Chungnam National University's 70th Anniversary

Located in the heart of Korea, Chungnam National University (CNU) has been home to those who excel in knowledge and leadership. At the core of our efforts is the commitment to attract the ready minds to their pursuits of knowledge and leadership and foster their creativity, self-development, and service to the world in addition to the country.

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CNU is an active and warm-hearted community of scholarship and learning. Our faculty are engaged with teaching and research to enlarge the boundaries of human understanding, and our students eagerly seek to enrich their knowledge and character. Established in 1952, CNU has been a leading national university that represents the Province of Chungcheongnam-do and the city of Daejeon. It will be a leading global university in the years to come.

1. The CNU Spirit

1) CNU Mission

CNU's mission is "to educate and research academic theories and application methods that are integral for the development of the nation and society as a whole, and to produce global citizens who are full of the spirits of creativity, development, and service" (Article 2, School Regulations).

2) CNU Motto

Creativity, Development, Service

2. Institutional Identity and Symbols

1) University Seal

The character ⫙ is inside a laurel wreath made of two sixteen-leaf branches, with two crossed pens at the interlocking point of the branches supporting the character. The character inside the laurel wreath is derived from a Chinese character and a Korean alphabet, representing "a university" and the province of "Chungnam", respectively. The two crossed pen points symbolize the university's

mission of academic research and cultural creation, while the laurel wreath means the continued development, victory, and excellence of CNU.

2) University Tree: Ginkgo

The ginkgo tree has an extremely long life and a magnificent figure. With wonderful aesthetics and practicality, it symbolizes authority and tradition.

3) University Flower: Royal Azalea

The royal azalea roots and propagates very vigorously, and its flower means *pleasure of love*. It blooms beautifully all across the campus in the spring and helps create a comfortable academic atmosphere.

4) The Statue of White Horses

The white horses represent intelligence, ambition, and future-oriented spirits, which are characteristics of everyone at the university.

3. History

1) General History

(1) The Founding and Formative Years (May 25, 1952-1967)

From the Founding of the University to the Establishment of the College of Medicine

CNU was established as Chungnam Provincial University in 1952, two years after the outbreak of the Korean War. The birth of CNU was made possible by two factors. The first was Chungcheongnam-do residents' strong desire to have a university in the region, and the second was the Korean War. When the Korean War started in 1950, a lot of professors and students who had lived in Seoul began to move to Daejeon. Those professors and some local personalities agreed to set up a war-time united university to help students continue their studies.

The Chungcheongnam-do Provincial Office provided all administrative support as well as national properties such as the site for the campus, and the school supporting committee led a fund-raising campaign among local residents. Finally, on May 25, 1952, CNU was officially recognized by the Ministry of Education as a provincial university.

Despite the difficulties caused by the war, CNU continued to grow during the Fifties. When the

university first opened, there were only two colleges with five departments. In April 1954, along with the establishment of the College of Engineering, the university had three colleges with seven departments that could educate up to 1,800 students. In 1957, the university library was built, and a graduate school was opened with master's programs in five majors. In 1959, the College of the Humanities had eight departments with the capacity of 1,190 students and five nighttime departments with the capacity of 680 students; the College of Agriculture had four departments with the capacity of 640 students; the College of Engineering had three departments with the capacity of 440 students; and the Graduate School had five majors with the capacity of 40 students.

When CNU was established, it used the Provincial Office for its offices and classrooms. But in 1954, the construction of the university campus started in Daesa-dong and Munhwa-dong, and in April 1955, the College of Humanities moved into the second main building on the new campus. By the end of 1959, the first main building, laboratories, agriculture and animal farms attached to the College of Agriculture, and the Special Science Center were all built.

Since CNU started as a provincial institution, the governor of Chungcheongnam-do was the president of the university in the early years. In 1954, Prof. Tae-Sik Min was appointed as the first full-time president of the university. When CNU was opened in 1952, there were only 12 professors, but in 1959 the number grew to 74. The number of the staff also increased to 30 in 1959, from 14. With its continuing efforts for settlement and expansion, CNU faced a turning point during the period of 1960 to 1967. The first momentum was the April 19 Revolution in 1960, which was against the country's corrupt regime. All faculties and students of CNU rose together against Seungman Lee's corrupt regime, and the movement seemed to be successful at first. However, in 1961, a coup d'état occurred and the military government seriously affected the democracy and autonomy of the university.

The military government started reorganizing the university system. Chungnam National University was merged with Chungbuk National University with a new name of Chungchong National University, and our College of Agriculture was relocated to the campus of Chungbuk National University.

Despite such chaotic reality, CNU continued to develop.

The pioneer class of the R.O.T.C entered in 1961 and the official school cap were announced in the same year. In 1963, the administration building was completed, and the university library was opened. In addition, an epoch-making project to establish the College of Medicine was started around this time. In the same year, CNU was reorganized as a separate institution from Chungbuk National University.

Some years after 1964 were a troublesome period nationally because of the Korea-Japan Treaty. Almost all university faculties and students around the country took part in protests and demonstrations objecting to the treaty. During this time, CNU tried to grow internally as well as externally while participating actively in national issues. In 1964, the College of Law and Business Administration was established, and the new building for the College of Engineering was completed.

In 1966, the Ph. D. program was opened in the Graduate School. In 1967, the university motto was introduced, and finally the College of Medicine was established.

- **May 25, 1952**
  Chungnam Provincial University was established with two colleges: Liberal Arts and Agriculture.
- **April, 1954**
  The College of Engineering was established.
- **April 4, 1957**
  The Graduate School was established.
- **December 24, 1961**
  Chungchong National University was established as a result of merger between Chungnam Provincial University and Chungbuk Provincial University.
- **March 1, 1963**
  CNU was reorganized as a separate institution from Chungbuk Provincial University.
- **March 1, 1964**
  The College of Law and Business Administration was established.
- **March 1, 1966**
  The Ph. D. programs were opened in the Graduate School.
- **November 30, 1967**
  The College of Medicine was established.

(2) The Years of Growth and Expansion (1968-1989)

From the Planning of Relocation to the Settlement into the Daedeok Campus

President Young-Mook Kim took office in 1968, and his first plan to further the growth of the university was to move to a larger campus. The site he had in mind at that time was Deokmyoung-ri, Yuseong. Although his plan to move to that site was fruitless, moving to a larger campus remained an urgent wish in everyone's mind. The relocation to a new site finally began to be actualized in 1978, but until then our university had steadily prepared for relocation.

The year of 1968, in which the museum and the Baekje Institute were established and the College of Medicine opened, was significant in the history of CNU. Located near the historic site of the Baekje Kingdom, CNU was now able to play a central role in researching on the ancient Baekje culture.

The second half of the 1960s and the whole decade of the 1970s were the years of turmoil nationwide. The military government used every way possible to suppress the democracy of the country,

and the students and professors stood against its dictatorship. There was no peace on campus with students and professors engaged in the democratization movement against the military government.

While CNU experienced hard times with the military dictatorship and campus unrest, it tried to secure its internal strength. President Hui-Beom Park set up a new plan to relocate the campus to the Daedeok Science Town in 1973. Also, he had all auxiliary institutes legalized, expanded the university library, founded the *Chungdae Post*, amended the school rules and regulations, and held the first Baekma Festival. In 1974, the credit requirement for graduation was eased, and the minor system was introduced.

CNU recorded massive growth with the completion of relocation between 1978 and 1989. Prof. Myung-Won Seo, the 8th and 9th president, started the movement, and Prof. Chang-Kap Lee, the 10th president, completed it. With only the College of Medicine remaining in the Boun campus, CNU officially started the era of the Daedeok campus at this time.

The relocation started with the College of Engineering Education moving to the new campus in August 1978, and the name of the new campus was officially determined as the Daedeok campus on February 4, 1980. New buildings for colleges, administration, and auxiliary facilities such as the library and the gym were completed one after another. At the same time with the construction of the buildings, CNU carried out landscaping work that could offer all members an atmosphere both comfortable for their studies and harmonious with the nature.

While the university exerted its energy to the construction of the new campus, it also carried out the building of the University Hospital in Munhwa-dong, right next to the Boun campus. The College of Engineering Education developed into a specialized institution, the colleges were divided by more specialized disciplines, more departments were made, and the student quota grew in number.

Research activities also grew at this time both in quantity and quality. Each professor's research achievements and funds increased rapidly compared with those of the founding years, which shows that CNU had grown internally as well as externally. As research activities grew, new research institutes were made and the existing institutes were expanded.

Student activities were extremely vigorous at this time. In 1980, the Student National Defense Corps, which had determined on student activities on campus, was dissolved, and the Student Council was reborn to continue student movements for democracy. The political situation of Korea in the 1980s was very precarious and volatile; the world witnessed the Republic with the Gwangju Democratization Movement, the June Resistance in 1987, and the birth of the Sixth Republic. Our students were right in the center of the student and civil movements for democracy.

The years of the 1980s were indeed the time that CNU experienced an outward growth and a spiritual maturity. In the thirty years after its establishment, CNU laid a firm cornerstone that could

lead it to become one of the most prestigious and responsible educational institutions in the country.

- **March 1, 1968**

  The College of Medicine opened, and the Baekje Institute was established.

- **November 20, 1973**

  The Ministry of Education designated CNU as an experimental university (Pilot Institute).

- **August 10, 1978**

  The College of Engineering Education moved to the new Daedeok campus. The University Hospital was opened.

- **August 10, 1979**

  The College of Humanities moved to the Daedeok campus.

- **December 1, 1979**

  The College of Science moved to the Daedeok campus.

- **July 29, 1981**

  The Administration Office, the College of Law, and the College of Business Administration moved to the Daedeok campus.

- **May 25, 1982**

  The University Library was built and opened.

- **December 30, 1982**

  The College of Agriculture moved to the Daedeok campus.

- **January 27, 1984**

  The University Headquarters moved into a new building.

- **March 1, 1988**

  The College of Fine Arts was established.

- **March 1, 1989**

  The Graduate School of Public Health was established.

(3) The Years of a Leap Forward to Become a Global Institution (1989-2012)

From the Beginning of Autonomy for CNU to its Growth into a Globally Recognized Institution

The draft amendment to the nation's constitution providing for a direct, democratic election of the President passed the national referendum in October 1987. In December of the same year, the presidential candidate Tae-woo Roh was elected as the nation's sixth president. As demanded by the public, the Roh government instituted reforms for democratization and liberalization in stages. As a result, colleges and universities, which had been under the government's strict

control, were given more autonomy: colleges and universities were allowed to elect their presidents in an autonomous way starting in 1989 and the faculty reappointment system was abolished. Against this backdrop, CNU introduced a direct election system for the president in 1989. From this moment on, the roles of the Faculty Council were given much more attention than before. The presidents elected directly are the 11th president Duck-Kyun Oh, 12th Duck-Kee Jung, 13th Hyung-Won Yun, 14th Kwang-Jin Rhee, 15th Hyun-Soo Yang and acting president Ji-Hwan Kim, 16th Yong-Ho Song, and 17th Sang-Chul Jung.

Professor Duck-Kyun Oh was elected as the 11th president in January 28, 1989. During his presidency, a long-term development plan for CNU (1992-2001) was set up, which laid a solid foundation for a leap forward to transform CNU into a research-focused university. For this purpose, the Development Planning Committee was also established and operated. During this period, new colleges and graduate schools were set up and new departments, such as the Departments of Korean History, Archaeology, Linguistics, Local Autonomy Administration, Information and Communication Engineering, Aerospace Engineering, Mechatronics Engineering, Industrial Fine Chemistry, were inaugurated. Furthermore, student admission quotas for departments increased overall. The Research Institute of Law was established, and the Cheongryong Dorm, reserved only for those preparing for prestigious state exams, was opened.

In the early 1990s, the need to facilitate ever expanding international exchanges and nurture talent who can actively respond to an era of internationalization arose. Consequently, the Office of International Affairs, dedicated to such a purpose, was set up. The Office of International Affairs has strived to help CNU increase its status in the world by seeking to promote international exchanges and actively engaging in academic exchange activities with world-renowned universities. In 1991, the Department of Veterinary Medicine was promoted to the status of a college and its animal hospital was opened.

Professor Duck-Kee Jung was elected as the 12th president in February 1993. In 1994, CNU was designated as one of the Universities Supported by State Policy, which allowed CNU to contribute to the revitalization of the local economy by actively engaging in cooperative projects directly related to the business areas of the companies in the region. This was made possible by CNU's efforts to build an industry-university-research cooperative system, produce talent with advanced skills and knowledge, help students develop abilities to adapt quickly to the workplace, assist small and medium-sized enterprises in sharpening their technological competitiveness, and provide solutions to the problems faced by enterprises in the region. In order to be better prepared for the era of internationalization, CNU actively pursued faculty and student exchanges through the sisterhood relationships it established with Oxford University in the UK, the University of California, Berkeley,

in the U.S., the University of Montpellier in France, Beijing University in China, and the University of Tsukuba in Japan, increasing its global competitiveness. Furthermore, while negotiating with the government authorities, CNU attracted private capital, securing funds for building the Center for Industry-University Collaborative Research, an animal hospital affiliated with the Department of Veterinary Medicine, Jeongsimhwa International Culture Center, Collaborative Laboratory, College of Engineering Building IV, Animal Ecology Research Center, and a museum.

In August 1995, the Chungnam National University Hospital was incorporated. The purpose of the CNU Hospital, a medical corporation, is to contribute to the development of medicine and the promotion of public health through education based on the education law, research, and medical treatment. Meanwhile, in September of the same year, students staged a protest, expressing opposition to the prosecution's decision not to indict those responsible for the Gwangju Massacre and calling for their punishment. In 1996, CNU sought to preserve its history and tradition by inaugurating the CNU Museum and repairing the *Gyoshi* (teachings) Tower and encouraged members of CNU to have self-esteem and a sense of ownership by writing the CNU anthem.

In February 4, 1997, Professor Hyung-Won Yun from the Department of Education was elected as the 13th president of CNU. In 1997, the College of Natural Sciences was selected as a Specialization College for basic sciences as part of the University for Creative Korea Project led by the Ministry of Education, securing state funding of 2.4 billion won over the next five years. CNU set up the Brain Science Research Institute in 1998 and saw the selection of its Information and Communication Manpower Training Project Team for the Brain Korea 21 (BK21) Program the next year.

In December 2000, Kwang-Jin Rhee, a professor of orthopedic surgery with the College of Medicine, was elected as the 14th president of CNU. President Rhee's focus was on improving condition of education to be able to meet the demands of the digital age. In consequence, an integrated information system was built for a computerized academic administration and educational environment. Thanks to this system, all the data for the academic and administrative process were organically integrated using the Windows operating system and a relational database. Administrative services that used to vary per user and duty was finally integrated into a single system so that a user could conduct their business at one site more promptly and efficiently. Along with this, a scholarly database offering information on overseas academic journals and papers and a computer communications network became available, and the Collaborative Laboratory and the Cooperation Center for Industry were built, all of which contributed greatly to facilitating the utilization of scholarly information and the exchanges of information on research topics and human resources.

On May 24, 2000, the CNU Museum was inaugurated. In line with the changing education environment, CNU broke away from the old ways of organizing liberal arts curriculum focused

mostly on a variety of introductory courses. Instead, it introduced a new curriculum in which students can choose among more practical courses grouped into particular categories of interest. As the double major, interdisciplinary major, combined major systems were adopted following the introduction of a school system, the number of compulsory liberal arts credits was downwardly adjusted along with the number of categories. In addition, CNU sought exchange student programs and a credit approval system with other local universities for the convenience of students. Meanwhile, the amount of research grants awarded by outside organizations grew steadily: the number of such grants was 730, ranking CNU seventh or eighth among the universities nationwide. In 2000, the Graduate School of Intellectual Property Law was established as a specialized graduate school. In February 2005, Professor Hyun-Soo Yang with the College of Engineering was elected as the president of CNU, and in this election, in addition to faculty members, staff members also casted their votes. At the inauguration ceremony held on March 17, president Yang reaffirmed his commitment to implementing his election pledges, such as strengthening international exchange and globalization programs, achieving a sound budget, guaranteeing more freedom of speech, overhauling existing regulations and systems, and sharing CNU's intellectual infrastructure with the local community.

In 2006, five research teams and two "core" project teams were selected for the second phase of the Brain Korea 21 (BK21) Project in the area of science and technology. With regard to the New University for Regional Innovation (NURI) Program, a project team titled "Mechatronics Manpower Training for Promoting Intelligent Robot Industry" was chosen as the host institution.

In consideration of the fact that the competitiveness in higher education is a core of the nation's competitiveness, CNU set up "VISION 2015," a long-term development plan for CNU, by analyzing CNU's standing in the world and its roles in the local community. According to this plan, the basic objectives in the area of education include redefining the scopes and foci of academic disciplines and making the relevant adjustments to its administrative plans, increasing student satisfaction with lectures, reforming curricula, procuring advanced experiment equipment and facilities, expanding e-learning, and giving more substance to graduate school education. In 2007, the College of Medicine was turned into the Medical Graduate School and the construction of a new building for the College of Bioscience and Biotechnology was completed. In addition, the Center for Students with Disabilities was opened, helping to create a barrier-free learning environment.

In March 2007, the Faculty Council changed its name to the Association of Professors and strengthened its functions. The Association of Professors functioned as a consultative body which examines matters related to not just the instruction, research, and curricula but also the supervision and the rewards and punishments of students, scholarships, and budgetary issues involving colleges and professional graduate schools. After 2007, the Association of Professors strove to protect the rights and

interests of professors, staging protests to resist the government's plan to incorporate national universities and starting a signature-collecting campaign in opposition to the planned performance-based yearly salary system. In 2012, the association called on the university authorities to cancel "the Educational Capacity Enhancement Project"－which included a proposal to "improve" the existing direct presidential election system－that they unilaterally signed with the Ministry of Education. In May 2007, the construction of a dormitory with an occupant capacity of 4,600 was started with funds attracted from the private sector. While the construction was in progress, President Hyun-Soo Yang expressed his intention to resign in connection with a scandal involving his research grant. Eventually, President Yang was indicted and later convicted by the Daejeon District Court on August 17 of that year, which led to his dismissal. In consequence, Professor Ji-Hwan Kim, the Dean of Academic Affairs, took over for him as acting president. The Association of Professors held a presidential election on November 14, 2007, and Professor Yong-Ho Song of the School of Architecture won the election.

Professor Yong-Ho Song was sworn in as the 16th president on January 21, 2008. In the same year, the Law School, Medical School, Graduate School of Analytical Science and Technology, College of Nursing, College of Bioscience and Biotechnology, and Faculty of Liberal Arts were established. In 2009, CNU opened the College of Education with nine departments, which had been highly coveted for many years. In 2011, there was a change in the pharmacy education from a 4-year to 6-year program, so the College of Pharmacy divided its students recruiting unit of the School of Pharmacy into the Department of Pharmacy and the Department of Manufacturing Pharmacy. The Orchestra Practice Room in the College of Arts & Music was also enlarged in that year. CNU was selected as a Superior University in recognition of its achievement in building a business-friendly reeducation system, which includes the Baekma Internship Program Agreement that it signed with 500-odd companies and various programs tailored to the needs of private enterprises. CNU also laid a solid foundation for joining the ranks of world-class research-focused universities by offering various incentives to professors, such as rewards for quality lectures, reduced hours of teaching for those with superior research achievements, and substantial monetary rewards for those who published their articles in the world's most influential journals. As a result, CNU was included in the "World's Top 500 Universities in 2001" published by Shanghai Jiaotong University.

● **March 1, 1990**

The College of Sciences and Graduate School of Industry were established.

● **March 1, 1991**

The College of Veterinary Medicine was established.

● **August 20, 1994**

CNU was selected as a State Policy University.

- **February 28, 1995**

  CNU was evaluated as a Superior University in the University Accreditation Assessment.

- **October 12, 1996**

  CNU was selected as a Superior University in the Education Revolution Assessment.

- **August 31, 1999**

  CNU was selected as the Host University for Brain Korea 21.

- **March 1, 2000**

  The Patent Law School was established.

- **March 1, 2002**

  The Graduate School of Peace and Security was established.

- **September 29, 2005**

  CNU secured funding from the NURI project.

- **May 2, 2007**

  CNU's Library was selected as the superior library in the country.

- **February 4, 2008**

  CNU was designated as one of the universities authorized to establish the Law School.

- **March 1, 2009**

  The College of Education, the Medical School, and the Law School were established.

- **March 1, 2010**

  The Graduate School of Green Energy Technology and the Graduate School of Drug Development and Discovery were established.

(4) The Years of Continuous Change and Innovation (2012-2022)

Starting off on the Path of Convergence and Specialization

On February 1, 2012, Professor Sang-Chul Jung was sworn in as the 17th president of CNU, presenting his visions of CNU as the "No. 1 national university with global competitiveness" and "a university that leads the development of Sejong City and the International Science & Business Belt." On March 1 of the same year, he embarked on a massive reorganization of the university headquarters, which included the institution of the Office of Vice President for Academic Affairs and the Office of Vice President for International Affairs. The reshuffle, carried out in consideration of the "life cycle" of university policies, was intended to strengthen the cooperation among and between the offices in the headquarters and between the headquarters and the auxiliary organizations. It also

aimed at preparing CNU for the planned selection of national universities that require special supervision and resulting administrative and financial sanctions, which represents a change in the government's higher education policy tack.

In 2012 the term *sseokeul* (clubs) has been officially changed to *dong-ari*. In order to encourage club activities for students, CNU started to support students when they form a new club. In 2013, the Institute of Liberal Education, CNU Human Rights Center, and Group of Strategic Planning were established, and the Industry-University Collaboration Advancement Team under the Office of Industry-University Research was reorganized as the Research Management Team. In 2014, the Education Center for Gifted Children in Sports was opened and the Regional Leading University Global Project Team was established under the Office of International Affairs. In 2015, the duty of supervising research assistants and teaching assistants was transferred from the Educational Affairs Section to the Graduate School, and that of overseeing the Female Students Career Development Center and the Human Rights Center was transferred from the Employment Support Section to the Student Affairs Section. In the same year, new affiliated organizations, such as the Sports Promotion Center, the Office of Safety Management, the Psychological Growth and Self-Control Center, and the Training Center for Community Sports Managers, were established.

In the first four months of 2014, CNU carried out research into ways of substantializing undergraduate education. In the same year, CNU was selected for the Advancement of College Education (ACE) Project, becoming a recipient of some 2.26 billion won to be utilized over the next four years. Through this project, CNU actively sought to advance innovation in the areas of curriculum development and the operation of the education system by reforming liberal arts education, launching programs aimed at strengthening basic academic skills and knowledge, and reorganizing major courses. In order to strengthen the university's research capacity, CNU also introduced a research overhead mileage system and launched the College Research Cost Reimbursement Program.

In order to preemptively respond to the Basic Plan for 2015 University Restructuring Evaluation by the Ministry of Education, CNU sought to improve its constitution and strengthen its competitiveness by voluntarily decreasing its student quota and integrating similar departments. CNU unified 14 similar or overlapping departments into seven departments or schools in 2015 and integrated two similar departments into a single department in 2016. Meanwhile, a system to strengthen research ethics was institutionalized. For example, CNU amended its regulations. In line with the Article 52 of the Enforcement Decree of the Higher Education Act, CNU added Paragraph 4 to Article 69 of its university regulations to establish a legal basis upon which to revoke an unjustly conferred academic degree. This clause stipulates that CNU can rescind a degree awarded to a person in an unjust way after deliberation by the Academic Affairs Committee. Furthermore, all graduate

students were required to take a course on research ethics and produce a relevant certificate as part of their thesis or dissertation submission process.

President Deog-Seong Oh was sworn in on February 28, 2016 and immediately set out to reorganize the headquarters. In June of the same year, he instituted the Dean of the Graduate School with the function of assisting the president, established the Office of Support for the Graduate School, changed the title of the Office of Strategic Planning into the Office of Policy Research, and inaugurated the Institute of Human Resources Development under the direct control of the Office of President. He also established the International Exchange Section and the Daejeon International Development Cooperation Center under the Office of International Affairs, while inaugurating the Institute of International Language Education separate from the Office of International Affairs. The duty of the College Education Effectiveness Center under the Institute of Liberal Education was transferred to the Department of Planning and its name was also changed into the Information Analysis Center. The title of the Training Center for Sports Game Instructor affiliated with the College of Education was changed to the Training Center for Professional Sports Instructors.

In 2017, the Foundation of Start-up Support was established under the direct control of the president, and the LINC (Leaders in INdustry-University Cooperation) Project Team and the Community Service Center were reorganized as LINC Plus Project Team and the Baekma Social Contribution Center, respectively. Also, the Industry-University Connect Center was created under the Office of Industry-University Collaboration, and the Asia Exchange and Cooperation Center, under the Office of International Affairs. As an organization affiliated with the Educational Affairs Section, the Education Innovation Center was opened.

The year of 2018 saw many policies implemented in connection with student rights and human rights. Such examples are as follows. First, CNU improved the communication process so that students can have their demands reflected in the operation of education system. In order to keep up with the global academic trends and support demand-based education system, CNU provided graduates students with expanded opportunities to participate in important committees. Second, CNU opened a lounge for the students with severe disabilities in order to actively guarantee a right to rest for such students. This lounge had adjustable beds and sofas. Third, as evidenced by its selection as the "2018 Superior University in Gender Equality," CNU strove to raise awareness in gender equality and expand an organizational culture that emphasizes gender equality by implementing various policies and programs, establishing various organizations, and introducing gender equality courses into the curriculum.

On February 28, 2020, Professor Jin-Sook Lee was sworn in as the first female president in the history of CNU. She presided over a "Monday Policy Meeting" instead of holding an inauguration ceremony in consideration of the national COVID-19 response level at that time. In May of the same

year, she carried out a massive organizational reform of the headquarters in order to create an administrative structure that can meet new demands and build a decentralized administrative system. In this period, efforts were continuously made to transform CNU into a research-focused university. In order to lay a solid foundation for research as a value creating university that leads the age of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, CNU endeavors to create a competitive education environment, secure excellent research manpower in terms of both quality and quantity, and complete research support infrastructure for the fields that need specialization.

To this end, CNU established the Office of Research Innovation Strategy in 2020, which was later expanded to become the Department of Research. In 2021, CNU established the Institute of Technology for Convergence and Innovation and formed a task force under the Research Promotion Committee, thereby identifying focus areas for R&D and systematizing CNU's development plan. Aside from these, CNU formulated a strategy for reforms in the areas of teaching, research, industry-university cooperation, and international affairs, all based on CNU's vision, in collaboration with the Department of Academic Affairs, the Department of Research, the Industry-Academic Collaboration Foundation, the Foundation of Start-up Support, the Office of Regional Cooperation, and the Office of International Affairs.

During the COVID-19 pandemic that started in 2020, CNU grappled with the crisis situation for the sake of the health and safety of the university while seeking the means to support the continuation of teaching and research. While providing "untact" online classes for all courses, CNU endeavored to build the infrastructure for non-face-to-face lectures, which included expanding its computer network, building smart lecture rooms, and acquiring the necessary licenses for online communication in real time. In addition, CNU faithfully took all measures to fight COVID-19 as directed by the government by introducing a QR Code scanning system or keeping a manual entry log.

The year of 2021 saw CNU rising to a new height in its growth in terms of both quantity and quality. The quantity-wise growth relates to its plans to specialize the Sejong Campus and the creation of the Tech Incubator Program for Startup Korea (TIPS) Town on the Daedeok Campus. The background of its Sejong Campus specialization plan is as follows. First, manpower needed training in the fields of artificial intelligence and information and communications technology (ICT) that will drive the growth of a "Smart City" and future transportation mobility, two new industries on which Sejong City places special emphasis. Second, there was a need to train specialists in bio-healthcare and convergence of ICT and healthcare capable of leading the era of the Fourth Industrial Revolution in collaboration with the CNU Sejong Hospital. Third, there was a need to construct a successful model of a shared learning environment through a "consortium university" that will provide convergence-based major courses. Last but not least, Sejong City needed the infusion from technology and knowledge from one of the nation's flagship national universities in order to

successfully complete the city as a multifunctional administrative city.

The aforementioned TIPS Town is a product of a business agreement signed among the city of Daejeon, CNU, and the Korea Institute of Startup & Entrepreneurship Development. The Ministry of SMEs and Startups invested 6 billion won along with 5 billion won from the city of Daejeon into the construction of a five-story building with a gross floor area of 3,873 square meters. This project is highly meaningful in that, by combining private investment with the government's R&D funds and harnessing private sector's capabilities to discover promising startups, it provides the infrastructure for the young would-be entrepreneurs in Daejeon and Chungnam Province.

Meanwhile, the opening of the CNU C-Library Complex and the launching of a fellowship program for graduate students are examples of the quality-wise growth of CNU. In January 20, CNU completed the construction of the C-Library Complex with a goal of enhancing user convenience and securing stability in the operations of the library. The C-Library has a future-oriented library system and infrastructure, including state-of-the-art group study rooms and VR experience zones. In April 2021, CNU established the Institute of Technology for Convergence and Innovation in order to help turn itself into a world class research-focused university by building research capacity in core academic fields and fostering the next generation of researchers. CNU also ran a fellowship program aimed at intensively nurturing talent and encouraging excellent undergraduate students to continue their studies at a graduate school by providing support specific to the degree programs and disciplines.

- **March 28, 2012**
  CNU was selected for the Leaders in INdustry-University Cooperation (LINC) Program.
- **April 13, 2012**
  CNU was selected for the Educational Capacity Enhancement Project (ECEP).
- **July 9, 2013**
  CNU was selected for the Educational Capacity Enhancement Project (ECEP).
- **June 29, 2014**
  CNU was selected for the Advancement of College Education (ACE) Project.
- **October 6, 2015**
  CNU was selected as a Software Centric University.
- **November 20, 2015**
  CNU was selected for the Program of National University for INnovation and Transformation (PoINT).
- **March 24, 2016**
  The Department of Pharmacy was included in the 151st - 200th range in the QS World

University Rankings by Subject for two consecutive years.

- **October 26, 2016**

  CNU was selected for the Initiative for the College of Humanities' Research and Education (Core).

- **April 25, 2017**

  Ground was broken for CNU Sejong Hospital.

- **April 5, 2018**

  CNU was selected for the University Creative Asset Commercialization Support Project (BRIDGE+).

- **July 23, 2019**

  CNU was selected for the Regional Leading Universities Promotion.

- **December 9, 2019**

  Ground was broken for the Daejeon TIPS Town.

- **July 16, 2020**

  CNU Sejong Hospital was opened.

- **October 13, 2020**

  CNU was selected for the 4th phase of Brain Korea 21 (BK21) Project.

- **January 20, 2021**

  The new library building was opened.

- **May 6, 2021**

  CNU was selected for the Regional Innovation System (RIS) program.

- **May 24, 2021**

  Daejeon TIPS Town was opened.

- **March 1, 2022**

  The Department of Convergent Leadership was established in the graduate school.

2) History of Presidency

May 25, 1952 - September 8, 1952

　　　Mr. Heon-Sik Jin, Governor of Chungchongnam-do

September 9, 1952 - December 1, 1954

　　　Mr. Nak-Seo Seong, Governor of Chungchongnam-do

1st President: August 29, 1955 - July 16, 1960

　　　Prof. Tae-Sik Min

2nd President: July 16, 1960 - February 28, 1963

   Prof. Jeong-Ho Lee

3rd President: March 1, 1963 - December 31, 1967

   Prof. Jin-Hyoung Kang

4th & 5th President: January 1, 1968 - February 7, 1973

   Prof. Young-Muk Kim

6th President: February 8, 1973 - February 7, 1977

   Prof. Hui-Beom Park

7th President: February 8, 1977 - March 22, 1977

   Prof. Seong-Ok Cho

8th & 9th President: March 23, 1977 - February 28, 1985

   Prof. Myung-Won Seo

10th President: March 1, 1985 - February 28, 1989

   Prof. Chang-Kap Lee

11th President: March 22, 1989 - March 21, 1993

   Prof. Duck-Kyun Oh

12th President: March 30, 1993 - March 30, 1997

   Prof. Duck-Kee Jung

13th President: March 31, 1997 - February 28, 2001

   Prof. Hyung-Won Yun

14th President: March 1, 2001 - February 28, 2005

   Prof. Kwang-Jin Rhee

15th President: March 2, 2005 - August 24, 2007

   Prof. Hyun-Soo Yang

Acting President: July 19, 2007 - January 20, 2008

   Prof. Ji-Hwan Kim

16th President: January 21, 2008 - January 20, 2012

   Prof. Yong-Ho Song

17th President: January 21, 2012 - January 20, 2016

   Prof. Sang-Chul Jung

18th President: February 18, 2016 - February 17, 2020

   Prof. Deog-Seong Oh

19th President: February 28, 2020 - present

   Prof. Jin-Sook Lee

Ⅱ   Academics

1. Undergraduate Schools

1) College of Humanities

In-depth scholarly research on Korean culture and cultures around the globe

- Korean Language and Literature
- English Language and Literature
- German Language and Literature
- French Language and Literature
- Chinese Language and Literature
- Japanese Language and Literature
- Sino-Koran Literature
- Linguistics
- Korean History
- History
- Archaeology
- Philosophy

2) College of Social Sciences

Cultivating an insight into the societies, the world, and the humankind in the 21st century

- Sociology
- Library & Information Science
- Psychology
- Communication
- Social Welfare
- Political Science & Diplomacy
- Public Administration
- Local Autonomy Administration

3) College of Natural Sciences

Training future scientists that will lay the groundwork for science

- Mathematics
- Information & Statistics
- Physics
- Astronomy & Space Science
- Chemistry
- Biochemistry
- Geological Sciences
- Oceanography & Ocean Environmental Sciences
- Sport Sciences
- Dance

4) College of Economics and Management

Building global capabilities and aiming to be amongst Asia's top 20

- Economics
- Business
- Trade
- Asia Business International Studies

5) College of Engineering

Leading the development of cutting-edge technologies through industry-university-research-government cooperation

- Architecture
- Architectural Engineering
- Civil Engineering
- Environmental Engineering
- School of Mechanical Engineering
- Mechatronics Engineering
- Naval Architecture and Ocean Engineering
- Aerospace Engineering

- Materials Science and Engineering
- Chemical Engineering and Applied Chemistry
- Electrical Engineering
- Electronics Engineering
- Radio & Information Communications Engineering
- The Division of Computer Convergence
- Artificial Intelligence
- Organic Materials Engineering
- Autonomous Vehicle System Engineering
- Smart City Architectural Engineering

6) College of Agriculture and Life Science

The cradle for environmental scientists and professionals connecting people to nature

- Crop Science
- Horticultural Science
- Environment & Forest Resources
- Biobased Materials
- Applied Biology
- Division of Animal & Dairy Science
- Agricultural & Rural Engineering
- Biosystems Machinery Engineering
- Food Science & Technology
- Bio Environmental Chemistry
- Agricultural Economics

7) College of Pharmacy

Fostering elite professionals committed to protecting public health

8) College of Medicine

Providing advanced medical service and practicing the true and benevolent art of medicine

- Department of Radiation Oncology

9) College of Human Ecology

The cradle for family studies and consumer science aimed at enriching human lives

- Clothing & Textiles
- Food & Nutrition
- Consumer Life & Information

10) College of Fine Arts and Music

A cradle of creativity in fine arts and music

- Music (Vocal/Composition/Piano)
- Orchestral Instruments (Wind Instrument/String Instrument)
- Fine Arts (Western Painting/Korean Painting)
- Sculpture
- Design and Material studies

11) College of Veterinary Medicine

Training veterinarian surgeons with the true value of life engraved on their hearts

- Pre-Veterinary Medicine

12) College of Education

Producing competent teachers with virtue, devotion, and knowledge

- Korean Education
- English Education
- Mathematics Education
- Education
- Physical Education
- Construction Engineering Education
- Department Mechanical & Materials Engineering Education
- Department of Electrical, Electronics & Communication Engineering Education
- Department of Chemical Engineering Education
- Technology Education

13) College of Nursing

Training warm-hearted nurses dedicated to protecting public health

- Nursing N1 (Boun Campus)

14) College of Bioscience and Biotechnology

A cradle of advanced convergence research that investigates the nature of vital phenomena

- Biological Sciences
- Microbiology & Molecular Biology
- Convergent Bioscience and Informatics

15) Faculty of Liberal Arts

Education centered on liberal arts aimed at producing talent with interdisciplinary knowledge

- General Studies
- Leadership and Organizational Sciences
- Public Safety
- Naval Science

16) School of Integrated National Security

Producing creative, elite military officers dedicated to the development of the country and society

- Major Introduction: Homeland Security Studies
- Major Introduction: Maritime Security Studies

17) School of International Studies

2. Graduate School

1) Master's Program

(1) College of Humanities

Korean Language and Literature, English Language and Literature, German Language and

Literature, French Language and Literature, Chinese Language and Literature, Japanese Language and Literature, Sino-Korean Literature, Linguistics, Archaeology, Philosophy, History, Korean History, Education

(2) College of Social Sciences

Public Administration, Political Science and Diplomacy, Sociology, Library and Information Science, Psychology, Communications, Local Autonomy Administration, Social Welfare

(3) College of Education

Education, Physical Education, Engineering, Industrial, and Technology Education, Convergence System Engineering

(4) College of Natural Sciences

Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Statistics, Physical Education, Astronomy, Space Science and Geology, Oceanology, Biochemistry, Community Sports and Recreation, Dance

(5) College of Economics and Management

Economics, Business Administration, Accounting, International Management, Trade

(6) College of Engineering

Electrical Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Architectural Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Applied Organic Materials Engineering, Electronics Engineering, Engineering Education, Ship & Ocean Engineering, Materials Engineering, Mechanical Design Engineering, Polymer Engineering, Metal Engineering, Computer Engineering, Environmental Engineering, Mechatronics Engineering, Aerospace Engineering, Mechatronics Engineering, Industrial Chemical Engineering, Radio Engineering, Information & Communication Engineering

(7) College of Agriculture and Life Sciences

Agriculture, Animal Science, Agricultural Engineering, Food Science & Technology, Horticulture, Forest Resources, Division of Animal Science & Resources, Dairy Science, Agricultural Mechanical Engineering, Agricultural Biology, Agricultural Chemistry, Agronomy, Biobased Materials

(8) College of Pharmacy

Pharmacy, Manufacturing Pharmacy

(9) College of Medicine

Medicine

(10) College of Nursing

Nursing

(11) College of Human Ecology

Nutrition, Clothing and Textile, Consumers' Life Information

(12) College of Fine Arts and Music

Music, Fine Arts

(13) College of Veterinary Medicine

Veterinary Medicine

(14) College of Bioscience and Biotechnology

Biodiversity & Environmental Ecology, Molecular Functional Biology, Plant Systems Biology, Molecular Microbiology and Biotechnology

(15) Interdisciplinary Programs

Biomedical Engineering, Public Health, Speech-Language Pathology, Military Studies, Criminal Investigation, International Area Studies, Clinical Pharmacy & Administration

2) Doctoral Program

(1) College of Humanities

Korean Language and Literature, English Language and Literature, German Language and

Literature, French Language and Literature, Chinese Language and Literature, Japanese Language and Literature, Linguistics, Philosophy, History, Korean History, Education.

(2) College of Social Sciences

Public Administration, Political Science and Diplomacy, Sociology, Library and Information Science, Psychology, Social Welfare

(3) College of Education

Education, Korean Language Education, English Education (Smart English Teaching & TESOL), Physical Education, Engineering, Industrial, and Technology Education, Convergence System Engineering

(4) College of Natural Sciences

Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Statistics, Physical Education, Astronomy, Oceanology, Biochemistry, Space Science and Geology

(5) College of Economics and Management

Economics, Business Administration, Accounting, International Management

(6) College of Engineering

Electrical Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Architectural Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Applied Organic Materials Engineering, Electronics Engineering, Engineering Education, Ship & Ocean Engineering, Materials Engineering, Mechanical Design Engineering, Polymer Engineering, Environmental Engineering, Mechatronics Engineering, Aerospace Engineering, Computer Engineering, Mechatronics Engineering, Radio Engineering, Information & Communication Engineering

(7) College of Agriculture and Life Science

Agriculture, Animal Science, Agricultural Engineering, Food Science & Technology, Horticulture, Forest Resources, Animal Science & Resources, Dairy Science, Agricultural Mechanical Engineering, Agricultural Biology, Agricultural Chemistry, Agronomy, Forestry Engineering

(8) College of Pharmacy

Pharmacy, Manufacturing Pharmacy

(9) College of Medicine

Medicine

(10) College of Nursing

Nursing

(11) College of Human Ecology

Nutrition, Clothing and Textile

(12) College of Veterinary Medicine

Veterinary Medicine

(13) College of Bioscience and Biotechnology

Biodiversity & Environmental Ecology, Molecular Functional Biology, Plant Systems Biology, Molecular Microbiology, Molecular Biotechnology

(14) Interdisciplinary Programs

Biomedical Engineering, Public Health, Speech-Language Pathology, Military Studies, Criminal Investigation, International Area Studies, Clinical Pharmacy & Administration

3. Professional Graduate School

1) Law School
2) School of Medicine
3) Graduate School of Analytical Science and Technology
4) Graduate School of Energy Science and Technology
5) Graduate School of Drug Development and Discovery

4. Specialized Graduate School

1) Graduate School of Business Administration
2) Graduate School of Education
3) Graduate School of Public Administration
4) Graduate School of Public Health
5) Graduate School of Industry
6) Graduate School of Intellectual Property Law
7) Graduate School of Peace and Security Studies
8) Graduate School of National Public Policy
9) Graduate School of Smart Agriculture (Specialized Graduate School)

5. Departments (Majors) established in 2020 and onward

1) Community Design (2020)
2) Women & Gender Studies (2021)
3) Bio-AI Convergence (2021)
4) Convergent Leadership (2022)
5) Integrated National Security (2022)

III Research

1. Research Institutes and Centers (As of July 2022)

- Management & Economics Research Institute
- Research Center for Advanced Magnetic Materials
- Center for Engineering Education
- Research Institute for Educational Research and Development
- Research Institute for Rapidly Solidified Materials
- Research Institute for Agricultural Sciences & Technology
- Baekje Research Institute
- Research Institute of Law
- Research Institute for American-Canadian Studies
- Institute for Research in the Social Sciences
- Research Institute for Industrial Technology
- Research Institute of Human Ecology
- Materials Chemical Laboratory
- Research Institute for Engineering Software
- Research Institute of Asian Studies
- Research Institute for Properties of Quantum-Controlling Matter
- National Defense Research Institute
- Research Institute of Humanities
- Institute for Women's Policy Research
- Research Institute of Arts & Culture
- Research Institute for Confucianism
- Institute for Research in the Humanities
- Internet Intrusion Response Technology Research Center
- Electric Wave Research Center
- Environmental Research Center Using Electro Magnetic Wave
- Research Institute for Information & Communication Technology
- Policy Research Institute for Small and Medium-Sized Business
- Institute for Public Affairs
- Research Institute for High-Technology Transportation

- Research Institute of Physical Education & Sports Sciences
- Research Institute for Chungcheong Culture
- Research Institute for National Unification
- Research Institute for Peace & Security Studies
- Research Institute of Marine Sciences
- Research Center for Transgenic Cloned Pigs
- Research Institute of Environment & Biosystems Management & Economics Research Institute
- Research Center for Advanced Magnetic Materials
- Center for Engineering Education
- Research Institute for Educational Research and Development
- Research Institute for Rapidly Solidified Materials
- Research Institute for Agricultural Sciences & Technology
- Baekje Research Institute
- Research Institute of Law
- Research Institute for American-Canadian Studies
- Institute for Research in the Social Sciences
- Research Institute for Industrial Technology
- Research Institute of Human Ecology
- Materials Chemical Laboratory
- Research Institute for Engineering Software
- Research Institute of Asian Studies
- Research Institute for Properties of Quantum-Controlling Matter
- National Defense Research Institute
- Research Institute of Humanities
- Institute for Women's Policy Research
- Research Institute of Arts & Culture
- Research Institute for Confucianism
- Institute for Research in the Humanities
- Internet Intrusion Response Technology Research Center
- Electric Wave Research Center
- Environmental Research Center Using Electro Magnetic Wave
- Research Institute for Information & Communication Technology
- Policy Research Institute for Small and Medium-Sized Business
- Institute for Public Affairs
- Research Institute for High-Technology Transportation

- Research Institute of Physical Education & Sports Sciences
- Research Institute for Chungcheong Culture
- Research Institute for National Unification
- Research Institute for Peace & Security Studies
- Research Institute of Marine Sciences
- Research Center for Transgenic Cloned Pigs
- Research Institute of Environment & Biosystems
- Accounting Research Institute
- Research Institute for Korean Politics
- Research Institute of Natural Sciences
- Research Institute of Mathematical Sciences
- Research Institute for Applied Chemistry and Biological Engineering
- Nano-Engineering Research Institute
- Architecture Research Institute
- Research Institute for Architecture and Disaster Prevention
- Plant Genomics Laboratory
- Research Institute for Scientific Criminal Investigation
- Research Institute for International Technology Cooperation
- Research Institute for Advanced Materials
- Research Institute for Biotechnology
- Cancer Research Center
- Research Institute for Medical Engineering
- Brain Science Research Institute
- Research Institute for Drug Research & Development
- Research Institute of Medical Sciences
- Research Institute of Nursing Sciences
- Veterinary Medicine & Science Laboratory
- Basic Science Research Institute
- Research Institute for Dynamics
- On·Nu·Ri Research Institute of the Korean Language
- Research Institute for Sino Culture
- Research Institute for Applied Infection Signal Network
- Research Institute for Biological Signal Network
- Survey Research Institute
- Research Institute for Ordnance

‣ Research Institute for Influenza Virus
‣ Research Institute for Applied Microfluid Chemistry
‣ Research Institute for East-West Culture
‣ Research Institute for Korean Language Education
‣ Research Institute for Nano-Advanced Materials Engineering
‣ Research Institute for Addicted Behavior
‣ Railroad Research Center
‣ Sejong Intellectual Property Law Center

2. Research Support

CNU aims to be a top-notch research-oriented institution. To achieve this aim, we have endeavored to build an atmosphere in which professors and students can deeply and comfortably absorb themselves in research. CNU offers a variety of ways to support researchers.

1) Major achievements

(1) Structural reorganization

- Establishment of the Office of Research Innovation Strategy, which was later expanded to become the Department of Research
- Establishment of the Institute of Technology for Convergence and Innovation under the University Headquarters
- Establishment and operation of the Research Promotion Committee presided over by the Vice President for Research and Industry-University Cooperation
- Creation of a new research-oriented campus to establish an interdisciplinary graduate program focused on bio-health and smart mobility

(2) Education

- Operation of 14 inter-departmental master's programs and 13 inter-departmental doctoral programs
- Establishment and elimination of departments in the graduate school and adjustment of their student quotas to best serve the needs of students for the future society
- Training of excellent manpower through the establishment of the Graduate School of Smart Agriculture

(3) Research

- Rewards and incentives for excellent researchers and supports for Great Scholars

(4) Industry-university cooperation

- Establishment of the Office of Regional Cooperation for close cooperation with regional industries

(5) Internationalization

- Provision of incentives to attract excellent graduate students from overseas to the Combined Bachelor's/Master's Degree Program in time for the admission of new students into the School of International Studies

2) Strengthening of the research capacity of graduate students

(1) Graduate school coaching program
(2) English-only graduate courses
(3) Graduate student research support: financial supports for research publication, participation in academic conferences, information education, and language proficiency testing, and formulation of the Career Advisory Committee for Graduate Students

3) Research support

(1) Research overhead mileage system
(2) College Research Cost Reimbursement Program
(3) Intramural research grants: Faculty Scholarly Research Grants, CNU Scholarly Research Grants, Basic Disciplinary Fields Promotion Program, New Faculty Resettlement Research Funds
(4) Financial aids tailored to individual needs, supporting: Creative Convergence Research Projects, Excellent Researchers, Administrative Assistance, Foreign Language Editing, Research Publication, Book Publishing in Humanities and Social Sciences, Expense Reimbursement for Hosting International Seminars, Operation of Research Institutes and Labs, etc.

3. Research publications

1) Research funds by college (2011-2021)

<Research funds by college (2011-2021)>

College	2011 No.	2011 Sum	2012 No.	2012 Sum	2013 No.	2013 Sum	2014 No.	2014 Sum	2015 No.	2015 Sum	2016 No.	2016 Sum	2017 No.	2017 Sum	2018 No.	2018 Sum	2019 No.	2019 Sum	2020 No.	2020 Sum	2021 No.	2021 Sum
Nursing	7	149,805	1	197,311	1	168,580	1	297,430	1	377,725	1	402,172	1	321,281	1	736,407	1	1,780,763	1	1,203,048	1	1,105,970
Economics& Management	39	870,857	4	678,928	4	859,965	3	872,542	3	988,670	3	1,267,018	4	925,432	4	1,015,571	4	1,244,607	4	1,141,112	5	1,615,046
Engineering	20	24,732,663	22	26,653,544	23	29,187,687	23	35,544,967	18	31,929,487	18	33,347,997	17	38,889,683	17	38,647,140	17	34,157,927	17	35,891,920	19	47,368,141
Integrated National Security	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	361,675	7	330,916	8	910,800	11	526,535	18	571,553	1	569,782	1	764,996	1	614,655
Agriculture &Life Sciences	12	11,337,059	12	12,230,026	12	10,057,282	12	17,877,014	11	20,678,624	11	20,861,725	10	17,847,965	11	13,816,036	11	16,228,279	11	15,527,488	11	18,122,984
Education	10	2,456,485	8	2,565,231	8	3,207,815	8	4,780,848	8	3,180,735	8	4,402,617	8	3,058,454	8	3,429,457	8	3,929,452	8	5,317,021	8	4,699,649
Social Sciences	8	1,844,321	8	1,285,588	8	1,381,197	8	1,818,398	7	2,407,207	7	1,914,628	7	1,093,916	7	1,833,793	7	1,962,982	7	1,329,116	7	2,134,926
Bioscience& Biotechnology	2	2,254,655	2	3,371,766	2	3,691,629	2	4,644,044	2	4,334,655	2	2,698,019	2	3,472,196	2	3,265,557	2	3,324,575	2	3,707,794	3	6,068,918
Human Ecology	3	685,019	3	787,366	3	1,167,266	3	1,320,780	3	1,136,235	3	1,552,356	3	1,658,392	3	1,556,943	3	2,189,895	3	2,045,629	3	2,646,700
Veterinary Medicine	1	2,146,115	1	2,526,458	1	1,875,237	1	1,651,404	1	2,332,772	1	3,052,558	1	3,397,696	1	3,565,426	1	3,870,549	1	3,691,855	1	5,816,504
Pharmacy	2	3,030,990	2	2,541,382	2	2,717,789	2	3,267,340	1	2,980,269	1	4,141,313	1	4,590,810	1	5,220,522	1	4,266,965	1	4,441,025	1	2,940,946
Arts& Music	5	60,960	5	46,050	5	105,923	5	45,240	5	161,200	5	145,010	5	144,000	5	74,000	5	397,602	5	350,442	5	322,820
Medicine	1	6,765,283	1	6,405,357	1	10,787,406	1	12,572,584	1	15,033,367	1	11,948,651	1	10,189,493	1	12,502,250	1	11,592,780	1	11,518,969	1	15,972,649
Humanities	12	1,124,393	12	746,068	13	739,812	13	914,729	14	1,292,505	14	1,117,052	14	1,010,442	13	966,885	13	1,100,303	13	1,040,573	13	1,455,061
Natural Sciences	10	5,391,279	10	5,745,595	10	5,559,658	10	5,975,784	10	5,233,386	10	6,322,188	10	5,563,957	10	6,859,910	10	8,095,456	10	10,721,959	10	10,942,945
Liberal Arts	1	24,000	1	135,524	1	28,839	1	56,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

College	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
	No.	Sum	No.	Sum	No.	Sum	No.	Sum	No.	Sum	No.	Sum	No.	Sum	No.	Sum	No.	Sum	No.	Sum	No.	Sum
GS of Business	3	30,000	1	11,900	-	-	1	9,480	1	12,000	1	6,000	1	15,000	1	6,000	1	9,000	1	2,817	1	8,100
GS of Analytical Science&Technology	1	2,899,155	1	1,693,556	1	2,686,601	1	1,250,885	1	1,586,785	1	2,315,652	1	2,917,169	1	2,143,113	1	1,717,798	1	1,585,628	1	1,543,528
GS of Smart Agriculture	12	11,337,059	12	12,230,026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2,758,605	1	1,800,236	1	2,118,169	1	1,641,570	1	1,863,714
GS of Drug Development& Discovery	1	2,128,103	1	965,265	1	979,466	1	1,095,494	1	931,420	1	1,889,295	1	2,098,441	1	3,662,951	1	6,700,923	1	5,514,288	1	3,336,723
GS of Energy Science&Technology	1	796,807	1	2,329,390	1	1,715,154	1	1,895,069	1	1,577,910	1	1,813,301	3	10,070,974	3	3,138,926	3	3,210,951	3	3,242,434	2	2,773,323
GS of Intellectual Property Law	1	312,425	1	215,943	1	345,168	1	199,918	1	417,086	1	403,817	1	389,522	1	430,718	1	498,088	1	446,360	1	363,464
GS of Peace&Security	1	20,000	3	147,741	3	12,000	-	-	1	12,000	1	17,545	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CNU

2) Research activities at home and abroad by major disciplinary field

<Research activities at home and abroad by major disciplinary field>

Year	Disciplinary Field	Journal Paper			Conference Paper		
		Domestic	Int'l	Total	Domestic	Int'l	Total
2001	humanities & social sciences	55	10	65	28	1	29
	science & engineering	270	185	455	191	77	268
	art & music & PE	0	0	0	1		1
	total	325	195	520	220	78	298
2002	humanities & social sciences	174	18	192	70	16	86
	science & engineering	799	565	1,364	997	305	1,302
	art & music & PE	5	1	6	2		2
	total	978	584	1,562	1,069	321	1,390
2003	humanities & social sciences	308	16	324	221	32	253
	science & engineering	1,199	806	2,005	1,756	578	2,334
	art & music & PE	9	1	10	11		11
	total	1,516	823	2,339	1,988	610	2,598
2004	humanities & social sciences	377	22	399	296	38	334
	science & engineering	1,400	941	2,341	2,430	673	3,103
	art & music & PE	13		13	16		16
	total	1,790	963	2,753	2,742	711	3,453
2005	humanities & social sciences	401	24	425	311	44	355
	science & engineering	1,543	940	2,483	2,741	729	3,470
	art & music & PE	21		21	17		17
	total	1,965	964	2,929	3,069	773	3,842
2006	humanities & social sciences	401	27	428	298	28	326
	science & engineering	1,352	1,106	2,458	2,666	780	3,446
	art & music & PE	35		35	6	1	7
	total	1,788	1,133	2,921	2,970	809	3,779
2007	humanities & social sciences	388	11	399	327	41	368
	science & engineering	1,369	1,132	2,501	2,749	825	3,574
	art & music & PE	27		27	5		5
	total	1,784	1,143	2,927	3,081	866	3,947
2008	humanities & social sciences	380	8	388	331	27	358

Year	Disciplinary Field	Journal Paper			Conference Paper		
		Domestic	Int'l	Total	Domestic	Int'l	Total
	science & engineering	1,228	1,175	2,403	1,760	639	2,399
	art & music & PE	14		14	6		6
	total	1,622	1,183	2,805	2,097	666	2,763
2009	humanities & social sciences	468	22	490	489	23	512
	science & engineering	1,506	1,447	2,953	3,887	621	4,508
	art & music & PE	32		32	29	1	30
	total	2,006	1,469	3,475	4,405	645	5,050
2010	humanities & social sciences	408	28	436	414	28	442
	science & engineering	1,350	1,587	2,937	3,682	748	4,430
	art & music & PE	27		27	22		22
	total	1,785	1,615	3,400	4,118	776	4,894
2011	humanities & social sciences	462	21	483	559	40	599
	science & engineering	1,826	1,059	2,885	4,738	1,089	5,827
	art & music & PE	46		46	13	1	14
	total	2,334	1,080	3,414	5,310	1,130	6,440
2012	humanities & social sciences	449	24	473	504	57	561
	science & engineering	1,911	1,099	3,010	4,692	1,047	5,739
	art & music & PE	40		40	18	1	19
	total	2,400	1,123	3,523	5,214	1,105	6,319
2013	humanities & social sciences	505	30	535	428	60	488
	science & engineering	1,979	1,149	3,128	4,813	1,025	5,838
	art & music & PE	40		40	18		18
	total	2,524	1,179	3,703	5,259	1,085	6,344
2014	humanities & social sciences	459	24	483	384	91	475
	science & engineering	1,819	1,090	2,909	3,755	1,318	5,073
	art & music & PE	33		33	9	2	11
	total	2,311	1,114	3,425	4,148	1,411	5,559
2015	humanities & social sciences	545	31	576	429	104	533
	science & engineering	2,151	1,159	3,310	4,297	1,284	5,581
	art & music & PE	40		40	24	3	27
	total	2,736	1,190	3,926	4,750	1,391	6,141

Year	Disciplinary Field	Journal Paper			Conference Paper		
		Domestic	Int'l	Total	Domestic	Int'l	Total
2016	humanities & social sciences	545	34	579	406	139	545
	science & engineering	1,510	1,781	3,291	4,286	1,451	5,737
	art & music & PE	43		43	24		24
	total	2,098	1,815	3,913	4,716	1,590	6,306
2017	humanities & social sciences	580	47	627	438	136	574
	science & engineering	1,301	2,020	3,321	3,620	2,262	5,882
	art & music & PE	38	2	40	21		21
	total	1,919	2,069	3,988	4,079	2,398	6,477
2018	humanities & social sciences	579	40	619	432	190	622
	science & engineering	1,185	2,156	3,341	2,904	2,938	5,842
	art & music & PE	45	1	46	24	8	32
	total	1,809	2,197	4,006	3,360	3,136	6,496
2019	humanities & social sciences	537	37	574	419	226	645
	science & engineering	1,157	2,290	3,447	2,184	3,380	5,564
	art & music & PE	38		38	23	15	38
	total	1,732	2,327	4,059	2,626	3,621	6,247
2020	humanities & social sciences	542	46	588	274	110	384
	science & engineering	1,039	2,634	3,673	2,234	1,203	3,437
	art & music & PE	36	1	37	12		12
	total	1,617	2,681	4,298	2,520	1,313	3,833

Ⅳ   International Programs

1. Global Campus

1) Number of Foreign Students (2012-2022)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Undergraduate	321	285	297	364	446	490	535	535	526	488	413
Master's	227	202	199	224	228	221	225	221	208	219	250
Doctoral	104	82	70	87	99	102	120	120	133	141	156
Integrated PhD	4	9	11	11	14	15	18	23	32	39	48
Total	656	578	577	686	787	828	898	899	899	887	867

2) Foreign Students by Nationality (2012-2022)

Country	Year										
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
China	499	431	403	479	563	595	635	571	496	424	350
Mongolia	27	25	25	20	20	20	21	23	26	25	26
Vietnam	24	28	32	54	58	69	70	94	128	153	169
Taiwan	18	8	15	11	7	8	5	5	6	5	5
India	12	12	16	20	18	15	10	9	9	7	7
Uzbekistan	10	12	10	10	11	16	28	56	74	78	90
Sri Lanka	7	8	8	9	15	16	16	13	18	25	25
Japan	7	8	10	10	10	6	6	6	8	10	14
Nepal	5	7	6	0	3	3	2	2	3	1	4
Bangladesh	6	4	3	7	9	11	21	32	47	60	56
Ghana	4	2	2	6	2	2	2	3	1	2	3
US	4	0	5	9	9	10	10	6	4	3	2
Indonesia	4	2	3	10	8	3	3	4	3	6	8
Philippines	4	3	4	3	4	4	5	3	2	4	3

Country	Year										
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Kazakhstan	3	2	3	2	2	4	4	4	2	0	2
Others	22	26	32	36	48	46	60	68	72	84	103
Total	656	578	577	686	787	828	898	899	899	887	867

3) Foreign Students by College (As of 2022)

College	Undergraduate	Master's	Doctoral	Integrated PhD	Total
Humanities	71				71
Social Sciences	52				52
Natural Sciences	7				7
Economics & Management	176				176
Engineering	42				42
Agriculture & Life Sciences	11				11
Law					
Medicine					
Pharmacy					
Human Ecology	25				25
Arts & Music					
Veterinary Medicine	1				1
Education					
Nursing					
Bioscience & Biotechnology	1				1
Faculty of Liberal Arts					
Integrated National Security					
International Studies	27				27
Graduate School		229	147	47	423
Professional & Specialized Graduate Schools		21	9	1	31
total	413	250	156	48	867

2. Sister Institutions (438 institutions in 65 countries [As of June 2022])

Country	No. of Institutions	Country	No. of Institutions
1) Australia	8	34) Kosovo	1
2) Austria	2	35) Laos	2
3) Bangladesh	2	36) Lebanon	1
4) Belgium	1	37) Malaysia	6
5) Brazil	5	38) Mongolia	9
6) Brunei Darussalam	1	39) Myanmar	2
7) Bulgaria	1	40) Namibia	2
8) Cambodia	1	41) Netherlands	1
9) Canada	8	42) New Zealand	1
10) China	70	43) Nigeria	1
11) Colombia	1	44) Norway	1
12) Congo (Democratic Republic of)	1	45) Pakistan	2
13) Costa Rica	2	46) Paraguay	1
14) Czech	5	47) Philippines	10
15) Denmark	1	48) Poland	1
16) Ecuador	1	49) Romania	2
17) Egypt	1	50) Russia	8
18) England	4	51) Saudi Arabia	1
19) Eswatini	1	52) Senegal	1
20) Ethiopia	1	53) Singapore	4
21) Finland	2	54) Slovakia	1
22) France	9	55) Spain	4
23) Germany	19	56) Sri Lanka	3
24) Hong Kong	1	57) Sudan	1
25) Hungary	2	58) Taiwan	12
26) India	5	59) Thailand	17
27) Indonesia	18	60) Türkiye	6
28) Iran	3	61) Ukraine	1
29) Ireland	2	62) USA	81
30) Israel	3	63) Uzbekistan	4
31) Italia	2	64) Vietnam	19
32) Japan	42	65) Zimbabwe	1
33) Kazakhstan	4	International Organizations	2

3. Exchange Programs

1) Outbound programs

(1) Student Exchange Program

Students can study at a foreign partner institution through an exchange agreement with CNU for one or two semesters and transfer the credits earned at such an institution to CNU. This program, designed to promote international academic exchanges, provides students with the opportunity to study abroad with a tuition waiver. Students can study at one of the various sister universities in countries such as the US, Canada, New Zealand, Germany, France, Spain, Rumania, the Czech Republic, Türkiye, China, Taiwan, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, Mongolia, Vietnam, Thailand, and Hong Kong.

(2) Global Talent Nurturing Program

- Study Abroad Program (SAP): Students can take a regular or hybrid course (language and regular course) for a semester or a summer/winter semester at a sister institution. Unlike the student exchange program, students participating in this program have to pay the full tuition fees to the sister institution concerned, but CNU offsets the costs with a scholarship.
- Get Up: This is a specialized language learning program offered by the Institute of International Language Education; it is designed to help students get a higher score in language proficiency tests and improve their communication skills need for studying abroad.
- Grow Up: Under this program, students who successfully completed a language education program can take regular credit courses during a summer/winter semester at a foreign sister institution.

(3) Dual Degree Program (2+2 or 3+1 twinning program)

This foreign exchange program was designed to discover and train outstanding students as global citizens with a broader perspective and exceptional ability in line with the times of internationalization. Students participating in this program can earn half (or three fourths) of the credits required for graduation at CNU and earn the other half (or one fourths) at a foreign university, thereby receiving degrees from both universities. As of 2022, CNU has a dual degree agreement with seven universities, including Illinois Institute of Technology, the State University of New York at Stony Brook, North Dakota State University, Eastern Illinois University, and the University of Wisconsin Oshkosh.

(4) Visiting student program

This program is similar to the student exchange program as students can study at a sister institution for six months or a year and have the credits earned there transferred to CNU. Unlike exchange students, however, visiting students should pay the full or part of the tuition fees to the foreign institution.

(5) Short-term English training program

Students can take a short language training course at sister institutions in Anglophone countries such as the US, Canada, and Australia during a vacation. Participating students can not only strengthen their language competence but also have a cosmopolitan outlook by gaining hands-on experience from a foreign culture.

2) Inbound programs

(1) Ordinary student exchange program

Students from foreign institutions that have a student exchange agreement with CNU can take regular courses at CNU for one or two semesters (or a summer/winter semester) with a tuition waiver. Exchange students normally reside in dormitories and are provided with one-on-one assistance aimed at helping them adjust to their new lives in Korea with relative ease.

(2) Student exchange under Global Scholarship Program (GSP)

Students participating in outbound exchange program generally prefer Anglophone countries or countries in Europe as their destination, so a need arises to invite more students from such countries, providing extra benefits, hence the GSP. CNU also invites students under this program from partner institutions in Asia which have foreign language departments or Korean cultural centers and offer them Korean language classes and opportunities to experience Korean culture. On-campus accommodations and one-on-one assistance services are provided for the participants.

(3) Summer Session for International Students (SSIS) and Winter for International Learners & Leaders (WILL)

These programs are the four-week SSIS or the two-week WILL program for students from foreign partner institutions who have an interest in taking academic courses and experiencing Korean culture. These programs offer lectures and regular Korean language courses in English and diverse cultural activities so that these students learn about the ingenuity of the Korean language and culture. For students participating in these programs, one-on-one assistance is provided by CNU students to help foreign students with the cultural adjustment. Local students are provided with opportunities to experience cultural diversity.

(4) Dual Degree Program (2+2 or 3+1 twinning program)

Students participating in this program can earn half (or three fourths) of the credits required for graduation at CNU and earn the other half (or one fourths) at their home institution, thereby receiving degrees from both universities.

(5) GKS for ASEAN Countries's Science and Engineering Students Invitation Program

CNU invites outstanding students majoring in science and engineering at the universities and colleges of the 10 ASEAN countries. This training program, offered during the summer vacation, is designed to provide such students with opportunities to take major and liberal arts courses at CNU and experience Korean culture. This program is supported by the National Institute for International Education.