Education Standards and Quality Assessment (ONESQA)

● Collaboration between Quality Assurance Organizations in Japan, China, and Korea

NIAD-QE established the Japan-China-Korea Quality Assurance Council with quality assurance organizations in China and Korea. It is working on joint projects, including quality assurance initiatives in connection with CAMPUS Asia, a scheme initiated by the governments of the three countries, to promote student exchange with quality assurance. The Council aims to contribute to inter-university exchange and the cultivation of educated personnel throughout Asia, by promoting joint initiatives undertaken by quality assurance organizations throughout Japan, China, and Korea. It aims to accomplish this by means of various inter-university international educational programs and associated quality assurance initiatives such as the EU Erasmus+ program, being developed worldwide, and at the regional level.

Monitoring of CAMPUS Asia Programs — Joint Quality Assurance Activities by Quality Assurance Organizations in Japan, China, and Korea

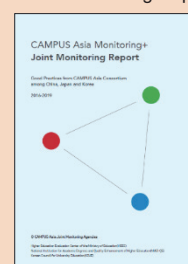
Since FY2011, NIAD-QE has been developing and carrying out monitoring techniques in partnership with quality assurance organizations in China and Korea, as part of the quality assurance initiatives for CAMPUS Asia. Monitoring involves ascertaining the current state of double degree and other joint international educational programs, identifying good practices from the perspective of quality of education, and disseminating them widely at home and abroad. The achievements in joint monitoring by the quality assurance organizations of Japan, China, and Korea were recognized with the APQN Quality Award 2018, an international award presented by the Asia-Pacific Quality Network (APQN).

Three rounds of monitoring of CAMPUS Asia inter-university exchange programs have been carried out to date, in 2013, 2015, and 2018-2019. The results have been disseminated widely at home and abroad in the form of the Joint Monitoring Report (Anthology of Good Practices) and the Joint Guidelines for Monitoring International Cooperative Academic Programs in CAMPUS Asia, with the aim of providing reference information for Japanese and foreign universities and colleges when planning and running international cooperative academic programs. Documents presenting the findings are available at the CAMPUS Asia monitoring website.



<https://www.niad.ac.jp/english/campusasia/>

Monitoring* The Joint Monitoring Report



The report contains a wealth of information about qualitative elements required of international cooperative academic programs and good practices, gathered in the course of the 2018-2019 Monitoring* that formed the third round of monitoring.

Studies and Research

NIAD-QE conducts studies and research on the verification of research projects, forming the basis of its various businesses. NIAD-QE uses the outcome from such studies and research, and publicizes its findings to society. By doing so, it further contributes to the development of higher education in Japan.

● Research for university reforms Studies and research on assistance to university reforms

In order to assist Japanese higher education institutions in reforming their education and research activities, NIAD-QE conducts studies and research on: the improvement of university management, evaluation for the assurance, maintenance and improvement of quality, national and international collaboration, and analysis and application of data. NIAD-QE conducts empirical verification of its university evaluation, utilizes the outcomes from these studies and research for the improvement of its business, and ensures availability of its results to society.

1. Studies and research on the improvement of university management

NIAD-QE conducts studies and research on approaches to university management, together with research that forms the foundation of improved management. It also studies the development of staff members with sufficient levels of expertise necessary to undertake university reform (i.e., highly skilled personnel) especially financial resources, status, and capacity building for them.

Such studies include: analysis of discussions and development related to government policies on evaluation and resource allocation, framework and systems necessary for the employment of highly skilled personnel, discussions on training systems, collection and analysis of information on development in foreign countries, together with studies and research aimed at building a network of highly skilled personnel, IR officers and evaluators.

2. Studies and research on the evaluation for assuring, maintaining and improving the quality of universities and colleges

NIAD-QE analyses the results of past evaluations of education and research activities of universities and colleges, as a means to empirically verify effective approaches and maintain efficient evaluation techniques. NIAD-QE also studies approaches to evaluation systems for assuring, maintaining, and improving the quality of Japanese universities and colleges, necessary in the future. This responds to demands arising from development of government policies in Japan and overseas. NIAD-QE conducts the following specific analyses: development of area-specific criteria and information items necessary for evaluating education and research levels, and creation of a survey for completion by evaluators and universities. NIAD-QE also studies important issues related to the evaluation, including internal quality assurance, study assistance, grade assessment and study outcomes.



Publication of Research on Academic Degrees and University Evaluation

Since FY2004, NIAD-QE has published its peer-reviewed academic journal Research on Academic Degrees and University Evaluation in print and online (<https://www.niad.ac.jp/publication/tyousa/gakujutsushi.html>). This journal showcases the results of research into university evaluation and the academic degree system, and publishes peer-reviewed academic papers and research notes of notable academic significance contributed by authors from NIAD-QE and other organizations. The papers featured in the journal are also deposited in the NIAD-QE Repository, which was established in March 2013.

3. Studies and research on national and international collaboration related to quality assurance

NIAD-QE conducts research on foreign quality assurance systems, in order to improve Japanese quality assurance systems, and facilitate collaboration for joint international educational programs expected to develop in the future. NIAD-QE also develops training materials for practitioners engaging in quality assurance at Japanese universities, based on insights from the research. NIAD-QE further uses these educational materials to implement training sessions at universities, assisting quality assurance efforts made by university faculty and staff members alike. It also convenes seminars for university staff members in charge of international activities.

4. Studies and research on analysis methods and environment for quality assurance information

NIAD-QE researches the use of information necessary for self-assessment by universities, along with third-party evaluation by evaluation organizations. This includes the development of methods for collection, collation, analysis and publication of information for the evaluation of quality assurance in higher education, creating benchmarks for education and research activities. In particular, NIAD-QE develops technologies related to databases and websites, creating a practical model for utilizing university information and evaluation activities, whilst managing the Japanese College and University Portraits reflecting these outcomes.



Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research Received

Some of NIAD-QE's academic research projects are carried out in partnership with higher education researchers from both within Japan and overseas, funded by grants-in-aid for scientific research. NIAD-QE's current research projects include the following.

"Research on optical intercalation device using hybrid organic-inorganic perovskite" (FY2017-20)
"Criminal responsibility for harmful actions by intelligent agents" (FY2018-20)
"Development of a Checklist for Determining the Validity of Evaluation Indicators to Support University Evaluation" (FY2018-21)
"A History of the Relationship Between Religious and Political Movements Associated With Religious Universities in Postwar Japan" (FY2018-20)
"The Theoretical and Empirical Research on the Turning Points of Higher Education Policy" (FY2019-2021)
"Comparative study on objective/subjective evaluation of learning outcomes from higher education in Japan, Korea and Taiwan" (FY2019-21)
"Research on the Outcomes-Based ASEAN Qualifications Reference Framework" (FY2020-2022)
"Research on System and Procedure of Internal Resource Allocation at German Universities" (FY2020-2022)

● Research on Academic Degrees

Studies and research for evaluation of learning outcomes required for academic degrees

NIAD-QE researches the evaluation of learning outcomes needed to award academic degrees to those who have studied at different educational institutions, and on different occasions throughout their lives. This considers social requirements for diverse learning opportunities at the higher education level. NIAD-QE empirically verifies the awarding of academic degrees, whilst satisfying another essential objective of promoting research in higher education, and the identification of relevant issues, with a primary focus on the quality and recognition of, internationally academic degrees in Japan. NIAD-QE makes its results widely available to universities and other higher education institutions, whilst expanding its academic degrees'awarding system by utilizing its results. Thus, a greater widespread understanding of academic degrees is gained by NIAD-QE's development of the academic degree system in Japan.

1. Studies and Research on the Assessment of Learning Outcomes as a Requirement for an Academic Degree, and Recognition of the Academic Degrees

There is a growing interest in the value of academic degrees for providing evidence of having completed areas of higher education. This is due to an increased number of learners in higher education, together with increasingly wide movements of people across national borders. NIAD-QE conducts research to support its academic degrees'award system and higher education policy in Japan as a whole. It promotes recognition of systematic learning required to gain academic degrees and other qualifications from higher education institutions, by institutions and labor markets alike. NIAD-QE accomplishes this by using comparative studies focused on Japan and other countries, to gain a better understanding of the theoretical basis of academic degree and credit systems.

2. Research on the Functions of NIAD-QE's Awarding of Academic Degrees

Research aimed at improving NIAD-QE's system of awarding academic degrees focuses on ways of recognizing learning outcomes at the higher education level resulting from diverse opportunities throughout an individual's life, and transforming these into an academic degree. What form should higher education take to ensure that it is open to people in diverse socioeconomic conditions who are exploring varying careers? Keeping this key question in mind, NIAD-QE conducts research that focuses on methods of evaluating various forms of learning at non-university educational institutions, and then assessing the relevant credit hours. In addition, NIAD-QE examines the significance of, and potential for, building systems for awarding Bachelor's degrees based on the accumulation of credit hours through learning at the higher education level. Also, in partnership with the Degree Validation and Examination Division, the Research Department conducts a survey of those who have accumulated credit hours to a certain level of learning following the completion of their education at a junior college, college of technology, professional training college, or similar institution, and who have received a Bachelor's degree from NIAD-QE. The results of this survey are reflected in improvements in NIAD-QE's system for the awarding of academic degrees.



Seminars and Lectures

NIAD-QE academics and staff work together to organize seminars and lectures, with the aim of sharing information about the progress and outcomes of their research activities, as well as gaining an accurate understanding of projects and research trends in relevant fields in Japan and overseas. Seminars and lectures were held on the following themes in FY2019.

- Postwar Japanese Christian Universities: Points of issue
- The Theory of Student Support and Models Thereof: Practical Reforms Taking Precedence
- Research on Direct and Indirect Indicators of Learning Outcomes: Findings from a Survey of Japanese and Korean Students
- Text Classification by Artificial Intelligence: Determining the Consistency of Diploma Policies and Curriculum Policies
- The Politics of University Reform: A Comparative Pedagogical Study of Japan and Germany
- University Information and Data Science: Documentary Information and Financial Information
- German University Organizations and Management: A Study Informed by Decades of Experience as a University Staff Member
- Quality Assurance in Education Based on Field-Specific Evaluation: The Introduction of Field-Specific Evaluation for Medical Education and the Results Thereof

History Prior to the Merger

● NIAD-UE

April 1986	In "The Second Report on Educational Reform", the National Council for Educational Reform proposes to examine the possibility of establishing an organization which can grant academic degrees by assessment of academic achievement for the promotion of lifelong learning.
July 1989	The Committees for Graduate Education and University Education of the Council for Higher Education report such an organization is needed.
June 1990	The preparation committee for the organization is formed with an office located at The Graduate University for Advanced Studies.
February 1991	The Council for Higher Education publishes "A Report for Founding of the Organization which Grants Academic Degrees through Assessment." The preparation committee publishes "A Report on Agenda of the National Institution for Academic Degrees."
July 1991	The National Institution for Academic Degrees (NIAD) is founded.
March 1992	The first NIAD degrees are awarded.
March 1998	The number of people granted NIAD degrees exceeds 10,000.
October 1998	In its report "A Vision of Universities in the 21st Century," the Council for Higher Education proposes to establish a third-party organization for university evaluation.
April 1999	The preparatory office and the preparatory committee for founding a national organization for university evaluation are established in NIAD.
February 2000	The preparatory committee publishes "A Report on Founding a National Organization for University Evaluation".
April 2000	NIAD is reorganized as a new entity charged with carrying out the evaluation of universities in addition to its degree-awarding functions.
September 2001	NIAD celebrates the 10th anniversary of its degree-awarding activities.
March 2002	NIAD publishes the first university evaluation results for the trial university evaluation period. The number of people granted NIAD degrees exceeds 20,000.
March 2003	NIAD publishes the second university evaluation results for the trial university evaluation period.
April 2003	NIAD moves to its new offices in Kodaira City, Tokyo.
May 2003	The English name is changed from National Institution for Academic Degrees (NIAD) to National Institution for Academic Degrees and University Evaluation (NIAD-UE).
March 2004	NIAD-UE publishes the third university evaluation results for the trial university evaluation period, completing the trial evaluations.
April 2004	NIAD-UE is newly established as an Incorporated Administrative Agency.
November 2004	NIAD-UE publishes the meta-evaluation reports of the university evaluations conducted during the trial period.
January 2005	NIAD-UE is certified by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology as an evaluation and accreditation organization for universities, junior colleges, and law schools, among professional graduate schools.
February 2005	NIAD-UE publicly announces evaluation results for college of technology evaluation (trial evaluations).
March 2005	The number of people granted NIAD-UE degrees exceeds 30,000.
July 2005	NIAD-UE is certified by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology as an evaluation and accreditation organization for colleges of technology.
March 2006	NIAD-UE announces results of Institutional certified evaluation and accreditation (universities, junior colleges, colleges of technology) for the first time.
March 2008	NIAD-UE announces the results of certified evaluation and accreditation of law schools for the first time. The number of people granted NIAD-UE degrees exceeds 40,000.
March 2009	NIAD-UE announces the results of evaluation of education and research activities at national university corporations and inter-university research institute corporations, for the first time.
March 2010	The number of people granted NIAD-UE degrees exceeds 50,000.
April 2011	NIAD-UE integrates its Department of Research for University Evaluation, and the Department of Assessment and Research for Degree Awarding, to form a new Research Department.
May 2011	NIAD-UE finalizes and announces the results of evaluation for education and research activities at national university corporations and inter-university research institute corporations.
March 2013	The number of people granted NIAD-UE degrees exceeds 60,000.
July 2014	NIAD-UE establishes the Center for Japanese College and University Portraits.
March 2015	Japanese College and University Portraits begins publication of information on education at universities.
March 2016	The number of people granted NIAD-UE degrees exceeds 70,000.

● CUFM

April, 1992	<p>Relevant bureaus/departments within the Ministry of Education form a committee to liaise and consult on the Center for National University Finance operations.</p> <p>The Minister of Education institutes published guidelines governing the organization preparing to create the Center for National University Finance. The decision is made to establish the Preparation Office within the National Institute of Multimedia Education, with the aim of handling administrative tasks. The Preparation Office is established as part of the administrative structure of the Ministry of Education.</p>
May, 1992	<p><i>The Act to Partially Revise the National School Establishment act and the National School Special Account act</i> is promulgated. (Act No. 37 of 1992)</p>
June, 1992	<p>The Center for National University Finance Preparatory Committee meets and approves the Center for National University Finance's Board and Management Committee member selection, its rules, and regulations.</p>
July, 1992	<p>The Center for National University Finance is established in Wakaba, Mihama-ku, Chiba City. The Administration Department (General Affairs Division) and Research Department are both established. The Tokyo Liaison Office is established within the Ministry of Education.</p>
April, 1993	<p>The Planning Division is established within the Administration Department. The Tokyo Liaison Office is relocated to the Nagatacho Common Government Offices.</p>
June, 1994	<p>The Project Division is established within the Administration Department.</p>
March, 2000	<p>The Tokyo Liaison Office is relocated to the National Center of Sciences Building.</p>
July, 2003	<p><i>The Act on the Center for National University Finance and Management, Independent Administrative Agency</i> is promulgated. (Act No. 115 of 2003)</p>
April, 2004	<p>The Center for National University Finance and Management is established as an Incorporated Administrative Agency (President, Executive Director, and auditors are established).</p>
June, 2004	<p>The post of Investigator is established within the Administration Department.</p>
March, 2005	<p>The Administration Department is renamed the General Affairs Department, and the post of Deputy Director is created (the post of Investigator of the Administration Department is abolished).</p>
April, 2005	<p>The Management Support and Training Division is renamed the Management Support Division.</p>
September, 2006	<p>The Management Advice Office is established.</p>
March, 2011	<p>The Management Support Division and Management Advice Office is abolished under the <i>Basic Policy for Reforming the Operations of Incorporated Administrative Agencies</i> (approved by the Cabinet on December 7, 2010).</p>
March, 2012	<p>The Research Department is abolished.</p>

Members of Committees, etc.

● Board of Councilors

(◎ Chairperson, ○ Vice-Chairperson) (As of October 2020)

Name	Current Position	Name	Current Position
ASAUMI Junichi	Principal, Kumagaya Girls High School	TERUMICHI Yoshiaki	President of Sophia University
BEALE Alison	Director, University of Oxford Japan Office	NAGASATO Yoshihiko	President, Creative Science Research Institute
ONO Hiroyuki	Chairman, President, Kokusai Gakuin Saitama College	NAGATA Kyosuke	President, University of Tsukuba
OKUNO Taketoshi	Representative Director, Japan Association for Quality of University Education	HASEYAMA Akira	President, Keio University
KITO Hiroshi	President, University of Shizuoka	HAYASHI Kayoko	President, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies
SHIBAI Keiji	Chairperson of the Board of Trustees, Kansai University	◎FUJII Ryoichi	President, Research Organization of Information and Systems
○SHIMADA Kyoko	Former Director General, Yokohama Arts Foundation	MUROFUSHI Kimiko	President, Ochanomizu University
TANIGUCHI Isao	President, National Institute of Technology	YOKOTE Koutaro	Director General, Chiba University Hospital

● Administrative Committee

(◎ Chairperson, ○ Vice-Chairperson) (As of October 2020)

Name	Current Position	Name	Current Position
ISHII Katsue	Professor Emeritus, Chiba University	TUTIYA Syun	Dean, Research Department NIAD-QE
IDA Masaaki	Professor, NIAD-QE	○NAKANO Hiromi	Special Advisor to the President, Toyohashi University of Technology
KANEKO Osamu	Executive Director, National Institutes of Natural Sciences	NITTA Yasutsugu	Former President, National Institute of Technology, Suzuka College
KANEKO Motohisa	Distinguished Service Professor, Tsukuba University	MIZUTA Kensuke	Professor, NIAD-QE
KAWASHIMA Tatsuo	Specially Appointed Professor (Full time), Osaka University	MITUDA Yoshitaka	Professor, NIAD-QE
KISHIMOTO Kikuo	Professor Emeritus, Tokyo Institute of Technology	MORI Rie	Professor, NIAD-QE
SUGIYAMA Hiroyuki	President, Gifu City Womens College	YAMAGUCHI Shu	Special Appointed Professor, NIAD-QE
TAKAHASHI Tetsuya	Vice President, Osaka Prefecture University	YAMAMOTO Kazuhiko	Professor, Hitotsubashi University
TAKAHASHI Makiko	Professor, Kanazawa Institute of Technology	YOSHIKAWA Yumiko	Professor, NIAD-QE
◎TAKENAKA Toru	Professor, NIAD-QE		

● Committee for Certified Evaluation and Accreditation of Universities

(◎ Chairperson, ○ Vice-Chairperson) (As of October 2020)

Name	Current Position	Name	Current Position
BEALE Alison	Director, University of Oxford Japan Office	NISHIO Shojiro	President, Osaka University
OIKAWA Ryoichi	Senior counselor, National Center for University Entrance Examinations	◎HAMADA Junichi	Chair of the Board, Broadcasting Ethics & Program Improvement Organization
KATAYAMA Eiji	Senior Consultant, Nomura Securities Co., Ltd.	○HIBIYA Junko	Managing Trustee for Educational Affairs, Sacred Heart School Corporation
KAWASHIMA Tatsuo	Director/Specially Appointed Professor, Center for the Study of Higher Education and Global Admissions	MAEDA Sanae	Professor, National University Corporation Chiba University
KONDO Michiaki	Professor Emeritus, The University of Kitakyushu	MATSUMOTO Mina	Question Lab. Representative Director Journalist Sophia University Professor by Special Appointment
SATOMI Susumu	President, Japan Society for the Promotion of Science		
SHIMIZU Kazuhiko	President, Yamanashi Prefectural University	MUROFUSHI Kimiko	President, Ochanomizu University
SUZUKI Shizue	Vice President and Professor, Hyogo University of Health Sciences	YAMAGUCHI Hiroki	Senior Managing Director, The Japan Association of National Universities
TAKATA Kuniaki	President, Gunma Prefectural College of Health Sciences	YAMAMOTO Kenji	Adviser, The Japan Association of National Universities
TUTIYA Syun	Dean, Research Department NIAD-QE	YOSHIDA Aya	Professor, Waseda University

● Committee for Certified Evaluation and Accreditation of Colleges of Technology

(◎ Chairperson, ○ Vice-Chairperson) (As of June 2020)

Name	Current Position	Name	Current Position
ABE Toru	Teacher, Iwate Prefectural Maesawameihou Special School Former President, Morioka Technical High School	NAGASAWA Shigeru	Professor, Nagaoka University of Technology
ARAI Sachiyo	Professor, Chiba University	NITTA Yasutsugu	Former President, National Institute of Technology, Suzuka College
ARAGANE Yoshihiro	Former President, Tokyo Metropolitan College of Industrial Technology	HIHARA Eiji	Special Appointed Professor, NIAD-QE
ARINOBU Mutsuhiro	Executive Director and Vice President, The University of Tokyo	FUKUTOMI Hiroshi	Specially Appointed Professor, Director of Kanagawa Study Center, The Open University of Japan Professor Emeritus, Yokohama National University
OSHIMA Marie	Professor, The University of Tokyo		
KAMADO Shigeharu	Executive Director • Vice President, Nagaoka University of Technology	◎MUTOH Yoshiharu	Professor Emeritus, Nagaoka University of Technology
KAYASHIMA Nobuko	Vice President, Japan International Cooperation Agency	MURATA Keiji	Principal and Chief Executive, Kindai University Technical College
○KYOYA Miyoko	Former Executive Planner, FUJITSU UNIVERSITY	MORINO Kazuhiro	Former President, National Institute of Technology, Kure College
KURODA Takaharu	Specially Appointed Professor, Nagaoka University of Technology	YAMAGUCHI Shu	Special Appointed Professor, NIAD-QE
TANAKA Eiichi	Professor Emeritus, Nagoya University	YAMAMOTO Shin-ichi	Executive Trustee, Vice President, Toyohashi University of Technology

● Committee for Certified Evaluation and Accreditation of Law Schools

(◎ Chairperson, ○ Vice-Chairperson) (As of June 2020)

Name	Current Position	Name	Current Position
ISHII Tetsuya	Professor, NIAD-QE	KOBAYASHI Tetsuya	Attorney at Law, KOBAYASHI & PARTNERS LAW OFFICE
◎ISOMURA Tamotsu	Professor, Waseda University	SHIOMI Yoshio	Professor, Kyoto University
OHMI Naoto	Executive Deputy President, Japanese Trade Union Confederation	CHAEN Shigeki	Professor, Osaka University
OSAWA Yutaka	Professor, The University of Tokyo	TSUCHIYA Yoshiaki	Senior Feature Writer, kyodo News
OKAZAKI Katsuhiko	Judge-Professor, The Legal Training and Research Institute of Japan	NAKAGAWA Takehisa	Professor, Kobe University
OKUDA Takafumi	Attorney at Law, Mori Hamada & Matsumoto Law Office	NOSAKA Yasuji	Professor, Gakushuin University
OKUMURA George	Lawyer, Munakata Norio law office	HASEGAWA Ko	Executive Director–Vice President, Hokkaido University
KATO Tetsuo	Professor Emeritus, Waseda University	HAMADA Tsuyoshi	Professor, Doshisha University
KANAI Yasuo	Former President, Sapporo High Court	MATSUSHITA Junichi	Professor, The University of Tokyo
KAMIYA Masako	Professor, Gakushuin University	MUTA Tetsuro	Attorney at Law, Heiwadai Law Office
KARATSU Keiichi	Professor, The University of Tokyo	YAMASHITA Takashi	Notary Public, IKEBUKURO NOTARY OFFICE
KITAMURA Masashi	Professor, Kyoto University	YAMAMOTO Kazuhiko	Professor, Hitotsubashi University
○KIMURA Mitsue	Professor, Tokyo Metropolitan University		

● Committee for National University Corporation Education and Research Evaluation

(◎ Chairperson, ○ Vice-Chairperson) (As of October 2020)

Name	Current Position	Name	Current Position
ASADA Naoki	President, Nara Prefectural University	KOBATAKE Hidefumi	Executive Board Member, The Kaetsu Educational Foundation, and Principal, Kaetsu Ariake Junior and Senior High School
ARASE Katsumi	Professor, Organization for General Education, Kansai University of International Studies	KOBAYASHI Tetsuo	Journalist
BEALE Alison	Director, University of Oxford Japan Office	TAKAHASHI Yuko	President, Tsuda University
IKEGAMI Hisao	Auditor, New Cosmos Electric Co., Ltd. Visiting Professor, Tokyo Gakugei University	○TOYODA Nagayasu	President, Suzuka University of Medical Science
ISHII Yojiro	Professor, Chubu University, College of Humanities	MURATA Osamu	President, KWANSEI GAKUIN University
INOUE Tomoko	President, National College of Nursing Japan	◎YAMAUCHI Susumu	Specially Appointed Professor, Faculty of Law, Matsuyama University
UKAWA Akira	Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, Center for World Premier International Research Center Initiative Director	YAMAGUCHI Keizo	Auditor, Kyoto University

● Committee for Validation and Examination of Degrees

(◎ Chairperson, ○ Vice-Chairperson) (As of October 2020)

Name	Current Position	Name	Current Position
AMANO Hideharu	Professor, Keio University	TSUCHINO Kenji	Professor, Nihon University
IINO Masamitsu	Special Appointed Professor, NIAD-QE	NISHIMURA Toshihide	Professor, Kagawa Nutrition University
◎OSHIBA Ryo	Specially Appointed Professor, Hiroshima City University	NOSAKA Yasuji	Professor, Gakushuin University
○KAGEYAMA Kazuro	Professor, Kanazawa Institute of Technology	FUJITA Shizuo	Professor, Kyoto University
KIKUCHI Kazuro	Special Appointed Professor and Director, Research Department NIAD-QE	HONDA Akiko	Professor, Seirei Christopher University
KITAZUME Masaki	Professor, Tokyo Institute of Technology University	YAMAGUCHI Shu	Special Appointed Professor, NIAD-QE
SHIIHARA Nobuhiro	Professor, Jissen Womaen's University	YAMASHITA Tetsuro	Professor, Kogakuin University
SUGAHARA Yoshiyuki	Professor, Waseda University	YOSHIKAWA Yumiko	Professor, NIAD-QE
SENUMA Hanako	Professor, Tamagawa University		

● Steering Committee for Japanese College and University Portraits

(◎ Chairperson, ○ Vice-Chairperson) (As of July 2020)

Name	Current Position	Name	Current Position
○ISHII Masahiko	Executive Director, Japan Institution for Higher Education Evaluation	TANAKA Yuko	President, Hosei University
OKUNO Taketoshi	Representative Director, Japan Association for Quality of University Education	NISHIO Shojiro	President, Osaka University
KWAK Yangchoon	President, Rikkyo University	HASEGAWA Toshikazu	Vice-President, NIAD-QE
KATORI Kaoru	President, Aomori Public University	HARADA Hirofumi	Chairman of the Board of Trustees and President, Okayama College
SAKANE Yasuhide	Chairman of the Board of Trustees and President, Koran Women's Junior College	MITO Hidenori	Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Nishogakusha School Juridical Person
SUGIYAMA Hiroyuki	President, Gifu City Women's College	YACHI Akihiro	Director, The Promotion and Mutual Aid Corporation for Private Schools of Japan
◎SUZUKI Norihiko	Chairman of the Board of Trustees and President, Akita International University		



Certified Evaluation and Accreditation

● Results of certified evaluation and accreditation

The following universities, junior colleges, colleges of technology, and law schools have undergone evaluation in accordance with the evaluation criteria set forth by NIAD-QE

The evaluation results are published on the website (<https://www.niad.ac.jp/evaluation/>) in the form of evaluation reports and Certified Evaluation and Accreditation Reports.

1. Certified Evaluation and Accreditation of Universities (National)

Institution	Fiscal Year	Institution	Fiscal Year	Institution	Fiscal Year
Hokkaido University	2009, 2015	The University of Electro-Communications	2009, 2015	Nara Women's University	2007, 2013
Hokkaido University of Education	2009, 2015	Hitotsubashi University	2007, 2014	Wakayama University	2007, 2013, 2019
Muroran Institute of Technology	2007, 2013, 2019	Yokohama National University	2007, 2014	Tottori University	2007, 2014
Otaru University of Commerce	2009, 2015	Niigata University	2007, 2014	Shimane University	2009, 2015
Obihiro University of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine	2010, 2017	Nagaoka University of Technology	2005, 2012, 2019	Okayama University	2007, 2014
Asahikawa Medical College	2007, 2014	Joetsu University of Education	2007, 2014	Hiroshima University	2009, 2016
Kitami Institute of Technology	2007, 2013, 2019	University of Toyama	2010, 2017	Yamaguchi University	2009, 2015
Hirosaki University	2006, 2013, 2019	Kanazawa University	2007, 2014	Tokushima University	2006, 2013, 2019
Iwate University	2006, 2013, 2019	University of Fukui	2009, 2015	Naruto University of Education	2007, 2013, 2019
Tohoku University	2007, 2014	University of Yamanashi	2007, 2014	Kagawa University	2009, 2015
Akita University	2006, 2013	Shinshu University	2007, 2013	Ehime University	2007, 2014
Yamagata University	2006, 2013, 2019	Gifu University	2007, 2013, 2019	Kochi University	2007, 2014
Fukushima University	2007, 2014	Shizuoka University	2009, 2015	Fukuoka University of Education	2009, 2015
Ibaraki University	2009, 2015	Hamamatsu University School of Medicine	2007, 2014	Kyushu University	2007, 2014
University of Tsukuba	2010, 2017	Nagoya University	2007, 2014	Kyushu Institute of Technology	2009, 2015
Tsukuba University of Technology	2011, 2018	Aichi University of Education	2007, 2014	Saga University	2009, 2015
Utsunomiya University	2008, 2015	Nagoya Institute of Technology	2009, 2015	Nagasaki University	2007, 2014
Gunma University	2009, 2015	Toyohashi University of Technology	2005, 2012, 2019	Kumamoto University	2009, 2015
Saitama University	2009, 2016	Mie University	2007, 2014	Oita University	2009, 2015
Chiba University	2007, 2014	Shiga University	2009, 2015	University of Miyazaki	2007, 2014
The University of Tokyo	2009, 2015	Shiga University of Medical Science	2009, 2015	Kagoshima University	2007, 2014
Tokyo Medical and Dental University	2009, 2015	Kyoto University	2007, 2013, 2019	National Institute of Fitness and Sports in Kanoya	2007, 2014
Tokyo University of Foreign Studies	2007, 2013	Kyoto University of Education	2006, 2012, 2019	University of the Ryukyus	2010, 2017
Tokyo Gakugei University	2010, 2017	Kyoto Institute of Technology	2008, 2014	National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies	2010, 2017
Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology	2006, 2013, 2019	Osaka University	2009, 2015	The Graduate University for Advanced Studies	2007, 2013, 2019
Tokyo University of the Arts	2010, 2017	Osaka Kyoiku University	2007, 2013	Japan Advanced Institute of Science and Technology	2007, 2013, 2019
Tokyo Institute of Technology	2007, 2014	Hyogo University of Teacher Education	2007, 2014	Nara Institute of Science and Technology	2009, 2015
Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology	2008, 2014	Kobe University	2008, 2014		
Ochanomizu University	2009, 2016	Nara University of Education	2009, 2015		

(Public)

Institution	Fiscal Year	Institution	Fiscal Year	Institution	Fiscal Year
Future University Hakodate	2005, 2011, 2018	Akita International University	2008	Gunma Prefectural College of Health Sciences	2011
Akita Prefectural University	2016	The University of Aizu	2010	Gunma Prefectural Women's University	2009
Akita University of Art	2018	Fukushima Medical University	2010, 2017	Maebashi Institute of Technology	2009, 2016

(Public) Continued from previous page

Institution	Fiscal Year	Institution	Fiscal Year	Institution	Fiscal Year
Advanced Institute of Industrial Technology	2012	Nagoya City University	2010	Prefectural University of Hiroshima	2011, 2017
Tokyo Metropolitan University (Japanese name changed in FY2020)	2010, 2016	The University of Shiga Prefecture	2010	Fukuyama City University	2016
Kanagawa University of Human Services	2008, 2015	Kyoto Prefectural University	2009, 2016	University of Kochi	2009
Yokohama City University	2009, 2015	Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine	2010, 2017	The University of Kitakyushu	2009, 2015
Niigata College of Nursing	2010	Osaka City University	2008, 2015	Kyushu Dental University	2010, 2016
Toyama Prefectural University	2009, 2016	Osaka Prefecture University	2009, 2016	Fukuoka Prefectural University	2010, 2016
Ishikawa Prefectural University	2010, 2016	University of Hyogo	2009, 2016	Fukuoka Women's University	2010, 2016
Yamanashi Prefectural University	2011, 2018	Nara Prefectural University	2010, 2017	Oita University of Nursing and Health Sciences	2005, 2010, 2016
Shizuoka University of Art and Culture	2010, 2016	Nara Medical University	2006, 2013	Miyazaki Prefectural Nursing University	2008, 2015
Aichi Prefectural University	2011, 2018	Okayama Prefectural University	2009, 2016	Okinawa Prefectural College of Nursing	2006, 2013
Aichi Prefectural University of Fine Arts and Music	2010, 2017	Onomichi City University (Renamed due to Onomichi University's incorporation as a municipal university corporation in FY2012)	2008, 2015	Okinawa Prefectural University of Arts	2006, 2013

(Private)

Institution	Fiscal Year	Institution	Fiscal Year	Institution	Fiscal Year
Seitoku University	2011	The Graduate Schools for the Creation of New Photonics Industries	2008, 2015	Tokyo University of Career Development	2010
Otsu Women's University	2007, 2014	Osaka Jogakuin University	2010, 2017	The Open University of Japan	2010, 2017
Japan College of Social Work	2008, 2015				

2. Certified Evaluation and Accreditation of Junior Colleges

NIAD-UE withdrew from Certified Evaluation and Accreditation of Junior Colleges with FY2011.

(Public)

Institution	Fiscal Year	Institution	Fiscal Year	Institution	Fiscal Year
Akita Municipal Junior College of Arts and Crafts	2008	Ohtsuki City College	2008	Kurashiki City College	2010
Yonezawa Women's Junior College	2007	Nagano Prefectural College	2005	Niimi College	2005
The University of Aizu, Junior College Division	2010	Gifu City Women's College	2009	Kochi Junior College	2010
Kawasaki City College of Nursing	2006	Tsu City College	2010	Oita Prefectural College of Arts and Culture	2010

(Private)

Institution	Fiscal Year
Otsu Women's University Junior College Division	2007

3. Certified Evaluation and Accreditation of Colleges of Technology

(National)

Institution	Fiscal Year	Institution	Fiscal Year	Institution	Fiscal Year
National Institute of Technology, Hakodate College	2007, 2014	National Institute of Technology, Sendai College ^{*1}	2016	National Institute of Technology, Ibaraki College	2005, 2012, 2019
National Institute of Technology, Tomakomai College	2007, 2014	Miyagi National College of Technology	2005	National Institute of Technology, Oyama College	2007, 2014
National Institute of Technology, Kushiro College	2005, 2012, 2019	Sendai National College of Technology	2005	National Institute of Technology, Gunma College	2007, 2014
National Institute of Technology, Asahikawa College	2005, 2011, 2017	National Institute of Technology, Akita College	2007, 2014	National Institute of Technology, Kisarazu College	2006, 2013
National Institute of Technology, Hachinohe College	2005, 2011, 2018	National Institute of Technology, Tsuruoka College	2007, 2013	National Institute of Technology, Tokyo College	2007, 2013
National Institute of Technology, Ichinoseki College	2006, 2012, 2019	National Institute of Technology, Fukushima College	2007, 2014	National Institute of Technology, Nagaoka College	2007, 2014



(National) Continued from previous page

Institution	Fiscal Year	Institution	Fiscal Year	Institution	Fiscal Year
National Institute of Technology, Toyama college ^{※2}	2016	National Institute of Technology, Wakayama College	2005, 2012, 2019	National Institute of Technology, Yuge College	2006, 2013
Toyama National College of Technology	2007	National Institute of Technology, Yonago College	2007, 2014	National Institute of Technology, Kochi College	2005, 2012, 2019
Toyama National College of Maritime Technology	2005	National Institute of Technology, Matsue College	2006, 2013	National Institute of Technology, Kurume College	2006, 2013
National Institute of Technology, Ishikawa College	2007, 2014	National Institute of Technology, Tsuyama College	2007, 2014	National Institute of Technology, Ariake College	2005, 2012, 2019
National Institute of Technology, Fukui College	2005, 2012, 2019	National Institute of Technology, Hiroshima College	2005, 2011, 2017	National Institute of Technology, Kitakyushu College	2006, 2013
National Institute of Technology, Nagano College	2006, 2012, 2018	National Institute of Technology, Kure College	2006, 2013	National Institute of Technology, Sasebo College	2006, 2013, 2019
National Institute of Technology, Gifu College	2006, 2013	National Institute of Technology, Tokuyama College	2006, 2012, 2019	National Institute of Technology, Kumamoto college ^{※4}	2016
National Institute of Technology, Numazu College	2005, 2011, 2018	National Institute of Technology, Ube College	2006, 2013	Kumamoto National College of Technology	2006
National Institute of Technology, Toyota College	2007, 2014	National Institute of Technology, Oshima College	2007, 2014	Yatsushiro National College of Technology	2006
National Institute of Technology, Toba College	2006, 2013	National Institute of Technology, Anan College	2005, 2011, 2018	National Institute of Technology, Oita College	2007, 2014
National Institute of Technology, Suzuka College	2005, 2012, 2018	National Institute of Technology, Kagawa college ^{※3}	2016	National Institute of Technology, Miyakonojo College	2005, 2012, 2019
National Institute of Technology, Maizuru College	2006, 2013	Takamatsu National College of Technology	2007	National Institute of Technology, Kagoshima College	2006, 2012, 2019
National Institute of Technology, Akashi College	2005, 2011, 2018	Takuma National College of Technology	2007	National Institute of Technology, Okinawa College	2010, 2017
National Institute of Technology, Nara College	2006, 2013	National Institute of Technology, Niihama College	2007, 2014		

※ 1 Miyagi National College of Technology merged with Sendai National College of Technology under the program of reorganization and promotion of national colleges of technology effective October 2009.

※ 2 Toyama National College of Technology merged with Toyama National College of Maritime Technology under the program of reorganization and promotion of national colleges of technology effective October 2009.

※ 3 Takamatsu National College of Technology merged with Takuma National College of Technology under the program of reorganization and promotion of national colleges of technology effective October 2009.

※ 4 Kumamoto National College of Technology merged with Yatsushiro National College of Technology under the program of reorganization and promotion of national colleges of technology effective October 2009.

(Public)

Institution	Fiscal Year	Institution	Fiscal Year	Institution	Fiscal Year
Tokyo Metropolitan College of Industrial Technology	2012, 2019	Osaka Prefecture University College of Technology	2010, 2017	Kobe City College of Technology	2008, 2015

(Private)

Institution	Fiscal Year	Institution	Fiscal Year	Institution	Fiscal Year
Salesian Polytechnic	2008, 2015	International College of Technology	2005, 2012, 2019	Kindai University Technical College	2007, 2014

4. Certified Evaluation and Accreditation of Law Schools

(National)

Institution	Fiscal Year	Institution	Fiscal Year	Institution	Fiscal Year
Hokkaido University Law School	2007, 2012, 2017	Professional Degree Program of Law, Law School, Niigata University	2007, 2012	Kobe University Law School	2008, 2013, 2018
Law School, Tohoku University	2008, 2013, 2018	Division of Legal Affairs, Kanazawa University Law School	2007, 2012, 2017	Hiroshima University Law School	2008, 2013, 2018
University of Tsukuba Law School	2009, 2014, 2019	School of Law, Professional Degree Program, Shinshu University	2009, 2014	Kagawa-Ehime Universities' Graduate School of Law Legal Practice Course	2007, 2012
Chiba University Law School	2007, 2011, 2015	Shizuoka University Law School	2009, 2014	Kyushu University Law School	2008, 2013, 2018
School of Law, Graduate Schools for Law and Politics, The University of Tokyo	2008, 2013, 2018	The Legal Practice Program in the Law School, Graduate School of Law, Nagoya University	2008, 2013, 2018	Kumamoto University School of Law	2007, 2012, 2017
Hitotsubashi University School of Law	2007, 2012, 2017	Kyoto University Law School	2008, 2013, 2018		
Yokohama National University Graduate School of International Social Sciences Law School	2008, 2013, 2018	Osaka University Law School Department of Legal Practice	2008, 2013, 2018		

(Public)

Institution	Fiscal Year	Institution	Fiscal Year
Tokyo Metropolitan University Graduate School of Law and Politics Law School (Japanese name changed in FY2020)	2008, 2013, 2018	Osaka City University Law School	2008, 2013, 2018

(Private)

Institution	Fiscal Year	Institution	Fiscal Year	Institution	Fiscal Year
Sophia University Graduate Programs Graduate Division of Law Juris Doctor Program	2007, 2012, 2017	Gakushuin University Professional School of Law Professional Course in Law	2008, 2013, 2018	Kindai University Law School	2008, 2013, 2018
Senshu University Law School	2007, 2012	Meiji Law School	2008	Kobe Gakuin University Graduate School The Graduate Schools of Law Practices Major in Law Practices	2008
Aichi Law School	2012, 2017	Doshisha University Law School	2008, 2013		

● Implementation of Institutional Thematic Assessment and Optional Evaluation

The following universities, junior colleges, and colleges of technology have undergone evaluation of optional items in Institutional Certified Evaluation and Accreditation by NIAD-QE.

The evaluation results are published on the website (<https://www.niad.ac.jp/evaluation/>) in the form of evaluation reports and Evaluation Reports on Optional Evaluation Items.

1. University Conducted as optional evaluation in FY2006-2011. Conducted as Institutional Thematic Assessment since FY2012.

【FY2019】 (1 University)

(National)	Kyusyu Institute of Technology (C)
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【FY2018】 (1 University)

(National)	Okayama University (C)
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【FY2017】 (2 Universities)

(Public)	Nara Prefectural University (B) Prefectural University of Hiroshima (B)
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【FY2016】 (8 universities)

(National)	Saitama University (B)
(Public)	Maebashi Institute of Technology (B) Kyoto Prefectural University (B) Osaka Prefecture University (A・B) Fukuyama City University (A・B) Kyushu Dental University (B) Oita University of Nursing and Health Sciences (A・B)
(Private)	J. F. Oberlin University (C)

【FY2015】 (7 universities)

(National)	Nara University of Education (A) Yamaguchi University (B) Saga University (B)
(Public)	Kanagawa University of Human Services (B) Yokohama City University (A・B・C) Osaka City University (A・B) The University of Kitakyushu (B・C)

【FY2014】 (6 universities)

(National)	Fukushima University (B) Aichi University of Education (B) Mie University (B・C) Kyoto Institute of Technology (B・C) Kobe University (A) Kyushu Institute of Technology (C)
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【FY2013】 (3 universities)

(National)	Akita University (B)
(Public)	Okinawa Prefectural college of Nursing (A・B) Okinawa Prefectural college of Arts (A・B)

【FY2012】 (1 university)

(Public)	Advanced Institute of Industrial Technology (B)
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【FY2011】 (4 universities)

(Public)	Gunma Prefectural College of Health Sciences (B) Aichi Prefectural University (A) Prefectural University of Hiroshima (B)
(Private)	Seitoku University (B)

【FY2010】 (13 universities)

(Public)	Tokyo Metropolitan University (A・B) Niigata College of Nursing (B) Shizuoka University of Art and Culture (B) Aichi Prefectural University of Fine Arts and Music (B) Nagoya City University (A・B) The University of Shiga Prefecture (A・B) Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine (A) Kyushu Dental College (A・B) Fukuoka Prefectural University (A・B) Fukuoka Women's University (B) Oita University of Nursing and Health Sciences (A・B)
(Private)	Osaka Jogakuin University (B) The Open University of Japan (B)



【FY2009】 (5 universities)

(National)	Nara University of Education (B)
(Public)	Gunma Prefectural Women's University (B) Kyoto Prefectural University (A) Osaka Prefecture University (A) The University of Kitakyushu (B)

【FY2008】 (3 universities)

(Public)	Kanagawa University of Human Services (B) Osaka City University (A・B)
(Private)	Japan College of Social Work (A)

【FY2007】 (10 universities)

(National)	Muroran Institute of Technology (A・B) Fukushima University (A・B) Chiba University (A・B) Hitotsubashi University (A) Shinshu University (A・B) Gifu University (A・B) Aichi University of Education (B) Hyogo University of Teacher Education (A・B) Nara Women's University (A) Okayama University (B)
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【FY2006】 (8 universities)

(National)	Hirosaki University (A) Iwate University (A・B) Akita University (A・B) Yamagata University (A・B) Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology (A) Nagaoka University of Technology (A) Toyohashi University of Technology (A)
(Public)	Nara Medical University (A・B)

※ (A) : Research Activities (B) : Community Engagement (C) : Internationalization of Higher Education

2. Junior College Conducted as optional evaluation. NIAD-UE withdrew from Certified Evaluation and Accreditation of Junior Colleges in FY2011.

【FY2010】 (2 junior colleges)

(Public)	The University of Aizu, Junior College Division Tsu City College
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【FY2008】 (2 junior colleges)

(Public)	Akita Municipal Junior College of Arts and Crafts Ohtsuki City College
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【FY2007】 (2 junior colleges)

(Public)	Yonezawa Women's Junior College Nagano Prefectural College
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3. College of Technology Conducted as optional evaluation.

【FY2019】 (11 colleges of technology)

(National)	National Institute of Technology, Kushiro College National Institute of Technology, Ichinoseki College National Institute of Technology, Ibaraki College National Institute of Technology, Fukui College National Institute of Technology, Wakayama College National Institute of Technology, Tokuyama College National Institute of Technology, Kochi College National Institute of Technology, Ariake College National Institute of Technology, Sasebo College National Institute of Technology, Miyakonojo College National Institute of Technology, Kagoshima College
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【FY2018】 (6 colleges of technology)

(National)	National Institute of Technology, Hachinohe College National Institute of Technology, Nagano College National Institute of Technology, Numazu College National Institute of Technology, Suzuka College National Institute of Technology, Akashi College National Institute of Technology, Anan College
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【FY2017】 (4 colleges of technology)

(National)	National Institute of Technology, Asahikawa College National Institute of Technology, Hiroshima College National Institute of Technology, Okinawa College
(Public)	Osaka Prefecture University College of Technology

【FY2016】 (4 colleges of technology)

(National)	National Institute of Technology, Sendai College National Institute of Technology, Toyama college National Institute of technology, Kagawa college National Institute of technology, Kumamoto college
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【FY2015】 (2 colleges of technology)

(Public)	Kobe City College of Technology
(Private)	Salesian Polytechnic

【FY2014】 (15 colleges of technology)

(National)	National Institute of Technology, Hakodate College National Institute of Technology, Tomakomai College National Institute of Technology, Akita College National Institute of Technology, Fukushima College National Institute of Technology, Oyama College National Institute of Technology, Gunma College National Institute of Technology, Nagaoka College National Institute of Technology, Ishikawa College National Institute of Technology, Toyota College National Institute of Technology, Yonago College National Institute of Technology, Tsuyama College National Institute of Technology, Oshima College National Institute of Technology, Niihama College National Institute of Technology, Oita College
(Private)	Kindai University Technical College

【FY2013】 (14 colleges of technology)

(National)	National Institute of Technology, Tsuruoka College National Institute of Technology, Kisarazu College National Institute of Technology, Tokyo College National Institute of Technology, Gifu College National Institute of Technology, Toba College National Institute of Technology, Maizuru College National Institute of Technology, Nara College National Institute of Technology, Matsue College National Institute of Technology, Kure College National Institute of Technology, Ube College National Institute of Technology, Yuge College National Institute of Technology, Kurume College National Institute of Technology, Kitakyushu College National Institute of Technology, Sasebo College
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【FY2012】 (12 colleges of technology)

(National)	National Institute of Technology, Kushiro College National Institute of Technology, Ichinoseki College National Institute of Technology, Ibaraki College National Institute of Technology, Fukui College National Institute of Technology, Nagano College National Institute of Technology, Suzuka College National Institute of Technology, Wakayama College National Institute of Technology, Tokuyama College National Institute of Technology, Kochi College National Institute of Technology, Ariake College National Institute of Technology, Miyakonojo College National Institute of Technology, Kagoshima College
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【FY2011】 (6 colleges of technology)

(National)	National Institute of Technology, Asahikawa College National Institute of Technology, Hachinohe College National Institute of Technology, Numazu College National Institute of Technology, Akashi College National Institute of Technology, Hiroshima College National Institute of Technology, Anan College
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【FY2010】 (1 college of technology)

(Public)	Osaka Prefectural College of Technology
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【FY2008】 (1 college of technology)

(Public)	Kobe City College of Technology
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【FY2007】 (20 colleges of technology)

(National)	National Institute of Technology, Hakodate College National Institute of Technology, Tomakomai College National Institute of Technology, Akita College National Institute of Technology, Tsuruoka College National Institute of Technology, Fukushima College National Institute of Technology, Oyama College National Institute of Technology, Gunma College National Institute of Technology, Tokyo College National Institute of Technology, Nagaoka College Toyama National College of Technology National Institute of Technology, Ishikawa College National Institute of Technology, Toyota College National Institute of Technology, Yonago College National Institute of Technology, Tsuyama College National Institute of Technology, Oshima College Takamatsu National College of Technology Takuma National College of Technology National Institute of Technology, Niihama College National Institute of Technology, Oita College
(Private)	Kindai University Technical College

【FY2006】 (18 colleges of technology)

(National)	National Institute of Technology, Ichinoseki College National Institute of Technology, Kisarazu College National Institute of Technology, Nagano College National Institute of Technology, Gifu College National Institute of Technology, Toba College National Institute of Technology, Maizuru College National Institute of Technology, Nara College National Institute of Technology, Matsue College National Institute of Technology, Kure College National Institute of Technology, Tokuyama College National Institute of Technology, Ube College National Institute of Technology, Yuge College National Institute of Technology, Kurume College National Institute of Technology, Kitakyushu College National Institute of Technology, Sasebo College Kumamoto National College of Technology Yatsushiro National College of Technology National Institute of Technology, Kagoshima College
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Loans and Grants for Facilities

Loans Provided for Facilities

(Unit: Million yen)

Category	Amount loaned				
	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019
Facility development	(66 projects at 33 corporations) 43,778	(59 projects at 30 corporations) 40,621	(51 projects at 31 corporations) 35,004	(40 projects at 25 corporations) 27,894	(46 projects at 23 corporations) 22,296
Installation of special medical equipment in hospitals (equipment installation)	(25 projects at 21 corporations) 19,647	(25 projects at 21 corporations) 15,303	(28 projects at 22 corporations) 32,056	(25 projects at 24 corporations) 18,594	(24 projects at 23 corporations) 22,530
Total	(91 projects at 34 corporations) 63,425	(84 projects at 34 corporations) 55,924	(79 projects at 35 corporations) 67,060	(65 projects at 30 corporations) 46,488	(70 projects at 31 corporations) 44,827

Grants Provided for Facilities

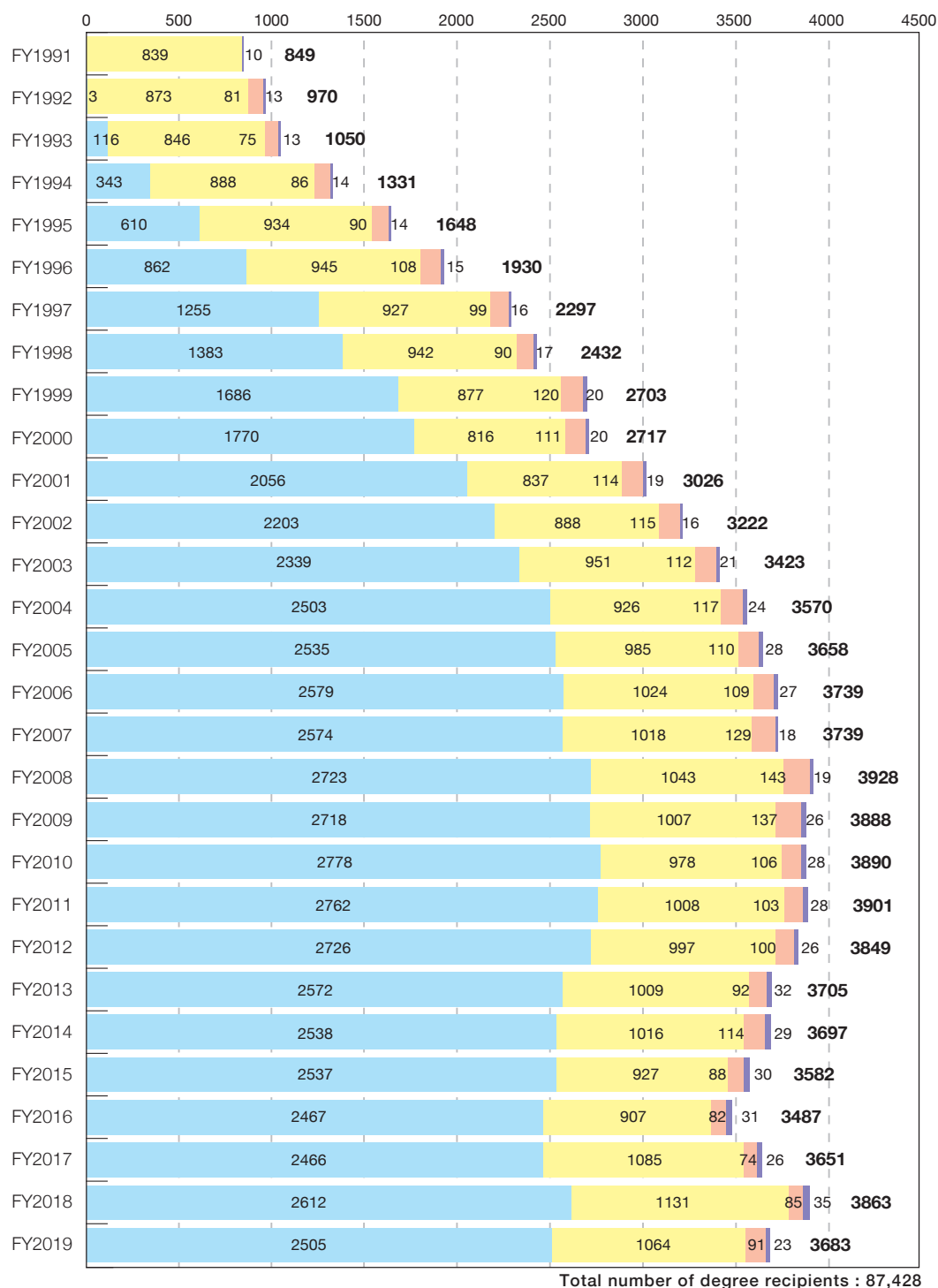
(Unit: Million yen)

Category	Sum Confirmed				
	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019
Maintenance and upkeep	(90 corporations) 5,458	(90 corporations) 3,862	(90 corporations) 3,783	(90 corporations) 3,750	(90 corporations) 3,796
Real estate purchase	—	—	—	—	—
Facility development	—	—	—	—	—
Total	(90 corporations) 5,458	(90 corporations) 3,862	(90 corporations) 3,783	(90 corporations) 3,750	(90 corporations) 3,796

* Some discrepancies may arise between figures in each cell and totals, due to rounding off.

Awarding of NIAD-QE Degrees

- Annual Number of Degrees Awarded through April 2020



Awarding degrees to learners who have completed study at a junior college, a college of technology or a professional training college Bachelor
 Degrees Awarded upon Completion of Study at a NIAD-QE-Approved Educational Institution
 Bachelor Master Doctor

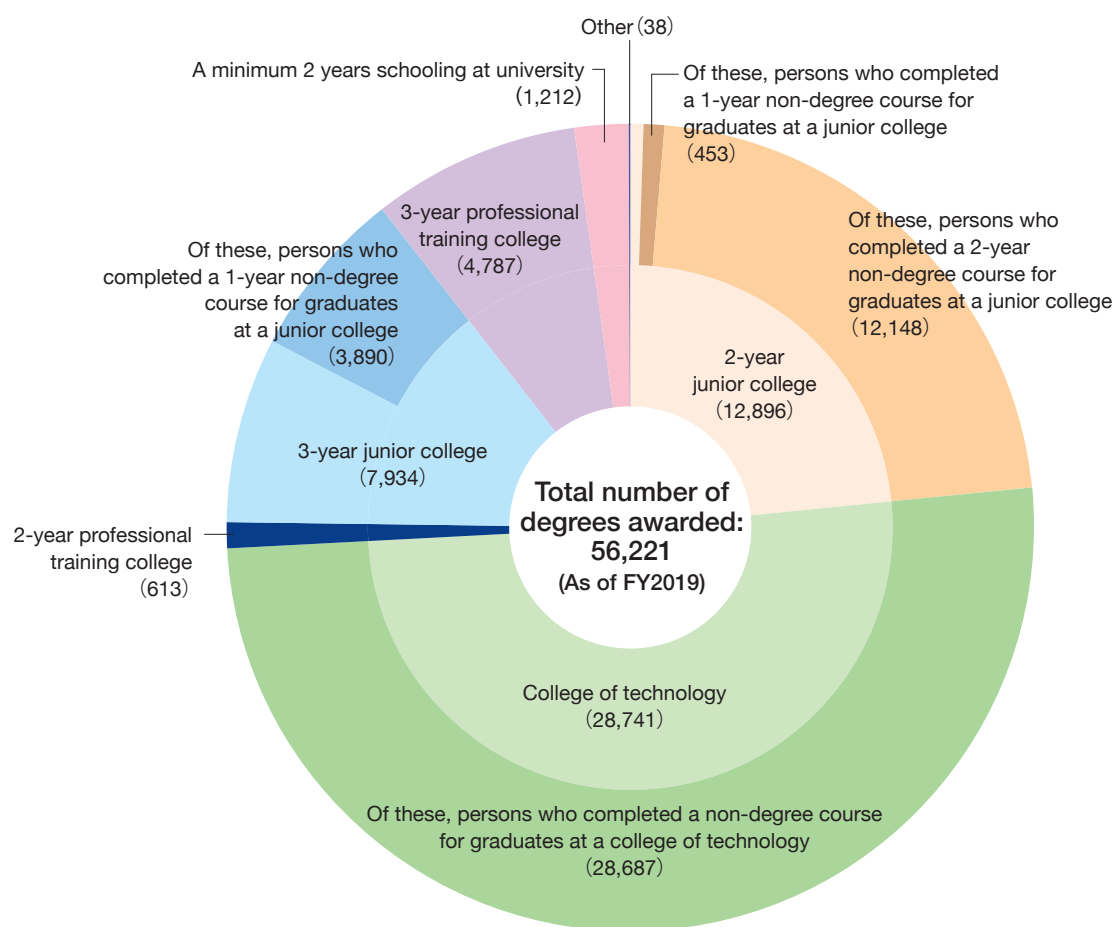
● Awarding of Academic Degrees (Scheme I)

(1) Number of Awarded Degrees (through April 2020)

(Unit: Person)

Academic field (Bachelor's degree)	Number of Bachelor's degrees awarded																			TOTAL	
	1992~2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	TOTAL
Literature	224	24	26	27	22	18	15	18	23	26	32	34	16	16	24	19	24	18	11	12	629
Education	459	89	111	165	182	191	191	239	219	186	185	153	171	134	188	180	198	238	181	210	3,870
Theology	8	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1			24
Sociology	39	2	1	1	4	11		4	9	8	5	1	3	4	4	3	3	2	1	1	106
Liberal Arts	66	20	11		7	6	6	1	3	6	9	5	5	5	6	5	9	8	3	3	184
Liberal Arts	11	1		4	3	2	2	4	1	4	2	4	2	2	2	4	2	1		1	52
Social Sciences	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	5	2	3	3	3	4	1	3	1	2	1	38
Law	26	3	2	7	3	3	2	10	9	4	3	3	4	7	4	3	2	6	3	5	109
Political Science	8	1		1			2	1		2	3			4		2	1	1			26
Economics	24	2	2	6		3	4	3	3	3	4	6	5	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	76
Commerce	34	3	1	3	3	1	4	8	3	5	2	1	2	1		1	1	1			74
Business Administration	37	6	9	13	8	16	15	14	18	8	10	17	14	15	15	8	16	10	11	3	263
Science	42	8	11	10	11	1	6	8	6	8	9	1	8	10	2	3	4	2	2	6	158
Pharmacy				1					1												2
Pharmaceutical Sciences														1	1		2	1	2	1	8
Nursing	878	240	239	251	248	332	311	266	286	274	291	354	434	518	513	423	458	437	479	483	7,715
Health Science	1,481	375	351	311	278	221	204	192	185	141	126	120	107	110	89	94	98	97	104	97	4,781
Acupuncture and Moxibustion	29	11	15	6	17	10	13	2	5	6	6	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	1	2	140
Oral Health Science									10	35	28	41	48	53	47	57	55	59	75	63	571
Judo Therapy															3			1	1	2	7
Nutrition	567	205	241	241	254	131	109	122	127	98	114	92	51	54	63	62	53	46	50	36	2,716
Engineering	2,540	754	840	988	1,126	1,230	1,343	1,365	1,446	1,600	1,644	1,733	1,664	1,523	1,479	1,549	1,426	1,433	1,596	1,469	28,728
Design	106	28	31	28	32	37	32	25	29	16	13		2	2	1	1	1				383
Mercantile Marine Science								28	18	16	14	16	17	12	12	18	12	12	16	13	204
Agriculture	33	14	14	15	17	10	13	12			4	2		1		1	3	1			140
Fisheries					1		1	1			1			1		1					6
Home Economics	39	4	2	2	1	5	7	6	7	5	6	5	4	6	6	5	5	5	4	2	126
Art	1,358	263	289	270	280	300	284	230	297	258	263	167	163	88	69	90	86	83	68	94	5,000
Physical Education	17	2	5	7	6	4	13	13	11	3	2					2					85
TOTAL	8,028	2,056	2,203	2,339	2,503	2,535	2,579	2,574	2,723	2,718	2,778	2,782	2,726	2,572	2,538	2,537	2,467	2,466	2,612	2,505	56,221

(2) Breakdown of number of persons awarded degrees by preliminary qualification



(3) Number of NIAD-QE-Recognized Advanced Courses by Field and NIAD-QE-Validated Advanced Courses (As of April 2020)

	Advanced Course of Junior College		Advanced Course of College of Technology		Total
	National/Public	Private	National/Public	Private	
Humanities, Liberal Arts		6 (1)			6 (1)
Education	1 (1)	18 (10)			19 (11)
Social Sciences		1	2 (2)		3 (2)
Science, Engineering, Agriculture			103 (103)	2 (2)	105 (105)
Mercantile Marine Science			5 (5)		5 (5)
Nursing, Health Science		18 (4)			18 (4)
Home Economics, Nutrition	1	8 (3)			9 (3)
Art	2 (1)	9 (1)			11 (2)
Total	4 (2)	60 (19)	110 (110)	2 (2)	176 (133)

*Numbers in parentheses are the numbers of NIAD-QE-Validated Advanced Courses

● Awarding of Academic Degrees (Scheme II)

NIAD-QE-Approved Courses and Number of Awarded Degrees (Scheme II)

Bachelor's level (As of March 2020)

	Years required to complete course	Date of Approval	Disciplinary field	Number of degrees awarded (Unit: Person)	
				FY2019	Total
National Defense Medical College (School of Medicine, Medical Course)	6	Aug. 1991	Medicine	70	1,884
National Defense Academy (Undergraduate Course)	4	Dec. 1991	Science	36	908
	4	Dec. 1991	Engineering	300	8,739
	4	Dec. 1991	Social Sciences	69	1,790
	4	Mar. 2001	Humanities	32	436
National Fisheries University (Undergraduate Course)	4	Dec. 1991	Fisheries	198	5,209
Japan Coast Guard Academy (Regular Course)	4	Dec. 1991	BS in Coast Guard Operations and Law Enforcement	47	1,137
Meteorological College (Regular Course)	4	Dec. 1991	Science	11	389
Polytechnic University (Undergraduate Course) ※	4	Dec. 1991	Engineering	0	4,930
National College of Nursing, Japan (Undergraduate Course)	4	Mar. 2001	Nursing	103	1,543
Polytechnic University (Faculty of Manufacturing Science & Technology)	4	Feb. 2012	Science in Manufacturing Technology	84	388
National Defense Medical College (School of Medicine, Nursing Course)	4	Feb. 2017	Nursing	114	335
※ Abolished at the end of FY2016				TOTAL 1,064	27,688

Master's level (As of March 2020)

	Years required to complete course	Date of Approval	Disciplinary field	Number of degrees awarded (Unit: Person)	
				FY2019	Total
National Defense Academy (Graduate School of Science and Engineering)	2	Dec. 1991	Science	2	163
	2	Dec. 1991	Engineering	43	1,519
Polytechnic University (Graduate School of Engineering) *2	2	Dec. 1991	Engineering	0	470
National Fisheries University (Graduate School of Fisheries Science)	2	Jun. 1994	Fisheries	7	240
National Defense Academy (Graduate School of Security Studies)	2	Mar. 1997	Security Studies *1	15	349
National College of Nursing, Japan (Graduate School of Nursing)	2	Feb. 2005	Nursing	8	112
Polytechnic University (Graduate School of Manufacturing Engineering)	2	Feb. 2016	Science in Manufacturing Engineering	16	28
* 1 Referred to as "Social Sciences" until FY2002 * 2 was abolished at the end of FY2012				TOTAL 91	2,881

Doctoral level (As of March 2020)

	Years required to complete course	Date of Approval	Disciplinary field	Number of degrees awarded (Unit: Person)	
				FY2019	Total
National Defense Medical College (School of Medicine, Medical Research Course)	4	Aug. 1991	Medical Science	15	514
National Defense Academy (Graduate School of Science and Engineering)	3	Mar. 2001	Science	2	9
	3	Mar. 2001	Engineering	3	95
National Defense Academy (Graduate School of Security Studies)	3	Feb. 2009	Security Studies	0	17
National College of Nursing, Japan (Graduate School of Nursing)	3	Feb. 2015	Nursing	3	3
				TOTAL 23	638

Illustration of Schools and Educational Institutions Connected With NIAD-QE Degrees

School Year	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
Schools regulated by the school Education Law		College of Technology	2-year Junior College	Advanced Course★★		Bachelor's Degree							
				Acquisition of credits as Credited Auditors※									
				Advanced Course★★									
			2-year advanced course at high school	Acquisition of credits as Credited Auditors※									
			2-year Professional Training College										
		2-year program at Professional University	※Excluding Professional University										
		3-year Junior College	Advanced Course★★	Acquisition of credits as Credited Auditors※									
		3-year Professional Training College											
		3-year program at Professional University											
		Minimum 2-year schooling at University with acquisition of 62 or more credits											
Educational institution under the Jurisdiction of ministries other than MEXT★	High school etc.	National Defense Medical College (School of Medicine, Medical Course)					Bachelor's Degree (M.D.)	School of Medicine, Medical Research Course					
		(School of Medicine, Nursing Course)											
		National Defense Academy (Undergraduate Course)						Graduate School of Science and Engineering, Master's Course	Graduate School of Science and Engineering, Doctoral Course			Doctoral Degree	
								Graduate School of Security Studies, Master's Course	Graduate School of Security Studies, Doctoral Course				
		National Fisheries University (Undergraduate Course)						Graduate School of Fisheries Science					
		National College of Nursing, Japan (Undergraduate Course)						Graduate School of Nursing (Master's Course)	Graduate School of Nursing (Doctoral Course)				
		Polytechnic University (Undergraduate Course) (Faculty of Manufacturing Science & Technology)						Graduate School of Manufacturing Engineering	Master's Degree				
		Japan Coast Guard Academy (Regular Course)						Bachelor's Degree					
		Meteorological College (Regular Course)											

★MEXT Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology ★★NIAD-QE recognized Course

FY2020 Budget of NIAD-QE

General Account

(Unit: Million yen)

Income		Expenditure	
Category	Amount	Category	Amount
Government Subsidies for administration	2,276	General and administrative expenses	1,983
Handling fees for certified evaluation	96	Expenses for evaluation of higher education institutions	96
Application Fees for degrees	126	Expenses for examinations to award degrees	126
Other income	9	Other administrative expenses	301
Total	2,506	Total	2,506

Facility Development Account

(Unit: Million yen)

Income		Expenditure	
Category	Amount	Category	Amount
Long-term borrowing, etc.	50,600	Expenses arising from loans for facilities	49,891
Recovery of long-term loans, etc.	66,222	Expenses arising from grants for facilities	4,000
Interest received on long-term loans, etc.	3,725	Repayment of long-term borrowing, etc.	68,049
Property disposition revenue	1,381	Interest expenses on long-term borrowing	3,657
Income from leased property	68	Taxes and public dues	23
Payments of property disposition revenue	54	Bond issuance expenses	14
Interest on securities	0	Bond interest	51
Total	122,052	Total	125,685

Summary

(Unit: Million yen)

Income		Expenditure	
Category	Amount	Category	Amount
Government Subsidies for administration	2,276	General and administrative expenses	1,983
Handling fees for certified evaluation	96	Expenses for evaluation of higher education institutions	96
Application Fees for degrees	126	Expenses for examinations to award degrees	126
Long-term borrowing, etc.	50,600	Other administrative expenses	301
Recovery of long-term loans, etc.	66,222	Expenses arising from loans for facilities	49,891
Interest received on long-term loans, etc.	3,725	Expenses arising from grants for facilities	4,000
Property disposition revenue	1,381	Repayment of long-term borrowing, etc.	68,049
Income from leased property	68	Interest expenses on long-term borrowing	3,657
Payments of property disposition revenue	54	Taxes and public dues	23
Interest on securities	0	Bond issuance expenses	14
Other	9	Bond interest	51
Total	124,556	Total	128,191

* Some discrepancies may arise between figures in each cell and totals, due to rounding off.

Land and Buildings

(Unit: m²)

District and building name	Land	Total building area
Kodaira Headquarters	10,588	13,212
Takebashi Office (11F and 10F, National Center of Sciences Building)	568	3,354
Kodaira No.2 Residence (employee housing)	4,609	2,769
Total	15,765	19,335

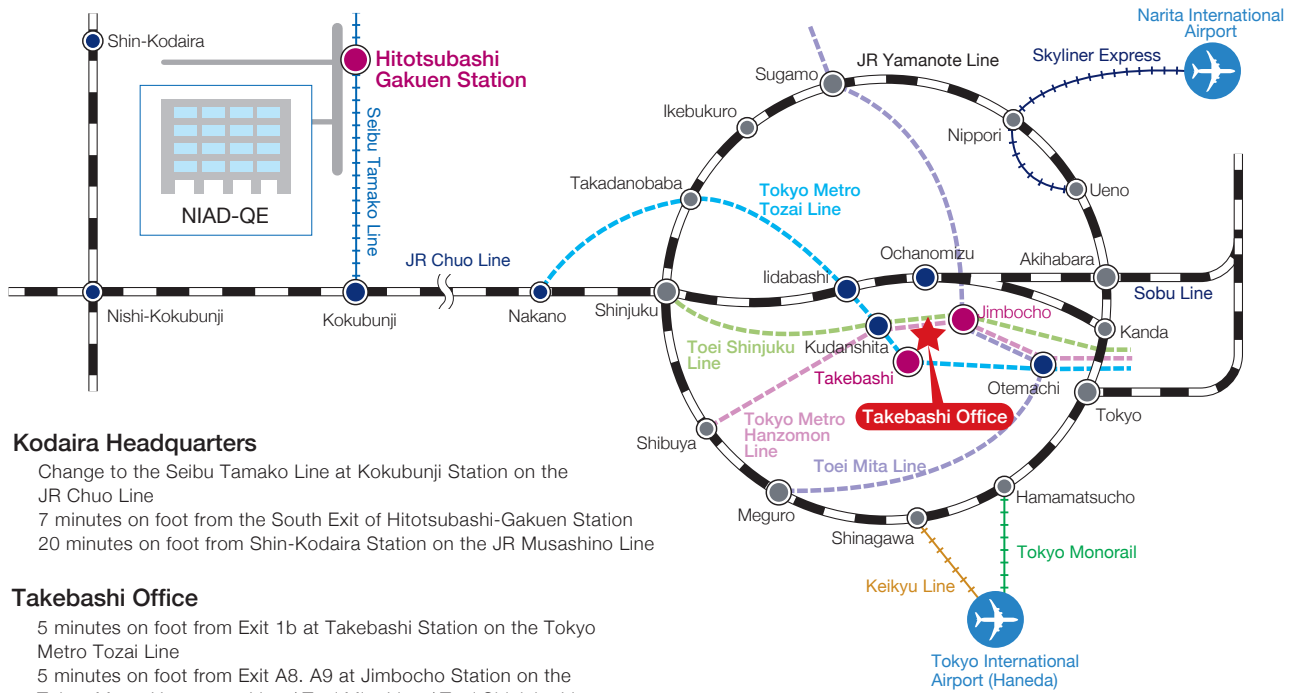
Number of Full-time Positions (As of April 2020)

(Unit: Person)

Executive Staff				Staff			Total
President	Vice-Presidents	Auditors	Total	Academic Staff	General Staff	Total	
1	2	(2)	3 (2)	19	168	187	190 (2)

* Numbers in parentheses are the numbers of outside directors who are not full-time administrators.

Access Maps



NIAD-QE Headquarters

〈Kodaira Headquarters〉



1-29-1 Gakuen-nishimachi, Kodaira-shi,
 Tokyo 187-8587
 Tel: +81-42-307-1500 (main number)

〈Takebashi Office〉

〈11F and 10F, National Center of Sciences Building〉



2-1-2 Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-0003
 Tel: +81-3-4212-6000 (main number)

(Department of University Administration Cooperation and Facility Support
 University Administration Cooperation Division
 /NUC Facility Support Division)



**National Institution for
Academic Degrees and
Quality Enhancement of Higher Education**



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2020.11



NIAD-QE