



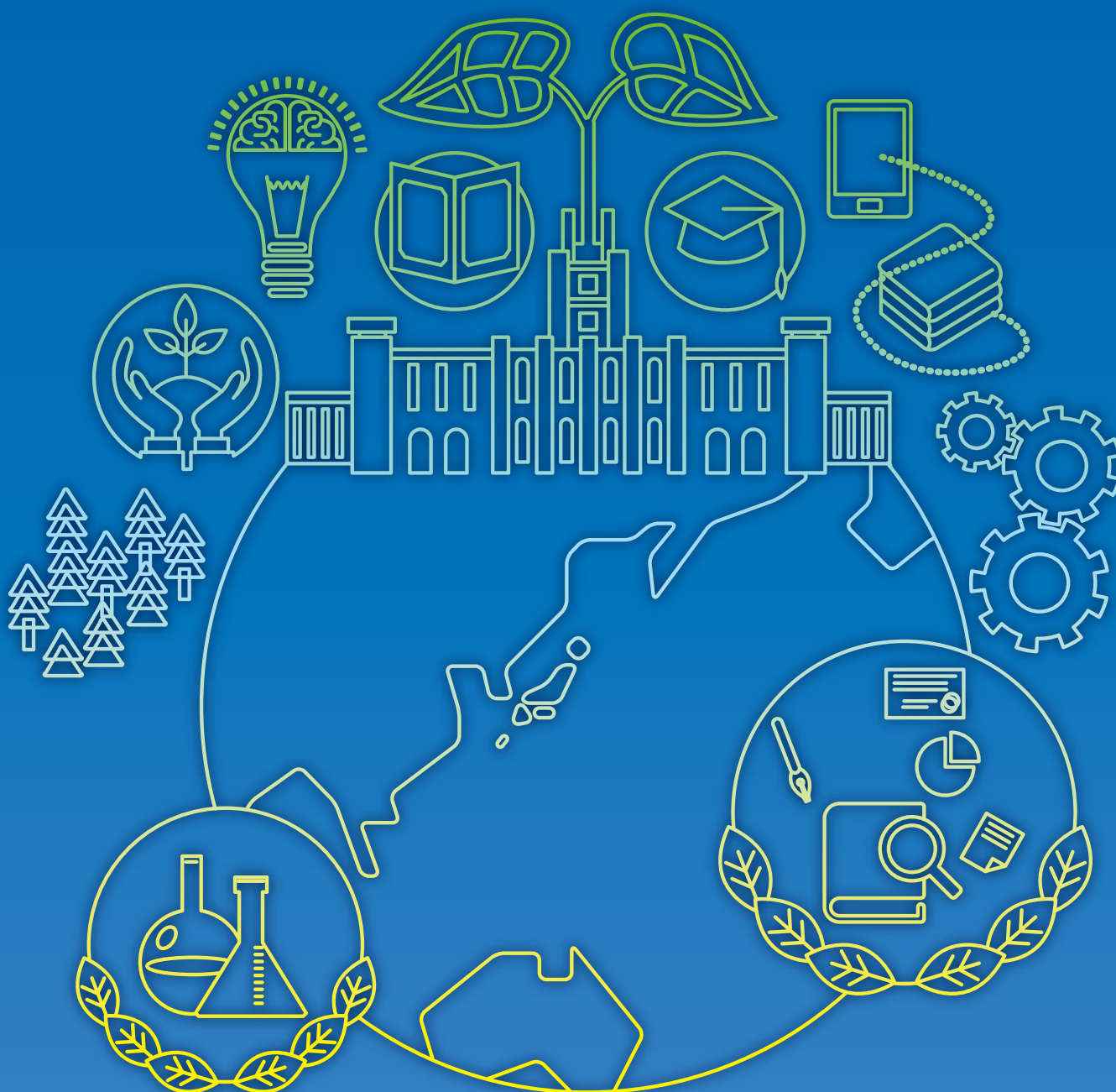
NIAD-QE

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

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## 2019-2020

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### **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 with 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 the preconceptions expectations of society.

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 improvement of the quality of education and research at universities and colleges in Japan, reinforcement of the management base of national university corporations, assurance of 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 do 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 the results of its activities, always ensuring transparency. In particular, while working closely with universities, colleges, and quality assurance organizations, NIAD-QE maintains neutrality by constantly being aware 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 making the most of the combined strength of the organization.



## 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 make sure that universities and colleges help 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 256 universities, 125 colleges of technology, and 75 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 evaluating the 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, and also 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 are to award academic degrees to learners with academic ability equivalent to that of people 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

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 various 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. And NIAD-QE 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, and also works with universities and quality assurance organizations.

## Studies and Research

NIAD-QE conducts research to form the foundation of its programs, and also research to verify these programs. In addition, it 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, and NIAD-QE also ensures the neutrality of its programs.

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.

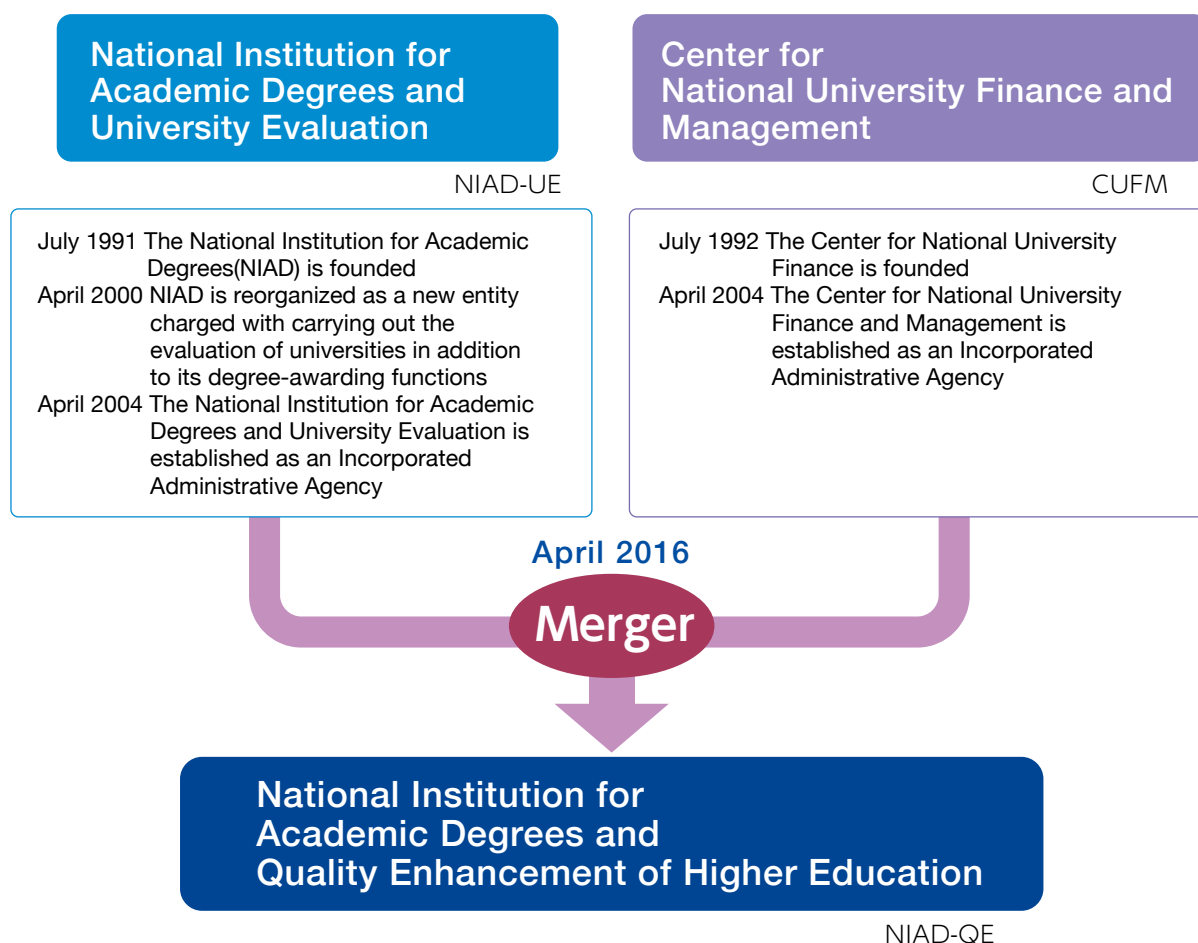
## Greetings from the President

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 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, as an Incorporated Administrative Agency. 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, or enhancement of facilities, as 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, and then 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

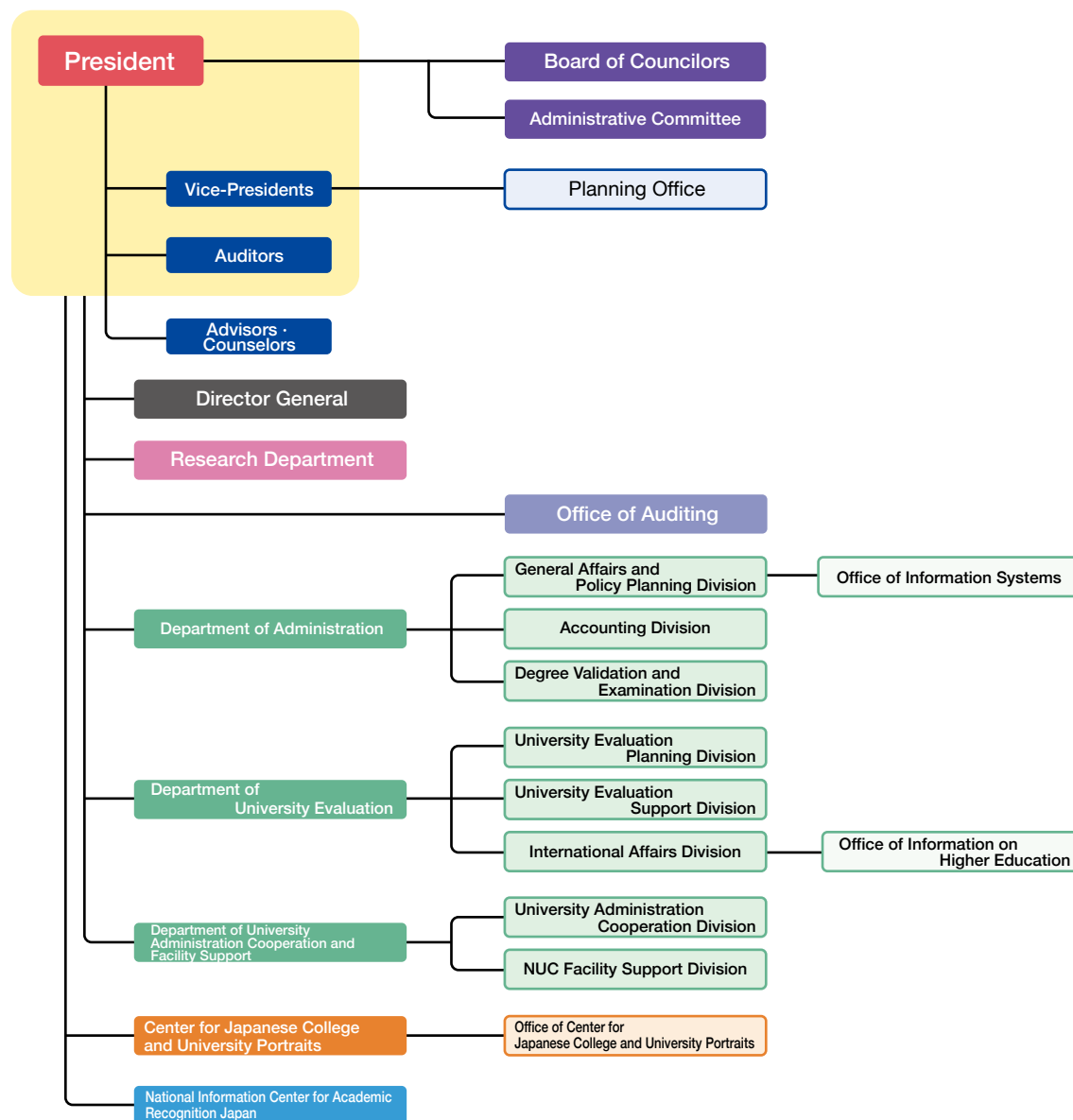
## Historical Sketch

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.
June 2019	NIAD-QE establishes the Department of University Administration Cooperation and Facility Support.

# Organization and Administration

## Organizational Chart

(As of September 2019)



\*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	ONO Hiroyasu
Director General	MIURA Kazuyuki
Department of Administration	
Executive Director, Department of Administration	NAITO Raita
Director, General Affairs and Policy Planning Division	ONO Hiroyasu
Director, Accounting Division	SAITO Shinji
Director, Degree Validation and Examination Division	TAKAKU Kazuya
Director, Office of Information Systems, General Affairs and Policy Planning Division	ONO Hiroyasu
Department of University Evaluation	
Executive Director, Department of University Evaluation	SATO Akihiro
Director, University Evaluation Planning Division	MITA Yosuke
Director, University Evaluation Support Division	MIURA Junichi
Director, International Affairs Division	DOKO Ritsuko
Director, Office of Information on Higher Education, International Affairs Division	DOKO Ritsuko

Department of University Administration Cooperation and Facility Support	
Executive Director, Department of University Administration Cooperation and Facility Support	ODANI Naokazu
Executive Director	NAKAJIMA Shoji
Director, University Administration Cooperation Division	OKADA Maki
Director, National University Corporation Facility Support Division	MICHIBATA Shoichiro
Research Department	
Dean, Research Department	YAMAMOTO Shin-ichi
Director, Research Department	YOSHIKAWA Yumiko
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	MITA Yosuke
National Information Center for Academic Recognition Japan	
Executive Director, National Information Center for Academic Recognition Japan	HASEGAWA Toshikazu
Vice Executive Director, National Information Center for Academic Recognition Japan	SATO Akihiro
Director, National Information Center for Academic Recognition Japan	DOKO Ritsuko

## | Advisors

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

## | Academic Staff

### ■ Research Department

Dean, Research Department  
YAMAMOTO Shin-ichi

Professor and Director  
YOSHIKAWA Yumiko

Professor

ISHII Tetsuya  
MORI Rie

IDA Masaaki

SHIBUI Susumu

TAKENAKA Toru

Special Appointed Professor

KIKUCHI Kazuro  
YAMAMOTO Yasushi

TUTIYA Syun

PATIL Jagannath Sitaram

HIROBATA Yasuhiro

YAMAGUCHI Shu

Special Appointed Professor (Part time)

NARA Nobuo

Associate Professor

KIM SoungHee

NODA Ayaka

MIYAZAKI Kazuteru

Assistant Professor

SAITO Takanori

CHO Shinichi

Visiting Professor

KATO Tetsuo  
TODAYAMA Kazuhisa  
MITSUDA Yoshitaka

KAWASHIMA Tatsuo  
NAKANO Hiromi  
YOSHITAKE Hiromichi

KURODA Takaharu  
HAYASHI Takayuki

HUANG Meiyong  
MIZUTA Kensuke

Visiting Associate Professor

SAITO Kiyoko

SATO Toru

### ■ Center for Japanese College and University Portraits

Executive Director

TUTIYA Syun

Professor

IDA Masaaki

### ■ National Information Center for Academic Recognition Japan

Associate Professor

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 have 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 have 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 have 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 have 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 have 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 have 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 have 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 have up to 12 members, who either have direct knowledge and experience in higher education, or have been nominated by 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 of national university corporations, etc. to be implemented by NIAD-QE, considering the corporations' current financial and management status and the issues that they face. It has 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 tries 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. And this evaluation focuses on the schools' academic programs, organization of academic staff, and other aspects of education and research activities, with the aim of establishing the professional graduate school.

【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 a certified evaluation and accreditation organization accredited by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, NIAD-QE evaluates both universities and colleges of technology that have applied for evaluation. In addition to its 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 performs the following activities related to the evaluation of education and research activities at professional graduate schools:

##### Certified Evaluation and Accreditation of law schools

As a certified evaluation and accreditation 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.

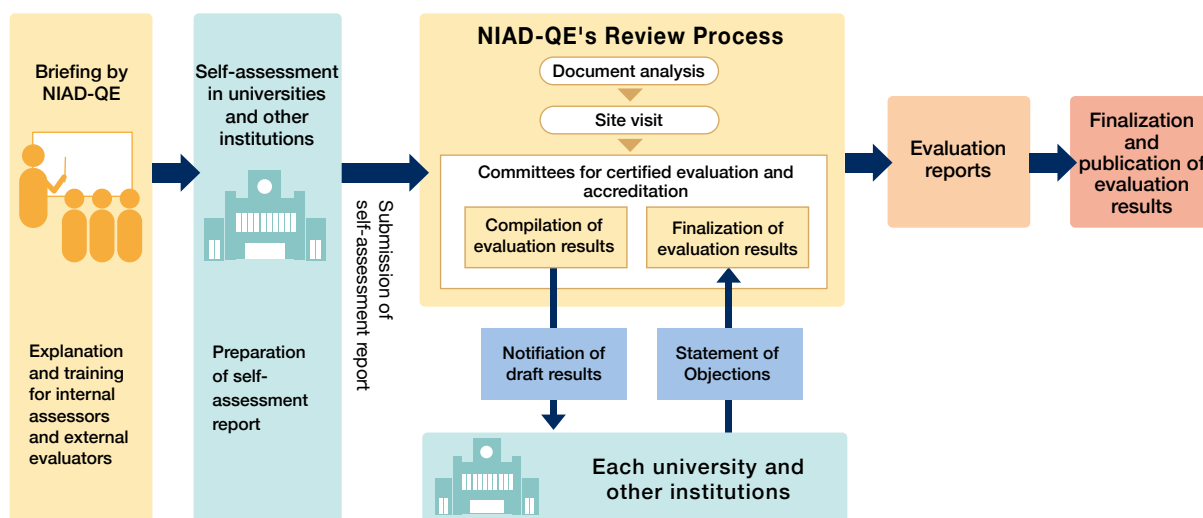


For universities and colleges that have undergone accreditation and evaluation by NIAD-QE and have been found to meet the evaluation criteria, NIAD-QE issues an accreditation certificate (a qualification certificate in the case of law schools), and also provides the accreditation logo as a proof of the public.

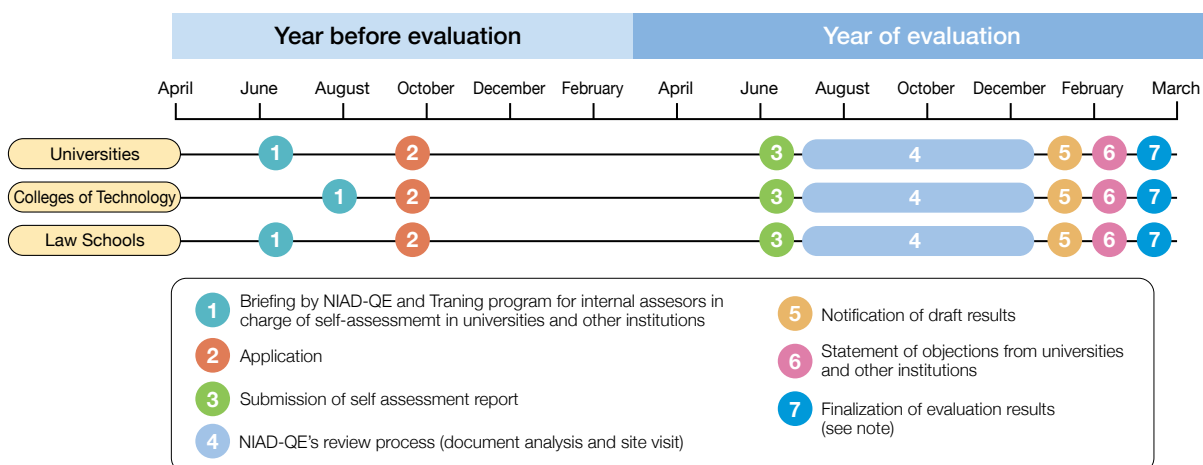


## Outline of Certified Evaluation and Accreditation

### Process



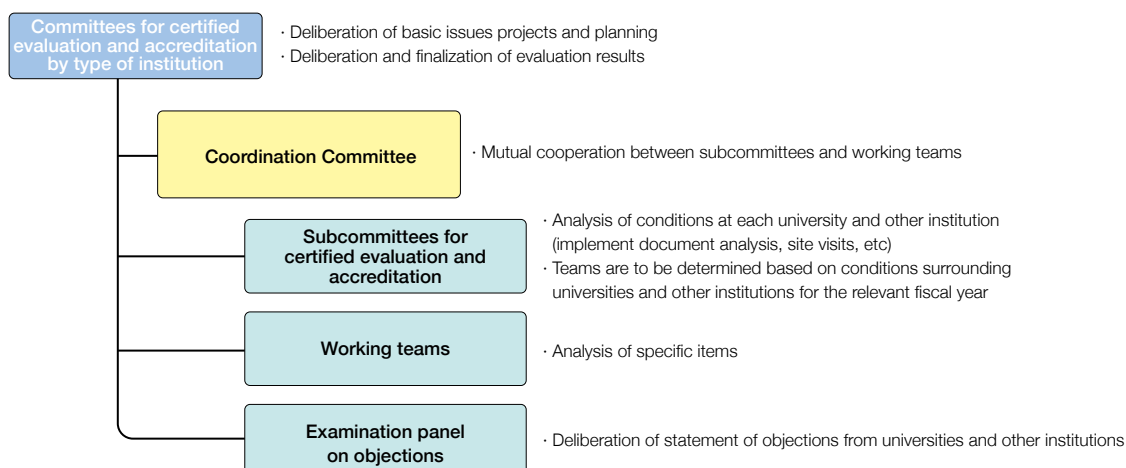
### Schedule of Certified Evaluation and Accreditation



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 and colleges of technology that are judged to be failing in one or more of the standards for evaluation and accreditation - as well as law schools that did not receive accreditation - can undergo a supplementary review on the standard(s) which it has failed.

### Implementation System



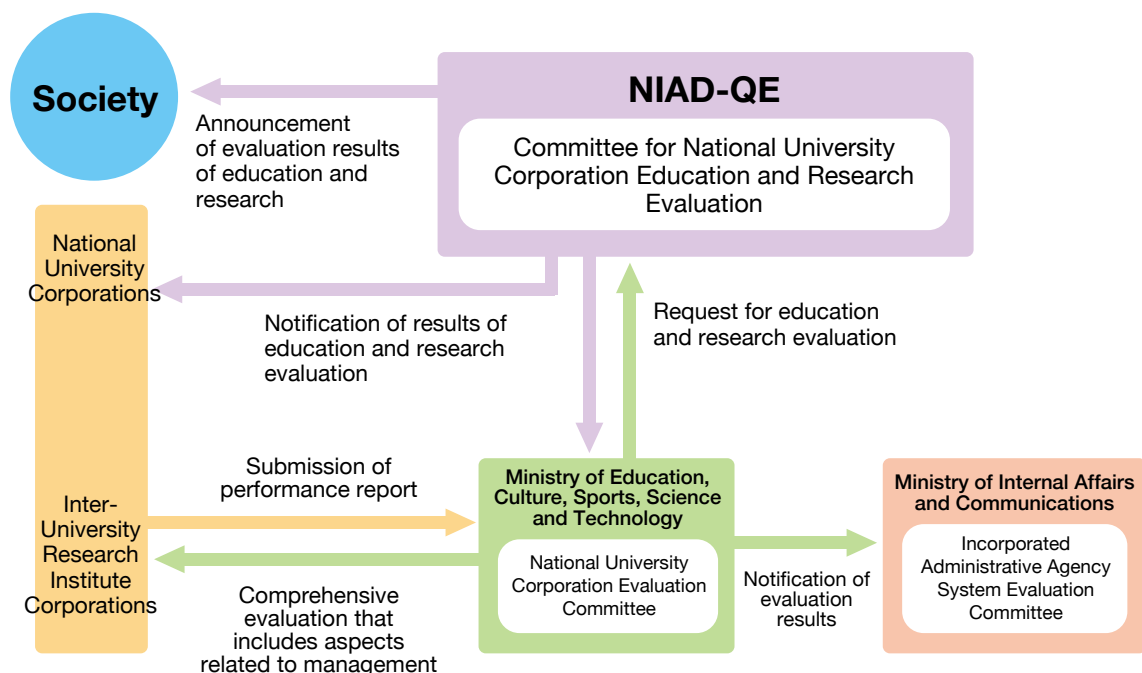
- **Evaluation of education and research activities at national university corporations and inter-university research institute corporations**

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 the 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 FY2019, in order to facilitate the evaluation of education and research during the third mid-term objective period, NIAD-QE will create a more appropriate implementation system for evaluation at the end of its fourth year (FY2020). NIAD-QE will also discuss a system design to prepare for implementation of an evaluation at the end of the mid-term objective period (FY2023).



# 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.

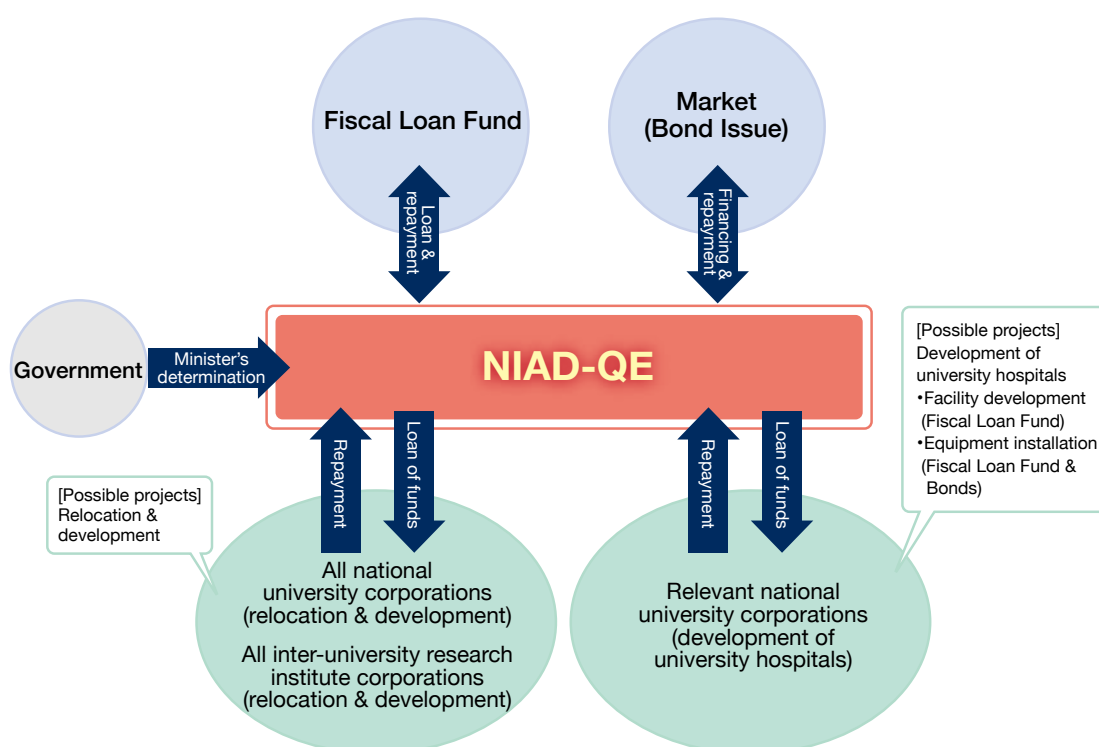
The Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology determines which national university corporations, etc., may receive loans, to ensure that facilities are developed in accordance with MEXT plan (the loans provided by NIAD-QE are intended to supplement the facility development subsidies provided by MEXT. When university hospitals, e.g., 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 limited to the projects incurring national treasury debt already in progress (loan period: 25 years; payment deferral period: 5 yen; interest rate to be reviewed after 10 years)



### Examples of Facility Development



Clinical Building/Inpatient Building  
(Yamaguchi University)



Complex digital imaging diagnosis system  
(Kochi University)

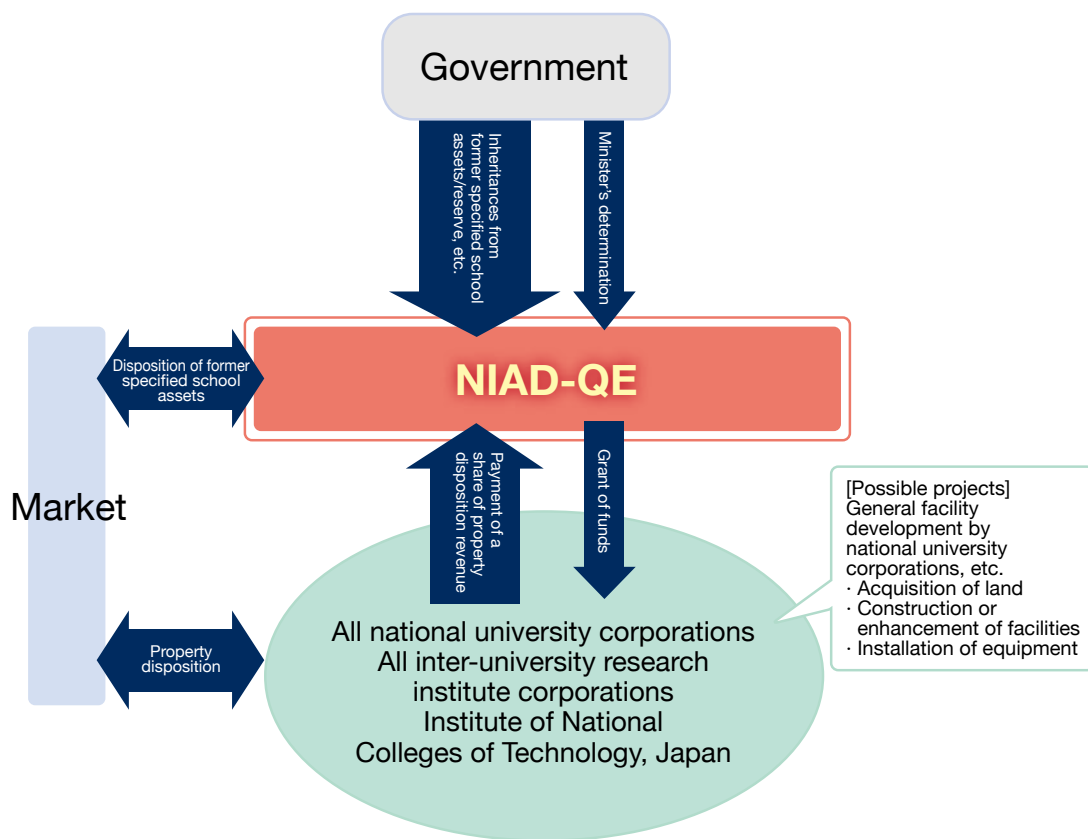
## | Grants for Facilities

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

Renovation of exterior walls of the attached school (Hirosaki University)



Before



After

Renovation of toilets in classroom building of junior high school (University of Teacher Education Fukuoka)



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.

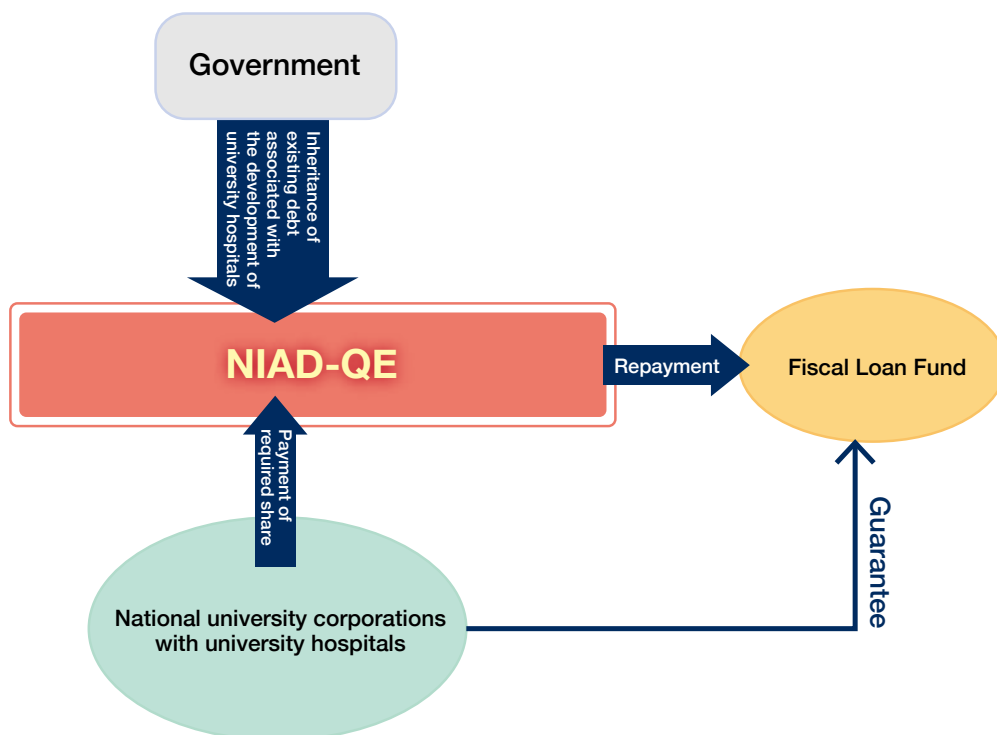
## | Repayment of Inherited Debts

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.

### ● Outline of Repayment of 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 various 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.

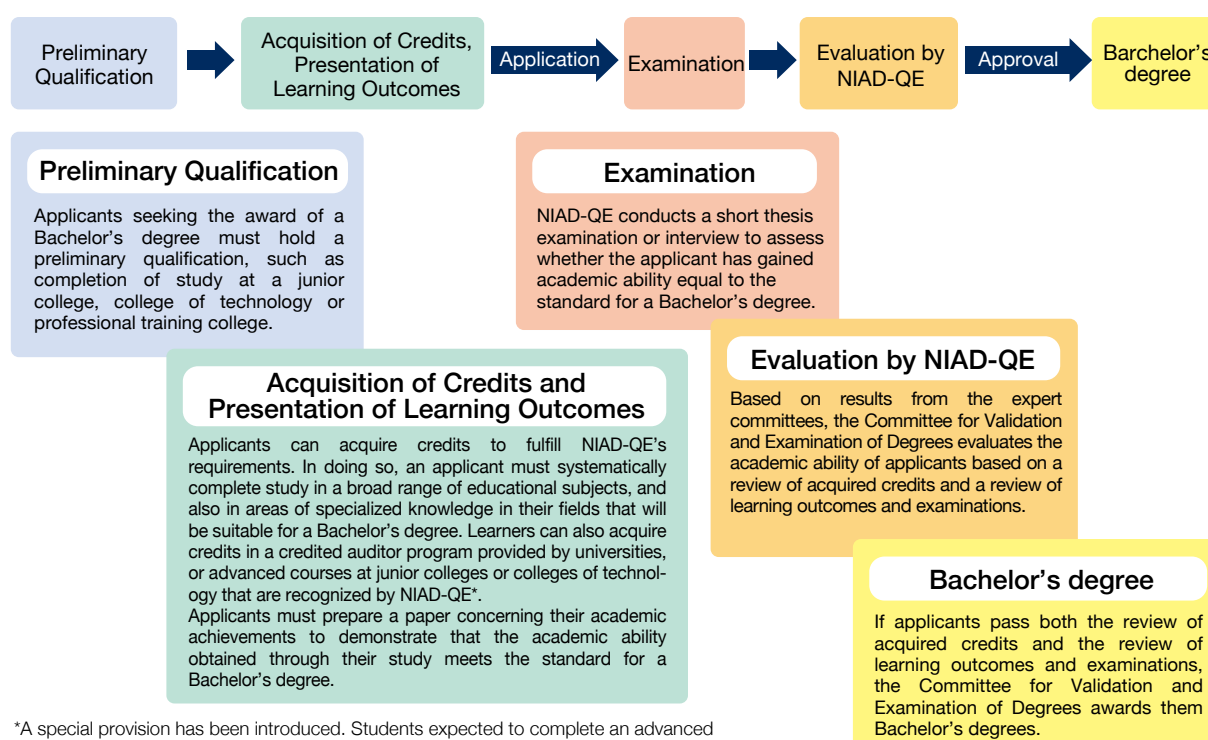
## | Awarding of Academic Degree Awarding Bachelor's, Master's, and Doctoral Degrees



### ● 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 credited auditors of universities and other programs after establishing a certain level of learning at a higher education institution, such as a graduate of a junior college, college of technology or professional training college. The purpose of this system is to transfer the outcome from diverse studies into a Bachelor's degree, depending on the needs of individual learners. Applications are accepted twice a year, in April and October.

### Flow of the Scheme



\*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 major fields as needed, in response to changing trends and social needs for specialized knowledge and 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 set up on the website.

*Atarashii Gakushi e no Michi* [https://www.niad.ac.jp/n\\_gakui/application/shinseishiryoku.html](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](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 few 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)

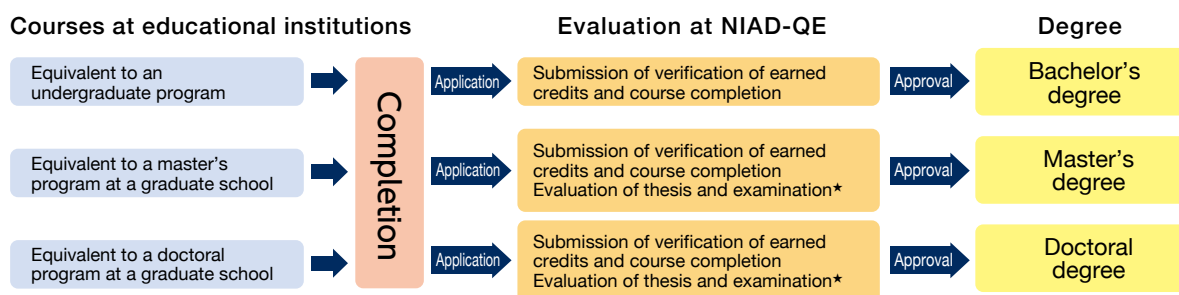
Under this scheme, NIAD-QE awards degrees to people who have completed courses in educational institutions other than universities that are recognized by NIAD-QE as providing education equivalent to an undergraduate or a graduate university program. When awarding these degrees, NIAD-QE assesses academic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

### Flow of the Scheme



★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

Educational facilities other than universities that are recognized by NIAD-QE as well as the types of degrees awarded are presented below. 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	Engineering, 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 about 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 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. And NIAD-QE publishes a monthly newsletter on its website, featuring the latest information on NIAD-QE's evaluation activities, as well as details of events related to NIAD-QE activities.

#### ● Gathering, Collation, and Dissemination of Information about 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 also 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



The screenshot shows a table with multiple columns and rows, likely representing the data available on the NIAD-QE portal. The table is organized into sections, with headers in green. The data includes various statistics and information for different universities and colleges.

#### ● University Quality Assurance Forum 2018

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:** Universities Crossing Borders

**Date:** Monday, August 6, 2018

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

**Participants:** Approximately 200

**Outline:**

The 2018 forum featured the development of offshore branch campuses of Japanese universities that are attracting public attention considering the declining domestic birthrate and globalization of education. Foreign experts managing the offshore branch campuses, and also foreign researchers in this area were invited to give keynote speeches on the global trends of offshore branch campuses including their history, development and motivation for establishment, as well as challenges related to management. Japanese speakers gave presentations on the efforts of Japanese universities doing business overseas, and also issues related to quality assurance. Successively, a free discussion involving all speakers featured a lively exchange of views on how offshore branch campus businesses can be analyzed and discussed as a strategic option of Japanese universities. Speakers also responded to questions from participants about merits and issues involving the offshore branch campus business.



## ● 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 about education at universities and colleges in Japan in March 2015.

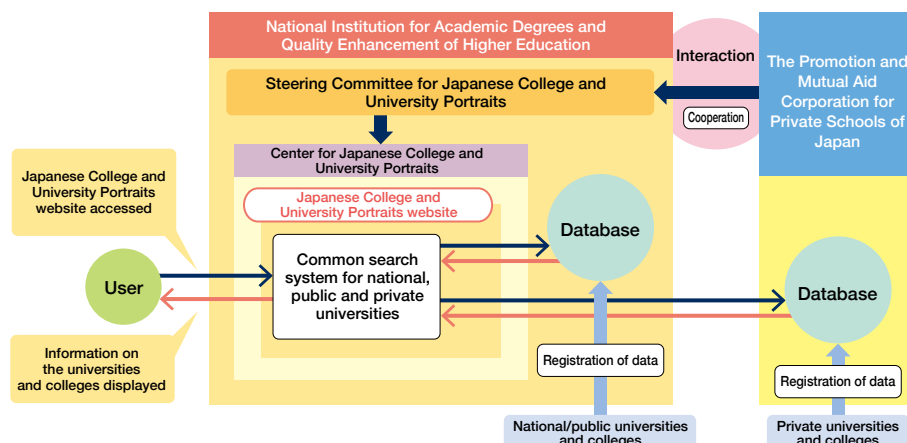
### Objectives

- 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 helps universities when they respond 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 about national and public universities, and 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 on to access information about education at each Japanese university. 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—and also a wide range of stakeholders in government, industry, and higher education—can use this website to discover the distinctive features of each higher education institution and the nature of the education that it provides.

### Use of the Education Information

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.





## ● The National Information Center for Academic Recognition 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 facilitate recognition of qualifications both in Japan and overseas, through its website, the Center provides information on Japanese education systems (in Japanese and English), a listing of Japanese higher education institutions—including universities, junior colleges, Colleges of Technology, Professional Training Colleges and educational institutions operated by government ministries and agencies (in Japanese and English)—and information on foreign educational systems.

## ● 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 NIAD-QE 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, English\*)
- Quality Assurance in Higher Education in Asia- A list and Briefing Materials of ASEAN countries (Japanese)
- NIAD-QE's General Principles, Standards for Evaluation and Accreditation, and Practical Instructions for Self-Assessment (English)

\*Overviews for China and Korea are available in Japanese only

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

### The International Cooperation Website (<https://www.niad.ac.jp/consolidation/international/>)



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

The following content is provided on external websites.

#### QA Updates – International (blog)



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

#### Quality Assurance in Joint Programs (blog)



This site provides examples from overseas which will probably be useful to those considering, establishing or managing international joint programs.

#### CAMPUS Asia Monitoring



This site provides the results and outcomes of monitoring activities carried out jointly by quality assurance organizations in Japan, China, and Korea, focusing on student exchange programs. It also explains "good practices" selected from among such programs.

## ● Information Services Information services on various learning opportunities in higher education

NIAD-QE seeks to encourage lifelong learning in higher education by providing learners, higher education institutions, and researchers with the information that it gathers about university courses and various other lifelong learning opportunities in higher education.

### List of Universities Providing Credited Auditors System

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/](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. Since FY1993, NIAD-QE has been surveying information about approved courses offered by these colleges. 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](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 mentioned 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 ability of personnel involved in quality assurance in higher education.

### ● Operation of the University Quality Assurance Portal

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

The portal provides basic data on quality assurance at universities and colleges, and it disseminates

information that helps to promote a better understanding of quality assurance, including recommended teaching materials to be used for human resource development in the field of quality assurance. NIAD-QE will continue to enhance the content of the portal 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 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 and enhancing certified evaluation and accreditation. It disseminates information about evaluation results and good practices by universities, and also holds a training seminar in quality assurance annually.



Website of Japan Network of Certified Evaluation and Accreditation Agencies  
<https://jnceaa.jp/>

### ● Partnership and Cooperation with Overseas Quality Assurance Organizations

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

### ● Japan-China-Korea Collaboration and Quality Assurance in Joint East Asian Educational Programs

NIAD-QE established the Japan-China-Korea Quality Assurance Council with quality assurance organizations in China and Korea and is working on joint projects to promote inter-university exchange among the three countries, with a specific focus on quality assurance. The Council conducts joint monitoring on quality assurance in connection with student exchange programs carried out among universities of the three countries, within the framework of Collective Action for Mobility Program of University Students in Asia (CAMPUS Asia). The Council aims to widely spread and share information about the benefits of joint initiatives for quality assurance in East Asia, while various international educational programs and associated quality assurance initiatives, like the EU Erasmus+ program, are being developed worldwide at the regional level.

### Monitoring of CAMPUS Asia Programs

CAMPUS Asia is a joint initiative operated by the governments of Japan, China and Korea. Its objective is to expand student exchange with quality assurance among universities in these three countries. Since FY2011, NIAD-QE has carried out monitoring to provide quality assurance for student exchange programs within the CAMPUS Asia framework in partnership with quality assurance organizations in China and Korea.

Two rounds of monitoring were conducted on the programs during the pilot program period (FY2011-FY2015). In the second round, quality assurance organizations from Japan, China and Korea jointly developed and implemented a set of common standards, methods and forms. The outcomes of monitoring are made available both in Japan and overseas in the form of joint monitoring report featuring examples of good practices and "Joint Guidelines for Monitoring International Cooperative Academic Programs in CAMPUS Asia"—guidelines for the quality assurance framework jointly developed by the three countries. These publications contribute to the further development of joint international educational programs and quality assurance. The joint monitoring report and guidelines can be viewed at the following URL:

[https://www.niad.ac.jp/english/campusasia/second\\_monitoring.html](https://www.niad.ac.jp/english/campusasia/second_monitoring.html)

Additionally, NIAD-QE conducted joint monitoring between FY2018 and FY2019 for the full-fledged CAMPUS Asia (FY2016-FY2020) under the name of "Monitoring+", according to the common standards and methods in the joint guidelines. The achievements resulting from these monitoring activities were recognized by the Asia-Pacific Quality Network (APQN), which presented the quality assurance agencies of the three countries with a joint award at the 2018 APQN Quality Awards.

NIAD-QE plans to continue working with its counterparts in China and Korea on initiatives aimed at enhancing quality assurance in joint international educational programs.



The Awarding Ceremony for APQN Quality Award (March, 2018)

In order to further contribute to the development of higher education in Japan, NIAD-QE conducts studies and research on verification of research projects and that serve as the basis of its various businesses. NIAD-QE uses the outcome from such studies and this research and publicizes it by passing the outcomes to society.

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

In order to help Japanese higher education institutions to reform their education and research activities, NIAD-QE conducts studies and research on: the improvement of university management, and evaluation for the assurance, maintenance and improvement of quality, national and international collaboration. This collaboration is as well as to related to quality assurance as well as the analysis and environment surrounding the use of information. NIAD-QE conducts empirical verification of its university evaluation, utilizes the outcomes from these studies and research for the improvement of its business, and makes all of them available to society.

#### 1. Studies and research on the improvement of university management

NIAD-QE conducts studies and research on the approach to university management, as well as research to serve as the basis of organizational designs related to staff members with expertise skills necessary for university reform (i.e., highly skilled personnel), including financial resources, status and capacity building. This includes: an analysis of the discussion and development related to government policies on evaluation and resource allocation, framework and systems necessary for the accreditation of highly skilled personnel, discussion of training systems, and collection and analysis of information on development in foreign countries, as well as studies and research aimed at building a network of highly skilled personnel, IR and evaluators.

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

NIAD-QE conducts analysis of the results of past evaluations of education and research activities of universities and colleges to verify, in an empirical way, the effective approach and efficient evaluation. NIAD-QE also studies the approaches to evaluation systems for assuring, maintaining and improving the quality of Japanese universities and colleges that will be necessary in the future to respond to the demands arising from the development in the government policies of Japan and foreign countries. Specifically, NIAD-QE conducts analysis for the following: development of area-specific criteria and information items necessary for the evaluation of education and research levels, and planning a survey for the evaluation to be answered 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.



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### 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/n\\_shuppan/gakujutsushi/index.html](https://www.niad.ac.jp/n_shuppan/gakujutsushi/index.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 gain improve Japanese quality assurance systems and facilitate collaboration for joint international educational programs which are expected to develop in the future. In addition, based on insights from the research, NIAD-QE develops educational materials for the practitioners who engage in quality assurance at Japanese universities. NIAD-QE also uses these educational materials to implement training sessions for university faculty and staff members to assist universities in their quality assurance efforts. In addition, it convenes seminars for university staff members in charge of international activities.

### 4. Studies and research on analysis method and environment for use related to information concerning quality assurance

NIAD-QE conducts research on the use of information necessary for self-assessment by universities along with third-party evaluation by evaluation organizations, including the development of methods for collection, collation, analysis and publication of information for the evaluation of quality assurance in higher education and also benchmarks for education and research activities. In particular, NIAD-QE: develops technologies related to databases and websites to serve as the basis of utilization of universities' information, utilizes the outcomes for its evaluation activities, and manages 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. In addition to publishing the outcomes of these studies and research as papers in such journals as *Research on Academic Degrees and University Evaluation*, NIAD-QE feeds its output back to domestic and overseas researchers and the general public through seminars and symposiums – both those organized by NIAD-QE itself and those held by other organizations – and also in various media reports. Research projects that have recently been awarded such grants are shown below.

"International Comparative Research on the Relation between Self-Reported Academic Achievements, Time Spent Studying by University Students and the Students' Objective Academic Achievements"(FY2016-19)
"Research on optical intercalation device using hybrid organic-inorganic perovskite"(FY2017-19)
"Research on the Development of New Machine Learning Methods Combining Exploitation-oriented Learning and Deep Learning"(FY2017-19)
"Applied Ethics of Academic Integrity"(FY2017-19)
"The Significance and Reality of National Qualifications Framework (NQF): Focus on France"(FY2017-19)
"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)
"Research Concerning Standards for US Student Support Programs and Their Evaluation" (FY2018-20)
"Criminal responsibility for harmful actions by intelligent agents" (FY2018-20)
"Comparative study on objective/subjective evaluation of learning outcomes from higher education in Japan, Korea and Taiwan"(FY2019-21)



## ● Research on Academic Degrees

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

Considering social requirements for diverse learning opportunities at the higher education level, NIAD-QE conducts research for the evaluation of learning outcomes required for the awarding of academic degrees to those who have studied at different educational institutions on different occasions throughout their lives. NIAD-QE also conducts empirical verification of its awarding of academic degrees. Another essential objective is the promotion of research in higher education and identification of relevant issues, with a primary focus on the quality of academic degrees in Japan, and also a system of academic degrees with international recognition affirmed. As well as making use of the results of this research in expanding its system of awarding academic degrees, NIAD-QE makes the results widely available to universities and other higher education institutions. This contributes to the development of the academic degree system in Japan, and also to a more widespread understanding of academic degrees.

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

As the number of learners higher education students increases, along with increasingly wide movement of people across national borders, interest is growing in academic degrees as evidence that a person who completed an area of higher education. Considering the institutional conditions required to ensure that academic degrees and other qualifications from higher education institutions are properly recognized by these institutions and also by labor markets, along with the systematic nature of learning required at the higher education level to be eligible for an academic degree, NIAD-QE is conducting research supporting not only its system of awarding academic degrees, but also higher education policy in Japan as a whole. 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 that result 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 FY2018.

- Research university consortium; purpose of development, background and activities
- Competency Needs for Program Evaluators in Taiwan (competencies for program-specific evaluation in Taiwan)
- Presentation materials for keynote speeches at the University Quality Assurance Forum: "Universities beyond borders"
- Report on progress of the joint project on university management methods
- Accreditation and evaluation system, and internal controls of universities in Germany
- Development, establishment and maturing of university evaluation culture
- Assessment by face; integration of facial studies and university evaluation
- Interdisciplinary discussions on university reform; evaluation subsidies for administrative expenses

## 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 office located at 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 Department of Assessment and Research for Degree Awarding to form a new Research Department.
May 2011	NIAD-UE finalizes the results of evaluation of education and research activities at national university corporations and inter-university research institute corporations, and announces them.
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	Publication of the information by the Japanese College and University Portraits providing information about education at universities begins.
March 2016	The number of people granted NIAD-UE degrees exceeds 70,000.

## ● CUFM

April 1, 1992	Relevant bureaus/departments within the Ministry of Education form a liaison committee for liaison and consultation regarding the operations of the Center for National University Finance
April 10, 1992	Guidelines on the organization dealing with preparations for the creation of the Center for National University Finance instituted by the Minister of Education are published; decisions are made to establish the Preparation Office as part of the National Institute of Multimedia Education, to handle the administrative tasks involved in preparing for the creation of the Center for National University Finance MAEKAWA Tadashi appointed Director of the Preparation Office Preparation Office set up within the Ministry of Education
May 6, 1992	Act to Partially Revise the National School Establishment Act and the National School Special Account Act (Act No. 37 of 1992) promulgated
June 18, 1992	The Center for National University Finance Preparatory Committee meets and approves selection of members of the Center for National University Finance's board and management committee, also approving the Center's rules and regulations
July 1, 1992	The Center for National University Finance established in Wakaba, Mihama-ku, Chiba City, Administration Department (General Affairs Division) and Research Department set up; Tokyo Liaison Office established within the Ministry of Education MAEKAWA Tadashi appointed as the Center's first Director
April 1, 1993	Planning Division established within the Administration Department Tokyo Liaison Office relocates to the Nagatacho Common Government Offices
June 24, 1994	Project Division established within the Administration Department
April 1, 1999	OSAKI Hitoshi appointed as the Center's second Director
March 1, 2000	Tokyo Liaison Office relocates to the National Center of Sciences Building
July 16, 2003	Act on the Center for National University Finance and Management, Incorporated Administrative Agency (Act No. 115 of 2003) promulgated
April 1, 2004	The Center for National University Finance and Management established as an Incorporated Administrative Agency (establishment of the President, executive director, and auditors) ENDO Akio appointed as the Center's first President
June 1, 2004	Investigator post established in the Administration Department
March 15, 2005	Administration Department renamed the General Affairs Department and post of deputy director created (post of investigator of the Administration Department abolished)
April 1, 2005	Management Support and Training Division renamed the Management Support Division
September 1, 2006	Management Advice Office established
November 1, 2007	Internal Audit Office established
April 1, 2010	TOYODA Nagayasu (formerly Vice President of Suzuka University of Medical Science, and President of Mie University) appointed as the Center's second President
March 31, 2011	Management Support Division and Management Advice Office abolished
March 31, 2012	Research Department abolished
April 1, 2013	TAKAI Rikuo (formerly Auditor of Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology, and President of Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology) appointed as the Center's third President

## Members of Committees, etc.

### ● Board of Councilors

(◎ Chairperson, ○ Vice-Chairperson) (As of July 2019)

Name	Current Position	Name	Current Position
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
KAMATA Kaoru	President Emeritus, Waseda University	◎HAMAGUCHI Michinari	President, Japan Science and Technology Agency
KITO Hiroshi	President, University of Shizuoka	FUJII Ryoichi	President, Research Organization of Information and Systems
KURODA Toshiji	Chancellor, Kanazawa Institute of Technology	HOSODA Mayumi	Superintendent of Saitama City Board of Education
KOSO Toshiaki	President, University of the Sacred Heart	MUROFUSHI Kimiko	President, Ochanomizu University
GOTO Hitomi	President, Aichi University of Education	CASSIM Monte	President, Shizenkan University Graduate School of Leadership & Innovation
SATOW Toyoshi	Chancellor, C.E.O, J. F. Oberlin University and Affiliated Schools	YAMAGIWA Juichi	President, Kyoto University
○SHIMADA Kyoko	Former Director General, Yokohama Arts Foundation	YAMAMOTO Shuichi	Director General, Chiba University Hospital
TANIGUCHI Isao	President, National Institute of Technology		

### ● Administrative Committee

(◎ Chairperson, ○ Vice-Chairperson) (As of June 2019)

Name	Current Position	Name	Current Position
ISHII Katsue	Professor Emeritus, Chiba University	TAKENAKA Toru	Professor, NIAD-QE
IDA Masaaki	Professor, NIAD-QE	TUTIYA Syun	Special Appointed Professor, NIAD-QE
KANEKO Osamu	Executive Director, National Institutes of Natural Sciences	○NAKANO Hiromi	Vice President, Toyohashi University of Technology
KANEKO Motohisa	Distinguished Service Professor, Tsukuba University	NITTA Yasutsugu	Former President, National Institute of Technology, Suzuka College
KAWASHIMA Tatsuo	Specially Appointed Professor (Full time), Osaka University	MORI Rie	Professor, NIAD-QE
KIKUCHI Kazuro	Special Appointed Professor, NIAD-QE	YAMAGUCHI Shu	Special Appointed Professor, NIAD-QE
SAKAI Yoshinori	Guest Professor, College of Policy Studies Tsuda University	YAMAMOTO Kazuhiko	Professor, Hitotsubashi University
SUZUKI Michiko	Yamagata Prefectural Yonezawa Woman's junior College President	◎YAMAMOTO Shin-ichi	Dean, Research Department NIAD-QE
TAKAHASHI Tetsuya	Vice President, Osaka Prefecture University	YOSHIKAWA Yumiko	Professor and Director, Research Department NIAD-QE
TAKAHASHI Makiko	Professor, Kanazawa Institute of Technology		

## ● Committee for Certified Evaluation and Accreditation of Universities

(◎ Chairperson, ○ Vice-Chairperson) (As of June 2019)

Name	Current Position	Name	Current Position
BEALE Alison	Director, University of Oxford Japan Office	NAKASHIMA Kyoichi	President, Toyama University of International Studies
INAGAKI Takashi	Professor Emeritus, Fukuyama City University	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
KATAMINE Shigeru	Emeritus Professor, Nagasaki University	○HIBIYA Junko	President, International Christian University
KATAYAMA Eiji	Senior Consultant, Regional Financial Institutional and Public Sector Clients Consulting Department	MAEDA Sanae	Professor, National University Corporation Chiba University
KAWASHIMA Tatsuo	Director/Specially Appointed Professor, Center for the Study of Higher Education and Global Admissions	MATSUMOTO Mina	Question Lab. Representative Director Journalist Sophia University Professor by Special Appointment
GEJYO Fumitake	Emeritus Professor, Niigata University		
KONDO Michiaki	Professor Emeritus, The University of Kitakyushu	MUROFUSHI Kimiko	President, Ochanomizu University
SATOMI Susumu	President, Japan Society for the Promotion of Science	YAMAMOTO Kenji	Senior Managing Director, The Japan Association of National Universities
SUZUKI Shizue	President, Kobe City College of Nursing	YOSHIDA Aya	Professor, Waseda University
TUTIYA Syun	Special Appointed Professor, NIAD-QE		

## ● Committee for Certified Evaluation and Accreditation of Colleges of Technology

(◎ Chairperson, ○ Vice-Chairperson) (As of June 2019)

Name	Current Position	Name	Current Position
AGEMURA Youichiro	Principal, Tokai University Osaka Gyosei Senior High School and Junior High School	TERASHIMA Kazuhiko	Executive Trustee, Vice President, Toyohashi University of Technology
ARAGANE Yoshihiro	Former President, Tokyo Metropolitan College of Industrial Technology	NAGASAWA Shigeru	Professor, Nagaoka University of Technology
ARINOBU Mutsuhiro	Executive Director and Vice President, The University of Tokyo	○NAGASHIMA Shigeo	Ex-Senior Consultant, Education Planning & Development Dept., Hitachi, Ltd.
OSHIMA Marie	Professor, The University of Tokyo	NAKANO Hiromi	Vice President, Toyohashi University of Technology
KAMADO Shigeharu	Executive Director • Vice President, Nagaoka University of Technology	NITTA Yasutsugu	Former President, National Institute of Technology, Suzuka College
KAYASHIMA Nobuko	Vice President, Japan International Cooperation Agency	HIROBATA Yasuhiro	Special Appointed Professor, NIAD-QE
KIKUCHI Kazuro	Special Appointed Professor, NIAD-QE	MITSUDA Yoshitaka	Professor, The University of Tokyo
KYOYA Miyoko	Former Executive Planner, FUJITSU UNIVERSITY	◎MUTOH Yoshiharu	Professor Emeritus, Nagaoka University of Technology
KURODA Takaharu	Visiting Professor, NIAD-QE	MURATA Keiji	Principal and Chief Executive, Kindai University Technical College
TANAKA Eiichi	President, Tokai Polytechnic College	MORINO Kazuhiro	Former President, National Institute of Technology, Kure College



## ● Committee for Certified Evaluation and Accreditation of Law Schools

(◎ Chairperson, ○ Vice-Chairperson) (As of June 2019)

Name	Current Position	Name	Current Position
◎ISOMURA Tamotsu	Professor, Waseda University	SHIOMI Yoshio	Professor, Kyoto University
OHMI Naoto	Executive Deputy President, Japanese Trade Union Confederation	SUZUKI Takumi	Judge-Professor, The Legal Training and Research Institute of Japan
OSAWA Yutaka	Professor, The University of Tokyo	TSUCHIYA Yoshiaki	Senior Feature Writer, kyodo News
OKUDA Takafumi	Attorney at Law, Mori Hamada & Matsumoto Law Office	NAKAGAWA Takehisa	Professor, Kobe University
OKUMURA George	Professor, Chuo University	NOSAKA Yasuji	Professor, Gakushuin University
KATO Tetsuo	Professor, Waseda University	HASEGAWA Ko	Professor, Hokkaido University
KANAI Yasuo	Former President, Sapporo High Court	HAMADA Tsuyoshi	Professor, Doshisha University
KAMIYA Masako	Professor, Gakushuin University	MATSUSHITA Junichi	Professor, The University of Tokyo
KARATSU Keiichi	Professor, The University of Tokyo	MUTA Tetsuro	Attorney at Law, Heiwadai Law Office
○KIMURA Mitsue	Professor, Tokyo Metropolitan University	MURANAKA Takashi	Professor, Kyoto University
KOBAYASHI Tetsuya	Attorney at Law, KOBAYASHI & PARTNERS LAW OFFICE	YAMAMOTO Kazuhiko	Professor, Hitotsubashi University
SAEKI Hitoshi	Professor, The University of Tokyo	YOSHIHARA Kazushi	Professor, Tohoku University

## ● Committee for National University Corporation Education and Research Evaluation

(◎ Chairperson, ○ Vice-Chairperson) (As of July 2019)

Name	Current Position	Name	Current Position
ASADA Naoki	Executive Vice President, University of Hyogo	KOBAYASHI Tetsuo	Journalist
ARASE Katsumi	Professor, Otani University	SAGARA Noriaki	President, Japan Institution for Higher Education Evaluation
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	Professor Emeritus, Hitotsubashi University
UKAWA Akira	Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, Center for World Premier International Research Center Initiative Director	◎YAMAGUCHI Keizo	Professor Emeritus, Hokkaido University
KOBATAKE Hidefumi	Executive Board Member, The Kaetsu Educational Foundation, and Principal, Kaetsu Ariake Junior and Senior High School		

## ● Committee for Validation and Examination of Degrees

(◎ Chairperson, ○ Vice-Chairperson) (As of July 2019)

Name	Current Position	Name	Current Position
AMANO Hideharu	Professor, Keio University	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, NIAD-QE	HONDA Akiko	Professor, Seirei Christopher University
KITAZUME Masaki	Professor, Tokyo Institute of Technology	MURAKAMI Gen-ichiro	Professor, Toho Gakuen College Music Department
SHIIHARA Nobuhiro	Professor, Jissen Women's University	YAMAGUCHI Shu	Special Appointed Professor, NIAD-QE
SENUMA Hanako	Professor, Tamagawa University	YAMASHITA Tetsuro	Professor, Kogakuin University
NAKAMURA Satoshi	Professor, Tokyo Institute of Technology	YOSHIKAWA Yumiko	Professor, NIAD-QE
NARA Nobuo	Special Appointed Professor, NIAD-QE		

## ● Steering Committee for Japanese College and University Portraits

(◎ Chairperson, ○ Vice-Chairperson) (As of July 2019)

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

## ● Committee for National University Corporation Facility Support

(As of October 2019)

Name	Current Position	Name	Current Position
KATO Ken	Executive Vice President, Kobe University	TOKUNAGA Tamotsu	Specially Appointed Professor, University of Tsukuba
KITSUREGAWA Masaru	Director General, National Institute of Informatics	NAKANO Masaaki	Secretary General, Shiga University of Medical Science
TANAKA Yujiro	Executive Director • Executive Vice President, Tokyo Medical and Dental University	MATSUO Seiichi	President, Nagoya University
TANIGUCHI Isao	President, National Institute of Technology	YAMAZAKI Koetsu	President, Kanazawa University
TESHIMA Hideo	Vice-President • Director General, Shizuoka University	YAMAMOTO Shuichi	Director-General, Chiba University Hospital

## 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/>

### 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
Muroran Institute of Technology	2007, 2013	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	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	University of Toyama	2010, 2017	Yamaguchi University	2009, 2015
Hirosaki University	2006, 2013	Kanazawa University	2007, 2014	Tokushima University	2006, 2013
Iwate University	2006, 2013	University of Fukui	2009, 2015	Naruto University of Education	2007, 2013
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	Gifu University	2007, 2013	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	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	National Institute of Fitness and Sports in Kanoya	2007, 2014
Tokyo University of Foreign Studies	2007, 2013	Kyoto University of Education	2006, 2012	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	Osaka University	2009, 2015	The Graduate University for Advanced Studies	2007, 2013
Tokyo University of the Arts	2010, 2017	Osaka Kyoiku University	2007, 2013	Japan Advanced Institute of Science and Technology	2007, 2013
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		

### (National)

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	The University of Shiga Prefecture	2010	Fukuyama City University	2016
Tokyo Metropolitan University	2010, 2016	Kyoto Prefectural University	2009, 2016	University of Kochi	2009
Kanagawa University of Human Services	2008, 2015	Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine	2010, 2017	The University of Kitakyushu	2009, 2015
Yokohama City University	2009, 2015	Osaka City University	2008, 2015	Kyushu Dental University	2010, 2016
Niigata College of Nursing	2010	Osaka Prefecture University	2009, 2016	Fukuoka Prefectural University	2010, 2016
Toyama Prefectural University	2009, 2016	University of Hyogo	2009, 2016	Fukuoka Women's University	2010, 2016
Ishikawa Prefectural University	2010, 2016	Nara Prefectural University	2010, 2017	Oita University of Nursing and Health Sciences	2005, 2010, 2016
Yamanashi Prefectural University	2011, 2018	Nara Medical University	2006, 2013	Miyazaki Prefectural Nursing University	2008, 2015
Shizuoka University of Art and Culture	2010, 2016	Okayama Prefectural University	2009, 2016	Okinawa Prefectural College of Nursing	2006, 2013
Aichi Prefectural University	2011, 2018	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
Aichi Prefectural University of Fine Arts and Music	2010, 2017	Prefectural University of Hiroshima	2011, 2017		
Nagoya City University	2010				

(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 <sup>*1</sup>	2016	National Institute of Technology, Ibaraki College	2005, 2012
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	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	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 <sup>※2</sup>	2016	National Institute of Technology, Wakayama College	2005, 2012	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
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
National Institute of Technology, Fukui College	2005, 2012	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
National Institute of Technology, Gifu College	2006, 2013	National Institute of Technology, Tokuyama College	2006, 2012	National Institute of Technology, Kumamoto college <sup>※4</sup>	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 <sup>※3</sup>	2016	National Institute of Technology, Miyakonojo College	2005, 2012
National Institute of Technology, Maizuru College	2006, 2013	Takamatsu National College of Technology	2007	National Institute of Technology, Kagoshima College	2006, 2012
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	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	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	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	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 Juries 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. As for universities, optional evaluation items have been resumed by Institutional Thematic Assessment since 2012.

The evaluation results are published on the website: [https://www.niad.ac.jp/n\\_hyouka/evaluation/](https://www.niad.ac.jp/n_hyouka/evaluation/)

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

#### 【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.

【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				
	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
Facility development	(62 projects at 32 corporations) 36,797	(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
Installation of special medical equipment in hospitals (equipment installation)	(21 projects at 20 corporations) 19,700	(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
Total	(83 projects at 35 corporations) 56,497	(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

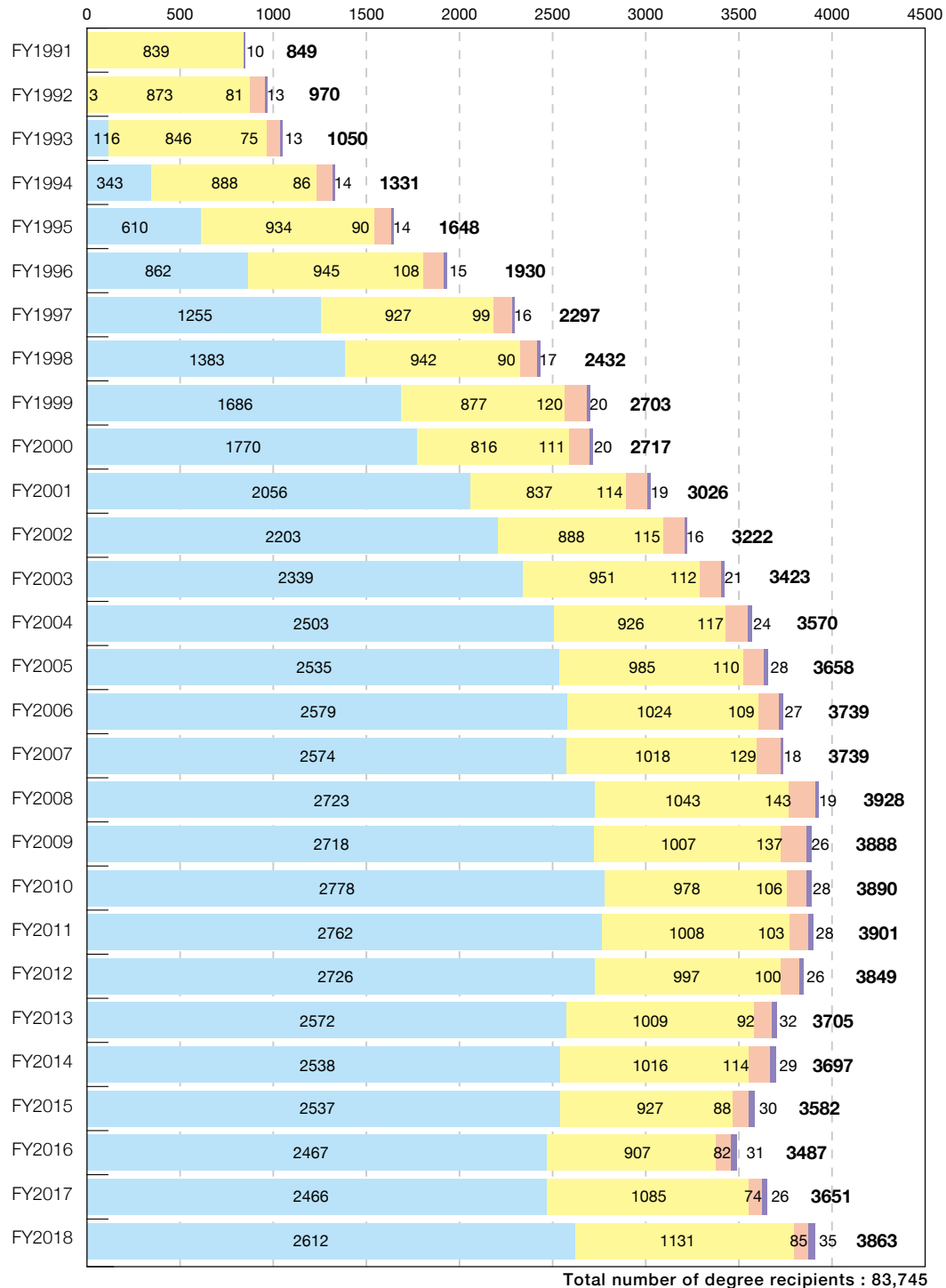
### ● Grants Provided for Facilities

(Unit: Million yen)

Category	Sum Confirmed				
	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
Maintenance and upkeep	(90 corporations) 5,446	(90 corporations) 5,458	(90 corporations) 3,862	(90 corporations) 3,783	(90 corporations) 3,750
Real estate purchase	—	—	—	—	—
Facility development	—	—	—	—	—
Total	(90 corporations) 5,446	(90 corporations) 5,458	(90 corporations) 3,862	(90 corporations) 3,783	(90 corporations) 3,750

## Awarding of NIAD-QE Degrees

### ● Annual Number of Degrees Awarded through April 2019



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



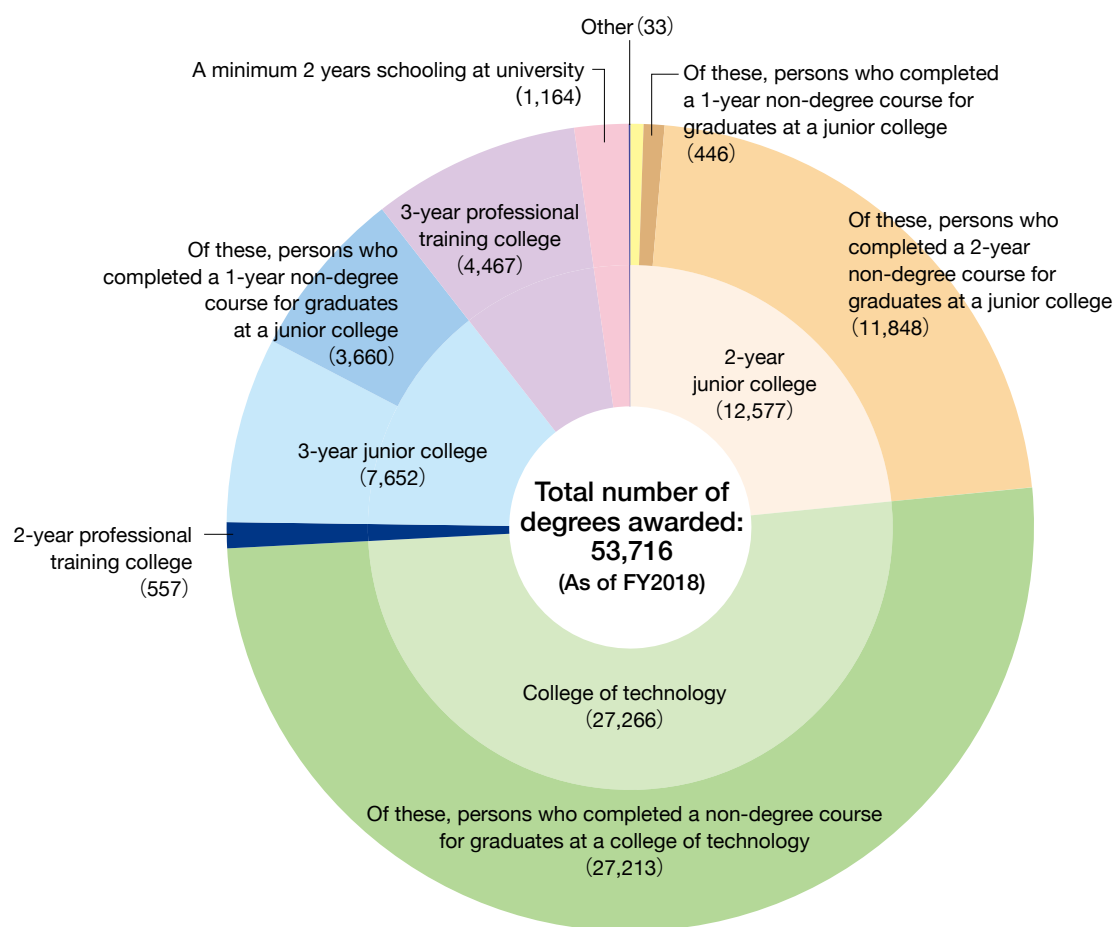
## ● Awarding of Academic Degrees (Scheme I )

( 1 ) Number of Awarded Degrees (through April 2019)

(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	
Literature	224	24	26	27	22	18	15	18	23	26	32	34	16	16	24	19	24	18	11	617
Education	459	89	111	165	182	191	191	239	219	186	185	153	171	134	188	180	198	238	181	3,660
Theology	8	1	1	1		2	1		2	1		2	1		2	1	1			24
Sociology	39	2	1	1	4	11		4	9	8	5	1	3	4	4	3	3	2	1	105
Liberal Arts	66	20	11		7	6	6	1	3	6	9	5	5	5	6	5	9	8	3	181
Liberal Arts	11	1		4	3	2	2	4	1	4	2	4	2	2	2	4	2	1		51
Social Sciences	2		1	1	1	1	1	2	5	5	2	3	3		4	1	3	1	2	37
Law	26	3	2	7	3	3	2	10	9	4	3	3	4	7	4	3	2	6	3	104
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	75
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	260
Science	42	8	11	10	11	1	6	8	6	8	9	1	8	10	2	3	4	2	2	152
Pharmacy				1					1											2
Pharmaceutical Sciences														1	1		2	1	2	7
Nursing	878	240	239	251	248	332	311	266	286	274	291	354	434	518	513	423	458	437	479	7,232
Health Science	1,481	375	351	311	278	221	204	192	185	141	126	120	107	110	89	94	98	97	104	4,684
Acupuncture and Moxibustion	29	11	15	6	17	10	13	2	5	6	6	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	1	138
Oral Health Science									10	35	28	41	48	53	47	57	55	59	75	508
Judo Therapy															3			1	1	5
Nutrition	567	205	241	241	254	131	109	122	127	98	114	92	51	54	63	62	53	46	50	2,680
Engineering	2,540	754	840	968	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	27,259
Design	106	28	31	28	32	37	32	25	29	16	13		2	2	1	1				383
Mercantile Marine Science								28	18	16	14	16	17	12	12	18	12	12	16	191
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	124
Art	1,358	263	289	270	280	300	284	230	297	258	263	167	163	88	69	90	86	83	68	4,906
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	2,762	2,726	2,572	2,538	2,537	2,467	2,466	2,612	53,716

( 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 2019)

	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)	23 (9)			24 (10)
Social Sciences		1	2 (2)		3 (2)
Science, Engineering, Agriculture			106 (106)	2 (2)	108 (108)
Mercantile Marine Science			5 (5)		5 (5)
Nursing, Health Science		19 (6)			19 (6)
Home Economics, Nutrition	1	8 (3)			9 (3)
Art	2 (1)	9 (1)			11 (2)
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 (2)</b>	<b>66 (20)</b>	<b>113 (113)</b>	<b>2 (2)</b>	<b>185 (137)</b>

\*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 2019)

	Years required to complete course	Date of Approval	Disciplinary field	Number of degrees awarded (Unit: Person)	
				FY2018	Total
National Defense Medical College (School of Medicine, Medical Course)	6	Aug.1991	Medicine	76	1,814
National Defense Academy (Undergraduate Course)	4	Dec.1991	Science	37	872
	4	Dec.1991	Engineering	351	8,439
	4	Dec.1991	Social Sciences	83	1,721
	4	Mar.2001	Humanities	32	404
National Fisheries University (Undergraduate Course)	4	Dec.1991	Fisheries	197	5,011
Japan Coast Guard Academy (Regular Course)	4	Dec.1991	BS in Coast Guard Operations and Law Enforcement	44	1,090
Meteorological College (Regular Course)	4	Dec.1991	Science	11	378
Polytechnic University (Undergraduate Course) ※	4	Dec.1991	Engineering	0	4,930
National College of Nursing, Japan (Undergraduate Course)	4	Mar.2001	Nursing	100	1,440
Polytechnic University (Faculty of Manufacturing Science & Technology)	4	Feb.2012	Science in Manufacturing Technology	88	304
Division of Nursing, School of Medicine, National Defense Medical College	4	Feb.2017	Nursing	112	221
※ Abolished at the end of FY2016				TOTAL 1,131	26,624

Master's level (As of March 2019)

	Years required to complete course	Date of Approval	Disciplinary field	Number of degrees awarded (Unit: Person)	
				FY2018	Total
National Defense Medical College (School of Medicine, Medical Course)	2	Dec.1991	Science	2	161
	2	Dec.1991	Engineering	40	1,476
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	11	233
National Defense Academy (Graduate School of Security Studies)	2	Mar.1997	Security Studies *1	10	334
National College of Nursing, Japan (Training Center for Nursing Development) (Graduate School of Nursing)	2	Feb.2005	Nursing	10	104
Polytechnic University (Graduate School of Manufacturing Engineering)	2	Feb.2016	Science in Manufacturing Engineering	12	12
* 1 Referred to as "Social Sciences" until FY2002 * 2 was abolished at the end of FY2012				TOTAL 85	2,790

Doctoral level (As of March 2019)

	Years required to complete course	Date of Approval	Disciplinary field	Number of degrees awarded (Unit: Person)	
				FY2018	Total
National Defense Medical College (School of Medicine, Medical Research Course)	4	Aug.1991	Medical Science	22	499
National Defense Academy (Graduate School of Science and Engineering)	3	Mar.2001	Science	1	7
	3	Mar.2001	Engineering	10	92
National Defense Academy (Graduate School of Security Studies)	3	Feb.2009	Security Studies	2	17
National College of Nursing, Japan (Training Center for Nursing Development) (Graduate School of Nursing)	3	Feb.2015	Nursing	0	0
				TOTAL 35	615

## 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	High school etc.	College of Technology	2-year Junior College	Advanced Course★★		Bachelor's Degree	Bachelor's Degree (M.D.)																						
				Acquisition of credits as Credited Auditors※																									
				Advanced Course★★																									
			2-year advanced course at high school	Acquisition of credits as Credited Auditors※※								Bachelor's Degree	Bachelor's Degree (M.D.)																
				2-year Professional Training College	※Excluding Professional University																								
					2-year program at Professional University													Advanced Course★★											
			3-year Junior College	Acquisition of credits as Credited Auditors※														Bachelor's Degree	Bachelor's Degree (M.D.)										
				3-year Professional Training College																									
					3-year program at Professional University																								
			Minimum 2-year schooling at University with acquisition of 62 or more credits																							Bachelor's Degree	Bachelor's Degree (M.D.)		
National Defense Medical College (School of Medicine, Medical Course)																													
National Defense Academy (Undergraduate programs)	Graduate School of Science and Engineering, National Defence Academy Master Course		Doctoral Degree	Doctoral Degree																									
	Graduate School of Security Studies National Defence Academy Masters Degree Program																												
	Graduate School of Fisheries Science																												
National Fisheries University (Undergraduate program)	Graduate Program in Nursing (Master's Program)									Master's Degree	Master's Degree																		
	Graduate School of Manufacturing Engineering																												
	Polytechnic University (Undergraduate programs) (Faculty of Manufacturing Science & Technology)																												
National College of Nursing, Japan (Undergraduate programs)	Japan Coast Guard Academy (Regular program)																Bachelor's Degree	Bachelor's Degree											
	Meteorological College (Regular program)																												

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

## FY2019 Budget of NIAD-QE

### General Account

(Unit: Million yen)

Income		Expenditure	
Category	Amount	Category	Amount
Subsidies for administration expenses	1,834	General and administrative expenses	1,536
Handling fees for certified evaluation	202	Expenses for evaluation of higher education institutions	202
Fees for examinations to award degrees	123	Expenses for examinations to award degrees	123
Other income	8	Other administrative expenses	306
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,167</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,167</b>

### Facility Development Account

(Unit: Million yen)

Income		Expenditure	
Category	Amount	Category	Amount
Long-term borrowing, etc.	53,600	Expenses arising from loans for facilities	50,705
Recovery of long-term loans, etc.	67,407	Expenses arising from grants for facilities	4,000
Interest received on long-term loans, etc.	4,906	Repayment of long-term borrowing, etc.	70,257
Property disposition revenue	1,381	Interest expenses on long-term borrowing	4,838
Income from leased property	82	Taxes and public dues	26
Payments of property disposition revenue	392	Bond issuance expenses	19
Interest on securities	0	Bond interest	45
<b>Total</b>	<b>127,768</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>129,890</b>

### Summary

(Unit: Million yen)

Income		Expenditure	
Category	Amount	Category	Amount
Management expenses grants	1,834	General and administrative expenses	1,536
Handling fees for certified evaluation	202	Expenses for evaluation of higher education institutions	202
Application Fees for degrees	123	Expenses for examinations to award degrees	123
Long-term borrowing, etc.	53,600	Other administrative expenses	306
Recovery of long-term loans, etc.	67,407	Expenses arising from loans for facilities	50,705
Interest received on long-term loans, etc.	4,906	Expenses arising from grants for facilities	4,000
Property disposition revenue	1,381	Repayment of long-term borrowing, etc.	70,257
Income from leased property	82	Interest expenses on long-term borrowing	4,838
Payments of property disposition revenue	392	Taxes and public dues	26
Interest on securities	0	Bond issuance expenses	19
Other	8	Bond interest	45
<b>Total</b>	<b>129,934</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>132,057</b>

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



## Land and Buildings

(Unit: m<sup>2</sup>)

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,765</b>	<b>19,335</b>

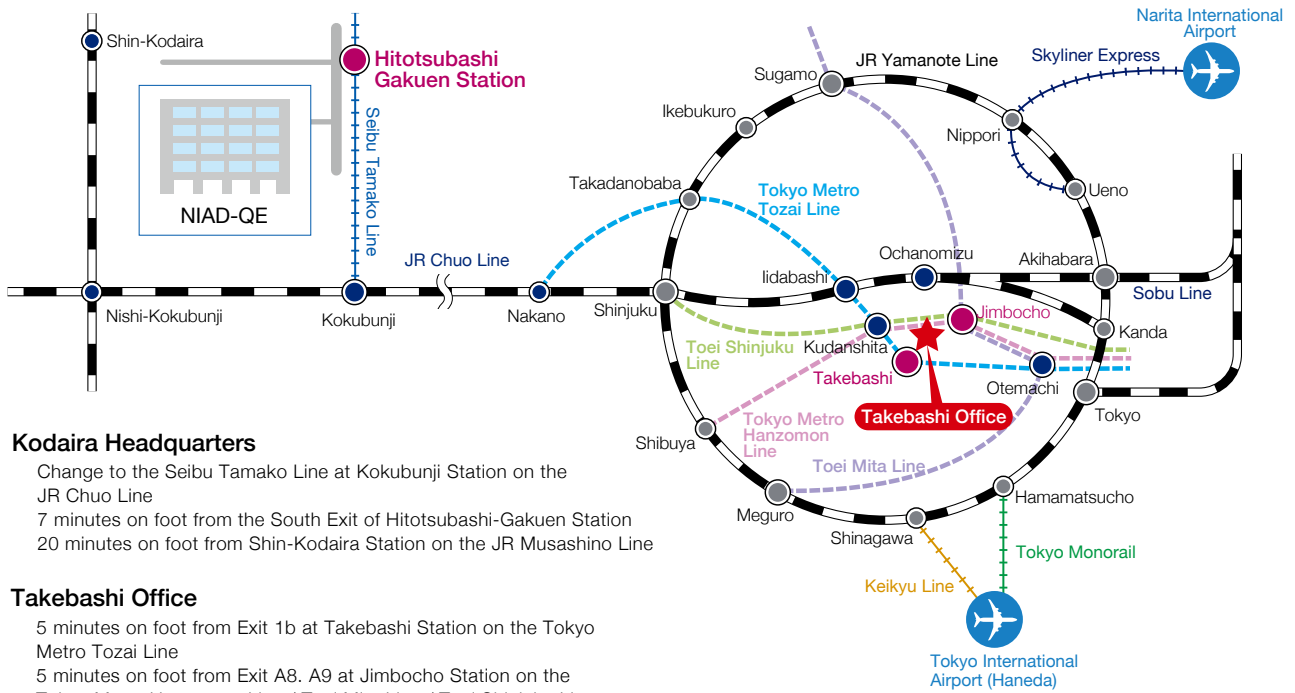
## Number of Full-time Positions (As of April 2019)

(Unit: Person)

Executive Staff				Staff			Total
President	Vice-Presidents	Auditors	Total	Academic Staff	General Staff	Total	
1	2	( 2 )	3 ( 2 )	15	137	152	155 ( 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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2019.10



NIAD-QE