

PROSPECTUS  
**2009**

# School of Law Graduate School of Law

## THE CONSTITUTION OF JAPAN

November 3, 1946

### PREFACE

We, the Japanese people, acting through our duly elected representatives in the National Diet, determined that we shall secure for ourselves and our posterity the fruits of peaceful cooperation with all nations and the blessings of liberty throughout this land, and resolved that never again shall we be visited with the horrors of war through the action of government, do proclaim that sovereign power resides with the people and do firmly establish this Constitution. Government is a sacred trust of the people, the authority for which is derived from the people, the powers of which are exercised by the representatives of the people, and the benefits of which are enjoyed by the people. This is a universal principle of mankind upon which this Constitution is founded. We reject and revoke all constitutions, laws ordinances, and rescripts in conflict herewith. We, the Japanese people, desire peace for all time and are deeply conscious of the high ideals controlling human relationship and we have determined to preserve our security and existence, trusting in the justice and faith of the peace-loving peoples of the world. We desire to occupy an honored place in an international society striving for the preservation of peace, and the banishment of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance for all time from the earth. We recognize that all peoples of the world have the right to live in peace, free from fear and want. We believe that no nation is responsible to itself alone, but that laws of political morality are universal; and that obedience to such laws is incumbent upon all nations who would sustain their own sovereignty and justify their sovereign relationship with other nations. We, the Japanese people, pledge our national honor to accomplish these high ideals and purposes with all our resources.

**NAGOYA UNIVERSITY**

# Nagoya University

## School of Law / Graduate School of Law

### CONTENTS

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Dean's Message . . . . .   | 1  |
| Our University . . . . .   | 2  |
| Overview of the School of Law (undergraduate program) . . . . .    | 4  |
| Overview of the Graduate School of Law . . . . .                   | 6  |
| Opening Up Internationally . . . . .                               | 11 |
| Students of the World Unite! . . . . .                             | 12 |
| The Book Stops Here! – Library and computer facilities . . . . .   | 14 |
| Mi Casa Su Casa – Information for international students . . . . . | 15 |
| Application & Admission for International Students . . . . .       | 20 |
| Faculty Members 2007 . . . . .                                     | 22 |
| Contact Addresses & Campus Map . . . . .                           | 24 |

### University Calendar

The academic year at Nagoya University commences on April 1 and ends on March 31 of the following year. The academic year is divided into the spring term and the fall term:

**Spring Term: April 1 – September 30**

**Fall Term: October 1 – March 31**

Entrance Ceremony: April 5

University Anniversary: May 1

End of Spring Term-Exam: July 25 – August 7

Summer Break: August 8 – September 30

Winter Break: December 28 – January 7

End of Fall Term-Exam: February 5 – 19

Commencement: March 25



View from Toyoda Auditorium



Toyoda Auditorium of Nagoya University

## *Dean's Message*

Nagoya is located in the heart of Japan. The nation's capital, Tokyo, in the east can be reached in one hour and forty minutes by Shinkansen bullet train and Osaka in the west is fifty minutes away. Nagoya is the administrative capital of Aichi Prefecture, a prefecture that is responsible for Japan's top industrial output-as symbolized by the existence of Toyota's main factory-as well as being an area retaining an abundance of nature.

Of the many national universities, Nagoya University is one of the main universities in Japan that can boast a history behind it. Before the Second World War, there were seven national imperial universities in the country, of which Nagoya University was one. Currently, Nagoya University, in its totality, has nine faculties, thirteen graduate schools, three affiliated research institutes, and numerous research centers. There are approximately 9,700 under-graduate students, and 6,000 post-graduate students enrolled. About 3,200 teaching staffs work at the university.

The Graduate School and School of Law at Nagoya University is unique from other universities in Japan in that it is engaged in international cooperation for the provision of legal systems in various Asian countries. In particular, in line with this, the Faculty has taken in many overseas students from these countries to assist in their training as legal professionals. These students are provided with teaching and research supervision. Currently there are around 120 overseas students enrolled in the Graduate School of Law (there are, in fact, 1,200 overseas students in total in the entire university). Around half of these students have entered through the program for professional training.

For these overseas students, all lectures are conducted in English and their master's thesis is also required to be written in English. Please have a look at the list of courses to see what is being taught. Since October, 2007, separate classes (in Japanese) have been set up for overseas students who are hoping to do their main research in Japanese law. These students are currently pursuing their research in this way.



In this School, it is important for the overseas students too to embrace each research theme with a critical mind and with creativity. The School offers a conducive research environment towards this end, teaching the vital importance of safeguarding academic freedom.

To all you young people hoping to study law and politics in Japan! First of all, read this prospectus from beginning to end and if you feel you would like to study at the Nagoya University Graduate School of Law, please go ahead and take the entrance exam.

杉浦一孝

Kazutaka SUGIURA  
Dean  
Graduate School and School of Law  
Nagoya University

# Our University

## Nagoya University

Nagoya University was founded in 1871, when the medical school and a hospital were established on the site of a local feudal council building in Nagoya. In April 1939, the university received its charter as Japan's seventh Imperial University. Since 1949, in the general post-war reform of the nation's educational system, Nagoya University was given a leadership role in the Chubu region, and has grown into one of the foremost national universities in Japan.

Currently, Nagoya University<sup>[1]</sup> consists of nine undergraduate schools, 14 graduate schools, three research institutes and 13 research centers, one of which is the Center for Asian Legal Assistance (CALE), which was at first affiliated with the School of Law.

The student population consists of approximately 10,018 undergraduates<sup>[2]</sup> and 5,981 graduate students, including 1,214 international students from 73 countries and regions<sup>[3]</sup>. The total population of University staff, including academics and administrative staff, is approximately 3,245.<sup>[4]</sup>

The main campus of Nagoya University is located in Higashiyama, a residential area of Nagoya City. The city itself ranks fourth in size among Japan's metropolitan areas, with a population of over two million. Nagoya, as the capital of Aichi Prefecture, is the cultural, political and economic center of the Chubu region. The Chubu region is especially famous for its industrial production, in ceramics, textiles, and automobiles

[1] Detailed information on Nagoya University is available on the World Wide Web at <http://www.nagoya-u.ac.jp/en/index2.html>

[2] This figure does not include non-degree research students and auditors.

[3] As of May 2008

[4] As of May 2008



The recently renovated Graduate School & School of Law

## Establishment of School of Law

The School of Law was originally established as a department within the School of Law and Economics in 1948 soon after the end of the Second World War. It acquired its present status as an independent school within a National University in 1950, following the law departments at the National Universities in Tokyo, Kyoto, Tohoku, and Kyushu. Being a rather young institution it had advantages in terms of facing the challenges posed by contemporary developments. In 1983, the school, facing modernization of the traditional system of study, introduced a new curriculum, which was consolidated in the Department of Law, of Civil Law, Commercial Law, Public Law, Criminal Law and Procedure, and Law-Related Studies and, in the Department of Political Science, of Public Administration, Political Theory, Political History and International Politics. In 1997, those two departments were integrated into one; the Department of Law and Political Science with 8 divisions including public policy and international relations divisions. This departmental reorganization aimed at modernizing the subjects of instruction, improving graduate tuition, and promoting systematic and cooperative research and education. The school is now among the most prominent of its kind in Japan with an excellent reputation for its legal education and research.

## Graduate School Initiative

From April 1999, the School of Law adopted further curricular changes, expanding the graduate program as a whole, and placing new emphasis on graduate studies with the school. This reform was implemented as a response to the societal need, identified by the *Monbukagakusho*, for specialist training and skills. In practical terms, the School expanded its graduate intake and added further education options in the disciplines of law and politics. These new options were also designed to address the needs of international students from countries in Asia with rapidly developing legal systems. Courses were established to help all graduate students in the praxis of research and writing, and a program of guest lectures conducted by members of the Bar and by corporate staff was also set-up.

## **Towards A New Breed of Legal Graduates 'Nagoya University Law School'**

The next reform, which has profoundly affected all those involved in the teaching and study of law, was the reorganization of legal education in accord with the ongoing restructuring of Japan's judicial system. The aim of this national effort is to stimulate a new consciousness of law in the nation's structure. Achieving this objective will require a larger number of judges and practicing lawyers, and faculties of law will be relied upon more heavily in their training than has been the case in the past. Together with a number of other law faculties in Japan, in April 2004, the Graduate School of Law in Nagoya University established a so-called 'Nagoya University Law School (NULS).' It is a post-graduate vocational program of legal education and training. Its completion is a basic requirement for taking the new National Bar Examination. As a key university in the *Chubu* area of Japan, NULS provides the program aiming at nurturing future legal professionals who possess a wide international awareness and perspective to support a free coexistent society. The new program admits not only law graduates but students from a wide range of academic and social backgrounds. It basically requires three years of instruction. The existing various academic programs of the Graduate School have been adjusted to this change accordingly.

## **Personnel Development Program Contributing to Asian Legal Assistance**

Our School established in 1999 a special overseas student master's program (the Comparative Law Graduate Program in Law and Political Science) with the aim of educating the leaders mainly in legal fields from Asian countries that are undergoing systemic transformation and development. This is now running on an institutional basis in the Faculty. Up to now, the language of instruction and research guidance in the program is English.

In 2006, the Law Faculty launched an initiative on *Legal education through Japanese-taught classes* under the *Personnel Development Program Contributing to Asian Legal Assistance* in the LL.M. (Comparative Law) October entry program.

Now, there are two class streams on offer; the 'Legal Education through English Classes' and the 'Legal Education through Japanese Classes,' both being part of the 'Personnel Development Program Contributing to Asian Legal Assistance.'

The LL.M. Comparative Law Graduate Program in Law and Political Science as taught through English until now continues as the 'Legal Education through English classes.' On the other hand, the 'Legal Education through Japanese classes' gives the graduates of the Research and Education Center for Japanese Law established overseas a chance to be educated at our Faculty as one dimension of the 'Long-term education of legal specialists proficient in Japanese' project that has recently initiated by the Faculty. The aim is to educate, in a continuous and systematic manner, specialists who can understand Japanese law in Japanese.

## **Nagoya University Research and Education Center for Japanese Law**

The 'Long-term education of legal specialists proficient in Japanese' project involves the establishment of the "Nagoya University Research and Education Center for Japanese Law" in the four overseas universities aligned with us. In these centers, up to 20 students are selected from these universities and are taught Japanese with the goal in mind of reaching Level 1 or 2 in the Japanese Proficiency Test by the time they graduate. Also, when they have advanced in Japanese they are then educated in Japanese law through Japanese. The Centers are located in Tashkent State Institute of Law in Uzbekistan, established in 2005, in the National University of Mongolia School of Law set up in September 2006, in the Hanoi Law University, Vietnam in September 2007 and in the Royal University of Law and Economics, Cambodia, which has just been established in September 2008. In accordance with the aim of the long-term education of legal specialists in Japanese project, we are recruiting students for the 'Legal Education through Japanese Classes' for these years from the Center. Through selection process, the top 2 overseas students shall be recommended to the Ministry of Education and Science by the Faculty as candidates for the Japanese Government Scholarship.



Campus in Spring : The "green belt" in front of Nagoya University Library

# *O*verview of the School of Law (undergraduate program)

## Student Enrollment

Approximately 160 students are admitted to the School of Law each year. Currently 701 students are enrolled in the undergraduate program at this faculty. Against a full time teaching staff of around 60, these numbers compare favorably with the large classes admitted by most other Japanese law schools, and help assure a hospitable environment conducive to learning. In 1983, the school introduced a special admission system at the undergraduate level for professionally experienced people and overseas returnees. Each year, between five and ten such students are admitted, with an additional five to ten being admitted directly as third-year transfer students. These special admissions rules, designed to enhance the diversity of our academic environment, and to address trends in social diversification and internationalization, have attracted much attention throughout the country.

## Undergraduate Curriculum

The School of Law has introduced a comprehensive four-year curriculum from 2004, which offers courses in several specialized subjects as well as common basic subjects from the first academic year. Free selection of course is permitted with a view to increasing intellectual engagement and self-reliance among our undergraduates. The new curriculum also offers students opportunities to benefit from the more immediate guidance of faculty members through a large selection of small-group seminar courses. Common basic seminars are offered to first year students, and advanced seminars in specialty are open to students from second to forth year students. Students attached to a seminar are supervised by a faculty member. Each seminar is made up of an average of ten students, sometimes including graduate students, along with the staff supervisor. This small community is quite active not only with class work, but also in study tours to courts, prisons, or business companies.

## Degree Requirements

To receive the degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.), students must gain a total of 136 academic credits at least completed at grade C or better. The ranges of grades that may be assigned are: **A** (excellent), **B** (good), **C** (satisfactory) or **D** (fail or unsatisfactory). Grades are assigned after an examination at the end of each academic term. Note that no credit is given for a grade of **D**. A

maximum of 20 credits can be taken from courses offered by other Schools in the University. A graduation thesis, which is optional, counts for 12 credits. New students must commence their studies in the spring term. All courses require either sitting an end-of-term exam or a term paper, and class attendance is required.

## Internship

Our Faculty encourages internships. This involves doing work-experience in central and local governments, companies, legal offices, judicial offices, and international organizations. This is useful for understanding how the law and politics operates in actual society. As well as that, it is useful for showing students their aptitudes so that they can choose better future path. Since 2001, preempting all the other faculties, we have recognized internships as a formal subject and have allocated credits to it.

## Careers

There are in total approximately 8,000 graduates. Many of them are engaged in various fields, such as the judiciary, national and local government, private business, research, education and journalism. Most of them are employed in private companies, as part of a long tradition of graduates, in industry, finance, communications, journalism and huge variety of other areas. Those who wish to enter the judiciary as lawyers, judges or public prosecutors go on to further studies in the Nagoya University Law School. (Refer to the page 6.) Also, 30% of Nagoya University graduates become public officials. In addition, many graduates continue to pursue their research in the graduate programs.



GSL overseas and Japanese law students getting together for Peer Support Initiative workshop

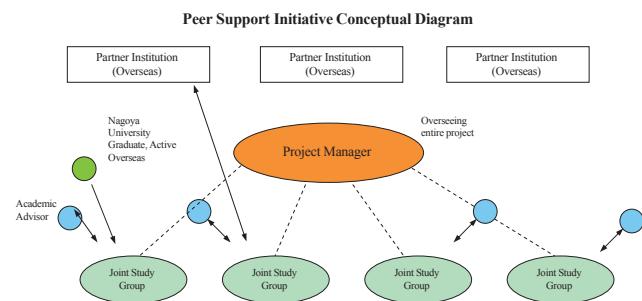
## Peer Support Initiative: Comparative Legal and Political Studies Course:

A Peer Support Initiative (PSI) course has just been established targeting Japanese students wishing to study in cooperation with overseas students and experience training abroad. The goal of this project is to promote and develop future human networks. This accredited course is initially scheduled to run for four years commencing second semester 2006, under the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology 2006 program: "Promoting Internationalization in University Education" for the 2006 academic year.

This course provides an opportunity for Japanese and overseas students to consult with each other, and creates a study plan to learn about the society, culture, law and politics of each other's country. Based on this study plan, the students are to carry out cooperative study/research in small independent groups made up of both overseas and Japanese students. Advisors for this pro-

gram will include academic staff from both Nagoya University and overseas universities, as well as graduates from Nagoya University currently active overseas. The achievements made by the groups will be evaluated and credits will be allocated to students accordingly. Languages to be used in the program will be Japanese, English, and where deemed appropriate, the languages of the respective overseas students and advisors.

The Comparative Legal and Political Studies Project, namely Peer Support Initiative, shall be carried out as described in the below diagram.



## Courses

(Courses available vary from year.)

| Subject  | Class year | Units |
|--|------------|-------|
| Contemporary Politics and Administration in Japan                              | 1          | 2     |
| Contemporary Judiciary in Japan  | 1          | 2     |
| Contemporary Japanese Diplomacy & International Relations                      | 1          | 2     |
| Legal and Political Thought  | 1          | 2     |
| Constitutional Law I (Basic Principles and Elements of Government)             | 1          | 4     |
| Constitutional Law II (Human Rights and Constitutional Litigation)             | 2          | 4     |
| Comparative Constitution   | 3 / 4      | 2     |
| Administrative Law I (Basic Principles)  | 3          | 4     |
| Administrative Law II (Law of Administrative Remedies)                         | 3          | 2     |
| Administrative Law III (Law of Principal Administrative Fields)                | 4          | 4     |
| Law on Local Self-Administration   | 4          | 4     |
| Tax Law  | 3 / 4      | 4     |
| General Principles of International Law (Basic Structure of International Law) | 2          | 4     |
| Details of International Law I   | 3 / 4      | 2     |
| Details of International Law II  | 3 / 4      | 2     |
| International Organization Law   | 3 / 4      | 2     |
| International Humanitarian Law   | 3 / 4      | 2     |
| Civil Code I (Introduction)  | 1          | 4     |
| Civil Code II (Property)   | 2          | 4     |
| Civil Code III (Contract)  | 2          | 4     |
| Civil Code IV (Torts)  | 2          | 2     |
| Civil Code V (Family Law)  | 3          | 4     |
| Labor Law  | 3          | 4     |
| Intellectual Property Law  | 3 / 4      | 2     |
| Social Security Law  | 3          | 4     |
| Civil Procedure  | 3          | 4     |
| Bankruptcy   | 3          | 4     |
| Commercial Law I (Commercial Transactions)                                     | 3          | 4     |
| Commercial Law II (Study on Corporate Structure)                               | 3          | 4     |
| Economic Law   | 3 / 4      | 2     |
| International Private Law  | 3 / 4      | 2     |
| Criminal Law I (General Principles)  | 2          | 4     |
| Criminal Law II (Definition of Specific Crimes)                                | 2          | 4     |
| Criminal Procedure   | 3          | 4     |
| Criminology  | 3 / 4      | 2     |
| History of Legal Thought   | 3          | 2     |
| Philosophy of Law  | 3 / 4      | 4     |
| Politics and Law in Japan  | 1 ~ 4      | 2     |
| History of Legal Science   | 2          | 2     |
| Western Legal History  | 2          | 4     |
| Japanese Legal History   | 2          | 4     |
| Roman Law  | 3 / 4      | 2     |
| Asian Legal History  | 3 / 4      | 2     |
| Common Law   | 3 / 4      | 4     |
| Russian Law  | 3 / 4      | 4     |
| French Law   | 3 / 4      | 2     |

| Subject  | Class year | Units  |
|--|------------|--------|
| German Law   | 3 / 4      | 2      |
| Chinese Law  | 3 / 4      | 4      |
| Comparative Study of Legal Culture I                           | 4          | 2      |
| Comparative Study of Legal Culture II                          | 4          | 2      |
| Comparative Study of Legal System I                            | 2          | 2      |
| Comparative Study of Legal System II                           | 2          | 2      |
| Sociology of Law   | 3 / 4      | 2      |
| Legal Informatics I ~ II                                       | 2          | 2 each |
| Legal Informatics III ~ IV                                     | 2 ~ 4      | 2 each |
| Political Theory   | 2          | 4      |
| Governmental Process   | 3          | 4      |
| History of Western Political Thought                           | 3          | 4      |
| History of Asian Political Thought                             | 3          | 4      |
| Western Political History                                      | 3          | 4      |
| Japanese Political History                                     | 2          | 4      |
| Comparative Politics I (American Politics)                     | 3 / 4      | 2      |
| Comparative Politics II (European Politics)                    | 3 / 4      | 2      |
| Comparative Politics III (Chinese Politics)                    | 3 / 4      | 2      |
| Mass Communication and Politics                                | 3 / 4      | 2      |
| International Politics   | 3          | 4      |
| History of International Politics                              | 2          | 4      |
| Public Administration  | 3          | 4      |
| Local Administration   | 3          | 4      |
| Political Area Studies I (Latin American Politics)             | 3 / 4      | 2      |
| Political Area Studies II (Asian Politics)                     | 3 / 4      | 2      |
| Political Area Studies III (Middle Eastern / African Politics) | 3 / 4      | 2      |
| Gender and Politics  | 3 / 4      | 2      |
| Metrical Politics  | 3 / 4      | 2      |
| Modern Public Policy   | 3 / 4      | 2      |
| Environmental Law  | 3 / 4      | 2      |
| Legislation and Policy Study                                   | 3 / 4      | 2      |
| Special Issues (Gender and Law)                                | 3          | 2      |
| Special Issues (Reading Foreign Materials I)                   | 2 / 3      | 2      |
| Special Issues (Reading Foreign Materials II)                  | 3 / 4      | 2      |
| Special Issues (Information-oriented Society and Law)          | 4          | 2      |
| Special Issues (Legal Practice)                                | 3 / 4      | 2      |
| Special Issues (Anti-Monopoly Law)                             | 3 / 4      | 2      |
| Special Issues (Comparative Legal and Political Studies I)     | 2          | 2      |
| Special Issues (Comparative Legal and Political Studies II)    | 3          | 2      |
| Special Issues (Comparative Legal and Political Studies III)   | 3 / 4      | 1      |
| Law and Politics Practicals I (Internship)                     | 2          | 2      |
| Law and Politics Practicals II (Internship)                    | 3          | 2      |
| Seminar I  | 2          | 4      |
| Seminar II   | 3          | 4      |
| Seminar III  | 4          | 4      |
| Thesis   |            | 12     |

# Overview of the Graduate School of Law

## Inside the Graduate School of Law

### Masters Programs

#### LL.M. (Comparative Law)

This program, which is mostly conducted in English, aims to further the education of overseas legal professionals, policymakers, civil servants and legal educators. Coming mainly from Asian countries, graduates from this program are expected in the future to contribute their services to their home country. Successful students shall be granted the degree of Master of Laws (Comparative Law).

- **English-taught program**

The formal English-taught LL.M. was launched in 1999. The program is either two or two-and-a-half years in length, depending on the season of entry and the sponsoring funding authority. The curriculum requires both preparation of a thesis and completion of coursework.

- **Japanese-taught program – Legal education through Japanese-taught classes**

This program commences in October of 2007, in cooperation with the Nagoya University Research and Education Center for Japanese Law established in a number of partner institutions in Asia (Refer to page 3). The program is two years in length, and the curriculum parallels that of the English-taught stream, requiring both preparation of a thesis and completion of coursework.

#### LL.M. (Modern Law)

Originally established for the further education of legal and corporate professionals, this Japanese-taught two-year degree program is open to overseas as well as home students.

\*This program will be integrated into the researcher program in 2009.

#### LL.M. (Laws) for Academics – researcher program

This Japanese-taught degree program comprises the first stage of study in the faculty's longest standing Doctoral program in Law and Political Science. The program is primarily aimed at those intending



Campus in Autumn : Gingko trees turning yellow

to pursue academic careers within Japan. A special entrance examination for non-Japanese students is administered, consisting of a written examination in Japanese, an English language test as appropriate to the applicant's field of study, and an oral examination in Japanese. The written examination covers the applicant's main intended area of study and, according to the applicant's study field, more general knowledge of Japanese law, international public law, or political science. Visit the Japanese website of the Graduate School of Law for further details.

### Doctoral Programs

#### LL.D. (Comparative Law)

This program with English as the main medium of research and instruction is designed for overseas students from a variety of backgrounds in law and political science, who have completed a Master's program and have demonstrated ability in the academic and practical study of law or politics. The thesis, which is the core part of the degree of the Doctor of Laws (Comparative Law), should contribute to the resolution of theoretical and practical issues faced by legal and political systems that are shifting to market-oriented model.

#### LL.D. (Modern Law)

This program is primarily designed for those working as experts in the administrative, political, legal, or business world while studying toward the degree. Admission to this program is independent of and does not follow from the LL.M. (Modern Law) Program.

#### LL.D. (Laws) for Academics – researcher program

This is the companion course to the LL.M. researcher program, suitable for applicants with native-level Japanese ability who intend to pursue academic careers with a strong continuing connection with Japan or relation to Japanese law. Upon successful completion of a Master's thesis and after passing the special entrance examination for non-Japanese students, an overseas student in this program may proceed to the final stage of study toward the LL.D. degree.

#### Nagoya University Law School (NULS): Program for Legal Practice (open in 2004)

In accordance with the growing need for a large number of legal professionals in contemporary Japanese society, Law School which is a program for legal practice has been established inside the Graduate School of Law in 2004. The aim of the program is to educate and train future legal professionals, such as practicing lawyers, public prosecutors and judges in Japan. This program admits students from various backgrounds. The duration

of the program is in principle three years. However, one year will be waived for those who have a certain level of legal knowledge. The completion of the program shall fulfill the requirements for sitting the new National Bar Examination.

### ***Student Enrollment at the Graduate School of Law***

As of May 2008, there are 86 master's students and 60 doctoral students, along with 234 NULS law students. This includes 72 international students from various countries; China, Korea, Taiwan, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Mongolia, Vietnam, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Madagascar.

### ***Academic Calendar***

The academic year runs from April 1 until March 31 of the following year. It is divided into the spring term starting in April 1 and ending in September 30, which will be followed by the fall term starting in October 1 and ending on March 31 of the following year.

*Note:* In case of the Comparative Law Programs of October entry, the academic year runs from October 1 to September 30 of the following year.

## **Master's Programs**

### ***Degree Requirements for Masters***

In order to acquire a master's degree, a student must enroll in one of the master's programs for at least two years, earn a minimum of thirty academic credits, write a master's thesis under the supervision of his/her main supervisor and pass an oral defense. Each graduate program has its own additional requirements in accordance with its specific objective for obtaining a degree\*.

\* The LL.M. (Comparative Law) Program requires students to take a minimum of 30 credits, including 10 credits from the compulsory subjects; Special Research I & II, Academic Writing I.

Students may also take credits from intensive lectures and seminars given by visiting academics and professionals. Some courses offered by the Department of the International Cooperation Studies (DICOS) of the Graduate School of International Development (GSID) at Nagoya University are also counted towards credits necessary for fulfilling credit requirements. A maximum of 10 credits may be taken from courses offered by other graduate schools and undergraduate courses with approval from the Graduate School of Law Council.

## **My Impressions of Studying at Nagoya University**

**ERGASHEVA Parvin**  
*LL.M. in Comparative Law and Political Science*  
**M1 (enrollment date:**  
*April, 2008)*  
**From Tajikistan**



My dream was to visit Japan at least once in my life. I had a great opportunity to fulfil my dream when I came to Japan on the two year *Monbukagakusho* scholarship in April 2007. When I knew I was accepted by the University of Nagoya I was really excited but also a little bit afraid to leave my hometown.

When I arrived in Nagoya I was amazed at how well everything was organized. I immediately got all the materials concerning the organizational aspects and programmes, and the personnel in the University were very kind and helpful. I had two great tutors who welcomed me at the railway station. They accompanied me to my student accommodation and helped me a lot with all the administration papers, formalities, and so on. They answered every question I had and I didn't feel alone.

Studying law in a foreign country is a fascinating experience because it gives you an opportunity to deepen your understanding of that country. Like religion, art, literature or history, *law* is one of the essential elements necessary to comprehending a society. I chose the University of Nagoya because it has an excellent reputation for my discipline-law. The course structure is fantastic, especially the fact that as well as lectures there are tutorials and seminars. I like the set-up because it allows the lecturers to get the information across uninterrupted in the lectures, with plenty of time for questions and discussion in the tutorials and seminars.

Socially I love it. There are so many different bars, clubs and cafés – there's one for every mood. I also love the parklands. My favourite place would have to be the Botanical Gardens, which is a nice escape from the city – I often go there to sit down and read and get some work done. It's so pretty in spring with cherry blossoms (sakura) and in autumn with the leaves changing colour.

My advice to other international students would be to approach everything with an open mind and open arms. Question all assumptions, embrace diversity and give yourself the flexibility to consider all trials to be learning experiences. Do everything you can to step outside of your comfort zone, and make the most of every minute – whether you're here for a single semester, a year, or your entire degree, the time is sure going to fly.

# O verview of the Graduate School of Law

## Nagoya University, where you will learn how to turn your ideas into practice

**Quach Minh Tri**  
**LL.M. student**  
**(Comparative Law)**  
**Enrolled on October 1, 2007**  
**From Vietnam**



Before I came to Japan, I envisioned studying law in Japan as "something purely academic". Now after almost one year at Nagoya University, my impression is quite the opposite. The University is truly an academic environment. But what I have experienced is that the lectures and materials are usually attached to practice. Professors, through their various flexible teaching methods, often give us valuable recommendations on how to turn ideas into workable projects. We also sometimes have the chance to talk directly with people from well-known Japanese corporations, who come at the University's invitation as visiting lecturers and then hear from them firsthand the real stories of their own practice. I must say that Nagoya University is the right place not only for academic researchers but also for lawyers and other legal practitioners, and I feel lucky and happy to be here.

The University facilities have also given me a favorable impression. Search tools for books, articles and electronic syllabi are always available online for students. They relieve me from loads of paper work and greatly support my studies in the University.

The University officers and staff are very warm and accommodating. The way they take care of us, with their friendly manner and dedication, makes me forget that I am thousands of miles away from home. Added to this is the exciting community of students from different countries, representing a rich cultural diversity that provides a good experience for me personally since I learn a lot from other cultures and different viewpoints.

Field trips offered by the University also interest me greatly. In the last spring vacation, we had an exhilarating trip to Nagasaki in southern Japan. That activity gave me a chance not only to travel but also to witness Japanese culture, history, and people. I was amazed at the huge and marvelous Japanese statues and was delighted by the warm-hearted style of Japanese service. I felt really refreshed and inspired for the next school semester after that trip.

I will have to say goodbye to Nagoya one day, but I am sure the knowledge gained and memories I have gained at the University will remain with me. The time here will always be one of the most significant and enjoyable parts of my life.

### Courses

Regular courses are conducted in lecture and seminar formats. In seminars, students are expected to prepare a topic and present their findings to colleagues and faculty. Grades are assessed mainly from presentations and in class discussions.

*Note:* Almost all courses outside of the LL.M. (Comparative Law) Program are conducted in standard Japanese.

### Master's Thesis

Students select a topic of interest in an area of law or political science and then conduct research on an independent basis under the supervision of their main supervisor.

From the beginning of a master's program, there are technical courses for developing research methods and writing skills. At the end of the first year, students are required to submit a thesis progress report. The submission deadline of the thesis is ordinarily December 25. Students of October entry will submit their master's thesis by June 25.

### Internship

Our Faculty encourages an internship program which involves work-experience in the legal department of companies, legal offices, judicial offices, and international organizations. LLM (Modern Law) and NULS recognizes internship as a formal subject and allocates credits to it, while for international students enrolled in the program in English, an internship program is offered as optional in research at the six enterprises affiliated in the Toyota group companies, including Toyota Motor Corporation.



A mock trial held by GLS international students

# Courses Offered in the Master's Programs

Courses taught through English offered in the LL.M. (Comparative Law) Program for the academic year of 2008

| Course subject  | Course title   | Credit | Instructor (professor)   | Course format                  | Student cohort / Term offered   |
|---|--|--------|--|--------------------------------|---|
| ACADEMIC WRITING I [Compulsory]                                 | Legal research and writing I   | 2      | Matsuura Yoshiharu   | Lecture                        | M1&M2 / 1st semester  |
| ACADEMIC WRITING II   | Legal research and writing II  | 2      | Frank Bennett  | Lecture                        | M1 / 2nd semester   |
| ACADEMIC WRITING III  | Legal research and writing III   | 2      | Frank Bennett  | Lecture                        | M2 / 1st semester   |
| PROFESSIONAL STUDIES IN CONTEMPORARY<br>LEGAL DISCIPLINES       | Politics and Law in Japan  | 2      | Frank Bennett  | Lecture                        | M1&M2 / 1st semester  |
| COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN JURISPRUDENCE                            | The Law and its Personnel  | 2      | Morigiwa Yasutomo  | Lecture                        | M1&M2 / 1st semester  |
| COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW                       | Outline of Modern Constitution   | 2      | Moto Hidenori  | Lecture                        | M1&M2 / 1st semester  |
| COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN ADMINISTRATIVE LAW                       | Modern Administrative Law  | 2      | Ichihashi Katsuya  | Lecture                        | M1&M2 / 2nd semester  |
| PROFESSIONAL STUDIES IN INTERNATIONAL LAW                       | Introduction to International Law  | 2      | Yamagata Hideo (*GSID)   | Lecture                        | M1&M2 / 1st semester  |
| PROFESSIONAL STUDIES IN INTERNATIONAL<br>HUMAN RIGHTS LAW I     | Development and Issues on Law on<br>International Human Rights – The International<br>Covenant on Civil and Political Rights | 2      | Ando Nisuke<br>(Professor emeritus of Kyoto<br>University)               | Lecture                        | M1&M2 / intensive lecture   |
| PROFESSIONAL STUDIES IN INTERNATIONAL<br>HUMAN RIGHTS LAW II    | Seminar on Human Rights and Refugee Law  | 2      | Obata Kaoru  | Seminar                        | M1&M2 / 2nd semester  |
| PROFESSIONAL STUDIES IN INTERNATIONAL<br>ECONOMIC LAW I         | Studies in Law on WTO  | 2      | Kawashima Fujio (*GSID)  | Lecture                        | M1&M2 / 1st semester  |
| PROFESSIONAL STUDIES IN INTERNATIONAL<br>ECONOMIC LAW II        | Studies of WTO Cases   | 2      | Mizushima Tomonori   | Seminar                        | M1&M2 / 2nd semester  |
| COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN CIVIL LAW I                              | Contract Law   | 2      | Kagayama Shigeru<br>(Professor of Meiji-gakuin Univ.)                    | Lecture                        | M1&M2 / intensive lecture /<br>Biennial opening of a<br>course / Not open for 2008                |
| COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN CIVIL LAW II                             | Comparative Considerations of Tort Law   | 2      | Kagayama Shigeru<br>(Professor of Meiji-gakuin Univ.)                    | Lecture                        | M1&M2 / intensive lecture /<br>Biennial opening of a<br>course / Open                             |
| COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN CRIMINAL LAW                             | Development of national criminal law under<br>the influence of foreign and international law                                 | 2      | Takayama Kanako<br>(Professor of Kyoto Univ.)                            | Lecture                        | M1 / intensive lecture  |
| COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN JUDICIAL SYSTEM                          | Introduction to the Civil Justice System   | 2      | Yamada Aya<br>(Professor of Kyoto Univ.)                                 | Lecture                        | M1&M2 / intensive lecture   |
| COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN BUSINESS LAW I                           | Corporate Law I  | 2      | Ueda Jyunko<br>(Professor of Shizuoka Univ.)                             | Lecture                        | M1&M2 / 1st semester / Biennial<br>opening of a course / Open                                     |
| COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN BUSINESS LAW II                          | Corporate Law II   | 2      | Ueda Jyunko<br>(Professor of Shizuoka Univ.)                             | Lecture                        | M1&M2 / 1st semester /<br>Biennial opening of a<br>course / Not open for 2008                     |
| COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN POLITICS I                               | Modernization of Japan   | 2      | Masuda Tomoko  | Lecture                        | M1&M2 / 1st semester  |
| COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN POLITICS II                              | Japanese Diplomacy and International Politics  | 2      | Sadakata Mamoru  | Lecture                        | M1&M2 / 2nd semester  |
| COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN PUBLIC<br>ADMINISTRATION                 | Comparative Public Administration  | 2      | Ushiro Husao   | Lecture                        | M1&M2 / 1st semester  |
| COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN POLITICAL THOUGHT                        | Political Theory of Modern Europe  | 2      | Isobe Takashi  | Lecture                        | M1&M2 / 2nd semester  |
| SPECIAL RESEARCH I [Compulsory]                                 | Tutorials  | 4      | Each supervisor (main advisor)   | Lecture                        | M1 / One-year   |
| SPECIAL RESEARCH II [Compulsory]                                | Tutorials  | 4      | Each supervisor (main advisor)   | Lecture                        | M2 / One-year   |
| SPECIAL LECTURE AND SEMINAR III<br>(BUSINESS LAW AND PRACTICES) | Corporate Legal Practices  | 2      | Mr. Kojima & Mr. Suzuki, from<br>Toyota Group Legal Meeting              | Lecture / Seminar / Practice   | M1&M2 / 2nd semester  |
| SPECIAL LECTURE AND SEMINAR                                     | Workshop on International Negotiation  | 2      | Frank Bennett  | Lecture / Seminar / Practice   | M1&M2 / 2nd semester  |
| SPECIAL LECTURE AND SEMINAR                                     | YOMIURI SHIMBUN Special Lecture<br>– Comparative Asian Corporate Theory –  | 2      | Reporters from Yomiuri Shimbun<br>Tokyo main office                      | Lecture                        | M1&M2 / 2nd semester  |
| SPECIAL LECTURE AND SEMINAR                                     | Japanese Judicial Institutions   | 2      | Mr. Ogawa, Mr. Hirano, Mr. Satoh,<br>Attorney from Aichi Bar Association | Lecture / Seminar / Study trip | M1 / 2nd semester   |
| SPECIAL LECTURE AND SEMINAR                                     | Legal and Business Ethics in Developing<br>Countries   | 2      | Morigiwa Yasutomo  | Lecture                        | M1&M2 / 2nd semester  |
| SPECIAL LECTURE AND SEMINAR                                     | Peer Support Initiative PSI-I<br>(Comparative Law and Politics Seminars I)   | 2      | Matsuura Yoshiharu   | Seminar                        | M1 / 2nd semester   |
| SPECIAL LECTURE AND SEMINAR                                     | Peer Support Initiative PSI-II<br>(Comparative Law and Politics Seminars II)   | 2      | Matsuura Yoshiharu   | Seminar                        | M1&M2 / 1st semester  |
| SPECIAL LECTURE AND SEMINAR                                     | Peer Support Initiative PSI-III<br>(Comparative Law and Politics Seminars III)   | 1      | Matsuura Yoshiharu   | Seminar                        | * The schedule of the above<br>intensive courses will be notified<br>later on the bulletin board. |

**Note:**

\* GSID indicates 'Graduate School of International Development' of Nagoya University

\* An academic year of 2008 runs from April 1, 2008 through March 31, 2009.

\* 1st Semester runs from April 1 through September 30.

\* 2nd Semester runs from October 1 through March 31 of the following year.

\* One course for two credits holds 15 classes (90 minutes each).

\* One intensive course holds 15 classes (90 minutes per class) for 3-4 days.

\* For the outline of each course listed above, visit the website of GSL: <http://gsl-nagoya-u.net/>

\* Subjects offered at the Program for Academics and Applied Program for Professionals are instructed in Japanese. For details, please visit the Japanese website of our school.

## Nagoya University Where I Learn "How"



**NOP Kanharith**  
*First year of*  
*Master's program of*  
*Graduate School of Law*  
*From Cambodia*

There is an old saying that giving a fish to a man is not as meritorious as teaching him how to fish. Of course, one might agree that "giving" only lets him survive for a day, but "teaching" him will let him survive for the whole of his life. However, teaching a man "know how" is not a simple task as it requires tech-

niques and methodologies. Here, I wish to emphasise how legal education in Nagoya University, especially the Graduate School of Law, is proceeding.

In Nagoya University, the so-call "Academic Community," provides students from different nationalities with the opportunity to enhance their ability for research and to share their different backgrounds of knowledge with one another. With a broad curriculum, we can cross register in any of the other relevant schools to study the subjects we are interested in. In the lecture-format class, we learn the general concept and principle of the legal systems of particular countries. Then we make presentations on the legal system of our countries and discuss the problems and solutions in seminar-format classes. To sharpen our field of research, we are required to make presentations and discuss what we have been researching with our academic supervisor and the seminar members in order to get their guidance as well as comments. Moreover, we often attend the many interesting seminars and lectures given by guest professors from various developed countries.

Besides academic activities, Nagoya University has been organizing trips for international students to many beautiful historical places in Japan. I feel a profound sense of gratitude to Nagoya University's professors and staff for their generosity and hospitality.

# O verview of the Graduate School of Law

## Doctoral Programs

### **General Degree Requirements – Doctor of Laws, Doctor of Laws (Modern Law) and Doctor of Laws (Comparative Law)**

A doctoral degree will be awarded to students who have enrolled in one of the doctoral programs at the Graduate School of Law, conducted research for three years or more under the supervision of an academic advisor, submitted an acceptable dissertation, and passed an oral defense. While there are no course requirements, a doctoral student may take courses and obtain credits.

### **Independent Research Under Mentor and Doctoral Dissertation**

Students should conduct independently their doctoral research under the supervision of their mentors, in close coordination with the schedule for academic writing: In November of their first year, they must submit a detailed proposal. In January of the second year, they are required to submit a doctoral research progress report. During the third year, before submission of the dissertation, a doctoral candidate must make a public oral presentation of the dissertation. The student is required to submit the final draft of the dissertation to the faculty preliminary examination committee at some stage, which are to be decided in conjunction with the main supervisor. Based on the judgement of the preliminary examination committee, the Graduate School of Law Council will make a final decision as to whether to award the doctoral degree.

### **The LL.D. (Comparative Law) Program**

This Program conducted mainly in English has its own specific objective as described in page 6 and hence its own particular features given below.

#### **Features of the LL.D. (Comparative Law) Program**

- Critical Discussion Sessions (CDS): It is a basic principle of study at the doctoral level that candidates must go beyond the precise delivery of their own conclusions, however correct, and develop the ability to appraise and benefit from the research of others. Doctoral candidates are expected to exercise these skills in CDS set up on a regular base;
- Research Management Skills Training Program: Training in

the essential processes of research management – development of an overall ability and skills to carry out a continuous informative research system through managing research projects from the planning stage to the evaluation stage. These skills must be learned thoroughly during the program, with a view to enhancing the research environment in the candidate's country of origin;

- Internship/Apprenticeship Program: This is aimed towards a more thorough understanding of the Japanese legal and political systems. Candidates will have an opportunity to experience Japanese private and public administration first-hand to acquire an active and realistic understanding of the system through internship arrangements.



Critical Discussion Session (CDS)



Academic Affairs Guidance for Graduate Students in April

# Opening Up Internationally

Our School promotes academic exchange by receiving students from abroad, holding short-term courses for overseas legal professionals, hosting international symposia, and sending staff members abroad as researchers and as trainers. The university and the school have actively pursued partnering and exchange arrangements with other academic institutions. At the moment there are 245 university exchange programs in Nagoya University.

## Academic and Cooperative Exchange Agreements with Overseas Universities and Institutions

| Country    | Partner University/Institution   |
|------------|--|
| UK         | † The University of Warwick (May 1985)   |
| CHINA      | † China University of Political Science and Law (Nov. 1994)  |
|            | † Fudan University (Jan. 24, 1999)   |
|            | Beijing University School of International Studies (Mar. 2000)   |
|            | † National School of Administration, Department of Law and Department of Political Science (Dec. 22, 2000)   |
| VIETNAM    | † East China University of Politics and Law (Feb. 2001)  |
|            | The Institute of State and Law (Jul. 1995)   |
|            | † Hanoi Law University (Dec. 1999)   |
| CAMBODIA   | † Vietnam National University-Ho Chi Minh City- College of Law (Dec. 1999) → Ho Chi Minh City University of Law  |
|            | † Phnom Penh, Faculty of Law and Economic Sciences (Jan. 1998) → The Royal University of Law and Economics (conversion in 2003) (Feb. 27, 2004 renewal of student exchange memorandum) |
| MONGOLIA   | † National University of Mongolia School of Law (Apr. 23, 2000)  |
| UZBEKISTAN | † Tashkent State Institute of Law (Aug. 2, 2000)   |
|            | † Samarkand State University Faculty of Law (Jul. 31, 2000)  |
|            | † University of World Economics and Diplomacy (Aug. 3, 2000)   |
| TAIWAN     | † National Taiwan University College of Law (Dec. 21, 2000)  |
|            | † National Chengchi University College of Law (Dec. 22, 2000)  |
|            | Soochow University School of Law (Jun. 5, 2006)  |
| LAOS       | † National University of Laos (Apr. 9, 2001)   |
| CANADA     | University of Victoria Centre for Asia-Pacific Initiatives (Feb. 2002)   |
| AUSTRIA    | † Johannes Kepler University Linz, Faculty of Law (Feb. 13, 2003)  |
| SWEDEN     | † Faculty of Law, University of Lund (Jun. 10, 2003)   |
| USA        | Wisconsin Law School (Jun. 10, 2003)   |
| GERMANY    | † Green Mountain College (Nov. 2007)   |
|            | The University of Regensburg Faculty of Law (Mar. 2, 2004)   |
|            | Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Institute for Legal Studies (Feb. 2004)   |
| KOREA      | † Seoul National University College of Law (Apr. 2005)   |
|            | † School of Social Sciences, Sung Kyun Kwan University (Oct. 23, 2005)   |
|            | † University of Seoul School of Law (Apr. 29, 2008)  |
| KAZAKHSTAN | Kazakh University of the Humanities and Law (Mar. 2004)  |
| FRANCE     | L'Université Panthéon-Assas Paris II (Jul. 28, 2006)   |
|            | L'Université Paul Cezanne Aix-Marseille III (Nov. 7, 2006)   |

† Tuition is exempted for exchange students from/to these universities and/or institutes.

Beyond this, our faculty has set up co-operative exchanges and relationships with 38 universities centering on Asia.

The school has also been fortunate to enjoy the support of its graduates and of the business community in the surrounding Chubu region of Japan. In 1991 the School celebrated its 40th anniversary, and money raised by graduates of the school and the local business community was used to establish an Asian Pacific Fund to promote projects relating to Asia-Pacific law and politics. These projects challenged our faculty to tackle the new project of "Legal Assistance for Asian countries" in 1998. To create a foundation of this project, on 1 April 2000, the Faculty established the Center for Asian Legal Exchange (CALE). The building for the center was completed in March 2001. This was made possible by generous donations by alumni and businesses in the Chubu made upon the 50th anniversary of the founding of the school. The purpose of CALE is to promote international cooperation in projects and research on Asian law and politics, as well as serving as a nucleus for the gathering and distributing of information relating to Asian legal and political systems.

Through such activities, the school maintains continuous and active relations with individual and institutional partners in Asia Pacific region. Also by taking part in these activities and coming into direct contact with the law and politics of various Asian countries, we learn about the legal and political cultures of those countries which naturally make our research and education more beneficial.



Center for Asian Legal Exchange (CALE)

# Students of the World Unite!

As we enter the 21st Century, people are becoming more conscious of their global connections. In the Graduate School and School of Law, we have currently 147 international students from 19 different countries (as of October 2008). Scholastic exchanges with partner universities overseas is an important element in the education of our students and the enhancement of our scholarships. The number of Japanese students in our school spending time studying abroad at the partner universities overseas has been increasing. Each year, overseas partner universities also send a number of short-term exchange students under the Nagoya University Program for Academic Exchange (NUPACE).

Along with the individual-level study abroad program, our school is active in offering inbound and outbound students



Study Tour to Paris: In front of L'Université Panthéon-Assas Paris II

exchange programs. One-week study tour to overseas partner institutions took law students to Mongolia, China, and Vietnam in 2000, to China in 2001, to Uzbekistan, Cambodia, and China in 2002, to Austria in 2003, Taiwan in 2004, to Cambodia & Laos and Ho Chi Minh City Vietnam in 2005, to Laos in 2006 and to Paris, France in 2007.

An inbound students exchange of an International University Exchange (IUE) Seminar has started from 2001 as follows: 13 students and 2 instructors from the Royal University of Law and Economics (RULE), Cambodia, were invited to the IUE Seminar – Understanding the Japanese Legal System & Its Role in Legal Assistance to Cambodia, during the period from 23rd July to 4th August 2001, held at our School. This seminar was sponsored by



Field trip to Osu commercial district in Nagoya City

## Overseas students enrolled in Graduate School of Law & School of Law (as of October 2008)

|            | Graduate Program (Academics) |        | Graduate Program (Modern Law) |        | Comparative Law Program (conducted mainly in English) |                 |                |                | Research Student |                | Exchange Student / Graduate level |                          | NUPACE Exchange Student |          | Regular Program | ECIS Japanese Trainees | Total |     |
|------------|------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|--------|---|-----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------|-----------------|------------------------|-------|-----|
|            | Master                       | Doctor | Master                        | Doctor | LLM April Entry                                       | LLD April Entry | LLM Oct. Entry | LLD Oct. Entry | Graduate         | Under-graduate | Special Research Student          | Special Graduate Student | Under-graduate          | Graduate | Under-graduate  | Under-graduate         |       |     |
|            |                              |        |                               |        |   |                 |                |                |                  |                |                                   |                          |                         |          |                 |                        |       |     |
| China      | 1                            | 5      | 9                             |        | 2   |                 |                |                | 6                | 7              |                                   |                          |                         |          | 5               |                        | 35    |     |
| Korea      |                              | 4      | 2                             |        |   |                 |                |                | 1                |                | 1                                 |                          |                         |          |                 | 1                      |       | 9   |
| Taiwan     | 1                            | 2      | 1                             |        |   |                 |                |                | 1                |                | 3                                 |                          | 1                       | 1        |                 |                        |       | 10  |
| Uzbekistan |                              |        |                               |        | 5   | 3               | 4              | 6              | 2                | 2              |                                   |                          | 2                       | 1        |                 |                        |       | 25  |
| Cambodia   |                              |        |                               |        | 6   | 2               | 2              |                | 4                | 2              |                                   |                          |                         |          |                 |                        |       | 16  |
| Vietnam    |                              |        |                               |        | 5   | 1               | 2              |                | 4                | 4              |                                   |                          |                         |          |                 |                        |       | 16  |
| Mongolia   |                              |        |                               |        | 3   | 1               | 1              |                | 3                | 2              |                                   |                          |                         |          |                 |                        |       | 10  |
| Laos       |                              |        |                               |        | 5   |                 | 1              |                | 2                |                |                                   |                          |                         |          |                 |                        |       | 8   |
| Myanmar    |                              |        |                               |        | 5   |                 |                |                | 2                | 1              |                                   |                          |                         |          |                 |                        |       | 8   |
| Tajikistan |                              |        |                               |        | 1   |                 |                |                |                  |                |                                   |                          |                         |          |                 |                        |       | 1   |
| Australia  |                              |        |                               |        |   |                 |                |                |                  |                |                                   |                          | 1                       |          |                 |                        |       | 1   |
| Sweden     |                              |        |                               |        |   |                 |                |                |                  |                | 1                                 |                          |                         |          |                 |                        |       | 1   |
| UK         |                              |        |                               |        |   |                 |                |                |                  | 1              |                                   |                          |                         |          |                 |                        |       | 1   |
| France     |                              |        |                               |        |   |                 |                |                |                  |                | 1                                 |                          |                         | 1        |                 |                        |       | 1   |
| Hungary    |                              |        |                               |        |   |                 |                |                |                  |                | 1                                 |                          |                         |          |                 |                        |       | 1   |
| Bulgaria   |                              |        |                               |        |   |                 |                |                |                  |                |                                   |                          |                         |          | 1               |                        |       | 1   |
| Rumania    |                              |        |                               |        |   |                 |                |                |                  |                |                                   |                          |                         |          | 1               |                        |       | 1   |
| Madagascar |                              | 1      |                               |        |   |                 |                |                |                  |                |                                   |                          |                         |          |                 |                        |       | 1   |
| Argentina  |                              |        |                               | 1      |   |                 |                |                |                  |                |                                   |                          |                         |          |                 |                        |       | 1   |
|            | 2                            | 12     | 12                            | 0      | 32  | 7               | 10             | 6              | 13               | 22             | 10                                | 5                        | 0                       | 5        | 2               | 8                      | 0     | 147 |

from 19 countries

JASSO (former AIEJ).

In February 21 to March 6, 2005 for two weeks, 15 students from RULE Cambodia, National University of Laos and Ho Chi Minh City University of Law, Vietnam were invited by our school to the 2nd IUE Seminar sponsored by ACCU, the Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO.

In September of 2005, 9 students from RULE, Tashkent State Institute of Law, Uzbekistan and the Ho Chi Minh City University of Law, Vietnam were invited to the JASMIN IUE Seminar, sponsored by JASSO, the Mizuho International Association and Nagoya University.

In February from 14 to 23, 2007, our school organized the fourth IUE Seminar financially supported by CALE Fund and our School. In this Seminar, students and professors are invited from the University of World Economy and Diplomacy, Uzbekistan, Soochow University School of Law, Taiwan and the Royal University of Cambodia (RULE).

These students exchange programs result in the promotion of students exchanges among students from partner universities and our law students.

As seen above, our School has become more active in progressing the level and intensity of international exchange. With the aim of taking advantage of these opportunities for cross-cultural exchange, the School of Law Volunteers (SOLV) was set up as a student association in 1999. SOLV is an outreach organization, helping international students adjust to life at Nagoya University and building up relationships between international students and Japanese students. SOLV activities ranges from holding cross-cultural party, study groups in an effort to learn more about the international students' home countries, to helping coordinate the School of Law International Student Exchange, such as the ski training program.



Ski Trip to Norikura Mountain (February 2008)

## My good choice

**Boldbaatar Tamir**  
*M1 student*  
*2007 October enrollment*  
*From Mongolia*



I have been in Japan for 10 months. This is my first time to live for a long-period abroad. I would like to convey my sincere gratitude to the Graduate School of Law, Nagoya University for giving me this wonderful opportunity to study here. I am happy that I am gaining in Nagoya University a world level education. Nagoya University is one of the great universities. The professors are outstanding, well-educated, and the University has excellent facilities. Many international students graduated from Nagoya University successfully and are contributing their knowledge in their home countries. These factors inspired me to apply for Nagoya University.

Academic life in Nagoya University is difficult and exciting. The teaching methods of Nagoya University compared with Mongolian teaching methods are different. There is a variation in teaching methods. I am very impressed by these methods. For example advanced technologies are well integrated into the academic programs. Academic advisors share with students their experience and give valuable advice.

International students not only gain knowledge from professors but also from Japanese students. I took the PSI course. This course is a very fruitful course for international students. To study about Japan with Japanese students was interesting. This is also one of the teaching methods of GSL. Our group consisted of 3 Japanese students and 2 Mongolian students. We conducted seminars on Japanese and Mongolian history, social life, culture, traditions, legal systems, and political life. PSI is creating interpersonal networks. Thank you GSL for organizing this Peer Support Initiative course.

For the first 2 months, living in Japan was difficult. Everything was in Japanese, with so many kanji. I didn't understand what was said by the Chikusa Ward office staff. After completing the six months Japanese language intensive course, which is organized by ECIS, Japanese people's everyday conversation for me seemed easy to understand. This is because the Japanese course's teaching staff are well-experienced in using teaching methods suited to short periods of tuition.

Tutors are provided by Nagoya University. The tutors help the international students to read Japanese books on related topics and to improve their Japanese language ability.

The ECIS organizes field trips and home stays. During my home stay I found out about Japanese people's real daily life, culture, and traditions. The host family for me seemed like my Mongolian family.

Nagoya University has excellent facilities such as libraries, well equipped classrooms, networking opportunities and comfortable study rooms. The libraries have a lot of sources, and rare research materials. In Mongolia I had a problem finding materials on certain topics. However, with Nagoya University's library I can find any materials I need regarding my research.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Professor Yoshimasa Tomohiro for his supervision and advice as well as allowing me this extraordinary experience. Also I would like to say that I will never forget the assistance and kindness of the Foreign Student's Advisor, Okuda Sensei, who gives me advice and seems to me like a mother.

I will never forget the precious memories of life and study in Nagoya.

# The Book Stops Here!

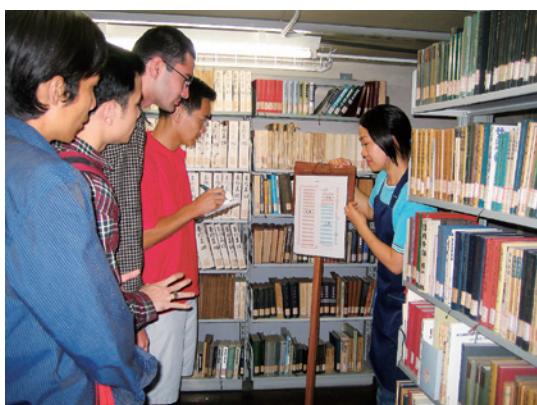
— Library and computer facilities

## Law Faculty Library

Our Law Faculty Library, which is located inside the law school building contains approximately 200,000 volumes, including some 82,000 in foreign languages. (An additional 940 titles of Japanese issued periodicals and 100 foreign periodicals in the field of Law and Political Science are available at the Nagoya University Library.) The Law Faculty Library, along with other satellite collections within the university, is covered by the university-wide OPAC (Online Public Access Catalog) system and, for older books, the comprehensive card catalog housed in the Nagoya University Library.

## Legal Research and Computerized Service

Internet access is available for graduate students in the Computing Room, through network points in study carrels, or through terminals in the Law Faculty Library and the Nagoya University Library. Courses in Legal Informatics, including instruction in the use of online research tools, are available for undergraduate and graduate students.



A guidance tour for new international students at Law Faculty Library

## Nagoya University Library

The Nagoya University Library (NUL), which processes all library materials and maintains the union catalog of all books in the university, also offers circulation and reference services, including inter-library loan, photocopying, and computer-based information retrieval. In the Library building there are approximately 2,770,000 volumes of books, 5,580 titles of journals and 8,400 titles of electronic journals which are accessible via Internet.

All library materials are accessible on open shelving except for special collection and microform materials. Circulation is managed by an ID card system and book detection system. For language education and other educational and research purposes the Library has access to satellite TV channels, including CNN news, CCTV<sub>a</sub>, and KBS<sub>a</sub>. The Library contains around 1,000 reading desks in the open-stack area. Group study rooms, a seminar room, an information corner, and an audio-visual room are also available.

The Library is open from 8:45 to 22:00, Monday through Friday, and from 8:45 to 17:00 on Saturday, Sunday and national holidays, except for the dates of special closures for stack maintenance. Admission to the facility and borrowing are controlled by the ID card issued to students and members of academic staff. (Refer to the NUL website: [http://www.nul.nagoya-u.ac.jp/index\\_e.html](http://www.nul.nagoya-u.ac.jp/index_e.html))



Nagoya University Library

# Mi casa Su casa

## – Information for international students

### Language Studies

#### Japanese Language Studies

The Education Center for International Students of Nagoya University (ECIS) offers the following courses in Japanese language. (Refer to the ECIS website: <http://www.ecis.nagoya-u.ac.jp/en/japanese/gaiyo.html>)

#### 1. University-Wide Japanese Language Program

University-Wide Japanese Language Programs are open for all international students, including non-degree students, researchers and faculty members of Nagoya University who want to learn Japanese.

#### Standard Courses in Japanese/Intensive courses in Japanese

The Standard Courses meet for five 90-minute sessions every week, and are offered at eight different levels. The Intensive Courses meet for ten 90-minute sessions every week, and are offered at four levels. Terms for these courses are 12 weeks long.

#### Online Japanese Courses

The course is for those who cannot attend classroom sessions due to time constraints. The materials are to be distributed on the net. Only those who have access to the campus network, and who can use Japanese on their terminals can enroll in this course. Details can be found on the ECIS website.

#### Kanji

Kanji classes are for those learners who are not unsure how to go about overcoming the kanji roadblock by themselves. Learners may enroll in 100, 300, or 1,000 kanji-level courses irrespective of their placement in Standard/Intensive Japanese courses.

#### Introductory Lectures in Japanese Studies

Introductory Lectures are beginning level content courses. Issues in Japanese culture, international relations and linguistics are discussed in Japanese mostly in the lecture format. The classes aim at developing Japanese proficiency in addition to learning about Japan, its culture and language. These courses are conducted in Japanese. Students need to have the proficiency comparable to Level Two certificate (*Nihongo Noryoku Shiken*).

#### 2. Special Japanese Program

The ECIS offers two other intensive Japanese training courses for students who hold a *Monbukagakusho* (MEXT) (embassy-



Graduation ceremony for the seven students of LL.M. (Comparative Law) Program (October Entry), held in September 26, 2008  
President Hirano Sinichi, the fourth from the left and Dean Sugiura Kazutaka, the third from the left

sponsored and university-sponsored) students. One is the Training Course in the Japanese Language for *MEXT* Research Students and Teacher Training Students, both of which last for half a year. The other is the Training Course in Japanese Language and Culture for *MEXT* Japanese Studies Students, which lasts for twelve months. Further details on these courses are available from the ECIS.

*Note:* Spoken and written Japanese is the most common medium of expression in both academic studies and everyday life. Students are strongly encouraged to study Japanese both before and after coming to Japan.

#### Learning Other Foreign Languages

In addition to Japanese, the School of Language and Cultures offers courses in; English, German, Korean, French, Indonesian, Russian, Chinese, Spanish, Greek, Latin, Esperanto, Italian, Ainu, and Portuguese. Students and foreign researchers affiliated with Nagoya University may enroll in these courses free of charge.



GSL international students at Norikura Mountain (February 2008)

# Mi casa Su casa

– Information for international students

## Educational Assistance

### Tutorial System

All international students who hold a student visa are eligible to receive tutoring in their major field of study. Tutoring is done by a Japanese student, and the total time funded for each student is 90 hours overall during the first year for graduate students. For undergraduate students, tutoring will be offered for the first two years. Japanese students providing tutorial support to international students receive an allowance directly from the university.

### Advising and Consultation Services

#### Academic Advisor

Every international student enrolled in the Graduate School of Law is assigned an academic advisor. The role of the academic advisor is to supervise research and study of his or her students during tutorial meetings and to provide general academic guidance.

#### Consultation Services for International Students

The University provides counseling and guidance to help students deal with problems they may face. The University Students' Counseling Office offers advice on general matters. The International Student Advising Office (ISA) of Nagoya University gives international students advice on general matters related to study, research and daily life. On top of this, there are foreign student advisors attached to each faculty in the University, who provide support to international students on a daily basis in specific matters such as enrolment, study, and research at each faculty.



Field Trip to Jingo Temple in Kyoto (March 2008)

#### GSL Extra Curricular Activities for Exchange – Study Tour & Ski Trip

There are extra curricular activities for international students and exchange activities at GSL, as follows.

Every year, a field study trip to know what is Japan is organized for international students: Kyoto in 2001 & 2004, Tango in 2003, Shinhodaka and Takayama & Ise Shrine in 2005, ferry boat trip to the top of the Kyushu Island and bus trip to the Hiroshima Atomic Memorial Museum in 2006 winter, and Tokyo Supreme Court, National Diet and Yamanashi Onsen Trip in 2007 and Nagasaki Atomic Memorial Museum in 2008.

The GSL International Students Exchange Ski Training Program at the north side of Aichi Prefecture is a most popular activity among overseas student which is organized in February every year. This activity has started from 1999.

Students can freely use the sports facilities at the University. Information on the use of the indoor pool and tennis court can be obtained from the University web-site (in Japanese only); <http://www.htc.nagoya-u.ac.jp/>

## Financial Information

### Tuition Costs

The fees for the academic session 2007 are as follows (in Japanese Yen);

#### Entrance exam fee

|                  |         |
|------------------|---------|
| Undergraduate    | ¥17,000 |
| Postgraduate     | ¥30,000 |
| Research Student | ¥9,800  |

#### Registration fee

|                              |          |
|------------------------------|----------|
| Undergraduate & Postgraduate | ¥282,000 |
| Research Student             | ¥84,600  |

#### Tuition fee

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| Undergraduate & Postgraduate (per year) | ¥535,800 |
| Research Student (six months)           | ¥178,200 |
| (monthly)                               | ¥29,700  |

### Fee Exemptions

Independently financed undergraduate or graduate students with excellent academic records who are in need of financial assistance may be considered for a half or full exemption from tuition fees. However, applicants should note that such exemptions are granted only in exceptional circumstances.

## ***Living Costs in Nagoya***

Living in Nagoya is less expensive than in Tokyo, the capital city of Japan. Generally speaking, however, the cost of living in Japan is very high. The current basic cost of living requirement is estimated at about ¥110,000 (Japanese yen) per month for the Nagoya area (excluding tuition and other school fees).

## **Scholarships**

At present, government and semi-governmental organizations offer scholarship programs as follows.

### ***MEXT Scholarship***

The Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology (*Monbukagakusho*: MEXT) offers a scholarship to international students who wish to study in Japan. At Nagoya University, 346 students are now studying under the MEXT Scholarship Program and 38 under foreign government scholarship programs, while 830 students are self-supporting (as of May 1, 2008). Outside of Japan, information concerning the MEXT Scholarship Program may be obtained from any local Japanese Embassy/Consulate.

### ***Short-term JASSO Exchange Program***

A scholarship for studying at our University as an exchange student in the NUPACE (Nagoya University Program for Academic Exchange) is available from the Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO). The scholarship targets those students enrolled in universities which have concluded academic and students exchange agreements with Nagoya University. The scholarship may cover the costs of three to twelve months of study. Prospective applicants are advised to first make enquiries at their home institution concerning NUPACE and the availability of the JASSO scholarship and other sources of financial aid.

### ***Japanese Grant Aid for Human Resource Development Scholarship (JDS)***

The JDS program offers a fully-funded scholarship to applicants from a number of its target countries in Asia receiving development assistance from the Japanese government. This program has been first established with the assistance of the Government of Japan in the 1999-2000 fiscal year. Its objective is to promote human resource development in these countries by offering opportunities to prospective researchers, government officials, and others with the potential to play leadership roles in

## **Golden Opportunity**

*Naw Say Wah Phaw*

*Enrollment Date -  
1<sup>st</sup> October 2007  
From Myanmar*



Seven years ago, I had a dream to come to Japan as a scholar and obtain a master's degree from a famous university. However, my dream did not come true until 2006. In 2007, fortunately, almighty God granted me a favor by allowing me to continue my dream under the JDS program.

The JDS program gave me the chance to choose any specified university in which I strongly desired to enter. Why did I choose Nagoya University? One of the main reasons was "to study laws from different legal systems comparatively". Comparative law is a subject of great interest to me. When one legal system is compared with another, no two systems are alike. However, we can learn something from each system and try to improve them for our benefit, to improve justice, the judiciary system and the laws in each land.

At Nagoya University, after enrollment in the Graduate School of Law (GSL), many interesting events and a stimulating environment waited for me and welcome me. A variety of courses are offered and a student can choose any course which is interesting and related to his or her field of study. Courses from GSL, the Graduate School of International Development (GSID), and the Graduate School of Economics can be attended. When talking about the academic programs of GSL, it is impossible to ignore the PSI (Peer Support Initiative) course because of its distinctive aim, to create future connections between Japanese and international students through collaborative studies in culture, sociology and politics. As for me having applied for the PSI course and participated in it, I know that you can really make friends with Japanese students as well understand other countries' laws, culture, tradition and politics through discussions and groups' presentations.

Nagoya University also supports recreational activities such as skiing trips, excursions and international food festivals. By participating in these activities, students can gain general knowledge, experience and pleasure. Social relations can be improved by communicating with other international students and Japanese students as well.

One of the most precious opportunities we have as students studying at Nagoya University is being able to share our knowledge through discussions in various courses and when we come across any unclear facts we can interrupt proceedings and ask for clarification. All Professors are very patient and are happy to give prompt replies to our questions. It is the main force in upgrading my ideas and thought. After going back to my home country, I am sure that the legal knowledge, ideas and experiences gained from Nagoya University will be beneficial to my work and career.

# Mi casa Su casa

## – Information for international students

their country's development. The scholarship covers the full costs of study toward Master's degrees at a Japanese university.

Every year we accept around 10 students under the JDS program from targeted countries, which include Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Myanmar, and China. Currently approximately 33 JDS students are enrolled in our Graduate School. Those who are interested in studying at our School under the JDS program are advised to contact a local branch office of the Japan International Cooperation Center (JICE), the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) or Japanese Embassy/Consulate.

### Financial Aid for Self-supporting Students

Approximately 50 private foundations offer limited financial assistance to international students currently enrolled in Nagoya University. Applicants are advised not to rely upon securing such financial aid after arrival, however, due to the limited number of such grants and scholarships for international students. Nagoya University itself has no internal financial aid or scholarship funds available. International students must, therefore, plan to have sufficient funds to cover all expenses required for studying in Japan at least for their first year of study.

## Accommodation

New students from abroad are generally accommodated in one of the university international residences for a maximum period of half a year, after which they move on to other accommodation described below. However, despite our best endeavors to ensure all international students obtain comfortable accommodation, due to the limited number of places available in each housing category, students cannot be guaranteed their first choice of accommodation in every case. Applications for the other forms of accommodation given below (except for private housing) should be made through the International Affairs Division of the University administrative office.

### University Residences

Nagoya University provides three dormitories for international students: the International Residence (on campus); the Foreign Students House (off campus); and the International *Ohmei* Kan (off campus). The number of international students greatly exceeds the capacity available, so that we can only provide a limited number of places, mostly to newcomers, for a maximum period of half a year, as mentioned above.

### International Student Center

There is another dormitory called the International Student Center, which was established through the collaboration of local governments of Nagoya City and Aichi Prefecture. Its goal is to accommodate international students and to promote exchanges between these students and local residents.

### Renting Private Housing

Generally in Nagoya, the monthly rent for an unfurnished, one-bed room apartment with kitchenette, toilet, and bath ranges between 50,000 yen and 60,000 yen, depending on location, size and amenities. In addition, a security deposit and a key money payment, both of which are approximately two months' rent are also required at the time the contract is signed. Since the apartment is not furnished, students have to purchase all household appliances and utensils, such as refrigerator, heater, furniture, pots and pans, and cutlery. It should be noted that good quality and inexpensive accommodation is not easily obtained in Nagoya.

### Public Housing

Public housing provided by Nagoya City or Aichi Prefecture is available for international students who wish to live with their families. The rent is reasonable and it has enough space for whole families.

### Company Housing

A limited amount of company housing provided for international students has been made available mostly for single students.

## Medical Assistance & Personal Accident Insurance

### Insurance Overview

International students who hold a college student's visa are required to join the "National Health Insurance (JNHI\*)" scheme, under which medical treatment can be obtained at about 30% of the normal charge. Students of Nagoya University are also required to participate in the "Personal Accident Insurance" Scheme for Students Pursuing Education and Research. Under this scheme, the School of Law requires all students to take out this insurance, the premium for which is 950 yen for a one-year policy, 1,700 yen for a two-year policy. The insurance covers physical injury or damage caused as a result of sudden and unex-

pected accidents while engaged in education or research at the university, or by accidents that occur while commuting to school or when in transit between school facilities.

\* Japan National Health Insurance (JNHI)

JNHI is a national insurance scheme administered through each local government, and funded by participants' premiums, with subsidies from both the national and prefecture governments. Premiums vary, depending on such factors as the applicant's annual income and number of dependents. International students, however, may apply for a reduction of the premium at the time of application by declaring that they have not received any income during the previous year. Generally speaking, the premium for international students is approximately 12,220 yen per year. The JNHI policy covers around 70% of the cost of general medical and dental care and hospitalization, depending upon the policies adopted by the local government where the insured resides.

### **On-campus Medical Assistance**

The Health Administration Office on the Nagoya University campus provides first-contact medical services, such as health-check-ups, psychiatric counseling, health advice, and first aid treatment for students, researchers and staff of the university. In cases that require further treatment, the office will recommend an appropriate hospital.

## **Part-Time Work**

International students wishing work on a part-time basis are required to apply for permission to participate in activities not included in their visa status. Students working without this permit, and those who fail to follow the regulations pertaining to the permit, will be fined, and in some cases, deported. The maximum hours of work, where permission has been granted, are 28 hours per week for degree-seeking undergraduate and graduate students, and 14 hours per week for research students. (However, those research students pursuing research on a particular topic under the supervision of their advisors will be permitted to work the same hours as degree-seeking students.) During official university long vacations, all students with permits may work a maximum of 8 hours per day.

## **WHY NAGOYA UNIVERSITY?**

*Marquès, Catriel Agustín  
(MI)  
From Argentine*



If you are interested in studying in Japan, Nagoya University is an excellent option. I believe this university provides you with many of the necessary tools you need to pursue your academic goals and to gain a competitive advantage in the future. For example, Nagoya University provides students with an exceptional library, internet databases, one professor advisor and one professor sub-advisor per student, a wide variety of subjects, specialized seminars, internships, language studies, and cultural and extracurricular activities.

You may find the latest versions of both international and national papers and books just by accessing the library through the internet wireless system available in almost every location at the university. In addition to this, the university possesses internet search engines such as Lexis Nexis and other intranet databases that allow you to find almost any piece of information that you need.

Nagoya University possesses some of the best scholars in Japan. Usually, a professor advisor will be assigned by the university to you according to your research field of study. Then, he/she will likely recommend a sub-advisor. Some of these professors offer classes and seminars both in English and Japanese and often foreign professors are invited to give lectures in the English language. Nevertheless, if you intend to pursue a degree in Japan, I strongly recommend that you study the language and that you join all your professors' activities.

Furthermore, the masters program has a number of legal, economic and academic lectures and seminars. There are a minimum number of credits required (including a thesis) to obtain a degree. However, if you organize your schedule wisely, you may be able to take not only all the credits you need, but all the lectures you want from the Graduate School of Economics and International Development in addition to the Graduate School of Law.

Internships are part of the practical experience this university introduces to academic life. Unfortunately, the number of places at which one can intern is not proportional to the number of students. Nevertheless, if you are lucky and your interests fit the position, you may find a positive experience at a very prestigious Japanese company.

Finally, the university offers a number of extracurricular activities. For example, educational trips to traditional Japanese cultural sites, sports, social activities such as meeting with Japanese lawyers from the Aichi bar Association and so on. I encourage prospective students to take part in this unique opportunity and to read about others' experiences to gain a more comprehensive understanding of what it is like to study at Nagoya University.

# Application & Admission for International Students

## Graduate School of Law

### Before You Apply

After enrolling in our Graduate School, the students will receive classes through the language required in each program and will write a master's thesis under the guidance of their supervisors. Consequently, an adequate level of language and the ability to complete a master's thesis about a particular research topic within 2 years is required. In regard to this aim, it is necessary in the recruitment process for the candidate to indicate a concrete research topic that they have in mind for writing their thesis. This concrete research topic for the master's thesis should be indicated in the 'Research Plan' section of the application form. Candidates should write about the challenges of this topic, their own awareness of the topic, the details of the topic, and the method to be used for progressing with the research.

As graduate-level instruction involves direct supervision by a member of academic staff, applications that demonstrate knowledge of the staff and programs of the Faculty will be favoured over those that do not. For specifying research topics, visit the page of the Faculty on the website of our school.

Applicants should also pay particular attention to the supervision burdens of faculty in their intended area of study. Information on supervision burdens is available in the Faculty page of our website. All applicants should be aware that admission in heavily subscribed areas is particularly competitive.

### Master's Programs

To be eligible for admission to the graduate programs, applicants are required to satisfy the threshold qualifications\* and pass an examination. Each program has its own application requirements and procedure.

\* Those who wish to apply for admission to master's program must, in principle, have completed a 16-year curriculum of school education by March or October of the year anticipated enrolment.

### Doctoral Programs

Application to the doctoral program requires in most cases the completion of the master's program, submission of a master's thesis deemed by the faculty to be of qualifying level and the successful completion of oral examination. Japanese language proficiency is in most cases required for the doctoral programs. Applicants are reminded that completion of the master's program of our Graduate School does not constitute automatic admission to the doctoral program.

### Conditions Applicable to Each Program

Each program has its own conditions for application. For details of specific conditions applicable to each graduate program, contact the Student Affairs Section of the administrative office of our school.

### LL.M. (Comparative Law) Program in Law and Political Science for International Students

#### English-taught program

This program, with English as a main language, is designed for international students. Entrants are accepted in April and in October\*.

For the April entry, applications will be accepted both in September and in January. The selection of students will be made through documents screening and an interview, all in English.

#### Japanese-taught program (October Entry only)

In keeping with the goals set out in the establishment of the 'Legal Education through Japanese classes,' the targeted students will be those who have completed over 3 years study at one of the Nagoya University Research and Education Center for Japanese Law, which have been established for the development of legal specialists in the countries with exchange agreements with our Faculty, and who have completed their university education in law and politics.

### LL.D. (Comparative Law) Program in Law and Political Science for International Students

This program, mainly conducted in English, is designed for international students who have completed a master's program, particularly in the field of law and politics. This program accepts entrants in April and in October\*.

For the April entry, applications will be accepted in January. The selection will be made through a master's thesis examination, documents screening and an interview, all of which is conducted in English.

\* The October entry for the above programs for Comparative Law Programs have their own specific application process with a limited number of candidate places reserved for entrants receiving financing from MEXT Scholarship. Applicants to these places are restricted to candidates from partner universities\*\* of our School that have a close relationship with us through the Legal Assistance Project. For details, please contact our School.

\*\* For partner universities, refer to the list of the Academic and Cooperative Exchange Agreements with Overseas Universities and Institutions in page 11.

### Five-year Doctoral Program for Academics

#### The first stage of a Doctoral Program

Applicants are selected by means of a written examination in Japanese, English language test depending on the applicant's major, and an oral examination in Japanese, which is held at the beginning of February. A written examination is conducted in the applicant's main area of study and, depending on the applicant's major, in the legal system of Japan, public law, or political science. Applications are accepted in early January.

#### The second stage of a Doctoral Program

Students of the first stage of the doctoral program may proceed to its second (final) stage upon successful completion of their master's thesis written in Japanese and passing the special entrance examination for non-Japanese students, which includes examination of a master's thesis, a foreign language test and oral examination in Japanese.



October Entry LL.M. (Comparative Law) Program,  
Entrance Ceremony:  
(October 26, 2007)

### **LL.M. (Modern Law) Applied Program in Law and Politics for Professionals**

A special selection for non-Japanese applicants expecting to conduct studies in Japanese is available in this program. The special selection is made through documents screening and an interview, all in Japanese. Applications will be accepted in September and in January.

(\*This program will be integrated into the program for academics in 2009.)

### **LL.D. (Modern Law) Applied Program in Law and Politics for Professionals**

The program is primarily designed for those who are currently working as experts in the administrative, political, legal, or business world and are able to complete the doctoral program while still employed. A special selection for foreign applicants is not available in this program.

## **School of Law**

To be eligible for the undergraduate programs, foreign applicants must satisfy the threshold qualifications, and pass the entrance examination. A special entrance examination is available for self-supporting foreign applicants.

### **Qualifications**

Those who wish to apply for admission to the undergraduate program must have completed or be expecting to complete a 12-year curriculum of school education by March of the year of anticipated enrolment.

### **Special Entrance Examination for Foreign Students**

Foreign applicants who plan to study at their own expense must take the Examination for Japanese University Admission for International Students and the relevant undergraduate entrance examination held by the Nagoya University School of Law.

### **Application for Admission to the Undergraduate Program**

Information concerning application procedures and entrance examinations can be obtained from:

Admission Division

Student Affairs Department

Nagoya University

Furo-cho, Chikusa-ku, Nagoya 464-01, Japan

Tel: +81-52-789-2183

General information concerning the 'Examination for Japanese University Admission for International Students (EJU)' can be obtained from the Japanese Embassy or Consulate in the applicant's country or from the following website:

The Information Center of the Japan Student Services

Organization (JASSO)

JASSO website: [http://www2.jasso.go.jp/index\\_e.html](http://www2.jasso.go.jp/index_e.html)

## **Research Students**

Research students, who independently pursue the study of a specific subject in the School of Law and the Graduate School of Law, are outside of our degree programs. Students who wish to be associated with the School as research students should consult with the students affairs section of the School. In advance of applying, applicants must obtain the agreement of a faculty advisor in their field.

\*Application is downloadable from GSL website: <http://gsl-nagoya-u.net/admission/>

Research students are admitted two times in a year, in April and in October, and the number of places is limited by space available and the burden on our research facilities. Applications are accepted in three rounds, with deadlines falling on the last working day of June, on the latest working day on or before December 24, and on the last working day of February.

Note: This status is most commonly used as a preliminary step toward sitting a graduate entrance examination.

## **Entry into Japan**

### **Obtaining Student's Visa**

International students intending to pursue studies in Japan must be in possession of a valid passport issued by their country of citizenship. They are also, prior to embarking for Japan, required to apply to the nearest Japanese Embassy or consulate for a 'college student' visa\*. A 'college student' visa will only be issued after the Japanese Embassy/consulate obtains the applicant's 'Certificate of Eligibility for Status and Residence'.

Nagoya University applies for 'Certificates of Eligibility' on behalf of the overseas students who receive a Letter of Acceptance from Nagoya University. Once applications have been processed, 'Certificates' are sent directly to prospective students. It is imperative that when applying for a 'college student' visa, students take their 'Certificates of Eligibility' and passports to the Embassy/Consulate. Students are also required to bring the 'Certificates' with them when they enter Japan to submit to the airport authorities.

Note: Each country has different stipulations and procedures for the purpose of issuing passports and visas. Some, for example, require the host university to submit a letter of acceptance and/or certificate of scholarship provision. It is the responsibility of the student to enquire at his or her local Japanese Embassy/consulate which documents are required, and if necessary, to request them from Nagoya University.

\*Under a college student visa, international students are permitted to enter Japan and engage in studies at Japanese universities for a limited period of time (one or two years). Study beyond the initial period the college student visa requires an extension of the period of stay, by application to the regional Immigration Control Bureau. Please note that scholarship, medical, and other benefits offered to international students are available only and exclusively to those holding a valid college student visa.

### **Enrollment Procedure**

After entry into Japan, international students must immediately undergo the registration procedure in our within the period stipulated by the university. Students should notify the Student Affairs section of the School of Law of any delay in their arrival.

# Faculty Members 2008

(Graduated schools and awarded degrees, field of specialty and research interest)

For details, visit the website of GSL “FACULTY”: <http://gsl-nagoya-u.net/>

## <Department of Combined Graduate Program>

### **Prof. AIKYO Koji**

LL.D. from Waseda University, LL.M. & LL.B from Waseda University

#### \* Constitutional Law

1. History of constitutionalism in UK
2. Constitutional theories

### **Prof. AIKYO Masanori**

LL.D. from Nagoya University, LL.M. from Waseda University, LL.B. from Keio University

#### \* Comparative Law (Vietnam)

History of Vietnamese constitutional law

### **Assoc. Prof. Frank BENNETT**

JD from UCLA School of Law, B.A. from University of California (Berkeley)

#### \* Comparative Law (Japan)

Comparative law (property, secured claims and related aspects of civil procedure)

### **Assoc. Prof. FURUKAWA Nobuhiko**

LL.B. from the University of Tokyo

#### \* Criminal Law

The theory of criminal negligence

### **Assoc. Prof. HAYASHI Shuya**

Completed Dr. course work in Kyoto University Graduated School of Law, LL.M. from Kyoto University, LL.B. from Doshisha University

#### \* Competition Law

1. Competition law and policy
2. Trade regulation law (electricity and telecommunication)

### **Prof. ICHIHASHI Katsuya**

LL.M. from Nagoya University

#### \* Administrative Law

1. Administrative remedy
2. Law on self-administration of local governments

### **Prof. IMAI Katsunori**

LL.D. from Nagoya University

#### \* Commercial Law

1. Payment law
2. Banking law

### **Assoc. Prof. INABA Kazumasa**

LL.D. from Nagoya University, M.A. from Mie University

#### \* Administrative Law

1. Reformation of administrative law in an age of deregulation
2. Legal limitation on privatization
3. Broadcast law in the US and Japan

### **Prof. ISHII Mitsuki**

LL.M. from Kyoto University

#### \* Legal History (France)

1. History of penal reform in eighteenth-century France
2. Law and society in the time of the French revolution
3. Royal ritual of the ancient régime

### **Prof. ISOBE Takashi**

LL.M. from Nagoya University, Bachelor's degree in Political Science from Waseda University

#### \* History of Political Thought (Europe)

1. History of western political thought
2. History of eastern political thought

### **Prof. JIMBO Fumio**

LL.M. from Nagoya University

#### \* Legal History (Japan)

1. Private law in early modern Japan
2. Litigation system of Tokugawa Shogunate

### **Assoc. Prof. KAKUTA Tokuyasu**

Ph.D. from Tokyo Institute of Technology

#### \* Legal Informatics

1. Legal reasoning by teleological analogy
2. Computational argumentation systems
3. Knowledge representation

### **Assoc. Prof. KANG Dongkook**

Doctor of Laws with the Honor of Highest from the University of Tokyo (Dr.), Graduate School of Seoul National University (M.A.), Seoul National University (B.A.)

#### \* History of Political Thought (Asia)

1. Nationalism and colonialism in East Asia
2. Conceptual history in East Asia

### **Assoc. Prof. MARUYAMA Emiko**

LL.B. from Tohoku University

#### \* Civil Code, Law on Consumer

1. Legal theory on dissolution of contract
2. Regulations of unreasonable provisions
3. Public law and civil law

### **Prof. MASUDA Tomoko**

LL.D from Nagoya University, M.A. from Aoyama Gakuin University

#### \* Political History (Japan)

1. Constitutional Emperor system
2. Ultra nationalism in modern Japan

### **Prof. MIURA Satoshi**

M.A. from University of Tokyo

#### \* International Relations

Global governance, the United Nations Global Compact

### **Assoc. Prof. MIZUSHIMA Tomonori**

LL.M. from London School of Economics and Political Science, LL.M. from Kyoto University, LL.B. from University of Tokyo

#### \* International Public Law

1. Jurisdictional immunity of foreign states
2. International economic law

### **Prof. MOTO Hidenori**

LL.D. from Nagoya University

#### \* Constitutional Law

1. Constitutional law in Japan and Germany
2. Law on political parties and constitution
3. Constitutional analysis of ‘public sphere’

### **Assoc. Prof. NAKANO Taeko**

LL.B. from the University of Tokyo

#### \* Social Services Law

1. Sick insurance
2. Social welfare
3. Social security in Sweden

### **Prof. NAKADA Mizuho**

LL.M. & LL.B. from the University of Tokyo

#### \* Political History (Europe)

1. East Central European political history
2. Comparative politics
3. Civil society, European integration

### **Assoc. Prof. OHYA Takehiro**

LL.B. from the University of Tokyo

#### \* Jurisprudence

1. Philosophical basis of legal interpretation
2. Effects of information technology on legal values

### **Assoc. Prof. OKAMOTO Hiroki**

LL.D. from Hitotsubashi University, LL.B. from Osaka University

#### \* Civil Law

1. Contract and the third party
2. Structural analysis of contractual obligation

### **Prof. ONO Koji**

LL.D from Kyoto University

#### \* Political Science

1. German politics
2. Comparative politics

### **Prof. SABURI Haruo**

LL.M. from Nagoya University

#### \* International Economic Law

1. World trade organization
2. International trade and the environment

### **Prof. SADAKATA Mamoru**

Ph.D. Candidate at Kobe University, LL.M. from Kanazawa University, LL.B. & B.A. from Saitama University

#### \* International Politics

Contemporary Balkan history

### **Assoc. Prof. SAITO Akiko**

LL.D from Kyoto University

#### \* Criminal Law

1. Criminal law
2. Complicity
3. Omission

### **Prof. SAKAI Hajime**

LL.M. from Osaka University

#### \* Code of Civil Procedure

1. Function of Soshobutsu (claims in civil litigation)
2. International civil procedure

### **Prof. SUGIURA Kazutaka**

LL.D. from Nagoya University

#### \* Comparative Law (Russian and former Soviet states)

1. Judicial reform in Russia
2. Human rights in Russia
3. Russian constitutional court

**Assoc. Prof. TAMURA Tetsuki**

LL.D. from Nagoya University

**\*Political Science**

1. Modern political theory
2. Comparative European politics

**Assoc. Prof. UDAGAWA Yukinori**

LL.M. from Hokkaido University

**\*Comparative Law (China)**

1. Private law in China
2. Judicial reform in China

**Prof. USHIRO Fusao**

LL.M. from Nagoya University, LL.B. from Kyoto University

**\*Political Science, Public Administration**

1. Nonprofit sector and reorganization of the welfare system
2. Institutional reforms and political realignment in Japan and Italy

**Prof. WADA Hajime**

LL.M. from the University of Tokyo

**\*Labour Law**

1. Employment contract theory
2. German labour law

**Assoc. Prof. WATANABE Miyuki**

LL.B from Tohoku University

**\*Civil Procedure Law**

1. Rechtskraft
2. Arbitration
3. Fundamental theory of civil procedure

**Assoc. Prof. YOKOMIZO Dai**

Master from the University of Tokyo, Graduate School, Division of Law and Politics

**\*Conflict of Laws**

Relationship between the application of foreign law and the recognition of foreign judgment

**Assoc. Prof. YOSHIMASA Tomohiro**

LL.M. from Kyoto University

**\*Civil Law**

Contract law

**<Department of Program for Legal Practice (NULS)>**

A professor indicated with **※** belongs to both departments of Combined Graduate Program and Program for Legal Practice.

**Prof. CHIBA Emiko**

LL.M from Hokkaido University

**\*Civil Law**

1. Floating charge
2. Structured finance
3. Consumer protection

**Prof. HAMADA Michiyo**

LL.M. from Nagoya University

**\*Commercial Law**

1. Corporate law theory
2. History of corporate law

**Prof. HASHIDA Hisashi**

LL.M. from Kyoto University

**\*Criminal Law**

1. Self-defense and necessity
2. Subjective elements of illegality

**Prof. HONMA Yasunori**

LL.D. from Hokkaido University

**\*Civil Procedure**

1. Third party involvement and procedural safeguards
2. ‘Standing’ in litigation and procedural theory
3. Procedures in the resolution of family cases

**Prof. KAMINO Kenji**

LL.M. from Nagoya University

**\*Administrative Law**

1. Public values in public law
2. Administrative legal theory
3. Administrative procedure act and administrative guidance

**Prof. KOBAYASHI Ryo**

LL.M. from Kyoto University

**\*Commercial Law**

1. Commercial law
2. Financial law

**Assoc. Prof. KOJIMA Jyun**

LL.M. from Waseda University

**\*Criminal Procedure****※ Prof. MATSUURA Yoshiharu**

LL.M. from Osaka University, LL.M. from Yale Law School

**\*Legal Informatics**

1. Application of information technology to legal analysis
2. Development of “Science of Law” in 19th century America
3. Invention of legal skills for social change

**Prof. MORIGIWA Yasutomo**

LL.M. from the University of Tokyo

**\*Jurisprudence**

Legal values as public goods

**※ Prof. NAKAHIGASHI Masafumi**

LL.D. from Nagoya University

**\*Commercial Law**

1. Mergers and acquisitions
2. History of corporate law
3. Corporate law and securities regulation in Canada

**Prof. NAKAYA Hiroki**

LL.M. from Nagoya University

**\*Civil Law**

1. The contract theory of multiparty relationships
2. Analogical interpretations in the Japanese civil code

**※ Prof. OBATA Kaoru**

LL.M. from Kyoto University

**\*International Public Law**

1. Diplomatic protection, state responsibility, status of foreigners
2. European convention of human rights

**※ Prof. SUGAWARA Ikuo**

LL.D. from Tohoku University

**\*Legal Sociology**

Law and psychology

**Prof. SUZUKI Masabumi**

LL.M from Harvard Law School, LL.B. from the University of Tokyo

**\*Intellectual Property Law**

1. Law and policy concerning intellectual property
2. International intellectual property system

**※ Prof. TADAKA Hirotaka**

LL.D. from Nagoya University

**\*Civil Law**

1. Mortgage foreclosure
2. Security interests
3. Guaranty

**Assoc. Prof. TAKAHASHI Yuusuke**

LL.M. &amp; LL.B. from Kyoto University

**\*Tax Law**

Taxation of Business Enterprises

**Prof. URABE Noriho**

LL.B. from the University of Tokyo

**\*Constitutional Law**

1. Human rights
2. Constitutional law and politics

**<Lecturers from business, public prosecutor's office, and lawyer's association>****Prof. OGAWA Hirotugu (Attorney at Law)**

LL.M. &amp; LL.B. from Nagoya University

**\*Civil Practice, Legal Ethics****Prof. KATO Michiko (Attorney at Law)**

LL.B. from Nagoya University

**\*Civil Practice, Legal Ethics****Prof. AOKI Susumu (Judge)**

LL.B. from Waseda University

**\*Civil Procedure**

Practice

**Prof. OGURI Kenichi (Government Attorney)**

LL.B. from the University of Tokyo

**\*Criminal Procedure**

Practice

**<Coordinator for International Academic Exchange/ Cooperation>****Assoc. Prof. KUONG Teilee**

Ph.D. from Nagoya University, Bachelor degree from Ho Chi Minh City University of Economics

**\*Law and Development**

1. Legal relationship between the WTO and regional integration
2. Legal reform and international cooperation in Cambodia
3. Transitional justice

**<Career Coordinator>****Assoc. Prof. NAKANO Tomio**

LL.B. from Nagoya University

\*Advising law students on career development and coordinating for internship

**<International Student Advisor>****Asst. Prof. OKUDA Saori**

LL.B. &amp; B.A. from Nagoya University

\*Advising and assisting international students and coordinating educational programs and students exchange

# Contact Addresses & Campus Map

## *Application materials and enquiries should be directed to:*

The Student Affairs Section of the administrative office  
Graduate School & School of Law  
Nagoya University  
Furo-cho, Chikusa-ku, Nagoya, 464-8601, Japan  
Fax: +81-52-789-4900

## *For more details, please visit our website:*

Nagoya University Graduate School & School of Law:  
<http://gsl-nagoya-u.net>

## *For advice, please contact:*

OKUDA Saori  
Assistant Professor  
International Student Advisor  
Graduate School & School of Law  
Nagoya University, Japan  
Tel & Fax: +81-52-789-4910  
E-mail: [okuda@nomolog.nagoya-u.ac.jp](mailto:okuda@nomolog.nagoya-u.ac.jp)

- ① Administration Bureau Building 1
- ② Administration Bureau Building 2
- ③ Administration Bureau Building 3
- ④ Administration Bureau Building 4
- ⑤ Annex to the Administration Bureau Buildings  
Nagoya University Archives  
Office of Gender Equality
- ⑥ Toyoda Auditorium  
Symposium
- ⑦ University Library
- ⑧ Staff Hall
- ⑨ Green Salon Higashiyama
- ⑩ Information Plaza
- ⑪ School of Letters / Graduate School of Letters
- ⑫ School of Education / Graduate School of Education and Human Development  
Center for Developmental Clinical Psychology and Psychiatry
- ⑬ School of Law / Graduate School of Law
- ⑭ School of Economics / Graduate School of Economics
- ⑮–⑯: Buildings related to the School of Science / Graduate School of Science
- ⑰ Building A
- ⑯ Building A2
- ⑰ Building B
- ⑱ Building C
- ⑲ Building D
- ⑳ Building E
- ㉑ Building F  
Chemical Instrument Center  
Center for Gene Research
- ㉒ Building G
- ㉓ Building 1 / Graduate School of Mathematics
- ㉔ Laboratory of High Voltage Electronmicroscopy
- ㉕ Facilities for Low Temperature Research
- ㉖ Ultra High Pressure Laboratory
- ㉗ Science Hall
- ㉘–㉙: Buildings related to the School of Engineering / Graduate School of Engineering
- ㉚ Administration Building
- ㉛ Building 1
- ㉜ Building 2
- ㉝ Building 3
- ㉞ Building 4
- ㉟ Building 5
- ㉟ Building 6

For Motoyama



- ㉛ Building 7  
Center for Information Media Studies
- ㉜ Building 8
- ㉝ Building 9
- ㉞ High Pressure High Temperature Laboratory
- ㉟ Mechanical Engineering and Aerospace Engineering Laboratory
- ㉞ School of Agricultural Sciences / Graduate School of Bioagricultural Sciences
- ㉟ School of Informatics and Sciences
- ㉞ Graduate School of Information Science
- ㉞ Inter-Department Education Building A
- ㉞ Research Center of Health, Physical Fitness and Sports
- ㉞ Graduate School of International Development
- ㉞ Graduate School of Languages and Cultures

# Higashiyama Campus

For Higashiyama Park



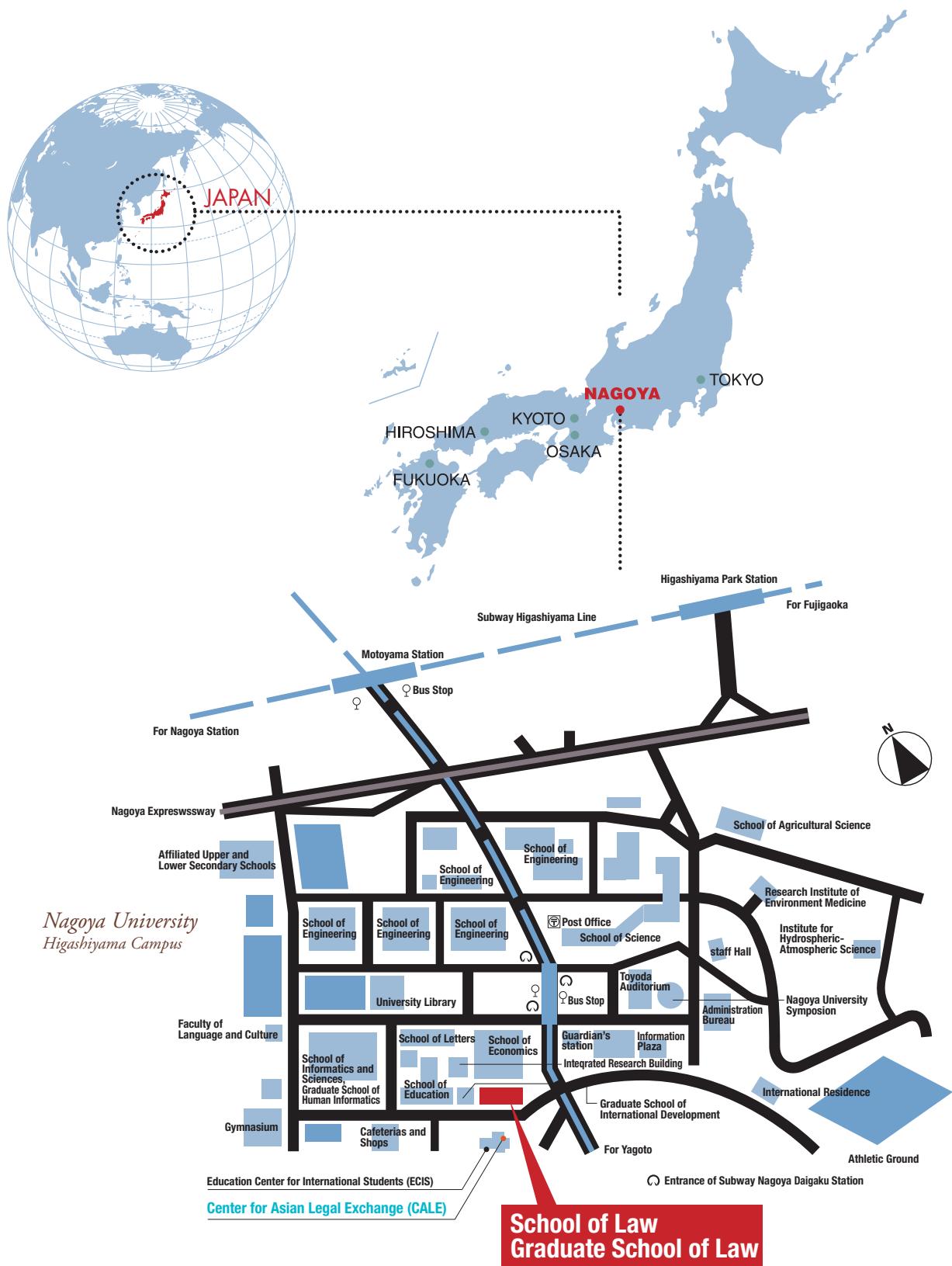
For Yagoto

① ② ③

Entrance of Subway  
Nagoya Daigaku Station

- ④7 Environmental Studies Hall  
Graduate School of Environmental Studies  
Disaster Management Office
- ④8 Research Institute of Environmental Medicine
- ④9 Cosmic Ray Observatory (STEL)
- ⑤0 Facility of Incubation
- ⑤1 Venture Business Laboratory
- ⑤2–⑤4: Buildings related to the EcoTopia Science Institute
- ⑤2 High Voltage Electron Microscope Laboratory
- ⑤3 Research Facility of Advanced Science and Technology
- ⑤4 Research Facility for Advanced Energy Conversion, West Building
- ⑤5 Hydropheric Atmospheric Research Center
- ⑤6 Information Technology Center
- ⑤7 Radioisotope Research Center
- ⑤8 Education Center for International Students  
Center for Asian Legal Exchange

- ⑤9 Center for Chronological Research  
Nagoya University Museum
- ⑥0 University Museum Botanical Garden
- ⑥1 Bioscience and Biotechnology Center
- ⑥2 Inter-Department Education and Research Facilities  
EcoTopia Science Institute  
International Cooperation Center for Agricultural Education  
Solar-Terrestrial Environment Laboratory (STEL)
- ⑥3 Research Laboratory Building
- ⑥4 Integrated Building  
Creation Plaza
- ⑥5 Integrated Research Building (Arts and Humanities)  
Center for the Higher Education and Research
- ⑥6 Institute for Advanced Research Hall
- ⑥7 Noyori Materials Science Laboratory  
Research Center for Materials Science
- ⑥8 Noyori Conference Hall
- ⑥9 Akasaki Institute  
Akasaki Research Center  
Headquarters for Industry, Academia and Government Cooperation
- ⑦0 Synchrotron Radiation Research Center
- ⑦1 Health Administration Office
- ⑦2 Gymnasium and Swimming Pool
- ⑦3 New Gymnasium
- ⑦4 Affiliated Upper and Lower Secondary Schools
- ⑦5 Student Hall
- ⑦6 North Cafeteria and Shop
- ⑦7 South Cafeteria and Shop
- ⑦8 Amenity House
- ⑦9 "FOREST" Books & Cafe
- ⑧0 International Residence
- ⑧1 Researchers Village
- ⑧2 Gymnastic Lodging House
- ⑧3 Extra Curricular Activity Facilities
- ⑧4 Athletic Grounds Management Building
- ⑧5 Energy Center
- ⑧6 Information
- ⑧7 Cafeteria
- ⑧8 Post Office
- ⑧9 Subway
- ♀ Bus Stop
- ▲ Convenience Store
- ¥ ATM



Furo-cho, Chikusa-ku, Nagoya, 464-8601, Japan  
Tel:+81-52-789-2317 Fax:+81-52-789-4900

### Nagoya University Graduate School of Law

[http://www.nomolog.nagoya-u.ac.jp/ \[ Japanese \]](http://www.nomolog.nagoya-u.ac.jp/)  
[http://gsl-nagoya-u.net \[ English \]](http://gsl-nagoya-u.net)