

Education system

Japan

described and compared with
the Dutch system

This document provides information about the education system of Japan. We explain the Dutch equivalent of the most common qualifications from Japan for the purpose of admission to Dutch higher education.

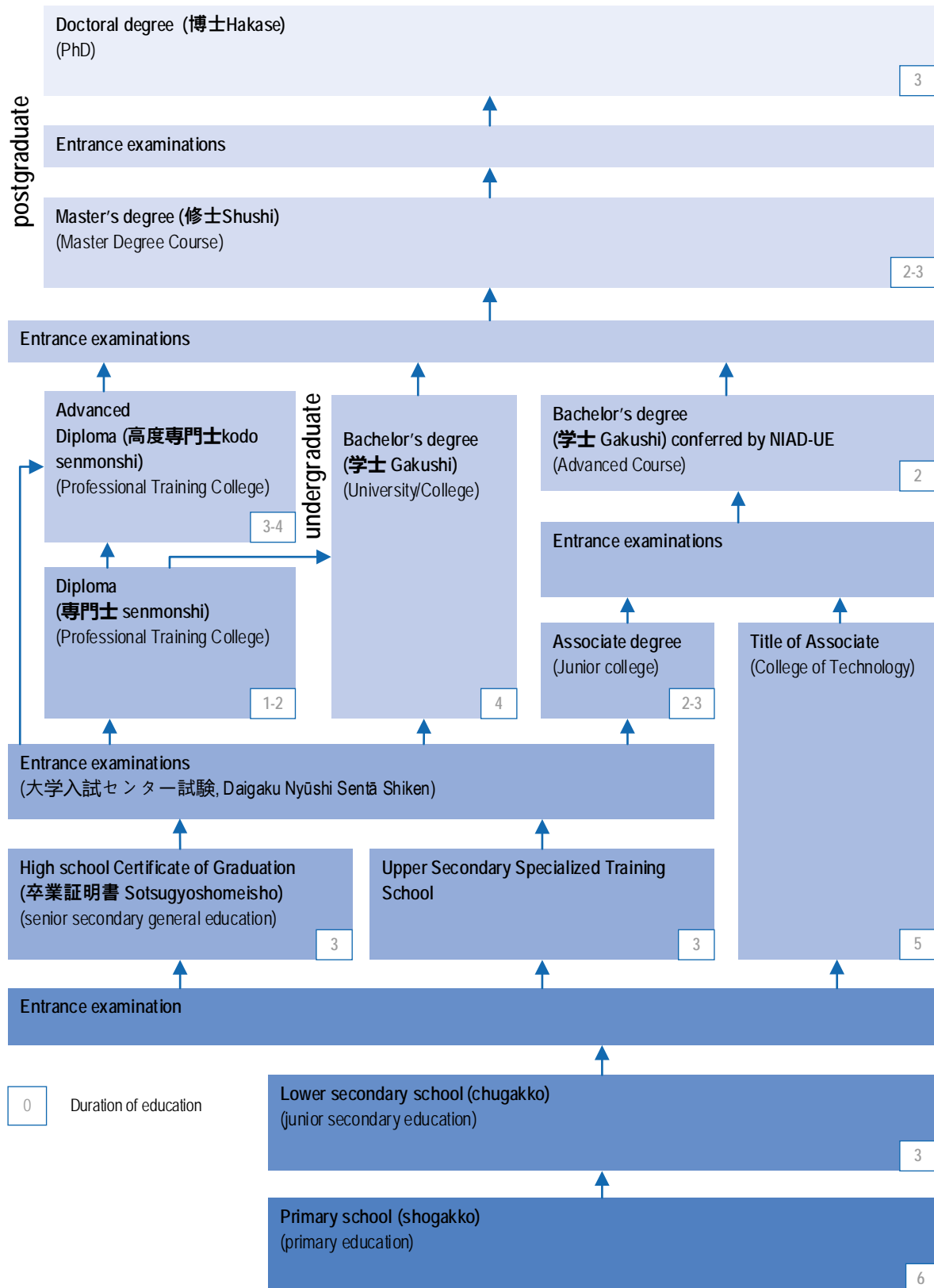
Disclaimer

We assemble the information for these descriptions of education systems with the greatest care. However, we cannot be held responsible for the consequences of errors or incomplete information in this document.



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Education system Japan



Evaluation chart

The left-hand column in the table below lists the most common foreign qualifications applicable to admission to higher education. The other columns show the Dutch equivalent along with the comparable levels in the Dutch and European qualifications frameworks.

Degree or qualification	Dutch equivalent and NLOF level		EQF level
High School Certificate of Graduation (卒業証明書 <i>Sotsugyoshomeisho</i>)	HAVO diploma	4	4
Associate degree obtained at a junior college (2 years)	2 years of HBO	5	5
Associate degree obtained at a junior college (3 years)	3 years of HBO	5	5
Associate degree obtained at a college of technology (5 years)	2 years of HBO	5	5
Diploma (専門士 <i>senmonshi</i>) obtained at a professional training college (2 years)	2 years of HBO	5	5
Advanced Diploma (高度専門士 <i>kodo senmonshi</i>) obtained at a professional training college (4 years)	HBO bachelor's degree	6	6
Bachelor's degree (学士 <i>Gakushi</i>)	WO or HBO bachelor's degree	6	6
Bachelor's degree conferred by NIAD-UE (学士 <i>Gakushi</i>)	WO or HBO bachelor's degree	6	6
Master's degree (修士 <i>Shushi</i>)	WO master's degree	7	7

NB

- The information provided in the table is a general recommendation from which no rights may be derived.
- NLOF = Netherlands Qualifications Framework. EQF = European Qualifications Framework.
- The EQF/[NLOF level](#) is not so much a reflection of study load or content; rather, it is an indication of a person's knowledge and skills after having completed a certain programme of study.

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- Information about Dutch equivalent qualifications can be found on our website: [the Dutch education system](#).
- [The Cooperation Organisation for Vocational Education, Training and the Labour Market \(SBB\)](#), evaluates statements on foreign qualifications and training at VMBO and MBO level. The evaluation may vary if SBB evaluates the diploma for admission to VET schools or the labour market in the Netherlands.

■ Introduction

Japan (日本 *Nihon*) is a constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary government. It has an emperor who effectively acts as head of state, and its capital city is Tokyo. Japan consists of approximately 3,900 islands and is divided into 47 prefectures which are subdivided into cities and villages.

The Japanese education system set up right after World War II has remained more or less the same ever since (6+3+3+2/4). Subsequently, the Law on the Establishment of National Schools was implemented in 1949 as a new framework for national universities. The system for colleges of technology was established in 1962 to provide a unified 5-year period of education for lower secondary school graduates in response to increased need for diverse human resources brought by industrial economic development. In 1964, 2 or 3-year junior college programs which had been temporarily established in 1950 were provided as a permanent system under the School Education Law. The early 1960s saw the introduction of colleges of technology, see [Higher professional education](#), with the 1990s marking the introduction of unified secondary education schools.

The system was influenced by both the German education system (faculties) and the US system (broad general education at the higher education institutions). In the 60s and 70s the number of higher education institutions increased considerably, showing a strong growth of the private sector (junior colleges).

Since the 1980s, Japan has focused on internationalising its higher education. International students studying in Japan were formerly required to complete a Japanese language test, as all education was provided exclusively in Japanese. This situation is currently changing, with a gradually increasing number of study programmes being offered in English, due to the recent internationalisation strategies at both government and university levels. An overview of all programmes offered in English is available under [Higher education](#), **Global 30**.

Another project in the field of internationalisation is CAMPUS Asia, an exchange project between Japan, China and South Korea to increase student mobility. In the project mutual recognition of credits is stressed as well as academic recognition and the degree granting between the new consortia of partner universities. This project is part of the "Reinventing Japan" project, that is focusing on the internationalisation of educational programmes. The purpose is to facilitate more cooperation between Japanese HEI and foreign HEI.

The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) is responsible for all education in Japan. The ministry makes decisions on the establishment of new education institutions and determines the budgets for all national education institutions and grants for private institutions. Primary and secondary schools are established by the education committee or governor of each prefecture. The ministry is also directly responsible for overseeing a number of research organisations. The Japanese education system has a centralised structure. MEXT publishes guidelines for the national curriculum of primary, lower and upper secondary school Education. This applies to both pre-school education up until the upper grades of secondary education and special education programmes.

In 2003 the National University Corporation Law was adopted, with all national universities converted into corporations on 1 April 2004. The process was designed to improve the education institutions' level of independence and autonomy. Universities have since been authorised to make independent decisions on various issues, including staffing and the allocation of budgets. This option is also open to local public universities.

Compulsory education is comprised of primary education (6-year period) and lower secondary education (3-year period), lasting a total of 9 years. Although lessons are conducted in Japanese, an increasing number of higher education programmes are available in English.

In general, the academic year in higher education institutions runs from April through March. Most institutions adopt 2 semesters of 20 weeks each (as of 2008, 84% of Universities in Japan have adopted the 2 semester system according to MEXT statistics.) There are plans to shift the academic year from April to Autumn, starting from 2014/2015, an initiative of the University of Tokyo in order to attract more international student and to bring the Japanese academic year in line with those of overseas universities. The possible introduction of a 4 quarter terms system instead of a 2 semesters system is another initiative to attract overseas student.

■ Primary and secondary education

Primary and secondary education is based on the School Education Law. The national curriculum guideline is set but revised approximately once every decade. The national curriculum is comprised of 3 fields of study: various subjects, moral education and extracurricular activities.

Primary education

Primary education is provided by primary schools (小学校 *shogakko*), which lasts 6 years and is intended for children of ages 6 to 12 (Grade 1-6). Pupils can enter the system if they have reached the age of 6 as of 1 April.

The curriculum consists of Japanese, social studies, mathematics, science, life studies (a combination of social studies and science, only offered in Grade 1 and 2), music, arts and handicrafts, homemaking, and physical education. In addition, a great deal of attention is devoted to moral education.

Secondary education

Primary education is followed by the 3 lower grades of secondary education (lower education) at lower secondary schools (中学校 *chugakko*, also known as a junior high school). The curriculum consists of the following subjects: Japanese, social studies, mathematics, science, music, arts, physical education, industrial arts and home making, foreign language, elective subjects and moral education. This is an important period for Japanese pupils, as their school results determine whether they will be accepted to a good upper secondary school in the 3 upper grades of secondary education (高等学校 *kotogakko*). After finishing lower secondary school, pupils have completed their 9-year compulsory education and receive the Lower Secondary School Leaving Certificate. Most pupils then opt to take high school entrance exams. In terms of prefectural/municipal high school examinations, the contents of this exam are carried out by the prefectural/municipal Board of Education where the public upper secondary school is located. In terms of private school examinations, each school decides examination methods or other tasks to determine selection such as asking for junior high school academic records.

Pupils take final examinations in 5 subjects: Japanese, mathematics, social studies, science and English. The higher their final score, the better the chance they have of being admitted to a good upper secondary school and subsequently being admitted to a good university.

The 3 upper grades of secondary education, or upper secondary education, are generally regarded as the most strenuous school period (age category 15 to 18) and are provided by high schools (高等学校 *kotogakko*). The curriculum consists of the following subjects: Japanese, geography and history, civics, mathematics, science (including physics, chemistry, biology, and earth science), health, arts, foreign language (English), homemaking, information technology and general studies. In order to complete the upper grades of secondary education, a pupil must obtain at least 74 credits, after which he or she will receive the Certificate of Graduation (卒業証明書 *Sotsugyoshomeisho*). Over the course of this period, most students attend a cram school (*juku*), where they receive additional lessons on the teaching material dealt with. The *juku* also serves as preparation for the higher education entrance examinations. These examinations are generally administered from January to March. Successful completion offers the chance of admission to Japan's most prestigious education institutions. The entrance examination is primarily designed to assess the general academic level of pupils in the process of completing the final upper grades.

In terms of level, a *High School Certificate of Graduation* (卒業証明書 *Sotsugyoshomeisho*) is comparable to a HAVO diploma.

In the Japanese education system secondary vocational courses are provided at upper secondary specialized training schools (高等専修学校 *koto senshu gakko*) and in colleges of technology (see [Higher professional education](#)). There are about 460 upper secondary specialized training schools offering courses relating to professions such as engineering, business and agriculture. Yet those who have finished these courses with a nominal duration of at least 2 years and mostly 3 years (2,589 hours of study) are also entitled to go to university in different disciplines with their Specialized Training Schools Upper Secondary Certificate of Graduation.

Specialized Training Colleges (専修学校 *Senshu Gakko*)

Specialized Training Colleges (専修学校 *Senshu Gakko*) focus on practical vocational education and specialized technical skills. These colleges are approved by local authorities if they meet the national requirements for the establishment of Specialized Training Colleges determined by MEXT.

Based on the admission requirements, there are 3 different types of Specialized Training Colleges:

1. Professional Training College (postsecondary programmes) (専門学校)

A Specialized Training College provides postsecondary education called *Professional Training College*. *Professional training college* is higher education and graduates can transfer to universities or *graduate schools*. See also under [Higher professional education](#).

Japan has around 3,000 *professional training colleges* with a total number of students of about 5,700,000. Admission requirements is an educational background equivalent to a *high school diploma* or a completed *Upper Secondary Specialized Training School* 3 year programme. The programmes have a nominal duration of 1 to 4 years. Not all *professional training colleges* offer both the *Diploma* programmes and the *Advanced Diploma* programmes

2. Upper Secondary Specialized Training School (upper secondary programmes) (高等専修学校 *Koto Senshu Gakko* (*Senshu Gakko Kohtohkatei*))

This type of Specialized Training College offers an upper secondary programme called Upper Secondary Specialized Training School.

Upper Secondary Specialized Training School offers practical vocational education based on senior secondary education.

Admission requirement is the diploma of lower secondary education (lower secondary school leaving Certificate). There are about 460 recognised schools of this type with around 39,000 students.

Graduates of a programme with a nominal duration of more than 2 years and more than 2,589 study hours have the right to enroll into university.

3. **Specialized Training College, General Course** (専修学校一般課程 *Senshu Gakko Ippankatei*)

Training colleges at this level are open to everyone. There are no admission requirements. Many different programmes are offered, for example Japanese/western dressmaking, arts and design and cooking. There are about 190 Specialized Training Colleges with General Courses for around 33,000 students.

■ Admission to higher education

Students with a High School Certificate of Graduation seeking to study at a national university must take 2 entrance examinations, of which one is national (the National Center Test for University Entrance Admissions (Center Test, 大学入試センター試験 *Daigaku Nyūshi Sentā Shiken*), organised by the National Centre for University Entrance Examinations (NCUEE), a body under the direct supervision of the MEXT, and the other is administered by the institution itself. Admission to a private institution until recently only required successful completion of the institution's own entrance examination, but now many private institutions also require the Center Test.

Students that were unable to secure a place at the institution of their choice may opt to try again next year and prepare for the entrance examination at a *yobiko*, a private school, in the meantime. This intermediate year is known as the *ronin* year.

The Center Test consists of the 6 subject areas: Japanese, social studies, geography and history, mathematics, science, and foreign languages. In addition to the entrance examination, new methods have been developed since the 1990s in order to ensure that student selection is not entirely dependent on examination results. Some private education institutions also base their selection procedures on interviews, assignments and practical tests or factor in the student's extracurricular activities such as participation in the student council, clubs or competitions. Some institutions also apply admission by recommendation, which exempts the student from taking an entrance examination.

The Centre Test (administered by the NCUEE) has been applied by all national and public universities and – to a more limited extent – Japan's private higher education institutions since 1990. The test is also known as the University Entrance Centre Examination (UECE).

The NCUEE administers these tests in collaboration with all universities, whereby the institution applies its own test criteria by selecting specific subject areas and subjects. This allows for the test to be tailored to the specifications of the institution. There were 6 subject areas and 29 subjects for the 2013 Center Test. The entrance examination of the University of Tokyo is considered to be the most difficult.

The Center Test is an important instrument in the student selection procedure, in addition to the entrance examinations administered by the institutions themselves. This test is administered nationally at various locations throughout the country on the same days in January. In addition to the national entrance examination, the institution is entitled to apply various methods such as interviews, essays, and practical skills tests in order to assess students' suitability for the type of study programmes it offers. This institutional examination is regarded as more challenging and difficult than the Center Test. The University Entrance Qualification Examination is taken by students without a high school diploma in order to determine whether their academic standard equals that of the diploma. The test consists of 17 subjects, of which the student must successfully complete 9.

The Japanese education system has included law schools since 2004. Since 2003, admission to these law schools has been regulated through the Japan Law School Admission Test, a national test designed to assess candidates' knowledge of the law as well as their analytical, communication and judgment skills. The test is administered at various locations in June and July and is intended for university graduates with a (relevant) Bachelor's degree. Candidates who obtained a Bachelor programme in another field than law, have to complete a nominal 3 year programme at the law schools, while the programme lasts 2 years for candidates with a Bachelor's degree in law.

■ Higher education

Higher education is provided at various types of education institutions: universities, junior colleges, colleges of technology and professional training colleges. These institutions may have 3 different statuses, namely national, public and private universities, with national universities held in the highest regard. Public universities are local institutions managed at prefecture and municipal level.

With regard to Japanese university numbers, in 2012, Japan had a total of 86 national institutions, 92 public institutions and 605 private institutions. Three quarters of all higher education is thus provided by the private sector.

Universities (大学 *daigaku*) offer bachelor's, master's and doctoral programmes. Junior colleges provide educational programmes with a professional focus to lead to an associate degree, whereas colleges of technology admit lower high school graduates to their 5-year programmes with a professional focus. The specialized training colleges offer 1 to 4 year practical courses. The national universities have traditionally enjoyed the best reputation, especially the National University of Tokyo and the National University of Kyoto. However, various universities in Japan's large higher education private sector also offer education of an extremely high standard.

The Open University of Japan has been offering distance education for all (without entrance examinations excluding a full-time master's program) since the early 1980s by means of liberal arts programmes on television and radio and through other media.

Global 30

In 2009, the MEXT launched the Project for Establishing Core Universities for Internationalisation, Global 30, a funding project aimed at recruiting 300,000 international students before 2020. The program is aimed at increasing the amount of education provided in English (especially at Master and Doctoral level) and also improving services provided for international students. Thirteen core universities designated as part of the plan will be receiving 200 to 400 million yen per year over the coming 5 years in order to develop into leading internationalisation centres, and can be regarded as Japan's leading institutions.

The funded universities are:

1. Tohoku University
2. University of Tsukuba
3. The University of Tokyo
4. Nagoya University
5. Kyoto University
6. Osaka University
7. Kyushu University
8. Keio University
9. Sophia University
10. Meiji University
11. Waseda University
12. Doshisha University
13. Ritsumeikan University.

More information on the Global 30 project can be found at the MEXT [website](#) and the [website](#) of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science.

■ University education

University education consists of 3 cycles, namely Bachelor, Master, and Doctoral.

Bachelor (学士 *Gakushi*)

The universities offer bachelor's degree programmes that are generally 4 years long and result in the obtainment of a Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science or bachelor's degree followed by the name of the specialisation, such as Bachelor of Nursing or Bachelor of Education. Most medicine, dentistry, pharmacy and veterinary programmes last 6 years. In order to complete a 4-year programme, students are generally required to obtain 124 or more credits, with the figure set at 188 or more in medicine and dentistry, and with 182 or more in veterinary medicine regarding 6-year programmes.

In terms of level, a *bachelor's degree* (学士 *Gakushi*) is comparable to an HBO or WO bachelor's degree, depending on the type of study programme and specialisation.

The National Institution for Academic Degrees and University Evaluation (NIAD-UE) has also been issuing academic degrees since 1992 (Bachelor, Master, and Ph.D.). Such degrees are issued on the basis of credit-accumulation or the completion of a NIAD-UE approved programme. As regards the obtainment of credits, students must have completed a previous education programme at the level of an associate degree or the equivalent thereof (see below) and subsequently obtain at least 62 credits from a university over the course of a 2-year programme in order to be eligible for a bachelor's degree. Students can also complete a NIAD-UE-approved programme that falls under the jurisdiction of a ministry other than the MEXT. For more information on the NIAD-UE, please see [Quality assurance and accreditation](#).

In terms of level, a *bachelor's degree* (学士 *Gakushi*) conferred by NIAD-UE is comparable to an HBO or WO bachelor's degree, depending on the type of study programme and specialisation.

Master (修士 *Shushi*)

Obtainment of a master's degree takes 2 years and requires 30 or more credits, whereby the student spends half his/her time on the study itself (including examinations) and the other half preparing the final paper. The curriculum also focuses on the methods involved in conducting scientific research.

In order to be admitted, students must have a bachelor's degree and take an entrance examination. Master's degrees are generally awarded by higher education institutions and in some cases by research institutes.

There is a distinction between a research master and a professional master. The professional master's programmes generally last 2 years (such as teacher education) while law school master's programmes have a duration of 2 to 3 years.

In terms of level, a *master's degree* (修士 *Shushi*) is comparable to a WO master's degree.

Doctor (博士 *Hakase*)

In order to be admitted to the Doctorate, students must have a master's degree, take an entrance examination and provide a recommendation from at least 2 professors, lecturers or senior lecturers from the relevant discipline. The process of obtaining a Doctorate degree takes 3 years and can be completed in 3 different ways. A combination between a 2-year first stage program (master's programme) followed by a 3-year second stage program, an uninterrupted 5-year programme known as a consistent 5-year system or a second stage program. The student must obtain at least 30 or more credits over the course of the programme. The terms for doctoral programs in medicine, veterinary medicine, dentistry and certain parts in pharmacy are stipulated as 4 years.

■ Higher professional education

As stated above, Japan's higher education system also features programmes that do not result in obtainment of an academic title. These programmes are practically-oriented and are provided by professional training colleges and colleges of technology. Junior colleges now confer the Associate degree since 2005. From 1991 to 2004 junior colleges awarded the title of Associate, which was at that time not a degree.

Junior college (短期大学 *tanki daigaku*)

The junior colleges offer 2 and 3-year Associate degree programmes of a practically-oriented nature. In order to be admitted to these programmes, students must have a high school diploma and take an entrance examination. The 2-year programmes require the obtainment of 62 credits, while the 3-year programmes require a total of 93. The vast majority of these colleges are private and are mainly attended by female students due to the nature of their programmes, which include home economics, teaching, nursing and arts.

Graduates from these colleges can enter university bachelor's programmes as transfer students on the basis of exemptions.

In terms of level, a junior college *Associate degree* following a nominal 2-year programme is comparable to 2 years of higher professional education (HBO).

In terms of level, a junior college *Associate degree* following a nominal 3-year programme is comparable to 3 years of higher professional education (HBO).

Junior colleges (not all) also can offer 2-year advanced programs, approved by NIAD-UE and recognised as being equivalent to a university Bachelor degree.

Colleges of technology/technical colleges (高等専門学校 *koto senmon gakko*)

The colleges of technology provide 5-year technical programmes with a professional focus, intended for junior high school students. These programmes require at least 167 credits and offer the option of entering university programmes in the third academic year as a transfer student. However, about 60% of the students do not go on to take part in further education after completing the programme. The programmes consist of both practical (training and experiments) and theoretical lessons.

In terms of level, the title of *Associate (Diploma)* obtained at a college of technology following a nominal 5-year programme is comparable to 2 years of higher professional education (HBO) in engineering and technology.

Since the beginning of the 90s the *colleges of technology* can also offer *advanced courses*, leading to a Bachelor degree, if the study programme has been approved by the *National Institution for Academic Degrees and University Evaluation* (NIAD-UE).

Professional training colleges (専門学校 *senmon gakko*)

These colleges provide post-secondary Diploma and Advanced Diploma courses with a duration of 1 year to 4 years, intended for students with a high school diploma or for students graduated from an upper secondary specialized training school. Not every professional training college offers both the *Diploma* programmes and the *Advanced Diploma* programmes.

The Diploma courses leading to the qualification of specialist (専門士 *senmonshi*) have a duration of 1 to 2 years.

The 2 year programs are considered comparable to an Associate degree as obtained at a junior college. Transfer to university programs is a possibility.

In terms of level, a *Diploma* (専門士 *senmonshi*) of a 2 year programme, obtained at a professional training college is comparable to 2 years of higher professional education (HBO).

The Advanced Diploma courses leading to the qualification of advanced specialist (高度専門士 *kodo senmonshi*) have a nominal duration of 3 or 4 years. The Advanced Diploma of a 4 year programme is considered to be equivalent to a bachelor's degree and the holders of an Advanced Diploma are entitled to apply for graduate school.

In terms of level, an *Advanced Diploma* (高度専門士 *kodo senmonshi*) obtained at a professional training college following a nominal 4-year programme is comparable to an HBO bachelor's degree.

■ Assessment systems

High schools apply a grading system ranging from 5 to 1:

Numerical grade	Description
5	Excellent
4	Very good
3	Good
2	Poor
1	Fail

Higher education institutions issue a *Certificate of Graduation* featuring the student's personal and educational data along with the name of the degree. The student will also receive a Transcript (of Academic Records). An explanation of the assessment system is generally featured at the bottom of the Transcript or on the reverse side of the document and may differ depending on the education institution. The various options you may encounter are featured here:

Numerical grade	Letter grade	Description
100-90	S	Superior
89-80	A	Above average
79-70	B	Average
69-60	C	Below average
59-0	F	Fail

Numerical grade	Letter grade
100-80	A
79-60	B
59-50	C

Numerical grade	Letter grade
100-90	A
89-80	B
79-70	C
69-60	D
59-0	F

In addition, 50% of universities have adopted a Grade Point Average system as of 2008.

■ Quality assurance and accreditation

In 2004 a new quality assurance and accreditation system was introduced in Japan, with the MEXT designating which organisations are qualified to implement the system and in compliance with MEXT requirements.

These organisations have all been issued with the same tasks. The following organisations were designated to this end:

- Japan University Accreditation Association (JUAA);
- the National Institution for Academic Degrees and University Evaluation (NIAD-UE);
- the Japan Institution for Higher Education Evaluation (JIHEE);
- Japan Association for College Accreditation (JACA).

Professional organisations such as the Japan Law Foundation, Japanese Institute of International Accounting Education and Japan Institute of Midwifery

Evaluation also play an important role in assuring the quality of education in their own discipline.

The new system comprises various aspects, designed to assure the quality of education:

1. **approval system for the establishment of universities:** the application for the establishment of an institution such as a university, a graduate school, a junior college or a college of technology is submitted to MEXT, Council for University Chartering and School Corporation, which examines the application in the light of the Standards for the Establishment of Universities. The Minister makes the final decision regarding approval. Further information is available on the MEXT [website](#).
2. **certified evaluation and accreditation:** the evaluation of education and research at higher education institutions by the organisations designated by the MEXT as of April 2004. Higher education institutions are obliged to undergo this evaluation at least once every 7 years, while professional graduate schools are obliged to do so every 5 years.
3. **evaluation of the national university corporations:** the universities were previously part of the MEXT rather than independent institutions capable of making independent decisions, rendering them unable to respond to social changes with any degree of flexibility. Since they have been allowed to operate with a greater degree of independence, the MEXT assesses the quality of their education from a distance.
4. **self-assessment:** self-assessment has been mandatory for higher education institutions since 1999; the institution assesses the quality of its own education and publishes its findings.

As accreditation takes place on an institutional level, in order to check whether a study programme/higher education institution is recognised, one should consult the MEXT website with recognised higher education institutions (see [Overview of higher education institutions](#)). More information about quality assurance in Japan is also available on the MEXT [website](#).

■ Composition of file

After having graduated from high school, pupils receive an English Certificate of Graduation and a Transcript stating their academic results. These results are categorized on the basis of the relevant curricular subject areas (Japanese language, social studies, mathematics, science, health & physical education, arts, foreign language, home economics, special subjects of English course, others). The Transcript also states the total number of credits to have been obtained. The Certificate of Graduation is a statement from the school featuring the student's date of graduation. All students are also issued with an official diploma and grade list in Japanese.

Higher education graduates receive a Certificate of Graduation and grade list, available in both Japanese and English. The English version of this diploma is a summary of academic information, including the start date of the programme, the graduation date, study programme and degree to be issued.

■ Overview of higher education institutions

Overviews in English of approved higher education institutions are available on the English [website](#) of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT):

- [national universities](#)
- [public universities](#)
- [private universities](#)
- [junior colleges](#) (public and private)
- [colleges of technology](#) (national, public and private)

The overviews in Japanese:

- [national universities](#)
- [public universities](#)
- [junior colleges](#)
- [private universities](#)
- [colleges of technology](#)
- [public specialized training colleges](#)
- [private specialized training colleges](#)

■ Useful links

- [Website](#) of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT).
- [Website](#) of the National Institution for Academic Degrees and University Evaluation (NIAD-UE). Website of NIAD-UE, including general [information](#) and an extensive [overview](#) of the quality assurance system in Japan.
- [Website](#) of MEXT including a description of the quality assurance system in Japan, the Japanese education system and lists of higher education institutions.
- [Website](#) of the National Centre for University Entrance Examinations (Japanese only).
- [Website](#) of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science with information on the Global 30 project.
- [Website](#) of the Japan Student Services Organisation (JASSO) with information on Studying in Japan.

■ High School Certificate of Graduation

22板高証卒第 15 号

卒業証明書

氏名 _____
昭和____年____月____日生

上記の者は平成17年3月本校全日制課程普通科を
卒業したことを証明する。

平成22年5月17日

東京都立板橋高等学校長
金田喜明 

■ High School Certificate of Graduation (English translation)

21 板高証本第 230 号

Itabashi High School
1-54-1 Oyaguchi, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo, Japan

CERTIFICATE OF GRADUATION


Name: _____

Date of Birth: _____

A person named above finished the whole course at Itabashi Senior High School,
Tokyo, Japan in March, 2005.

I hereby certify the above statement to be true and correct.

OFFICIAL SEAL
OF THE SCHOOL


Yoshiaki Kaneda
Yoshiaki Kaneda, Principal

Date of Issue: March 11, 2010

Transcript High School Certificate of Graduation

22板高証第 16 号

学業成績証明書・単位修得証明書

ふりがな	やまだえりこ	性別	平成14年4月 入学 ・編入学・転入学	
氏名		男 <input type="radio"/> 女 <input checked="" type="radio"/>		
生年月日	昭和 平成 年 月 日生		平成17年3月 卒業 ・卒業見込	

教科・科目	評 定				修得単位数	教科・科目	評 定				修得単位数
	平成十四年度 第一学年	平成十五年度 第二学年	平成十六年度 第三学年	平成十七年度 第三学年			平成十四年度 第一学年	平成十五年度 第二学年	平成十六年度 第三学年	平成十七年度 第三学年	
国語	国語 I 文	4			4	保健体育	保健	3	3	3	9
	古典 I		3	4	4		体	3	3		9
英語	古典 II			3	2	音楽	音楽 I	5			2
							音楽 II		4		2
地理・歴史	世界史 B	2			3	美術					
	日本史 B		2		4						
公民	現代社会			3	4	英語	英語 I	3			3
							英語 II		3	3	6
数学	数学 I	2			3	読書	リーディング			2	3
	数学 II		2		3		ライティング			2	2
	数学 A	3			2		オーラルコミュニケーション	3			2
理科	物理 IA		3		2	家庭	家庭一般	3	3		4
	化学 IA		1		2						
	生物 IA	3			2	単位修得合計				76	
	地学 IB	3		2	1	学年					
						1学年	2学年	3学年	備考		
						授業日数	196	201	188		
						出席停止日数	0	0	0		
						留学中の授業日数	0	0	0		
						出席日数	196	201	188		
						欠席日数	2	2	6		
						出席日数	194	199	182		
						備考	風邪等				

上記の通り証明します。

平成22年5月13日

東京都板橋区大谷口1丁目54番地1号

東京都立板橋高等学校

校長 金田 真明 公印 記載責任者 八尾 暁子

Transcript High School Certificate of Graduation (English translation)

CERTIFICATE OF SCHOOL RECORD
Itabashi High School 板高証字第 232 号
 54-1 Oyaguchi 1-chome, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo 173-0035 JAPAN

Student Name: _____ Date of Birth: _____
 Date of Entrance: April 10, 2002 Date of Graduation: March 11, 2005

KEY TO GRADE SYSTEM:
 5=Excellent, 4=Good, Above average, 3=Satisfactory, Average, 2=Minimum passing, 1=Failure, No credit
 P=Passed under pass/fail, F=Failure under pass/fail

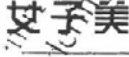

Subjects	Gradings					
	1st Year		2nd Year		3rd Year	
	Grade	Credits	Grade	Credits	Grade	Credits
Japanese Language I	4	4				
Modern Japanese			3	2	4	2
Classics I			3	4		
Classics II					3	2
Japanese History B			2	4		
World History B	2	3				
Geography A						
Ethics						
Contemporary Society					3	4
Politics and Economics						
Mathematics I	2	3				
Mathematics II			2	3		
Mathematics III						
Mathematics A	3	2				
Mathematics B						
Mathematics C						
Physics I			3	2		
Physics II						
Chemistry I			1			
Chemistry II						
Biology I	3	2				
Biology II						
Earth Science	3	2			2	2
Physical Education	3	3	3	3	3	3
Health	3	1	3	1		
Music	5	2	4	2		
Fine Arts						
Calligraphy						
English I	3	3				
English II			3	4	3	2
Oral Communication B	3	2				
Reading					2	3
Writing					2	2
Domestic Science	3	2	3	2		
Total Credits	76	29	27	27	20	20

I DO CERTIFY THE ABOVE TO BE CORRECT IN EVERY DETAILS

Date of Issue: March 11, 2010

Yoshiaki Kaneda
Yoshiaki Kaneda, Principal

■ Associate Degree (English version)

	JOSHIBI JUNIOR COLLEGE OF ART AND DESIGN	1-49-8 Wada Suginami-ku Tokyo 166-8538 JAPAN Phone 81-3-5346-4500 Fax 81-3-5340-4566 http://www.joshibi.ac.jp/
GRADUATION CERTIFICATE		
March 5, 2005		
Issued to	:	(Family Name) (Given Name)
Date of Birth	:	
<p>This is to certify that _____ admitted to Embroidery Course, Department of Dress and its Ornament , Joshibi Junior College of Art and Design on April 1,1995 and graduated therefrom on March 15, 1997, with the associate degree.</p>		
		<i>Masao Tateishi</i>
		_____ (TATEISHI Masao) President of Joshibi Junior College of Art and Design
OFFICIAL SEAL OF JOSHIBI JUNIOR COLLEGE OF ART AND DESIGN 		

Transcript Associate Degree

成績証明書

短期大学 短期コース

学年	学期	科目	単位数	単位	成績	備考
平成17年	4月	一般文化学	10	10	100	
		一般文化学	2	2	100	
		一般文化学	8	8	100	
平成17年	10月	一般文化学	10	10	100	
		一般文化学	2	2	100	
		一般文化学	8	8	100	
<p>合計</p> <p>科目数: 6 単位数: 20 単位: 20 平均: 100</p>						

区分	一般文化学	専門科目	合計
科目数	6	8	14
単位数	20	31	51
単位	20	31	51
平均	100	63	81

立石雅夫
 女子美術大学短期大学学長
 平成17年7月28日
 (平成13年4月より短期大学は短期大学部に愛称)

Transcript Associate Degree – English version (page 1)

女子美

JOSHIBI JUNIOR COLLEGE OF ART AND DESIGN

1-49-8 Wada Sugina-mi-ku Tokyo 166-8538 JAPAN
 Phone 81-3-5340-4500 Fax 81-3-5340-4566
<http://www.joshibi.ac.jp/>

C E R T I F I C A T E

March 5, 2004

This is the Official Transcript of ASAMIZU Nanae's Academic Record.

Record of : _____
 (Family Name) (Given Name)

Date of Birth : _____

Name of school Attended : Embroidery Course , Department of Dress and
 its Ornament, Joshibi Junior College of Art
 and Design

Period of Attendance : Admitted April 1,1995
 Graduated March 15,1997

Grading System s : A=Excellent B=Good C=SatisfactoryPass

One Semester : 15 weeks

Credits : 45hours for 1

Subjects	Grades	Credits
<u>General Studies</u>		
Philosophy	B	2
Music	A	2
Theory of womanhood	A	2
The Constitution of Japan	B	2
HistoryII	A	2
Cultural History	B	2
Archaeology	C	2
Psychology	C	2
<u>Foreign Language</u>		
English	A	2
<u>Physical Educations</u>		
Lecture	B	1
Practice	A	1

— continued on next page —

■ Transcript Associate Degree – English version (page 2)

Subjects	Grades	Credits
女子美 JOSHIBI JUNIOR COLLEGE OF ART AND DESIGN		
1-49-8 Wada Sugihama-ku Tokyo 166-8538 JAPAN Phone 81-3-5340-4500 Fax 81-3-5340-4566 http://www.joshibi.ac.jp/		
Academic Record (con'd) :		
<u>Special studies</u>		
Basic Embroidery	B	2
Embroidery Design	A	3
Basic Theory of Embroidery	A	4
Painting I	A	2
Dyeing I	B	2
Design I	A	2
Design in Arts and Crafts	A	2
Science of Fiber	A	2
History of Costume	A	2
Japanese Painting	A	2
Dyeing II	A	2
Design II	A	2
Graduation Works	A	2
Theory of Dyeing and Works	A	2
Japanese Embroidery Design	A	4
Theory of Embroidery A	B	4
History of Arts and Crafts	C	2
Science of Materials for Arts and Crafts	A	2
European Art History	A	4
Draftsmanship	A	2
Carving and Modelling I	A	2
Crafts	B	2
Oriental Art History	B	2
General Lecture on Aesthetics	A	2
Painting II	A	2
Carving and Modelling II	B	2


■ Transcript Associate Degree – English version (page 3)

Subjects	Grades	Credits
Educational Studies		
Educational Principles and System	A	2
Educational Psychology	B	2
Curriculum and Teaching Method	A	2
Teaching Method of Fine Arts	C	2
Moral Education	A	2
Extra Curricular Activities	B	2
Guidance and Counseling	B	2
Practice of Education	A	3

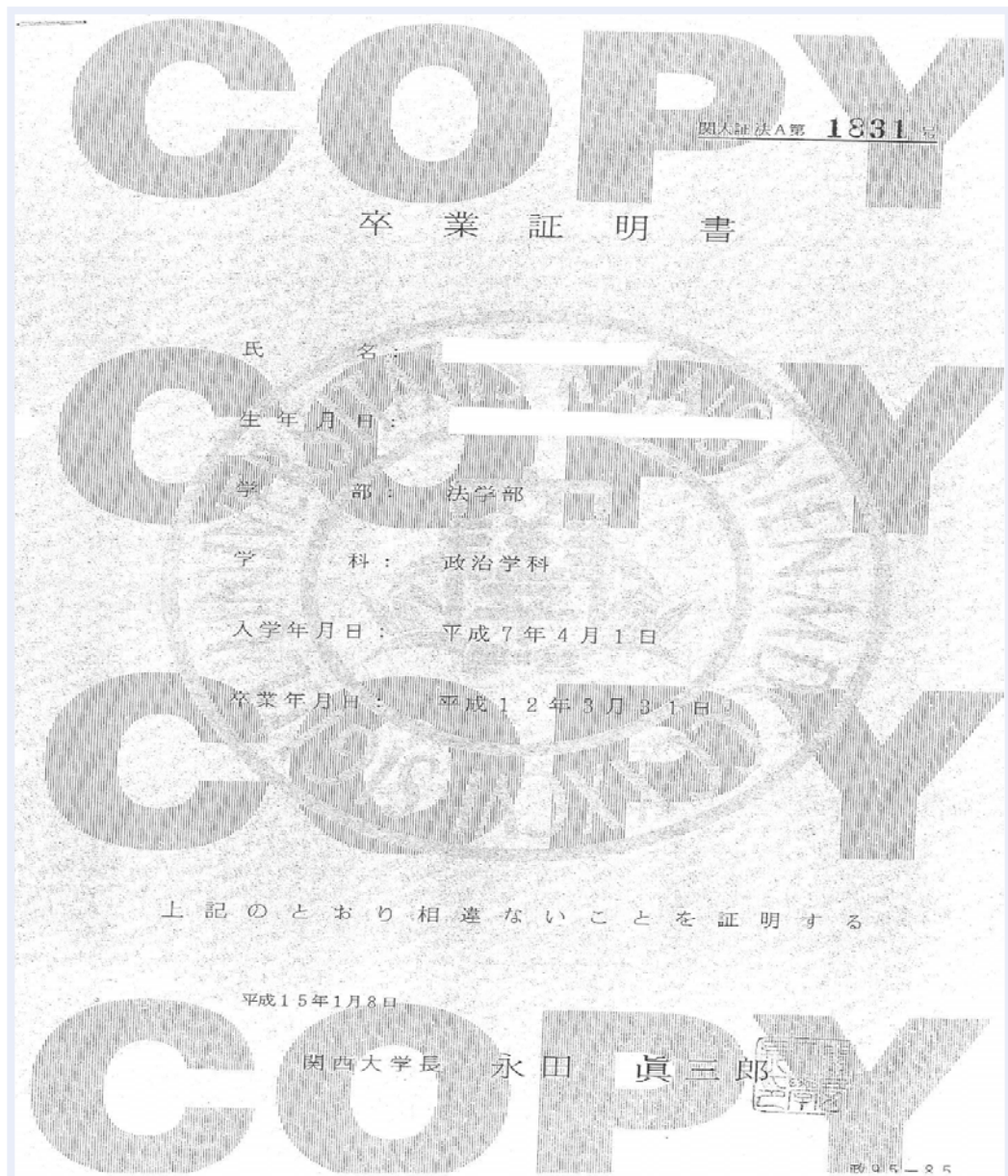
Masao Tateishi

(TATEISHI Masao)
President of Joshibi
Junior College of
Art and Design

OFFICIAL SEAL OF
JOSHIBI JUNIOR COLLEGE
OF ART AND DESIGN



Bachelor



■ Bachelor (English translation)

1837

COPY

KANSAI UNIVERSITY

Senriyama Campus: 3-3-35, Yamate-cho, Suita, OSAKA, 564-8680, JAPAN
Takatsuki Campus: 2-1-1, Ryozenji-cho, Takatsuki, OSAKA, 569-1095, JAPAN

CERTIFICATE OF GRADUATION

Name of Applicant: _____

Date of Birth: _____ Sex: Male

(This is to certify that the above-mentioned applicant graduated from Kansai University as stated below:

Faculty: _____ Faculty of Law

Department: _____ Department of Politics

Date of Admission: _____ April 1, 1995

Date of Graduation: _____ March 31, 2000

Degree Granted: _____ Bachelor of Law

Official Seal of The University

Signature: *Shinzaburo Nagata*

NAGATA, Shinzaburo
President of Kansai University

Date of Issue: _____ January 8, 2003

COPY

Transcript Bachelor

成績証明書

関大証法A第 1832 号

法学部 政治学科
学籍番号 [redacted] 姓名 [redacted]

平成 7年 4月 1日 入学
平成 12年 3月 31日 卒業

授業科目	単位	成績	授業科目	単位	成績
一般教育科目					
【人文科学分野】					
芸術学	4	良			
歴史学	4	優			
人文地理	4	良			
【社会科学分野】					
経済学概論	4	良			
【自然科学分野】					
心理学	4	良			
外国語科目					
【第一外国語】					
英語 I	2	優			
英語 II	2	良			
英語 III	2	良			
英語 IV	2	良			
【第二外国語】					
フランス語 I	2	優			
フランス語 II	2	優			
フランス語 III	2	優			
フランス語 IV	2	優			
保健体育科目					
講義	2	優			
実技	2	優			
専門教育科目					
【必修科目】					
外国憲法概論 I	4	優			
外国憲法概論 II	4	優			
【選択科目第 1 類】					
一般演習	2	優			
実定法（公法）入門	2	優			
政治学入門 I	2	優			
政治学入門 II	2	優			
【選択科目第 2 類】					
政治学原論	4	良			
政治機構論	4	良			
国際政治学	4	優			
【選択科目第 3 類】					
日本政治史	4	良			
西洋政治史	4	優			
外交史	4	優			
公共政策	4	良			
中国の政治	4	優			
東洋世界の政治	4	優			
【選択科目第 5 類】					
憲法一部（人権論）	4	優			
憲法二部（統治機構論）	4	優			
比較憲法	4	良			
【選択科目第 9 類】					
経済法	4	優			
【選択科目第 10 類】					
国際法一部（専断法）	4	優			
国際法二部（紛争処理法）	4	良			
行政法概論	4	良			
【選択科目第 11 類】					
専門演習 I	4	優			
専門演習 II	4	優			
研究論文	2	優			
【現代分野特殊講義】					
アメリカの政治	2	良			
【総合分野特殊講義】					
環境問題と法	2	良			
（他学部開講専門教育科目）					
アジア経済論	4	可			
新聞学概論	4	可			
放送学概論	4	可			
以下空白					


	一般教育	外国語	保健体育	専門教育	合計
卒業所要単位	24	16	4	96	140
取得単位数	24	16	4	106	150

評定基準：優（100～80点）、良（79～70点）、可（69～60点）

上記のとおり相違ないことを証明する
平成 15年 1月 8日

関西大学法学部長 關 徹三

Transcript Bachelor (English translation)



KANSAI UNIVERSITY 1838

Serriyama Campus: 3-33 Yamate-cho, Suita, OSAKA 564-8680, JAPAN
 Takatsuki Campus: 2-1-1 Ryozenji-cho, Takatsuki, OSAKA 569-1095, JAPAN


CERTIFICATE OF ACADEMIC RECORD

Name of Applicant: _____ Sex: _____ Male _____ Date of Birth: _____
 Faculty: Faculty of Law Department: Department of Politics
 Period attended: From April 1, 1995 To March 31, 2000 Degree Granted: Bachelor of Law

Subjects Taken	Number of Weeks Attended	Hours Per Week	Credits	Grade	Subjects Taken	Number of Weeks Attended	Hours Per Week	Credits	Grade
< General Education >									
Theories of Art	30	2	4	B					
History I	30	2	4	A					
History II	30	2	4	A					
Human Geography	30	2	4	B					
Study on the Emancipation of "Buraku"	30	2	4	B					
Psychology	30	2	4	B					
< Foreign Languages >									
English I	30	2	4	A					
English II	30	2	4	B					
English III	30	2	4	B					
English IV	30	2	4	B					
French I	30	2	4	A					
French II	30	2	4	A					
French III	30	2	4	A					
French IV	30	2	4	A					
< Health and Physical Education >									
Theory	15	2	2	A					
Activity	45	2	2	A					
< Professional Education >									
Reading of Foreign Textbooks I	30	2	4	B					
Reading of Foreign Textbooks II	30	2	4	A					
Seminar	15	2	2	A					
Introduction to Public Law	15	2	2	A					
Introduction to Political Science I	15	2	2	A					
Introduction to Political Science II	30	2	4	B					
Political Theory	30	2	4	B					
Political Organization	30	2	4	R					
International Politics	30	2	4	D					
Political History of Japan	30	2	4	D					
Political History of Europe	30	2	4	A					
Diplomatic History	30	2	4	A					
Public Policies	30	2	4	B					
Politics of China	30	2	4	A					
Politics of Southeast Asia	30	2	4	A					
Constitutional Law I	30	2	4	A					
Constitutional Law II	30	2	4	A					
Comparative Constitutional Law	30	2	4	B					
Economic Law	30	2	4	A					
International Law I	30	2	4	A					
International Law II	30	2	4	C					
Outline of European Community Law	30	2	4	B					
Research Seminar I	30	2	4	A					
Research Seminar II	30	2	4	A					
Research Writing	30	2	4	A					
American Politics	15	2	2	B					
Legal Theories of Environmental Problems	15	2	2	B					
Asia Economy	30	2	4	C					
Introduction to Studies of Journalism	30	2	4	C					
Introduction to Studies of Broadcasting	30	2	4	C					
.....End of File.....									

Note: Grading System: The highest obtainable mark is 100 and the lowest pass-mark is 60. A: 80-100, B: 70-79, C: 60-69, A: Approved

Official Seal of The University

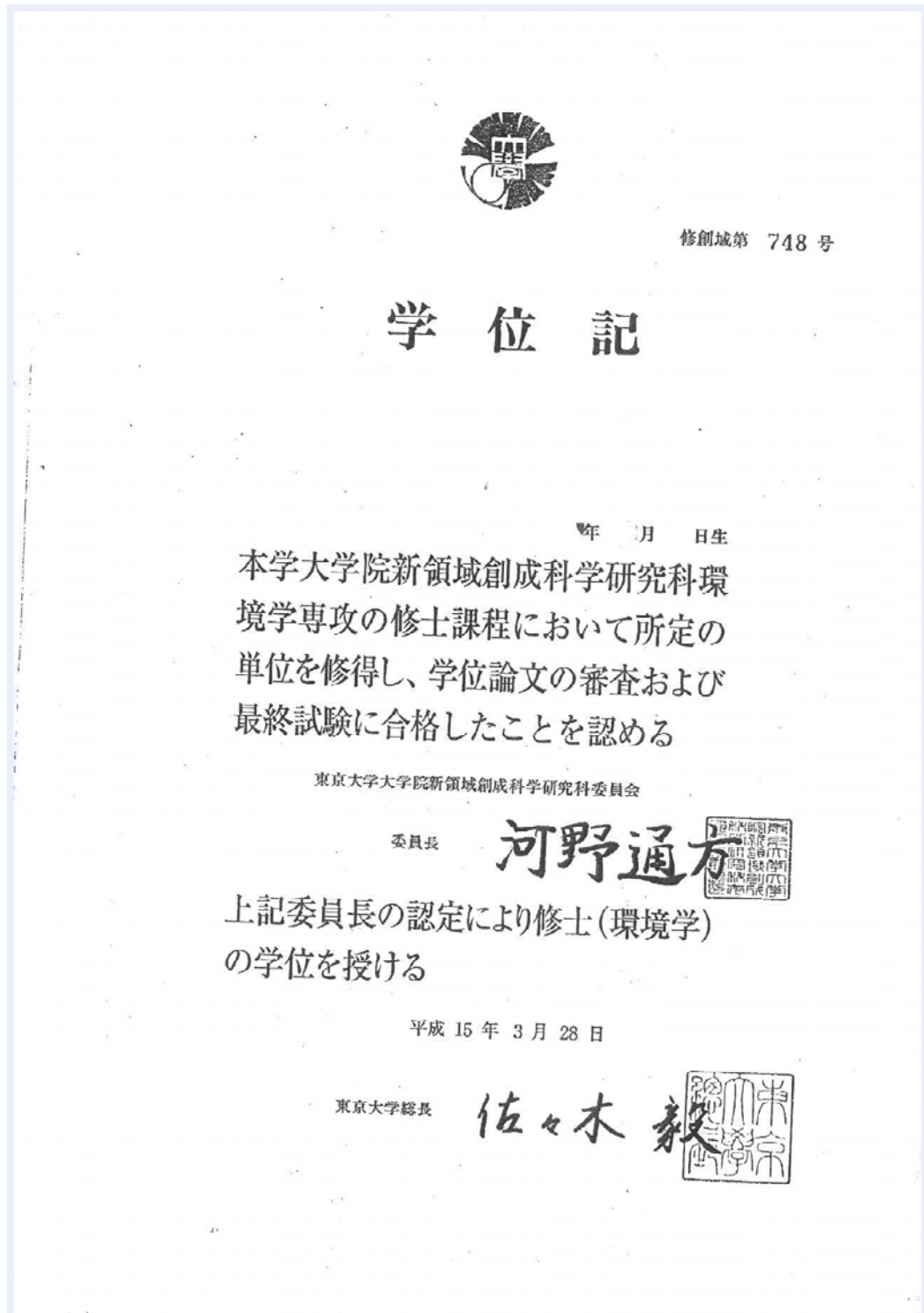


Signature: Toru Oka

Oka, Toru
Dean, Faculty of Law

Date of Issue: January 8, 2003

■ Master



■ Master (English translation)

