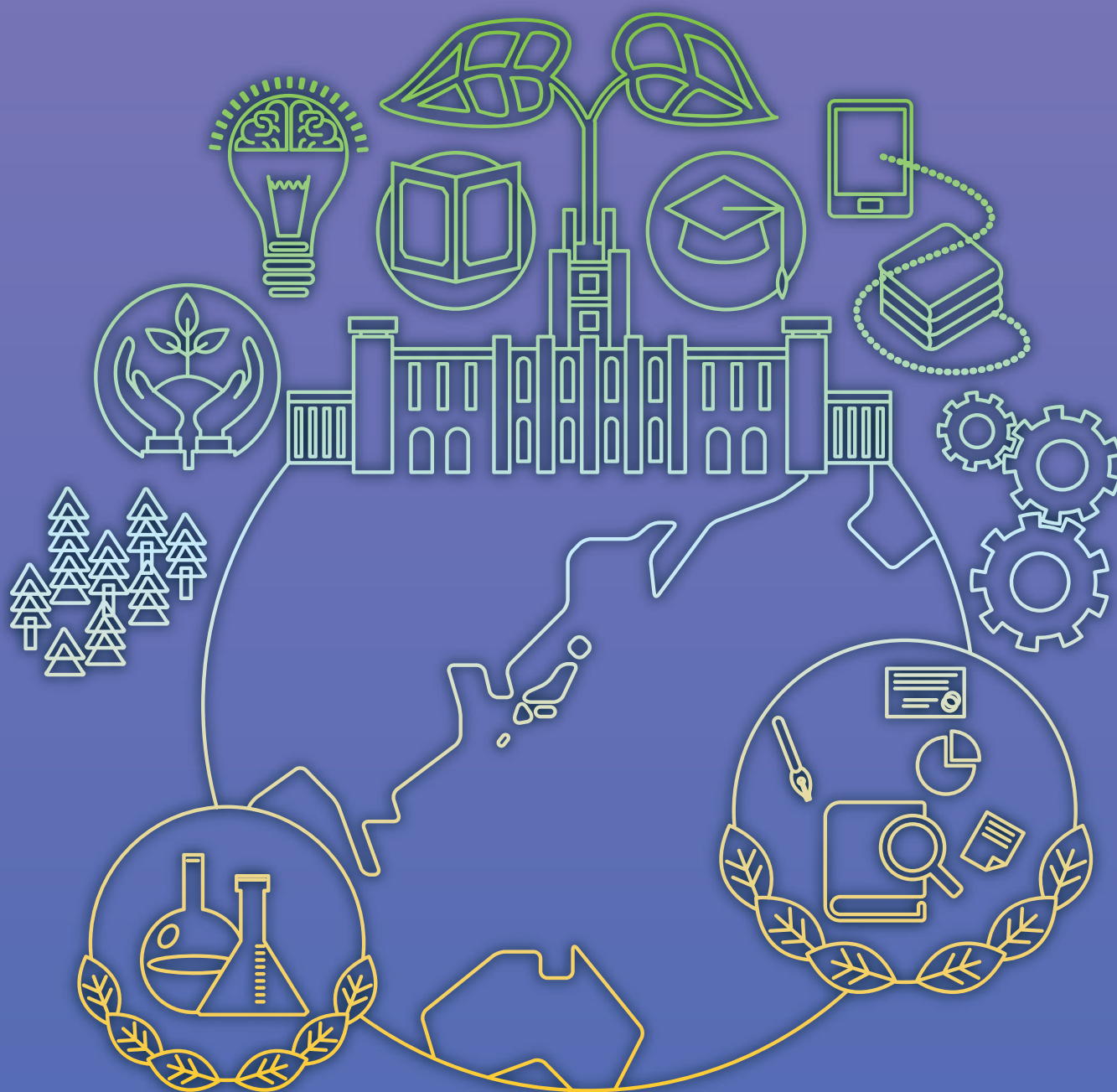




NIAD-QE

National Institution for Academic Degrees and Quality Enhancement of Higher Education

2023-2024





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

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

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

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

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

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『The NIAD-QE logo』

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

| The NIAD-QE Charter

The environment surrounding higher education in Japan has changed considerably with such factors as the spread of globalization, the declining birthrate and structural changes in industry and society. Quality assurance and improvement, and international recognition of higher education are now more important than ever throughout higher education. This is why the National Institution for Academic Degrees and Quality Enhancement of Higher Education (NIAD-QE) was established in 2016. It was established through the merger of the National Institution for Academic Degrees and University Evaluation and the Center for National University Finance and Management. To further strengthen its university support functions, NIAD-QE is taking the opportunity presented by this merger to reaffirm its mission and role, and its basic goals. Thus, it has adopted the NIAD-QE Charter as a guideline for all members, and NIAD-QE pledges to live up to society's expectations.

April 1, 2023

(Roles 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. In addition, by providing subsidies, NIAD-QE encourages the expansion of education and research activities in fields where support is deemed particularly necessary in order to cultivate personnel in the medium- to long-term, thereby contributing to the development of Japanese society as a whole.

1. Conducting evaluations with international recognition

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

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

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

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

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

4. Promoting studies and research

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

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

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

6. Subsidizing for organizational changes at universities and colleges

NIAD-QE has used a government subsidy to establish a fund from which it provides universities and colleges with subsidies in accordance with basic guidelines prescribed by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology and NIAD-QE's own implementation policy. By providing these subsidies, NIAD-QE encourages the expansion of education and research activities in fields where support is deemed particularly necessary in order to cultivate personnel in the medium- to long-term.

(The Management Policy of NIAD-QE)

1. Undertaking duties to ensure effective management

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

2. Working with Colleagues involved with universities

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

3. Ensuring neutrality, fairness, and transparency

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

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

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

Introduction

NIAD-QE was established on April 1, 2016 through the merger of the National Institution for Academic Degrees and University Evaluation, and the Center for National University Finance and Management. Working with universities and colleges to ensure that higher education merits the expectations of society, NIAD-QE supports universities and colleges to enhance the quality of their education and research, and strives to achieve recognition and appreciation of academic degrees as the result of learning at the higher education level. To achieve these objectives, NIAD-QE performs university evaluations, provides loans and grants for facilities, awards academic degrees, encourages cooperation in quality assurance, and conducts studies and research on these topics. NIAD-QE has used a government subsidy to establish a fund from which it provides universities and colleges with subsidies in accordance with basic guidelines prescribed by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology and NIAD-QE's own implementation policy. By providing these subsidies, NIAD-QE encourages the expansion of education and research activities in fields where support is deemed particularly necessary in order to cultivate personnel in the medium- to long-term.

University Evaluation

NIAD-QE conducts third-party evaluations of higher education institutions to support the efforts of universities and colleges to maintain and enhance the quality of their education and research. To realize this goal, NIAD-QE strives to ensure that universities and colleges assist each other to enhance quality by conducting objective evaluations by university personnel, and other stakeholders. As an evaluation organization accredited by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, NIAD-QE has continued the certified evaluation and accreditation of 337 universities, 169 colleges of technology (KOSEN), and 82 law schools since FY2005. At the request of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) National University Corporation Evaluation Committee, NIAD-QE has been tasked with evaluating education and research at national university corporations and inter-university research institute corporations during the medium-term objective period.

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

Loans and Grants for Facilities

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

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

Awarding of Academic Degrees

NIAD-QE is the only organization in Japan that has the right to award academic degrees equivalent to university degrees. NIAD-QE has awarded degrees to more than 90,000 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 aims to award academic degrees to learners with academic abilities equivalent to that of those who have completed university undergraduate or graduate programs, and to ensure that diverse learning outcomes at the higher education level are recognized and appreciated.

Cooperation in Quality Assurance

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

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

Studies and Research

NIAD-QE conducts research to form the foundations of, and verify, its programs. It also conducts research on quality assurance in Japanese higher education. NIAD-QE conducts this research with higher education institutions and quality assurance organizations in Japan and overseas, whilst ensuring its programs' neutrality.

In addition to improving the quality of higher education and reflecting the further development of its programs, NIAD-QE makes its research output available to universities, colleges, and other relevant organizations. NIAD-QE also conducts research that meets the expectations of society.

Subsidization for Personnel Cultivation

NIAD-QE has used a government subsidy to establish a fund and has set out a policy for implementing subsidy program operations in accordance with basic guidelines prescribed by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. Under these basic guidelines and its own implementation policy, NIAD-QE provides universities and colleges of technology with subsidies to fund the establishment of faculties and the like in education and research fields where support is deemed particularly necessary in order to cultivate personnel in the medium- to long-term, along with other organizational changes.

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 precursors 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 higher education environment in Japan is changing rapidly and the role that NIAD-QE should play has increased tremendously in recent years.

The National Institution for Academic Degrees and Quality Enhancement of Higher Education Act was amended in FY2022, enabling NIAD-QE to provide subsidies to support the restructuring of faculties and other such initiatives at universities and colleges of technology aiming to cultivate highly skilled professionals who will drive growing fields such as digital and green businesses. In FY2023 NIAD-QE began inviting applications for its Acceleration Program for Reorganization of Universities and KOSEN. We hope that this program will assist in further enhancing the functions of universities and colleges, which nurture the personnel who will support Japan's future.

Moreover, NIAD-QE is contributing to the achievement of the UN's SDG 3.(Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages) and 4.(Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all) by supporting the development of higher education in Japan.

One example of our efforts in this area can be seen in our support for the development of facilities by national universities. After undergoing a third-party evaluation in the social finance (a means of procuring funds for the purpose of projects aimed at resolving social issues) by the Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd. (JCR), we began issuing social bonds in the form of NIAD-QE bonds in FY2019. NIAD-QE is contributing both to ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all, and to securing high-quality medical education through the use of funds procured via the social finance to support national university hospitals.

In FY2021, NIAD-QE celebrated the 30th anniversary of its establishment. Under our system for awarding academic degrees, which dates back to our founding, more than 90,000 people have been awarded a degree. As Japan's only non-university body that awards academic degrees, NIAD-QE will continue to contribute to the development of higher education.

In the realm of university evaluation, NIAD-QE has conducted certified evaluation and accreditation since FY2005 as an evaluation organization certified by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. In addition, at the request of MEXT's National University Corporation Evaluation Committee, NIAD-QE evaluates the state of education and research at national university corporations and inter-university research institute corporations during the mid-term objective period. Through evaluation, NIAD-QE aims to support universities and colleges in their efforts to improve the quality of education and research.

Furthermore, NIAD-QE will continue to contribute to ensuring the credibility of Japanese higher education qualifications and to facilitate recognition of qualifications together with other countries by serving as Japan's official National Information Center (NIC) under the UNESCO's conventions on the recognition of qualifications in higher education – the Global Convention, which entered into force in March 2023, as well as the Tokyo Convention.

This year marks the final year of NIAD-QE's fourth mid-term objective period. Every member of NIAD-QE is dedicated to increasing the clarity of our operations and fulfilling our mission. We would therefore greatly appreciate your continued support and understanding.



NIAD-QE President
FUKUDA Hideki

National Institution for Academic Degrees and University Evaluation

July 1991 The National Institution for Academic Degrees (NIAD) is founded
April 2000 NIAD is reorganized as a new entity charged with carrying out the evaluation of universities in addition to its degree-awarding functions
April 2004 The National Institution for Academic Degrees and University Evaluation (NIAD-UE) is established as an Incorporated Administrative Agency

Center for National University Finance and Management

July 1992 The Center for National University Finance (CNUF) is founded
April 2004 The Center for National University Finance and Management (CUFM) is established as an Incorporated Administrative Agency

April 2016

Merger

National Institution for Academic Degrees and Quality Enhancement of Higher Education (NIAD-QE)

Roles of NIAD-QE

NIAD-QE was established as an Incorporated Administrative Agency in accordance with the Act on General Rules for Incorporated Administrative Agencies, and the National Institution for Academic Degrees and Quality Enhancement of Higher Education Act. 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 National Institute of Technology) by providing them with loans and grants to fund the development of facilities. In addition, by awarding academic degrees based on the 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, and thereby contributes to the further development of higher education in Japan. NIAD-QE also provides subsidies to fund the establishment of faculties and the like, along with other organizational changes, in accordance with basic guidelines prescribed by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. Our goal here is to encourage the expansion of education and research activities in fields where support is deemed particularly necessary in order to cultivate personnel in the medium- to long-term, and thereby contribute to the development of Japanese society. To achieve these objectives, NIAD-QE carries out the following duties:

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

* These are duties being carried out for a certain period.

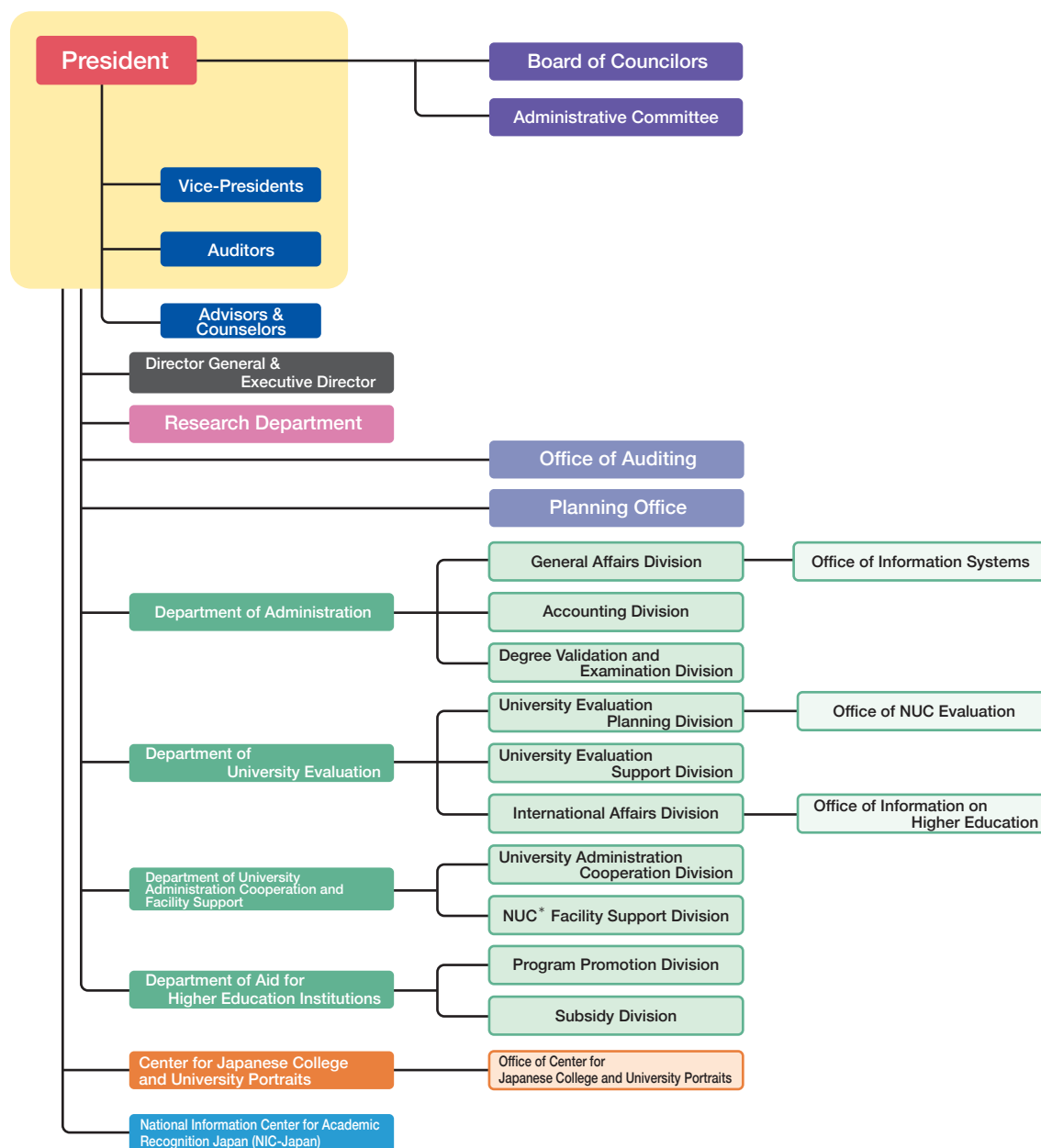
Historical Sketch

April 2016	The National Institution for Academic Degrees and Quality Enhancement of Higher Education (NIAD-QE) is formed through the merger of the National Institution for Academic Degrees and University Evaluation and the Center for National University Finance and Management.
June 2017	The results of NIAD-QE's evaluation of education and research at national university corporations and inter-university research institute corporations during the second mid-term objective period are confirmed and published.
March 2019	The number of people granted NIAD-QE degrees exceeds 80,000.
June 2019	NIAD-QE establishes the Department of University Administration Cooperation and Facility Support.
September 2019	NIAD-QE establishes the National Information Center for Academic Recognition Japan (NIC-Japan).
March 2021	The number of people granted NIAD-QE degrees exceeds 90,000.
March 2023	The results of NIAD-QE's evaluation of education and research at national university corporations and inter-university research institute corporations during the third mid-term objective period are confirmed and published.
April 2023	NIAD-QE establishes the Department of Aid for Higher Education Institutions.

Organization and Administration

Organizational Chart

(As of June 2023)



* 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 Subsidization

- Committee for the Acceleration Program for Reorganization of Universities and KOSEN

Committee for Collaboration in Quality Assurance at Universities

- Steering Committee for Japanese College and University Portraits

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	● Department of University Administration Cooperation and Facility Support	
■ Vice-President		Executive Director	UEHARA Takayuki
■ Vice-President	MITSUISHI Mamoru	Executive Consultant	HIROSE Jun
■ Auditor	KINUGASA Makoto	Director, University Administration Cooperation Division	MUKAI Mari
■ Auditor	SHIBA Mariko	Director, National University Corporation Facility Support Division	MORIMOTO Mikiko
	OGASAWARA Naoshi	● Department of Aid for Higher Education Institutions	
	Director, Office of Auditing	Executive Director	KAJIWARA Osamu
	KAWAHARA Yosuke	Director, Program Promotion Division	ENDO Akinori
	Director, Planning Office	Director, Subsidy Division	MIYAKURA Naoyuki
	KINUGASA Makoto	● Research Department	
	Director General	Dean	TODAYAMA Kazuhisa
	MORIYAMA Atsushi	Director	YOSHIKAWA Yumiko
	SATO Hitomi	● Center for Japanese College and University Portraits	
● Department of Administration	TAKAHIRA Kozo	Executive Director	KURAKAWA Kei
		Director, Office of Center for Japanese College and University Portraits	YAMAUCHI Masaru
	Executive Director	● National Information Center for Academic Recognition Japan (NIC-Japan)	
	ABE Yoshinobu	Executive Director	MORI Rie
	Director, General Affairs Division	Vice Executive Director	YOSHIDA Hayato
	KAWAHARA Yosuke	Director	TOYOSHIMA Mihoko
	Director, Accounting Division		
	NOZUMI Go		
	Director, Degree Validation and Examination Division		
	HIRAO Wataru		
	Director, Office of Information Systems, General Affairs Division		
	ISHIGAKE Itsuo		
● Department of University Evaluation			
	Executive Director		
	YOSHIDA Hayato		
	Director, University Evaluation Planning Division		
	YAMAUCHI Masaru		
	Director, University Evaluation Support Division		
	GOTO Akihiro		
	Director, International Affairs Division		
	TOYOSHIMA Mihoko		
	Director, Office of National University Corporation Evaluation		
	YAMAUCHI Masaru		
	Director, Office of Information on Higher Education, International Affairs Division		
	TOYOSHIMA Mihoko		

| Advisors & Counselors

Counselors HASEGAWA Toshikazu
 OKAMOTO Kazuo

| Academic Staff

● Research Department

Dean
TODAYAMA Kazuhisa

Director
YOSHIKAWA Yumiko

Professor			
IDA Masaaki	ISHII Tetsuya	KURAKAWA Kei	LI Min
MITSUDA Yoshitaka	MIYAZAKI Kazuteru	MIZUTA Kensuke	MORI Rie
NODA Ayaka	SAKAGUCHI Kikue	SHIBUI Susumu	SHIMADA Toshiyuki
TODAYAMA Kazuhisa	YOSHIKAWA Yumiko		

Special Appointed Professor			
HASHIZUME Hiromichi	HIHARA Eiji	SUZUKI Toshiya	TAKENAKA Toru
YAMAGUCHI Shu			

Associate Professor
ICHIMURA Kenshiro

Assistant Professor
SAITO Takanori

Visiting Professor			
HAMANAKA Yoshitaka	HAYASHI Takayuki	HOTTA Taiji	HUANG Meiyong
KAWASHIMA Tatsuo	SHIMOI Yasushi		

● Center for Japanese College and University Portraits

Executive Director
KURAKAWA Kei

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

Executive Director	Professor	Senior Advisor
MORI Rie	NODA Ayaka	HOTTA Taiji



| Board of Councilors

The Board of Councilors discusses important matters concerning the institution's activities and management, at the President's request. The Board can comprise up to 20 members who possess valuable insights concerning universities and other institutions, or who have the professional knowledge and experience necessary for managing NIAD-QE activities.

| Administrative Committee

The Administrative Committee advises the President on management and implementation of NIAD-QE activities that the President determines to be necessary. The committee can comprise up to 20 members, each with experience as a university president, specialist engaged in education and research, or a NIAD-QE professor.

| Committee for Certified Evaluation and Accreditation of Universities

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

| Committee for Certified Evaluation and Accreditation of Colleges of Technology

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

| Committee for Certified Evaluation and Accreditation of Law Schools

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

Committee for National University Corporation Education and Research Evaluation

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

Committee for Validation and Examination of Degrees

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

Committee for the Acceleration Program for Reorganization of Universities and KOSEN

The Committee for the Acceleration Program for Reorganization of Universities and KOSEN reviews the content of project plans submitted by universities and colleges of technology that have applied for funding under the subsidy program and discusses which universities and colleges of technology should be candidates for selection. The committee can comprise up to 15 members, each being a university president, professor, or a specialist with experience in specific fields.

Steering Committee for Japanese College and University Portraits

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



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

University Evaluation

● Certified Evaluation and Accreditation

At least once every seven years, national, public, 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 (a certified evaluation and accreditation organization). This evaluation focuses on the status of institutions' education and research, organizational management, and facilities and equipment. The aim is to improve the standard of their education and research. Universities with professional graduate schools (such as law schools) undergo evaluation by a certified evaluation and accreditation organization at least once every five years. This evaluation focuses on academic programs, organization of academic staff, and other aspects of education and research activities at professional graduate schools.

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

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

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

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

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

2. Certified Evaluation and Accreditation of professional graduate schools

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

Certified Evaluation and Accreditation of law schools

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

3. Verification of Certified Evaluation and Accreditation

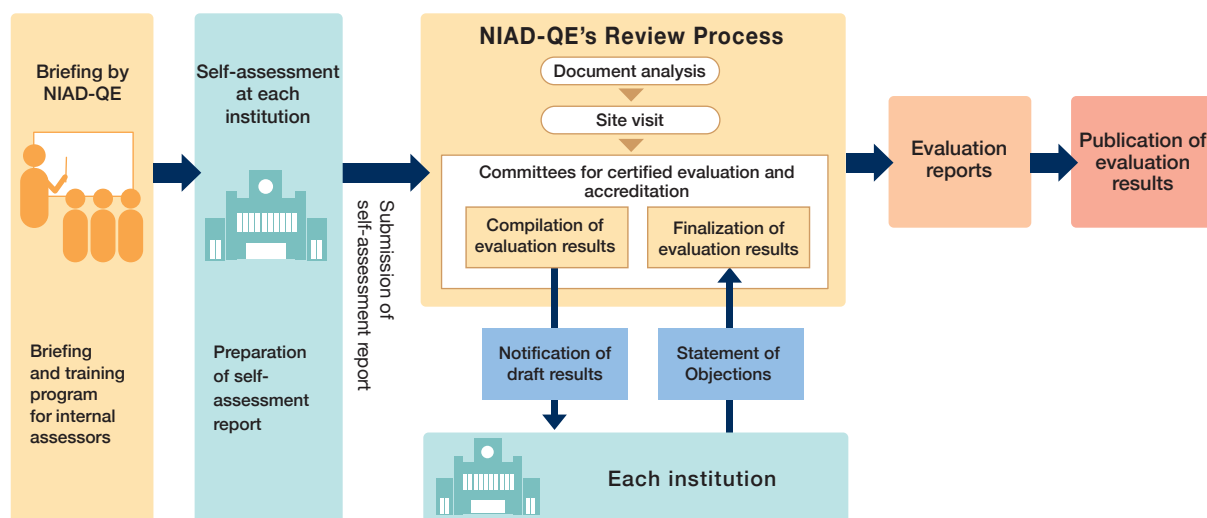
Every fiscal year, NIAD-QE conducts a survey on criteria and methods for evaluation of institutions that have undergone certified evaluation and accreditation (universities, colleges of technology, and law schools), and committee members who have conducted these evaluations in order to gain feedback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



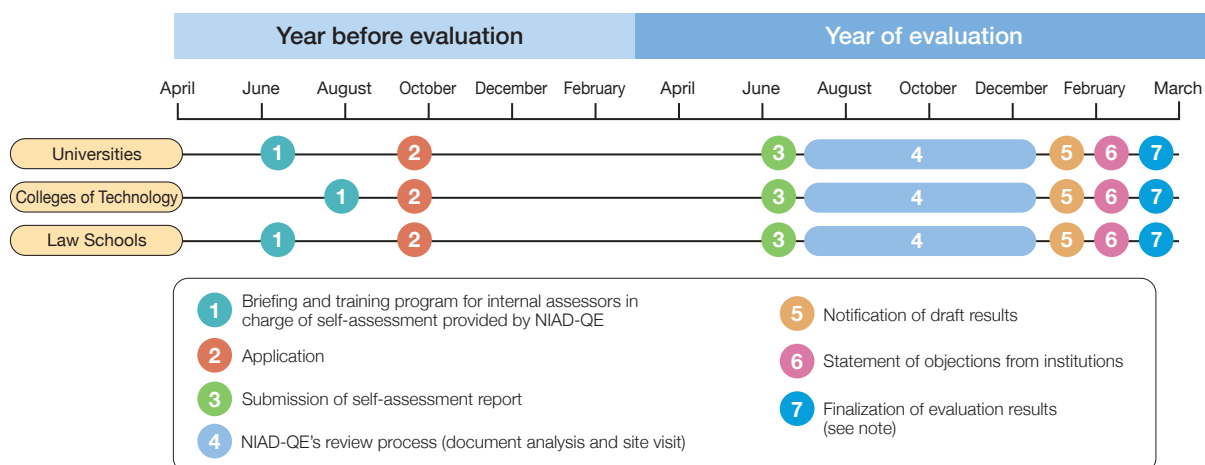
For universities and colleges that have undergone accreditation and evaluation by NIAD-QE and have been found to be compliant with the evaluation criteria, NIAD-QE issues an accreditation certificate, and also provides the accreditation logo as proof for the public.

Outline of Certified Evaluation and Accreditation

Process



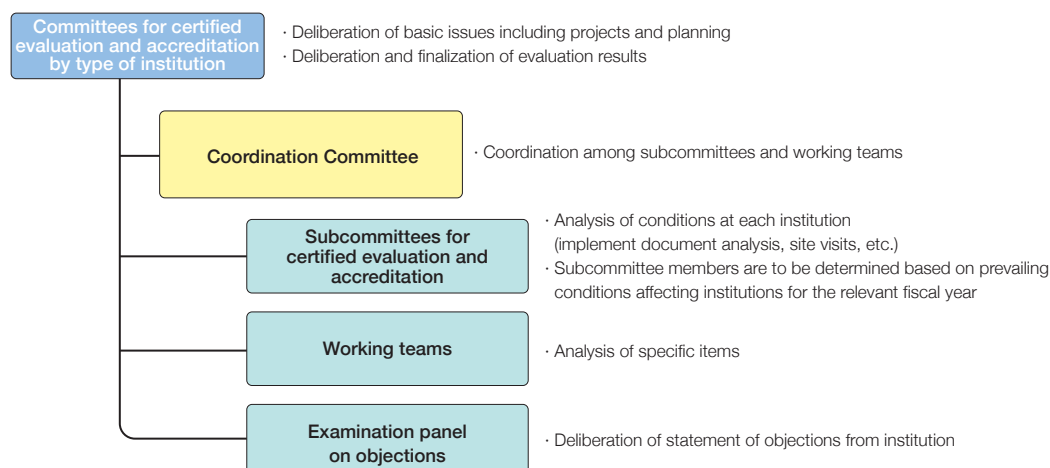
Schedule of Certified Evaluation and Accreditation



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

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

Implementation System



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

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

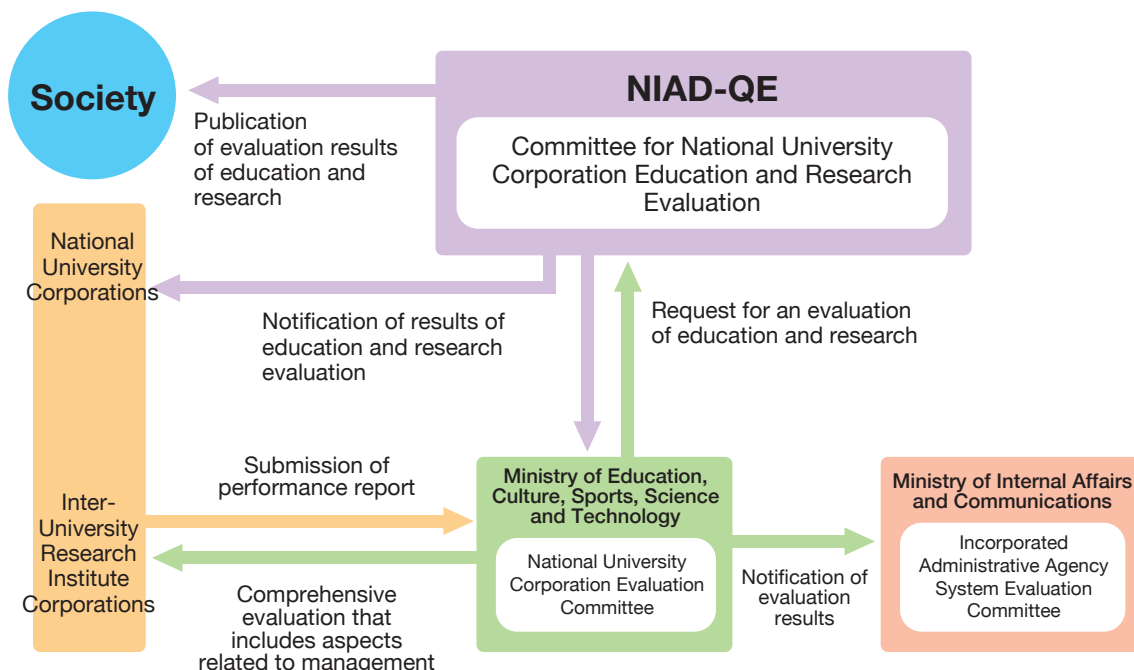
[National University Corporation Act, Article 31-1, Paragraph 1]

Evaluations of national university corporations must demonstrate accountability to society by presenting the status of each corporation in a comprehensible manner, taking into account the characteristics of each corporation's education and research, and the independence and autonomy of its management.

At the request of the National University Corporation Evaluation Committee of MEXT, NIAD-QE has evaluated the status of education and research at 86 national university corporations and 4 inter-university research institute corporations, so far as shown below.

- FY2008 Evaluation conducted during the first mid-term objective period (FY2004-FY2007).
- FY2010 Evaluation conducted during the first mid-term objective period (FY2004-FY2009).
- FY2016 Evaluation conducted during the first mid-term objective period (FY2010-FY2015).
- FY2020 Evaluation conducted at the end of the fourth year of the third mid-term objective period (FY2016-FY2021).
- FY2022 Evaluation conducted at the end of the third mid-term objective period (FY2016-FY2021).

IN FY2023, NIAD-QE will move forward with reviewing the results of the evaluation conducted at the end of the third mid-term objective period, as well as designing evaluation methods and other systems for the fourth mid-term objective period.



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 National Institute of Technology. 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

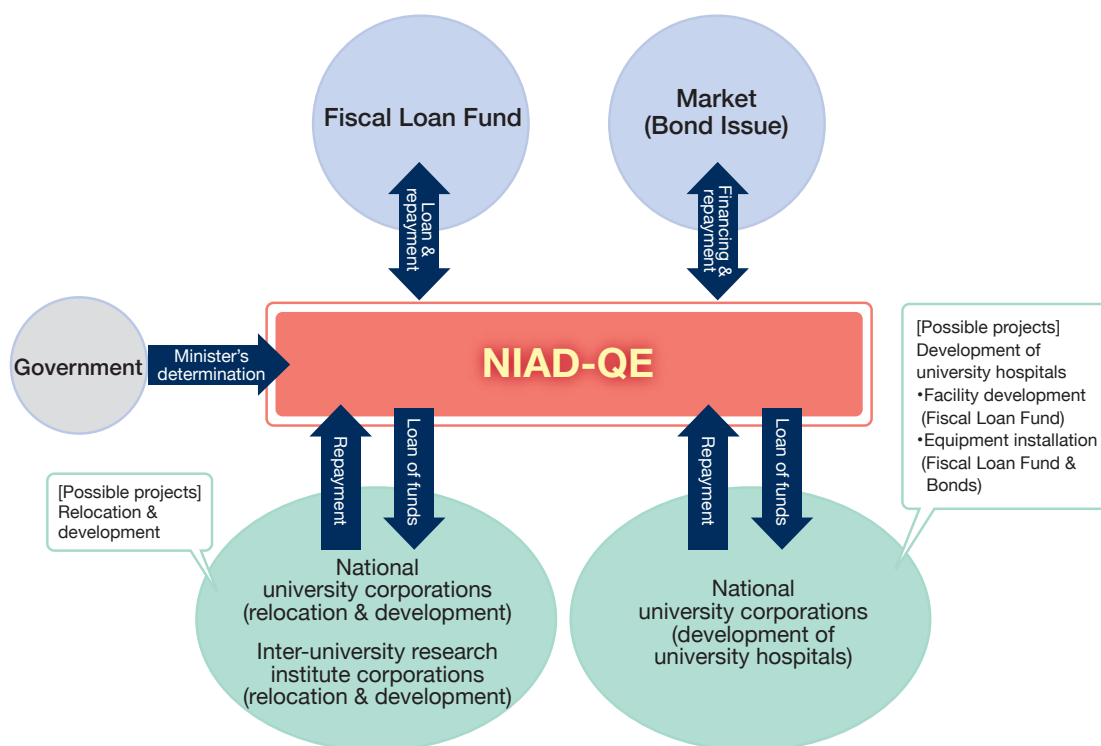
NIAD-QE provides loans to national university corporations and inter-university research institute corporations for the development of university hospitals.

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's plan (the loans provided by NIAD-QE are intended to supplement the facility development subsidies provided by MEXT. When university hospitals are being developed, MEXT provides a subsidy covering 10% of the 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.

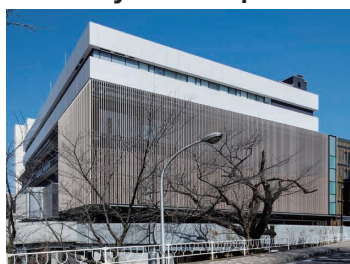
Outline of Loans for Facilities

Loan Types

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



Examples of Facility Development



Center for Treatment & Care
(Chiba University)



Hybrid surgical operation support system
(University of Toyama)

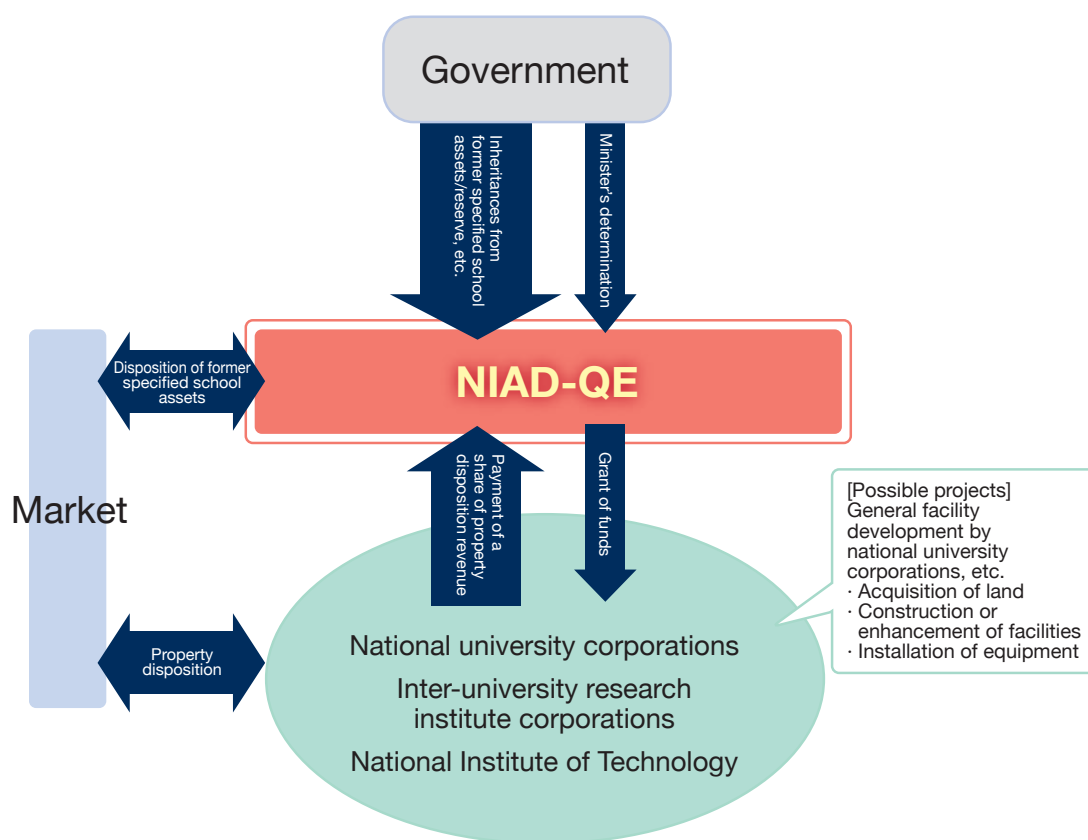
| Grants for Facilities

NIAD-QE provides national university corporations, inter-university research institute corporations, and National Institute of Technology, 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 the disposition of national university corporation, etc., assets.

● Outline of Grants for Facilities



● Examples of Facility Development

Repair of external walls at International House I, etc.
(Obihiro University of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine)

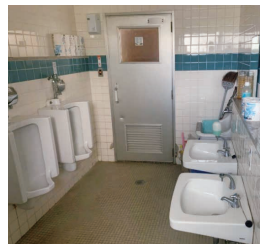


Before



After

Repair of toilets in the Art and Technology Building
(Shiga University)



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.

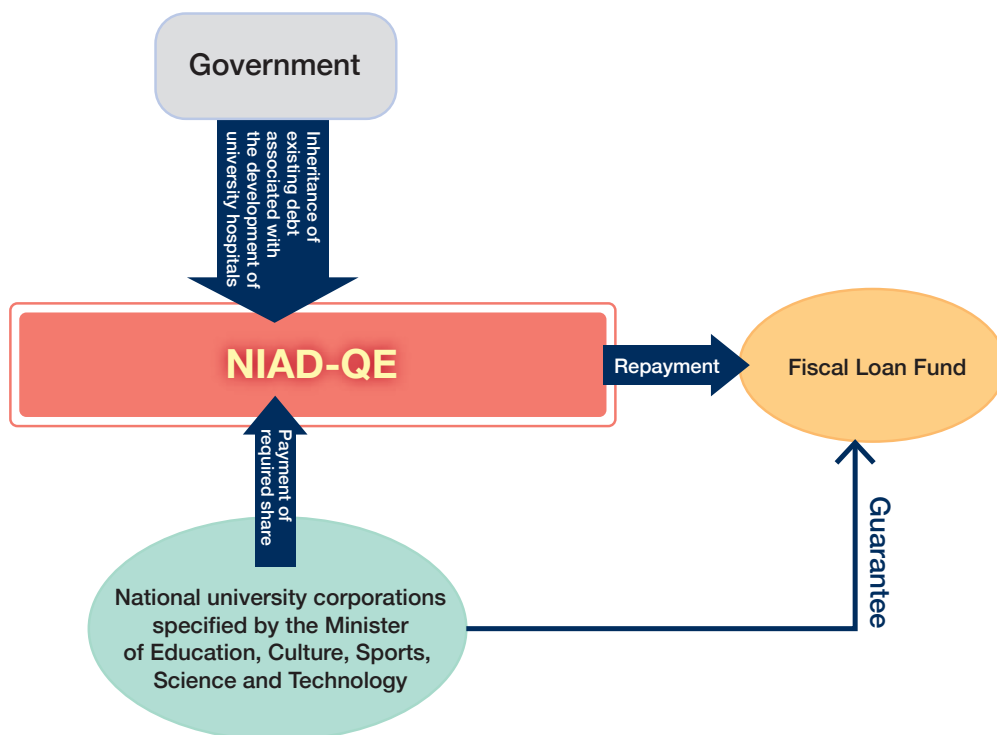
| Repayment of Inherited Debts

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 repayments to the Fiscal Loan Fund.

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

● Repayment Outline for Inherited Debts



Awarding of Academic Degrees

NIAD-QE provides alternative routes for learners to earn academic degrees (Bachelor's, Master's and Doctoral) by evaluating a variety of learning outcomes at the higher education level throughout society. NIAD-QE awards degrees to people recognized as having academic ability equivalent 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 field. The members of these committees are Japanese university and college professors with advanced academic backgrounds.

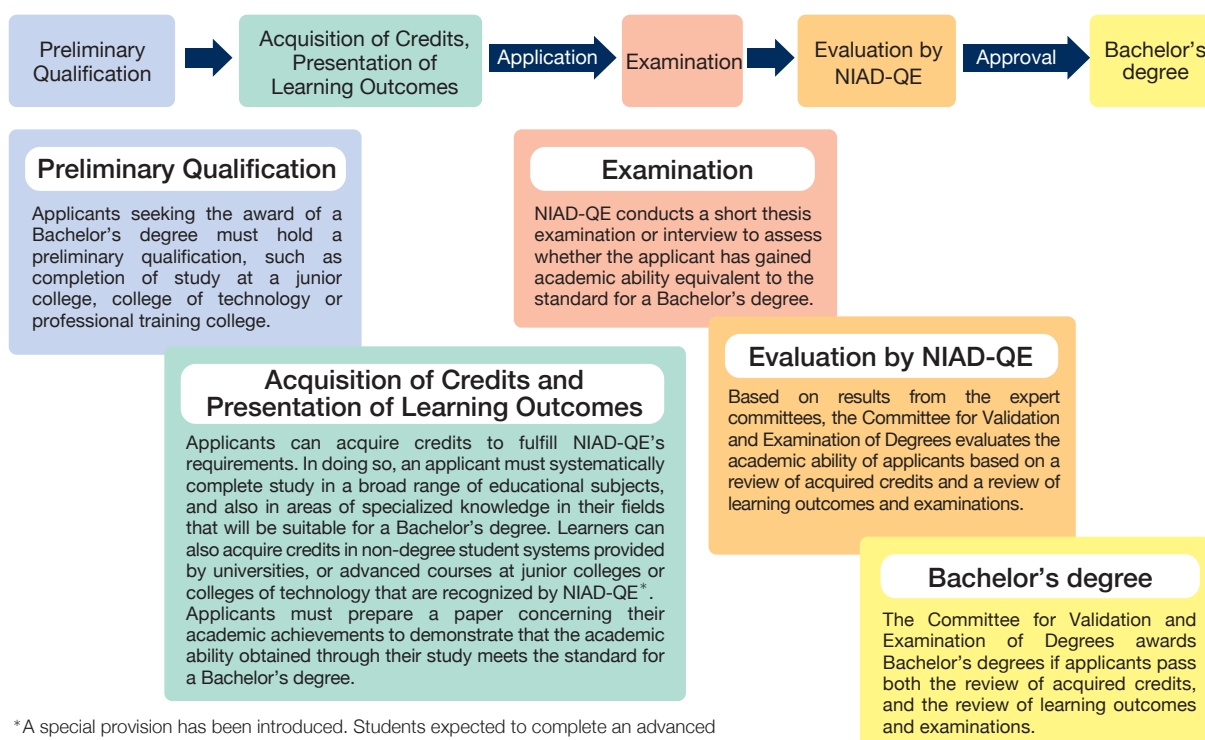
| Awarding of Academic Degrees Awarding Bachelor's, Master's, and Doctoral Degrees



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

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

Scheme Procedure



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

Degrees Awarded in Scheme I

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

Major fields

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

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

This publication may also be viewed on the NIAD-QE website. https://www.niad.ac.jp/n_gakui/application/shinseishiryu.html



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

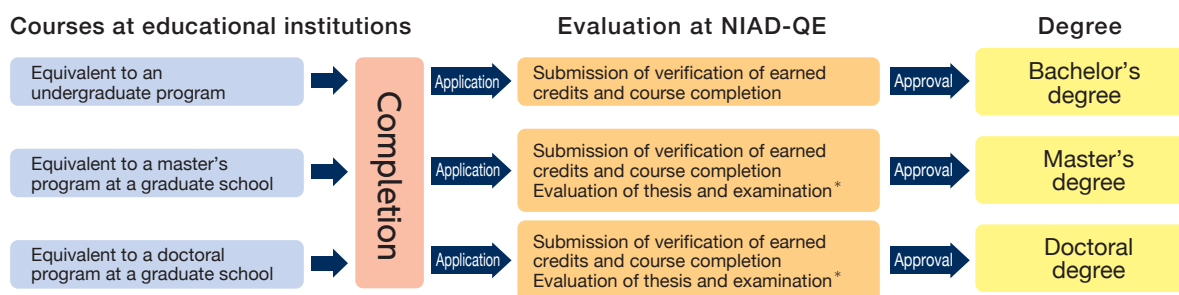
● Scheme II Degrees Awarded upon Completion of Study at a NIAD-QE-Approved Program (Bachelor's, Master's and Doctoral Degrees)

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

Program Approval and Examination of Educational Conditions

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

Scheme Procedure



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

Degrees Awarded in Scheme II

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

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

* Referred to as "Social Sciences" until FY2002



Cooperation in Quality Assurance

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

Collecting, Storing and Disseminating Information about Universities and other Institutions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Year of publication Data is available for FY2012 onward

Key data

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

大学基本情報 2022 (R4)	
一括ダウンロード	
大学基本情報 2022 (R4) の全ExcelファイルをZIP形式で一括ダウンロードします。	
個別ダウンロード	
学生数	(7-A) 学生数
(7-B) 教員数 (本務教)	
(7-1) 教員数 (本務教) (再掲)	
(7-2) 教員数 (兼務教)	
(7-C) 教員数	

● University Quality Assurance Forum 2022

NIAD-QE holds a University Quality Assurance Forum annually. It aims to promote the development of professional personnel involved in quality assurance at universities and colleges, and ensure the culture of quality assurance established firmly in Japanese higher education.

Theme: Connecting inside and outside of university: Toward further integration of learning styles

Date: Wednesday, September 28, 2022

Format: Online

Participants: Approximately 400

Outline:

The aging population and declining birthrate, along with the emerging post-COVID new normal, are challenging the quality assurance in higher education premised on the spatial and time constraints imposed by campuses, classrooms, and required years of enrollment. Meanwhile, the higher education sector is playing a more significant role in promoting lifelong learning, embarking on initiatives focused on recognizing and incorporating students' work experience, prior learning, and microcredentials acquired on and off campus. Within this context, participants seek to gain a deeper understanding of approaches to the articulation and continuation of learning inside and outside universities, and of the role of higher education and its quality assurance in lifelong learning through discussion of the current situation and future prospects. International speakers profiled systems and the management from their home countries thereof, emphasizing the importance of quality assurance in maintaining equivalence with formal learning while recognition systems for diverse learning experiences are proliferating. The speaker from Japan described the challenges the Japanese society will face in future development of recurrent lifelong learning. The panel discussion saw a lively exchange of views including social awareness and acceptance of flexible and non-traditional learnings and qualifications acquired through those learnings, and the challenge of evaluating equivalence with traditional education. During the discussion, panelists also answered questions from the audience.

Presentation materials can be downloaded from the following link: <https://www.niad.ac.jp/english/news/en2022/entry-4725.html>



● Japanese College and University Portraits

Japanese College and University Portraits (JPCUP) is a voluntary independent activity developed by higher education-related associations including certified evaluation and accreditation organizations. It is a data portal for the publication and utilization of educational information on national, public and private universities (including junior colleges) via databases. JPCUP has been publishing information concerning education at universities in Japan since March 2015.

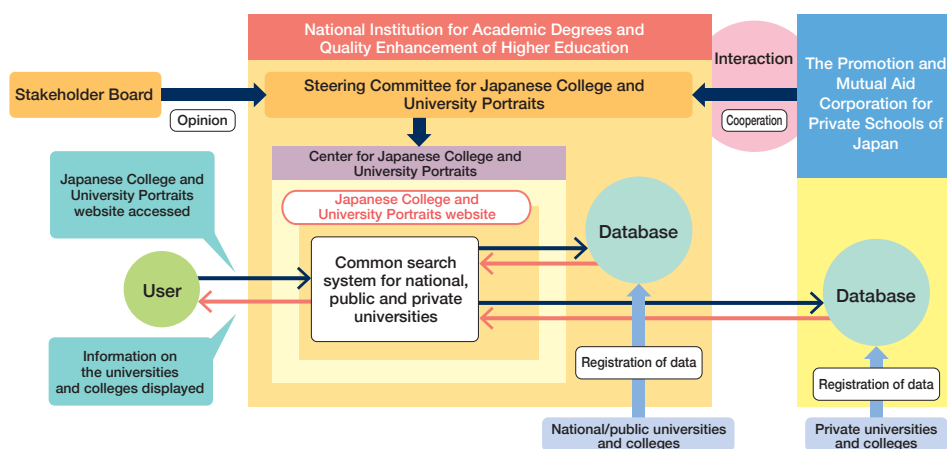
Objectives

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

System for Acquiring and Distributing Information

NIAD-QE has established a Steering Committee for Japanese College and University Portraits which discusses how to manage the Portraits. NIAD-QE provides a platform for initiatives common to national, public and private universities (including junior colleges), NIAD-QE also deals with information concerning national and public universities, whilst the Promotion and Mutual Aid Corporation for Private Schools of Japan deals with information on private universities: These two bodies work together to ensure that the system of the Portraits operates effectively.

NIAD-QE's Center for Japanese College and University Portraits is responsible for the gathering, management, publication and use of university information. This information is based on the management policy determined by the Steering Committee for Japanese College and University Portraits.



Publication of Educational Information

The Japanese College and University Portraits website (<https://portraits.niad.ac.jp/>) enables access to information concerning education at Japanese universities. Targeting prospective international students in Japan, the international version of the JPCUP website (<https://jpcup.niad.ac.jp/>), was launched to publish information about education at Japanese national and public universities and junior colleges in English in October 2018 and in Chinese in December 2020.

Those who hope to participate in higher education as students—together with a wide range of stakeholders in government, industry, and higher education—can access this website to discover the distinctive features of each higher education institution and the nature of the education that it provides.

Educational Information Usage

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



● Support for Strengthening the Management Base at National University Corporations

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

Workshop on Business Analysis for National University Hospitals

Outline:

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

[FY2022 Workshop]

Dates: Monday, November 14 – Wednesday, November 16, 2021; Friday, November 18, 2022

Participants: 290 including 131 observers

Format: Online

Next-Generation Hospital Management Academy

Outline:

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

[FY2021 Academy]

Date: Thursday, February 17, 2022

Participants: 254 including 131 observers

Format: Online

Financial Affairs of National University Corporations

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

The image is a screenshot of a website page titled '国立大学法人の財務情報' (Financial Information of National University Corporations). It displays a table with multiple columns and rows of data, likely representing financial indicators for various universities. The table is organized into sections, with some rows highlighted in green and others in blue. The text is in Japanese, and the layout is typical of a formal report or database interface.

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

On September 1, 2019, NIAD-QE established the National Information Center for Academic Recognition Japan (NIC-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). Following the entry into force of the Global Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications concerning Higher Education (known as the Global Convention) on March 5, 2023, NIC-Japan has assumed the role of NIC under the Global Convention as well. In order to ensure credibility of Japanese qualifications and facilitate their recognition in other countries, NIC-Japan carries out the following duties.

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



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

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

The Information Package



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

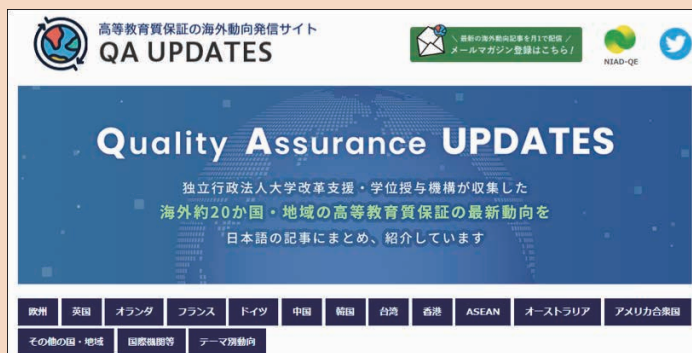
- Glossary of Quality Assurance in Japanese Higher Education (Japanese-English bilingual)
* The online edition of the glossary can be found at the following link: <https://niadqe.jp/glossary/>
- Overviews of the Higher Education and Quality Assurance Systems (Japanese, some also available in English)
- NIAD-QE's General Principles, Standards for Evaluation and Accreditation, and Practical Instructions for Self-Assessment (English)

The Overview series provides information on quality assurance systems in Japan, the USA, the UK, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Australia, China, Korea, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Sri Lanka, Nepal and Mongolia.

The publications provide basic information on their respective countries' higher education and quality assurance systems, and serve to promote understanding between Japanese universities and their overseas counterparts. Electronic editions are available on the NIAD-QE website. (<https://www.niad.ac.jp/consolidation/international/publish/package.html>)

Website: QA Updates (<https://qaupdates.niad.ac.jp/>)

Aimed at those involved in international collaboration and quality assurance activities at Japanese universities and colleges, this website provides Japanese-language information about the latest trends in quality assurance within higher education in around 20 countries and regions across the globe.



● Information services on various learning opportunities in higher education

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

List of Universities Providing Credited Auditors Systems

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

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

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



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

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

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



Nomenclature of Academic Degrees in Japan

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

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



| Upskilling of Personnel in the Field of Quality Assurance

● Delivery of Quality Assurance Training

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

● Operation of the University Quality Assurance Portal

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



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

Cooperation with Quality Assurance Organizations in Japan and Overseas

● Japan Network of Certified Evaluation and Accreditation Agencies

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



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

● Partnership and Cooperation with Overseas Quality Assurance Organizations

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

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

Europe and North America	Asia/Oceania
Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education (QAA)	Education Quality Evaluation Agency, Ministry of Education, P.R. China (EQEA) *
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 - Korean University Accreditation Institute (KCUE-KUAI)
High Council for Evaluation of Research and Higher Education (Hcéres)	Malaysian Qualifications Agency (MQA)
German Accreditation Council (GAC)	The National Accreditation Agency for Higher Education (BAN-PT)
The Italian Information Centre on Academic Mobility and Equivalence (CIMEA)	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)

* Higher Education Evaluation Center of the Ministry of Education (HEEC) was renamed in February 2022.

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

NIAD-QE established the Japan-China-Korea Quality Assurance Council with quality assurance organizations in China and Korea. It is working on joint projects, including quality assurance initiatives in connection with CAMPUS Asia, a scheme initiated by the governments of the three countries, to promote student exchange with quality assurance. While the “Erasmus Plus” project in Europe and other cross-border educational programs and quality assurance initiatives among universities are being implemented worldwide, the Council aims to contribute to inter-university exchange and the cultivation of intellectual human resource throughout Asia, by promoting joint initiatives undertaken by quality assurance organizations throughout Japan, China, and Korea.

In CAMPUS Asia Mode 3 (expanding the target areas to Asian countries beyond Japan, China, and Korea), which began in FY2021, NIAD-QE is responsible for developing an international quality assurance framework.* Through the collaboration in creating common quality assurance standards by quality assurance agencies in Japan, China, Korea, and other Asian countries, NIAD-QE will pursue further cooperation, in an effort to contribute to the promotion of the international exchange of students and academics with a quality-assurance endorsement throughout Asia.

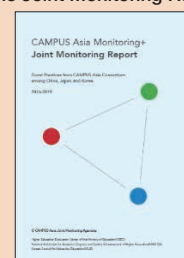
*Selected as a subsidized project operator for this task as part of MEXT's Inter-University Exchange Project (Re-Inventing Japan Project): Support for promoting the establishment of an Asian higher education community.

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

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

Three rounds of monitoring of CAMPUS Asia inter-university exchange programs have been carried out to date, in 2013, 2015, and 2018-2019. The results have been shared widely at home and abroad in the form of the Joint Monitoring Report (Anthology of Good Practices) and the Joint Guidelines for Monitoring International Cooperative Academic Programs in CAMPUS Asia. Documents presenting the findings are available at the CAMPUS Asia monitoring website. (<https://www.niad.ac.jp/english/campusasia/>)

Monitoring* The Joint Monitoring Report



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

Studies and Research

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

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

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

1. Studies and research on the improvement of university management

NIAD-QE conducts studies and research on approaches to university management, together with research that forms the foundation of improved management. It also gathers information on higher education policy (or tertiary/post-secondary education policy) in Japan and overseas, and information on the internal management of universities and colleges. Among the research topics addressed by NIAD-QE are methods for the integrated use of financial and non-financial information in internal management, approaches to governance and financial affairs of universities, analytical techniques relating to university financial information, and approaches to senior management personnel and support staff at universities.

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

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



Publication of The Journal of NIAD-QE

NIAD-QE's academic journal, Research on Academic Degrees and University Evaluation, which was launched in FY2004, was renamed The Journal of NIAD-QE in FY2022. Showcasing the results of research into university reform, university evaluation and academic degrees, this journal carries rigorously peer-reviewed articles, essays and materials of notable academic significance contributed by authors from NIAD-QE and other organizations. The journal is published electronically on J-Stage and print copies are also published. The articles and essays and materials in the journal are also deposited in the NIAD-QE Repository.

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

NIAD-QE conducts research on foreign quality assurance systems, in order to improve Japanese quality assurance systems, and facilitate collaboration for joint international educational programs expected to develop in the future. Based on insights from its research, NIAD-QE also undertakes studies and research that contribute to the development of seminars aimed at upskilling practitioners engaging in quality assurance at Japanese universities, thereby assisting university quality assurance initiatives. It also undertakes studies and research that contribute to seminars for university staff members in charge of international activities, among others.

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

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



Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research Received

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

"Comparative study on objective/subjective evaluation of learning outcomes from higher education in Japan, Korea and Taiwan" (FY2019-2023)
"Research on the Outcomes-Based ASEAN Qualifications Reference Framework" (FY2020-2023)
"Research on System and Procedure of Internal Resource Allocation at German Universities" (FY2020-2023)
"Research on the innovative evolution of deep reinforcement learning based on the profit sharing principle and its application to real problems" (FY2021-2023)
"Organizational Sociology of the Formalization and Diffusion of Religious Culture into the Organizations of Japanese Religious Universities" (FY2021-2023)
"Visualization of "Evaluation Exhaustion" to reduce the burden of evaluation" (FY2022-2025)
"Empirical Research with Public Finance Data on Shifts in Public Higher Education Policies" (FY2022-2024)
"A study on the educational strategy of children of former Chinese students living in Japan" (FY2021-2023)
"The Impact of Immersive Theatrical Experience and Shogi Proficiency on Mindreading" (FY2023-2026)

● Research on Academic Degrees **Studies and research for evaluation of learning outcomes required for academic degrees**

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

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

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

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

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



Research Seminar Series

The Research Department hosts a series of monthly research seminars with a view to sharing information about the progress and outcomes of research as well as to getting adequately acquainted with research trends and contemporary initiatives in the relevant fields in Japan and overseas. Seminars and lectures were held on the following themes in FY2022.

Research Seminar Series

- Survival of universities in the post-AI era
- Education in China: The Completion of Catch-up?
- Knowing your position: An overview of indoor localization technologies
- Introduction to Keynotes of the NIAD-QE University QA Forum 2022
- Interim Verification Report on the 3rd Round Institutional Certified Evaluation and Accreditation of Colleges of Technology and Investigation of the 4th Round Criteria
- Musings on the Standards for the Establishment of University revised on October 1, 2022, or on the revision thereof
- Thinking about the future vision of higher education in Japan
- Returning to "real" international meetings after the COVID-19 pandemic
 - (1) Ten years of the Groningen Declaration Network and Dutch society: Recovery from COVID-19 shock
 - (2) Report on APQN Annual Conference 2022: Experiencing the First In-Person International Conference after the COVID-19 Pandemic

Subsidization for Personnel Cultivation

NIAD-QE has used a government subsidy to establish a fund and, in accordance with basic guidelines prescribed by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology and its own implementation policy, provides universities and colleges with subsidies to fund the establishment of faculties and the like, in education and research fields where support is deemed particularly necessary in order to cultivate personnel in the medium- to long-term, along with other organizational changes.

● Support for Transition to Specified Growing Fields via Faculty Restructuring, etc.

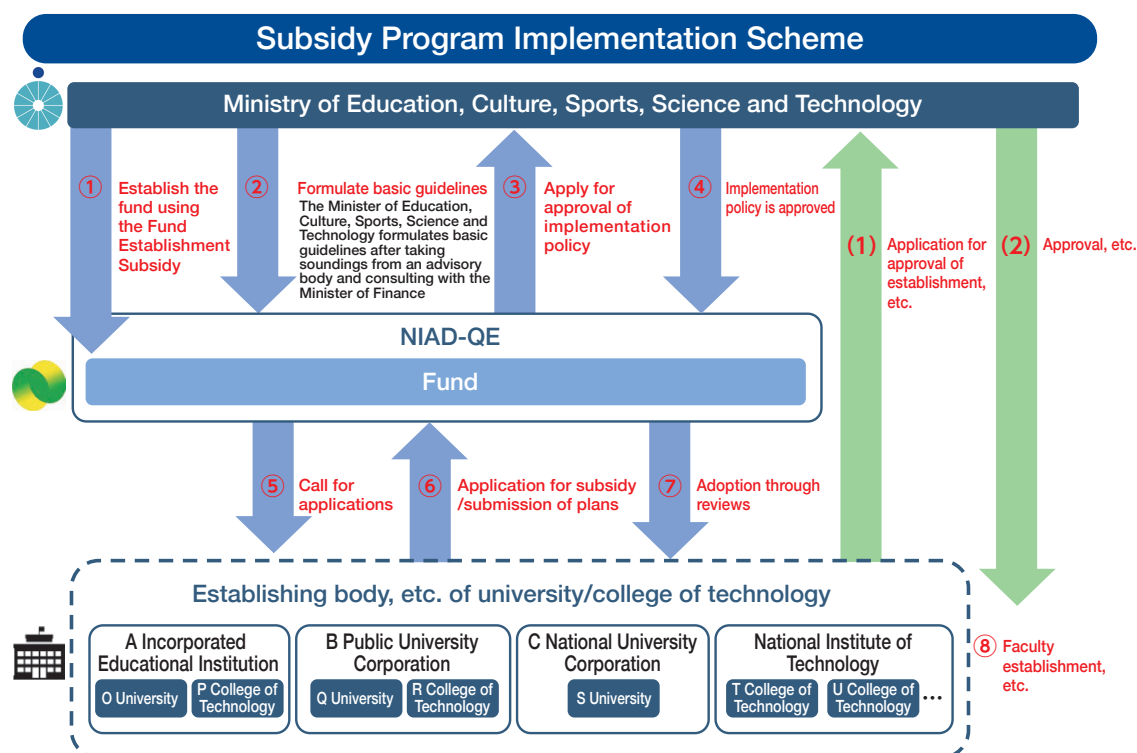
NIAD-QE offers public and private universities support for plans to establish faculties or departments focused on specified growing fields (fields primarily in the digital and green business sectors identified in governmental strategies and policies, where the degree awarded is in a field relating to science, engineering, or agricultural science), or plans to restructure faculties by increasing admission capacity.

This support covers initiatives from the stage at which the university is considering and preparing for faculty restructuring in regard to specified growing fields through the academic year in which the first cohort of students completes the study. In implementing this support, NIAD-QE provides subsidies divided into three contiguous phases covering the subsidy period: the phase for the formulation of a system for deliberations aimed at faculty restructuring, etc.; the phase for the development of the facilities and equipment; and the phase for the implementation of initiatives aimed at refining the self-sustainment strategy.

● Support for Functional Enhancements to Secure Advanced ICT Specialists

NIAD-QE provides support to national, public, private universities and colleges of technology for initiatives aimed at enhancing their functions in cultivating advanced specialists in the field of ICT. The initiatives supported focus on efforts to enhance systems via the establishment and enlargement of programs in ICT-related disciplines at the graduate level of universities, and at colleges of technology. For those, NIAD-QE provides subsidies to assist with the cost of developing the facilities and equipment required to enhance the institution's functions in order to cultivate advanced specialists in the field of ICT, along with the associated academic staffing costs.

Furthermore, an additional subsidy for cultivating advanced ICT specialists will be provided to a limited number of universities with plans assessed as likely to be greatly effective in terms of scale and quality.



History Prior to the Merger

● NIAD-UE

April 1986	In "The Second Report on Educational Reform", the National Council for Educational Reform proposes to examine the possibility of establishing an organization which can grant academic degrees by assessment of academic achievement for the promotion of lifelong learning.
July 1989	The Committees for Graduate Education and University Education of the Council for Higher Education report such an organization is needed.
June 1990	The preparation committee for the organization is formed with an office located at The Graduate University for Advanced Studies.
February 1991	The Council for Higher Education publishes "A Report for the Founding of an Organization which Grants Academic Degrees through Assessment." The preparation committee publishes "A Report on the 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 establishing 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 publishes the evaluation results of the 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 publishes the results of the Institutional Certified Evaluation and Accreditation (universities, junior colleges, colleges of technology) for the first time.
March 2008	NIAD-UE publishes the results of the Certified Evaluation and Accreditation of Law School for the first time. The number of people granted NIAD-UE degrees exceeds 40,000.
March 2009	NIAD-UE publishes the results of evaluation of education and research activities at national university corporations and inter-university research institute corporations for the first time.
March 2010	The number of people granted NIAD-UE degrees exceeds 50,000.
April 2011	NIAD-UE integrates its Department of Research for University Evaluation, and the Department of Assessment and Research for Degree Awarding, to form a new Research Department.
May 2011	NIAD-UE finalizes and publishes the results of evaluation for education and research activities at national university corporations and inter-university research institute corporations.
March 2013	The number of people granted NIAD-UE degrees exceeds 60,000.
July 2014	NIAD-UE establishes the Center for Japanese College and University Portraits.
March 2015	Japanese College and University Portraits begins publication of information on education at universities.
March 2016	The number of people granted NIAD-UE degrees exceeds 70,000.

● CUFM

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

Members of Committees, etc.

● Board of Councilors

(◎ Chairperson, ○ Vice-Chairperson) (As of November 2023)

Name	Current Position	Name	Current Position
AIHARA Michiko	President, Yokohama City University	SASAKI Yasuko	President, Ochanomizu University
BEALE Alison	Director, University of Oxford Japan Office	SHIBAI Keiji	Chairperson of the Board of Trustees, Kansai University
○ FUJII Ryoichi	Project Professor, National Institute of Polar Research	○ SHIMADA Kyoko	Former Director General, Yokohama Arts Foundation
HAYASHI Kayoko	President, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies	TAKAHASHI Yuko	President, Tsuda University
ISHII Masahiko	President, Japan Institution for Higher Education Evaluation	TANAKA Aiji	President, Waseda University
KONDO Michiaki	Representative Director, Japan Association for Quality of University Education	TANIGUCHI Isao	President, National Institute of Technology
NAGATA Kyosuke	President, University of Tsukuba	TERUMICHI Yoshiaki	President, Sophia University
NISHIO Shojiro	President, Osaka University	UEHARA Kazutaka	Principal, Saitama Prefectural Kasukabe High School
OBARA Yoshiaki	CEO/President & Headmaster, Tamagawa University & Academy	YOKOTE Koutaro	Director General, Chiba University Hospital
ONO Hiroyuki	Chairman/President, Kokusai Gakuin Saitama College		

● Administrative Committee

(◎ Chairperson, ○ Vice-Chairperson) (As of September 2023)

Name	Current Position	Name	Current Position
IDA Masaaki	Professor, NIAD-QE	○ NAKANO Hiromi	Vice President, Toyohashi University of Technology
ISHII Katsue	Professor Emeritus, Chiba University	NITTA Yasutsugu	Former President, National Institute of Technology, Suzuka College
ISOBE Yuko	Executive Vice President, University of Toyama	SHIBUI Susumu	Professor, NIAD-QE
KAWASHIMA Tatsuo	Specially Appointed Professor (Full time), Osaka University	SUGIYAMA Hiroyuki	Professor Emeritus, Nagoya University
KISHIMOTO Kikuo	Professor Emeritus, Tokyo Institute of Technology	TAKAHASHI Makiko	Professor, Kanazawa Institute of Technology
KOBAYASHI Masayuki	Professor/Dean, College of Education and Social Transformation, J. F. Oberlin University	TAKAHASHI Tetsuya	Vice President, Osaka Metropolitan University
KURAKAWA Kei	Professor, NIAD-QE	○ TODAYAMA Kazuhisa	Professor/Dean of the Research Department, NIAD-QE
MITSUDA Yoshitaka	Professor, NIAD-QE	YAMAMOTO Kazuhiko	Professor, Hitotsubashi University
MIYAZAKI Kazuteru	Professor, NIAD-QE	YOSHIKAWA Yumiko	Professor/Director of the Research Department, NIAD-QE
MORI Rie	Professor, NIAD-QE		

● Committee for Certified Evaluation and Accreditation of Universities

(◎ Chairperson, ○ Vice-Chairperson) (As of June 2023)

Name	Current Position	Name	Current Position
BEALE Alison	Director, University of Oxford Japan Office	SHIMIZU Kazuhiko	Special Assistance to the President/Professor, Seitoku University
GOTO Hitomi	Executive Director, Hokkaido University of Education	SUZUKI Shizue	Vice President, Kobe Tokiwa University
○ HIBIYA Junko	Managing Trustee, Sacred Heart School Corporation	TAKAHASHI Yuko	President, Tsuda University
KATAMINE Shigeru	Director, Nagasaki City Hospital Organization	TAKASHIMA Tadayoshi	Honorary Professor, Aichi Prefectural University
KATAYAMA Eiji	Senior Consultant, Nomura Securities Co., Ltd.	TAKATA Kuniaki	Chair of the Board of Directors, Gunma Prefectural Public University Corporation
KAWASHIMA Tatsuo	Specially Appointed Professor (Full Time), Osaka University	TODAYAMA Kazuhisa	Professor/Dean of the Research Department, NIAD-QE
KONDO Michiaki	Representative Director, Japan Association for Quality of University Education	TUTIYA Syun	Adviser of the Research Department, NIAD-QE
MAEDA Sanae	Professor Emeritus, Chiba University	◎ YAMAGIWA Juichi	Director-General, Research Institute for Humanity and Nature, National Institutes for the Humanities
MATSUMOTO Mina	Representative Director, Question Lab./Journalist/Professor by Special Appointment, Sophia University	YAMAGUCHI Hiroki	President, National Center for University Entrance Examinations
MITSUDA Yoshitaka	Professor, NIAD-QE	YAMAMOTO Kenji	The Chairperson of Board of Directors, School Corporation Osaka University of Tourism
NAKANE Masayoshi	Principal, Shibaura Institute of Technology Kashiwa Junior & Senior High School	YAMAUCHI Susumu	Professor Emeritus, Hitotsubashi University
NEMOTO Takeru	Managing Director, Strategy & Consulting, Accenture Japan Ltd	YOSHIDA Aya	Professor, Waseda University
OIKAWA Ryoichi	Advisor, National Association of Upper Secondary School Principals		

● Committee for Certified Evaluation and Accreditation of Colleges of Technology

(◎ Chairperson, ○ Vice-Chairperson) (As of June 2023)

Name	Current Position	Name	Current Position
ABE Toru	Teacher, Iwate Prefectural Maesawamehou Special School/Formal President, Morioka Technical High School	MORINO Kazuhiro	Former President, National Institute of Technology, Kure College
ARAI Sachiyo	Professor, Chiba University	MURATA Keiji	Former Principal/Chief Executive, Kindai University Technical College
FUKUSAKI Chiho	Professor, Chukyo University	NAGASAWA Shigeru	Professor, Sanjo City University
FUKUTOMI Hiroshi	Specially Appointed Professor, Osaka University	NITTA Yasutsugu	Former President, National Institute of Technology, Suzuka College
HIHARA Eiji	Special Appointed Professor, NIAD-QE	OSHIMA Marie	Professor, The University of Tokyo
KAKUTA Noriyoshi	Executive Trustee/Vice President, Toyohashi University of Technology	◎ TANAKA Eiichi	Professor Emeritus, Nagoya University
KAYASHIMA Nobuko	Advisor to the Executive Director, JICA Ogata Sadako Research Institute for Peace and Development	WADA Yasuhiro	Executive Director/Vice President, Nagaoka University of Technology
KURITA Kayoko	Professor, The University of Tokyo	WATANABE Kazuto	Former President, Tokyo Metropolitan College of Industrial Technology
○ KYOYA Miyoko	Former Executive Planner, FUJITSU UNIVERSITY	YAMAGUCHI Shu	Special Appointed Professor, NIAD-QE
MAKINO Mitsunori	Professor, Chuo University		

● Committee for Certified Evaluation and Accreditation of Law Schools

(◎ Chairperson, ○ Vice-Chairperson) (As of June 2023)

Name	Current Position	Name	Current Position
CHAEN Shigeki	Professor, Osaka University	◎ MATSUSHITA Junichi	Professor, The University of Tokyo
DOI Masakazu	Professor, Kyoto University	MINE Hiromi	Professor, Tokyo Metropolitan University
HAMADA Tsuyoshi	Professor, Doshisha University	NAKAGAWA Takehisa	Professor, Kobe University
HATTORI Takahiro	Professor, Otemon Gakuin University	OKINO Masami	Professor, The University of Tokyo
ISHII Tetsuya	Professor, NIAD-QE	OKUDA Takafumi	Attorney at Law, Mori Hamada & Matsumoto Law Office
KAMIYA Masako	Former Professor, Gakushuin University	OSAWA Yutaka	Professor, The University of Tokyo
KANAI Yasuo	Former President, Sapporo High Court	SHIMIZU Hideyuki	General Secretary, Japanese Trade Union Confederation
KARATSU Keiichi	Professor, Tokai University	TOMIDOKORO Kosuke	Vice Chairman of Editorial Board, The Yomiuri Shimbun
○ KIMURA Mitsue	Professor, Nihon University	UKAJI Kyoko	Attorney at Law, Meilin International Law Firm
KITAMURA Masashi	Professor, Kansai University	YAMAMOTO Kazuhiko	Professor, Hitotsubashi University
KOBAYASHI Tetsuya	Attorney at Law, Kobayashi & Partners Law Office	YAMASHITA Takashi	Notary Public, Ikebukuro Notary Office
MAEZAWA Tatsurou	Professor, Legal Training and Research Institute	YOKOYAMA Mika	Professor, Kyoto University

● Committee for National University Corporation Education and Research Evaluation

(◎ Chairperson, ○ Vice-Chairperson) (As of October 2023)

Name	Current Position	Name	Current Position
ASAMI Yasushi	Executive Director/Vice President, The University of Tokyo	NAGASAKA Tetsuya	Vice-President/Director of New Industry Creation Hatchery Center (NICHe), Tohoku University
BEALE Alison	Director, University of Oxford Japan Office	NAKANE Masayoshi	Principal, Shibaura Institute of Technology Kashiwa Junior & Senior High School
HAMANAKA Junko	Professor, Waseda University	SHIMABUKURO Kyoko	President, Kitasato University
INOUE Tomoko	Professor/Dean of School of Nursing at Narita, International University of Health and Welfare	TAMADA Kaoru	Senior Vice President, Kyushu University
ISO Satoshi	Professor, High Energy Accelerator Research Organization	○ TOYODA Nagayasu	President, Suzuka University of Medical Science
KOBAYASHI Yoshie	Superintendent of Education, Takasaki City Board of Education	TSUCHIKAWA Satoru	Professor, Nagoya University
MITSunARI Miho	Professor, Otemon Gakuin University	◎ YAMAUCHI Susumu	Professor Emeritus, Hitotsubashi University
MUTO Yoshito	Manager, Mitsui & Co., Ltd.		

● Committee for Validation and Examination of Degrees

(◎ Chairperson, ○ Vice-Chairperson) (As of June 2023)

Name	Current Position	Name	Current Position
AMANO Hideharu	Professor, Keio University	SHIIHARA Nobuhiro	Professor, Jissen Women's University
○ KAGEYAMA Kazuro	Professor, Kanazawa Institute of Technology	SUGAHARA Yoshiyuki	Professor, Waseda University
MATSUO Masataka	Professor, Senzoku Gakuen College of Music	SUZUKI Toshiya	Special Appointed Professor, NIAD-QE
MIYAZAKI Kazuteru	Professor, NIAD-QE	TATEISHI Kazuo	Professor, Nagoya University
NISHIMURA Toshihide	Professor, Kagawa Nutrition University	UTAKA Katsuyuki	Professor, Waseda University
OKAYAMA Hisayo	Professor, Tsukuba University	YAMASHITA Tetsuro	Professor, Kogakuin University
○ OSHIBA Ryo	Specially Appointed Professor, Hiroshima City University	YAMASHITA Yoshikazu	Professor, Gakushuin University
SATO Kazuyuki	Professor, Bukkyo University	YOSHIKAWA Yumiko	Professor/Director of the Research Department, NIAD-QE
SATO Masami	Professor, The Jikei University School of Medicine		

● Steering Committee for Japanese College and University Portraits

(◎ Chairperson, ○ Vice-Chairperson) (As of October 2023)

Name	Current Position	Name	Current Position
AIHARA Michiko	President, Yokohama City University	SASAKI Yasuko	President, Ochanomizu University
KIKUCHI Hiroaki	Director, The Promotion and Mutual Aid Corporation for Private Schools of Japan	SHIGA Keiichi	Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Shigakukan Gakuen
KONDO Michiaki	Representative Director, Japan Association for Quality of University Education	SHIMABUKURO Kyoko	President, Kitasato University
○ MITO Hidenori	Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Nishogakusha School Juridical Person	◎ SUZUKI Norihiko	Chairperson, Hiroshima Corporation for Higher Education
MITSUISHI Mamoru	Vice-President, NIAD-QE	YANAGISAWA Kouji	President, Ohtsuki City College
NISHIHARA Renta	President, Rikkyo University	YASUI Toshikazu	Vice President, Japan Institution for Higher Education Evaluation
SAKANE Yasuhide	President, Koran Women's Junior College		

Certified Evaluation and Accreditation

● Results of certified evaluation and accreditation

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

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

1. Certified Evaluation and Accreditation of Universities (National)

Institution	Fiscal Year	Institution	Fiscal Year	Institution	Fiscal Year
Hokkaido University	2009, 2015, 2021	The University of Electro-Communications	2009, 2015, 2021	Nara Women's University	2007, 2013, 2020
Hokkaido University of Education	2009, 2015, 2022	Hitotsubashi University	2007, 2014, 2021	Wakayama University	2007, 2013, 2019
Muroran Institute of Technology	2007, 2013, 2019	Yokohama National University	2007, 2014, 2021	Tottori University	2007, 2014, 2021
Otaru University of Commerce	2009, 2015, 2021	Niigata University	2007, 2014, 2021	Shimane University	2009, 2015, 2022
Obihiro University of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine	2010, 2017	Nagaoka University of Technology	2005, 2012, 2019	Okayama University	2007, 2014, 2021
Asahikawa Medical College	2007, 2014, 2021	Joetsu University of Education	2007, 2014, 2021	Hiroshima University	2009, 2016
Kitami Institute of Technology	2007, 2013, 2019	University of Toyama	2010, 2017	Yamaguchi University	2009, 2015, 2022
Hirosaki University	2006, 2013, 2019	Kanazawa University	2007, 2014	Tokushima University	2006, 2013, 2019
Iwate University	2006, 2013, 2019	University of Fukui	2009, 2015, 2022	Naruto University of Education	2007, 2013, 2019
Tohoku University	2007, 2014, 2021	University of Yamanashi	2007, 2014, 2021	Kagawa University	2009, 2015, 2022
Akita University	2006, 2013, 2020	Shinshu University	2007, 2013, 2020	Ehime University	2007, 2014, 2021
Yamagata University	2006, 2013, 2019	Gifu University	2007, 2013, 2019	Kochi University	2007, 2014, 2021
Fukushima University	2007, 2014, 2021	Shizuoka University	2009, 2015, 2021	Fukuoka University of Education	2009, 2015, 2021
Ibaraki University	2009, 2015, 2021	Hamamatsu University School of Medicine	2007, 2014, 2021	Kyushu University	2007, 2014, 2021
University of Tsukuba	2010, 2017	Nagoya University	2007, 2014, 2021	Kyushu Institute of Technology	2009, 2015, 2021
Tsukuba University of Technology	2011, 2018	Aichi University of Education	2007, 2014, 2021	Saga University	2009, 2015, 2021
Utsunomiya University	2008, 2015, 2022	Nagoya Institute of Technology	2009, 2015, 2021	Nagasaki University	2007, 2014, 2021
Gunma University	2009, 2015, 2022	Toyohashi University of Technology	2005, 2012, 2019	Kumamoto University	2009, 2015, 2021
Saitama University	2009, 2016	Mie University	2007, 2014, 2021	Oita University	2009, 2015, 2021
Chiba University	2007, 2014, 2021	Shiga University	2009, 2015, 2021	University of Miyazaki	2007, 2014, 2021
The University of Tokyo	2009, 2015, 2022	Shiga University of Medical Science	2009, 2015, 2022	Kagoshima University	2007, 2014, 2021
Tokyo Medical and Dental University	2009, 2015, 2021	Kyoto University	2007, 2013, 2019	National Institute of Fitness and Sports in Kanoya	2007, 2014, 2021
Tokyo University of Foreign Studies	2007, 2013, 2019	Kyoto University of Education	2006, 2012, 2019	University of the Ryukyus	2010, 2017
Tokyo Gakugei University	2010, 2017	Kyoto Institute of Technology	2008, 2014, 2021	National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies	2010, 2017
Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology	2006, 2013, 2020	Osaka University	2009, 2015, 2021	The Graduate University for Advanced Studies	2007, 2013, 2019
Tokyo University of the Arts	2010, 2017	Osaka Kyoiku University	2007, 2013, 2020	Japan Advanced Institute of Science and Technology	2007, 2013, 2019
Tokyo Institute of Technology	2007, 2014, 2021	Hyogo University of Teacher Education	2007, 2014, 2021	Nara Institute of Science and Technology	2009, 2015, 2021
Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology	2008, 2014, 2021	Kobe University	2008, 2014, 2021		
Ochanomizu University	2009, 2016	Nara University of Education	2009, 2015, 2021		

(Public)

Institution	Fiscal Year	Institution	Fiscal Year	Institution	Fiscal Year
Future University Hakodate	2005, 2011, 2018	Akita International University	2008	Gunma Prefectural College of Health Sciences	2011
Akita Prefectural University	2016, 2022	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 (Japanese name changed in FY2020)	2012	Nagoya City University	2010	Prefectural University of Hiroshima	2011, 2017
Tokyo Metropolitan University (Japanese name changed in FY2020)	2010, 2016, 2022	The University of Shiga Prefecture	2010	Fukuyama City University	2016
Kanagawa University of Human Services	2008, 2015	Kyoto Prefectural University	2009, 2016	University of Kochi	2009
Yokohama City University	2009, 2015	Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine	2010, 2017	The University of Kitakyushu	2009, 2015
Niigata College of Nursing	2010	Osaka Metropolitan University *		Kyushu Dental University	2010, 2016, 2022
Toyama Prefectural University	2009, 2016	Osaka City University	2008, 2015	Fukuoka Prefectural University	2010, 2016
Ishikawa Prefectural University	2010, 2016	Osaka Prefecture University	2009, 2016, 2022	Fukuoka Women's University	2010, 2016, 2022
Yamanashi Prefectural University	2011, 2018	University of Hyogo	2009, 2016	Oita University of Nursing and Health Sciences	2005, 2010, 2016
Shizuoka University of Art and Culture	2010, 2016	Nara Prefectural University	2010, 2017	Miyazaki Prefectural Nursing University	2008, 2015
Aichi Prefectural University	2011, 2018	Nara Medical University	2006, 2013	Okinawa Prefectural College of Nursing	2006, 2013, 2020
Aichi Prefectural University of Fine Arts and Music	2010, 2017	Okayama Prefectural University	2009, 2016	Okinawa Prefectural University of Arts	2006, 2013
		Onomichi City University (Renamed due to Onomichi University's incorporation as a municipal university corporation in FY2012)	2008, 2015		

*Osaka City University and Osaka Prefecture University merged in FY2022.

(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, 2022	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, 2022				

2. Certified Evaluation and Accreditation of Junior Colleges (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

Note: NIAD-UE withdrew from Certified Evaluation and Accreditation of Junior Colleges in FY2011.

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, 2021	National Institute of Technology, Sendai College ^{*1}	2016	National Institute of Technology, Ibaraki College	2005, 2012, 2019
National Institute of Technology, Tomakomai College	2007, 2014, 2021	Miyagi National College of Technology	2005	National Institute of Technology, Oyama College	2007, 2014, 2021
National Institute of Technology, Kushiro College	2005, 2012, 2019	Sendai National College of Technology	2005	National Institute of Technology, Gunma College	2007, 2014, 2021
National Institute of Technology, Asahikawa College	2005, 2011, 2017	National Institute of Technology, Akita College	2007, 2014, 2021	National Institute of Technology, Kisarazu College	2006, 2013, 2020
National Institute of Technology, Hachinohe College	2005, 2011, 2018	National Institute of Technology, Tsuruoka College	2007, 2013, 2020	National Institute of Technology, Tokyo College	2007, 2013, 2020
National Institute of Technology, Ichinoseki College	2006, 2012, 2019	National Institute of Technology, Fukushima College	2007, 2014, 2021	National Institute of Technology, Nagaoka College	2007, 2014, 2021

(National) Continued from previous page

Institution	Fiscal Year	Institution	Fiscal Year	Institution	Fiscal Year
National Institute of Technology, Toyama college ^{*2}	2016, 2022	National Institute of Technology, Wakayama College	2005, 2012, 2019	National Institute of Technology, Yuge College	2006, 2013, 2020
Toyama National College of Technology	2007	National Institute of Technology, Yonago College	2007, 2014, 2021	National Institute of Technology, Kochi College	2005, 2012, 2019
Toyama National College of Maritime Technology	2005	National Institute of Technology, Matsue College	2006, 2013, 2020	National Institute of Technology, Kurume College	2006, 2013, 2020
National Institute of Technology, Ishikawa College	2007, 2014, 2021	National Institute of Technology, Tsuyama College	2007, 2014, 2021	National Institute of Technology, Ariake College	2005, 2012, 2019
National Institute of Technology, Fukui College	2005, 2012, 2019	National Institute of Technology, Hiroshima College	2005, 2011, 2017	National Institute of Technology, Kitakyushu College	2006, 2013, 2020
National Institute of Technology, Nagano College	2006, 2012, 2018	National Institute of Technology, Kure College	2006, 2013, 2020	National Institute of Technology, Sasebo College	2006, 2013, 2019
National Institute of Technology, Gifu College	2006, 2013, 2020	National Institute of Technology, Tokuyama College	2006, 2012, 2019	National Institute of Technology, Kumamoto college ^{*4}	2016
National Institute of Technology, Numazu College	2005, 2011, 2018	National Institute of Technology, Ube College	2006, 2013, 2020	Kumamoto National College of Technology	2006
National Institute of Technology, Toyota College	2007, 2014, 2021	National Institute of Technology, Oshima College	2007, 2014, 2021	Yatsushiro National College of Technology	2006
National Institute of Technology, Toba College	2006, 2013, 2020	National Institute of Technology, Anan College	2005, 2011, 2018	National Institute of Technology, Oita College	2007, 2014, 2021
National Institute of Technology, Suzuka College	2005, 2012, 2018	National Institute of Technology, Kagawa college ^{*3}	2016	National Institute of Technology, Miyakonojo College	2005, 2012, 2019
National Institute of Technology, Maizuru College	2006, 2013, 2020	Takamatsu National College of Technology	2007	National Institute of Technology, Kagoshima College	2006, 2012, 2019
National Institute of Technology, Akashi College	2005, 2011, 2018	Takuma National College of Technology	2007	National Institute of Technology, Okinawa College	2010, 2017
National Institute of Technology, Nara College	2006, 2013, 2020	National Institute of Technology, Niihama College	2007, 2014, 2021		

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

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

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

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

(Public)

Institution	Fiscal Year	Institution	Fiscal Year	Institution	Fiscal Year
Tokyo Metropolitan College of Industrial Technology	2012, 2019	Osaka Metropolitan University College of Technology (Renamed in FY2022)	2010, 2017	Kobe City College of Technology	2008, 2015, 2021

(Private)

Institution	Fiscal Year	Institution	Fiscal Year	Institution	Fiscal Year
Salesian Polytechnic	2008, 2015, 2022	International College of Technology (Renamed in FY2018)	2005, 2012, 2019	Kindai University Technical College	2007, 2014, 2021

4. Certified Evaluation and Accreditation of Law Schools (National)

Institution	Fiscal Year	Institution	Fiscal Year	Institution	Fiscal Year
Division of Legal Practice, Graduate School of Law, Hokkaido University	2007, 2012, 2017, 2022	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, Graduate School of Law, Kanazawa University	2007, 2012, 2017, 2022	Hiroshima University Law School	2008, 2013, 2018
University of Tsukuba Law School	2009, 2014, 2019	School of Law, Professional Degree Program, Shinshu University	2009, 2014	Kagawa-Ehime Universities' Graduate School of Law Legal Practice Course	2007, 2012
Chiba University Law School	2007, 2011, 2015, 2020	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, 2022	Kyoto University Law School	2008, 2013, 2018		
Yokohama National University Graduate School of International Social Sciences Law School	2008, 2013, 2018	Osaka University Law School Department of Legal Practice	2008, 2013, 2018		

(Public)

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

* Osaka City University and Osaka Prefecture University merged in FY2022.

Certified evaluation and accreditation had been carried out in respect to Osaka City University Law School until FY2018.

(Private)

Institution	Fiscal Year
Sophia University, Graduate School of Law, Juris Doctor Program	2007, 2012, 2017, 2022
Senshu University Law School	2007, 2012
Aichi University Graduate School, School of Law, Department of Applied Law	2012, 2017, 2022

Institution	Fiscal Year
Gakushuin University Professional School of Law Professional Course in Law	2008, 2013, 2018
Meiji Law School	2008
Doshisha University Law School	2008, 2013

Institution	Fiscal Year
Kindai University Law School	2008, 2013, 2018
Kobe Gakuin University Graduate School The Graduate School of Law Practices Major in Law Practices	2008

● Implementation of Institutional Thematic Assessment and Optional Evaluation

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

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

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

【FY2022】 (1 university)

(Public)	Osaka Prefecture University (A・B)
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【FY2021】 (2 universities)

(National)	Aichi University of Education (B) Saga University (B)
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【FY2019】 (1 university)

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

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

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

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

【FY2015】 (7 universities)

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

【FY2014】 (6 universities)

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

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

【FY2012】 (1 university)

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

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

【FY2010】 (13 universities)

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

【FY2009】 (5 universities)

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

【FY2008】 (3 universities)

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

【FY2007】 (10 universities)

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

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

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

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

【FY2010】 (2 junior colleges)

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

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

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

【FY2022】 (2 colleges of technology)

(National)	National Institute of Technology, Toyama college
(Private)	Salesian Polytechnic

【FY2021】 (16 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
(Public)	Kobe City College of Technology
(Private)	Kindai University Technical College

【FY2020】 (12 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, 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
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【FY2019】 (11 colleges of technology)

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

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

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

【FY2016】 (4 colleges of technology)

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

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

【FY2014】 (15 colleges of technology)

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

【FY2013】 (14 colleges of technology)

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

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

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

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

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

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

【FY2006】 (18 colleges of technology)

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

Loans Provided for Facilities

(Unit: Million yen)

Category	Amount loaned				
	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
Facility development	(40 projects at 25 corporations) 27,894	(46 projects at 23 corporations) 22,296	(63 projects at 32 corporations) 28,440	(70 projects at 31 corporations) 31,771	(27 projects at 55 corporations) 39,826
Installation of special medical equipment in hospitals (equipment installation)	(25 projects at 24 corporations) 18,594	(24 projects at 23 corporations) 22,530	(21 projects at 21 corporations) 21,985	(24 projects at 23 corporations) 18,374	(24 projects at 31 corporations) 18,045
Total	(65 projects at 30 corporations) 46,488	(70 projects at 31 corporations) 44,827	(84 projects at 36 corporations) 50,425	(94 projects at 36 corporations) 50,145	(32 projects at 86 corporations) 57,872

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

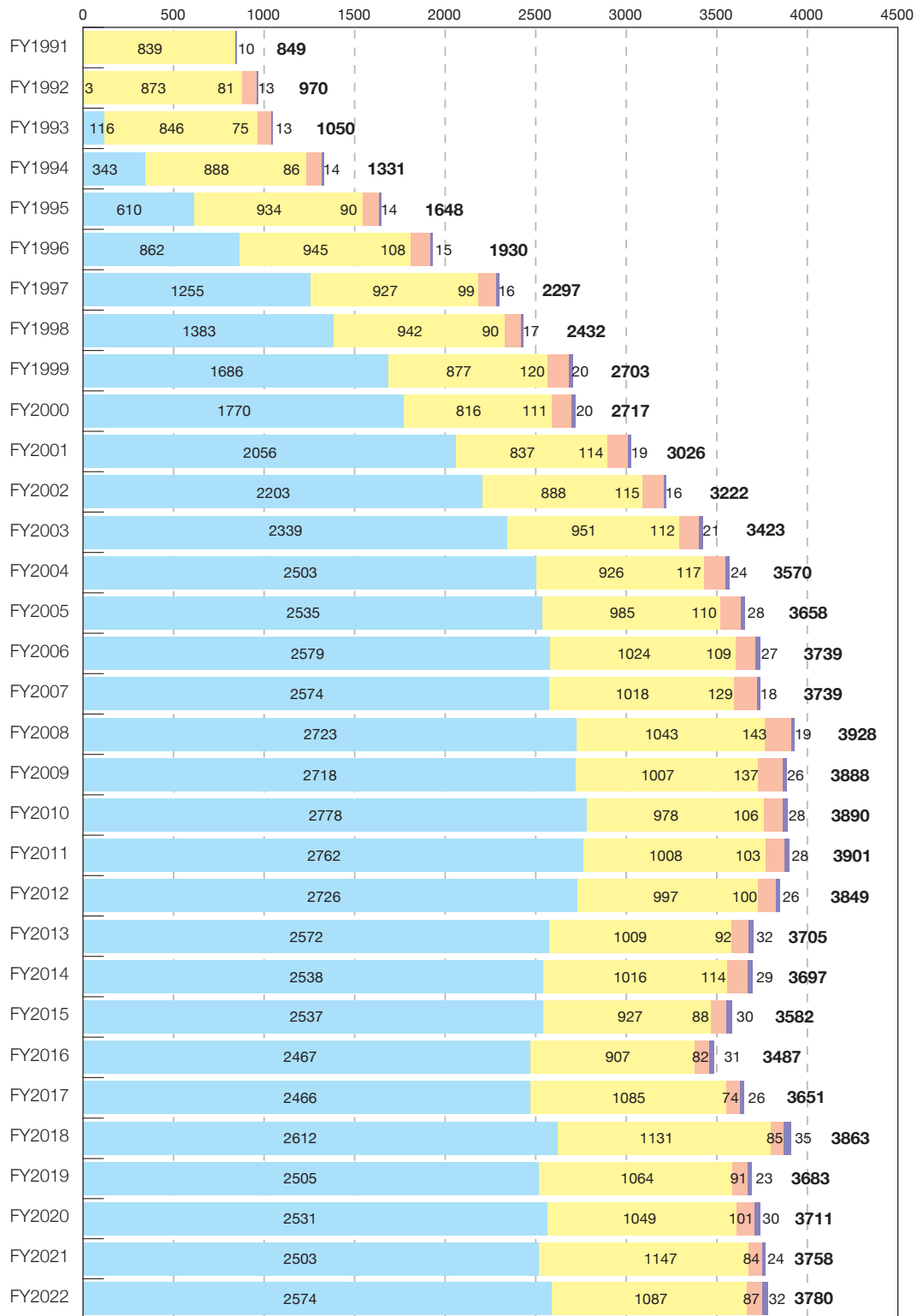
Grants Provided for Facilities

(Unit: Million yen)

Category	Amount Granted				
	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
Maintenance and upkeep	(90 corporations) 3,750	(90 corporations) 3,796	(89 corporations) 3,987	(83 corporations) 3,467	(81 corporations) 2,010
Total	(90 corporations) 3,750	(90 corporations) 3,796	(89 corporations) 3,987	(83 corporations) 3,467	(81 corporations) 2,010

Awarding of NIAD-QE Degrees

● Annual Number of Degrees Awarded through April 2023



Total number of degree recipients : 98,677

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

● Awarding of Academic Degrees (Scheme I)

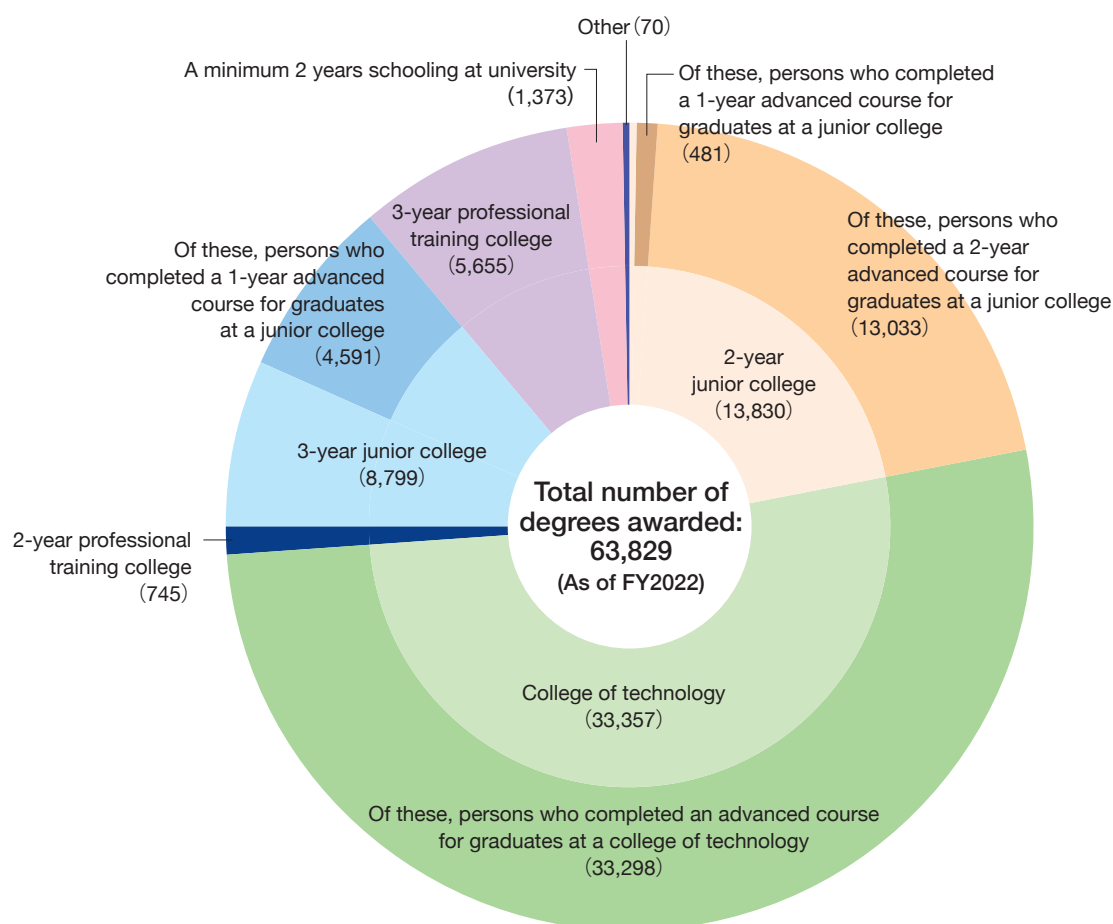
(1) Number of Awarded Degrees (through April 2023)

(Unit: Person)

Academic field (Bachelor's degree)	Number of Bachelor's degrees awarded																			TOTAL		
	1992 ~ 2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	TOTAL
Literature	274	27	22	18	15	18	23	26	32	34	16	16	24	19	24	18	11	12	21	21	13	684
Education	659	165	182	191	191	239	219	186	185	153	171	134	188	180	198	238	181	210	183	172	165	4,390
Theology	10	1	2	2	1		2	1		2	1		2	1	1							24
Sociology	42	1	4	11		4	9	8	5	1	3	4	4	3	3	2	1	1		1		107
Liberal Arts*	97		7	6	6	1	3	6	9	5	5	5	6	5	9	8	3	3	2	4	2	192
Liberal Arts*	12	4	3	2	2	4	1	4	2	4	2	2	2	4	2	1		1	2			54
Social Sciences	3	1		1	1	2	5	5	2	3	3		4	1	3	1	2	1	1	1		40
Law	31	7	3	3	2	10	9	4	3	3	4	7	4	3	2	6	3	5	2	2		113
Political Science	9	1			2	1		2	3			4		2	1	1			1	1		28
Economics	28	6		3	4	3	3	3	4	6	5	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	3	82
Commerce	38	3	3	1	4	8	3	5	2	1	2	1		1	1	1			1	1	1	77
Business Administration	52	13	8	16	15	14	18	8	10	17	14	15	15	8	16	10	11	3	9	13	8	293
Science	61	10	11	1	6	8	6	8	9	1	8	10	2	3	4	2	2	6	3	4	5	170
Pharmacy		1					1															2
Pharmaceutical Sciences												1	1		2	1	2	1	3	3	4	18
Nursing	1,357	251	248	332	311	266	286	274	291	354	434	518	513	423	458	437	479	483	405	431	515	9,066
Health Science	2,207	311	278	221	204	192	185	141	126	120	107	110	89	94	98	97	104	97	101	98	90	5,070
Acupuncture and Moxibustion	55	6	17	10	13	2	5	6	6	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	1	2	2	6	1	149
Oral Health Science							10	35	28	41	48	53	47	57	55	59	75	63	82	70	86	809
Judo Therapy													3			1	1	2		1	1	9
Nutrition	1,013	241	254	131	109	122	127	98	114	92	51	54	63	62	53	46	50	36	39	33	27	2,815
Engineering	4,134	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	1,469	1,534	1,536	1,517	33,315
Design	165	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	13	11	15	7	237
Agriculture	61	15	17	10	13	12			4	2		1		1	3	1			1			141
Fisheries			1		1	1			1			1		1								6
Home Economics	45	2	1	5	7	6	7	5	6	5	4	6	6	5	5	5	4	2	4	5	8	143
Art	1,910	270	280	300	284	230	297	258	263	167	163	88	69	90	86	83	68	94	121	84	121	5,326
Physical Education	24	7	6	4	13	13	11	3	2					2					1			86
TOTAL	12,287	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	2,486	2,612	2,505	2,531	2,503	2,574	63,829

*The field Liberal Arts has been divided in two categories in Japanese language.

(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 2023)

	Advanced Course of Junior College		Advanced Course of College of Technology		Total
	Public	Private	National/Public	Private	
Literature		3 (1)			3 (1)
Education	1 (1)	15 (8)			16 (9)
Liberal Arts		1			1
Economics, Commerce, Business Administration			2 (2)		2 (2)
Engineering, Design			100 (100)	2 (2)	102 (102)
Mercantile Marine Science			5 (5)		5 (5)
Nursing		7 (1)			7 (1)
Health Science		3			3
Oral Health Science		9 (2)			9 (2)
Home Economics, Nutrition	1 (1)	5 (2)			6 (3)
Art	2 (1)	10 (1)			12 (2)
Total	4 (3)	53 (15)	107 (107)	2 (2)	166 (127)

Note: 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 April 2023)

	Years required to complete course	Date of Approval	Disciplinary field	Number of degrees awarded (Unit: Person)	
				FY2022	Total
National Defense Medical College (School of Medicine, Medical Course)	6	Aug. 1991	Medicine	71	2,104
National Defense Academy (Undergraduate Course)	4	Dec. 1991	Science	36	1,021
	4	Dec. 1991	Engineering	327	9,708
	4	Dec. 1991	Social Sciences	71	2,001
	4	Mar. 2001	Humanities	33	531
National Fisheries University (Undergraduate Course)	4	Dec. 1991	Fisheries	186	5,780
Japan Coast Guard Academy (Regular Course)	4	Dec. 1991	BS in Coast Guard Operations and Law Enforcement	54	1,286
Meteorological College (Regular Course)	4	Dec. 1991	Science	13	432
Polytechnic University (Undergraduate Course) *	4	Dec. 1991	Engineering	0	4,930
National College of Nursing, Japan (Undergraduate Course)	4	Mar. 2001	Nursing	101	1,841
Polytechnic University (Faculty of Manufacturing Science & Technology)	4	Feb. 2012	Science in Manufacturing Technology	85	670
National Defense Medical College (School of Medicine, Nursing Course)	4	Feb. 2017	Nursing	110	667
* Abolished at the end of FY2016				TOTAL 1,087	30,971

Master's level (As of April 2023)

	Years required to complete course	Date of Approval	Disciplinary field	Number of degrees awarded (Unit: Person)	
				FY2022	Total
National Defense Academy (Graduate School of Science and Engineering)	2	Dec. 1991	Science	7	177
	2	Dec. 1991	Engineering	37	1,648
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	266
National Defense Academy (Graduate School of Security Studies)	2	Mar. 1997	Security Studies *1	12	384
National College of Nursing, Japan (Graduate School of Nursing)	2	Feb. 2005	Nursing	6	133
Polytechnic University (Graduate School of Manufacturing Engineering)	2	Feb. 2016	Science in Manufacturing Engineering	14	75
* 1 Referred to as "Social Sciences" until FY2002				TOTAL 87	3,153
* 2 was abolished at the end of FY2012					

Doctoral level (As of April 2023)

	Years required to complete course	Date of Approval	Disciplinary field	Number of degrees awarded (Unit: Person)	
				FY2022	Total
National Defense Medical College (School of Medicine, Medical Research Course)	4	Aug. 1991	Medical Science	23	573
National Defense Academy (Graduate School of Science and Engineering)	3	Mar. 2001	Science	0	10
	3	Mar. 2001	Engineering	8	116
National Defense Academy (Graduate School of Security Studies)	3	Feb. 2009	Security Studies	1	21
National College of Nursing, Japan (Graduate School of Nursing)	3	Feb. 2015	Nursing	0	4
				TOTAL 32	724

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 Act		2-year Junior College	Advanced Course*2		Acquisition of credits as Credited Auditors*3	Bachelor's Degree	Bachelor's Degree (M.D.)	School of Medicine, Medical Research Course																	
			Acquisition of credits as Credited Auditors*3																						
			Advanced Course*2																						
	College of Technology		Acquisition of credits as Credited Auditors*3		Bachelor's Degree							Bachelor's Degree (M.D.)	School of Medicine, Medical Research Course												
																	2-year advanced course at high school								
																	2-year Professional Training College								
																	2-year program at Professional University								
		3-year Junior College	Advanced Course*2	Bachelor's Degree													Bachelor's Degree (M.D.)	School of Medicine, Medical Research Course							
		3-year Professional Training College	Acquisition of credits as Credited as Credited Auditors*3																						
		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.)			School of Medicine, Medical Research Course																			
High school etc.																									
Educational institution under the Jurisdiction of ministries other than MEXT*1	High school etc.				National Defense Medical College (School of Medicine, Medical Course)					Bachelor's Degree	Bachelor's Degree (M.D.)	School of Medicine, Medical Research Course													
					(School of Medicine, Nursing Course)																				
					National Defense Academy (Undergraduate Course)											Graduate School of Science and Engineering, Master's Course						Graduate School of Science and Engineering, Doctoral Course	Doctoral Degree		
																Graduate School of Security Studies, Master's Course						Graduate School of Security Studies, Doctoral Course			
				National Fisheries University (Undergraduate Course)												Graduate School of Fisheries Science									
				National College of Nursing, Japan (Undergraduate Course)												Graduate School of Nursing (Master's Course)	Graduate School of Nursing (Doctoral Course)	Master's Degree							
				Polytechnic University (Undergraduate Course) (Faculty of Manufacturing Science & Technology)												Graduate School of Manufacturing Engineering									
			Japan Coast Guard Academy (Regular Course)		Bachelor's Degree		Bachelor's Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Bachelor's Degree							Bachelor's Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Bachelor's Degree							
			Meteorological College (Regular Course)																						

* 1 MEXT: Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

* 2 NIAD-QE recognized course

* 3 Excluding Professional University

FY2023 Budget of NIAD-QE

Facility Development Account

(Unit: Million yen)

Income		Expenditure	
Category	Amount	Category	Amount
Long-term borrowing, etc.	80,800	Expenses arising from loans for facilities	80,369
Recovery of long-term loans, etc.	65,004	Expenses arising from grants for facilities	1,372
Interest received on long-term loans, etc.	2,719	Repayment of long-term borrowing, etc.	64,871
Property disposition revenue	400	Interest expenses on long-term borrowing	2,613
Income from leased property	57	Taxes and public dues	19
Payments of property disposition revenue	65	Bond issuance expenses	14
Other income	2	Bond interest	37
Total	149,047	Total	149,296

Subsidization Account

(Unit: Million yen)

Income		Expenditure	
Category	Amount	Category	Amount
		General and administrative expenses	302
		Expenses arising from subsidies	4,398
Total	0	Total	4,700

General Account

(Unit: Million yen)

Income		Expenditure	
Category	Amount	Category	Amount
Government subsidies for administration	1,827	General and administrative expenses	1,421
Handling fees for certified evaluation	102	Expenses for evaluation of higher education institutions	102
Application fees for degrees	125	Expenses for examinations to award degrees	125
Other income	11	Other administrative expenses	417
Total	2,065	Total	2,065

Summary

(Unit: Million yen)

Income		Expenditure	
Category	Amount	Category	Amount
Government subsidies for administration	1,827	General and administrative expenses	1,723
Handling fees for certified evaluation	102	Expenses for evaluation of higher education institutions	102
Application fees for degrees	125	Expenses for examinations to award degrees	125
Long-term borrowing, etc.	80,800	Other administrative expenses	417
Recovery of long-term loans, etc.	65,004	Expenses arising from subsidies	4,398
Interest received on long-term loans, etc.	2,719	Expenses arising from loans for facilities	80,369
Property disposition revenue	400	Expenses arising from grants for facilities	1,372
Income from leased property	57	Repayment of long-term borrowing, etc.	64,871
Payments of property disposition revenue	65	Interest expenses on long-term borrowing	2,613
Other income	13	Taxes and public dues	19
		Bond issuance expenses	14
		Bond interest	37
Total	151,112	Total	156,062

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

Land and Buildings

(Unit: m²)

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

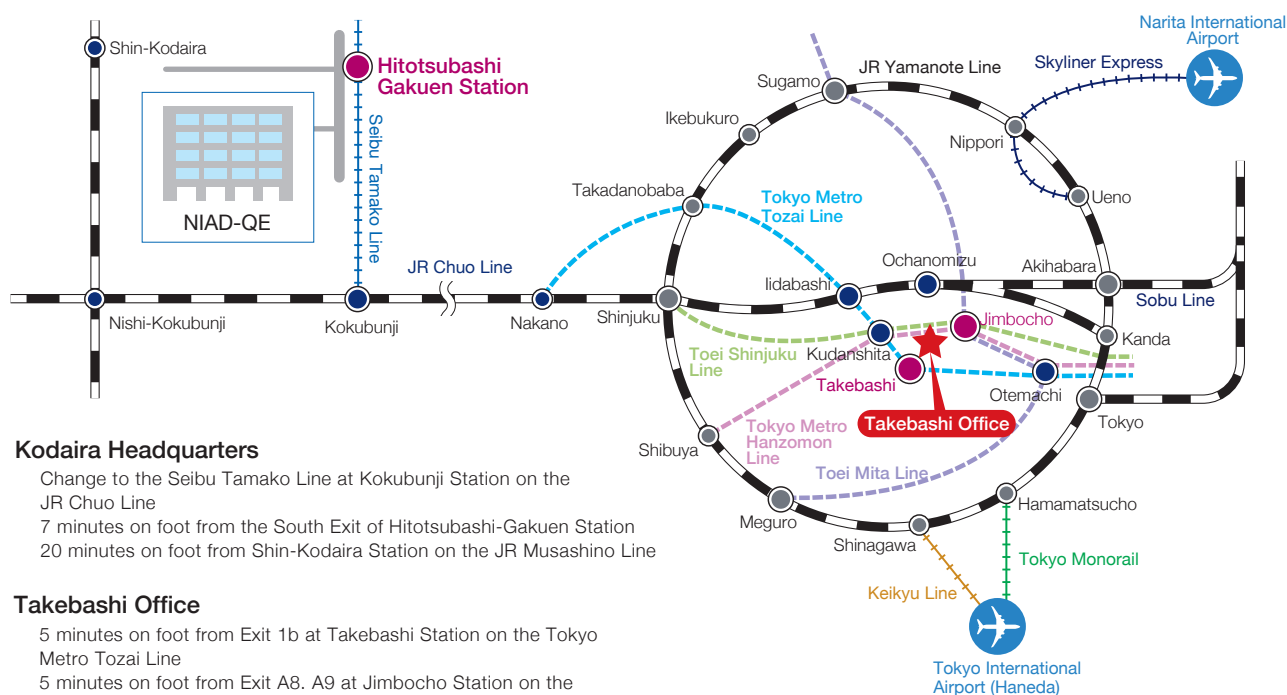
Number of Full-time Positions (As of April 2023)

(Unit: Person)

Executive Staff				Staff			Total
President	Vice-Presidents	Auditors	Total	Academic Staff	General Staff	Total	
1	2	(2)	3 (2)	20	162	182	185 (2)

Note: 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 101-8438
 Tel: +81-3-4212-6000 (main number)
 (Department of University Administration Cooperation and Facility Support)
 (Department of Aid for Higher Education Institutions)



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



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2023.12



NIAD-QE