

PROSPECTUS
2014

Graduate School of Law 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 Graduate School & School of Law

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University Calendar

The academic year at Nagoya University commences on April 1 and ends on March 31 of the following year for April Admission. In case of October Admission, the academic year commences on October 1 and ends on September 30 of the following year.

The academic year is divided into the spring term and autumn term:

Spring Term: April 1 – September 30

Autumn Term: October 1 – March 31 of the following year

Entrance Ceremony for April Admission Students: April 5
University Anniversary: May 1

End of Spring Term-Exam: July 23 – August 11
Summer Break: August 12 – September 21

Entrance Ceremony for October Admission Students: October 3

End of Autumn Term-Exam: January 27 – February 10

Commencement for October Admission Students:
the end of September

Winter Break: December 28 – January 7

Commencement for April Admission Students: March 25



Toyoda Auditorium of Nagoya University

Message from the Dean

The Nagoya University School of Law started out as the Nagoya University Law and Economics Department and Political Science Department in 1948, shortly after the end of World War II. In 1950 the Law Department and Economics Department were split up and made independent of each other, after which the graduate school was established in 1953. The School of Law, at first, used to occupy an old wooden barracks, within the confines of the air-raid damaged Nagoya Castle, which had belonged to the No. 6 Infantry Regiment of the former Imperial Army. In 1959 it was moved to its present day location at Higashiyama Campus.

The School and Graduate School of Law where thus established anew, seeking to build a peaceful nation of sophisticated culture out of the ruins of a lost war. The School emerged through the efforts of staff and students, initially making do with meager facilities and low staff numbers. The conventions and conservatism that had hijacked our old and better traditions were jettisoned, and a free and open academic ethos unshackled by authoritarianism took shape.

In the 60 years since then, the School and Graduate School of Law have come to hold a prominent position in the Chubu region as one component of a major Japanese university. They offer to society much excellent research, and have helped spawn a great number of talented people. The School and Graduate School of Law have needed to adapt to the changing times and society, and have engaged in various organizational changes and expansions, as well as improvements and enhancements to the research and teaching system.

We have been particularly active in exchanges with overseas universities and research institutes. Whereas law and political studies in Japan has traditionally been very much connected to the West, the Nagoya University School of Law from early on has focused on Asian law and politics. At the start of the 1990s we began to approach such Asian-centered research and education in a more systematic manner. We have now reached the stage where we hold the core position in Japan in this area. I believe that we will continue to enjoy, as we have always sought to do, the fruits of our open-minded ethos and progressive spirit born from a freedom that shirks established authority and



which continues to this day.

Presently, the School and Graduate School of Law have concluded academic exchange agreements with forty-seven overseas universities and research institutes. Large numbers of overseas students study alongside Japanese students enlivening our campus. The Nagoya University School and Graduate School of Law will do its utmost to ensure that our students, with their great dreams and drive, can enjoy student life to the full, and conquer whatever goals it is they strive for.

March 2014

神保文夫

Fumio Jimbo
Dean
Graduate School and School of Law
Nagoya University

Nagoya University Graduate School & School of Law

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. After 1949, in the comprehensive post-war reform of the nation's educational system, Nagoya University was given a leadership role in the Chubu region. It has since grown into one of the foremost national universities in Japan. In April 2004, Nagoya University was reformed as a "National University Corporation". This transition to National University Corporation status has made it possible to manage the University under the strong leadership of the President founded upon university-wide consensus while still continuing to respect the independence and unique features of each school and department.

Currently, Nagoya University consists of nine undergraduate schools, fourteen graduate schools, three research institutes and eighteen inter-departmental education and research centers^[1], one of which is the Center for Asian Legal Assistance (CALE) established by the School of Law in March 2001. The student population consists of approximately 10,155 undergraduates^[2] and 6,376 graduate students, including 1,649 International students from 87 countries and regions^[3]. The total population of academic staff is 1,688, and administrative and technical staff and school teachers at affiliated junior and high schools number 3,386^[4].

The main campus for Nagoya University is located in Higashiyama, a residential area in 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, a region 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://en.nagoya-u.ac.jp/about_nu/admin/sch/index.html
- [2] As of May 2013 (This figure does not include non-degree research students and auditors.)
- [3] As of May 2013
- [4] As of May 2013

Graduate School of Law & School of Law

1948 Establishment of School 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 offering 12 courses within a National University in 1950, following after the law faculties at the National Universities of Tokyo, Kyoto, Tohoku, and Kyushu. Being a rather young institution, it had an advantage in terms of facing the challenges posed by contemporary developments. In 1989, the School, facing modernization of the traditional system of study, introduced a new curriculum and was remodeled to consolidate the 21 courses into two Departments with seven main courses. In 1997, the two departments were integrated into one Department of Law and Political Science with eight main courses. This departmental reorganization was 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.

1999 Graduate School Initiative

From April 1999 the School of Law adopted further curricular changes, expanding the graduate program as a whole, and placing a new emphasis on graduate studies within the school. This reform was implemented as a response to societal need for specialist training and skills, as identified by *Monbu-kagaku-sho* (the Japanese Ministry of Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science & Technology: MEXT). 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 overseas, especially 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 courses given by guest lecturers from the Bar Association and the business world were also set-up.



The recently renovated Graduate School & School of Law

1999 Personnel Development Program Contributing to Asian Legal Assistance, developing to 2013 Training the Next Generation of Top Asian Legalists: from Self-reliance to Networking

In 1999 the Graduate School of Law (GSL) opened the English language-based taught LL.M. (Comparative Law) Program in Law and Political Science as part of the project of the Asian technical legal assistance initiated by our school. This program, aiming at human resources development in legal fields in Asian countries, provides education and training to those personnel faced with the task of building institutions necessary for the transition to a market-oriented model of government and regulation, a democratic system of politics and a civil society governed by the rule of law. In 2006, the Law Faculty launched an initiative for "legal education through classes taught through Japanese", along with the existing program in legal education taught through English, as described above. These programs have been integrated into a comparative law program, titled "Personnel Development Program Contributing to Asian Legal Assistance".

In accordance with the rapid development of Asian societies, in 2012 the above program has been reviewed and restructured under the concept of "Training the Next Generation of Top Asian Legalists: from Self-reliance to Networking". This program aims at training a future generation of Asian leaders in law and politics who can contribute to nation building and regional development through the construction and sustainment of legal systems and the provision of education in law and politics. This program is offering 15 MEXT Scholarship seats to competent candidates especially from Asian countries.



Academic Guidance for LL.M. International Students (Sep. 2013)

2004 Towards a New Style of Legal Graduate – 'Nagoya University Law School (NULS)'

All those involved in the teaching and study of law in Japan were profoundly affected by the reorganization of legal education in accordance with the ongoing restructuring of

Japan's judicial system. Together with a number of other law faculties in Japan, in April 2004, the Graduate School of Law 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 of Japan. As a key university in the central area of Japan, NULS provides a program aiming at nurturing future legal professionals of Japanese law who possess a wide international awareness and perspective enabling them to contribute to a free and harmonious society. The program admits not only law graduates but students from a wide range of academic and social backgrounds. The various existing academic programs of the Graduate School of Law have been adjusted to this new situation.

2005 Nagoya University Research and Education Center for Japanese Law (CJL)

The School of Law has developed the project for the "Long-term education of legal specialists proficient in Japanese" through the establishment of the Nagoya University Research and Education Center for Japanese Law (CJL) in the five overseas partner universities. In these CJLs up to 20 undergraduate students enrolled in each partner university are selected and taught Japanese with the goal of reaching Level 1 or 2 in the Japanese Proficiency Test by the time they graduate. They are also educated in Japanese law through Japanese. The centers are located at Tashkent State Institute of Law in Uzbekistan (2005), the National University of Mongolia School of Law (2006), Hanoi Law University, Vietnam (2007), the Royal University of Law and Economics, Cambodia (2008) and Ho Chi Minh City University of Law, Vietnam (2012). One dimension of the project for the 'Long-term education of legal specialists proficient in Japanese' is the establishment of the previously mentioned 'Legal education through classes taught through Japanese' in the LL.M. (Comparative Law) Program, which gives graduates of CJLs a chance to be educated at the Graduate School of Law. The aim is to train, in a continuous and systematic manner, specialists who can understand Japanese law in Japanese.



CJL students & Japanese law students attending the International Summer Seminar 2013 at Nagoya University

2011 Global 30 International Program: Bringing Nagoya University to the World – English-based taught undergraduate program

In July 2009 Nagoya University was selected as one of the Core Universities for Internationalization (Global 30) in Japan. The objective of the Global 30 is to strengthen the international competitiveness of Japanese higher education and to offer an education at a standard that will appeal to overseas students from all over the world. It also aims to create highly educated individuals who can be active internationally by providing an environment where Japanese students work side by side with overseas students. To realize the goal of the Global 30 in the field of social sciences, our School and the School of Economics jointly take the initiative to offer an "International Social Sciences Program", in cooperation with the School of Informatics and Sciences. The students enrolled in this program will be able to pursue their studies entirely in English and to graduate in at least four years.

2012 CAMPUS Asia Project shared training in legal and political awareness – Formation of East Asia 'Jus Commune' (common law)

To engage with globalization in the 21st Century, Japan, Korea and China have made educating "global professionals" a shared theme, resulting in the establishment of the Campus Asia Project based on the agreements between prestigious universities in China, Korea and Japan made in 2012. The project aims at educating "courageous intellectuals" with a "spirit of challenge" capable of overriding stereotyped views in the areas of law and politics. It also seeks the education of "advanced global professionals" who can operate globally through their communication abilities in foreign languages. Through the promotion of shared education at the faculties of law, economics, and humanities in universities in Japan, Korea, and China, the program aims to educate, mainly at undergraduate level, students who can be active as future legal professionals, researchers, public officials internationally, nationally or locally, or company people, in each of the three countries or in the wider Asian region. The participating universities exchange legal information in East Asia, together with working toward forming theories on Asian law and assistance for legal infrastructural development, as well as establishing common standards for jurist training and law school education.

2012 Leading Graduate School: Cross-Border Legal Institution Design Program

Titled "Cross-Border Legal Institution Design" Program, the Leading Graduate School scheme initiated by MEXT (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology) was set up at the Graduate School of Law in 2012. The objective of the Program is to produce profession-

als who have a strong interest in Asia and can design institutions for cross-border transplantation. The students will learn how to offer innovative yet highly practical solutions based on flexible perspectives for understanding and comparing diverse societies. Students will also attain knowledge and appropriate skills in organizing and managing teams of professionals from diverse cultures using effective communicative skills. They will also develop their problem analysis, organizational, integrated and social management skills and conflict resolution skills. To achieve this, the Program has created a new five-year-long curriculum taught in English combining masters and doctorate.

2013 Campus ASEAN Project

The Campus ASEAN Program, specifically known as the "Training a New Generation of Leaders in International Cooperation for the Development of the ASEAN Region" Program, was launched in 2012 jointly by the Graduate School of Law, Graduate School of International Development, School of Economics, CALE, and International Cooperation Center for Agricultural Education (ICCAE) of Nagoya University. Nagoya University and the seven overseas partner universities in Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam, has subsequently formed an eight-university consortium to implement this program. The universities together also develop a curriculum that combines English-medium coursework with field-work or internships at private enterprises, government agencies or international organizations. Short-term and long-term exchanges of students among the eight partner universities are organized regularly to nurture the intercultural communication skills of the students.

2014 Myanmar, Laos and Indonesia / Japan Legal Research Centers for Asian Law Studies

GSL and CALE have taken the initiative to establish overseas Japan Legal Research Centers (of Nagoya University) in collaboration with the law faculties of our academic partner universities: Yangon University in Myanmar, the National University of Laos and Gadjah Mada University in Indonesia. The aim of the centers is to disseminate Japanese legal information and information on the laws of the host country so as to act as hubs collecting and sharing legal information. A further aim is to operate as points of liaison for joint research between these partner universities and Nagoya University.



Laos Japan Legal Center



Gadjah Mada Japan Legal Center

Overview of the School of Law (Undergraduate programs)

Student Enrollment

Approximately 150 students are admitted to the School of Law each year. Currently 715 students are enrolled in the undergraduate program at this faculty. With a full time academic staff of 52, these numbers compare favorably to the large classes at most other Japanese law faculties and help assure a hospitable environment conducive to learning. The school maintains a special admission system at the undergraduate level for 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.

Objectives of the School of Law

The School of Law pursues the following educational objectives;

- Foster comprehensive knowledge in law, political science and other fields, deemed to be required for functioning in a global society;
- Cultivate the ability to make informed decisions based on a broad perspective;
- Nurture the ability to make appropriate decisions and value judgments.

As modern society grows ever more complex and the values that underpin it continue to evolve, a wide range of problems have emerged that have proven difficult to resolve. Against this backdrop, students at the School of Law are expected to develop the knowledge base and abilities described in these educational objectives.

Undergraduate Curriculum

Curriculum in General Courses Conducted in Japanese

The School of Law provides a comprehensive four-year curriculum since 2004 which offers courses in several specialized subjects as well as common basic subjects from the first academic year. Free selection of courses is permitted with a view to increasing intellectual engagement and self-reliance among our undergraduates. The 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, while advanced seminars in certain specialisms are open to students from second to fourth year. Students attached to a particular seminar are supervised by a faculty member. Each seminar is made up of an average of ten students, sometimes including graduate and international 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 and business companies.

Four Year Program structure and Progression

Students in the School of Law take a variety of subjects over the course of four years. These can be broadly categorized as the "Subjects in Liberal Arts and Sciences" university-wide and the "Subjects in the School of Law". (Refer to the "Table of Subject Categories", given below.)

Grade Assessment

Since 2012, our School has employed a GPA system ;

- (1) Performance is assessed using five grades: S (100.90), A (89.80), B (79.70), C (69.60), and F (59 and below). With the exception of F, which corresponds to a fail, all grades indicate a pass assessment. There are some courses for which the above five-step grading system is deemed unsuitable. In this case, assessment will be made in terms of pass/fail.
- (2) The Grade Point Average (GPA) System is based on the following principles.

GPA is calculated using the formula below.

$$(4 \times S \text{ credits}) + (3 \times A \text{ credits}) + (2 \times B \text{ credits}) + (1 \times C \text{ credits})$$

$$S \text{ credits} + A \text{ credits} + B \text{ credits} + C \text{ credits} + F \text{ credits}$$

Degree Requirements

To obtain the degree of Bachelor of Laws, students enrolled in the School of Law must take a total of 132 credits or more and adhere to the subject categories outlined below.

Subject Type	Course Categories	Credits Required	Sub-total	Overall Total
Courses in Specialized Fields	Subjects in School of Law	Specialized Courses 82–84 credits (Including 0–20 credits in Related Specialized Courses)		
	Subjects in Liberal Arts and Sciences	First Year Seminar 4 credits Basic Courses in Humanities and Social Sciences 8–10 credits	96 credits	132 credits
Courses not Related to Specialized Fields		Basis Courses in Natural Sciences Liberal Education Courses in Humanities and Social Sciences Liberal Education Courses in Interdisciplinary Fields Health and Sports Science Open Courses Language and Culture 16–18 credits 36 credits 18–20 credits		

Table of Subject Categories

Internship

The School of Law 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 law and politics operates in actual society. Furthermore, it helps reveal to students their own aptitudes so that they can choose better their 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 9,050 graduates, as of May 2013. Many of these are engaged in various fields, such as the judiciary, national and local government, private business, research, education and journalism. Most of them are employed, as part of a long tradition of graduates, in private companies, industry, finance, communications, journalism and a 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. Furthermore, a third of Nagoya University graduates have become public officials. Not so many but a small number of graduates continue to pursue their research in the graduate programs to enter the world of academia.

Comparative Legal and Political Studies Course – Peer Support Initiative (PSI)

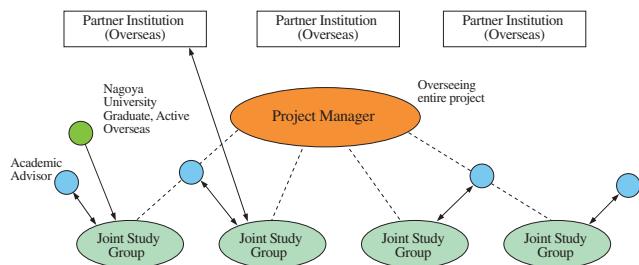
A Peer Support Initiative (PSI) course has been opened in 2006, targeting Japanese students wishing to study in cooperation with overseas students and to experience training abroad. The goal of the course is to promote and develop future human networks worldwide. This accredited course, was initially scheduled to run for four years under the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology (MEXT) project for "Promoting Internationalization in University Education". After seven years of experience, this course has gained popularity among Japanese law students. This course provides an opportunity for Japanese and overseas students to consult with each other, create study plans to learn about the society, culture, law and politics of each other's country, and based on these study plans, carry out cooperative study and research in joint study groups made up of both students. Advisors for this course include academic staff from both Nagoya University and overseas partner universities, as well as graduates from Nagoya



PSI Myanmar group learning how to prepare green tea

University currently active overseas. The achievements made by the groups are evaluated and credits are allocated to the students accordingly. Languages to be used in the course are Japanese, English, and where deemed appropriate, the languages of the respective overseas students and advisors.

Peer Support Initiative Conceptual Diagram



General Courses Conducted in Japanese for Undergraduates

(Courses available change from year to year.)

Subject	Class year	Credit
Contemporary Politics and Administration in Japan	1	2
Contemporary Judiciary in Japan	1	2
Modern Japanese Politics and Diplomacy	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 (General 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	3 / 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
Civil Code I (General Principles)	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	4
Labor Law	3 / 4	4
Intellectual Property Law	3 / 4	4
Social Security Law	3 / 4	4
Civil Procedure	3	4
Bankruptcy	3 / 4	4
Commercial Law I (Commercial Transactions)	3	4
Commercial Law II (Corporate Structure)	2	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
History of Legal Thought I	2	2
History of Legal Thought II	2	2
Philosophy of Law	3 / 4	4
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
Russian Law	3 / 4	4
French Law	3 / 4	2
German Law	3 / 4	2
Chinese Law	3 / 4	4
Comparative Study of Legal Culture I	4	2

Subject	Class year	Credit
Comparative Study of Legal Culture II	4	2
Sociology of Law	3 / 4	2
Legal Informatics I	2	2
Legal Informatics II	2	2
Legal Informatics III	2 - 4	2
Legal Informatics IV	2 - 4	2
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	4
Japanese Political History I	2	2
Japanese Political History I -II	2	2
Comparative Politics I	2 - 4	2
Comparative Politics II	2 - 4	2
Comparative Politics III	2 - 4	2
Mass Communication and Politics	3 - 4	2
International Politics	3	4
History of International Politics	2	4
Public Administration	2	4
Local Administration	3 / 4	4
Political Area Studies I	2 - 4	2
Political Area Studies II	2 - 4	2
Political Area Studies III	2 - 4	2
Gender and Politics	3 / 4	2
Metricial Politics	2 - 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 / 4	2
Special Issues (Legal Practice)	3 / 4	2
Special Issues (Studies on Contemporary Media)	2 - 4	2
Special Issues (Comparative Legal and Political Studies I)	2 - 4	2
Special Issues (Comparative Legal and Political Studies II)	3 / 4	2
Special Issues (Comparative Legal and Political Studies III)	3 / 4	1
Special Issues (Application of Commercial Law I)	3 / 4	2
Special Issues (Application of Commercial Law II)	3 / 4	2
Special Issues (International Negotiation)	3 / 4	2
Special Issues (Introduction to Academic Writing)	2 - 4	2
Special Issues (Basic practice on Civil Law)	4	2
Special Issues (Law in a Changing Society)	3 / 4	2
Special Issues (Korean Law)	3 / 4	4
Special Issues (Law and Practice of Casualty Insurance)	3 / 4	2
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

The Global 30 International Social Sciences Program conducted in English

The Global 30 International Social Sciences Program has been offered from October 2011. It includes the fundamental disciplines of political science, law, economics, business administration and information science. Students are expected to acquire analytical skills, critical thinking skills and a high ethical awareness, such as are needed for the pursuit of knowledge across disciplines.

The curriculum in this G30 International Social Sciences Program covers comparative studies of Asian societies, corporate theory, international negotiation, international law, development economics, economic integration, global management as well as environmental issues. In addition to knowledge in a global context, the program emphasizes the study of the political, legal and economic systems of modern Japan.

Upon selecting their major, students can receive specific guidance from professors in their chosen discipline and are

expected to conduct research for their individual graduation thesis under the supervision of their school's professors.



Special Lecture given by Prof. Gilles Lhuillier from European University of Brittany

"Identity"



Ms. Mayu REI
1st year student
Undergraduate School of
Law
Global 30
From Hong Kong

Identity has been a question I've yet to find and answer for. Being raised in Hong Kong for my entire life, and coming from a mixed cultured background, I was exposed to multiple languages at a very young age. I often get asked by people the same question, "where are you from", and my instant reply would be "I am from Hong Kong, but I am born in Japan". However, at the bottom of my heart, I would always question myself whether it was the right response or not. Not having firsthand experience of the country I was born in, I wanted to set foot on the land. I feel it as home and yet feel it so foreign. The G30 programme at Nagoya University had been the perfect place for me.

Coming to Nagoya I realised I was following the words of Alan Alda who said, "You have to leave the city of your comfort and go into the wilderness of your intuition. What you'll discover will be wonderful. What you'll discover is yourself." With this, the valuable experiences, and knowledge I will obtain in the upcoming years till my graduation will be things that will be priceless. From this process of maturation, I know I will be able to answer what my "identity" is.

"What the Global 30 Program Means"



Dr. Sean McGinty

**Designated Associate
Professor**

Greetings. My name is Sean McGinty, I am an assistant professor at Nagoya University's Graduate School of Law. Last year I began teaching in Nagoya University's Global 30 Program and would like to take this opportunity to talk a little bit about the program.

To begin with I might mention a bit about the overall nature of the Global 30 Program. The program can be seen as a part of Japan's recent push to internationalize its university education system. It does so by providing international students with a valuable opportunity to pursue a degree taught in English at one of several top universities in Japan. Though the program is still relatively new there are already tens of thousands of students from around the world pursuing their studies at the thirteen universities selected for the program.

Nagoya University, located in the Tokai region between Osaka and Tokyo, was honored to be one of those chosen to participate. The University provides an excellent environment within which students can study while making use of world-class facilities. It is one of the top national universities in Japan and has brought together a leading group of international scholars with the goal of educating the next generation of leaders in today's international society. The social sciences segment of the program is jointly offered by the School of Law and the School of Economics, in cooperation with the School of Informatics and Sciences. It provides students with classes in a wide range of related areas, including law, political science, economics, business administration and information science.

The program offers some striking contrasts with undergraduate education in the social sciences in my home country of Canada. The class sizes are relatively small, which means that students get a lot more focused attention from their teachers. Of perhaps equal importance, the classes are comprised of students from a very wide range of countries. The varied cultural background of the student body provides excellent opportunities for learning among the students themselves in addition to what they gain directly from their classroom experiences.

When considered as a whole, the program offers students an amazing opportunity to build their future careers while studying in an exciting, international environment. It is a great pleasure for me to be involved in this program and I look forward to possibly teaching some of you who are reading this in the future!

G30 International Social Sciences Subjects 2014

No	Compulsory/ Elective	Subjects	Lecture Department	Number of Credits	Year
1	elective	Japanese for Social Science I (E)	Law	2	2
2	elective	Japanese for Social Science II (E)	Law	2	2
3	elective	Japanese for Social Science III (E)	Law	2	2
4	elective	Political Systems (E)	Law	2	1
5	elective	Contemporary Japanese Politics (E)	Law	2	1
6	elective	Contemporary Japanese Diplomacy (E)	Law	2	1
7	elective	Political Science (E)	Law	2	2
8	elective	Reading Political Documents (E)	Law	2	2
9	elective	International Politics (E)	Law	2	3 or 4
10	elective	Public Administration (E)	Law	2	3 or 4
11	elective	International Environment, Politics and Diplomacy (E)	SIS	2	3 or 4
12	elective	Comparative European Politics (E)	Law	2	3 or 4
13	elective	Politics in Asia (E)	Law	2	2
14	elective	Political Thoughts (E)	Law	2	3 or 4
15	elective	Environmental Politics (E)	SIS	2	3 or 4
16	elective	Japanese Legal System (E)	Law	2	1
17	elective	Introduction to Law (E)	Law	2	1
18	elective	International Negotiation (E)	Law	2	3 or 4
19	elective	Introduction to International Economic Law (E)	Law	2	3 or 4
20	elective	Reading Legal Documents (E)	Law	2	2
21	elective	Comparative Constitution (E)	Law	2	3 or 4
22	elective	Comparative Law I (Anglo-American) (E)	Law	2	3 or 4
23	elective	Comparative Law II (Continental) (E)	Law	2	3 or 4
24	elective	Comparative Law III (Regime-Changing) (E)	Law	2	3 or 4
25	elective	Contemporary Japanese Law I (E)	Law	2	2
26	elective	Contemporary Japanese Law II (E)	Law	2	3 or 4
27	elective	Peer Support Initiative I	Law	2	3 or 4
28	elective	Peer Support Initiative II	Law	2	3 or 4
29	elective	Peer Support Initiative III	Law	1	3 or 4
30	elective	Summer Seminar (E)	Law	2	2
31	elective	Internship I	Law	2	2 - 3
32	elective	Internship II	Law	2	3 - 4
33	elective	Preliminary Seminar A (E)	Law	2	1
34	elective	Preliminary Seminar B (E)	Law	2	1
35	elective	Seminar IA	Law	2	2
36	elective	Seminar IB	Law	2	2
37	elective	Seminar IIA	Law	2	3
38	elective	Seminar IIB	Law	2	3
39	elective	Seminar IIIA	Law	2	4
40	elective	Seminar IIIB	Law	2	4
41	elective	Special Problems (International Business Law)	Law	2	2
42	elective	Special Problems (How to Train the Legal Profession)	Law	2	2
43	elective	Special Problems (Good Governance vs. Corruption)	Law	2	2
44	elective	Special Problems (Political Theory of Law A)	Law	1	2
45	elective	Special Problems (Political Theory of Law B)	Law	1	2
46	elective	Special Problems (International Private Law A) (tentative)	Law	2	3 or 4
47	elective	Special Problems (Quantitative Analysis in the Social Sciences)	Law	2	3 or 4
48	elective	Special Problems (IR Theories and East Asian Community Building)	Law	2	1 - 4
49	elective	Special Problems (Introduction to Law and Society in Japan)	Law	2	1 - 4
50	elective	Special Problems (Research Visits)	Law	1	1 - 4
51	elective	Thesis	Law	12	
52	elective	Introductory Microeconomics I (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2
53	elective	Introductory Microeconomics II (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2
54	elective	Introductory Macroeconomics I (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2
55	elective	Introductory Macroeconomics II (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2
56	elective	Introductory Econometrics I (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2
57	elective	Introductory Econometrics II (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2
58	elective	Introductory Management I (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2
59	elective	Introductory Management II (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2
60	elective	Introductory Review on Economics (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2
61	elective	Introductory Review on Management (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2
62	elective	Public Policy (E)	Economics	2	3
63	elective	Development Economics (E)	Economics	2	3 or 4
64	elective	Economic Integration (E)	Economics	2	3 or 4
65	elective	Information Literacy and Computers (E)	SIS	2	2
66	elective	Creative Networking (E)	SIS	2	2
67	elective	Information Design (E)	SIS	2	3
68	elective	Education in Japan (E)	Education	2	2
69	elective	Education in the World (E)	Education	2	2
70	elective	Human Development in Modern Society (E)	Education	2	3
71	elective	Education in Modern Society (E)	Education	2	3 or 4

No	Compulsory/ Elective	Subjects	Lecture Department	Number of Credits	Year
72	elective	Introductory History of Economic Theories I (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2
73	elective	Introductory History of Economic Theories II (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2
74	elective	Introductory Practical Management I (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2
75	elective	Introductory Practical Management II (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2
76	elective	Introductory Accounting I (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2
77	elective	Introductory Accounting II (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2
78	elective	Introductory Economic History I (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2
79	elective	Introductory Economic History II (E)	Economics	2	1 or 2
80	elective	Applied Microeconomics (E)	Economics	2	3 or 4
81	elective	Applied Macroeconomics (E)	Economics	2	3 or 4
82	elective	Urban Economics (E)	Economics	2	
83	elective	Production/Logistics (E)	Economics	2	3 or 4

Notes "SIS" is an abbreviation of the "School of Informatics and Science".



Global 30 students after finishing a lecture

Campus Asia Program: Studying On Campus in East Asia

Objectives

As mentioned above, Japan, China and Korea have launched a shared educational program of educating "courageous intellectuals" with a "spirit of challenge" and training "advanced global professionals", who can be active globally as future legal professionals in academia, in domestic and international public sectors, or in business through their communication abilities in foreign languages.

Outline of the program

The program promotes a shared and common educational program at undergraduate level at faculties of law, economics, and humanities in the prestigious universities in Korea, China and Japan including our university. The students participating in this program are selected at the end of their first year. Those students will then follow a common curriculum in the second and third year.

In the first semester of the second year, the preparatory work for each country entails the enhancement of English-language ability and the attainment of beginner's level in Chinese or Korean, in conjunction with training in the political and legal systems of one's own country.

In the second semester of the second year and in the third year, students will study overseas at one of the member universities and will take common classes. As a core curriculum, there will be (1) introductory classes in the law and politics of each country, (2) classes dealing with comparative law and politics, (3) 12 credits in language subjects specializing in areas in social science. As well as that, there will be recogni-

tion for attendance in classes conducted in English at each of the universities.

Overall five students at our school are sent to universities in China and five students to universities in Korea, making a total of ten students. Five students from universities in China and five from universities in Korea, making a total of ten students, are accepted by our School.

A system has been created to enable the mutual recognition of credits between the participating universities. The program is centered around the education of undergraduates, but partial participation in programs is admitted to law school graduate students and other graduate student. This offers opportunities for exchanges with graduate level students.

For details, visit the following site:

<http://www.law.nagoya-u.ac.jp/project/en/Asia/index.html>

"A Message from a Student"

Mr. Moon Seungki
*Exchange Student of School
of Law under Campus Asia
Program
From Korea*



The Campus Asia Program is intended to contribute to the creation of East Asian common law, 'jus commune,' in the future and train students in accordance with this purpose. When I heard about this program from my professor, I decided to apply for it without hesitation because I have been interested in the relationships among Asian countries for a long time. I also thought that there was no reason to waste such a great opportunity to learn about Japan, a neighboring country.

When I first came to Nagoya last year in October, I faced problems adjusting to the completely different environment here. Thanks to the kind teachers, office staffs and tutors from the program, who helped me to overcome those problems, in particular the language barriers, I could soon adjust to my new life. Furthermore, I was able to make friends with the rest of the international students which made it even more fun and enjoyable to study at Nagoya University.

Being able to adjust to life here quickly has allowed me to put more effort into my classes at school. I took 'Japanese for Social Science' and 'Japanese Judicial Institutions' as regular school classes. In the former, I learned about Japan's natural and social environment while in the latter, I studied Japanese substantial laws and principle laws and also had the opportunity to visit many judicial institutions, including the Supreme Court, which was of great value to my study. Also I took many Japanese classes at ECIS. It was very hard catching up with classes at first, but I soon picked up the language, faster than I expected I could.

I was also able to gain valuable experiences from outside of the classroom. I spent three days with a home-stay family and travelled around the country. I also practiced tea ceremony in a school club, '茶道部,' every Tuesday and Thursday. By meeting Japanese students through these activities, I was also able to experience and gain a better understanding of traditional Japanese culture. After the semester, I did internship in a law office. This experience is very precious to me as I aim to be a lawyer in future.

Though I still cannot be sure that I know Japanese law and Japanese society well, I believe the confidence and valuable experiences I have gained can definitely help me to deal with the difficulties that I will face in the coming future. Making other international friends has also allowed me to understand and appreciate other cultures and look at the world from a different perspective. This experience of studying abroad has also helped me to reflect upon myself and change for the better. Lastly I believe that I will be able to make use of what I have learnt to become a good lawyer who can handle international cases well and contribute to legal interchanges in Asia.

Overview of the Graduate School of Law (Graduate programs)

Master's Programs

LL.M. (Comparative Law) Program in Law and Political Science

This program, which includes English-taught classes and Japanese-taught classes, 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 are granted the degree of Master of Laws (Comparative Law). (Refer to page 3.)

• English-taught classes

The English-taught LL.M. (Comparative Law) Program was launched in 1999. The program is two years in length. The curriculum requires both the completion of coursework and the preparation of a thesis.

• Japanese-taught classes

This program commenced in October of 2007, in cooperation with the Nagoya University Research and the Education Center for Japanese Law established in the four partner institutions in Asia. The program is two years in length, and the curriculum parallels that of the English-taught stream, requiring both

the preparation of the completion of coursework and a thesis.

LL.M. (Modern Law) in Law and Politics (in Japanese)

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.

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 to pursue an academic career 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 more general knowledge of Japanese law, international public law, or political science, according to the applicant's study field.

"A Message from a Student"

Mr. Yang Feng
2nd year of LL.M.
(Comparative Law) Program
From China



I am currently studying in my second year as a Master student involved in the LLM Program at the Graduate School of Law (GSL) in Nagoya University. In looking back on my 2 years of study here and on the edge of graduation in the next month, I am filled with appreciation and precious memories like every graduate-to-be student here feels towards Nagoya University.

Nagoya University Graduate School of Law (GSL) is not only a place where I have obtained all the necessary legal knowledge for my specialty but is also a place where my dream is fully fulfilled towards my future career.

I have been a young government official working for the Beijing Municipal City for 8 years. Before coming to Nagoya University, although I loved my work very much, during the years I always felt insufficient in my specialty and always sought an opportunity to improve my legal knowledge for my further career.

Thanks to the Japanese Development Scholarship Program, I had a great opportunity to participate in a master course in this excellent University, and through 2 years of study, I have already achieved fruitful results here.

The Nagoya University Graduate School of La(GSL) provides a variety of legal courses in its curriculum so students can choose according to their academic interests. Through 2 years of study, I have gained profound insight towards Japanese law and the functions of the Japanese judicial system. Furthermore, by listening to all the wonderful lectures given by the distinguished scholars from all over the world, and participating in the heated discussions afterwards I do feel that my academic vision has been greatly opened up and my legal knowledge is deepened to a whole new level.

In addition, the Japanese language course offered by The Education Center for International Students (ECIS) at the University is systemic and useful, thanks to the careful teaching by all the different kinds of teachers at ECIS. After 2 years of unremitting study, I have successfully passed the first level of the Japanese language Proficiency test (一級試験), which has greatly facilitated both my legal study and my daily life in Japan, and which will also enabled me to access important information about Japan in the future.

In conclusion, I want to express my special gratitude again to GSL and the whole University. It is a place which has offered me academic knowledge and has made my dreams fulfilled. I am proud to be a student of Nagoya University.



Doctoral Programs

LL.D. (Comparative Law) Program in Law and Political Science

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 a market-oriented model or on other related areas.

LL.D. (Modern Law) in Law and Politics

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.

Leading Graduate School: Cross-Border Legal Institution Design – five-year-long curriculum in English combining master and doctorate

We have launched the Program for the Leading Graduate School* with the aim of producing leaders who can move freely around the world, can be active in the context of international transitions and changes in systems, such as in assistance projects, can design institutions for cross-border transplantation, can combine the skills involved in accurately analyzing social problems in a comparative manner and design systems, with communication and management skills so as to ensure cooperation with professionals from other sectors and cultures. The students will learn how to offer innovative yet highly practical solutions operating from flexible perspectives for understanding and comparing diverse societies. Students will also learn how to organize and manage teams of professionals from diverse cultures using effective communicative skills.

*The Program for Leading Graduate Schools is a project run by the Japanese MEXT's Japan Society for the Promotion of Science with the aim of creating graduate education programs and transnational specialist fields. It combines top level teachers from Japan and abroad, involving industry, academia, and government sectors, so as to train high-achieving students who can be active global leaders.

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

The aim of the program is to educate and train future legal professionals of practicing lawyers, public prosecutors and judges in Japan. The completion of the program shall fulfill the requirements for sitting the new National Bar Examination. This program admits students from various backgrounds. The duration of the program is in principle three years, while one year will be waived for those who already possess a certain level of legal knowledge.

Student Enrollment at the Graduate School of Law

As of May 2013, there are 87 master's students and 53 doctoral students, along with 183 NULS law students. This includes 93 international students from countries such as, China, Korea, Taiwan, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Mongolia, Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Hungary, Poland, France 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 is followed by the autumn term starting in October 1 and ending on March 31 of the following year.

In the case of the Comparative Law Program with its October admission, the academic year runs from October 1 to September 30 of the following year.

Outline of Master's Program

Degree Requirements for Masters

In order to acquire a masters 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.

"Studying for 30 months in Nagoya University"

Mr. Myo Kyaw Aung
2nd Year of LL.M.
(Comparative Law) Program
From Myanmar



When I was working as both a judge and a judicial officer for over a decade in Myanmar, it was just a dream for me to study law abroad. However, my dream came true when I was awarded the Scholarship of Japanese Grant Aid for Human Resource Development (JDS) in 2011. I started my student life of Nagoya University in October 2011. My program of study is Law in Political Science (Comparative Law) at the Graduate School of Law (GSL). According to this program, I have to study for 30 months, as a research student for six months and a master student for two years. During this period, I have gotten comprehensive knowledge of international law so that I believe I can recommend improvements in the Myanmar legal system.

At first, I would like to share my experience and the benefits I got as a research student for six months. As soon as started my student life at Nagoya University, I had many challenges as it was my first experience ever of living in a foreign country. Mostly it was the language barrier, culture shock, and the dramatic change of life styles. However, I could overcome these easily because of the politeness, hospitality and kindness of the university staff, professors and Japanese people. As a research student, I attended the Japanese language course at the Education Center for International Students (ECIS). The teachers from this class are very industrious, and they not only taught us Japanese language through different teaching methods but also introduced us to Japanese culture. Moreover, I joined a credit course, which was named 'Japanese Judicial Institutions.' It was the most interesting course I chose for my required credits. In this course, I got the chance to visit Japanese judicial institutions such as the District Court, Nagoya Jail, Bar Council, Prosecutor Offices and the most interesting places I want to visit in Japan, which are the National Diet and the Supreme Court. Another interesting experience of this course was participating in a mock trial. There, I participated as a judge which enables me to compare the court procedures of Japan and those of Myanmar.

The experience and knowledge I gained in my master student life were more colorful because the essence of my studying program became clear at that time. The program required at least 30 credits, therefore I had to choose many credits courses, which were about international law, administrative law, criminal law, civil law, constitutional law and a course relating to the different legal systems. The GSL give various courses of laws and I could choose what I was interested in. It also organized a wide variety of seminars, workshops, and lectures by inviting legal professionals and the professors from other famous universities in order to give excellent opportunities for students to master each specific field.

Nagoya University provided convenient and comfortable conditions for studying, which inspired me to study my best. I noticed that the professors are so kind and industrious. They mostly share comprehensive knowledge and experiences in relating their specialized subjects. The classrooms are comfortable to study in and convenient for communication between students and lecturer. We can find and borrow books in both the Law library and Main library. In addition, we could contact not only other campus libraries, but also other city libraries if we needed. The libraries are linked to the major law journal websites like LexisNexis, Westlaw International, Hein Online, JSTOR, etc, and every website supports the students to read and download the journal articles easily. As for writing one's thesis, the academic writing teachers give beneficial courses to enable student to become familiar with formal English writing and the methodology of academic writing. When I started writing my thesis, a teacher from the English writing team helped me to improve my writing through individual meetings. Each meeting lasted around an hour every week, and my mentor asked questions on the thesis and gave comments. In this way, my writing gradually changed from the quantitative to the qualitative. This method was very fruitful for me for enhancing my writing skills and upgrading the quality of my thesis.

Now, I have already submitted my thesis and finished the oral examination as well. My student life at Nagoya University will be ending soon. I believe that Nagoya University has given me a pair of wings to do further research and I am obliged to fly as far as I can, contributing through my work after I return to my home country. I would say that these wings are powerful enough to open windows to information and knowledge of the world. I would like to say "thank you so much for those precious wings for my future."

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 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 the second year of December 25. Students in the October entry 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 internships as a formal subject and allocates credits to it. For international students enrolled in the English-taught program, an internship program is offered as an option and involves research at the legal departments of the six enterprises affiliated to the Toyota Group Company, including Toyota Motor Corporation.

Outline of Doctoral Program

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 advisors, in close coordination with the schedule for academic writing. In November of their first and the second year, they must make a mid-term presentation once a year. 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

Courses taught through English language Offered in the LL.M. (Comparative Law) Program 2013

Subject	Course title	Credit	Instructor (professors)	Targeted students / Term offered
Academic Writing I [Compulsory]	Legal research and writing I	2	Frank Bennett	M1 / 2nd term
Academic Writing II	Legal research and writing II	2	Frank Bennett (Ranson Paul Lege)	M1 / 2nd term
Academic Writing III	Legal research and writing III	2	Frank Bennett (Carol Lawson)	M1 / intensive course
Professional Studies in Contemporary Legal Disciplines	Comparative Property Law	2	Frank Bennett	M1&M2 / 1st term
Comparative Studies in Jurisprudence I	The Law and its Personnel	2	Morigiwa Yasutomo	M1&M2 / 1st term
Comparative Studies in Jurisprudence II	Uses of the Public Sphere: good practice vs. corruption	2	Morigiwa Yasutomo	M1&M2 / 2nd term
Comparative Studies in Constitutional Law	Outline of Modern Constitution	2	Ohkohchi Minoru	M1&M2 / 1st term
Comparative Studies in Administrative Law	Introduction to Administrative Law	2	Inaba Kazumasa	M1&M2 / 2nd term
Professional Studies in International Law	Introduction to International Law	2	Yamagata Hideo (GSID)	M1&M2 / 1st term
Professional Studies in International Human Rights Law I	Development and Issues on Law on International Human Rights - the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	2	Maeda Naoko (Lecturer of Kobe University)	M1&M2 / intensive course
Professional Studies in International Human Rights Law II	Seminar on Human Rights and Refugee Law	2	Obata Kaoru	M1&M2 / 2nd term
Professional Studies in International Economic Law I	Studies in Law on WTO	2	Kawashima Fujio (GSID)	M1&M2 / 1st term
Professional Studies in International Economic Law II	Problems of International Economic Law	2	Mizushima Tomonori	M1&M2 / 1st term
Comparative Studies in Civil Law I	Contract Law	2	Kagayama Shigeru (Professor of Meiji-gakuin University)	M1&M2 / intensive course
Comparative Studies in Civil Law II	Comparative Considerations of Tort Law	2	Kagayama Shigeru (Professor of Meiji-gakuin University)	M1&M2 / intensive course
Comparative Studies in Criminal Law	Development of national criminal law under the influence of foreign and international law	2	Takayama Kanako (Professor of Kyoto University)	M1 / intensive course
Comparative Studies in Judicial System	Introduction to the Civil Justice System	2	Nakamura Yoshitaka (Lecturer of Meiji-gakuin University)	M1&M2 / intensive course
Comparative Studies in Business Law I	Corporate Law I	2		M1&M2 / intensive course / Biennial opening of a course / Not open for 2013
Comparative Studies in Business Law II	Corporate Law II	2	Ueda Junko (Professor of Kyusyu University)	M1&M2 / intensive course / Biennial opening of a course / Open for 2013
Comparative Studies in Politics I	Modernization of Japan	2		M1&M2 / 2nd term/ Biennial opening of a course / Not open for 2013
Comparative Studies in Politics II	Japanese Diplomacy and International Politics	2		M1&M2 / 2nd term / Biennial opening of a course / Not open for 2013
Comparative Studies in Public Administration	Comparative Studies in Public Administration	2		M1&M2 / 2nd term / Biennial opening of a course / Not open for 2013
Comparative Studies in Political Thought	History of political theories	2	Kato Tetsuri	M1&M2 / 2nd term / Biennial opening of a course / Open for 2013
Special Research I [Compulsory]	Tutorials	4	Each supervisor (main advisor)	M1 / One-year
Special Research II [Compulsory]	Tutorials	4	Each supervisor (main advisor)	M2 / One-year
Special Lecture and Seminar III (Business law and practices)	Corporate Legal Practices	1		M1&M2 / 2nd term / Not open for 2013
Special Lecture and Seminar	Workshop on International Negotiation	2	Frank Bennett	M1&M2 / 2nd term
Special Lecture and Seminar (Comparative Asian Corporate theory)	YOMIURI SHIMBUN Special Lecture Course	2	Reporters for Yomiuri Shimbun Tokyo main office (moderator: Prof. Ohkohchi)	M1&M2 / 2nd term
Special Lecture and Seminar	Japanese Judicial Institutions	2	Ogawa Akitsugu, Hirano Tamotsu, Tanabe Masanori, Ichihashi, Taku, and Hayakawa Hisashi (Attorneys from Aichi Bar Association)	M1/ 2nd term
Special Lecture and Seminar	Structure of Japanese Law	2	Ohya Takehiro	M1&M2 / 1st term
Special Lecture and Seminar	Japanese Law and Society	2	HARADA Ayako	M1&M2 / 1st term
Special Lecture and Seminar	Introduction to Private International Law	2	KIM Onsuks	M1 / 2nd term
Special Lecture and Seminar	International Environmental Law	2	Takamura Yukari (Graduate School of Environmental Studies)	M1&M2 / 1st term
Special Lecture and Seminar	Introduction to the Japanese Litigation	2	非:Honma Yasunori (Professor of Waseda University)	M1 / intensive course
Special Lecture and Seminar	Peer Support Initiative (Comparative Law and Politics Seminars I)	2	Miura Satoshi	M1/ 2nd term
Special Lecture and Seminar	Peer Support Initiative (Comparative Law and Politics Seminars II)	2	Miura Satoshi	M1&M2 / 1st term
Special Lecture and Seminar	Peer Support Initiative (Comparative Law and Politics Seminars III)	1	Miura Satoshi	* The schedule of the above intensive courses will be notified later on the bulletin board.
Special Lecture and Seminar	European Law and European Employment Law	2	Wada Hajime (Speaker: Prof. Rolf Wank)	M1&M2 / intensive courses

Note:

The academic year begins in October 1, 2013 and ends in September 30, 2014.
 * Autumn (2nd) term: October 1 – March 31 / Spring (1st) term: April 1 – September 30
 * 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.

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

is to be decided in conjunction with the main supervisor. Based on the judgment 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 in Law and Political Science

This Program conducted mainly in English has its own specific objectives and hence its own particular features as 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 basis;
- 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

"A Message from a Student"

Mr. Jacek Kozikowski
2nd year of Leading Graduate
Program
From Poland



After graduating from law school in Poland, I felt that before starting a professional carrier as a lawyer I should understand the world better. I was looking for a challenge and inspiration. At the time, Nagoya University in Japan launched a new program aimed at training professionals in the field of international law and legal technical assistance. This program called Leading Graduate Students seemed to me like the right thing to start with because of the uniqueness of the setting, working with students from other countries, and developed student-centered program.

Before coming to Japan, I knew that this was a unique country, with its distinct culture, old traditions, hard-working people and delicious food. Visiting Japan was one of my dreams, however, I would never have thought that I would live and study here. My excitement grew larger when I realized that I would have an opportunity to learn not only about Japan but also about many other countries in the region thanks to the international students at the campus. I expected that being in Japan could bring me a totally new perspective on the world.

International friendship is probably one of the most important values of such an experience because such friends offer a deeper understanding of social and political contexts of their countries. One of the first astonishments upon arrival, in the context of perspectives, was the Japanese version of the world map which placed Japan at the center. My perspective on the world, with the varied geopolitical contexts, changed immediately. Hence, I was sure that being in Japan would be an important, mind-opening experience. Many countries, which I would have had problems locating on a map before arriving in Japan, started telling their own, fascinating stories. I met wonderful people from Uzbekistan, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam or Myanmar who gave me a new light on the region. Thus, making international friends improved my understating of the world's history and complexities of international relationships.

The Leading Graduate Schools program is a great forum for cultural and professional exchange for several reasons. The students are engaged in a number of projects and individual research. One of the core projects of the curriculum is a joint research effort. This project is a challenging but very rewarding experience because students learn to work with a variety of working styles, visions and ways to approach problems in different cultures and legal systems. The professors pay attention to the student's individual development and listen to their needs carefully. A second important part of the training is focused on improving academic writing skills in English, which is the first step towards developing high quality performance in academia. The program also provides opportunities for inviting top specialists in a field from all over the world upon the student's request and includes international symposiums and seminars. Moreover, the program encourages overseas internships every summer as a compulsory part of the curriculum. Last summer I had the opportunity to participate in an internship program for the International Commission on International Trade Law, Regional Centre for Asia and the Pacific in South Korea. The internship was a great chance to partake in the activities of the commission while studying legal technical assistance projects and international cooperation.

The Nagoya University is a great place to develop academic interests and grow as a human being. Having an opportunity to be in an international environment with so many excellent people from different Asian countries is a great privilege and inspiration for me. The experience gave me a new global perspective, led to new friendships, and developed my academic skills in the field of international law and legal technical assistance. I am looking forward for more!

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.

Leading Graduate Program has its own unique curriculum

The Program has created a new five-year-long curriculum conducted through English combining masters and doctorate.

The master course involves classes, including core curriculum classes. About half of the intake of students (10 each year) will be overseas students. There are usually annual overseas internships or overseas training, which develop students' ability to cope in practical environments. Furthermore, students select one Asian language for study.

The doctorate course offers an opportunity to strengthen research and organizational abilities through invitations to teachers overseas in response to student areas of interest and "On-demand practicals" for research guidance, as well as through small-scale international research conferences. Furthermore, using the human network Nagoya University has built up in its connections with other Asian countries and support institutions, and through on-hand mentoring and constant communication with assistance projects, an environment is created where research and learning can occur.

Those who complete the course can expect to be active as specialists overseas in line with their research skills. It is also presumed that they will be active in the management sections of internationally expanding companies, in the operations of legal assistance, in the planning of international assistance organizations, and in overseas governments and international institutions.

This Program accepted its first students in October 2012 (Autumn entry). The top new students receive a monthly training subsidy. For details, visit the site of:
<http://www.law.nagoya-u.ac.jp/project/en/Leading/index.html>



Leading program students at international conference (Feb. 2014)

Opening Up Internationally – the road to Asian Legal Networking

The University and the School have actively pursued partnering and academic exchange arrangements with overseas academic institutions. At the moment there are approximately 280 university exchange programs in Nagoya University. Beyond this, our Faculty has set up co-operative exchanges and relationships with 38 universities centering on Asia.

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 for this project, on 1 April, 2000, the Faculty of Law 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 area given in connection with 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 to serve 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 not only in the Asia-Pacific region but also in European countries. 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 makes our research and education more beneficial.



Center for Asian Legal Exchange (CALE)

Academic and Cooperative Exchange Agreements with Overseas Universities and Institutions (as of 2013)

Country	Partner University/Institution
UK	† The University of Warwick (May 1985)
CHINA	† China University of Political Science and Law (Nov. 1994) † Fudan University (Jan. 25, 1999) Beijing University School of International Studies (Mar. 2000) † National School of Administration, Department of Law and Department of Political Science (Dec. 22, 2000) † East China University of Politics and Law (Feb. 2001) † Hainan University Law School (Mar. 19, 2010) † Renmin University of China School of Law (2010) Xiamen University School of Law (2012)
VIETNAM	The Institute of State and Law (Jul. 1995) † Hanoi Law University (Dec. 1999) † Vietnam National University-Ho Chi Minh City- College of Law (Dec. 1999) → Ho Chi Minh City University of Law (Feb. 2005) † Vietnam National University, Hanoi (Jan. 6, 2012)
CAMBODIA	† Phnom Penh, Faculty of Law and Economic Sciences (Jan. 1998) → The Royal University of Law and Economics (conversion in 2003) (Jun. 2013)
MONGOLIA	† National University of Mongolia School of Law (Jul. 2006)
UZBEKISTAN	† Tashkent State University of Law (Jun. 6, 2006) † Samarkand State University Faculty of Law (Jul. 31, 2000) † University of World Economics and Diplomacy (Sep. 24, 2010)
TAIWAN	† National Taiwan University (Apr. 2007) † National Chengchi University (Apr. 2007) Soochow University School of Law (Jun. 5, 2006) † Chung Cheng University (Aug. 2011)
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 (Apr. 15, 2002)
SWEDEN	† Faculty of Law, University of Lund (Jun. 10, 2003)
USA	† Wisconsin Law School (Dec. 1, 2003) † Green Mountain College (Dec. 2007)
GERMANY	† The University of Regensburg Faculty of Law (Mar. 2, 2004) † EBS Universität für Wirtschaft und Recht – EBS Law School (Expected Mar. 2014)
HUNGARY	Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Institute for Legal Studies (Oct. 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) Pusan National University School of Law (Feb. 4, 2014)
KAZAKHSTAN	† Kazakh University of the Humanities and Law (Mar. 2004)
FRANCE	† L'Université Panthéon-Assas Paris II (Jul. 28, 2006) L'Université Paul Cézanne Aix-Marseille III (Nov. 7, 2006)
MYANMAR	University of Yangon (Jun. 29, 2013)
Campus Asia Project: Jus Commune Triangle Agreement (August 7, 2012)	Nagoya University Graduate School of Law (Japan), Law School of Renmin University of China (China), Law School and College of Social Sciences of Sungkyunkwan University (Korea), Tsinghua University School of Law (China), Koguan Law School of Shanghai Jiao Tong University (China), Seoul National University School of Law (Korea)

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

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 176 international students from 24 different countries (as of October 2013). Scholastic exchanges with overseas partner universities are an important element in the education of our students and the enhancement of our scholarships. The number of Japanese students of 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 both inbound and outbound

exchange students various study tours. Our one-week study tour to overseas partner institutions, which began in 2000 has taken law students to Mongolia, China, Vietnam, Uzbekistan, Cambodia, Austria, Taiwan, Laos, Ho Chi Minh City Vietnam, Paris France, Poland in 2008 and London & Essex in UK in 2010.

In 2001 the International University Exchange (IUE) Seminar was set up as a pioneering exchange activity in our university to bring outside exchange students to our School for two weeks. In that year 13 students from the Royal University of Law and Economics (RULE), Cambodia, were invited to the IUE Seminar. The seminar's theme was "Understanding the Japanese Legal System & Its Role in Legal Assistance to Cambodia". In 2005, the second IUE



Study Trip to National Diet in Tokyo: GSL International students hearing the lecture (Jan. 2014)



Study Trip to the Supreme Court in Tokyo with the Supreme Court Judge (Jan. 2014)

Overseas students enrolled in Graduate School of Law & School of Law (as of Oct 2013)

	Graduate Program (Academics)		Graduate Program (Modern Law)		Comparative Law Program (conducted mainly in English)				Undergraduate		Research Student		Campus Asia / ASEAN Program		Exchange Student	NUPACE Exchange Student	ECIS Japanese Trainees	Total				
	Master	Doctor	Master	Doctor	April Entry		Oct Entry		Private	G30	Graduate	Undergraduate	Special Graduate Student	Special Research Undergraduate Student								
					Master	Doctor	Leading Graduate Schools	Master English														
China	2	2	5		4	5		3			1	2	12	1	4		3		44			
Korea		1									2	2	1		4	1			11			
Taiwan	4	1					1				1		1	1			1		10			
Uzbekistan					7		2	3	2	10			3				1		28			
Cambodia	1		5	1			8	2	3						1		1		22			
Vietnam	1		6				5	2						1	1				16			
Mongolia							1	6			1								8			
Laos			3	1			1												5			
Myanmar			4	1			2												7			
USA										2									2			
Indonesia			1											1					2			
Australia																1			1			
Singapore											1								1			
Sweden																4			4			
Thailand							1										1		2			
Germany												1					1		2			
Turkey											1								1			
Hungary				1															1			
Bangladesh						1													1			
Brazil			1														1	2				
France						1													1			
Poland				1	1														2			
Madagascar					1														1			
Malaysia										2									2			
	2	7	8	0	32	10	6	24	12	13	4	12	5	13	2	11	1	13	176			

from 24 countries

Seminar sponsored by ACCU (the Asia/ Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO) was held with 15 students from RULE Cambodia, the National University of Laos and Ho Chi Minh City University of Law, Vietnam. In the same year, nine 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 2007, our School organized the fourth IUE Seminar with financial support from the CALE Fund, inviting the students from the University of World Economy and Diplomacy, Uzbekistan, the Soochow University School of Law, Taiwan and the Royal University of Cambodia (RULE).

The IUE Seminar at our School has been continued and developed to be an official curriculum of both programs of the Global 30 International Social Sciences Program and the Campus Asia Program, in strong cooperation with the overseas partner institutions of Seoul University, Sungkyunkwan University in Korea, Renmin University of China, Tsinghua University and Shanghai Jiao Tong University in China, and Tamasaat University in Thailand. The IUE provides students of the Global 30 and the students from these partner universities with opportunities to discover and experience student life in Japan, to interact with students from other Asian countries, to brush up international sense and to create international networks with the study mates of IUE.

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

As shown above, our School has become active in enhancing 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 range from hosting cross-cultural parties, holding study groups to learn more about the international students' home countries, offering assistance in coordinating School of Law International Student Exchange activities such as our annual ski trip.



Farewell Party for International students organized by SOLV (Sep. 2013)

"My impression of the Tokyo trip"

Ms. SENG Davin
*1st year of LL.M.
(Comparative Law) Program
From Cambodia*



I have studied in Nagoya University for about one and a half years and I have been on the Tokyo tour 2 times for the course on Japanese Judicial Institutions. The first time I went to this trip, it was for the compulsory course in 2013. Fortunately, I had a chance to be a teaching assistance in the class and so I was allowed to join the trip again in January 6-7, 2014. As with many of the other students, I was asked to give my impression of the Tokyo trip. At first I did not really think about the question very seriously. I just said something like, "Wow! How luxurious and big the hotel Okura was! The Japanese breakfast at the hotel's restaurant was so delicious and the waiters were extremely friendly and polite. They could even speak English very fluent". People from a developing countries could understand this. One day, though, I decided to think very seriously about my experience on the Tokyo trip and what impressed me. This is what I remember.

During the two day visit to Tokyo I went to several wonderful places where I could see a democratic and developed country. Places such as the Supreme Court, which is the top of the judicial branch in Japan, and the House of Councilors in the National Diet of Japan enabled me to gain more knowledge and understanding about the functions and roles of the legislative branch, and the Japan Federation of Bar Associations, which is an autonomous body comprised of the 52 bar associations in Japan. Importantly, I had a great opportunity to attend three special lectures by the committee chief researcher of the budget committee's office, and the Superintendent of legislation of Japan National Diet, who were very busy in their tasks. However; they were very kind to give us their precious times. Also, after attending these lectures I had a chance to explore the Diet building and its library. We had an especially delicious lunch with the members of the House of Councilors at the National Diet restaurant.

Last but not least, my dream to visit the Judicial and Legislative branches of Japan have come true. Luckily, I not only visited these branches, but I also enjoyed the view of Tokyo city from Roppongi hills and the traditional Buddhist "Yasukuni shrine". I also got to stay one night in the luxurious Tokyo "Okura" Hotel. I want to say that I am very pleased to have had such events during my studying in GSL, Nagoya University and I would like to say "THANKS" to my beloved Okuda sensei, Ogawa sensei, and all the professors and staff here who were always helpful to me.

The Book Stops Here! – Library and computer facilities

Our Law Faculty Library

Our Law Faculty Library, which is located inside the Law School building, contains approximately 240,000 volumes, including some 98,000 in foreign languages. (An additional 940 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.

University Network

Internet access is available to students of the University through a University-wide wireless network, which extends to student study carrels in the Graduate School of Law.

Elsewhere on campus, open-access terminals for limited use are available in the Law Faculty Library and the Nagoya University Library, and PC terminals are available in a Computer Room in the Graduate School of Law, where printing facilities are also available with the use of rechargeable copy cards that can be purchased on campus.

Lexis/Nexis Legal Database

The Graduate School of Law carries an institutional subscription to the Lexis/Nexis online legal database service, under which both undergraduate and postgraduate students may apply for access. No fee is charged to the student. Lexis training is provided in the first year through the required subject Academic Writing I.



Nagoya University Library

The Nagoya University Library (NUL) processes all library materials and maintains the unified catalog of all books in the university. It also offers circulation and reference services, including inter-library loans, photocopying, and computer-based information retrieval. In the Library building there are approximately 3,195,000 volumes of books, 2,530 journal titles and 32,280 electronic journal titles which are accessible via the internet from within the University's network domain. All library materials are accessible on open shelving except for special collections 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, CCTVa, and KBSa. There are 1,000 reading desks in the open-stack area. A large group study space, seminar rooms, an information corner, and an audio-visual room are also provided.

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. The library is closed on certain days for stack maintenance. Admission to the facilities and borrowing are controlled through the ID card issued to students and members of academic staff. The Library website is the central access point for electronic materials, which are a particularly important resource for students working with non-Japanese materials. Refer to the NUL website: http://www.nul.nagoya-u.ac.jp/index_e.html



Nagoya University Library

Mi casa Su casa – Information for international students

Educational Assistance & Extra Curricular Activities

Peer tutoring

All international students are eligible to receive tutoring by a Japanese graduate or undergraduate student in the Japanese language or in their field of study for a total of 90 hours, for the first year from the time of enrolment in our School. Home students who support an overseas classmate as a tutor receive a modest allowance from the University in recognition of their contribution. Information about tutoring arrangements will be made to supervising professors, who in turn should inform their supervisees.

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 the 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.

Extra Curricular Activities

There are various extracurricular exchange activities for international students at the Graduate School of Law. Every year, a field study trip is organized to give international students an opportunity to have better understanding of Japanese legal system, history, culture and natural beauty of Japan: a trip to the Hiroshima Atomic Memorial Museum, to the Tokyo Supreme Court and National Diet, the Nagasaki Atomic Memorial Museum, to the Chirun Peace Museum, which displays articles left by the "Kamikaze Suicide Squad" and some historical places in Kagoshima prefecture, to Okinawa, to learn about the horrific history in this region through a visit to the Okinawa Prefectural Peace Memorial Museum and to the religious place of "Koyasan" to know deeply Japanese history and culture.

The GSL International Students Exchange Ski Training Program has been held every year since 1999 in February to the north of Aichi Prefecture. It is very popular among our overseas students. Students can also freely use the sports facilities at the University. Information on the use of the indoor pool and tennis courts can be obtained from the University web-site (in Japanese only); <http://www.htc.nagoya-u.ac.jp/>.



Study program of "Knowing Japanese Society": Visit to Osu commercial area in Nagoya

Language Studies

Japanese Language Studies

The Education Center for International Students of Nagoya University (ECIS) offers the following courses in Japanese language free of charge. (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 to 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 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 unsure about 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 entail beginning level content courses. Issues in Japanese culture, international relations and linguistics are discussed in Japanese mostly in lecture format. The classes aim at developing Japanese proficiency in addition providing knowledge 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) (embassysponsored and university-sponsored) scholarship. One course is the Training Course in the Japanese Language for MEXT Research Students and Teacher Training Students, 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 Graduate School of Language and Cultures offers courses in language studies; 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 enjoying the first experience of snow at Norikura Ski Trip (Feb. 2014)



GSL international students visiting a devastated area in Rikuzen-Takata in Miyagi Prefecture (Mar. 2013)

Financial Information

Tuition Costs

The fees for the academic session in 2013 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 and 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 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 the following scholarship programs.

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, 343 students are now studying under the MEXT Scholarship Program and 37 under foreign government scholarship programs, while 1,269 students are self-supporting (as of May 1, 2013). 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 target countries in Asia that are receiving development assistance from the Japanese Government. This program was first established under the initiative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs 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 other persons seen to have the potential to play leadership roles in their country's development. The scholarship covers the full costs of study toward a Master's degrees at a Japanese university.

Every year we accept around 13 students under the JDS program from targeted countries, which include Cambodia, Vietnam, Uzbekistan, Myanmar, and China. Currently 38 JDS students (as of October 2013) 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 a 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. However, applicants are advised not to rely upon securing such financial aid after arrival, due to the

"The study trip to Tohoku area March 11, 2013"

Mr. Sobir Mirzahujaev
*Former Student of GSL
From Uzbekistan*



The study trip to the Tohoku area was one of the most special trips I have ever taken since commencing my studies at Nagoya University. The reason for why it was special is that the trip took place exactly after two years after the big tsunami hit Japan on March 11, 2011. When this tragedy happened I was in Japan and watched all the news about the consequences of this tsunami. I also heard much about it from other people. However, until the trip my knowledge of this tragedy was limited to what I saw on TV and heard from people. Now, after visiting the disaster area, I know better what the disaster brought to Japan and how peoples' lives changed after it.

After we reached the Sendai port by a ferry boat, taking 22 hours, we went to the Hotel Kanyo located in Minamisanriku town. The name of this town was not new for me. Though I am not familiar with the names of Japanese towns, I did know about Minamisanriku before going there. My knowledge of this town was due to the tsunami. Minamisanriku was one of the areas strongly hit by the tsunami, and because of this there was a lot of footage on TV and the Internet about this town. The same I can say about Kesenuma town and Rikuzentakata town. Being located on the seashore, these towns too suffered huge damage.

As we visited these towns on bus, it was possible to see the magnitude of the disaster. What I saw is that all areas located in the northeast side of Japan along the seashore sustained heavy devastation. It was difficult to believe in what I saw there. Wherever I looked I could see only two things: flat ground and the basement of buildings. Prior to the disaster, there were entire towns in these places and thousands of people lived there. But now these towns almost do not exist. The tsunami swept away everything on its way and took thousands of peoples lives. It was easy to realize the power of tsunami by looking at the remains of destroyed large constructions such as bridges and roads. For example, I recall the metal skeleton of the three-storey disaster prevention center in Minamisanriku. The first time I saw this building was in a newspaper two years ago. The building was totally under the water and a few people were standing on the antenna fixed on its roof. During the trip, I got to know that this 12-meter building was swept away by 16-meter wave and only 10 out of the 60 people survived. Similarly, I recall a huge ship standing in almost a kilometer distance from the coastline in Kesenuma town.

In my opinion, the town that impressed me the most was Rikuzentakata. This town suffered massive destruction due to its location near the epicenter of the earthquake that triggered the tsunami. The tsunami was so powerful that it entirely swept away this town. As in Minamisanriku and Kesenuma, there was only a flat ground with the basement of buildings and a few metal skeletons of tall concrete constructions. I can also recall a pine tree that survived, the only tree among the 70,000 trees along the coastline that disappeared after the tsunami.

Our guide, who experienced this tragedy living there, told us much about the tsunami, and I am very grateful for his explanation of what happened on that day. Like a few lucky people, he survived due to a high hill near his house, which was swept away by the tsunami. After hearing his story, I realized that the minds of people are still concentrated on that tragic day and that time has not changed anything. They lost family members and friends, their homes, and the place where they were born and raised. This loss is so huge that it is difficult to accept. Now I recall the words of Mr. Konno Fumiaki. Talking about the tsunami, he told us that it was like a nightmare from which he wanted to awake. Recalling this, I realize the pain they suffered from tsunami. It is so strong that it is difficult to believe what has happened. Feeling compassion, I share these people's pain and wish no one will face such a tragedy in the future. I will never forget this trip to the disaster hit areas and hope to come back there again and hope to witness the happy life and prosperity of people in the future.

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 as 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 Higashiyama (on Higashiyama campus), the Foreign Students House (off campus), the International Ohmeikan House (off campus), International Residence Yamate and the International Residence Myoken just opened in October 2011 (10 minutes on foot to Higashiyama Campus). As the number of international students exceeds the capacity available so we can only provide a limited number of places, mostly to newcomers, for a maximum period of half a year.

(Refer to: <http://www.nagoya-u.ac.jp/en/academics/daily-life/housing>)

International Student Center

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

Renting Private Housing

Generally in Nagoya, the monthly rent for an unfurnished, one bedroom apartment with kitchenette, toilet, and bath ranges between 40,000 yen and 60,000 yen for single room, depending on location, size and amenities. 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's are usually not furnished, students have to purchase all household appliances and utensils themselves, 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 is available for international students who wish to live with their families. The rent is reasonable and has enough space for whole families.

Company Housing

A limited amount of company housing 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" 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". The premium for this scheme is 950 yen for a one-year policy and 1,700 yen for a two-year policy. The insurance covers physical injury or damage caused as a result of sudden and unexpected accidents while engaged in education or research at the university or by accidents that occur while commuting to one's 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, depending upon the policies adopted by the local government where the insured resides. The JNHI policy covers around 70% of the cost of general medical and dental care and hospitalization.

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 which is 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 per-

mission has been granted, are 28 hours per week for degree-seeking undergraduate and graduate students, and 14 hours per week for research students. (In case that research students pursue research on a particular topic under the supervision of their advisors, they 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.



Commencement for the students of Comparative Law Program (Sep. 2013)

"Impressions from my Internship"



(Mr. Yuldashev, lower right)

Mr. Yuldashev Abrorbek Taxirugli
1st year of LL.M. (Comparative Law) Program
From Uzbekistan

The Graduate School of Law granted me a great opportunity to do an internship in one of the giant companies in the sphere of manufacturing automobile parts, in Aisin Seiki Co. Ltd. I spent two weeks there and discovered for myself Japan from the other side. Corporate culture in Japan is famous around the world for its discipline and uniqueness, and the chance to observe it while being part of it gave me incredible enjoyment.

On the first day of the internship on the way to Kariya City where Aisin Company is located, I worried too much, thinking about what kind of people I would have to work with during the two weeks and how they would accept me. However, when I arrived at the destination and was briefly introduced to the staff of the Public Department where I was affiliated, I already perceived that my worries were for nothing. The reason is everyone in the

company was warm toward me and I felt that I was welcomed there.

My main task, as my department set it out, was to study about what the public department did and to provide opinions for improvements in its efficiency. Because of this, the Department, first of all, organized special introduction lectures for me dedicated to Aisin and its group companies. Then, most of the representative of the department kindly spent the average of an hour to explain to me what they are engaged in. I discovered that some of them were responsible for the official website of the company, some of them for the Aisin journal, events, and so on. I was grateful for their patience and for their sincere responses to my questions. Following each lecture I was asked to submit a short report about further developments that can be done in the relevant sphere.

During internship, I also had an opportunity to visit ADVICS Co. Ltd. The factory belongs to the Toyota group of companies and is well known as a supplier of automobile brake systems. Work in the factory was well organized and every space of the factory was being efficiently used. For the first time I managed to observe lean production, the method of manufacturing established by the Toyota automobile industry, in the process. The working atmosphere in ADVICS was employee friendly.

The two weeks passed incredibly fast and I lost track of the time while I was in Aisin. As we do not have giant manufacturing companies on the same scale in Uzbekistan, it was a precious experience for me. Moreover, I was glad to be able to collect relevant necessary materials for my further research.

Application & Admission for International Students

Graduate School of Law

Before You Apply

Since students will receive classes through the language required in each program and will write a master's thesis under the guidance of their supervisors, an adequate level of language and the ability to complete a master's thesis about a particular research topic within two years after enrolling in our Graduate School is required. It is necessary, therefore, 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 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 it, details about it, 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 favored over those that do not. To help with the specification of research topics, visit the Faculty page on the website of our School. Applicants should also pay particular attention to the supervision burdens of the Faculty in their intended area of study. Information in regard to this is available in the Faculty page of our website.

All applicants should be aware that admission to 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 procedures.

* 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 of 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 an oral examination. Japanese language proficiency is in most cases required for the doctoral programs. Applicants are reminded that completion of the master's program at 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

• English-taught program

This program, with English as the main language, is designed for international students, mainly from Asian countries. Entrants are accepted in April and in October*.

For the April entry, applications will be accepted both in September and in January.

Titled "Training the Next Generation of Top Asian Legalists: from Self-reliance to Networking", the Program of October entry has its own application procedure. (Visit the website of: <http://gsl-nagoya-u.net/admissions/lm-applications/>)

The selection of students will be made through document screening and an interview, all of which is conducted in English.

• Japanese-taught program (October Entry only)

In keeping with the goals set out in the establishment of '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 (See page 3.) and who have completed their university education in law and politics.

LL.D. (Comparative Law) Program in Law and Political Science

This program, mainly conducted in English, is designed for international students who have completed a master's program 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.

* 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 the 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.

Five-year Doctoral Program for Academics

• The first stage of a Doctoral Program

Applicants are selected by means of a written examination in Japanese, an 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 comple-



Entrance Ceremony (Oct. 2013)

tion of their master's thesis written in Japanese and passing the special entrance examination for non-Japanese students, which includes an examination of a master's thesis, a foreign language test and an oral examination in Japanese.

LL.M. (Modern Law) Applied Program in Law and Politics

A special selection for non-Japanese applicants expecting to conduct studies in Japanese is available in this program. The special selection is made through document screening, a written examination and an interview, all in Japanese. Applications are accepted in September and in January.

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

This 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 for this program.

Five-year Leading Graduate Program: Cross-Border Legal Institution Design

This program is inviting applicants who have an excellent command of English, have demonstrated academic excellence in law and/or political science in their home jurisdiction, have a strong interest in Asia, along with objective insights into diverse cultures and groups, an ability to develop sound research proposals and strong motivation to master an Asian language.

For details, visit the website of: <http://www.law.nagoya-u.ac.jp/project/en/Leading/index.html>.

School of Law

General Program

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.

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.

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.

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

- Admission Division Student Affairs Department Nagoya University Euro-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

Online Application and Admissions System for G30 Program

Details of Admissions System for the Undergraduate International G30 Program at Nagoya University are available on the website of: http://admissions.g30.nagoya-u.ac.jp/en/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=991&Itemid=1302

Research Students

The university offers an irregular student status of "research student" (*kenkyu-sei*) who independently pursue the study of a specific subject in the School and the Graduate School of Law, outside of our degree programs. Students who wish to be associated with the School as research students may consult with the Student Affairs section of the School. In advance of applying, applicants must obtain the agreement of a faculty advisor in their field. The application form is downloadable from the GSL website: <http://gsl.nagoya-u.net/admission/>.

Research students are admitted two times each year, in April and in October, and the number of places is limited according to available space 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.



Campus in Autumn

Faculty Members 2014

(Graduated schools and awarded degrees, field of specialty and research interest)
Visit the website of GSL "FACULTY" for details: <http://gsl-nagoya-u.net/faculty/>

<Department of Combined Graduate Program>

Prof. AIKYO Masanori

LL.D. from Nagoya University

***Vietnamese Law, Constitutional Law**

1. History of Vietnamese constitutional law
2. Legal assistance (law and development)

Assoc. Prof. ARAMI Reiko

LL.B. from Tokyo University

***Local Government**

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**

1. The Theory of Criminal Negligence

Assoc. Prof. HARADA Ayako

LL.D., Kyoto University

***Sociology of law**

1. Socio-legal analysis on the current system dealing with children and family issues
2. Comparative study of such system working in Japan and in the United States

Prof. HAYASHI Shuya

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

LL.D. from Nagoya University

***Administrative Law**

1. Reformation of administrative law in the 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. Institutions and royal ritual of the Old Regime

Prof. JIMBO Fumio

LL.M. from Nagoya University

***Legal History (Japan)**

1. Tokugawa Law

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 East Asian Political Thought**

1. Nationalism and Colonialism in East Asia
2. Conceptual History in East Asia

Assoc. Prof. KATO Tetsuri

LL.M. from Kyoto University

***History of Political Thought (Western)**

1. Philosophical Hermeneutics as a Way to Dialogue between Civilizations
2. Tradition of Western Mysticism
3. Politics and Religion

Prof. KOKUBUN Noriko

LL.B. from Universitaet Erlangen-Nuernberg

***Asian Law**

Prof. MARUYAMA Emiko

LL.B. from Tohoku University

***Civil law, Law on Consumer**

1. Contract law
2. Consumer protection

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

Assoc. Prof. MATSUNAKA Manabu

LL.M. from Osaka University

***Corporate Law, Economic Analysis of Law**

1. Rule making of takeover regulation
2. Law on equity finance
3. Regulation of control shareholders private benefit

Prof. MIZUSHIMA Tomonori

LL.D. from Kyoto University

***International public law**

1. Jurisdictional Immunity of Foreign States
2. WTO law
3. International investment law

Prof. MIURA Satoshi

M.A. from the University of Tokyo

***International Relations**

1. Global governance
2. International political economy

Assoc. Prof. MIYAKI Yasuhiro

LL.M. from Doshisha University

***Criminal Procedure**

1. Undercover operations

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 theory about democracy
4. Constitutional analysis of 'public sphere'

Prof. NAKAHIGASHI Masafumi

LL.D. from Nagoya University

***Corporate Law**

1. Mergers and Acquisitions
2. History of Corporate Law
3. Corporate Law and Securities Regulation in Canada

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

Assoc. Prof. Nishii Shiori

Degrees: Ph.D., LL.M. & LL.B. from the University of Tokyo

***Intellectual Law**

1. Patent Law

Prof. OBATA Kaoru

LL.M. from Kyoto University

***International public Law, International Law of Human Rights**

1. Diplomatic protection, state responsibility, status of foreigners
2. European convention of human rights
3. United Nations and human rights

Prof. OKOHCHI Minoru

LL.D. from Nagoya University

***Constitutional Law**

1. Constitutional interpretive methodology
2. Constitutional theory in U.S.
3. Judicial review system

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. SATO Fumito

LL.M. from Waseda University

***Russian Law**

1. Representation System in Russia
2. Russian Judicial System

Prof. OKAMOTO Hiroki

LL.D. from Hitotsubashi 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. Contemporary German politics
2. Comparative politics
3. Political policy

Prof. SADAKATA Mamoru

Ph.D. Candidate at Kobe University, LL.M. from Kanazawa University

***International Politics**

1. Contemporary Balkan History

Prof. SAITO Akiko

LL.M. from Kyoto University

***Criminal law**

1. Criminal Law
2. Omission
3. Complicity

Prof. TAMURA Tetsuki

LL.D. from Nagoya University

***Political Science**

1. Contemporary democratic theory
2. Welfare regime and basic income
3. Gender in policies and political science

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

***Political Science, Public Administration**

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

Prof. WADA Hajime

LL.M. from the University of Tokyo

***Labor Law**

1. Labor law and civil rights
2. Employment contract theory
3. German labor law

Prof. WATANABE Miyuki

LL.B from Tohoku University

***Civil Procedure law**

1. Effects of judgment
2. Arbitration
3. Fundamental theory of civil procedure

Prof. YOKOMIZO Dai

LL.M. from the University of Tokyo

***Conflict of Laws**

1. Structure of conflict of laws
2. International aspects of intellectual property
3. International judicial jurisdiction

Assoc. Prof. YOSHIMASA Tomohiro

LL.M. from Kyoto University

***Civil Law**

1. Contract Law

<Department of Program for Legal Practice>***Prof. AIKYO Koji***

LL.D from Waseda University

***Constitutional Law**

1. History of Constitutionalism in UK
2. Constitutional theories

Prof. CHIBA Emiko

LL.M. from Hokkaido University

***Civil Law**

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

Prof. FUJIMOTO Akira

LL.M. from Osaka City University

Practical Legal Education**Prof. HASHIDA Hisashi***

LL.M. from Kyoto University

***Criminal Law**

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

Prof. IKEDA Masanori

LL.B. from Hokkaido University

Civil Law**Prof. IMAI Katsunori***

LL.D from Nagoya University

***Commercial Law**

1. Payment Law
2. Banking Law

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**

1. Double jeopardy

Prof. MORIGIWA Yasutomo

LL.M. from the University of Tokyo

***Jurisprudence**

1. Legal values as public goods

Prof. OJIMA Shigeki

LL.M., Nagoya University

***Civil Law**

1. Contract Theory of Consumer

Prof. SHIMOYAMA Kenji

LL.M. from Waseda University

***Environmental Law, Administrative Law**

1. Environmental Risk Management in Legal System
2. Precautionary Principle in Environmental Law
3. State Redress Law

Prof. SAKAI Hajime

LL.M. from Osaka University

***Civil Procedure**

1. International litis abili
2. Provisional Measures
3. Cause of action

Prof. SUZUKI Masabumi

LL.M from Harvard Law School

***Intellectual Property Law**

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

Prof. TAKAHASHI Yusuke

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

***Tax Law**

1. Taxation on business organizations
2. Partnership taxation in Japan and U.S.

<Lectures from court, public prosecutor's office, and lawyer's association>***Prof. KAWAI Nobuko***

LL.B. from Nagoya University

Attorney at Law**Prof. YASUDA Daijiro******Judge*****Prof. SHIRAI Reiko***

LL.B. from Waseda University

Public Procecuter**Prof. NARUSE Nobuko***

LL.B. from Nagoya University

Attorney at Law*<Coordinator for Legal Assistance>*****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

<Professor of the Global 30 International Programs>***Designated Prof. Richard WESTRA***

Ph.D. from Queen's University

***Political Science**

1. Comparative/international politics
2. Political economy
3. Social theory

<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. & B.A. from Nagoya University

***Advising and Assisting International Students and Coordinating 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
B4-5(700), Furo-cho, Chikusa-ku, Nagoya,
464-8601, Japan

For more details, please visit our website:

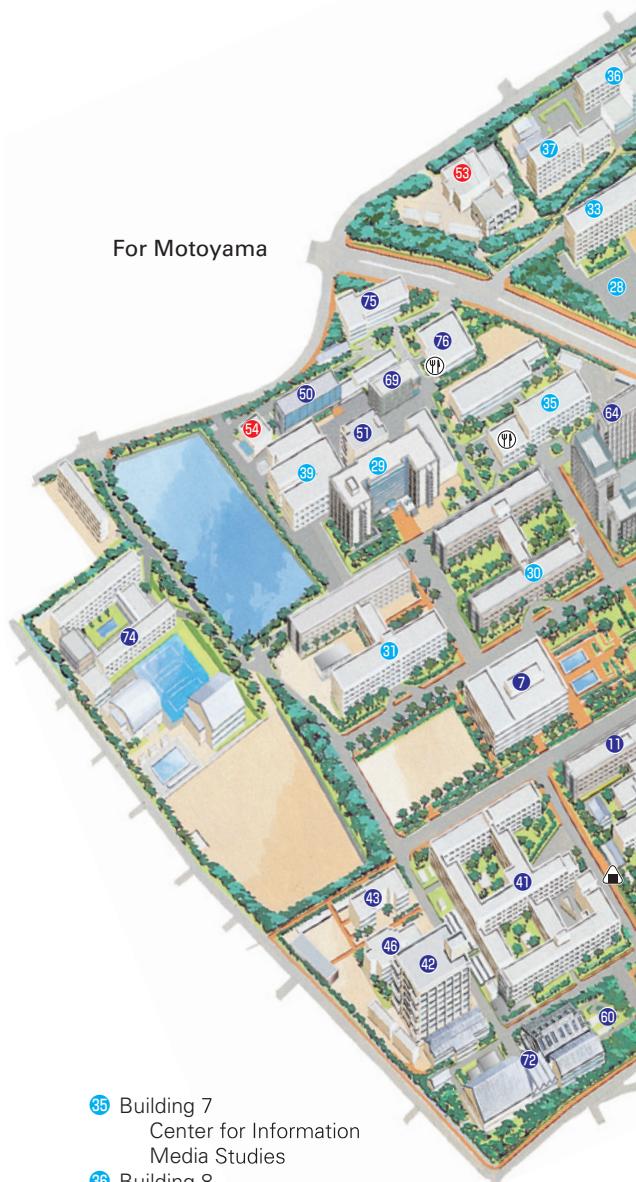
Nagoya University Graduate School & School of Law:
<http://law.nagoya-u.ac.jp/en/>

For advice, please contact:

OKUDA Saori
International Student Advisor
Graduate School & School of Law
Nagoya University, Japan
Tel & Fax: +81-52-789-4910
E-mail: okuda@law.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
- Symposion
- 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
- ⑱ Building A2
- ⑲ Building B
- ⑳ Building C
- ㉑ Building D
- ㉒ Building E
- ㉓ Building F
- Chemical Instrument Center
- Center for Gene Research
- ㉔ Building G
- ㉕ Building 1 / Graduate School of Mathematics
- ㉖ Laboratory of High Voltage Electronmicroscopy
- ㉗ Facilities for Low Temperature Research
- ㉘ Ultra High Pressure Laboratory
- ㉙ Science Hall
- ㉚–㉛: Buildings related to the School of Engineering / Graduate School of Engineering
- ㉜ Administration Building
- ㉝ Building 1
- ㉞ Building 2
- ㉟ Building 3
- ㉟ Building 4
- ㉟ Building 5
- ㉟ Building 6

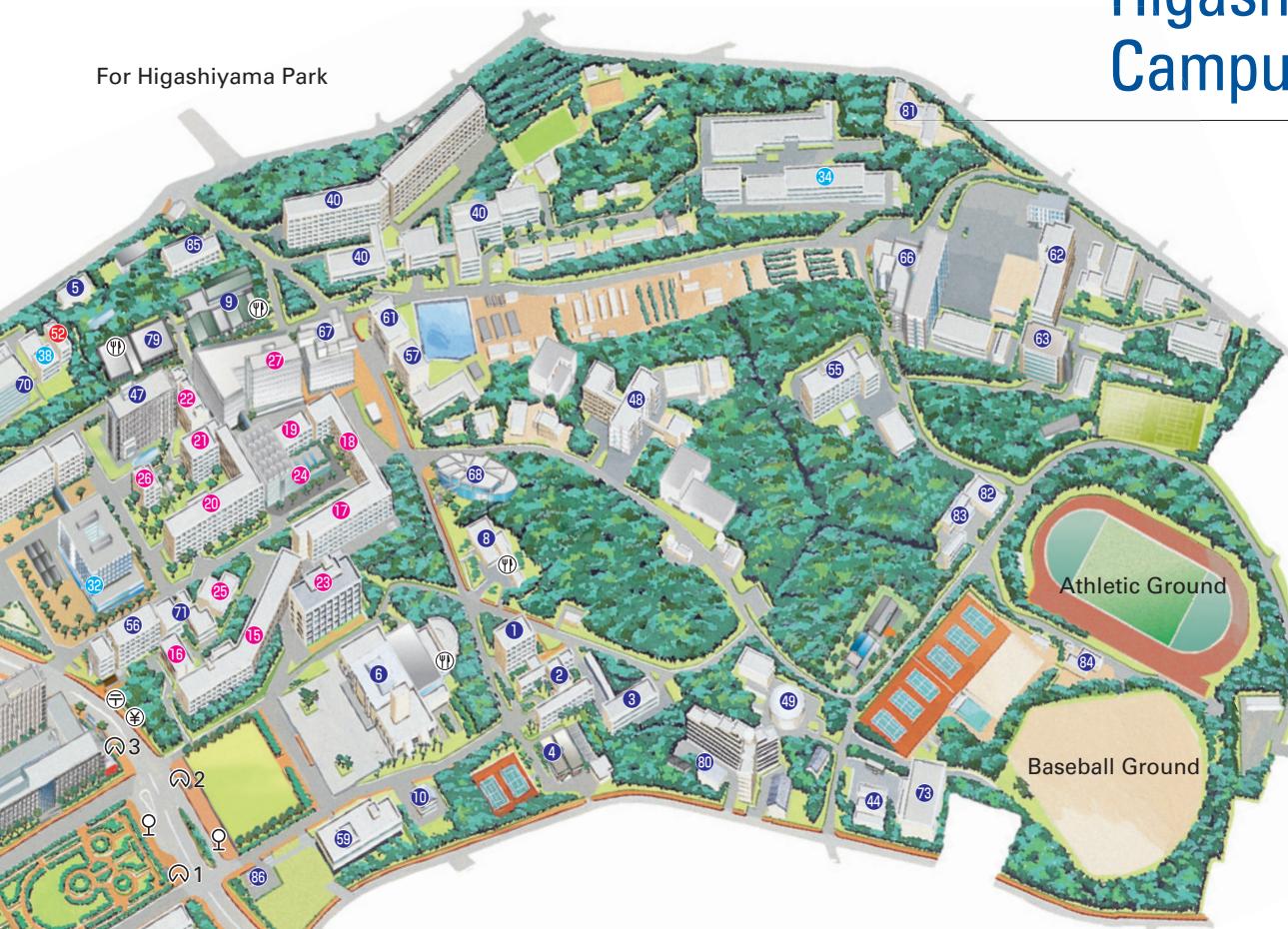
For Motoyama



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

Higashiyama Campus

For Higashiyama Park



For Yagoto

Ⓐ1 Ⓐ2 Ⓐ3
Entrance of Subway
Nagoya Daigaku Station

- Ⓐ7 Environmental Studies Hall
Graduate School of Environmental Studies
Disaster Management Office
- Ⓐ8 Research Institute of Environmental Medicine
- Ⓐ9 Cosmic Ray Observatory (STEL)
- Ⓐ10 Facility of Incubation
- Ⓐ11 Venture Business Laboratory
- Ⓐ12–Ⓐ14: Buildings related to the EcoTopia Science Institute
- Ⓐ15 High Voltage Electron Microscope Laboratory
- Ⓐ16 Research Facility of Advanced Science and Technology
- Ⓐ17 Research Facility for Advanced Energy Conversion, West Building
- Ⓐ18 Hydropheric Atmospheric Research Center
- Ⓐ19 Information Technology Center
- Ⓐ20 Radioisotope Research Center
- Ⓐ21 Education Center for International Students
Center for Asian Legal Exchange

- Ⓐ22 Center for Chronological Research
Nagoya University Museum
- Ⓐ23 University Museum Botanical Garden
- Ⓐ24 Bioscience and Biotechnology Center
- Ⓐ25 Inter-Department Education and Research Facilities
EcoTopia Science Institute
International Cooperation Center for Agricultural Education
Solar-Terrestrial Environment Laboratory (STEL)
- Ⓐ26 Research Laboratory Building
- Ⓐ27 Integrated Building
Creation Plaza
- Ⓐ28 Integrated Research Building (Arts and Humanities)
Center for the Higher Education and Research
- Ⓐ29 Institute for Advanced Research Hall
- Ⓐ30 Noyori Materials Science Laboratory
Research Center for Materials Science
- Ⓐ31 Noyori Conference Hall
- Ⓐ32 Akasaki Institute
Akasaki Research Center
Headquarters for Industry, Academia
and Government Cooperation
- Ⓐ33 Synchrotron Radiation Research Center
- Ⓐ34 Health Administration Office
- Ⓐ35 Gymnasium and Swimming Pool
- Ⓐ36 New Gymnasium
- Ⓐ37 Affiliated Upper and Lower Secondary Schools
- Ⓐ38 Student Hall
- Ⓐ39 North Cafeteria and Shop
- Ⓐ40 South Cafeteria and Shop
- Ⓐ41 Amenity House
- Ⓐ42 "FOREST" Books & Cafe
- Ⓐ43 International Residence
- Ⓐ44 Researchers Village
- Ⓐ45 Gymnastic Lodging House
- Ⓐ46 Extra Curricular Activity Facilities
- Ⓐ47 Athletic Grounds Management Building
- Ⓐ48 Energy Center
- Ⓐ49 Information
- Ⓐ50 Cafeteria
- Ⓐ51 Post Office
- Ⓐ52 Subway
- Ⓐ53 Bus Stop
- Ⓐ54 Convenience Store
- Ⓐ55 ATM



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