

Keio University and Kyoritsu University of Pharmacy Agree to Discuss Merger

Keio University (Yuichiro Anzai, President and Head of Board of Trustees) and Kyoritsu University of Pharmacy (Yoshiyuki Hashimoto, Head of Board of Trustees) both based in Minato-ku, Tokyo, have agreed to begin discussing a possible merger.

1. Background

Kyoritsu University of Pharmacy has operated for 76 years as a highly regarded single-college institution. Recent changes in the pharmacy education in Japan and research environment have necessitated a certain degree of adaptation within the pharmaceutical higher education community. Kyoritsu University of Pharmacy, in an effort to provide an even higher standard of education and research in pharmacy and medical sciences, and to equip graduates with the necessary knowledge and skills to succeed in this new environment, concluded that a merger with Keio University would be the course of action most beneficial to the University, its faculty and students. Kyoritsu University of Pharmacy approached Keio University with a formal offer of merger on November 6, 2006.

At a meeting of its Board of Councillors on November 20, 2006, Keio University determined that a merger with Kyoritsu University of Pharmacy would strengthen its current educational and research base. Keio University agreed to the following:

1. To discuss the possibility of a merger with Kyoritsu University of Pharmacy
2. To create and sign a written merger agreement by March 2007*, pending a successful conclusion to merger discussions
3. To establish a Keio University Faculty of Pharmacy and Graduate School of Pharmacy on April 1, 2008*

* Date of agreement conclusion and actual merger are subject to discussion by both parties

2. Rationale and Expected Benefits

The 2006 implementation of the Japanese Government's policy to extend pharmacy programs from four years to six was a significant factor in the decision by both universities to pursue a possible merger. The aim of the new system is to train pharmacists who are not only skilled specialists in their field capable of working with cutting-edge technologies, but who also have the broad academic knowledge necessary to function as part of a cohesive medical team of doctors, nurses, pharmacists and other healthcare practitioners. A growing focus on medical safety and security in society, as well as a shift in the overall concept of pharmacy, has also produced a need for pharmacy education to have an increasingly multidisciplinary element. It is now a requirement that all future pharmacists enroll in a wide range of courses and engage in practical training in a medical environment. The Government intends that by providing students with these opportunities, pharmacy education will be better equipped to foster future leaders who can contribute to society both through

medical practice and through policy planning in the field of pharmacy.

Kyoritsu University of Pharmacy has a long tradition of educating specialists in the fields of pharmacy and life sciences, however as a single-college institution it does not have the extensive facilities and resources necessary to implement this type of comprehensive program. If it merges with Keio University, with its 9 faculties, 11 graduate schools and many active research centers and institutes covering a broad range of fields, in addition to a nationally acclaimed university hospital, the two universities will be able to contribute both to the development and advancement of pharmacy education and research, as well as to society through the education of leading professionals in the pharmacy field.

A merger between the two institutions would also increase interdisciplinary research, cooperation and human interaction in the field, which is expected to raise research standards and aid in securing quality of students at a time when competition among private universities is becoming fierce. It would also improve their ability to accomplish the following goals:

<Keio University>

1. To become a leader in pharmacy education by combining an international-standard comprehensive curriculum with field-specific instruction and training

A greater distinction between the pharmacy, nursing and medical professions, combined with an increasing need for cooperation among practitioners in the three fields, and an overall change in the concept of pharmacy, has led to the necessity of a comprehensive education which includes both academic and practical elements. In addition to one of the top teaching hospitals in the country where on-site medical training can be conducted, Keio University's 9 faculties, 11 graduate schools and 9 affiliated schools (elementary, junior and senior high schools) will contribute to the development of a world-class pharmacy education and research facility, should the merger proceed.

2. To conduct cutting-edge, interdisciplinary research in pharmacy and other human sciences

In addition to the increased volume, diversity and sophistication of pharmaceutical research, the number of issues that overlap several research fields is also growing. In medicine, medical care, nursing science, life sciences, human science, social science, environmental science and human security studies, interdisciplinary research is invaluable in solving the problems we face in the 21st century. By adding a Faculty of Pharmacy and Graduate School of Pharmacy to its existing faculty and graduate school network, which includes medicine, nursing, science and engineering, Keio University would be well equipped to contribute to the development of cutting-edge interdisciplinary pharmaceutical research, and to promote important discoveries to the global research community.

3. To contribute to the safety and security of international society via the field of pharmacy

Global environmental problems, border control challenges, increasingly complex diplomatic issues and aging societies in First World nations are all contributing to growing concerns relating to health, safety and security in international society. The proposed addition of pharmacy to Keio University's broad education and research

system has many expected benefits deriving from the university's focus on interdisciplinary studies. The merger would enable Keio University to educate leaders who can use their specialized knowledge to contribute to policy making in the pharmaceutical field, and play a major role in the financial side of the field at both the national and international level.

< Kyoritsu University of Pharmacy >

Kyoritsu University of Pharmacy anticipates being able to accomplish the following goals through a merger with Keio University, an institution with departments and graduate schools covering a wide range of areas including its School of Medicine, Faculty of Science and Technology, and Faculty of Nursing and Medical Care:

1. To train pharmacists capable of actively contributing to a medical team

In the 21st century, it is necessary for doctors, pharmacists, and nurses to work together and contribute their respective specialized knowledge and skills to the team. A merger would allow the new faculty and graduate school to fulfill the demand for pharmacists who can work well within a medical team.

2. To enrich the current pharmacy education program

A liberal education and a strong sense of ethics are recognized as essential to the field of pharmacy. Japan's traditional four-year program, however, has not provided enough time to adequately address both issues, and has resulted in universities adopting a fairly field-specific curriculum. A merger with Keio University, combined with the recently implemented six-year program would allow students and educators ample time to achieve both objectives.

3. To raise the standard of pharmaceutical research

A merger with Keio University, with its much greater resources and access to top researchers in related fields, would elevate the standard and volume of research focused on, for example, the development and production of new pharmaceuticals.

3. Decision Making Process

Keio University and Kyoritsu University of Pharmacy plan to launch a "Keio-Kyoritsu Merger Board" (provisional title) as the top decision making body in the merger process. Based on the expected benefits mentioned above, the Board will make thorough and concrete recommendations, ensuring that each institution's history and current situation is taken into account, that neither party is at a disadvantage, and above all that students are the greatest beneficiary.

4. Historical Links between Keio University and Kyoritsu University of Pharmacy

The Shiba Campus of Kyoritsu University of Pharmacy, only a 20 minute walk from the Keio University Mita Campus, was established in 1930 by Mr. Noboru Kojima, a graduate of Keio University's Faculty of Economics. Professor Eikichi Kamata, a former president of Keio University, also served as an advisor to the (then) Kyoritsu Women's School of Pharmacy and helped to develop the school.

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<Reference >

1. Keio University Profile

1. Administrative Headquarters: 2-15-45 Mita, Minato-ku, Tokyo

2. Head of Board of Trustees: Yuichiro Anzai

3. History:

1858 Yukichi Fukuzawa establishes Rangakujuku, a school for Dutch studies

1863 Name is changed to Eigakujuku, reflecting a new focus on English studies

1868 Name is changed to Keio University Gijuku after the Keio University Era

1874 Yochisha Elementary School is established

1890 University department system is launched and Keio University Gijuku is renamed Keio University

1898 Unified education system is established (elementary school, junior high school and university)

1906 Graduate education is introduced

1917 School of Medicine is established

1934 Hiyoshi Campus opens

1944 Alumnus donates Fujiwara Institute of Technology which becomes the Faculty of Engineering

1947 Coeducation is implemented

1957 Faculty of Business & Commerce is established

1962 Keio University Business School is established

1981 Faculty of Engineering is reorganized and renamed Faculty of Science & Technology

1990 Shonan Fujisawa Campus opens and houses new Faculties of Policy Management and
Environmental Information

1992 Shonan Fujisawa Junior and Senior High School is established

1994 Graduate School of Media & Governance is established

2001 Faculty of Nursing & Medical Care is established

2004 Law School is established

2005 Graduate School of Health Management is established

4. Figures

a) Number of Graduate Students (As of May 1, 2006)

Graduate Schools	Degree	No of Students	Degree	No of Students
Letters	M.A.	220	Ph.D.	130
Economics	M.A.	63	Ph.D.	60

Law	LL.M	108	S.J.D.	101
Human Relations	M.A.	75	Ph.D.	54
Business & Commerce	M.A.	62	Ph.D.	47
Medicine	M.Med.Sci.	44	Dr.Med.Sci.	195
Science & Technology	M.S.	1,443	Ph.D.	350
Business Administration	M.B.A.	186	Ph.D.	10
Media & Governance	M.M.G.	325	Ph.D.	170
Health Management	M.S.	84		
Law School	J.D.	573		
Total		3,183		1,117

b) Number of Undergraduate Students

Faculty	No of students	Degree
Letters	3,481	B.A.
Economics	5,379	B.A.
Law	5,281	LL.B.
Business & Commerce	4,371	B.A.
School of Medicine	606	M.D.
Science & Technology	4,464	B.S/B.E.
Policy Management	2,013	B.A.
Environmental Information	1,975	B.A.
Nursing & Medical Care	442	B.S.N.
Total	28,012	

c) Number of Students and Pupils

Schools	Number of Students or Pupils
Keio University Boys Senior High School	2,235
Keio University Shiki Boys Senior High School	773
Keio University Girls Senior High School	569
Keio University Shonan Fujisawa Senior High School	717
Keio University Futsubu Boys Junior High School	713
Keio University Chutobu Junior High School	727
Keio University Shonan Fujisawa Junior High School	491
Keio University Yochisha Elementary School	845
Keio University Academy of New York (High School)	342
Total	7,412

d) Number of Faculty Members (As of March 31, 2006)

Academic Staff: 2,357 (Professors: 726, associate professors: 354, assistant professors: 266,
research associates: 655, affiliated school teachers: 356)

Administrative Staff: 2,753 (University: 1,010, university hospital: 1,743)

5. Main Campuses

Mita, Hiyoshi, Yagami, Shinanomachi, Shonan Fujisawa, Tsuruoka, Shin Kawasaki, New York

2. Kyoritsu University of Pharmacy Profile

1. Administrative Headquarters: 1-5-30 Shibakoen, Minato-ku, Tokyo

2. Head of Board of Trustees: Yoshiyuki Hashimoto

3. History

1930, November	Kyoritsu Women's Professional School of Pharmacy is founded
1949, February	Reorganized and renamed Kyoritsu College of Pharmacy (for women only)
1968, April	Department of Biopharmaceutical Sciences is established
1986, April	Master's Program in Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences is established
1988, April	Doctoral Program in Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences is established
1996, April	Coeducation is implemented

4. Figures

a) Number of Students (As of May 1, 2006)

Faculty of Pharmaceutical Science*	821
Graduate School of Pharmacy (M.S.)	124
Graduate School of Pharmacy (Ph.D.)	28
Total	973

*Departments were reorganized into Department of Pharmacy (6-year) and
Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences (4-year) for 2006 enrolments.

b) Number of Faculty Members

Academic Staff: 62

(Professors: 21, assistant professors: 11, lecturers: 11, research associates: 19)

Administrative Staff: 31

c) Number of alumni

12,289

5. Main Campuses

Shiba, Urawa.