



20 – 21

P R O S P E C T U S

Graduate School of Law
School of Law

THE CONSTITUTION OF JAPAN November 3, 1946 PREFACE

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

NAGOYA UNIVERSITY

Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| Message from the Dean..... | 2 |
| Nagoya University ~Graduate School & School of Law (GSL)~ | 3 |
| Overview of the School of Law (Undergraduate programs)..... | 5 |
| 2019 Students Voice..... | 9 |
| Overview of the Graduate School of Law (Graduate programs)..... | 11 |
| Opening Up Internationally – the Road to Asian Legal Networking | 15 |
| Students of the World Unite! | 17 |
| The Book Stops Here! – Library and computer facilities | 19 |
| Mi casa, Su casa – Information for international students..... | 21 |
| Application & Admission for International Students..... | 23 |
| Archive III / GSL Alumni as a United Family | 25 |
| Faculty Members 2020..... | 29 |

University Calendar

Spring Term: April 1 – September 30

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

Entrance Ceremony for April Admission Students: April 1

University Anniversary: May 1

End of Spring Term-Exam: July 24 – August 6

Summer Break: August 8 – September 30

Entrance Ceremony for October Admission Students: October 1

End of Autumn Term-Exam: January 28 – February 10

Commencement for October Admission Students: September 27

Winter Break: December 28 – January 7

Commencement for April Admission Students: March 25

The academic year at Nagoya University commences on April 1 and ends on March 31 of the following year for April Admission. In case of October Admission, the academic year commences on October 1 and ends on September 30 of the following year. The academic year is divided into the spring term (April 1 – September 30) and autumn term (October 1 – March 31).



Entrance Ceremony 2019 Oct.



Message from the Dean

This year, Nagoya University School of Law celebrates its 70th anniversary. In April 1950, the School of Law and Economics separated into the School of Law and the School of Economics, and the current School of Law was born in a new era of great transition after the defeat. The faculty members and students at that time were engaged in education and research in law and politics to contribute to democracy and peace while deepening their experiences in the pre-war, war, and defeat. The ambitions of the foundation of the School of Law have fortunately continued today.

When the Cold War ended and the 1990s began, the School of Law actively started international expansion in Asia and Europe. We implemented Asian legal assistance projects gathered cooperation from government agencies, major international universities, and the private sector. In 2000, Nagoya University established the Center for Asian Legal Exchange (CALE). We also continue implementing graduate research and education for international students and joint training between Japanese and international students. The achievements and human resource development of international projects over the past 20 years have enabled us to build human resources networks worldwide and enhance international research and education in the 2010s.

In 2004, we established the Law School (JD Program for Legal Practice). At the same time, we launched a research and education project using international and advanced ICT technology to support legal training. With the support and cooperation of lawyers and law academics in Japan and overseas, we have achieved sustainable results as a leading Law School.

On April 1, 2020, National University Corporation Nagoya University and Gifu University establish “the Tokai National University System.” Under a single corporation, the two universities will utilize each other’s abilities, proceed to integrate their office work systems, and enhance their management capabilities. They contribute more to regional development and strengthen their functions to develop into world-leading research universities. Our Graduate School of Law and School of Law also strongly expected to create new values, and one of them is to solve legal issues in a digital society. We are already engaged in integrated research on collaboration between law and data science, with utilizing ICT technology, and based on their achievements, will actively respond to the issues of law and politics in the digital society.

Looking back on history, we realize our Graduate School of Law and School of Law have succeeded with the support and cooperation of many people and organizations. We want to renew our gratitude and aim for further development in the future and make new efforts. We want to renew our appreciation and strive for further growth in the future and create new initiatives.

April 2020

増田 知子

MASUDA Tomoko

*Dean
Graduate School of Law
Nagoya University*



New GSL international students at their first class 2018 Oct.

Nagoya University ~Graduate School & School of Law (GSL)~

Nagoya University

The establishment of Nagoya University dated back to when the medical school and a hospital opened in 1871. University received its charter as Japan's seventh Imperial University. After 1949, in the comprehensive post-war reform of the nation's educational system, Nagoya University was given a leadership role in the Chubu region. It has since grown into one of the foremost national universities in Japan. Nagoya University in April 2004 turned into an independent National University Corporation. This transition has made the management of university put under the strong leadership of the President while continuing to respect the independence and unique features of each school and department.

Nagoya University currently consists of nine undergraduate schools, thirteen graduate schools, three research institutes and eighteen inter-departmental education and research centers^[1] including the Center for Asian Legal Assistance (CALE) established by the Graduate School of Law in March, 2001. The student population consists of approximately 9,999 undergraduates^[2] and 6,377 graduate students, including 2,641 international students from 128 countries and regions^[3]. The total population of academic staff is 1,707 and administrative and technical staff and schoolteacher at affiliated junior and high schools number 3,963^[4].

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

[1] Detailed information on Nagoya University is available on the World Wide Web at http://en.nagoya-u.ac.jp/about_nu/admin/sch/index.html

[2] As of May 2019 (This figure does not include non-degree research students and auditors.)

[3] As of May 2019

[4] As of May 2019

Graduate School of Law & School of Law

1948 Establishment of School Law

The School of Law initially opened as a department within the School of Law and Economics in 1948 soon after the end of the Second World War. It acquired its present status as an independent school offering 12 courses within a National University in 1950, following after the law faculties at the National 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 reorganized the 21 courses into the two Departments with seven main courses. In 1997, to modernize the subjects of instruction, improve graduate tuition, and promote systematic and cooperative research and education, the two Departments were integrated into one Department of Law and Political Science with eight main courses. The School becomes among the most prominent of its kind in Japan with an excellent reputation for its legal education and research.

1999 Graduate School Initiative

From April 1999 the School of Law adopted further curricular changes, expanding the graduate program as a whole, and placing a new emphasis on graduate studies. This reform was implemented as a response to the societal need for specialist training and skills, as identified by Monbukagakaku-sho (the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science & Technology: MEXT). In practical terms, the School expanded its graduate intake and added further education options in the disciplines of law and politics; designed new opportunities to address the needs of international students, especially from countries in Asia, and set up new courses to help graduate students in the praxis of research and writing. Given by guest lecturers from the Bar Association and the business world was also set-up.

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

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

Following the rapid development of Asian societies, in 2012, the above program has been reviewed and restructured under the concept of "Training the Next

Generation of Top Asian Legalists: from Self-reliance to Networking.” This program aims to train a future generation of Asian leaders in law and politics and strengthen the legal professional networking among them. In 2018, to make the network sustainable, this Program has remodeled to commence the “Program for Expanding the Asian Legal Exchange Network.” This program is offering several MEXT Scholarship seats to competent candidates, especially from Asian countries.

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

All those involved in the teaching and study of law in Japan were profoundly affected by the reorganization of legal education under the ongoing restructuring of Japan’s judicial system. Together with several other law faculties in Japan, in April 2004, the Graduate School of Law established a so-called ‘Nagoya University Law School (NULS).’ Its completion is an essential requirement for taking the new National Bar Examination of Japan. The program admits not only law graduates but students from a wide range of academic and social backgrounds.

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

GSL and Center for Asian Legal Exchange (CALE) have developed the project for the “Long-term education of legal specialists proficient in Japanese” through the establishment of the Nagoya University Research and Education Center for Japanese Law (CJL) in the five overseas partner universities. In these CJLs around 20 undergraduate students enrolled in each partner university are selected and taught Japanese to reach Level 1 or 2 in the Japanese Proficiency Test by the time they graduate. CJL also offers the courses to learn Japanese law through the Japanese language. The centers locates at Tashkent State Institute of Law in Uzbekistan (2005), the National University of Mongolia School of Law (2006), Hanoi Law University, Vietnam (2007), the Royal University of Law and Economics (RULE), Cambodia (2008) and Ho Chi Minh City University of Law, Vietnam (2012). CJL aims to train continuously and systematically, specialists who can understand Japanese law in Japanese.

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

MEXT in July 2009 selected Nagoya University as one of the Core Universities for Internationalization to proceed the Global 30 project in Japan. Global 30 project aims to elevate the international competitiveness of Japanese education and to foster students and researchers on internationalized campuses to cultivate them to be active internationally. To realize the goal of the Global 30 in the field of social sciences, our School and the School of Economics jointly take the initiative to offer an International Social Sciences Program. The students enrolled in this program can pursue their studies entirely in English and graduate in at least four years.

2012 CAMPUS ASIA Project shared training in legal and political awareness: Formation of East Asia ‘Jus Commune’ (common law)

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

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

Titled “Cross-Border Legal Institution Design” Program, the Leading Graduate School scheme initiated by MEXT (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology) was set up at the Graduate School of Law (GSL) in 2012. The objective of the Program is to produce professionals who have a keen interest in Asia and can design institutions for cross-border transplantation. The students learn how to offer innovative, yet highly practical solutions based on flexible perspectives for understanding and comparing diverse societies, and attain knowledge and appropriate skills in organizing and managing teams of professionals from different cultures using practical communicative skills. They also develop their problem-analysis, organizational, integrated, and social management skills and conflict resolution skills. To achieve this, the Program has created a new five-year-long curriculum taught in English combining masters and doctorate.

* In September 2019, we officially close the admission for the Leading Graduate School Program. However, the part of this Program is continued in the Comparative Law Program at our school. The continued courses are offered in the curriculum of the Comparative Law Program given in P12.

2013 CAMPUS ASEAN Project

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

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

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

2014 ASCI (Asian Satellite Campus Institution) L.L.D (Comparative Law) Program in Law and Political Science

Nagoya University Graduate School of Law (GSL), through ASCI’s main office in Japan and its satellite offices in participating Asian countries, offers a special research-based doctoral program which primarily targets professionals in government positions, and academic institutions in the countries of Cambodia, Laos, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, and Vietnam. This unique program provides enrolled students with an opportunity to work towards a doctoral degree without having to suspend their career for the duration of their studies.



ASCI Ceremony of entrance and doctor degree conferment at Tashkent, Uzbekistan 2019 Nov.



Entrance Ceremony 2018 Oct.

Overview of the School of Law (Undergraduate programs)

Student Enrollment

Approximately 150 local students are admitted to the School of Law each year. Currently, 713 students enroll in the undergraduate program at this faculty. With a full-time academic staff of 48, these numbers compare favorably to the large classes at most other Japanese law faculties and help assure a hospitable environment conducive to learning.

Objectives of the School of Law

The School of Law pursues the following educational objectives;

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

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

Undergraduate Curriculum

The School of Law provides a comprehensive four-year curriculum since 2004, which offers courses in several specialized themes as well as basic subjects from the first academic year. The School permits free selection of courses to increase intellectual engagement and self-reliance among our undergraduates. The curriculum also offers students opportunities to benefit from the immediate guidance of faculty members through a large selection of small-group seminar courses. The School provides basic seminars to the first-year students, while advanced ones in specific areas are open to students from the second to the fourth year. A faculty member supervises students attached to each seminar, which is made up of an average of ten students, sometimes including graduate and international students. This small community is active not only with classwork but also in study tours to courts, prisons, and business companies.

Four Year Program structure and Progression

Over four years, students in the School of Law take a variety of subjects; categorized as the “Subjects in Liberal Arts and Sciences,” plus the “Subjects in Liberal Arts and Sciences,” plus the “Subjects in the School of Law.” (Refer to the “Table of Subject Categories,” given below.)

Grade Assessment

Since 2012, our School has employed a GPA system;

- (1) Performance is assessed using five grades: S (100-90), A (89-80), B (79-70), C (69-60), and F (59 and below). Except for F, which corresponds to a fail, all grades indicate a passing assessment. Some courses, which do not fit the above five-step grading system, are evaluated in terms of pass/fail.
- (2) The Grade Point Average (GPA) System is based on the following principles. GPA is calculated using the formula below.

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

Degree Requirements

Students enrolled in the School of Law are required to take a total of 132 credits or more from the subject categories outlined below for obtaining the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

| Subject Type | | Course Categories | Credits Required | Sub-total | Overall Total |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|---|-----------|---------------|
| Specialized | School of Law | Specialized | 82-84 (Including 0-20 credits in related Specialized) | 96 | 132 |
| | | First year seminar | 4 | | |
| | Not Specialized | Liberal Arts and Sciences | Basic in Humanities and Social Sciences | 8-10 | |
| Basic in Natural Sciences | | | 16-18 | | |
| Liberal Education in Humanities and Social Sciences | | | | | |
| Liberal Education in Interdisciplinary fields | | | | | |
| Not Specialized | Liberal Arts and Sciences | Health and Sports | | 36 | |
| | | Open | | | |
| | | Language and Culture | 18-20 | | |

Table of Subject Categories



GSL Students' Life 2020 Feb.



Guidance for new GSL students 2018 Oct.



On the Way to Tokyo Judiciary Institutions 2020 Feb.



A Glorious Day – submission of thesis 2019 Jun.

Overseas students enrolled in Graduate School of Law & School of Law (as of May 2019)

| Program | Graduate Program (Academics) | | Graduate program (Modern Law) | | Comparative Law Program (conducted mainly in English) | | | | Undergraduate | | Research Student | | Campus Asia / Asean Program | | Exchange Student | NUPACE Exchange Student | ECIS Japanese Trainees | Total | | |
|------------|------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|--------|---|--------|---------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-----|------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|--|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------|-----------------|--------|
| | Master | Doctor | Master | Doctor | April Entry | | Oct Entry | | Private | G30 | Graduate | Undergraduate | Special Graduate Student | Special Research Undergraduate Student | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Master | Doctor | Transnational Doctoral Programs | Master English | | | | | | | | | | | Master Japanese | Doctor |
| China | 1 | 2 | 17 | | 2 | 1 | | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 2 | | | 49 | | |
| Korea | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 1 | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | | 10 | | |
| Taiwan | | 2 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 2 | | 6 | | |
| Uzbekistan | | | 1 | | | | 2 | 5 | 2 | 4 | | | | | | | | 14 | | |
| Cambodia | | | | | | | 3 | 9 | 5 | 3 | | | | | | | | 20 | | |
| Vietnam | | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | 7 | 8 | 3 | | 5 | | | | 1 | | 27 | | |
| Mongolia | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | 17 | | |
| Laos | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 3 | | |
| Myanmar | | | | | | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | |
| Iceland | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| USA | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| UK | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 2 | | |
| Italy | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 2 | | |
| India | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Indonesia | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | | |
| Ethiopia | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Australia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Canada | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Colombia | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Sweden | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Sri Lanka | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | 2 | | |
| Thailand | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 3 | 1 | | | | | | 6 | | |
| Turkey | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Finland | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Brazil | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| France | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | |
| Bulgaria | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Malaysia | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| | 1 | 4 | 19 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 32 | 21 | 22 | 5 | 19 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 19 | 1 | 180 |

From 28 Countries



Graduation Ceremony 2018 Sep.

Internship

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

Careers

There are in total approximately 10,033 graduates, as of May, 2019. Many of these are engaged in various fields, such as the judiciary, national and local government, private business, research, education and journalism. Most of them are employed, as part of a long tradition of graduates, in private companies, industry, finance, communications, journalism and a huge variety of other areas. Those who wish to enter the judiciary as lawyers, judges or public prosecutors go on to further studies in the Nagoya University Law School. Furthermore, one third of Nagoya University graduates have become public officials. Not so many but a small number of graduates continue to pursue their research in the graduate programs to enter the world of academia.

The Global 30 International Social Sciences Program conducted in English

The Global 30 (G30) International Social Sciences Program, offered from October 2011, includes the fundamental disciplines of political science, law, economics, business administration, and information science. Students are expected to acquire analytical skills, critical thinking skills, and high ethical awareness, such as are needed for the pursuit of knowledge across disciplines. The curriculum in this G30 International Social Sciences Program covers comparative studies of Asian societies, corporate theory, international negotiation, international law, development economics, economic integration, global management as well as environmental issues. In addition to knowledge in a global context, the program emphasizes the study of the political, legal, and economic systems of modern Japan. Upon selecting their major, students can receive specific guidance from professors in their chosen discipline and are expected to research their graduation thesis under the supervision of their school's professors.

Campus Asia Program: Studying On Campus in East Asia

Objectives

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

Outline of the program

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

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

In the second semester of the second year and the third year, students study overseas at one of the member universities and take common classes. As a core curriculum, there is (1) introductory classes in the law and politics of each country, (2) classes dealing with comparative law and politics, and (3) 12 credits in language subjects specializing in areas in social science. There is a recognition for attendance in classes conducted in English at each university.



October 2019 Master Graduates

General Courses Conducted in Japanese for Undergraduates

(Courses available change from year to year)

Subject / Class year / Credit

| | | |
|--|-----|----|
| Contemporary Politics and Administration in Japan | 1 | 2 |
| Contemporary Judiciary in Japan | 1 | 2 |
| Contemporary Japanese Diplomacy & International Relations | 1 | 2 |
| Legal and Political Thought | 1 | 2 |
| Constitutional Law I (Basic Principles and Elements of Government) | 1 | 4 |
| Constitutional Law II (Human Rights and Constitutional Litigation) | 2 | 4 |
| Comparative Constitution | 3/4 | 2 |
| Administrative Law I (General Principles) | 3 | 4 |
| Administrative Law II (Law of Administrative Remedies) | 3 | 2 |
| Administrative Law III (Law of Principal Administrative Fields) | 4 | 4 |
| Law on Local Self-Administration | 3/4 | 4 |
| Tax Law | 3/4 | 4 |
| General Principles of International Law (Basic Structure of International Law) | 2 | 4 |
| Details of International Law I | 3/4 | 2 |
| Details of International Law II | 3/4 | 2 |
| International Organization Law | 3/4 | 2 |
| Civil Code I (General Principles) | 1 | 4 |
| Civil Code II (Property) | 2 | 4 |
| Civil Code III (Contract) | 2 | 4 |
| Civil Code IV (Torts) | 2 | 2 |
| Civil Code V (Family Law) | 3/4 | 4 |
| Labor Law | 3/4 | 4 |
| Intellectual Property Law | 3/4 | 4 |
| Social Security Law | 3/4 | 4 |
| Civil Procedure | 3 | 4 |
| Bankruptcy | 3/4 | 4 |
| Commercial Law I (Commercial Transactions) | 3 | 4 |
| Commercial Law II (Corporate Structure) | 2 | 4 |
| Economic Law | 2-4 | 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 |
| Philosophy of Law | 3/4 | 4 |
| History of Legal Science | 2 | 2 |
| Western Legal History | 2 | 4 |
| Japanese Legal History | 2 | 4 |
| Roman Law | 3/4 | 2 |
| Asian Legal History | 3/4 | 2 |
| Russian Law | 3/4 | 4 |
| French Law | 3/4 | 2 |
| German Law | 3/4 | 2 |
| Chinese Law | 3/4 | 4 |
| Sociology of Law | 3/4 | 2 |
| Legal Informatics I | 1 | 2 |
| Legal Informatics II | 2-4 | 2 |
| Legal Informatics III | 2-4 | 2 |
| Legal Informatics IV | 2-4 | 2 |
| Political Theory | 2 | 4 |
| Governmental Process | 3 | 4 |
| History of Western Political Thought | 3 | 4 |
| History of Asian Political Thought | 3 | 4 |
| Western Political History | 3/4 | 4 |
| Japanese Political History I | 2 | 2 |
| Japanese Political History I - II | 2 | 2 |
| Comparative Politics I | 2-4 | 2 |
| Comparative Politics II | 2-4 | 2 |
| Comparative Politics III | 2-4 | 2 |
| Mass Communication and Politics | 3-4 | 2 |
| International Politics | 3 | 4 |
| History of International Politics | 2 | 4 |
| Public Administration | 2 | 4 |
| Local Administration | 2-4 | 4 |
| Gender and Politics | 3/4 | 2 |
| Metrical Politics | 2-4 | 2 |
| Environmental Law | 3/4 | 2 |
| Legislation and Policy Study | 3/4 | 2 |
| Special Issues (Gender and Law) | 3/4 | 2 |
| Special Issues (Reading Foreign Materials I) | 1-4 | 2 |
| Special Issues (Reading Foreign Materials II) | 1-4 | 2 |
| Special Issues (Legal Practice) | 3/4 | 2 |
| Special Issues (Studies on Contemporary Media) | 2-4 | 2 |
| Special Issues (Comparative Legal and Political Studies I) | 2-4 | 2 |
| Special Issues (Comparative Legal and Political Studies II) | 3/4 | 2 |
| Special Issues (International Negotiation) | 3/4 | 2 |
| Special Issues (Introduction to Academic Writing) | 2-4 | 2 |
| Special Issues (Law in a Changing Society) | 3/4 | 2 |
| Korean Law | 3/4 | 4 |
| Special Issues (Law and Practice of Casualty Insurance) | 3/4 | 2 |
| Special Issues (Introduction to East Asian Law and Politics) | 1-4 | 2 |
| Special Issues (Introduction to Chinese Law and Politics) | 2-4 | 2 |
| Special Issues (Introduction to Korean Law and Politics) | 2-4 | 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 |

G30 international Social Sciences Subjects 2019

(Courses available change from year to year)

Subject / Class year / Lecture Department

| | | |
|---|-----|----|
| Japanese for Social Science I (E) | 2 | L |
| Japanese for Social Science II (E) | 2 | L |
| Japanese for Social Science III (E) | 2 | L |
| Political Systems (E) | 1 | L |
| Contemporary Japanese Politics (E) | 1 | L |
| Contemporary Japanese Diplomacy (E) | 1 | L |
| Political Science (E) | 2 | L |
| Reading Political Documents (E) | 2 | L |
| International Politics (E) | 3/4 | L |
| Public Administration (E) | 3/4 | L |
| International Environment, Politics and Diplomacy (E) | 3/4 | S |
| Comparative European Politics (E) | 3/4 | L |
| Politics in Asia (E) | 2 | L |
| Political Thoughts (E) | 3/4 | L |
| Environmental Politics (E) | 3/4 | S |
| Japanese Legal System (E) | 1 | L |
| Introduction to Law (E) | 1 | L |
| International Negotiation (E) | 3/4 | L |
| Introduction to International Economic Law (E) | 3/4 | L |
| Reading Legal Documents (E) | 2 | L |
| Comparative Constitution (E) | 3/4 | L |
| Comparative Law I (Anglo-American) (E) | 3/4 | L |
| Comparative Law II (Continental) (E) | 3/4 | L |
| Comparative Law III (Regime-Changing) (E) | 3/4 | L |
| Contemporary Japanese Law I (E) | 2 | L |
| Contemporary Japanese Law II (E) | 3/4 | L |
| Peer Support Initiative II | 3/4 | L |
| Summer Seminar (E) | 2 | L |
| Internship I | 2-3 | L |
| Internship II | 3-4 | L |
| Preliminary Seminar A (E) | 1 | L |
| Preliminary Seminar B (E) | 1 | L |
| Seminar IA | 2 | L |
| Seminar IB | 2 | L |
| Seminar IIA | 3 | L |
| Seminar IIB | 3 | L |
| Seminar IIIA | 4 | L |
| Seminar IIIB | 4 | L |
| Special Problems (How to Train the Legal Profession) (E) | 2 | L |
| Special Problems (Good Governance vs. Corruption) (E) | 2 | L |
| Special Problems (Post-Cold War Security Issues) (E) | 3/4 | L |
| Special Problems (Introduction to International Commercial Arbitration) (E) | 3/4 | L |
| Special Problems (Case Study of International Commercial Arbitration) (E) | 3/4 | L |
| Special Problems (Basic Readings on Japanese Law and Society) (E) | 3/4 | L |
| Special Problems (Sociology of Law Seminar) (E) | 3/4 | L |
| Special Problems (Quantitative Analysis in the Social Sciences) (E) | 3/4 | L |
| Special Problems (Quantitative Analysis in the Social Sciences II) (E) | 3/4 | L |
| Special Problems (International Law and Critical Legal Studies) (E) | 2-4 | L |
| Special Problems (Comparative Private Law) (E) | 2-4 | L |
| Special Problems (Japan and International Law) (E) | 2-4 | L |
| Special Problems (International Law Moot Court Competition) (E) | 3/4 | L |
| Special Problems (The Fundamentals of International Environmental Law) (E) | 3/4 | En |
| Special Problems (Theories of Global Governance) (E) | 3/4 | S |
| Special Problems (IR Theories and East Asian Community Building) (E) | 1-4 | L |
| Special Problems (International Relations in East Asia) (E) | 1-4 | L |
| Special Problems (Introduction to Law and Society in Japan) (E) | 1-4 | L |
| Special Problems (Introduction to Contract Law in Japan) (E) | 1-4 | L |
| Special Problems (Law and Politics in South Asian Countries) (E) | 1-4 | L |
| Special Problems (Research Visits) | 1-4 | L |
| Special Problems (Internship I) | 2-4 | L |
| Special Problems (Internship II) | 2-4 | L |
| * Thesis | 4 | L |
| Introductory Microeconomics I (E) | 1/2 | EC |
| Introductory Microeconomics II (E) | 1/2 | EC |
| Introductory Macroeconomics I (E) | 1/2 | EC |
| Introductory Macroeconomics II (E) | 1/2 | EC |
| Introductory Econometrics I (E) | 1/2 | EC |
| Introductory Econometrics II (E) | 1/2 | EC |
| Introductory Management I (E) | 1/2 | EC |
| Introductory Management II (E) | 1/2 | EC |
| Introductory Review on Economics (E) | 2-4 | EC |
| Introductory Review on Management (E) | 2-4 | EC |
| Public Policy (E) | 3 | EC |
| Development Economics (E) | 3/4 | EC |
| Economic Integration (E) | 3/4 | EC |
| Information Literacy and Computers (E) | 2 | S |
| Creative Networking (E) | 2 | S |
| Information Design (E) | 3 | S |
| Education in Japan (E) | 2 | ED |
| Education in the World (E) | 2 | ED |
| Human Development in Modern Society (E) | 3 | ED |
| Education in Modern Society (E) | 3/4 | ED |
| Introductory History of Economic Theories I (E) | 1/2 | EC |
| Introductory History of Economic Theories II (E) | 1/2 | EC |
| Introductory Practical Management I (E) | 1/2 | EC |
| Introductory Practical Management II (E) | 1/2 | EC |
| Introductory Accounting I (E) | 1/2 | EC |
| Introductory Accounting II (E) | 1/2 | EC |
| Introductory Economic History I (E) | 1/2 | EC |
| Introductory Economic History II (E) | 1/2 | EC |
| Applied Microeconomics (E) | 3/4 | EC |
| Applied Macroeconomics (E) | 3/4 | EC |
| Urban Economics (E) | 3/4 | EC |
| Production/Logistics (E) | 3/4 | EC |

* L - Law / S - Information and Science / EC - Economics / ED - Education / En - Environmental Studies

* All these subjects is elective

* Number of credits is 2 except "Thesis / 12 credits"



“Experience of my first time studying abroad”

Mr. Myo Myint Kyaw / 1st year of LL.M. (Comparative Law) Program from Myanmar

To study abroad is one of my dreams. I got a great chance to study LL.M. (Comparative Law) program in Japan with the aid of JDS. I chose Nagoya University to develop my capacity contributed to my country's sustainable development and economic growth because Nagoya University is one of the famous leading universities in legal education of Japan. At first it was little challenging to adapt myself to the different environment because this is my first time experience in Japan. Luckily, I could overcome the challenges because of the supports and kindness of the professors, faculty members, friends, and Japanese people. Especially, GSL International Student Office always supports International students whenever they need help. International Language Center also provides different levels of Japanese language course to International students in order to easily communicate with Japanese people. Moreover, I have explored various knowledge and experiences through lectures and seminars given by very experienced professors in Graduate School of Law. Learning in Nagoya University together with the students from different countries and cultures is very exciting. As part of a course of Graduate School of Law I also had a great opportunity to study Diet, Supreme Court, Nagoya District Court, Nagoya District Prosecutor's office, Aichi Police office, and Gifu Prison in Japan. I got valuable knowledge and experiences which can contribute to my career from those study trips. In addition, the libraries which are essential for students are amazing in Nagoya University. Students can find variety of books including e-books in University Central Library as well as Libraries in each Graduate School for their research and academic achievement. In sum, my first time studying in Nagoya University is full of exciting and fruitful experience.

“Heart-warming and memorable experiences in Japan”

Ms Benjawan Tangsatapornpan / 3rd year of LL.D Program from Thailand

I lived in various countries; however, Japan is always my most favorite place. I fell in love with Japanese culture and people through books and TV programs since I were young and Japan is always my dream place to visit. During my doctoral study, I was impressed by Japanese culture and heart-warming people surrounded. I always question how Japan educates people to have high consideration toward others and society, to be very organized and hard-working, to be gentle and have very good manner etc. and thus made Japan become a very powerful country in the world. I learned gradually from time to time from Japanese friends and people surrounded. I wish to express my grateful thank to Nagoya University for providing me a great opportunity to fulfill my dream to pursue my study in PhD level, to learn and to understand more about Japanese culture. Nagoya University has very good educational atmosphere, infrastructures, learning materials, experienced faculty members and very friendly, helpful staffs. The school also has many research projects and academic conferences which allow students to join and get a real life experiences in policy making and cutting-edge advance research activities. As most of faculty members had experiences in governmental organizations or government research projects, what they teach not only is theory-based but also can actually be utilized and implemented in practice. Students are also allowed to take courses in other discipline that catch their interests. This allows students to be able to develop researches to the higher standard and scrutinize through different angle from cross-disciplinary perspectives. The courses therefore are suitable not only for academia and researchers but also for the mid-career practitioners and policy makers.



“A New Chance to Bloom”

Ms Ginevra Piadelli / 1st year of LL.M. (Comparative Law) Program from Italy

After completing my studies in Italy, I wanted to focus on legal studies, and the Master Program in Law and Political Sciences was the perfect option. Nagoya University gave me the chance to grow, a chance I could never have had in my home country. Although this is not my first experience in Japan, being here at the Graduate School of Law to carry out my research is a new challenge for me. I was a little lost in the beginning, but the professors helped me a lot; they are all very kind and always open to help if you seek their advice. I had high expectations of the classes and teachers and I was not disappointed: the lessons are interesting and you can talk with many students from different countries. You can see how international is Nagoya University, not just from the many courses held in English or the number of foreign students, but also from the behaviour of professors and staff: everyone here is open-minded and enthusiastic. I have just started my experience here but I can say that Nagoya is very friendly to foreign students. It is a big city, but calm and affordable. You can have an easy life here and develop the right mindset to balance study and free time without having too many distractions. “If you want to grow, you need to overcome your limits” is something that was said to me when I was young. I would be silly to say that I am not scared, but I have the feeling that Nagoya University is giving me what I need to face this new challenge and improve myself.

“One of the best decisions I have ever made.”

Mr. DAO Gia Phuc / 3rd year of ASCI Transnational Doctoral Program for Leading Professionals in Asian Countries (LL.D. in Comparative Law)

Applying for the Transnational Doctoral Program for Leading Professionals in Asian Countries of Nagoya University Asian Satellite Campuses Institutes (ASCI) is one of the most important decisions in my life. Currently, I am the Vice-Director of the American Law Center of the University of Economics and Law, Viet Nam National University in Ho Chi Minh City. Due to my workload in Viet Nam, I was looking for a doctoral program that provides not only high academic quality but also a flexible schedule. In 2016, I was so lucky to receive the information about the ASCI's program from one of my colleagues, who just finished his excellent LL.M. program at Nagoya University (NU). After the two rounds of examinations, I was chosen to participate in this doctoral program. The program provided me outstanding schoolings to Japan for research and guidance from my professor, reading materials, and legal databases. There are also skillful academic teams that are always willing to support me wherever I am in Viet Nam or Japan. As in the last year of the program, I am trying my best for examinations and obtaining the degree. After the program, the precious knowledge that I gained from NU will contribute significantly to my research and teaching career. One of the biggest dreams of mine is to promote academic exchanges between NU and legal training institutions in Viet Nam. I hope that more and more young Vietnamese scholars will have chances to take part in this wonderful program and contribute to the fruitful collaboration between the two countries.



“A journey of a lifetime”

Ms Sonika NEOU / 2nd year of LL.M (Comparative Law) program from Cambodia

My two-year journey as a master student of the Graduate School of Law at Nagoya University has, by far, been the most challenging and rewarding mission I have ever partaken. Back then, little did I thought I would make it, for it was so competitive due to the limited seats offered; albeit late I received the scholarship anyway. I remember getting very excited reading the email about the scholarship result and the Letter of Admission, and how I was eager about coming to Japan and commencing my study since pursuing higher education abroad had always been my dream. Time flies; it has been almost two years since I moved to Japan. I have acquired a lot, be it academically or personally. I got to learn about various aspects from the professors and classmates and witness the dynamism in class. In addition to the courses conducted in classroom, the school also organizes many field studies so that the students are able to see the realities, for instance, a trip to the National Diet, Courts, etc. On top of the academic endeavor, the school also arranges various trips to different places, with Ski trip being my most favorite one. Besides, I have also grown to be more independent as a person. It was a bit challenging at first, living miles away from my family and being in an unfamiliar country, but it got better as time passed and with the helps from seniors, friends and the staff, I was able to adapt with the new living style and culture. I am so grateful for the Japanese Government for offering me the scholarship enabling me to experience all of these, Nagoya University for the admission, and my supervisor for allowing me to conduct the research under his supervision. These enriching experiences will be something I hold dear to my heart.

**“Memorial Museum - A visual lesson in history”**

Mr. BAKALOV Nikolay Dimitrov / 3rd year of LL.D Program from Bulgaria

People have always looked at the sky like a dream or source of inspiration. However, for the people in Hiroshima, the summer sky of August 6, 1945, brought tragedy and destruction they could never imagine. In a split second, not only did thousands of people lost their lives, but the world changed as well. The sky became the direction from which the human madness would bring destruction to the human civilization. However, the tragedy of the atomic bomb in Hiroshima did not go in vain. The survivors restored the city from the ashes, but they did not forget the victims and wanted to send a clear warning to the whole world. Such tragedy should never repeat.

This warning is materialized in the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum and the Atomic Dome in Hiroshima. Every visitor of this Museum knows about the atomic bombing. However, the dry facts and statistics in the history textbooks remain too abstract and cannot go deep enough in the conscience to create a clear picture of what happened. The visit to the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum changes all this. I did not know what to expect when I entered. The section with the photos of the destruction, objects, and stories of victims and survivors was what impressed and shocked me most, and probably all other visitors. I felt that I could not take my look away from the photograph showing the destruction in the first hours after the attack. The atmosphere in the museum was silent, but this silence was screaming in my head. I could imagine how the survivors of the bombing were coming back to conscience in the same eerie screaming silence to see their lives destroyed. I felt as if I were there. This moment, I was not looking at the exhibits as a visitor from a distant country. Just as the witness to the tragedy. The pain of the people in Hiroshima was with me. The screaming silence was still in my head. However, I could distinguish the moaning of the victims and their weak voices whispering, “Please, don’t forget us and don’t let this happen again.” It was hard to continue with the visit, but I went on. I was hardly reading the explanations. The images were speaking volumes.

I did not notice how I exited the museum, and the cold January wind swept the silence away. The cloudy winter sky brought the thoughts coming back to my head. I realized that I just learned a lesson. Peace is something we take for granted, but it can disappear in a second. We have the responsibility to show to the future generations that we can do better. We should never let such a tragedy happen again. And the silence in the museum, it will stay in my mind forever.

“Expanding Horizons”

Ms Kyoka Saito / 3rd year of School of Law, G30 Program from Japan

In my senior year of high school, my teacher told me, “University is a place where you learn how ignorant you are. But by facing that truth, you feel more motivated to broaden your perspectives and acquire new knowledge.” Although I couldn’t fully grasp the message at the time, now that I’ve spent three years in the G30 law program, this is exactly how I would describe my university life. As an international program, G30 is known for its diverse student body. The students come from all over the world, bringing unique backgrounds with them. As they shared their experiences in their home country or their opinions on the various issues with me, I was able to realize how small my world has been. This encouraged me to look at various issues from multiple perspectives, and such efforts not only increased my knowledge about the world but also provided me with deeper intercultural understanding. Moreover, as one of the top universities in Japan, the program offers excellent academic opportunities. Despite being a Japanese university, G30’s law program offers courses focusing on legal and political systems of various countries, allowing the students to understand the different systems comprehensively. There are academic opportunities outside the classroom as well, and through my participation in competitions such as UN Global Compact or Intercollegiate Negotiation Competition, I was able to engage in fruitful discussions with students from other universities. Therefore, G30’s law program is a place where you can expand your horizons by being exposed to various perspectives both inside and outside the classroom. Such opportunities help us realize that there is much more that we can learn, motivating us to keep seeking for deeper understanding.

**“A place where study hard and play hard can co-exist”**

Ms YANG Ningxin / 1st year of LL.M., NUPACE program from China

On a raining September morning, I arrived at Nagoya University. The weather could not be worse, but I was more cheerful than ever: “What I am going to learn?” “What will happen to me?” “Who I am going to meet?” “I must try those delicious Japanese food!” Endless questions and thoughts rushed into and occupied my mind just when I was standing in front of this elaborately constructed campus, covered by the autumn misty rain, which looked more like a fairyland. After one-year study in this place, I got answers to all of my questions at the very beginning. I have learned well about Japanese legal systems and society even though my Japanese is only at entrance level. That is due to a wide range of courses taught in English provided by Graduate School of Law (GSL). Reading and analyzing articles addressing Japanese social problems, discussing about how to prevent corruption globally by analyzing regulations and cases from different countries, and offering several study trips to visit Japanese judiciary institutions like the supreme court of Japan, which are all contents of English courses offered by GSL. Besides these abundant courses, GSL also has organized several events for international students: Pot-luck parties where international students can cook their own countries’ food and share with each other and the Tanabata festival party where students can experience Japanese traditions. The knowledge I have learned here is enormous and the fun I have had is tremendous. Indeed, this is a place where study hard and play hard can co-exist. I came here with high expectation. What Nagoya University gives me is a way beyond what I could expect.





Discussion at special lecture with Professor Christoph Rademacher of Waseda University 2018 Nov.

Overview of the Graduate School of Law (Graduate programs)

Master's Programs

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

This program, which includes English-taught classes and Japanese-taught classes, aims to further the education of overseas legal professionals, policymakers, civil servants and legal educators. Coming mainly from Asian countries, graduates from this program are expected in the future to contribute their services to their home country. Successful students are granted the degree of Master of Laws (Comparative Law). (Refer to page 3.)

..English-taught classes

Our Graduate School opened the English-taught LL.M. (Comparative Law) Program in 1999. The program is two years in length. The curriculum requires both taking credits from the subjects and the preparation of a thesis.

..Japanese-taught classes

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

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

Initially 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

The 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 primarily targets those who intend to pursue an academic career in Japan.

Outline of the master's Program

Degree Requirements for Masters

Students are required to enroll in one of the master's programs for at least two years, earn thirty academic credits or more, write a master's thesis under the supervision of her/his supervisor and pass an oral defense. Each graduate program has its additional requirements following its specific objective for obtaining a degree*.

* The LL.M. (Comparative Law) Program requires students to take 30 credits or more, including 10 credits from the compulsory subjects: Special Research I & II, and Academic Writing I.

Courses

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

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

Master's Thesis

Students select a topic of interest in an area of law or political science and then research an independent basis under the supervision of their principal 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 for the students of April Entry is the second year of December 25. Students in the October entry submit their master's thesis by June 25.

Internship

Our Faculty encourages an internship program which involves work experience in the legal department of companies, legal offices, judicial offices, and international organizations.



Special Lecture by Professor Emeritus Kawano Masanori 2019 Oct.



Mock Trial in the course of the "Japanese Judiciary Institutions" 2019 Jan.



Lecture at Meio University in Okinawa 2020 Jan.



GSL students after the oral defense 2018 Jul.

Courses taught through English language Offered in the LL.M. (Comparative Law) Program 2019

| Subject | Course title | Credit | Instructor (professors) |
|--|--|--------|---|
| Academic Writing I [Compulsory] | Legal research and writing I | 2 | Frank Bennett / Matsura Yoshiharu |
| Academic Writing II | Legal research and writing II | 2 | Frank Bennett / Paul Lege |
| Academic Writing III | Legal research and writing III | 2 | Frank Bennett |
| Professional Studies in Contemporary Legal Disciplines | Comparative Property Law | 2 | Frank Bennett |
| Comparative Studies in Jurisprudence I | The Law and its Personnel | 2 | |
| Comparative Studies in Jurisprudence II | Uses of the Public Sphere: good practice vs. corruption | 2 | Morigiwa Yasutomo |
| Comparative Studies in Constitutional Law | Outline of Modern Constitution | 2 | Ohkohchi Minoru |
| Comparative Studies in Administrative Law | Introduction to Administrative Law | 2 | Inaba Kazumasa |
| Professional Studies in International Law | Introduction to International Law | 2 | Yamagata Hideo (GSID) |
| Professional Studies in International Human Rights Law I | Development and Issues on Law on International Human Rights - the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights | 2 | Maeda Naoko (Kyoto Women's University) |
| Professional Studies in International Human Rights Law II | Seminar on Human Rights and Refugee Law | 2 | |
| Professional Studies in International Economic Law I | Studies in Law on WTO | 2 | Ishikawa Tomoko (GSID) |
| Professional Studies in International Economic Law II | Problems of International Economic Law | 2 | Mizushima Tomonori |
| Special Lecture and Seminar (Studies in Comparative private law I) | Introduction to International Commercial Arbitration | 2 | Giorgio Fabio Colombo |
| Special Lecture and Seminar (Studies in Comparative private law II) | Case Study of International Commercial Arbitration | 2 | Giorgio Fabio Colombo |
| Special Lecture and Seminar (Fundamental Studies in Comparative private law A) | Recent issues in International Commercial Law | 2 | Giorgio Fabio Colombo |
| Special Lecture and Seminar (Fundamental Studies in Comparative private law B) | International Commercial contracts | 2 | Giorgio Fabio Colombo |
| Special Lecture and Seminar (Case Study of International Commercial Arbitration) | Case Study of International Commercial Arbitration | 2 | Giorgio Fabio Colombo / Dai Yokomizo |
| Comparative Studies in Civil Law I | Contract Law | 2 | Kagayama Shigeru (Meiji-gakuin University) |
| Comparative Studies in Civil Law II | Comparative Considerations of Tort Law | 2 | |
| Comparative Studies in Criminal Law | "Development of national criminal law under the influence of foreign and international law" | 2 | Takayama Kanako (Kyoto University) |
| Comparative Studies in Judicial System | Introduction to the Civil Justice System | 2 | Nakamura Yoshitaka (Meiji-gakuin University) |
| Comparative Studies in Business Law I | Corporate Law I | 2 | |
| Comparative Studies in Business Law II | Corporate Law II | 2 | Ueda Junko (Kyusyu University) |
| Comparative Studies in Politics I | Political history in modern Japan | 2 | Masuda Tomoko |
| Comparative Studies in Politics II | Japanese Diplomacy and International Politics | 2 | Miura Satoshi |
| Comparative Studies in Public Administration | | 2 | Arami Reiko |
| Comparative Studies in Political Thought | History of political theories | 2 | |
| Special Research I [Compulsory] | Tutorials | 4 | Each supervisor (main advisor) |
| Special Research II [Compulsory] | Tutorials | 4 | Each supervisor (main advisor) |
| Special Lecture and Seminar III (Business law and practices) | Corporate Legal Practices | 1 | |
| Special Lecture and Seminar | Workshop on International Negotiation | 2 | Frank Bennett |
| Special Lecture and Seminar | Japanese Judiciary Institutions | 2 | Ogawa, Hayakawa, Oda and Yamaguchi (Attorneys from Aichi Bar Association) |
| Special Lecture and Seminar | Structure of Japanese Law | 2 | Matsuo You |
| Special Lecture and Seminar | Japanese Law and Society | 2 | Harada Ayako |
| Special Lecture and Seminar | Introduction to Private International Law | 2 | |
| Special Lecture and Seminar | Introduction to the Japanese Litigation | 2 | Honma Yasunori (Waseda University) |
| Special Lecture and Seminar | Peer Support Initiative (Comparative Law and Politics Seminars I) | 2 | Sato Fumito |
| Special Lecture and Seminar | Peer Support Initiative (Comparative Law and Politics Seminars II) | 2 | Sato Fumito |
| Special Lecture and Seminar | International/ Japanese Intellectual Property Law | 2 | Suzuki Masabumi / Nishii Shiori |
| Special Lecture and Seminar | Global Tort (K.H.A.N Summer School) | 2 | Fujimoto Akira |
| Special Lecture and Seminar | International Negotiation(K.H.A.N Summer School) | 1 | Fujimoto Akira |
| Special Lecture and Seminar | Comparative Labour Law | 2 | Rolf Wank |
| Research of East Asian Law 1A | East Asian Comparative Law | 2 | Udagawa Yukinori / Ismatov Aziz |
| Research of East Asian Law 1B | East Asian Comparative Law | 2 | Udagawa Yukinori / Ismatov Aziz |
| Research of East Asian Law 2A | East Asian "Jus Commune" | 2 | Katsuya Ichihisa |
| Research of East Asian Law 2B | East Asian "Jus Commune" | 2 | |
| Study on Private International Law A | Problems of Private International Law | 2 | Yokomizo Dai |
| Study on Private International Law B | Problems of Private International Law | 2 | Yokomizo Dai |
| Special Studies of Sociology of Law | Problems of Private International Law | 2 | Harada Ayako |



GSL Graduation Ceremony with Dean Suzuki 2019 Sep.

Doctoral Programs

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

The Program with English as the primary medium of research and instruction targets overseas students, mainly from Asian countries, who completed a master's program and demonstrated ability in the academic and practical study of law or politics. Writing a dissertation is the core part of the program. It is expected to contribute to the resolution of theoretical and practical issues of each country, shifting to a market-oriented model.

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

It continues from the LL.M. researcher program, which is suitable for the applicants with native-level Japanese ability who wish to pursue academic careers. Upon successful completion of a master's thesis in the LL.M. researcher program 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)

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

Outline of Doctoral Program

General Degree Requirements

-Doctor of Laws, Doctor of Laws (Modern Law) and Doctor of Laws (Comparative Law)

Students who have enrolled in one of the doctoral programs, researched for three years or more under the supervision of an academic advisor, submitted an acceptable dissertation, and passed an oral defense.

Independent Research under Mentor and Doctoral Dissertation

Students should conduct their doctoral research independently under the supervision of their advisors, in close coordination with the schedule for academic writing. In November of their first and the second year, they must make a mid-term presentation once a year. During the third year, a doctoral candidate is expected to make a public oral presentation, submit the final draft of the dissertation to the faculty committee with permission from the supervisor. Based on the judgment of the preliminary examination committee, the Graduate School of Law Council makes a final decision as to whether to award the doctoral degree.



Graduation Ceremony
2018 Sep.





Tea Ceremony for graduates at ALEP 2018 Sep.



Farewell & Welcome Party 2019 Sep.



Graduation Ceremony 2019 Sep.

Student Enrollment at the Graduate School of Law

As of May, 2019 there are 89 master's students and 48 doctoral students, along with 90 NULS law students. It includes 111 international students from countries such as, China, Korea, Taiwan, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Mongolia, Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, Indonesia, Uzbekistan, Brazil, Pakistan, Bulgaria, Italy and France.

Academic Calendar

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

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

2019 GSL column

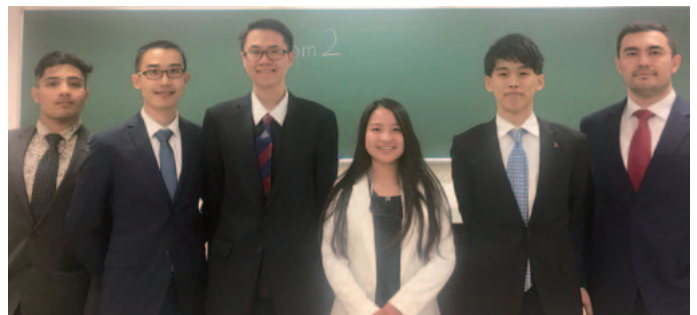
Nagoya University Vis Moot Team gets the First Place in the 11th pre-moot Japan



A Team composed by four students from different English-language programs at Nagoya University School of Law/Graduate School of Law secured the First Place in the English section of the 11th pre-moot Japan, which was held in Doshisha University, Kyoto, on February 17, 2018.

One of the Team members also received the award as Best Oralist. This year's performance confirms Nagoya as one of the strongest participants from Japan to the Vis (East) Moot competition, the most prestigious commercial arbitration moot for university students.

The final competition will take place in Hong Kong, 11-18 March, 2018. In line with previous experiences, the Team reflects the truly international spirit of Nagoya University: it gathers students from China, India, Japan, and Vietnam. Coaches are from Cambodia and Uzbekistan. We wish the Team our best for the performance in Hong Kong!



Opening Up Internationally – the



The University and the School have actively pursued partnership and academic exchange arrangements with overseas academic institutions. Now, there are approximately 465 university exchange programs at Nagoya University. Beyond this, our faculty has set up co-operative exchanges and relationships with 33 universities centering on Asia. In 1991 the School celebrated its 40th anniversary. Budget, raised by graduates of the School and the local business community, 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 School of Law established the Center for Asian Legal Exchange (CALE).

Thanks to the generous donations by alumni and businesses in the Chubu area with the 50th anniversary of our School, construction of CALE completed in March 2001. 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.

On 11 March 2016, CALE has moved to its new home in the Asian Legal Exchange Plaza (ALEP). Through its more than twenty years of work and activities in collaboration with the Graduate

School of Law (GSL) in the area of legal assistance in Asia, GSL and CALE have earned an excellent reputation as leaders in this field, an achievement which has been recognized by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT). Thanks to the support of MEXT and donations from the private sector, CALE has moved its base of operations to a brand-new purpose-built facility. The design of the building comes from the Greek concept of Agora which was central venues in ancient Greek cities that formed the center of athletic, artistic, spiritual, and political life. Based on this concept, the Asian Legal Exchange Plaza is hoped to develop into a center of intellectual life for GSL’s large numbers of international students, and the steady stream of visiting academics from around the world. We expect the Plaza as a home to our multicultural family of graduate students who form the heart of our international legal and political science education activities. The Plaza, equipped with world-class conference facilities, can host international symposiums and conferences with up to 200 guests. Besides, the Plaza has multiple rooms that are fitted out with the latest audio-visual and video conference equipment. These facilities can help CALE function as an educational hub for the Centers for Japanese Law (CJLs) and our School as an academic hub for Asian legal networking connecting the graduates of our School and the academia and scholars worldwide.

Road to Asian Legal Networking



* Country Partner University

| | |
|------------|--|
| UK | † The University of Warwick (May 1985) |
| CHINA | † China University of Political Science and Law (Nov. 1994) |
| | † Fudan University (Jan. 25, 1999) |
| | † East China University of Politics and Law (Feb. 2001) |
| | † Hainan University Law School (Mar. 19, 2010) |
| | † Renmin University of China School of Law (2010) |
| VIETNAM | † Hanoi Law University (Dec. 1999) |
| | † Ho Chi Minh City University of Law (Feb. 2005) |
| | † Vietnam National University, Hanoi (Jan. 6, 2012) |
| CAMBODIA | † The Royal University of Law and Economics (conversion in 2003) (Jun. 2013) |
| MONGOLIA | † National University of Mongolia School of Law (Jul. 2006) |
| UZBEKISTAN | † Tashkent State University of Law (Jun. 6, 2006) |
| | † Samarkand State University Faculty of Law (Jul. 31, 2000) |
| | † University of World Economics and Diplomacy (Sep. 24, 2010) |
| TAIWAN | † National Taiwan University (Apr. 2007) |
| | † National Chengchi University (Apr. 2007) |
| | † Chung Cheng University (Aug. 2011) |
| LAOS | † National University of Laos (Apr. 9, 2001) |
| AUSTRIA | † Johannes Kepler University Linz Faculty of Law (Apr. 15, 2002) |
| SWEDEN | † Faculty of Law, University of Lund (Jun. 10, 2003) |
| USA | † Wisconsin Law School (Dec. 1, 2003) |
| | † Green Mountain College (Dec. 2007) |
| | † The University of Akron (Sep. 2015) |
| | † University of Denver (Mar. 2019) |
| GERMANY | † The University of Regensburg Faculty of Law (Mar. 2, 2004) |
| | † EBS Universität für Wirtschaft und Recht – EBS Law School (Expected Mar. 2014) |
| KOREA | † Seoul National University College of Public Affairs and Economics (Apr. 2005) |
| | † School of Social Sciences, Sung Kyun Kwan University (Oct. 23, 2005) |
| SINGAPORE | † Center for Asian Legal Studies, National University of Singapore (Feb. 2017) |
| ITALIA | † Roma Tre University (Apr. 2018) |

2019 Jan.

* Tuition is expected for exchange students from/ to these universities and /or institutes.



Trip Hida Takayama Ski Slope, Gifu Prefecture 2019 Feb.

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 180 international students from 28 different countries (as of May 2019). Scholastic exchanges with overseas partner universities are an essential element in the education of our students and the enhancement of our scholarships. The number of Japanese students in our School spending time studying abroad at the partner universities overseas has been increasing. Each year, overseas partner universities also send short-term exchange students under the Nagoya University Program for Academic Exchange (NUPACE).

Along with the individual-level study abroad program, our school is active in offering both inbound and outbound exchange students various study tours. Our one-week study tour to overseas partner institutions, which began in 2000, has taken law students to Mongolia, China, Vietnam, Uzbekistan, Cambodia, Austria, Taiwan, Laos, Ho Chi Minh City Vietnam, Paris France, Poland in 2008 and London & Essex in the UK in 2010.

In 2001 the International University Exchange (IUE) Seminar was set up as a pioneering exchange activity in our university to bring outside exchange students to our school for two weeks. In that year, we invited 13 students from the Royal University of Law and Economics (RULE), Cambodia to the IUE Seminar. The seminar's theme was "Understanding the Japanese Legal System & Its Role in Legal Assistance to Cambodia." In 2005, the second IUE Seminar sponsored by ACCU (the Asia/ Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO) invited 15 students from RULE Cambodia, the National University of Laos and Ho Chi Minh City University of Law, Vietnam. In the same year, invited nine students from RULE, Tashkent State Institute of Law, Uzbekistan and the Ho Chi Minh City University of Law, Vietnam participated in the JASMIN IUE Seminar, sponsored by JASSO, the Mizuho International Association, and Nagoya University. In 2007, our school organized the fourth IUE Seminar with financial support from CALE Fund. The students from the University of World Economy and Diplomacy, Uzbekistan, the Soochow University School of Law, Taiwan and the Royal University of Cambodia (RULE) joined the seminar.

The IUE Seminar at our School has been continued and developed to an official curriculum of the Campus Asia Program, in active cooperation with the overseas partner institutions of Seoul University, Sungkyunkwan University in Korea, Renmin University of China, Tsinghua University and Shanghai Jiao Tong University in China, and Tamasaat University in Thailand. IUE provides exchange students with opportunities to discover and experience student life in Japan, interact with students from other Asian countries, brush up international sense, and create global networks.

Following the increase of the international students and the opportunities for cross-cultural exchange at our school, Japanese law students set up **the School of Law Volunteers (SOLV)** as a student association in 1999. It is a unique law student group of an outreach organization, helping international students adjust to life at Nagoya University, coordinating cross-cultural activities.



2020 Feb.

Hida Takayama Ski Slope with Ski Instructors



2019 Feb.



2020 Feb.

2019 GSL column

“It is “meidai (名大)” family!”

Mr. Aziz Khakberdiev / 1st year of LL.M. (Comparative Law) from Uzbekistan

Triangle and parallel, triangle, left hand, right hand those words will be your best friends during the ski trip. If you are beginner, word triangle will be your girlfriend, boyfriend, your word mantra till the end of the ski trip. Call it whatever you want, but only magic triangle can help you to stop when you downhill the slope in pose of eagle.

You will hear the voices coming from your front, right side, or back, which is inspiring you, pushing you to keep forward. Matura sensei: “relax your shoulders”. Your Instructor’s words: “good, very good”, team members’ passing you by and shouting out “hoorayyy”.

I remember at the last day we got the highest slope of the ski resort. Bad weather conditions made snow very hard and some places of the slope turned into the ice. Do whatever you want triangle, rectangle, it would not have helped you to stop.



Gatherings after ski training 2020 Feb.

I knew that only zigzag style of skiing is useful at this situation to make brakes. And I tried to make zigzag path. But I fell, zigzag path and again fell, I tried to stand up but couldn’t feel my legs. Skiing three days nonstop morning and afternoon very difficult for beginners, so my legs were like my favorite food udon noodles.

However, trying again and again zigzag path, I could barely see the end of the slope, but I could hear loud and clear how my team were cheering me up shouting out my name. That’s it, this single moment changed me once and forever, if you manage to seize it, you can do anything you set your mind to, my friend. Finally, I was at the end of the slope saw my team keeping hands high and waving, greeting me, the member of the group number 5.

At the end of the day were sitting around the camp fire sang the songs with people I didn’t know before the ski trip but now I respect, appreciate and love. It’s more than skiing, it’s more than trip, and it is “meidai” family!



Campus Garden in front of Nagoya University Library

The Book Stops Here! – Library and computer facilities

Nagoya University Library

The Nagoya University Library (NUL) processes all library materials and maintains the unified catalog of all books in the University. It also offers circulation and reference services, including inter-library loans, photocopying, and computer-based information retrieval. In the Library building there are approximately 3,337,531 volumes of books, 1,547 journal titles and 20,678 electronic journal titles which are accessible via the internet from the University's network domain. All library materials are available 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, CCTV, and KBS. There are 1,000 reading desks in the open-stack area. The Library provides an ample group study space, seminar rooms, an information corner, and an audio-visual room.

The Library is open from 8:00 to 22:00, Monday through Friday, and from 8:45 to 22:00 on Saturday, Sunday and national holidays. The Library is closed on certain days for stack maintenance. Admission to the facilities and borrowing are controlled through the ID card issued to students and members of academic staff. The Library website is the central access point for electronic materials, which are a particularly important resource for students working with non-Japanese materials.

Refer to the NUL website: http://www.nul.nagoya-u.ac.jp/index_e.html



Nagoya University Library

University Network

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

Elsewhere on campus, open-access terminals are available.

Lexis/Nexis Legal Database

The Graduate School of Law carries an institutional subscription to the Lexis/Nexis online legal database service, under which both undergraduate and post-graduate students may apply for access. Lexis training is provided in the first year of the graduate program through the required subject of Academic Writing I.



A guidance at Nagoya University Library 2019 Oct.



Law library guidance 2019 Oct.

Law School Library

Our Law School Library, located inside the Law School building, contains approximately 261,892 volumes, including some 110,830 in foreign languages. (An additional 940 Japanese issued periodicals and 100 international journals in the field of Law and Political Science are available at the Nagoya University Library.) The Law School 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.

2020 GSL column

Experience of Internship:

The Memorable Rewards of Stepping Outside My Comfort Zone

CHOLCHAWALIT Sukhontha / Master's Student, Year 1

When looking back to the past, sometimes I wish I could turn back time to grab more opportunities and take more challenges. These feelings always stuck in my mind, so I promise to myself that no matter impossible how it seems, I will break out of my comfort zone and chase all chances as much as I can.



Being at Nagoya for almost half a year as a master's student, I immensely enjoy living and studying in Japan. However, one day I suddenly thought that it would be great if I could have chances, as just an intern, to experience working in Japan. Then, I decided to overcome my fear and challenge myself by pursuing an internship program in a law firm in Japan.

With kind support and assistance from the Graduate School of Law, Nagoya University, finally, I received an acceptance of the two-week internship from Uryu & Itoga, one of the most prestigious law firms in Japan. Since the first day there, I could feel a warm, welcoming atmosphere from the lawyers and staff. During the internship, I was assigned to review contracts and agreements, studied many compelling cases, and prepared for legal opinions related to cross-border investment, international arbitration, and product liability. These works allowed me to raise questions creatively and to explore possible legal risks and suggestions to solve them. Besides, the firm also allocated a schedule for attending internal meetings to discuss the matters of cases and participating in several educational field trips, namely the study of the development of the Japanese judicial system at the Ministry of Justice and the trial observation at Tokyo High Court.

Amid numerous sessions, my most favorite was the lecture sessions in which I could exchange my opinions on various topics with experienced lawyers. We discussed the problematic issues in the various legal fields,

such as labor law enforcement, the ability of recognition and enforcement of Japanese judgments and arbitral awards in Thailand, Japanese family law and family trust affected by aged society, negligence and product liability, Japanese criminal law, and real estate law. Some lawyers also shared the experience they encountered from the actual dispute. This way of learning is not similar to reading legal textbooks because these sessions gave me new perspectives on tackling legal issues and encouraged me to maximize the critical thinking skill to find a practical legal solution. I genuinely believe that these experiences and skills are essential for me to become a better lawyer in the future.

In this regard, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Mr. Kazuki Shishido, my supervisor during the internship, for giving guidelines and suggestions on the practical legal advice to approach issues. My special appreciation also goes to the lawyers and staff at Uryu & Itoga for all knowledge, kind support, and precious memories as an intern experiencing in the Japanese corporation. I am also grateful to Ms. Saori Okuda, Ms. Minori Samizo, and the Graduate School of Law of Nagoya University for the contributory efforts concerning this internship. I would never have expected that stepping out of my comfort zone would reward me such a valuable experience like this. This internship teaches me that everything is possible if you try and inspires me to take more challenges from now on.



Mi casa, Su casa – Information for international students

Educational Assistance & Extra Curricular Activities

Peer tutoring

International students are eligible to receive the training by a Japanese graduate or undergraduate student in their field of study for a total of 90 hours during the first year of enrolment. Home students who support an overseas classmate as a tutor receive a modest allowance from the University in recognition of their contribution.

Advising and Consultation Services

Academic Advisor

Every international student enrolled in the Graduate School of Law is assigned an academic advisor. The role of academic advisors are to supervise the research and study of his/her students during tutorial meetings and to provide general educational and 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 information on general issues related to study, research, and daily life. Each faculty, including our school, has an international student advisor, who assists international students regularly on specific matters, such as enrolment, study, and research at each faculty.

Extra Curricular Activities

There are various extracurricular exchange activities for international students at the Graduate School of Law. Every year, our school organize a field trip to allow international students to understand the legal system, history, society, and culture of Japan. So far, we have offered the Hiroshima Atomic Memorial Museum tour, the tour to the Tokyo Supreme Court and National Diet, the Nagasaki Atomic Memorial Museum, and some historical places in Kagoshima prefecture and Okinawa. The GSL International Students Exchange Ski Training Program is also available every year since 2000 in February held at the north of Aichi Prefecture, which is prevalent among our overseas students. Students can also freely use the sports facilities as the indoor pool and tennis courts at the University, whose information is available on the University website (in Japanese only).

Language Studies

Japanese Language Studies

The International Language Center (ILC), Nagoya University, offers the following courses in the Japanese language, free of charge. (Refer to the ILC website: <http://jp.ilc.iee.nagoya-u.ac.jp/en/japanese/gaiyo.html>)

1. University-Wide Japanese Language Program

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

Standard Courses in Japanese/Intensive courses in Japanese

The Standard Courses meet for five 90-minute sessions every week at eight different levels. The Intensive Courses meet for ten 90-minute sessions every week 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 available 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.

Kanji

Kanji classes are for those learners who are unsure about how to go about overcoming the kanji roadblock by them-selves. Learners may enroll in 100, 300, or 1,000 kanji-level courses irrespective of their placement in Standard/Intensive Japanese courses.

Introductory Lectures in Japanese Studies

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

2. Special Japanese Program

ILC offers two other intensive Japanese training courses for students who hold a *Monbukagakusho* (MEXT) Scholarship. One class is the Training Course in the Japanese Language for MEXT Research Students and Teacher Training Students, which lasts 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 ILC.

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

Financial Information

Tuition Fees

The fees for the academic session in 2019 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

The university provides a half or full exemption from tuition fees for the independently financed full-time undergraduate and graduate students with excellent academic records who need financial assistance. Applicants should note that such waivers are granted only in exceptional circumstances.

Living Costs in Nagoya

Living in Nagoya is less expensive than in Tokyo, the capital city of Japan. However, the cost of living in Japan is very high. The current essential cost of living estimated is around ¥110,000 (Japanese yen) per month for the Nagoya area (excluding tuition and other school fees).

Scholarships

At present, the 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, 537 students are now studying under the MEXT Scholarship Program and 20 under foreign government scholarship programs, while 2,084 students are self-supporting (as of May 1, 2019). Outside of Japan, any local Japanese Embassy/Consulate provides information concerning the MEXT Scholarship Program categorized as embassy recommendation.

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 inquiries at their home institution concerning NUPACE and the availability of the JASSO scholarship and other sources of financial aid.

Japanese Grant Aid for Human Resource Development Scholarship (JDS)

The JDS program offers a fully funded scholarship to applicants from several target countries in Asia that are receiving development assistance from the Japanese Government. This program started under the initiative of JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agent) in the 2000 fiscal year. Its objective is to promote human resource development in the targeted 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 the targeted countries, which include Cambodia, Vietnam, Uzbekistan, Myanmar, and China. Currently 20 JDS students (as of April 2019) enrolls in our Graduate School. Information on the JDS program is available at 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. Even so, 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 enough funds to cover all expenses required for studying in Japan at least for their first year of study.

Accommodation

Newly enrolled students from abroad are generally accommodated in one of the international university residences for a maximum period of half a year, after which they move on to other accommodation as described below. However, despite our endeavors to ensure all international students' comfortable accommodation, due to the limited number of dormitories available in each housing category, students cannot be guaranteed their first choice of accommodation in every case.

University Residences

Nagoya University provides six dormitories for international students: the International Residence *Higashiyama* (on Higashiyama campus), the Foreign Students House (off campus), the International *Ohmeikan* House (off campus), International Residence *Yamate* (South and North), the International Residence *Myoken*, and the International Residence *Daiko*. As the number of international students exceeds the capacity available, we can only provide a limited number of places, mostly for newcomers, for a maximum period of half a year.

<http://ieec.iee.nagoya-u.ac.jp/en/>

International Student Center

The International Student Center, established through the collaboration of the local governments of Nagoya City and Aichi Prefecture, is available for all international students except for the MEXT scholarship students. Its goal is to accommodate overseas students studying at universities in Aichi Prefecture and to promote exchanges between these students and residents.

Renting Private Housing

Generally, in Nagoya, the monthly rent for an unfurnished, one-bedroom apartment with a kitchenette, toilet, and bath ranges between 40,000 yen and 60,000 yen for a single room, depending on location, size, and amenities. A security deposit and a key-money payment, both of which are approximately two months' rent, are required for contracting. Since the apartments are usually not furnished, students must purchase all household appliances and utensils themselves, such as refrigerator, heater, furniture, pots and pans, and cutlery. Please note that it is not easy to obtain a sound quality and inexpensive accommodation in Nagoya.

Public Housing

Public housing provided by Nagoya City is available for international students who wish to live in 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 holding a College Student Visa are eligible to join the National Health Insurance (NHI). NHI covers 70% of the regular charge for medical treatment. 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 plan. The insurance covers physical injury or damage caused by unexpected accidents, or by accidents while engaged in education or research at the university or 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 the 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 to work on a part-time basis are required to apply for permission at the immigration office in Nagoya to participate in the activities not included in their student visa status. Students working without this permit, and those who fail to follow the regulations about the permission, will be fined, and in some cases, deported. The maximum hours of work with the permit 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.



Bizen Ware (Bizen Yaki) Pottery place (Kama-moto) of Human National Treasure Ceramic Artist, Mr. Isezaki Jun' in Okayama Prefecture 2019 Jan.

Application & Admission for International Students

Graduate School of Law

Before You Apply

It is necessary for the candidates of the graduate-level in the recruitment process to indicate a specific issue of research that they have in mind for writing their thesis. The 'Research Plan' section of the application form suggests this particular research topic. Candidates should write about the challenges of this topic, their awareness of it, details about it, and the method to be used for progressing with the research. As graduate-level instruction involves direct supervision by a member of academic staff, applications that demonstrate research field and topics of the academic staff are favored over those that do not. To help with the specification of research topics, visit the Faculty page on the website of our School.

Eligibility to apply for the master's programs

Applicants are required to satisfy the threshold qualifications* and pass an examination. Each program has its 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.

Eligibility to apply for the 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 some cases, required for the doctoral programs.

Conditions Applicable to Each Program

Each program has its own requirements for application. For details of specific requirements 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 primary language, is designed for international students, mainly from Asian countries. Entrants are accepted in April and in October*.

For the April entry, applications are accepted in January. For the October entry, the Comparative Law Program, titled "Program for Expanding the Asian Legal Exchange Network," has its application procedure with a limited number of candidate-places reserved for entrants receiving financing from the MEXT Scholarship. Applications to these places restrict to candidates from the targeted countries of our Asian Legal Assistance Project. The selection is through document screening and an interview conducted 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 must have completed over three years study at one of the Nagoya University Research and Education Center for Japanese Law (CJL). (See page 3.) and completed their university education in law and politics.

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

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

This program accepts entrants in April and in October.

For the April entry, we accept applications in January. For the October entry, we accept applications in April. The selection is through a master's thesis examination, documents screening, and an interview.

Five-year Doctoral Program for Academics

-The first stage of a Doctoral Program

Selection for applicants is through a written examination in Japanese, an English language test (depending on the applicant's primary), and an oral examination in Japanese at the beginning of February. A written exam is conducted in the applicant's primary 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.

2020 GSL Study Trip to Okinawa



top left) Okinawa Hirameyuri Peace Museum 2020 Jan. top centre) Okinawa 2020 Jan. top right) Atomic Bomb Dome in Hiroshima 2019 Jan. bottom) Professor Higa Mikio at Meio University, Okinawa 2020 Jan.

-The second stage of a Doctoral Program

Students of the first stage of the doctoral program may proceed to its second stage upon completion of their master's thesis in Japanese, and passing the special entrance examination. It includes a review 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 through document screening, a written examination and an interview, all in Japanese. Applications are accepted in September and in January.

School of Law

General Program

To be eligible for the undergraduate programs, foreign applicants must satisfy the threshold qualifications and pass the entrance examination. A special entrance examination is available for self-supporting international applicants. Those who wish to apply for admission to the undergraduate program must have completed or been expecting to complete a 12-year curriculum of school education by March of the year of anticipated enrolment. 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. Applicants can obtain information concerning application procedures, and entrance examinations from:

Admission Division, Student Affairs Department,
Nagoya University, Furo-cho, Chikusa-ku, Nagoya, 464-8601, Japan
Tel: +81-52-789-2316

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 the following website:

-The Information Center of the Japan Student Services

Organization (JASSO) JASSO website: <http://www.jasso.go.jp/en/>

Online Application and Admissions System for G30 Program

Details of the admissions system for the undergraduate international G30 Program at Nagoya University are available on the website of:

<http://admissions.g30.nagoya-u.ac.jp/en/>

Research Students

The university offers an irregular student status of "research student" (kenkyu-sei), who independently pursue the study of a specific subject in the School and the Graduate School of Law, outside of our degree programs. Students who wish to be associated with the School as research students may consult with the Student Affairs section of the School. In advance of applying, applicants must obtain the approval from a faculty advisor in their field. The application form is downloadable from the GSL website: <http://www.law.nagoya-u.ac.jp/en/programs/non-degree/> Research students are admitted two times each year, in April and in October, and the number of places accords to available space and the burden on our research facilities. Applications are basically, in two rounds accepted, with deadlines falling on the last working day of June, on the latest working day on and before December 24.

Note: The status of a research student is usually a preliminary step toward sitting a graduate entrance examination.

Archive III / GSL Alumni as a United Family

A MESSAGE FROM GSL INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS ADVISOR!

The era of Reiwa 2020, started with COVID-19 Crisis, Beginning of the Epoch of Uncertainty! How and when we move on to the Next Chapter?

The year 2020 started with hopes for the new era. Nobody could have imagined the outbreak of novel coronavirus pandemic, spreading rapidly from one region to broad geographic areas.

Covid-19 Crisis, a Year of Uncertainty

At the end of March 2020, the schools, colleges, social life shut down worldwide. Social distancing, physical distancing, self-quarantine, become epoch vocabulary. Still, nobody knows when it stops, how to figure out the ways to overcome.

In harsh circumstances, we still believe silently that isolation never can divide us from each other; we connected as a GSL United Family!

Stay Safe, Stay Well, Together! Voices from all over the world.

Campus Life in 2019 turns to Self-quarantine in 2020



2019 DEC. GSL STUDENTS CELEBRATING NEW YEAR'S EVE

2019 Nov. NUAL Uzbekistan Tenth Anniversary at Lake Charvak Resort, two-hour driving from Tashkent, Uzbekistan



Lake Charvak



Mr. Akmal Burhanov, president of NUAL Uzbekistan (2003 entrance)



Mr. ELMURODOV Eldorjon, Vice Head of Nagoya University Office in Uzbekistan (2002 entrance)



May 2018 GSL Alumni Meet-up in Uzbekistan. The Uzbek-Nagoya History dates back to 2000



President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, Visit to Nagoya University 2019 Dec.



Professor Matsuura Yashiharu Lecture, on "Writing a Good Research Proposal", given in Tashkent, Uzbekistan in May 2018 at our partner universities of Tashkent State University of Law (TSUL) and University of World Economy and Diplomacy (UWED)

2017 August NUAL-GSL Mongol International Conference “Good Leadership in Society” Tenth Anniversary



Dr. Narangerel, Honorary Doctorate from Nagoya University & National University of Mongolia School of Law



Mr. Ganbayar Batbayar, president of NUAL Mongolia (2005 entrance)

2018 NUAL GSL Vietnam Branch Big Gathering: Celebrates Sempai Ms Oanh Đặng Hoàng (2000 entrance)!



2019 NUAL Meet-up in Myanmar/Yangon & Nay Phi Taw



Ho Chi Minh City



Kyaw Kyaw Naing (2006 entrance)





Dr. Gangabaatar Dashbalbar, Professor of National University of Mongolia School of Law & Head of ASCI-Mongolia Office (2003 entrance)



2019



2019 NUAL GSL Thailand Gathering with Dean Suzuki Masabumi



Dr. Le Thanh Long, Minister of Justice, Vietnam (1999 entrance)

2019 NUAL GSL Cambodia



Dean Suzuki and his former students



Vietnam Alumni



Special Lecture by Mr. Kong Phallack, 1st student from Cambodia, Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Posts and Telecommunication, Cambodia, from 2020 (1999 entrance)



NUAL GSL Laos



2012



2009

Viengvilay Thiangchanhxy, Dean of the National University of Laos, Faculty of Law and Administration (2000 entrance)



Cambodian students & H.E. Yuok Ngoy, Secretary of State, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, Cambodia (Former Rector of RULE)

Faculty Members 2020

(Graduated schools and awarded degrees, field of specialty and research interest) Visit the website of GSL "FACULTY" for

Department of Combined Graduate Program

Assoc. Prof. ARAMI Reiko

Ph.D., MPP, B.A.in Liberal Arts from the University of Tokyo

*Public Administration, Public Policy, Local government

1. Social policy and policy implementation
2. Bureaucratic politics and organizational theory
3. Public management in local government

Prof. FUKAZAWA Ryuichiro

LL.D., Kyushu University

LL.M., Kyoto University

*Public Law

Assoc. Prof. Frank BENNETT

J.D., 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)

Prof. FURUKAWA Nobuhiko

LL.B., the University of Tokyo

*Criminal Law

The Theory of Criminal Negligence

Prof. Giorgio Fabio Colombo

J.D., University "Luigi Bocconi", Milan

Ph.D., University of Macerata

*Comparative Private Law

Prof. HATANO Satoshi

LL.D., Kyoto University

*European Legal History

Formation of Modern French Law

Prof. HARADA Ayako

LL.D., Kyoto University

*Sociology of law

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

Prof. HAYASHI Shuya

Completed Dr. Course work in Kyoto University Graduated School of Law,

LL.D., Kyoto University

*Competition Law

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

Prof. KANEKO Yoshiaki

LL.B., the University of Tokyo

*Civil Law

Prof. KANG Dongkook

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

*History of East Asian Political Thought

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

Assoc. Prof. KATO Tetsuri

LL.M., Kyoto University

*History of Political Thought (Western)

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

Assoc. Prof. KAWASHIMA Takanori

LL.M., Keio University

*Civil Procedure Law

Prof. KURITA Masahiro

LL.D., Kyoto University

*Civil law

Prof. MASUDA Tomoko

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

*Political History (Japan)

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

Assoc. Prof. MATSUDA Takafumi

LL.D., Kobe University

*Civil Law

Prof. MATSUNAKA Manabu

LL.M., Osaka University

*Corporate Law, Economic Analysis of Law

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

Prof. MATSUO You

LL.D., Kyoto University

*Jurisprudence

Prof. MIZUSHIMA Tomonori

LL.D., Kyoto University

*International public law

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

Prof. MIURA Satoshi

M.A., the University of Tokyo

*International Relations

1. Global governance
2. International political economy

Prof. MIYAKI Yasuhiro

LL.M., Doshisa University

*Criminal Procedure

Undercover operations

Prof. MOTO Hidenori

LL.D., Nagoya University

*Constitutional Law

1. Constitutional law in Japan and Germany
2. Law on political parties and constitution
3. Constitutional theory about democracy
4. Constitutional analysis of 'public sphere'

Prof. MURAKAMI Masako

LL.D., Hitotsubashi University

*Civil Procedure

Prof. NAKAHIGASHI Masafumi

LL.D., Nagoya University

*Corporate Law

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

Prof. NAKANO Taeko

LL.B., the University of Tokyo

*Social Services Law

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

Assoc. Prof. NISHII Shiori

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

*Intellectual Law

Patent Law

Prof. OBATA Kaoru

LL.M., 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. OHKOHCHI Minori

LL.D., Nagoya University

*Constitutional Law

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

Prof. OKA Katsuhiko

LL.D., Hokkaido University

*Fundamental law

Assoc. Prof. OKUBO Akira

LL.D., Keio University

*History of International Politics

British Diplomatic History

Prof. SAITO Akiko

LL.M., Kyoto University

*Criminal law

1. Criminal Law
2. Omission
3. Complicity

Assoc. Prof. SAITO Kazuhisa

LL.M., Waseda University

*Constitutional Law

1. Constitutional patriotism, Law and Education
2. Constitutional theory in Germany

Prof. SATO Fumito

LL.M., Waseda University

*Russian Law

1. Representation System in Russia
2. Russian Judicial System

details: <https://www.law.nagoya-u.ac.jp/en/directory/staff/>

Assoc. Prof. SATO Yasunori

J.D., the University of Tokyo

- *Civil law
- Communio

Prof. TAKEDA Hiroko

LL.M., Rikkyo University
Ph.D., School of East Asian Studies, University of Sheffield

- *Theory of Political process

Prof. TAMURA Tetsuki

LL.D., Nagoya University

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

Prof. UDAGAWA Yukinori

LL.M., Hokkaido University

- *Comparative law (China)
- 1. Private law in China
- 2. Judicial reform in China

Prof. WATANABE Miyuki

LL.B., Tohoku University

- *Civil Procedure law
- 1. Effects of judgment
- 2. Arbitration
- 3. Fundamental theory of civil procedure

Prof. YANO Masahiro

LL.M., Waseda University

- *Labor Law

Prof. YOKOMIZO Dai

LL.M., the University of Tokyo

- *Conflict of Laws
- 1. Structure of conflict of laws
- 2. International aspects of intellectual property
- 3. International judicial jurisdiction

Department of Program for Legal Practice

Prof. FUJIMOTO Akira

LL.M., Osaka City University

- *Practical Legal Education

Prof. HASHIDA Hisashi

LL.M., Kyoto University

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

Prof. IMAI Katsunori

LL.D., Nagoya University

- *Commercial Law
- 1. Payment Law
- 2. Banking Law

Prof. INABA Kazumasa

LL.D., Nagoya University

- *Administrative Law
- 1. Reformation of administrative law in the age of Deregulation
- 2. Legal limitation on privatization
- 3. Broadcast law in the US and Japan

Prof. KOBAYASHI Ryo

LL.M., Kyoto University

- *Commercial Law
- 1. Commercial Law
- 2. Financial Law

Prof. KOJIMA Jyun

LL.M., Waseda University

- *Criminal procedure
- 1. Double jeopardy

Prof. SUZUKI Masabumi

LL.M., Harvard Law School

- *Intellectual Property Law
- 1. Law and policy concerning intellectual property
- 2. International intellectual property system

Prof. TAKAHASHI Yusuke

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

- *Tax Law
- 1. Taxation on business organizations.
- 2. Partnership taxation in Japan and U.S.

**Lectures from court, public prosecutor's office,
And lawyer's association**

Assoc. Prof. UEMATSU Kentaro

J.D., Nagoya University

- *Attorney at Law

Prof. HISADA Jyunichi

J.D., Kobe University

- *Judge

Prof. KATO Naoto

LL.B., Chuo University

- *Public Prosecutor

Professor of the Global 30 International Programs

Designated Assoc. Prof. Sean McGinty

LL.D., Kyushu University

- *Law
- 1. Comparative law
- 2. Corporation law
- 3. Anglo-American law

Designated Assoc. Prof. David Green

Ph.D., in Political Science, Northeastern University, Department of Political Science

- *Political Science

Professor of the Asian Satellite Campuses Institute Programs

Designated Assoc. Prof. Ranson Paul Lege

Ph.D., Nagoya University - Information Science

LL.M., California State University - Humanities

- *Academic writing and Distance Learning

International Student Advisor

Lecturer OKUDA Saori

LL.B. & B.A., Nagoya University

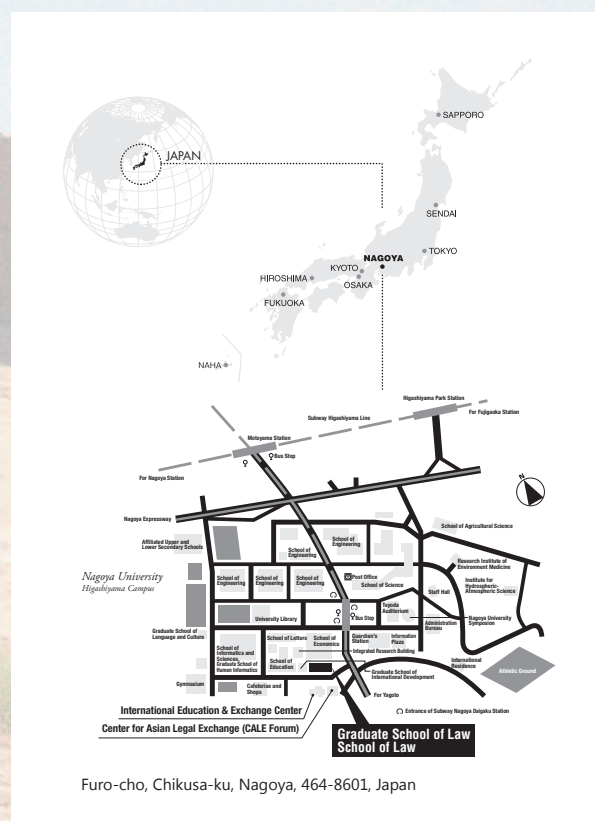
- *Advising and Assisting International Students and Coordinating Students Exchange


Assistant to International Student Advisor

Assist. Prof. TOMITA Eriko

· The University of Warwick (UK), MA in British Cultural Studies

· The University of Nottingham (UK), MA in Critical Theory and Cultural Studies





Application materials and enquiries should be directed to:
The Student Affairs Section of the Administrative Office
Graduate School & School of Law (GSL)
Nagoya University
Furo-cho, Chikusa-ku, Nagoya, 464-8601, Japan
Email: law-kyomu@adm.nagoya-u.ac.jp
Tel: +81-52-789-2316 (International)

<https://www.law.nagoya-u.ac.jp/en/>