



PROSPECTUS 2010

School of Law Graduate School of Law

THE CONSTITUTION OF JAPAN
November 3, 1946
PREFACE

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

NAGOYA UNIVERSITY

Nagoya University

School of Law / Graduate School of Law

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

Spring Term: April 1 – September 30

Autumn Term: October 1 – March 31

Other important dates in the year:

Entrance Ceremony: April 5

University Anniversary: May 1

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

Summer Break: August 8 – September 30

Winter Break: December 28 – January 7

End of Autumn Term-Exam: February 5 – 19

Commencement: March 25



View from Toyoda Auditorium



Toyoda Auditorium of Nagoya University

Dean's Message

Nagoya is located in the heart of Japan. The nation's capital, Tokyo, in the east can be reached in one hour and forty minutes by the Shinkansen bullet train and Osaka in the west is fifty minutes away. Nagoya is the administrative capital of Aichi Prefecture, a prefecture that is responsible for Japan's top industrial output – as symbolized by the existence of Toyota's main factory – as well as being an area still abundant in nature. Of the many national universities, Nagoya University is one of the main universities in Japan that can boast a long history.

Before the Second World War, there were seven national imperial universities in the country, of which Nagoya University was one. Currently, Nagoya University, in its totality, has nine faculties, thirteen graduate schools, three affiliated research institutes, and numerous research centers. There are approximately 9,700 undergraduate students, and 6,000 post-graduate students enrolled. About 3,200 teaching staff work at the university. The Graduate School and School of Law at Nagoya University is unique from other universities in Japan in that it is engaged in international cooperation for the provision of legal systems in various Asian countries. In particular, in line with this, the Faculty has taken in many overseas students from these countries to assist in their training as legal professionals. These students are provided with teaching and research supervision. Currently there are around 120 overseas students enrolled in the Graduate School of Law (there are, in fact, 1,200 overseas students in total in the entire university). Around half of these students have entered through the program for professional training.

For these overseas students, all lectures are conducted in English and their master's thesis is also required to be written in English.

Please have a look at the list of courses to see what is being taught. Since October, 2007, separate classes (in Japanese) have been set up for overseas students who are hoping to do their main research in Japanese law. These students are currently pursuing their research in this way.



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

To all you young people hoping to study law and politics in Japan, please read this Prospectus and decide if you would like to study at Nagoya University.

杉浦一孝

Kazutaka SUGIURA
Dean
Graduate School and School of Law
Nagoya University

Our 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 general post-war reform of the nation's educational system, Nagoya University was given a leadership role in the Chubu region, and has grown into one of the foremost national universities in Japan. In April 2004, Nagoya University has reformed as a "National University Corporation". This transition to a National University Corporation 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^[1] consists of nine undergraduate schools, 13 graduate schools, three research institutes and 16 inter-departmental education and research centers, 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 9,640 undergraduates^[2] and 6,049 graduate students, including 1,344 International students from 106 countries and regions^[3]. The total population of academic staff is 1713, and administrative and technical staff and school teachers at affiliated junior and high schools number 3204^[4].

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

industrial production in ceramics, textiles, and automobiles.

- [1] Detailed information on Nagoya University is available on the World Wide Web at <http://www.nagoya-u.ac.jp/en/index2.html>
- [2] As of May 2009 (This figure does not include non-degree research students and auditors.)
- [3] As of May 2009
- [4] As of May 2009

Establishment of the School of Law

The School of Law was originally established as a department within the School of Law and Economics in 1948 soon after the end of the Second World War. It acquired its present status as an independent school with 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 the two Departments with seven main courses. In 1997, these 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.

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 the societal need, identified by *Monbukagakusho*, for specialist training and skills. In practical terms, the School expanded its graduate intake and added further education options in the disciplines of law and politics. These new options were also designed to address the needs of international students from 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

Towards A New Style of Legal Graduate – ‘Nagoya University Law School (NULS)’

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

Personnel Development Program – Contributing to Asian Legal Assistance

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

In 2006, the Law Faculty launched an initiative for legal education through Japanese-taught classes, along with the existing Legal Education through English-taught classes under the Personnel Development Program Contributing to Asian Legal Assistance. These classes are currently being given in the Comparative Law Program in Law and Political Science for students who enter in October of the academic year.

The LL.M. Comparative Law Program in Law and Political Science as taught through English until now continues as the ‘Legal Education through English-taught classes.’ On the other hand, the ‘Legal Education through Japanese classes’ gives the graduates of the Research and Education Centers for Japanese

Law established overseas a chance to be educated at our Faculty as one dimension of the project for the ‘Long-term education of legal specialists proficient in Japanese’ that has recently been initiated by the Faculty. The aim is to educate, in a continuous and systematic manner, specialists who can understand Japanese law in Japanese.

Nagoya University Research and Education Center for Japanese Law

The project for the ‘Long-term education of legal specialists proficient in Japanese’ has involved the establishment of a “Nagoya University Research and Education Center for Japanese Law” at four overseas universities which are aligned with us. In these centers, up to 20 students are selected from these universities and are taught Japanese with the goal of reaching Level 1 or 2 in the Japanese Proficiency Test by the time they graduate. Also, when they have advanced in Japanese they are then educated in Japanese law through Japanese. The centers are located at four overseas partner institutions: Tashkent State Institute of Law in Uzbekistan, (center established in 2005), the National University of Mongolia School of Law, (center established in September 2006, the Hanoi Law University, Vietnam (center established in September 2007) and in the Royal University of Law and Economics, Cambodia (center established in September 2008). In accordance with the aims of this project, we are recruiting students for the ‘Legal Education through Japanese Classes’ from these centers. Through the selection process, the top two students shall be recommended to the Ministry of Education and Science of Japanese Government by the Faculty as candidates for the Japanese Government Scholarship.



Campus in Spring : Cherry blossoms blooming

Overview of the School of Law (undergraduate program)

Student Enrollment

Approximately 160 students are admitted to the School of Law each year. Currently 685 students are enrolled in the undergraduate program at this faculty. With a full time academic staff of around 54, these numbers compare favorably to the large classes at most other Japanese law faculties, and help assure a hospitable environment conducive to learning. In 1983, the school introduced a special admission system at the undergraduate level for professionally experienced people and overseas returnees. Each year, between five and ten such students are admitted, with an additional five to ten being admitted directly as third-year transfer students. These special admissions rules, designed to enhance the diversity of our academic environment, and to address trends in social diversification and internationalization, have attracted much attention throughout the country.

Undergraduate Curriculum

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

Degree Requirements

To receive the degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.), students must gain a total of 136 academic credits at least completed at grade C or better. The range of grades that may be assigned are: A (excellent), B (good), C (satisfactory) or D (fail or unsatisfactory).

Grades are assigned after an examination at the end of each academic term. Note that no credit is given for a grade of D. A maximum of 20 credits can be taken from courses offered by other schools in the University. A graduation thesis, which is optional, counts for 12 credits. New students must commence their studies in the spring term. All courses require either sitting an end-of-term exam or a term paper, and class attendance is required.

Internship

The school encourages internships. This involves doing work-experience in central and local governments, companies, legal offices, judicial offices, and international organizations. This is useful for understanding how the law and politics operates in actual society. Furthermore, it is useful for revealing 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 8,000 graduates. 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 in private companies, as part of a long tradition of graduates, in 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. Also, about a third of Nagoya University graduates have become public officials. In addition, many graduates continue to pursue their research in the graduate programs.



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

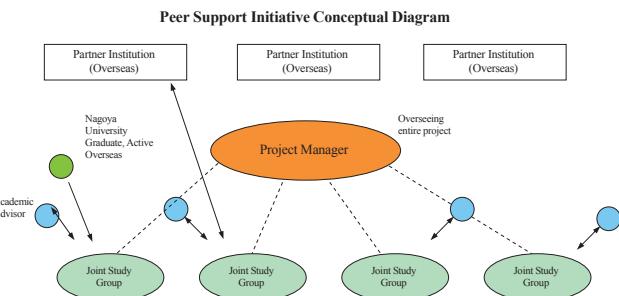
Comparative Legal and Political Studies Course

– Peer Support Initiative

A Peer Support Initiative (PSI) course has just been established targeting Japanese students wishing to study in cooperation with overseas students and experience training abroad. The goal of this project is to promote and develop future human networks. This accredited course, which commenced in the second semester in 2006, is initially scheduled to run for four years under the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology project for “Promoting Internationalization in University Education”. This course provides an opportunity for Japanese and overseas students to consult with each other, and create a study plan to learn about the society, culture, law and politics of each other’s country. Based on this study plan, the students then carry out cooperative study/research in small independent groups.

Courses offered for undergraduates

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



(Course available 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 (Basic Principles)	3	4
Administrative Law II (Law of Administrative Remedies)	3	2
Administrative Law III (Law of Principal Administrative Fields)	4	4
Law on Local Self-Administration	4	4
Tax Law	3 / 4	4
General Principles of International Law (Basic Structure of International Law)	2	4
Details of International Law I	3 / 4	2
Details of International Law II	3 / 4	2
International Organization Law	3 / 4	2
Civil Code I (Introduction)	1	4
Civil Code II (Property)	2	4
Civil Code III (Contract)	2	4
Civil Code IV (Torts)	2	2
Civil Code V (Family Law)	3	4
Labor Law	3	4
Intellectual Property Law	3 / 4	2
Social Security Law	3	4
Civil Procedure	3	4
Bankruptcy	3	4
Commercial Law I (Commercial Transactions)	3	4
Commercial Law II (Study on Corporate Structure)	3	4
Economic Law	3 / 4	2
International Private Law	3 / 4	2
Criminal Law I (General Principles)	2	4
Criminal Law II (Definition of Specific Crimes)	2	4
Criminal Procedure	3	4
History of Legal Thought	3	2
Philosophy of Law	3 / 4	4
Politics and Law in Japan	1 ~ 4	2
History of Legal Science	2	2
Western Legal History	2	4
Japanese Legal History	2	4
Roman Law	3 / 4	2
Asian Legal History	3 / 4	2
Common Law	3 / 4	4
Russian Law	3 / 4	4
French Law	3 / 4	2
German Law	3 / 4	2

Subject	Class year	Credit
Chinese Law	3 / 4	4
Comparative Study of Legal Culture I	4	2
Comparative Study of Legal Culture II	4	2
Sociology of Law	3 / 4	2
Legal Informatics I ~ II	2	2 each
Legal Informatics III ~ IV	2 ~ 4	2 each
Political Theory	2	4
Governmental Process	3	4
History of Western Political Thought	3	4
History of Asian Political Thought	3	4
Western Political History	3	4
Japanese Political History	2	4
Comparative Politics I	2 / 3 / 4	2
Comparative Politics II	2 / 3 / 4	2
Comparative Politics III	2 / 3 / 4	2
Mass Communication and Politics	3 / 4	2
International Politics	3	4
History of International Politics	2	4
Public Administration	3	4
Local Administration	3	4
Political Area Studies I	3 / 4	2
Political Area Studies II	3 / 4	2
Political Area Studies III	3 / 4	2
Gender and Politics	3 / 4	2
Metrical Politics	3 / 4	2
Modern Public Policy	3 / 4	2
Environmental Law	3 / 4	2
Legislation and Policy Study	3 / 4	2
Special Issues (Gender and Law)	3	2
Special Issues (Reading Foreign Materials I)	2 / 3	2
Special Issues (Reading Foreign Materials II)	3 / 4	2
Special Issues (Information-oriented Society and Law)	4	2
Special Issues (Legal Practice)	3 / 4	2
Special Issues (Comparative Legal and Political Studies I)	2	2
Special Issues (Comparative Legal and Political Studies II)	3	2
Special Issues (Comparative Legal and Political Studies III)	3 / 4	1
Special Issues (Application of Commercial Law)	4	2
Special Issues (International Negotiation)	3 / 4	2
Special Issues (Introduction to Academic Writing)	2 / 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

Overview of the Graduate School of Law

Inside the Graduate School of Law

Masters Programs

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

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

- **English-taught program**

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

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

This program started in October of 2007, in cooperation with the Nagoya University Research and the Education Center for Japanese Law established in a number of 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 a thesis and the completion of coursework.

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

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

Doctoral Programs

LL.D. (Comparative Law) 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.

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

In accordance with the growing need for a large number of legal professionals in contemporary Japanese society, the Nagoya University Law School was established inside the Graduate

School of Law in 2004. The aim of the program is to educate and train future legal professionals, such as practicing lawyers, public prosecutors and judges in Japan. 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. However, one year will be waived for those who have a certain level of legal knowledge.

Student Enrollment at the Graduate School of Law

As of May 2009, there are 95 master's students and 60 doctoral students, along with 238 NULS law students. This includes 97 international students from countries such as: China, Korea, Taiwan, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Mongolia, Vietnam, Indonesia, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Argentina, Hungary, Madagascar and UK.

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.

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

Master's Programs

Degree Requirements for Masters

In order to acquire a 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.

A message from a student

*Dashbalbar
GANGABAATAR
LL.D. (Comparative Law)
Program
From Mongolia*



Whoever has had a wonderful experience and happy memories at Nagoya University will certainly want to come back for more. I can see this with many of my friends who studied together with me for a master degree and are now continuing their doctoral studies at the University. I did my master degree in law at Nagoya University in 2005 and went back home to teach at the National University of Mongolia for 3 years. The degree I obtained at GSL, Nagoya University changed my outlook on all aspects of my life. The Graduate School of Law, Nagoya University was the natural choice when I decided to study for a doctor course. Nagoya University's excellent reputation both internationally and in Japan ensures that I can obtain qualifications that are recognized worldwide.

When I came first, it did not take long until I started to feel at home because everyone was so friendly and welcoming. You might get some cultural shock at first, but with the help of the Japanese students at SOLV and Okuda sensei, who is always there to help and advice, you can get through any problems you might encounter. For me, it did not take long until I adapted to the society and made friends from different countries. I have noticed how people are impressed when they hear that I study at Nagoya University because of its high status and long tradition of education.

The staff and faculty are firmly committed to meeting the needs of students, especially international students. The professors are knowledgeable, encouraging and caring and the School provides excellent teaching and research facilities for students to concentrate on their research. You will have a great opportunity to obtain guidance from an experienced supervisor who will guide your research through one-to-one tutorials. You can ask any questions about your research and your supervisor will always know the answer or know where to find the answer. This individual supervising system offers me the opportunity to develop a deep understanding of my particular area of research as well as to gain knowledge about different legal fields, which has proven to be of great benefit to me professionally.

In short, studying at GSL, Nagoya University is exciting, rewarding, academically challenging and full of opportunities for discovery and exploration. I can say that this is truly one of the best times of my life. I am very grateful for the professors and staff of Graduate School of Law, Nagoya University for their constant guidance and support.

Overview of the Graduate School of Law

What Makes Studying at Nagoya University GSL Preferable?

Rachmatunnisaicha
1st year of the LL.M.
(Comparative Law) Program
From Indonesia



To be honest, the first thing I did when I had to choose a university in Japan as a place to study was to look at universities ranking on a website. There I found that Nagoya University had a high position compared to other universities. Now, after having been a student of the Nagoya University GSL, LL.M. (Comparative Law) Program, I have to say that it was one of the best decisions of my life because studying at Nagoya University GSL is enjoyable and fruitful owing to the excellent academic and social life.

In terms of academic life, the Program is designed for international students, which enables me to meet students from other countries with various different legal and political backgrounds so that I can learn from their experiences, and vice versa. More importantly, Nagoya University GSL is greatly concerned with developing legal research and academic writing, which benefits students since, as a lawyer, expressing concepts using clear writing is a rudimentary and indispensable skill. In this case, Nagoya University GSL offers three courses in Academic Writing (Academic Writing I, II, and III) and each has its own focus, contents, and lectures. Although the course title sounds "too academic", it is not boring at all since the lectures have interactive activities in the classes. Through the online computer system, the lecturers allow us to evaluate the work of other students, vote for the best ones, and finally grasp the brightest ideas so as to improve our own writing. This method really impressed me.

The university also equips students with private desks in common study rooms with wireless internet connections, free Japanese language courses, Law Faculty and University Library subscriptions to several legal databases, and an internship program that shows "the true story" behind the theoretical matters dealt with in university. Do not hesitate to get support from staff members, teachers, academic advisors, and the international students advisor as they never hesitate to help you and answer your inquiries promptly.

Looking at the social side of life, Nagoya is a great place to study because of the comfortable lifestyle it offers. A subway station and bus stops in the vicinity of the University enable students to utilize convenient public transport to reach the campus. Also, you can easily avail of a sport centers to stay physically healthy, as well as religious places to fulfill your spiritual needs, and pleasure facilities to relax.

Undoubtedly, all these things wrapped up in a package will be beneficial for students to keep a balance between the academic, physical, mental and spiritual aspects of their life. Hence, in Nagoya, you study while staying healthy and happy. By having this balance, your study life can be enjoyable and when you do something enjoy, hopefully, you will achieve the optimum result more easily. Ultimately, studying at Nagoya University means that you study in one of the developed countries of the world without losing the warmth of a high value culture which still cherishes traditional and moral values. So I have proven it. Now, why do not you come and join me here?

Courses

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

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

Master's Thesis

Students select a topic of interest in an area of law or political science and then conduct research on an independent basis under the supervision of their main supervisor. From the beginning of a master's program, there are technical courses for developing research methods and writing skills. At the end of the first year, students are required to submit a thesis progress report. The submission deadline of the thesis is ordinarily December 25. Students 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 internship as a formal subject and allocates credits to it, while for international students enrolled in the program in English, an internship program is offered as an option and involves research at the six enterprises affiliated to the Toyota Group, including Toyota Motor Corporation.



A mock trial held by GLS international students

Courses Offered in the Master's Programs

Courses taught through English offered in the LL.M. (Comparative Law) Program for 2009

Course subject	Course title	Credit	Instructor (professor)	Course format	Student cohort/ Term offered
ACADEMIC WRITING I [Compulsory]	Legal research and writing I	2	Matsuura Yoshiharu	Lecture	M1&M2 / Spring term
ACADEMIC WRITING II	Legal research and writing II	2	Frank Bennett	Lecture	M1 / Autumn term
ACADEMIC WRITING III	Legal research and writing III	2	Ranson Paul Lege (part-time lecturer)	Lecture	M1&M2 / Spring term
PROFESSIONAL STUDIES IN CONTEMPORARY LEGAL DISCIPLINES	Comparative Property Law	2	Frank Bennett	Lecture	M1&M2 / Spring term
COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN JURISPRUDENCE	The Law and its Personnel	2	Morigiwa Yasutomo	Lecture	M1&M2 / Spring term
COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW	Outline of Modern Constitution	2	Ohkochi Minoru	Lecture	M1&M2 / Spring term
COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN ADMINISTRATIVE LAW	Introduction to Administrative Law	2	Ichihashi Katsuya	Lecture	M1&M2 / Autumn term
PROFESSIONAL STUDIES IN INTERNATIONAL LAW	Introduction to International Law	2	Yamagata Hideo (*GSID)	Lecture	M1&M2 / Spring 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	Ando Nisuke (Professor emeritus of Kyoto University)	Lecture	M1&M2 / intensive course
PROFESSIONAL STUDIES IN INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LAW II	Seminar on Human Rights and Refugee Law	2	Obata Kaoru	Seminar	M1&M2 / Autumn term
PROFESSIONAL STUDIES IN INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW I	Studies in Law on WTO	2	Kawashima Fujio (GSID)	Lecture	M1&M2 / Spring term
PROFESSIONAL STUDIES IN INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW II	Problems of International Economic Law	2	Mizushima Tomonori	Seminar	M1&M2 / Autumn term
COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN CIVIL LAW I	Contract Law	2	Kagayama Shigeru (Professor of Meiji-gakuin University)	Lecture	M1&M2 / intensive / Biennial open- ing of a course / open for 2009
COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN CIVIL LAW II	Comparative Considerations of Tort Law	2		Lecture	M1&M2 / intensive / Biennial open- ing of a course / not open for 2009
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)	Lecture	M1 / intensive course
COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN JUDICIAL SYSTEM	Introduction to the Civil Justice System	2	Yamada Aya (Professor of Kyoto Univ)	Lecture	M1&M2 / intensive course
COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN BUSINESS LAW I	Corporate Law I	2		Lecture	M1&M2 / Spring term / Biennial open- ing of a course / not open for 2009
COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN BUSINESS LAW II	Corporate Law II	2	Ueda Jyunko (Professor of Shizuoka Univ)	Lecture	M1&M2 / Spring term / Biennial open- ing of a course / open for 2009
COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN POLITICS I	Comparative European politics	2	Nakata Mizuho	Lecture	M1&M2 / Spring term
COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN POLITICS II	Japanese Diplomacy and International Politics	2	Sadakata Mamoru	Lecture	M1&M2 / Autumn term
COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	Comparative public administration	2	Ushiro Husao	Lecture	M1&M2 / Spring term / not open for 2009
COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN POLITICAL THOUGHT	Political Theory of Modern Europe	2	Isobe Takashi	Lecture	M1&M2 / Autumn term
SPECIAL RESEARCH I [Compulsory]	Tutorials	4	Each supervisor (main advisor)	Lecture	M1 / One-year
SPECIAL RESEARCH II [Compulsory]	Tutorials	4	Each supervisor (main advisor)	Lecture	M2 / One-year
SPECIAL LECTURE AND SEMINAR III (BUSINESS LAW AND PRACTICES)	Corporate Legal Practices	2	Mr. Yoshimachi Masao from Toyota Group Legal Meeting	Lecture / Seminar / Practice	M1&M2 / Autumn term
SPECIAL LECTURE AND SEMINAR	Workshop on International Negotiation	2	Frank Bennett	Lecture / Seminar / Practice	M1&M2 / Autumn term
SPECIAL LECTURE AND SEMINAR	YOMIURI SHIMBUN Special Lecture – Comparative Asian Corporate theory –	2	Reporters for Yomiuri Shimbun Tokyo main office	Lecture	M1&M2 / Autumn term
SPECIAL LECTURE AND SEMINAR	Japanese Judicial Institutions	2	Mr. Ogawa Akitsuyu, Mr. Hirano Tamotsu, Mr. Satoh Masami, Attorney from Aichi Bar Association	Lecture / Seminar / Study trip	M1 / Autumn term
SPECIAL LECTURE AND SEMINAR	Legal and Business Ethics in Developing Countries	2	Morigiwa Yasutomo	Lecture	M1&M2 / Autumn term
SPECIAL LECTURE AND SEMINAR	Structure of Japanese Law	2	Ohya Takehiro	Lecture	M1 / Autumn term
SPECIAL LECTURE AND SEMINAR	Peer Support Initiative (Comparative Law and Politics Seminars I)	2	Matsuura Yoshiharu	Group study	M1&M2 / Spring term
SPECIAL LECTURE AND SEMINAR	Peer Support Initiative (Comparative Law and Politics Seminars II)	2	Matsuura Yoshiharu	Group study	M1&M2 / Spring term
SPECIAL LECTURE AND SEMINAR	Peer Support Initiative (Comparative Law and Politics Seminars III)	1	Matsuura Yoshiharu	Reporting	Summer holidays

Note:

- * GSID indicates : 'Graduate School of International Development' of Nagoya University
- * The academic year for 2009 runs from April 1, 2009 through March 31, 2010.
- * Spring term runs from April 1 through to September 30.
- * Autumn term runs from October 1 through to March 31, 2010.
- * One intensive course is made up of 15 classes (90 minutes per class) for 4 days.
- * One course for two credits involves a total of 15 classes (90 minutes each).

* The outline of each course listed above is provided on the website of GSL: <http://gsl-nagoya-u.net/>

Nagoya University – helping my professional aims to turn into reality



Zsolt Szederkenyi
1st year of the LL.M.
(Comparative Law) Program
From Hungary

At the time that I arrived at Nagoya University and became a student of the Graduate School of Law (GSL), I thought that the knowledge I could obtain here would give me enormous help in reaching my professional aims. Now that I have been a student here for more than half a year, I can say my expectations have been very much fulfilled.

The support given by the GSL is embodied particularly in the emphasis put on the well-structured preparation for completing the final thesis and for writing future publications. However, the studies are also broadening my theoretical and practical view, ensuring that I will be able to meet the requirements which arise in a modern, fast-changing legal environment.

Besides this general knowledge, all students have the chance to become immersed in their own chosen fields of interest through carefully chosen seminars or tutorials. The wide variety of subjects is an additional incentive to develop ourselves into professionals in almost any special field.

In principle the lectures are conducted in English, but there are also lots of opportunities to attend some lectures in Japanese. I think this is a perfect opportunity to adapt to an international environment as well as to enhance one's knowledge in another language.

The close professional relationship with the guiding professors, the plentiful opportunities for obtaining practical knowledge through internships and the inspiring as well as helpful university atmosphere all make my studies here a unique research opportunity.

Personally I am very proud to be a student of a university which has a long tradition and a considerably high reputation among Asian universities. I do think that by the end of my two year long Master's course, the wide range of legal understanding I have acquired will have been a major component of my legal knowledge, which might be used effectively even among the fiercest competition.

*O*verview of the Graduate School of Law

Doctoral Programs

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

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

Independent Research Under Mentor and Doctoral Dissertation

Students should conduct independently their doctoral research under the supervision of their mentors, in close coordination with the schedule for academic writing. In November of their first year, they must submit a detailed proposal. In January of the second year, they are required to submit a doctoral research progress report. During the third year, before submission of the dissertation, a doctoral candidate must make a public oral presentation of the dissertation. The student is required to submit the final draft of the dissertation to the faculty preliminary examination committee at some stage, which 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

This Program conducted mainly in English has its own specific objective as described in page 6 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 informative research system through managing research projects from the planning stage to the evaluation stage. These skills must be learned thoroughly during the program, with a view to enhancing the research environment in the candidate's country of origin;

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



Critical Discussion Session (CDS)



Academic Affairs Guidance for doctoral students in April

Opening Up Internationally

Our School promotes academic exchanges and takes in students from abroad, holding short-term courses for overseas legal professionals, hosting international symposia, and sending staff members abroad as researchers and as trainers. The University and the School have actively pursued partnering and exchange arrangements with other academic institutions. At the moment there are approximately 250 university exchange programs in

Academic and Cooperative Exchange Agreements with Overseas Universities and Institutions

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

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

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

The School has also been fortunate to enjoy the support of its graduates and of the business community in the surrounding Chubu region of Japan. In 1991 the School celebrated its 40th anniversary, and money raised by graduates of the school and the local business community was used to establish an Asian Pacific Fund to promote projects relating to Asia-Pacific law and politics. These projects challenged our faculty to tackle the new project of "Legal Assistance for Asian countries" in 1998. To create a foundation for this project, on 1 April 2000, the Faculty established the Center for Asian Legal Exchange (CALE). The building for the center was completed in March 2001. This was made possible by generous donations by alumni and businesses in the Chubu 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 in the Asia-Pacific region. Also by taking part in these activities and coming into direct contact with the law and politics of various Asian countries, we learn about the legal and political cultures of those countries which naturally makes our research and education more beneficial.



Center for Asian Legal Exchange (CALE)

Students of the World Unite!

As we enter the 21st Century, people are becoming more conscious of their global connections. In the Graduate School and School of Law, we have currently 131 international students from 20 different countries (as of May 2009). 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 at 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 took law students to Mongolia, China, and Vietnam in 2000, to China in 2001, to Uzbekistan, Cambodia, and China in 2002, to Austria in 2003, Taiwan in 2004, to Cambodia & Laos and Ho Chi Minh City Vietnam in 2005, to Laos in 2006, and to Paris, France in 2007.

In 2001 the International University Exchange (IUE) was set up to bring outside exchange students to our School. In that year 13 students and 2 instructors from the Royal University of Law and Economics (RULE), Cambodia, were invited to the IUE Seminar. The seminar's theme was "Understanding the Japanese



Japanese law students joining the Summer Course for Korean Language and Culture at the University of Seoul, Korea (2008 summer)



International students with Mr. Koji Miyakawa, Supreme Court justice (Jan. 2009) at the Supreme Court of Japan

Overseas students enrolled in Graduate School of Law & School of law (as of May 2009)

	Graduate Program (Academics)		Graduate Program (Modern Law)		Comparative Law Program (conducted mainly in English)				Research Student		Exchange Student			NUPACE Exchange Student		Regular Program	ECIS Japanese Trainees	Total			
	Master	Doctor	Master	Doctor	LLM April Entry	LLD April Entry	LLM Oct Entry	Master English	Master Japenesse	LLD Oct Entry	Doctor	Graduate	Under-graduate	Special Research Graduate Student	Special Graduate Student	Special Research Under-graduate Student	Graduate	Under-graduate	Under-graduate		
China	5	12			1							4	4					7		33	
Korea	3	2										1					1	1		9	
Taiwan	2	2	1										1							8	
Uzbekistan					5	2	4	6	2				2			1	1			23	
Cambodia					5	1	2			4									1	13	
Vietnam					6		2		4		1									13	
Mongolia					3	1	1		3											8	
Laos					4	1	1													6	
Myanmar					5	1														6	
Thailand																	1			1	
Indonesia					1															1	
Tajikistan					1															1	
USA																	1			1	
UK					1															1	
France																1				1	
Hungary					1													1		2	
Rumania																	1			1	
Madagascar		1																		1	
Argentina					1															1	
Turkey																		1		1	
	2	11	15	0	34	6	10	6	13			6	7	0	0	1	1	7	9	3	131

from 20 countries

Legal System & Its Role in Legal Assistance to Cambodia” and it was held from July 23 to August 4. In 2005, from February 21 to March 6, the second IUE Seminar sponsored by ACCU (the Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO) was held with 15 students from RULE Cambodia, National University of Laos and Ho Chi Minh City University of Law, Vietnam. In September of the same year, 9 students from RULE, Tashkent State Institute of Law, Uzbekistan and the Ho Chi Minh City University of Law, Vietnam were invited to the JASMIN IUE Seminar, sponsored by JASSO, the Mizuho International Association and Nagoya University. In 2007, from February 14 to 23, our School organized the fourth IUE Seminar with financial support from the CALE Fund and our School. For this Seminar, students and professors were invited from the University of World Economy and Diplomacy, Uzbekistan, the Soochow University School of Law, Taiwan and the Royal University of Cambodia (RULE).

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.



Campus Tour by SOLV

Graduate School of Law, a once in a life time institution

*Sokanha Sin
LL.M. (Comparative Law)
Program
From Cambodia*



Studying abroad has always been my dream since I finished my bachelor’s degree. Japan, specifically Nagoya University Graduate School of Law (GSL), made it possible to realize my dream. I was quite excited to be accepted to this School, and like many new graduates, I thought this institution was merely for academic purpose. Yet, after having spent time here, this impression vanished. Nagoya University is both an educational and hands-on institute. It not only provides students with several substantive laws classes, but also with thesis writing. At the same time, internship opportunities in various well-known organizations and companies either in Japan or in foreign countries are also given. Furthermore, Nagoya University is a cross cultural forum where students from different parts of the world meet to share their knowledge, skills, experiences, and culture. This sharing is made possible via the Peer Support Initiatives (PSI) course as well as events and trips organized by the school. Whenever students face problems academically or in their everyday lives, the Foreign Student Advising Office is always there.

My time at GSL has been enjoyable as I obtain knowledge, skills, and experiences in class and through extra-curricular activities. GSL teaches me public speaking skills as many of the programs consist of presentations. This enhances my confidence when I do presentations in class and later in public. I also learn critical thinking skills – the way to think as a lawyer does – from my supervisor through a Special Research Lecture. Through GSL, I am able to interact with friends from diverse backgrounds locally and internationally; this gives me further chances to make many new friends. All in all, these are contributing factors to personal growth that prepare me for my future career to become a more aware and knowledgeable attorney in Cambodia.

To me, learning is a process. Nagoya University helps ease and smooth this process and I am glad that I have been assisted along the way so that I can enjoy my studying to the fullest. Taking this opportunity, I would like to express my profound thanks to Nagoya University as well as to the Japanese government in providing me with this fresh and energizing experience.

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 200,000 volumes, including some 82,000 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.

Legal Research and Computerized Service

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



Nagoya University Library

The Nagoya University Library (NUL), which processes all library materials and maintains the unified catalog of all books in the university, also offers circulation and reference services, including inter-library loans, photocopying, and computer-based information retrieval. In the Library building there are approximately 2,770,000 volumes of books, 5,580 journal titles and 8,400 electronic journal titles which are accessible via the internet. 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. The Library contains around 1,000 reading desks in the open-stack area. Group study rooms, a seminar room, an information corner, and an audio-visual room are also 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. (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

Tutorial System

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

Advising and Consultation Services

Academic Advisor

Every international student enrolled in the Graduate School of Law is assigned an academic advisor. The role of the academic advisor is to supervise 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.

Exchange Study Tour & Ski Trip

There are various extracurricular activities for international students and exchange activities at GSL. 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. In winter 2006 there was a ferry boat trip to the top of Kyushu Island and a bus trip to the Hiroshima Atomic Memorial Museum. In 2007 the field trip was to the Tokyo Supreme Court and National Diet. In 2008 the students went to the Nagasaki Atomic Memorial Museum and in 2009 the trip was to the *Chirun* Peace Museum, which displays



Graduation ceremony for the nine students of Comparative Law Program (October Entry), held in September 25, 2009
President Michinari Hamaguchi, the sixth from the left and Dean Sugiura Kazutaka, the seventh from the left

articles left by the “Kamikaze Suicide Squad” and some historical places in Kagoshima prefecture, the south most tip of Kyushu Island.

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 with 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/>



GSL international students at Norikura Ski Trip (February 2009)

Language Studies

Japanese Language Studies

The Education Center for International Students of Nagoya University (ECIS) offers the following courses in Japanese lan-

Mi casa Su casa

– Information for international students

guage 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 for all international students, including non-degree students, researchers and faculty members of Nagoya University who want to learn Japanese.

Standard Courses in Japanese/Intensive courses in Japanese

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

Online Japanese Courses

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

Kanji

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

Introductory Lectures in Japanese Studies

Introductory Lectures are beginning level content courses. Issues in Japanese culture, international relations and linguistics are discussed in Japanese mostly in the lecture format. The class-



Study tour to Kagoshima Prefecture : Kaimondake called "Satsuma Fuji" in the background

es aim at developing Japanese proficiency in addition to learning about Japan, its culture and language. These courses are conducted in Japanese. Students need to have the proficiency comparable to Level Two certificate (*Nihongo Noryoku Shiken*).

2. Special Japanese Program

The ECIS offers two other intensive Japanese training courses for students who hold a *Monbukagakusho* (MEXT) (embassy-sponsored 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 School of Language and Cultures offers courses in; English, German, Korean, French, Indonesian, Russian, Chinese, Spanish, Greek, Latin, Esperanto, Italian, Ainu, and Portuguese. Students and foreign researchers affiliated with Nagoya University may enroll in these courses free of charge.

Financial Information

Tuition Costs

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

Entrance exam fee

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

Registration fee

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

Tuition fee

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

Fee Exemptions

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

Living Costs in Nagoya

Living in Nagoya is less expensive than in Tokyo, the capital city of Japan. Generally speaking, however, the cost of living in Japan is very high. The current basic cost of living 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, 333 students are now studying under the MEXT Scholarship Program and 48 under foreign government scholarship programs, while 963 students are self-supporting (as of May 1, 2009). 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 appli-

Let's Study in Nagoya!

Zou Zhiyuan
*1st year of the LL.M.
(Comparative Law) Program
From China*



When I got the opportunity to study at Nagoya University two years ago, I doubted if I could get what I wished for at Nagoya University. But after I enrolled in Nagoya University, I found this was the just place that I wanted to be in.

Wonderful Academic Atmosphere

As a foreign student in the GSL of Nagoya University, I benefit from the lectures and researching activities provided by the University. There are so many famous and wonderful professors in the University, and very often some top scholars with high reputations are invited to give lectures in the University. I feel very lucky that I have the opportunity to share their brilliant knowledge. Additionally, I really enjoy the facilities for researching in the University, such as the libraries, databases of researching, wireless network, research rooms and so on.

A window to Japan and to the world

In Nagoya University, there are several departments to provide support to foreign students. They provide Japanese lessons at different levels and on a variety of topics. I can choose Japanese language classes according to my timetable and favorite topics. On the other hand, they also provide many opportunities to let the foreign students know about Japanese society, such as field trips, home stays, lessons about different Japanese traditions and so on. These help me to easily adapt myself to the new circumstances and to understand the society of Japan at a deep level. At the same time, I know many students from all over world and know about many aspects of other countries by communicating with them.

Good relationship

In Nagoya University, I study with students from different countries. We discuss issues in class, exchange opinions and experiences with each other, and join various activities together. We share our knowledge and enjoy the life in Japan. We have established a very good relationship with each other. This is bound to be very helpful for my career in the future. GSL also provides us with a wonderful project named the PSI (Peer Support Initiative). In this project, I and some Japanese students form a research group. We discuss and compare different topics related to China and Japan, and learn from each other. This is a very good chance to create and maintain relations with Japanese students.

Nagoya is a unique city in Japan. So is Nagoya University. It is friendly, open, gentle, and profound. In Nagoya University, you will have your own space. Let's study at Nagoya University!

Mi casa Su casa

– Information for international students

cants from a number of target countries in Asia that are receiving development assistance from the Japanese Government. This program was first established with the assistance of the Government of Japan in the 1999-2000 fiscal year. Its objective is to promote human resource development in these countries by offering opportunities to prospective researchers, government officials, and 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 10 students under the JDS program from targeted countries, which include Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Uzbekistan, Myanmar, and China. Currently approximately 25 JDS students are enrolled in our Graduate School. Those who are interested in studying at our School under the JDS program are advised to contact a local branch office of the Japan International Cooperation Center (JICE), the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) or 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 limited number of such grants and scholarships for international students. Nagoya University itself has no internal financial aid or scholarship funds available. International students must, therefore, plan to have sufficient funds to cover all expenses required for studying in Japan at least for their first year of study.

Accommodation

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

University Residences

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

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 50,000 yen and 60,000 yen, 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 not included in their visa status. Students working without this permit, and those who fail to follow the regulations pertaining to the permit, will be fined, and in some cases, deported. The maximum hours of work, where permission has been granted, are 28 hours per week for degree-seeking undergraduate and graduate students, and 14 hours per week for research students. (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.

Establishing a Relationship with a Learning Institution

*Vangduangnapha Khampha
2nd year of the LL.M.
(Comparative) Program
From Laos*



As a student from a land-locked country like Laos coming to Nagoya University was not an easy choice for me. I had only a limited chance to apply to come to study at Nagoya. This is the reason why selecting a school was critical to me and how it could make a difference in my life.

At our graduate School of Law, counselors and professors are the primary sources that can help guide and assist students' learning. Moreover, guidance counselors and professors are experts in their fields and can facilitate students.

Another advantage is that the University provides many programs that can help forge relationships between students and the learning institution through extra-curricular activities such as sports activities. Sports and the academic facilities are some of the most attractive features on campus. Sports allows students to become physically and mentally involved in school events and allows the students to grow closer to the school. The academic institutions can become personal to students. Many students' careers grow from the academic institutions. The involvement of academic institutions allows students to expand their career choices and allows them to learn about their strengths and weakness.

Thus, there are more advantages than disadvantages at our School. In fact, I do not see any disadvantages besides having to purchase expensive books and the fact that almost all of the books in the shops inside the University are written in Japanese which is very difficult for some foreign students to read and understand. Working with administrators, professors and counselors creates positive interaction between students and our graduate School of Law. In addition, students get to interact and learn from one another in the School. School activities and events bring the relationship between the learning institute and the students closer together.

Application & Admission for International Students

Graduate School of Law

Before You Apply

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

As graduate-level instruction involves direct supervision by a member of academic staff, applications that demonstrate knowledge of the staff and programs of the Faculty will be 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. Entrants are accepted in April and in October*. For the April entry, applications will be accepted both in September and in January. The selection of students will be made through document screening and an interview, all in English.

• Japanese-taught program (October Entry only)

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

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

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

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

* The October entry for the above programs for Comparative Law Programs have their own specific application process with a limited number of candidate places reserved for entrants receiving financing from 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.



October Entry LL.M. (Comparative Law) Program,
Entrance Ceremony:
(October 25, 2008)

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 completion 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 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.

School of Law

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

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 Furo-cho, Chikusa-ku, Nagoya 464-01, Japan
Tel: +81-52-789-2183

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

- The Information Center of the Japan Student Services Organization (JASSO) JASSO website: http://www2.jasso.go.jp/index_e.html

Research Students

Research students are students who independently pursue the study of a specific subject in the School and the Graduate School of Law and are 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 : Gingko trees turning yellow

Faculty Members 2009

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

Visit the website of GSL "FACULTY" for details: <http://gsl-nagoya-u.net/upfiles/staffbyname.html>

<Department of Combined Graduate Program>

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'

Assoc. Prof. OKAMOTO Hiroki

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

* Civil Law

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

Prof. ISOBE Takashi

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

* History of Political Thought (Europe)

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

Prof. 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. 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. JIMBO Fumio

LL.M. from Nagoya University

* Legal History (Japan)

1. Tokugawa Law

Assoc. Prof. Frank BENNETT

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

* Comparative Law (Japan)

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

Assoc. Prof. OHYA Takehiro

LL.B. from the University of Tokyo

* Jurisprudence

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

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. IMAI Katsunori

LL.D. from Nagoya University

* Commercial Law

1. Payment Law
2. Banking Law

Prof. ONO Koji

LL.D. from Kyoto University

* Political Science

1. Contemporary German politics
2. Comparative politics
3. Political policy

Prof. USHIRO Fusao

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

* Political Science, Public Administration

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

Prof. ICHIHASHI Katsuya

LL.M. from Nagoya University

* Administrative Law

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

Assoc. Prof. NAKANO Taeko

LL.B. from the University of Tokyo

* Social Services Law

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

Prof. SUGIURA Kazutaka

LL.M. from Nagoya University

* Russian Law

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

Prof. AIKYO Masanori

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

* Vietnamese Law, Constitutional Law

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

Prof. SADAKATA Mamoru

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

* International Politics

Contemporary Balkan History

Prof. ISHII Mitsuki

LL.M. from Kyoto University

* Legal History (France)

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

Prof. SUGAWARA Ikuo

LL.D. from Tohoku University

* Legal Sociology

1. Law and psychology

Assoc. Prof. WATANABE Miyuki

LL.B. from Tohoku University

* Civil Procedure Law

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

Assoc. Prof. UDAGAWA Yukinori

LL.M. from Hokkaido University

* Comparative Law (China)

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

Assoc. Prof. FURUKAWA Nobuhiko

LL.B. from the University of Tokyo

* Criminal Law

1. The Theory of Criminal Negligence

Assoc. Prof. KANG Dongkoon

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. INABA Kazumasa

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

Assoc. Prof. YOSHIMASA Tomohiro

LL.M. from Kyoto University

* Civil Law

1. Contract Law

Assoc. Prof. HAYASHI Shuya

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

* Competition Law

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

Prof. YOKOMIZO Dai

LL.M. from the University of Tokyo, Graduate School

* Conflict of Laws

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

Prof. MARUYAMA Emiko

LL.B. from Tohoku University

* Civil Law, Law on Consumer

1. Contract law
2. Consumer protection

Prof. MIURA Satoshi

M.A. from the University of Tokyo

***International Relations**

1. Global governance
2. International political economy

Prof. NAKADA-AMIYA, Mizuho

Ph.D. from the University of Tokyo

***European Political History**

1. Political history of Czechoslovakia
2. Comparative European politics

Assoc. Prof. MIZUSHIMA Tomonori

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

***International Public Law**

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

Assoc. Prof. SAITO Akiko

LL.M. from Kyoto University

***Criminal Law**

1. Criminal Law
2. Omission
3. Complicity

Assoc. Prof. OHKOHCHI Minoru

LL.M. from Nagoya University

***Constitutional Law**

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

<Department of Program for Legal Practice>

A professor indicated with ≈ belongs to both departments
 Combined Graduate Program and Program for Legal Practice (NULS).

≈Prof. MATSUURA Yoshiharu

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

***Legal Informatics, History of Legal Thoughts, Jurisprudence**

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

≈Prof. 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.

≈Prof. SAKAI Hajime

LL.M. from Osaka University, LL.B. from Osaka University

***Civil Procedure**

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

≈Prof. TADAKA Hirotaka

LL.D. from Nagoya University

***Civil Law**

1. Mortgage Foreclosure
2. Security Interests
3. Guaranty

≈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. 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

Prof. CHIBA Emiko

LL.M. from Hokkaido University

***Civil Law, Consumer Law**

1. Floating charge
2. Contract
3. Consumer protection
4. Ownership and management of aggregate buildings

Prof. HONMA Yasunori

LL.D. from Hokkaido University

***Civil Procedure**

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

Prof. MORIGIWA Yasutomo

LL.M. from the University of Tokyo

***Jurisprudence, Legal Ethics**

1. Legal values as public goods
2. Validity and authority of law

Prof. HASHIDA Hisashi

LL.M. from Kyoto University

***Criminal Law**

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

Prof. KOBAYASHI Ryo

LL.M. from Kyoto University

***Commercial Law**

1. Commercial law
2. Company law

Prof. SUZUKI Masabumi

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

***Intellectual Property Law**

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

Prof. NAKAYA Hiroki

LL.M. from Nagoya University

***Civil Law**

1. The contract theory of multiple relationships
2. Analogical interpretations in the Japanese Civil Code

Prof. KAMINO Kenji

LL.M. from Nagoya University

***Administrative Law**

1. Public values in public law
2. Public and private partnership
3. Administrative procedure act and administrative guidance

Prof. AIKYO Koji

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

***Constitutional Law**

1. History of Constitutionalism in UK
2. Constitutional theories in Japan

Assoc. Prof. KOJIMA Jyun

LL.M. from Waseda University

***Criminal Procedure**

1. Double jeopardy

<Japan Legal Information Institute>**Assoc. Prof. KAKUTA Tokuyasu**

Ph.D. from Tokyo Institute of Technology

***Legal Informatics, Artificial Intelligence**

1. Legal reasoning system
2. Legal education system

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

LL.B. from Nagoya University

Civil Law, Legal Ethics, Externship*Prof. TAKEUCHI Yuji (Attorney at Law)**

LL.B. from Nagoya University

Moot Trial, Lawyering*Prof. TAKEBE Tomoko (Judge)*****Civil Law****Prof. OGURI Kenichi (Government Attorney)**

LL.B. from the University of Tokyo

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

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

***Law and Development**

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

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

LL.B. from Nagoya University

1. Advising Law Students on Career Development and Coordinating for Internship

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

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

1. 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://gsl-nagoya-u.net>

For advice, please contact:

OKUDA Saori
 Assistant Professor
 International Student Advisor
 Graduate School & School of Law
 Nagoya University, Japan
 Tel & Fax: +81-52-789-4910
 E-mail: okuda@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
 Symposium
- ⑦ University Library
- ⑧ Staff Hall
- ⑨ Green Salon Higashiyama
- ⑩ Information Plaza
- ⑪ School of Letters / Graduate School of Letters
- ⑫ School of Education / Graduate School of Education and Human Development
 Center for Developmental Clinical Psychology and Psychiatry
- ⑬ School of Law / Graduate School of Law
- ⑭ School of Economics / Graduate School of Economics
- ⑮–⑯: Buildings related to the School of Science / Graduate School of Science
- ⑰ Building A
- ⑯ Building A2
- ⑰ Building B
- ⑱ Building C
- ⑲ Building D
- ⑳ Building E
- ㉑ Building F
 Chemical Instrument Center
 Center for Gene Research
- ㉒ Building G
- ㉓ Building 1 / Graduate School of Mathematics
- ㉔ Laboratory of High Voltage Electronmicroscopy
- ㉕ Facilities for Low Temperature Research
- ㉖ Ultra High Pressure Laboratory
- ㉗ Science Hall
- ㉘–㉙: Buildings related to the School of Engineering / Graduate School of Engineering
- ㉚ Administration Building
- ㉛ Building 1
- ㉜ Building 2
- ㉝ Building 3
- ㉞ Building 4
- ㉟ Building 5
- ㉟ Building 6

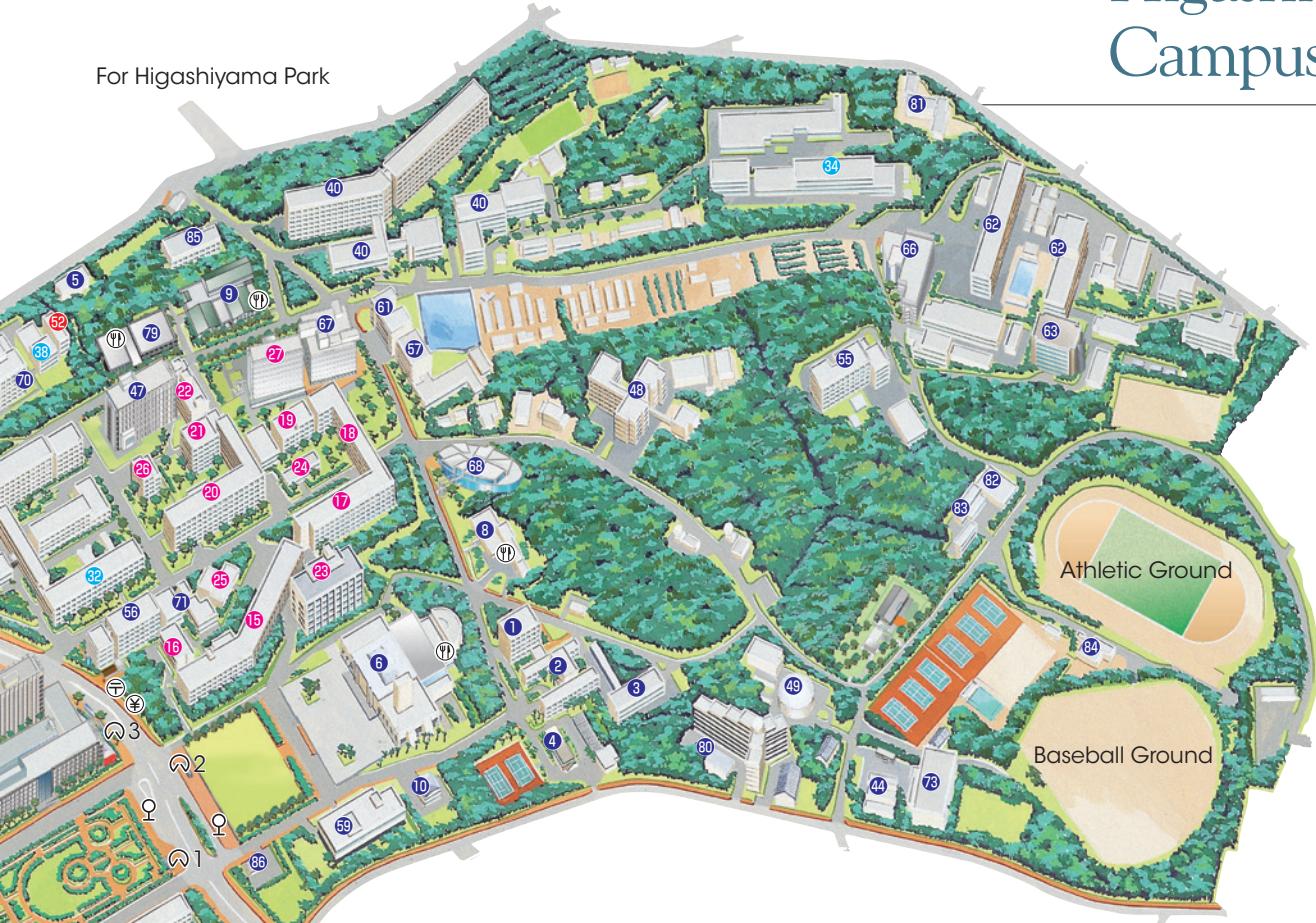
For Motoyama



- ㉚ Building 7
 Center for Information Media Studies
- ㉛ Building 8
- ㉜ Building 9
- ㉝ High Pressure High Temperature Laboratory
- ㉞ 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

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

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



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