

Standards for Establishment of Universities

(Order of the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture No. 28 of October 22,
1956)

Based on the provisions of Article 3, Article 8, Article 63, and Article 88 of the School Education Act, the Standards for Establishment of Universities are established as follows.

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

Chapter II Basic Organization for Education and Research (Article 3 - Article 6)

Chapter III Teacher Organization (Article 7 - Article 13)

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Chapter I General Provisions

(Purport)

- Article 1 (1) A university (excluding a junior college; the same applies hereinafter) is to be established pursuant to the provisions of the School Education Act (Act No. 26 of 1947) and other laws and regulations and as specified by this Ministerial Order
- (2) The standards for establishment specified by this Ministerial Order are the minimum standards needed to establish a university.
- (3) A university must endeavor not only to avoid falling short of the standards for establishment specified by this Ministerial Order but also to further improve the level of its standards.

(Positive Provision of Information)

Article 2 A university is to proactively provide information on the details of its education and research activities, etc. by way of having it published or by other

methods of disseminating that information widely.

(Publication of the Purposes of Education and Research)

Article 2-2 A university is to define its purpose concerning the fostering of human resources and its other purposes of carrying out education and research for each faculty, department or course in its school regulations, etc. and publicize them.

(Selection of Entrants)

Article 2-3 The selection of entrants is to be made by a fair and adequate method under a properly developed system.

Chapter II Basic Organization for Education and Research

(Faculties)

Article 3 A faculty is organized in accordance with the requirements for each major as regards both education and research, and has a scale and content appropriate for carrying out education and research, and the organization and numbers of its teachers and other matters are recognized to be appropriate for a faculty.

(Departments)

Article 4 (1) A faculty establishes its departments by major.

(2) A department set forth in the preceding paragraph is to have the organization necessary to carry out education and research in the subject area of each major.

(Courses)

Article 5 A university may establish courses organized in lieu of departments, in accordance with the category of students' class schedules, when it is recognized to be effective and appropriate by which a faculty is able to achieve its purpose of providing education.

(Basic Organizations Other than Faculties)

Article 6 (1) An organization other than a faculty that can be the basis of carrying out education and research as prescribed in the proviso of Article 85 of the School Education Act (hereinafter referred to as a "basic organization other than a faculty") is an organization which is admitted to be effective and appropriate in achieving the relevant university's purpose of education and research and which meets the requirements listed in the following items:

(i) the organization has a scale and content appropriate for carrying out education and research;

- (ii) the organization meets the conditions for a teacher organization, facilities and equipment, and other matters necessary for carrying out education and research; and
 - (iii) the organization has a management system suitable for carrying out education and research in an appropriate manner.
- (2) The standards for the number of full-time teachers and the area of the school buildings for a basic organization other than a faculty, and for attached facilities necessary for carrying out education and research at a basic organization other than the faculty are to conform to those standards for faculties or departments in their fields that are recognized to be equivalent to that of the relevant basic organization other than a faculty (including standards pertaining to inter-university departments prescribed in Article 45, paragraph (1) (simply referred to as "inter-university departments" in Article 13 and Article 37-2).
- (3) In this Ministerial Order, except in this Chapter, Article 13, Article 37-2, Article 39, Article 46, Article 48, Article 49 (limited to the case where it is applied to attached facilities pertaining to the provisions of Article 39), Appended Table 1, Appended Table 2, and Appended Table 3, the word "faculty" includes a basic organization other than a faculty and the word "department" includes the relevant organization in the case where a basic organization other than a faculty is established.

Chapter III Teacher Organization

(Teacher Organization)

- Article 7 (1) A university is to, in order to achieve its purpose of education and research, have the necessary teachers in accordance with the size of its education and research organization and the types and fields of degrees it confers;
- (2) A university is to, when carrying out education and research, secure an organized coordination system under the appropriate division of roles among its teachers, and formulate a teacher organization so as to clarify where the responsibility for education and research lies.
- (3) A university is to give consideration to ensuring that the age structure of teachers should not be heavily unbalanced within a certain age group, so as to maintain and enhance the levels of its education and research and promote its education and research.
- (4) A university is to, when providing education at two or more school sites, have the teachers necessary for each of these school sites. Each school site is to have at least one or more full-time professors or associate professors, in principle, so as not to impede the education at the relevant school site; provided, however,

that this does not apply if these school sites are adjacent to each other.

Article 8 Deleted

Article 9 Deleted

(Teachers in Charge of Class Subjects)

Article 10 (1) A university is to have full-time professors or associate professors, in principle, take charge of class subjects deemed to be essential from an educational standpoint (hereinafter referred to as "essential subjects") and is to endeavor, to the extent possible, to have full-time professors, associate professors, instructors, or assistant professors (referred to as "professors, etc." in Article 13 and Article 46, paragraph (1)) take charge of class subjects other than essential subjects.

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

(Teachers who Do Not Conduct Classes)

Article 11 A university may have teachers who do not conduct classes when it is necessary for education and research purposes.

(Full-time Teachers)

Article 12 (1) A teacher is a full-time teacher only at one university.

(2) A full-time teacher is to be engaged in education and research solely at the university set forth in the preceding paragraph.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, a university may appoint a person who is engaged in duties other than the provision of education and research at the relevant university as a full-time teacher at the relevant university, when there is a special necessity for education and research and it is recognized that it does not impede the education and research at the relevant university.

(The Number of Full-time Teachers)

Article 13 The number of full-time teachers at a university is not less than the total of the number of professors, etc. specified in Appended Table 1, in accordance with the types and sizes of faculties established in the relevant university (for a faculty that has an inter-university department, the total of the number of professors, etc. obtained by applying the same table by deeming a department other than the inter-university department of the relevant faculty to be a single faculty plus the number of full-time teachers for the

relevant inter-university department obtained pursuant to the provisions of Article 46), plus the number of professors, etc. specified in Appended Table 2, in accordance with the total admission capacity of the university.

Chapter IV Qualifications of Teachers

(Qualifications of Presidents)

Article 13-2 A person who is permitted to be the president of a university is a person of virtuous character and of learning who is recognized to have insight concerning university management.

(Qualifications of Professors)

Article 14 A person who is permitted to be a professor is a person falling under any of the following items, and who is recognized to have the educational abilities suitable for taking charge of the education offered by a university:

- (i) a person who has a doctor's degree (including degrees equivalent thereto that have been conferred in foreign countries) and who has research achievement;
- (ii) a person who has research achievement recognized to be equivalent to that of the person set forth in the preceding item;
- (iii) a person who has a professional degree prescribed in Article 5-2 of the Degree Regulations (Order of the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture No. 9 of 1953) (including degrees equivalent thereto that have been conferred in foreign countries) and who has practical achievement in the major of the relevant professional degree;
- (iv) a person who has a career working as a professor, associate professor, or full-time instructor at a university (including a career working as a teacher equivalent to these in foreign countries);
- (v) a person who is recognized to have special skills in arts and sports, etc.; and
- (vi) a person who is recognized to have excellent knowledge and experience, in particular, in their major.

(Qualifications of Associate Professors)

Article 15 A person who is permitted to be an associate professor is a person falling under any of the following items, and is recognized to have the educational abilities suitable for taking charge of the education offered by a university:

- (i) a person falling under any of the items of the preceding Article;
- (ii) a person who has a career working as an assistant professor or an official equivalent thereto at a university (including a career working as an official equivalent to these in foreign countries);

- (iii) a person who has a master's degree or a professional degree prescribed in Article 5-2 of the Degree Regulations (including degrees equivalent thereto that have been conferred in foreign countries);
- (iv) a person who works for a research institute, laboratory, survey institute or the like and who has research achievement; and
- (v) a person who is recognized to have excellent knowledge and experience in their major.

(Qualifications of Instructors)

Article 16 A person who is permitted to be an instructor is a person falling under any of the following items:

- (i) a person who is permitted to be a professor or associate professor prescribed in Article 14 or the preceding Article; and
- (ii) a person who is deemed to have the educational abilities suitable for taking charge of the education offered by a university in their special major.

(Qualifications of Assistant Professors)

Article 16-2 A person who is permitted to be an assistant professor is a person falling under any of the following items, and is recognized to have the educational abilities suitable for taking charge of the education offered by a university:

- (i) a person falling under any of the items of Article 14 or the items of Article 15;
- (ii) a person who has a master's degree (a bachelor's degree in the case of a person who has finished any of the courses to study medical science, dental science, or pharmacological science whose major purpose is to cultivate practical clinical ability and courses to study veterinary science) or a professional degree prescribed in Article 5-2 of the Degree Regulations (including degrees equivalent thereto that have been conferred in foreign countries); and
- (iii) a person who is deemed to have knowledge and experience in their major.

(Qualifications of Assistants)

Article 17 A person who is permitted to be an assistant is a person falling under any of the following items:

- (i) a person who has a bachelor's degree (including degrees equivalent thereto that have been conferred in foreign countries); and
- (ii) a person who is deemed to have abilities equivalent to those of the person set forth in the preceding item.

Chapter V Admission Capacity

(Admission Capacity)

- Article 18 (1) Admission capacity is to be specified by school regulations by faculty, with a department or course as a unit. In this case, when adopting a day/evening course system as prescribed in Article 26, the admission capacity for the relevant system is clearly specified; when establishing faculties, departments or other organizations in foreign countries as prescribed in Article 43, the admission capacity for the relevant organizations is to be clearly specified; and when fixing admission capacity for mid-course entry admission, the admission capacity for ordinary admission and for mid-course entry admission is to be clearly specified.
- (2) Admission capacity is determined considering the teacher organization, facilities such as the school sites and school buildings, equipment, and other miscellaneous educational conditions, in comprehensive manner.
- (3) In order to ensure an environment suitable for providing education, the university is to appropriately manage the number of students based on its admission capacity.

Chapter VI Curricula

(Policies to Organize Curricula)

- Article 19 (1) A university is to establish the class subjects necessary to achieve its educational purpose of the university, respective faculties, departments, courses, etc., and is to organize the curricula systematically.
- (2) When organizing the curricula, a university must give appropriate consideration to teaching students specialized arts and sciences related to the majors offered by the faculties, etc., and at the same time to fostering a wide-ranging and in-depth general education and ability to make comprehensive judgments, and to cultivating a rich humanity.

(How to Organize Curricula)

- Article 20 Curricula are organized by dividing all class subjects into categories of compulsory subjects, elective subjects, and free elective subjects, and appropriating these to each school year.

(Credits)

- Article 21 (1) The number of credits for each class subject is to be determined by a university.
- (2) When determining the number of credits set forth in the preceding paragraph, a class subject for one credit is to normally be organized to contain contents that require 45-hour learning, and the number of credits is to be calculated

based on the following standards, in light of the educational effects of the relevant class and required learning other than that during class hours, in accordance with class methods:

- (i) regarding lectures and seminar , one credit consists of classes conducted for a number of hours determined by a university between 15 hours and 30 hours;
 - (ii) regarding experiments, practical training, and skills practice, one credit consists of classes conducted for a number of hours determined by a university between 30 hours and 45 hours; provided, however, that regarding skills practice classes tutoring in the artistic fields, one credit may consist of classes conducted for a number of hours determined by a university; and
 - (iii) when using two or more methods out of either lectures, seminar , experiments, practical training, and skills practice for one class subject, one credit consists of classes conducted for a number of hours determined by a university in light of the standards prescribed in the preceding two items, in accordance with the combination of the relevant methods.
- (3) Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, regarding class subjects, such as graduation theses, graduation research, and graduation products, when it is deemed to be appropriate to grant credits by evaluating the achievement of the relevant learning, the number of credits may be determined in light of the learning, etc. necessary for these activities.

(Term of Classes for a Year)

Article 22 The term during which classes are conducted for a year is 35 weeks, in principle, including the terms of regular examinations, etc.

(Term of Classes for Each Class Subject)

Article 23 Classes of each class subject are conducted with 10 weeks or 15 weeks as a unit; provided, however, that classes may be conducted for a specific term shorter than these, when it is deemed to be especially necessary from an educational standpoint.

(Number of Students for Whom Classes are Conducted)

Article 24 The number of students for whom a university conducts classes for one class subject is an adequate number to achieve the full educational effects, in light of class methods, facilities and equipment, and other miscellaneous educational conditions.

(Class Methods)

Article 25 (1) Classes are to be conducted using any one of the methods of lectures, seminars, experiments, practical training, or skills practice or a

combination thereof

- (2) A university may have its students take classes as set forth in the preceding paragraph at places other than a classroom where the relevant classes are conducted, by using various types of media in a highly advanced manner, as specified separately by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology.
- (3) A university may have its students take classes as set forth in paragraph (1) in foreign countries. The same applies to the case where a university has its students take classes at places other than a classroom where the relevant classes are conducted, by using various types of media in a highly advanced manner, pursuant to the preceding paragraph.
- (4) A university may conduct part of the classes set forth in paragraph (1) at places other than its school buildings and attached facilities, as specified separately by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology.

(Clarification of Assessment Standards of Academic Achievement)

- Article 25-2 (1) A university is to present a clear outline of the methodology used to give classes, the contents of classes, and a class schedule for the year to its students.
- (2) A university is, when assessing its students' academic achievement and approving their graduation, to present them with a clear outline of the standards therefor, in advance, so as to ensure objectivity and rigorousness, and is to conduct an assessment and approval process appropriately in accordance with the relevant standards.

(Organized Training for Improving Educational Contents)

Article 25-3 A university is to conduct organized training and research for improving the contents and methodology used to give classes at the relevant university.

(Day/Evening Courses)

Article 26 A university may, if necessary from an educational standpoint, conduct classes under a day/evening course system (meaning a system under which classes are conducted both in the daytime and in the evening by a single faculty).

Chapter VII Graduation Requirements

(Granting of Credits)

Article 27 With regard to students who have completed one class subject, a

university is to grant credits after examinations for them; provided, however, that regarding class subjects as set forth in Article 21, paragraph (3), a university may grant credits by assessing its students' academic achievements in an appropriate method specified by the university.

(Upper Limit for Registration for Subjects to Take)

- Article 27-2 (1) With regard to the number of credits to be acquired as graduation requirements, a university must endeavor to fix an upper limit for the number of credits for which its students can register for a year or for a term, so that they should take class subjects appropriately for each school year.
- (2) With regard to a student who has acquired all the predetermined credits, with excellent results, as specified by a university, the university may admit their registration for class subjects over the upper limit prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

(Credits Acquired at Other Universities or Junior Colleges)

- Article 28 (1) A university may, when deeming it to be effective from an educational standpoint, regard credits that its student has acquired by completing class subjects at other universities or junior colleges, as credits acquired by completing class subjects at the relevant university, to an extent not exceeding 60 credits, as specified by the university.
- (2) The provisions of the preceding paragraph apply mutatis mutandis to the cases where a student studies at a foreign university or junior college, where a student takes class subjects which are conducted by a foreign university or a junior college by correspondence education in Japan, and where a student takes class subjects in Japan, which are conducted by a foreign educational facility positioned as an facility that has curricula of a university or junior college under the relevant foreign country's school education system and designated separately by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology.

(Learning at Educational Facilities Other than Universities)

- Article 29 (1) A university may, when deeming it to be effective from an educational standpoint, deem its student's learning at a junior college or at an advanced course at a college of technology or other learning specified separately by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology to be their learning of class subjects at the relevant university and grant credits, as specified by the university.
- (2) The number of credits that a university can grant in accordance with the preceding paragraph is not to exceed 60 credits, together with the number of credits deemed to have been acquired at the relevant university under

paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) of the preceding Article.

(Approval of Credits Acquired Prior to Admission)

Article 30 (1) A university may, when deeming it to be effective from an educational standpoint, deem credits that its student has acquired by completing class subjects at other universities or junior colleges prior to being admitted to the relevant university (including credits acquired pursuant to the provisions of Article 31, paragraph (1)) to be credits that they have acquired by completing class subjects at the relevant university after being admitted to the relevant university.

(2) A university may, when deeming it to be effective from an educational standpoint, deem its student's learning prior to being admitted to the relevant university as prescribed in paragraph (1) of the preceding Article to be their learning of class subjects at the relevant university and grant credits as specified by the university.

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

(Completion of Curricula in Longer Term)

Article 30-2 A university may, when a student has reported their wish to complete the curricula for graduation over a certain period of time exceeding the original duration of study in a planned manner, due to such circumstances as they having an occupation, approve their planned completion of the curricula, as specified by the university.

(Credited Auditors Special Register Students)

Article 31 (1) A university may grant credits to a person other than one of its students who takes one or more class subjects (hereinafter referred to as a "credited auditors"), as specified by the university.

(2) The provisions of Article 27 apply *mutatis mutandis* to the granting of credits to a credited auditors.

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

Article 37-2.

- (4) A university is to, when accepting credited auditor, etc., determine the adequate number of persons who take one class subject simultaneously, in light of the provisions of Article 24.

(Graduation Requirements)

Article 32 (1) Graduation requirements is to study at a university for four years or longer and acquire 124 credits or more.

- (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, graduation requirements for medical science or dental science departments are to study at a university for six years or longer and acquire 188 credits or more; provided, however, that a university may replace part of the credits to be acquired with the completion of equivalent hours of classes, when deeming it to be necessary from an educational standpoint.
- (3) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1), graduation requirements for pharmacological science departments whose major purpose is to cultivate practical clinical ability are to study at a university for six years or longer and acquire 186 credits or more (including 20 credits or more for practical training conducted at university hospitals, other hospitals and pharmacies, for the purpose of cultivating practical clinical ability concerning pharmacological science required for practice as a pharmacist in the future (hereinafter referred to as "pharmacological practical training")).
- (4) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1), graduation requirements for veterinary science departments are to study at a university for six years or longer and acquire 182 credits or more.
- (5) Out of the 124 credits to be acquired as graduation requirements pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1), the number of credits which are acquired in the class methods set forth in Article 25, paragraph (2) does not exceed 60 credits.

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

Article 33 (1) With regard to the application of the provisions of Article 21, paragraph (1) or Article 27 to class subjects whose completion is deemed to be the acquisition of hours of class in lieu of credits under the proviso of paragraph (2) of the preceding Article, the term "The number of credits" in Article 21, paragraph (1) is deemed to be replaced with "The number of class hours," and the term "With regard to students who have completed one class subject, a university is to grant them credits" in Article 27 is deemed to be replaced with "With regard to students who have completed class subjects, a university is to approve their completion of the class subjects."

- (2) With regard to class subjects whose number of hours has been specified, the

provisions of Article 28, paragraph (1) (including the case where it is applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to paragraph (2) of the same Article), Article 29, paragraph (1), or Article 30, paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) may apply by deeming the number of hours of the relevant class subjects to be an equivalent number of credits.

Chapter VIII School Sites, Facilities such as School Buildings and Equipment

(School Sites)

Article 34 A school site is to have an environment suitable for providing education and the site for a school building is to have appropriate empty spaces for its students to rest in or to use for other purposes.

(Athletic Ground)

Article 35 An athletic ground is established within the school building site or on an adjacent site, in principle, so as not to impede the education, or is established in an appropriate location in unavoidable circumstances.

(Facilities such as School Buildings)

Article 36 (1) A university has school buildings, in accordance with its organization and size, which are equipped with the minimum of the following for its exclusive facilities; provided, however, that this does not apply if there are special circumstances and if it is deemed that the education and research would not be impeded:

- (i) a president's room, meeting rooms, office rooms;
 - (ii) laboratories, classrooms (as lecture rooms, seminar rooms, experiment rooms, and practical training rooms, etc.); and
 - (iii) libraries, medical treatment rooms, students' study rooms, and students' common rooms.
- (2) A laboratory is always provided for a full-time teacher.
- (3) The necessary types and number of classrooms is provided, in accordance with departments or courses.
- (4) School buildings are equipped with facilities for information processing and for learning languages, to the extent possible, in addition to the facilities listed in paragraph (1).
- (5) In addition to school buildings, a university is to have in principle a gymnasium, and is to also have sports facilities other than a gymnasium, an auditorium, dormitories, facilities for extracurricular activities and other facilities for welfare and guidance, to the extent possible.
- (6) A university that establishes faculties conducting night classes (hereinafter

referred to as an "night faculty") or a university which adopts a day/evening course system is to ensure that there is no impediment to the education and research when using laboratories, classrooms, a library and other facilities.

(The Area of School Sites)

Article 37 (1) The total area of the school site of a university (excluding the area of sites for attached facilities other than a university hospital and the area for the dormitories) is the area calculated by multiplying the number of students of the admission capacity with 10 square meters, and adding the building area of the university hospital.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, in the case where daytime faculties (meaning faculties conducting daytime classes; the same applies hereinafter) and night faculties of the same type use neighboring facilities or share facilities, etc., the area of the school site is an area that does not impede the education and research at the relevant daytime faculties and night faculties.

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

(The Area of School Buildings)

Article 37-2 The area of the school buildings of a university that establishes only one faculty is not below the area prescribed in the table of Appended Table 3, (a) or (b) (for a faculty that has an inter-university department, the total of the area obtained by applying the same table by deeming a department other than the inter-university department of the relevant faculty to be a single faculty plus the area related to the relevant inter-university department obtained pursuant to the provisions of Article 48, paragraph (1)), and the area of the school buildings of a university that establishes multiple faculties is not below the aggregated total of the area prescribed in the same table for the faculty out of these multiple faculties whose area of school buildings in the same table (for a faculty that has an inter-university department, the area obtained by applying the same table by deeming a department other than the inter-university department of relevant faculty to be a single faculty) is the largest plus the total of the areas prescribed in Appended Table 3, (b) or (c) for respective faculties other than the relevant faculty (for a faculty that has an inter-university department, the area obtained by applying the same table by deeming a department other than the inter-university department of the relevant faculty to be a single faculty) (for a faculty that has an inter-university department, the aggregated total is the area obtained by adding the

area related to the relevant department obtained pursuant to the provisions of Article 48, paragraph (1)).

(Materials such as Books and Libraries)

- Article 38 (1) A university is to keep books, scholarly journals, audio-visual materials, and other materials necessary for education and research, in accordance with the types and sizes of faculties, etc., systematically with its library as the center.
- (2) A library is to collect, compile and provide materials as set forth in the preceding paragraph and is to endeavor to provide scholarly information by developing an information processing and provision system, as well as endeavoring to cooperate with libraries, etc. of other universities for the provision of materials as set forth in the preceding paragraph.
- (3) In order to enable a library to fulfill its full function, the necessary specialists and other full-time employees are to be assigned to the library.
- (4) A library is to be equipped with reading rooms, reference rooms, arrangement rooms, and book storerooms of an appropriate size that can facilitate education and research at the university.
- (5) Reading rooms as set forth in the preceding paragraph are equipped with a sufficient number of chairs for students to study and for teachers to provide education and conduct research work.

(Attached Facilities)

Article 39 (1) A university that establishes faculties or departments listed in the left-hand column of the following table is to have attached facilities listed in the right-hand column, respectively, as facilities necessary for education and research at the faculty or department.

Faculty or department	Attached facility
Faculty or department related to teacher training	School attached to university
Faculty related to medical science or dental science	University hospital
Faculty related to agriculture	Farm
Department related to forestry	Experiment forest
Faculty or department related to veterinary science	Veterinary hospital
Faculty or department related to livestock science	Breeding farm or pasture
Faculty related to fisheries or the study of mercantile marine	Training ship (including the case where a ship is shared)
Department related to fishery stock enhancement	Aquaculture facility

Faculty or department related to pharmacological science	Medicobotanical garden (herb garden)
Faculty or department related to physical education	Gymnasium

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

(Facilities Necessary for Practical Training for Pharmacology)

Article 39-2 A university that establishes faculties or departments related to pharmacological science whose major purpose is to cultivate practical clinical ability is to ensure the facilities necessary for practical training for pharmacology.

(Machines and Instruments)

Article 40 A university is to have the necessary types and number of machines, instruments and specimens, in accordance with the types of faculties or departments, and the number of teachers and students.

(Facilities and Equipment when Carrying Out Education and Research at Two or More School Sites)

Article 40-2 A university is, when carrying out education and research at two or more school sites, to have the necessary facilities and equipment for the respective school sites so as not to impede the education and research therein; provided, however, that this does not apply if these school sites are adjacent to each other.

(Development of Education and Research Environment)

Article 40-3 A university is to endeavor to develop its environment so as to make it suitable for education and research by ensuring the necessary budget, for the purpose of achieving its purpose of education and research.

(Names of Universities)

Article 40-4 Names of universities, faculties and departments (hereinafter referred to as "universities, etc.") are to be appropriate as those for universities, etc. and suitable for the purpose of the education and research by the relevant universities, etc.

Chapter IX Organization for Clerical Work

(Organization for Clerical Work)

Article 41 A university is to establish an appropriate organization for clerical work with full-time employees, for the purpose of dealing with its clerical work.

(Organization for Welfare and Guidance)

Article 42 A university is to establish an appropriate organization with full-time employees, for the purpose of conducting work for students' welfare and guidance.

Chapter X Special Provisions Concerning Inter-University Curricula

(Organization of Inter-University Curricula)

Article 43 (1) Two or more universities may, when it is deemed necessary to achieve the educational purpose of the relevant universities, faculties, and departments, organize curricula with the same contents (excluding curricula pertaining to correspondence education courses and curricula in which students acquire credits as the whole or part of credits to be acquired as graduation requirements by completing class subjects offered at faculties, departments or other organizations established by universities in foreign countries; hereinafter referred to as "inter-university curricula") at the respective universities, by deeming class subjects offered at one of these two or more universities to be part of curricula of other universities out of these two or more universities, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 19, paragraph (1); provided, however, that universities that organize inter-university curricula (hereinafter referred to as "component universities") are to offer part of essential subjects pertaining to the relevant inter-university curricula by themselves as their compulsory subjects, respectively.

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

(3) Component universities organize the relevant inter-university curricula and establish a forum for implementing them.

(Approval of Credits Pertaining to Inter-University Curricula)

Article 44 Component universities are to approve credits that students acquired by completing class subjects at one of the relevant component universities (including credits deemed to have been acquired by replacement with the completion of equivalent hours of classes, as prescribed in the proviso to Article 32, paragraph (2)) as credits that the students acquired by completing class subjects at other universities out of the relevant component universities.

(Graduation Requirements Pertaining to Inter-University Departments)

Article 45 (1) Graduation requirements pertaining to departments organizing

inter-university curricula (hereinafter referred to as "inter-university departments") are to acquire 31 credits or more by completing class subjects pertaining to the relevant inter-university curricula at respective universities, in addition to those prescribed in Article 32, paragraph (1), paragraph (3) or paragraph (4).

- (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, graduation requirements for medical science or dental science related inter-university departments are to acquire 32 credits or more (including credits deemed to have been acquired by replacement with the completion of equivalent hours of classes, as prescribed in the proviso to Article 32, paragraph (2)) by completing class subjects pertaining to the relevant inter-university curricula at respective universities, in addition to those prescribed in the same paragraph.
- (3) The number of credits to be acquired by completing class subjects pertaining to the relevant inter-university curricula at respective universities pursuant to the provisions of the two preceding paragraphs is not to include credits that are deemed to have been acquired, may be granted, or are to be deemed to have been acquired, in accordance with Article 28, paragraph (1) (including the case where it is applied *mutatis mutandis* pursuant to paragraph (2) of the same Article), Article 29, paragraph (1), Article 30, paragraph (1) or paragraph (2), or the preceding Article.

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

Article 46 (1) The number of full-time teachers for inter-university departments is not less than the number calculated by allocating the number of professors, etc. obtained by applying the middle column of table (a) or table (b) of Appended Table 1, by deeming all departments organizing the relevant inter-university curricula at respective universities to be a single faculty, in accordance with those departments' types and sizes (referred to as the "number of overall full-time teachers" in the following paragraph), and in accordance with respective universities' ratios of the admission capacity for these departments (when there is a fraction of less than one, the fraction is rounded off; hereinafter referred to as the "specified number of full-time teachers by university" in this Article).

- (2) When the aggregated total of the number of full-time teachers of respective university for departments organizing the relevant inter-university curricula prescribed in the preceding paragraph does not reach the number of overall required full-time teachers, the deficient number of full-time teachers is appointed for a department organizing the relevant inter-university curricula at any of those universities.
- (3) When the number of full-time teachers of respective university for departments organizing the relevant inter-university curricula prescribed in

paragraph (1) (when the deficient number of full-time teachers are appointed to a department as prescribed in the preceding paragraph, the number obtained by adding the relevant full-time teachers) does not reach 80% of the number of required full-time teachers prescribed in the right-hand column of table (a) of Appended Table 1 (prescribed in the middle column of the same table, for health-related departments (nursing science-related departments)), or the number indicated in the column of the number of full-time teachers in the case of faculties with admission capacity up to 360 students in table (b) of Appended Table 1 (hereinafter these numbers are referred to as the "minimum number of full-time teachers by university" in this paragraph), the number of full-time teachers for the relevant department is not below the minimum number of full-time teachers by university.

(The Area of School Sites for Inter-University Departments)

Article 47 Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 37, paragraph (1), when the aggregated total of the area of the school sites for departments organizing inter-university curricula of respective universities exceeds the area obtained by multiplying the total number of admission capacity for these departments by 10 square meters, and if it is recognized that the education and research would not be impeded, it is not required that respective universities separately have the area calculated by deeming that, within the admission capacity for the relevant departments, the area for one student should be 10 square meters.

(The Area of School Buildings for Inter-University Departments)

Article 48 (1) The area of the school buildings for inter-university departments is not smaller than the area calculated by allocating the area obtained by applying table (a) or table (b) of Appended Table 3, by regarding all departments organizing the relevant inter-university curricula at respective universities as a single faculty, in accordance with those departments' types (referred to as the "area of overall school buildings" in the following paragraph), and in accordance with respective universities' ratios of the admission capacity for these departments (referred to as the "specified area of school buildings by university" in the following paragraph).

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

(Facilities and Equipment for Inter-University Departments)

Article 49 In addition to what is prescribed in the preceding two Articles, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 34 through Article 36 and Article 38 through Article 40, when departments organizing inter-university curricula at respective universities have facilities and equipment that are necessary in accordance with their types and the number of teachers and students, by deeming all those departments to be a single faculty or department, and if it is recognized that the education and research would not be impeded, it is not required that respective universities separately have the facilities and equipment for the relevant departments.

Chapter XI Miscellaneous Provisions

(Organizations Established in Foreign Countries)

Article 50 A university may establish faculties, departments and other organizations in foreign countries, as provided for separately by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology.

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

Article 51 The provisions of Article 34, Article 35, Article 36, paragraph (4) and paragraph (5), Article 37, and Article 37-2, Article 47, Article 48, and Article 49 (limited to the case where it is applied to facilities and equipment pertaining to the provisions of Article 34, Article 35, and Article 36, paragraph (4) and paragraph (5)) do not apply to universities prescribed in Article 103 of the School Education Act.

(Other Standards)

Article 52 Standards concerning graduate schools and others are provided for separately.

(Staged Development)

Article 53 When newly establishing universities, etc. or changing the duration of study for courses for pharmacological science, a teacher organization and facilities such as school buildings and equipment may be implemented step by step , as provided for separately.

Appended Table 1 The Number of Full-time Teachers Specified According to the Types and Sizes of Faculties (related to Article 13)

(a) pertaining to faculties other than those related to medical science or dental science

Type of faculty	The number of full-time teachers, in the case of faculty organized by single department		Admission capacity and the number of full-time teachers per department, in the case of faculty organized by two or more departments	
	Admission capacity	The number of full-time teachers	Admission capacity	The number of full-time teachers
faculty related to literature	320 – 600	10	200 – 400	6
faculty related to pedagogy and preschool education	320 – 600	10	200 – 400	6
faculty related to study of law	400 – 800	14	400 – 600	10
faculty related to economics	400 – 800	14	400 – 600	10
faculty related to sociology and study of social welfare	400 – 800	14	400 – 600	10
faculty related to science	200 – 400	14	160 – 320	8
faculty related to engineering	200 – 400	14	160 – 320	8
faculty related to agriculture	200 – 400	14	160 – 320	8
faculty related to veterinary science	300 – 600	28	240 – 480	16

faculty related to pharmacological science (those whose major purpose is to cultivate practical clinical ability)	300 – 600	28	240 – 360	16
faculty related to pharmacological science (excluding those whose major purpose is to cultivate practical clinical ability)	200 – 400	14	160 – 240	8
faculty related to domestic science	200 – 400	10	160 – 240	6
faculty related to fine arts	200 – 400	10	160 – 240	6
faculty related to music	200 – 400	10	160 – 240	6
faculty related to physical education	200 – 400	12	160 – 320	8
faculty related to health (related to nursing science)	200 – 400	12	-	-
faculty related to health (excluding those related to nursing science)	200 – 400	14	160 – 320	8

Remarks

- (i) more than half of the number of teachers specified in this table are professors, in principle (the same applies in Appended Table 2).
- (ii) the number of teachers specified in this table is not to include teachers who do not conduct classes set forth in Article 11 (hereinafter the same applies in table (b) and Appended Table 2).
- (iii) in the case where the admission capacity does not reach the number specified in this table, the number of full-time teachers specified in this table may be replaced by that of teachers who hold another post concurrently, within the limit of 20% of the number (the same applies in Appended Table 2).
- (iv) in the case where the admission capacity exceeds the number specified in this table, the number of teachers is increased by three per 400 students in accordance with the exceeding number (by six per 600 students for faculties related to veterinary science or faculties related to pharmacological science (those whose major purpose is to cultivate practical clinical ability)) (the same applies in table (b)).
- (v) in the case where an evening undergraduate course uses the same facilities as a daytime undergraduate course of the same type, the number of teachers is not below one-third of the number specified in this table; provided, however, that in the case where the admission capacity of the evening undergraduate course exceeds that of the daytime undergraduate course, the number of teachers for the relevant evening undergraduate course is the number specified in this table and the number of teachers for the relevant daytime undergraduate course is not below one-third of the number specified in this table (the same applies in Appended Table 2).
- (vi) in the case of adopting a day/evening course system, the number of teachers specified in this table may be reduced in light of admission capacity, methods of taking classes, or availability of classes, to the extent that it does not impede the education (the same applies in Appended Table 2).
- (vii) the number of teachers for a faculty organized by two or more departments the total number of teachers calculated based on the right-hand column of this table for each of those departments in the same field of study; provided, however, that in the case where there are no other departments in the same field of study, the number of teachers for the relevant departments is the number calculated based on the middle column of this table.
- (viii) the number of teachers for a faculty organized by two or more departments, in the case of establishing a department related to veterinary science within the faculty, is the total number of teachers calculated based

on the right-hand column of this table for the relevant field of study of each of those departments.

- (ix) with regard to the application of this table to a department related to pharmacological science (a department whose major purpose is to cultivate practical clinical ability) established within a faculty organized by two or more departments in the field of pharmacological science, the term "16" in the right-hand column is deemed to be replaced with "22."
- (x) full-time teachers for faculties related to pharmacological science (those whose major purpose is to cultivate practical clinical ability) include those with practical experience as a pharmacist as separately specified by the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology.
- (xi) with regard to the number of teachers for a faculty other than those listed in this table, the provisions for the faculty listed in this table which are similar to the relevant faculty are applicable; provided, however, that faculties related to teacher training have a sufficient number of teachers necessary for students to acquire required credits for subjects prescribed in the School Teacher's License Act (Act No. 147 of 1949) and the Order for Enforcement of the School Teacher's License Act (Order of the Ministry of Education No. 26 of 1954) and subjects related to teacher teaching, in accordance with the types of teacher's licenses, and when it is not appropriate to apply this table, provisions are provided for separately.

(b) pertaining to faculties related to medical science or dental science

The number of full-time teachers in the case of faculty with admission capacity up to 360 students	Up to 480	Up to 600	Up to 720	Up to 840	Up to 960
c a p a c i t y					

Type of facult y					
130 a c u l t y r e l a t e d t o n e d i c a l s c i e n c e	140	140	140	-	-

75	85	92	99	106	113
a c u l t y r e l a t e d t o d e n t a l s c i e n c e					

Remarks

- (i) out of the number of full-time teachers for faculties related to medical science specified in this table, the total number of professors, associate professors or instructors are not below 60, and 30 or more of them are professors.
- (ii) out of the number of full-time teachers for faculties related to dental science specified in this table, the total number of professors, associate professors or instructors are not below 36, and 18 or more of them are professors.
- (iii) an appropriate number of full-time teachers mainly engaged in education, research and medical care at university hospitals is appointed separately.
- (iv) the number of full-time teachers specified in this table is the number in the case where a faculty has only departments related to medical science or dental science, and the number of full-time teachers in the case where a

faculty has other departments is the total of the number of teachers specified in this table with regard to departments related to medical science or dental science plus the number of teachers specified in table (a) with regard to departments other than the relevant departments related to medical science or dental science.

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

Total admission capacity of universities	400 students	800 students
The number of full-time teachers	7	12

Remarks

- (i) admission capacity specified in this table is the total admission capacity for all faculties other than those related to medical science or dental science.
- (ii) in the case where the admission capacity exceeds the number specified in this table, the number of teachers is increased by one per 80 students when the admission capacity exceeds 400 students but is less than 800 students, and by three per 400 students when the admission capacity exceeds 800 students.
- (iii) in the case where a university establishes a faculty related to medical science or dental science (limited to the case where the relevant faculty has only departments related to medical science or dental science), the number of full-time teachers specified in this table is increased by seven when the admission capacity for the relevant faculty is 480 students, and by eight when the relevant admission capacity is 720 students; provided, however, that the number of full-time teachers to be added may be reduced to six when the admission capacity for the relevant faculty is less than 480 students.
- (iv) in the case where a university establishes a faculty related to medical science or dental science and the relevant faculty has departments other than those related to medical science or dental science, the number of teachers for the relevant departments related to medical science or dental science is the number calculated as prescribed in the preceding item and the number of teachers for departments other than the relevant departments related to medical science or dental science is the number calculated as prescribed in item (i) based on the total admission capacity of the relevant departments and other departments.

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

(a) standard area of school buildings pertaining to faculties other than those related to medical science or dental science

Admission capacity	The area in the case of faculty with admission capacity up to 200 students (square meters)	Up to 400 (square meters)	Up to 800 (square meters)	801 students or more (square meters)
Type of faculty				
faculty related to literature	2,644	$(\text{Admission capacity} - 200) \times 661 \div 200 + 2,644$	$(\text{Admission capacity} - 400) \times 1,653 \div 400 + 3,305$	$(\text{Admission capacity} - 800) \times 1,322 \div 400 + 4,958$
faculty related to pedagogy and preschool education	2,644	$(\text{Admission capacity} - 200) \times 661 \div 200 + 2,644$	$(\text{Admission capacity} - 400) \times 1,653 \div 400 + 3,305$	$(\text{Admission capacity} - 800) \times 1,322 \div 400 + 4,958$
faculty related to study of law	2,644	$(\text{Admission capacity} - 200) \times 661 \div 200 + 2,644$	$(\text{Admission capacity} - 400) \times 1,653 \div 400 + 3,305$	$(\text{Admission capacity} - 800) \times 1,322 \div 400 + 4,958$
faculty related to economics	2,644	$(\text{Admission capacity} - 200) \times 661 \div 200 + 2,644$	$(\text{Admission capacity} - 400) \times 1,653 \div 400 + 3,305$	$(\text{Admission capacity} - 800) \times 1,322 \div 400 + 4,958$
faculty related to sociology and study of social welfare	2,644	$(\text{Admission capacity} - 200) \times 661 \div 200 + 2,644$	$(\text{Admission capacity} - 400) \times 1,653 \div 400 + 3,305$	$(\text{Admission capacity} - 800) \times 1,322 \div 400 + 4,958$
faculty related to science	4,628	$(\text{Admission capacity} - 200) \times 1,157 \div 200 + 4,628$	$(\text{Admission capacity} - 400) \times 3,140 \div 400 + 5,785$	$(\text{Admission capacity} - 800) \times 3,140 \div 400 + 8,925$
faculty related to engineering	5,289	$(\text{Admission capacity} - 200) \times 1,322 \div 200 + 5,289$	$(\text{Admission capacity} - 400) \times 4,628 \div 400 + 6,611$	$(\text{Admission capacity} - 800) \times 4,628 \div 400 + 11,239$
faculty related to agriculture	5,024	$(\text{Admission capacity} - 200) \times 1,256 \div 200 + 5,024$	$(\text{Admission capacity} - 400) \times 4,629 \div 400 + 6,280$	$(\text{Admission capacity} - 800) \times 4,629 \div 400 + 10,909$

faculty related to veterinary science	5,024	(Admission capacity – 200)×1,256÷200 + 5,024	(Admission capacity – 400)×4,629÷400 + 6,280	(Admission capacity – 800)×4,629÷400 + 10,909
faculty related to pharmacological science	4,628	(Admission capacity – 200)×1,157÷200 + 4,628	(Admission capacity – 400)×1,983÷400 + 5,785	(Admission capacity – 800)×1,983÷400 + 7,768
faculty related to domestic science	3,966	(Admission capacity – 200)×992÷200 + 3,966	(Admission capacity – 400)×1,984÷400 + 4,958	(Admission capacity – 800)×1,984÷400 + 6,942
faculty related to fine arts	3,834	(Admission capacity – 200)×959÷200 + 3,834	(Admission capacity – 400)×3,140÷400 + 4,793	(Admission capacity – 800)×3,140÷400 + 7,933
faculty related to music	3,438	(Admission capacity – 200)×859÷200 + 3,438	(Admission capacity – 400)×2,975÷400 + 4,297	(Admission capacity – 800)×2,975÷400 + 7,272
faculty related to physical education	3,438	(Admission capacity – 200)×859÷200 + 3,438	(Admission capacity – 400)×1,983÷400 + 4,297	(Admission capacity – 800)×1,983÷400 + 6,280
faculty related to health (related to nursing science)	3,966	(Admission capacity – 200)×992÷200 + 3,966	(Admission capacity – 400)×1,984÷400 + 4,958	(Admission capacity – 800)×1,984÷400 + 6,942
faculty related to health (excluding those related to nursing science)	4,628	(Admission capacity – 200)×1,157÷200 + 4,628	(Admission capacity – 400)×3,140÷400 + 5,785	(Admission capacity – 800)×3,140÷400 + 8,925

Remarks

- (i) the area listed in this table does not include the area for facilities set forth in Article 36, paragraph (5), attached facilities set forth in Article 39, and facilities necessary for practical training for pharmacology set forth in Article 39-2 (the same applies in table (b) and table (c)).
- (ii) with regard to the area for an evening undergraduate course (excluding the course that uses the same facilities as a daytime undergraduate course of the same type), the provisions for faculties listed in this table are applicable (the same applies in table (c)).

- (iii) in the case where an evening undergraduate course uses the same facilities as a daytime undergraduate course of the same type, the area is to be the one specified in this table for the larger admission capacity for either of the evening undergraduate course or the daytime undergraduate course (the same applies in table (c)).
- (iv) in the case of adopting a day/evening course system, the area specified in this table may be reduced in light of admission capacity, methods of taking classes, or availability of classes, to the extent that it does not impede the education (the same applies in table (c)).
- (v) with regard to the area for a faculty other than those listed in this table, the provisions for the faculty listed in this table which is similar to the relevant faculty are applicable.
- (vi) The area specified in this table is to be that of a university's own school buildings; provided, however, that when the relevant university and other schools, special training colleges, or miscellaneous schools (hereinafter referred to as "schools, etc." in this item) are located on the same site or in the adjacent area and the total area of the respective schools' own school buildings and common use space is not below the aggregated total of the area of the school buildings, which is the standard for receiving an approval for the establishment of each of these schools, etc., the area of the relevant common use space may be included into the area specified in this table, to the extent that it does not impede the education and research at the relevant university (the same applies in table (b) and table (c)).

(b) pertaining to faculties related to medical science or dental science

Admission capacity	The area in the case of faculty with admission capacity up to 360 students (square meters)	Up to 480 (square meters)	Up to 600 (square meters)	Up to 720 (square meters)	Up to 840 (square meters)	Up to 960 (square meters)
Type of faculty						

faculty related to medical science	School building	12,650	14,300	16,750	18,250	-	-
	University hospitals	28,050	31,100	33,100	35,100	-	-
faculty related to dental science	School building	8,850	9,600	10,350	11,200	11,950	13,100
	University hospitals	5,700	5,800	5,900	6,000	6,100	6,200

Remarks The area specified in this table is the area in the case where a faculty has only departments related to medical science or dental science, and the area in the case where a faculty has other departments is the total of the area specified in this table with regard to departments related to medical science or dental science plus the area specified in table (a) with regard to departments other than the relevant departments related to medical science or dental science.

(c) the area of school buildings to be added pertaining to faculties other than those related to medical science or dental science

Admission capacity	The area in the case of faculty with admission capacity up to 200 students (square meters)	Up to 400 (square meters)	Up to 600 (square meters)	Up to 800 (square meters)	Up to 1000 (square meters)	Up to 1200 (square meters)	Up to 1400 (square meters)	Up to 1600 (square meters)	Up to 1800 (square meters)	Up to 2000 (square meters)
Type of faculty										
faculty related to literature	1,719	2,148	2,975	3,801	4,462	5,123	5,785	6,446	7,107	7,768
faculty related to pedagogy and preschool education	1,719	2,148	2,975	3,801	4,462	5,123	5,785	6,446	7,107	7,768
faculty related to study of law	1,719	2,148	2,975	3,801	4,462	5,123	5,785	6,446	7,107	7,768

faculty related to economics	1,719	2,148	2,975	3,801	4,462	5,123	5,785	6,446	7,107	7,768
faculty related to sociology and study of social welfare	1,719	2,148	2,975	3,801	4,462	5,123	5,785	6,446	7,107	7,768
faculty related to science	3,173	3,966	5,619	7,107	8,760	10,147	11,734	13,221	14,708	16,195
faculty related to engineering	3,834	4,793	7,107	9,421	11,735	14,049	16,363	18,677	20,991	23,305
faculty related to agriculture	3,636	4,628	6,942	9,258	11,570	13,884	16,198	18,512	20,826	23,140
faculty related to veterinary science	3,636	4,628	6,942	9,258	11,570	13,884	16,198	18,512	20,826	23,140

faculty related to pharmacological science	3,305	4,132	5,123	6,115	7,107	8,099	9,091	10,083	11,075	12,067
faculty related to domestic science	2,512	3,140	4,132	5,123	6,115	7,107	8,099	9,091	10,083	11,075
faculty related to fine arts	2,644	3,305	4,958	6,611	8,099	9,586	11,073	12,560	14,047	15,534
faculty related to music	2,512	3,140	4,628	6,280	7,603	9,090	10,577	12,064	13,551	15,038
faculty related to physical education	2,776	3,471	4,462	5,454	6,446	7,768	9,090	10,412	11,734	13,056
faculty related to health (related to nursing science)	2,512	3,140	4,132	5,123	6,115	7,107	8,099	9,091	10,083	11,075

faculty related to health (excluding those related to nursing science)	3,173	3,966	5,619	7,107	8,760	10,147	11,734	13,221	14,708	16,195
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Remarks In the case where the admission capacity exceeds 2,000 students, the area to be added for every 200 students exceeding the admission capacity is to be the number obtained by subtracting the area specified in this table with regard to faculties with admission capacity up to 1800 students from the area specified in this table with regard to faculties with admission capacity up to 2,000 students.