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Contents

* - I. Special Lecture -

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"LEGAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND JURIDICAL SCIENCE"

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1. Difficulty of Legal Technical Assistance: Necessity for Juridical Science

Today, I would like to talk about "Technical Assistance in the Legal Field and Juridical Science."

Japan has been providing legal technical assistance for 28 years since 1994, when JICA's Vietnam Project was launched on a trial basis. During this time, many people involved poured their hearts and souls into giving assistance. I have had a strong interest in these activities and have wholeheartedly supported them. Although I have not directly contributed to these activities, I had the honor to be asked to deliver a keynote speech today. I would like to begin by explaining why.

I am originally a legal scholar specializing in the Civil Code; and in 2018 I wrote a book titled "*The Birth of Juridical Science*," a historical study of the early days of Japan's own legal development. According to the conventional understanding of the history of how modern Western-style law in Japan developed, Japan first received legal technical assistance from the so-called 'hired foreigners,' i.e., Westerners, and thus modern, in other words, Western-style basic codes were developed. Then, among these basic codes, for the Civil Code, which was essential for the establishment of the modern market economy in Japan, the elaborate interpretation theories of the articles of the Civil Code were introduced from Germany, and the system of elaborate interpretation theories of the Japanese Civil Code was created. The court practice of implementing the code was also developed based on this basis. I believe this is the common perception.

However, there is actually a large gap between creating a Western-style code with the assistance of Westerners and actually putting the code into practice, especially when developing the country's own interpretation theory for its implementation. I am sure that those of you who are actually involved in legal technical assistance understand this very well,

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but the fact that a code was drafted with the help of a foreign country does not mean that it can be implemented immediately. In order to implement modern codes, especially the ones that are highly abstract such as the Civil Code, we need an interpretation theory of the code. In order to develop an interpretation theory, we need a large number of legal concepts, and we need to share a certain 'intellectual world' in order to make legal arguments using those legal concepts. This intellectual world is what I call juridical science. I believe that Japan obtained its juridical science separately from the drafting and enactment of the codes, which is precisely why Japan was successful in the subsequent practice of the codes. However, for some reason, I think that the previous studies have forgotten these important steps between the development of the codes and their implementation.

In my book "*The Birth of Juridical Science*," I pointed out that it was only with the birth of juridical science in Japan that we were able to successfully implement Western-style codes, and I tried to clarify who contributed to the birth of this juridical science. To my honor, the International Cooperation Department (ICD) of the Research and Training Institute (RTI), which is involved in legal technical assistance, took an interest in my book and asked me to speak about Japan's experiences, described in the book, on the occasion of the visit of legal professionals from Laos to Japan in 2019. Following on from that, today, I was given the opportunity to speak at the Annual Conference on Technical Assistance in the Legal Field. The request this time was to 'talk about the role of juridical science in legal technical assistance.' Thus, the main theme of today is that the birth of juridical science in a country is necessary for the country to successfully implement the codes that were adopted with the assistance of a foreign country.

2. What is Juridical Science?

(1) Juridical Science as a Language

First of all, what is meant here by 'juridical science?' The word juridical science has multiple meanings, but I would like to explain a little more about what I mean when I mention 'the birth of juridical science.'

Students who study the Civil Code law for the first time in college are usually those who study a specialized subject of juridical science for the first time. That is why I always say in the first class of my civil code course, as an introduction to juridical science, that "Juridical science, metaphorically speaking, is like a language. Learning juridical science can be likened to learning a new language." When learning a foreign language, for example English, sometimes there is no one-to-one correlation between a Japanese word and its English equivalent. Words that exist in Japanese may not exist in English, and words that do not exist in Japanese may exist in English. Also, for example, when it comes to the names of colors, there are many detailed names for colors in Japanese, but some languages, not necessarily

English, do not have such names. In other words, the very structure of color perception differs from language to language, and I think this will make a difference in the way people think when discussing and thinking about colors.

As such, we can say that as a species, the way we think is defined by language, so learning a foreign language is not just a matter of changing the vocabulary, but actually switching to a different way of thinking. I often see bilingual Japanese-English speakers who seem to change their personalities the moment they switch from speaking Japanese to speaking English. I believe that this change is due to the change in the way of thinking, which also affects their personalities. Learning juridical science, even if it is expressed in the Japanese language, means learning a language system that is different from everyday Japanese, and you enter a world of thought that is different from that of everyday life. This is what I try to teach students in the beginning of their studies. Now, what kind of language is juridical science?

(2) Language of Law Formed in Ancient Rome

Western juridical science shares, at its core, concepts and principles formed in ancient Rome. The Civil Code itself is written in the language of their respective countries, such as French or German, but many of the concepts and principles used are derived from Latin concepts and principles that have been refined throughout European history since the ancient Roman law era. Even though they are ultimately expressed in the language of their respective countries, if we trace their etymology, we find that there is a common original language and that through it, a linguistic world that is like a universal language is formed.

However, in Japan, before the arrival of Western juridical science, there was no such thing as juridical science derived from ancient Roman law, so the basic concepts of Western juridical science did not exist in the Japanese language to begin with. For example, the word ‘contract’ has long existed in the Japanese language, but the abstract concept of contract as used in Western juridical science did not. Of course, there were no such concepts as claims or real rights, either. There was not even the concept of ‘rights.’ This seems a little strange, but the word for rights, ‘*ken/権*,’ did exist in Japanese. However, ‘*ken*’ means power, as used in ‘*heiba no ken/兵馬の権*’ (the power to unite the military). In contrast, the word ‘right’ in English has the connotation of being correct. The Japanese language has never had the concept of rights with this connotation. Furthermore, the concept of the English word ‘society’ did not exist in Japanese, either. There were words like ‘*yo/世*’ or ‘*seken/世間*,’ but their nuances are slightly different. I think it is obviously impossible to think in the way of Western juridical science in a language that does not have the concepts of society or rights.

As a result, after the Meiji Restoration, Japan learned juridical science as a completely heterogeneous concept. There were very few extremely distinguished Japanese who learned it and reached a truly deep understanding. Surprisingly, these Japanese intellectuals, who had

reached an extremely deep understanding, mobilized their knowledge of Chinese studies to find the *kanji* (Chinese characters) corresponding to the Western concepts, and replaced the basic Western legal terms one by one with the Japanese *kanji*, thus creating a new vocabulary. For your reference, NISHI Amane and TSUDA Mamichi of the late Edo period proposed a translation of the Western word 'society' as '*ai seiyou no michi/相生養の道*' (the way of mutual benefit). FUKUZAWA Yukichi proposed the translation '*jinkan kousai no michi/人間交際の道*' (the way of human interaction/socialization). In the end, however, neither of them took root, and the term 'shakai/*社会*' was adopted for the translation. As a result, however, the original nuance of the English word 'society,' i.e., 'social interaction among people,' which NISHI, TSUDA, FUKUZAWA, and others had tried to include in the Japanese translation, was omitted. What I mean is, the characters 'sha/*社*' and 'kai/*会*' both merely mean a group of people, and thus have no meaning of association or socializing. Therefore, the English term 'social distance,' which came to be frequently used under the COVID-19 pandemic, when literally translated as '*shakai teki/社会的* (society-like) distance' did not convey its original nuance at all in Japan. If we had the flexibility to translate the English term 'social dance' into the proper Japanese term '*shakou/社交* (socializing) *dance*' instead of '*shakai teki/社会的* (society-like) dance,' I think 'social distance' should have been translated as 'distance of socializing' or 'distance of human interaction.' In any case, the Japanese term '*shakai*' (society)' has lost an important connotation contained in the original English word 'society.'

'*Kenri/権利*' (rights) in Japanese do not include the meaning of correctness contained in the original language it was derived from, either. FUKUZAWA Yukichi proposed the use of a *kanji* character for the second character '*ri/理*,' with the same phonetics but used in conjunction with the word 'science/reason,' instead of the character '*ri/利*' used in conjunction with the word 'profit/benefit.' This conveys the nuance of the original language by using the concept of 'science/reason' in Neo-Confucianism. This other *kanji* character for '*ri/理*' in Neo-Confucianism means the principle or correctness inherent in things, and the English word 'physics' was translated as '*butsurigaku/物理学*' (physical science) because it is the study of the principles inherent in things. However, the translation for rights that used the *kanji* character used in 'science' did not become common in the end; and the character used in 'profit/benefit' is currently used. The result is that some of the connotation contained in the original language has been lost.

Next, I would like to talk about how the world of legal language, built on concepts and norms that date back to ancient Roman law, is involved in the implementation of the law.

3. Juridical Science to 'Create a Case'

To understand this, I think it would be useful to consider the thought process in the mind of

a lawyer or judge faced with real-life dispute resolution. Real-life disputes are often very complex. I work as a visiting attorney at a large law firm, so I am often asked to consult on cases the attorneys at the firm are handling. Many of these real-life disputes are very complicated, and the first step is to do some fact-finding to determine what the facts are. However, it is not uncommon for a case to be so complicated that even after the facts are determined based on the evidence brought in by the parties and the testimony of the people involved, it is still not clear what the cause of the dispute is or what the dispute is really about.

Attorneys in a civil case draw a picture of what the dispute is about by arranging the facts they hear from their clients or read from documentary evidence in a way that is as consistent with their clients' claims as possible. However, it is not uncommon for the attorneys of the plaintiff and the defendant to draw very different pictures of the case. In a trial, attorneys for both sides argue for their own respective pictures. The judge of the court of first instance, usually a district court, uses these arguments to evaluate the evidence in detail and to constitute what exactly the case is about. Note that I used the word 'constitute,' not 'discover.' It is not a matter of finding out what kind of case it is, but of creatively constituting it. Judges often describe this as 'creating a case.' When I temporarily worked at the Ministry of Justice, a co-worker judge told me that although he had worked for the Ministry of Justice for a long time, if possible, he would like to be a presiding judge at a district court again. When I asked him why, he told me because he enjoyed 'creating cases.' Now, what does this mean?

For example, if there is a fact that 'someone said something,' they evaluate whether or not it is a manifestation of intention. If there is a fact that 'someone was asked to do something,' they evaluate whether it is a contract for work, mandate, or employment. In making such evaluations, they replace the real relationships that exist between the parties involved with the relationships of rights and obligations. That is, they select the legally meaningful facts from a complex reality filled with various intricate facts and replace them with legal concepts, and then constitute the relationships between the parties involved into legal rights and obligations. This is what he meant by 'creating a case.'

The relationships of rights and obligations expressed in legal concepts do not represent reality. They are, so to speak, the transposition of raw facts into the "virtual space" of law. By doing so, disputes that would be difficult to handle by simply looking at the raw facts can be reduced in complexity and replaced by clear relationships of rights and obligations by transplanting them into the virtual space of the law. This is where lawyers show their skills. A good lawyer can constitute a case with clear rights and obligations where an ordinary lawyer would stumble. This is also where a judge's competence is demonstrated. Also, from the perspective of a party's attorney, if he or she can draw a picture of the case that convinces the judge to think "I see, so this is what this case is all about," then the attorney has as good

as won the case. This is another situation where the skills of lawyers come into play. What lawyers use here, a certain kind of language system, is what I call juridical science.

As you can see from what I have explained, I think we can say that juridical science is a language that transplants raw reality into the virtual space of law. And in this language, strictly defined concepts and norms are systematically accumulated, in other words, in layers according to the degree of abstraction, and when you enter this linguistic world, you will find that there is a unique way of thinking. A legal professional who has mastered this language of law to perfection may resemble a wonderful translator, to use an example from the literary world.

A translator who translates a foreign literary work into well-written Japanese has a deep understanding of the foreign language as well as the ability to express it in Japanese. Similarly, a good legal professional must have a deep understanding of the real world in which the dispute arises; for example, in a computer system development dispute, he or she must be able to understand, from the point of view of the parties involved, what the facts expressed in everyday or industry terms mean in the industry. At the same time, however, it is also necessary to have a thorough command of the language of law and to be able to express oneself well in that language.

This ability is quite similar to the ability to use a language, the level of which can vary greatly depending on one's proficiency. In this respect, it may be somewhat different from the natural sciences. The empirical natural sciences develop through the discovery of new facts and new laws that explain these facts. In contrast, juridical science is not a science that discovers new facts, but rather something that needs to be mastered like a language. In this sense, it may be more of an art or a craftsmanship than a science.

4. Legal Development and Juridical Science

(1) Legal Development and Juridical Science in Japan

How did the Japanese people come to acquire such juridical science? Let's explore this by looking back at history. For example, the French created the French Civil Code in 1804, and the Germans created the German Civil Code in 1896. In creating such codes for themselves, they first needed a mature juridical science to precede the creation of codes. In other words, juridical science must exist prior to the codes. However, this view may not be shared in Japan. In Japan, some people may think that juridical science is the study of interpreting the codes, but originally, juridical science existed before the codes. For example, the concept of contracts and the concepts necessary to regulate various types of contracts, such as sales contracts, service contracts, and leases, existed first and made it possible to transplant the reality of commercial transactions at that time into the virtual space of law and create articles of law in this space. Also, the concept of ownership and various concepts regarding the use of

land, which was important at the time when the Civil Code was created in Europe, especially that of agricultural land, already existed, owing to which it was possible to transplant the reality of the time regarding the use of agricultural land into the virtual space of law and write the customary norms there in the form of articles.

When the French Civil Code was created, there were voices in Germany: “A civil code was created in a neighboring country. We should make a civil code, too.” A scholar named Thibault made such an argument, but a scholar named Savigny opposed it, saying, “The drafting of a code requires a mature juridical science, but German juridical science has not yet reached that point.” This is the famous ‘Thibault v. Savigny’ controversy, known as the German Code Controversy. If this was the case, was neighboring France well prepared for juridical science? Savigny also harshly criticized France. Maybe he thought he had gone a little too far and explained himself later. Here is what he said. There was a famous French legal scholar in the 18th century named Pothier, who was called the father of the French Civil Code, and his name was known throughout Europe at that time. Savigny wrote about him as follows:

> I have not the slightest idea of underestimating Pothier; on the contrary, I rather consider the juridical science of the nation with many such men as he to be desirable. But the academic world of juridical science, in which there is no one but him, and in which he alone is respected and studied, almost as if he were the source of law, deserves sympathy.

This statement about France was pretty harsh. However, whether they were well prepared or not, France had accumulated a juridical science since ancient Roman law. And Germany, which enacted its Civil Code nearly a century later, had accumulated a sophisticated juridical science based on the Roman law as well. In other words, the systematic refinement of the language of law from ancient Roman law, and then the internalization of that language in the minds of legal professionals, made it possible for them to recognize their country’s legal norms as legal norms and to express them in the form of articles. The people who have accomplished such legislation can, of course, use the juridical science they have used to create and implement their own codes. However, when a code is created through the reception of foreign law, it is possible to create a code even if the juridical science of the country is not necessarily mature, or even if there is no such thing as juridical science to begin with. However, in such a case, even if a code is created, it does not necessarily mean that the juridical science to implement the code is ready.

So, how was juridical science established in Japan? This is the subject of my book “The Birth of Juridical Science,” and I would like to briefly introduce its main points.

(2) Legal Technical Assistance by Hired Foreigners

The era in which Japan developed its laws was the era of imperialism. At that time, if Japan had sought legal technical assistance from a particular foreign country, Japan would have come under the overwhelming influence of that country, or, in the worst case, would have become its colony. Therefore, the Japanese sought out promising foreign legal professionals, concluded individual contracts with them directly, and paid them large sums of money for their assistance. Looking back at the history of the Meiji era, the period that can be called the era of legal development to make Japan a modern nation lasted about 30 years from the first year of the Meiji era (1868). During that time, they entrusted the teaching of law to hired foreigners, commissioned them to draft codes, and sought their advice on various legal matters. For example, the Frenchman Boissonade, who came to Japan with an offer of six times the salary he received in Paris, drafted the Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the Civil Code, and advised the government on international law. He first came to Japan in 1873 and stayed for about 22 years. Also, Roesler, a German who assisted ITO Hirobumi and others in drafting the Constitution and drafted the Commercial Code, came to Japan in 1878 and stayed for about 15 years. In other words, during the years of Japan's legal development, Japan relied on foreigners for the first 30 years or less.

During this period when Japan relied on hired foreigners, it also devoted its energies to cultivating its own human resources. Although Japanese people had been studying in the West since the end of the Edo period, it was not until 1875 that the state as a whole began to train and send its most talented human resources to the West, with the Ministry of Education sending Japanese students abroad. These students were recommended by clans from all over Japan, selected through a multi-step process, and then educated in foreign languages by foreign teachers in specialized fields. Because they were such brilliant students, they were sent to the most prestigious educational institutions in the West with no linguistic disadvantage or lack of specialized knowledge; they competed with the top elite of the institutions where they studied and achieved equal or even better results. The initial period of study for students sent by the Ministry of Education was five years, so the first students left in 1875 and began returning to Japan in 1880. In the summer of 1881, HOZUMI Nobushige, whom I consider to be Japan's first legal scholar, returned to Japan, and in the following year, 1882, he became a professor and dean of the Faculty of Law at the University of Tokyo and began to teach law in earnest.

However, even though legal education was conducted by the Japanese, at the beginning, there was no legal terminology in the Japanese language to discuss Western juridical science, so Japanese educators had to teach in English. Thanks to the efforts of HOZUMI and his colleagues, the development of translated languages progressed rapidly, and it is said that legal education in the Japanese language became possible to some extent by around 1887.

Around this time, the number of Japanese professors in the faculty of the University of Tokyo (later Imperial University) gradually increased. This was also the time when hired foreigners were sent back to their home countries, and the degree of dependence on foreigners in education also decreased.

HOZUMI gave a course called "*Hougaku Tsuron*" (General Theory of Juridical Science) in Japanese, which would be considered an introduction to juridical science today. This course was based on lectures given at German universities for students who were beginning their first law studies, and the contents of the lectures can be found in the notes taken by ADACHI Mineichiro, who took this course from 1888 to 1889. These notes are preserved in the Keio University Library. ADACHI was a leading pre-war Japanese diplomat who also served as the President of the Permanent International Court of Justice in The Hague, the Netherlands, the predecessor of the current International Court of Justice. In these lectures, the basic terms and concepts necessary for any legal discussion are systematically explained. It also includes an explanation of Western schools of juridical science, such as natural law jurisprudence, which holds that there are universally just laws, and historical law jurisprudence, which holds that laws are unique to each nation and are formed and developed historically. Such fundamental conflicts of thought about law were introduced in Europe at that time. Natural law jurisprudence and historical law jurisprudence are still mentioned in introductory juridical science courses today, but they are now simply taught as knowledge. At the time, Japan was faced with the choice of what kind of Western law to accept, and if Japan were to accept natural law jurisprudence, it would mean that copying the correct Western law was the right thing to do. In contrast, if Japan were to accept historical law jurisprudence, Japan should have its own unique laws that suit its people and history. The choice between the theories would lead to a completely different understanding of the law, and I believe that HOZUMI's class also posed this dilemma of judgment to its students.

In this way, we can say that the students were imbued with a perspective that enabled them to relativize any Western juridical science they encountered from a broad historical perspective. Through HOZUMI's education, the foundations of Japanese juridical science were instilled in the younger generation, thus creating human resources.

(3) Birth of Japanese Juridical Science

When the "old" Civil Code drafted by Boissonade and the "old" Commercial Code drafted by Roesler were about to be enacted, a movement arose to oppose them, and the Japanese version of the Code Controversy erupted from around 1889 to 1892. As a result of this controversy, the enactment of the Civil Code and the Commercial Code, which had been drafted by hired foreigners, was postponed. I think it can be said that, through this controversy, the Japanese people demonstrated the will that they could no longer accept the

codes drafted by foreigners. I think it is safe to say that the reliance on foreigners to develop laws came to an end at that time.

However, in order to move away from relying on foreigners to develop laws, it was not enough to simply reject the codes drafted by foreigners and send the foreigners back to their home countries; it was necessary to have legal discussions and legal education in the Japanese language by Japanese teachers. As I mentioned earlier, it is said that legal education in the Japanese language became possible at the University of Tokyo around 1887, which is about six years after HOZUMI returned to Japan. About six years after the central figure returned to Japan and began teaching law, it became possible to teach law to some extent in the Japanese language. Subsequently, deliberations began in the Investigation Committee of Codes to enact the Meiji Civil Code by amending the "old" Civil Code. Full-scale deliberations began in earnest in the fall of 1893, and by that time, I think it is safe to say that the basic terminology related to the Civil Code or private law at that time, had been developed.

In other words, it took only about six years, less than a decade, for legal education in the Japanese language to reach a level where the Japanese people could deliberate on a draft of the Civil Code on their own. The Meiji Civil Code drafted by HOZUMI and his colleagues was discussed at a meeting of the Investigation Committee of Codes, the minutes of which are widely known. The minutes of this meeting reveal some fairly sophisticated legal discussions. Such things were already possible at that time. Thus, we can say that Japanese juridical science was almost complete with regard to the Civil Code, or private law at that time, within about 10 to 15 years after HOZUMI's return to Japan. I would like to show you one piece of evidence to prove this.

The Meiji Civil Code was enacted in 1898. Seven years later, in 1905, during the Russo-Japanese War, a new law called the Secured Bond Trust Law was enacted with the expectation of raising funds for the war effort. It used a 'trust' system that did not exist in the Japanese Civil Code and Commercial Code, both of which were based on civil law. In essence, this law was intended to create a mechanism for issuing bonds to raise funds from foreign companies and investors. Bonds are debts and must be repaid. Therefore, it was necessary to provide collateral to ensure repayment. However, the Meiji Civil Code only allowed collateral to be attached to individual items. Westerners would not trust a collateral to be attached to Japanese land, for example. Therefore, at the same time that the bond trust system was created, they tried to issue bonds by mortgaging businesses so that these bonds could be secured by businesses. Laws for mortgaging businesses are a topic that is currently being discussed at the Legislative Council, and at that time the Railway Mortgage Act, the Mining Mortgage Act, and the Factory Mortgage Act were enacted as laws for mortgaging businesses. These new types of collateral were not at all conceived as collateral under the Meiji Civil Code. Not only that, a system of bonds with trusts using businesses as collateral was created from scratch.

These laws were enacted without any foreign assistance. The Counselor of the Ministry of Justice who was in charge of these laws was HIRANUMA Kiichiro. HIRANUMA was a student of HOZUMI. He later became the Prosecutor-General and President of the former Supreme Court before becoming the Prime Minister of Japan. HIRANUMA is known as someone from the field of public prosecution, and the post he held immediately before drafting the Secured Bond Trust Law as the Counselor was the Deputy Chief Prosecutor of the Tokyo Appeals Court. He went from being the Deputy Chief Prosecutor at an Appeals Court to being the Counselor of the Ministry of Justice, and suddenly he was drafting the law on corporate bonds using trusts. The law was enacted in 1905, but in order to draft it, HIRANUMA worked with a young man named IKEDA Torajiro, who had just graduated from Tokyo Imperial University in 1903 with a degree in English law to become an assistant judicial officer, which would be today's legal apprentice. HIRANUMA himself was also a graduate of the Department of English Law at Tokyo Imperial University and a student of HOZUMI, so he learned the English law and knew about trusts. HIRANUMA also took sole responsibility for answering questions about trusts in the Diet. He was able to draft such unprecedented legislation on his own, not long after the enactment of the Civil Code. He had that much juridical science at his disposal. What is even more surprising is that this law is still alive today through revisions. IKEDA himself was also brilliant and later became the President of the former Supreme Court.

Also, in the field of public law, after the enactment of the Meiji Constitution in 1889, HOZUMI Yatsuka, the younger brother of HOZUMI Nobushige, and others wrote articles on constitutional interpretation with great vigor, leading to the rapid establishment of public law studies.

I would also like to show you an example of how rapidly the standard of court practices rose as well. In the Civil Code, there is a very difficult system called the right to request avoidance of fraudulent act. The Meiji Civil Code contained only three articles on this system. It is hard to imagine that such a system, completely foreign to the Japanese, was created this way. At that time, under the premise that even if detailed articles were to be drafted, it was not clear whether they would fit well into the Japanese society, the drafting of the code was done irresponsibly, with only the principles and essence being written down in three articles, leaving the rest to be implemented somehow later on. The details of the requirements and effects were left entirely to interpretation. There is a decision of the United Division of the former Supreme Court issued on March 24, 1911, which for the first time presented a detailed theory on this point and remained in force as case law for over a century until it was completely revised in the 2017 amendment of the Law of Obligations. In other words, 13 years after the Civil Code was enacted, Japanese judges were able to develop a case theory about a difficult French-derived system that was well-reasoned and would be maintained for

more than 100 years. The text of this decision is easy to read, and I am sure you will agree when you read it that it is a very well presented argument. I would say that it is well presented to a surprisingly remarkable level.

Later, during the Taisho period, a large number of German doctrines were received, and an elaborate interpretation theory of the Civil Code was constructed. During the Taisho period, a scholar named HATOYAMA Hideo led the construction of the German style of interpretation, which is called the 'reception of legal theory' in contrast to the reception of the law. It has been said that Japanese interpretation theories became more sophisticated because of the reception of these theories or under the German influence, but it is not possible to immediately receive legal theories. In my opinion, it was possible because of the juridical science that served as the foundation.

5. Factors for the Birth of Juridical Science

How was it possible for Japanese juridical science to be born in such a short period of time? We can think of a number of factors, but I would like to point out three of them today.

The first is the knowledge of Chinese studies. In the latter half of the Edo period, Chinese studies, which was mainly Neo-Confucianism, flourished and produced excellent scholars such as OGYU Sorai. His Chinese studies were at such a high level that they could not be surpassed even in China, the country of origin. Chinese studies were also actively taught in the clan schools that were established by various clans during the Edo period, and talented students read the works of Japanese scholars such as OGYU Sorai. Neo-Confucianism is a highly abstract, logical, and systematic philosophy, so we can say that the brilliant students who studied Chinese studies were familiar with abstract and systematic thinking. In the Meiji period, such people who had acquired Eastern culture tried to understand Western civilization. As FUKUZAWA Yukichi wrote: 'It is as if one person has lived two lives in one body, and one person has two bodies' in his "*An Outline of a Theory of Civilization*," two people coexisted in one person, one who was fully equipped with Eastern culture and one who had learned Western civilization, and they learned Western civilization in the light of each other. And those people learned Western studies thinking "How can this concept be expressed in Eastern studies?" The period was very short, and only few Japanese were able to experience this. However, during this period, thanks to these human resources, juridical science was adopted in Japan, and in the process, the rich vocabulary of Chinese studies enabled the creation of legal terms in *kanji* characters based on a deep understanding of the concepts of Western juridical science. Whether or not they captured 100% of the meaning of the original language, they were able to create technical terms that conveyed some degree of the meaning of the original language.

It would have been quite difficult to translate Western juridical science into the Japanese

language without a background knowledge of Chinese studies. For example, a scholar named TSUDA Mamichi, who studied in the Netherlands at the end of the Edo period and translated the word 'society' as '*ai seiyou no michi*' was the first person to translate the word 'jurisprudence' into '*hougaku,*' but he felt it was not fully accurate, as the meaning of 'law' in Chinese and English are different. How could it be translated accurately? TSUDA, being a man with a deep background in the study of Japanese classical literature, said it would be good to translate it as "*suji no manabi.*" This may not be clear to us today, but if you are familiar with the study of classical literature, you can understand the meaning of 'jurisprudence' by '*suji no manabi.*' It must have been quite a painstaking task to translate every single highly abstract legal term into this kind of Yamato-style terminology. In short, it would have been difficult for juridical science to be born in such a short period of time unless the language system of the recipient side of juridical science had a certain degree of aptitude. Without the enormous vocabulary from ancient Chinese Confucianism, it would have been impossible to adopt juridical science in such a short period of time.

The second factor is experience in the implementation of law. Japan had roughly 1,200 years of experience in the implementation of law, albeit not Western-style law, since it received the Tang Dynasty's Ritsuryo system. In particular, during the Edo period, there were codified laws since the "*Kujikata Osadamegaki*" (Basic Codes of Edo Shogunate) by TOKUGAWA Yoshimune, and there was an accumulation of decisions at the magistrate's office under these laws. To give you an idea of the standard of precedent-based legal decision-making, or the accumulation of decisions, there was a young American legal professional named John Henry Wigmore who came to Japan in 1889 at the invitation of FUKUZAWA Yukichi and stayed at Keio University. He thought, unusually for a hired foreigner, that since Japan was a country with such a long history, there must be laws, so he tried to research Japanese laws. He found that there were many court decisions from the Edo period, so he had a Japanese who could speak English translate them into English and studied them. As a result, Wigmore said that England and Japan were the only countries in the world where case law was formed by professional judges. This may be too much of a compliment, but that was the standard of Japanese law at the time.

For your reference, Wigmore spent about three years in Japan, and after returning to the US, he became a professor at Northwestern University and later a major authority on the law of evidence, and is well known to anyone who has studied American law as one of the leading American scholars of the 20th century. Such a great scholar was in Japan in his youth and made the aforementioned assessment of Japanese law.

While ancient Roman law was centered on private law, Japanese law since the Ritsuryo period has been centered on criminal and administrative law. Despite this difference, making legal judgments in the light of precedent was a familiar concept to the Japanese. I believe that

this experience had implications for the implementation of modern Western law. The principle of precedent in law is, in essence, the idea that similar cases should be handled in the same way. This means that one of the core principles of Western legal thinking, that there should be no conflict between the norms to be applied, already existed in Japan.

The third factor is the concentration of human resources. Political leaders in the early Meiji period believed that if anything was the key to understanding Western societies, institutions, and nations, it was juridical science. As a result, the best human resources of the period turned to law. Since human resources are not inexhaustible, attracting the best and brightest to the field is a major factor in the advancement of an academic field. The best people gathered, and they went to the West to study law and acquired legal knowledge, which they used to teach law in the Japanese language. This is where people with talent gathered, and many people gained knowledge of juridical science.

The judicial officials (judges and public prosecutors) who actually implemented the codes received from the West were also born from among these personnel. Judicial officials and judges in the early Meiji period, before Japan had such learned personnel, were not necessarily educated in Western-style juridical science, as people with political achievements were sometimes suddenly promoted to senior positions in judicial institutions. However, one of the reasons for the rapid penetration of Western-style juridical science into court practice and the improvement of the standard of court decisions is that around 1898 a personnel change was executed to weed out the 'elderly (and deteriorated) judges' who had not received Western-style juridical science education. This personnel change caused severe friction. YOKOTA Kuniomi and others led the change, and YOKOTA was temporarily dismissed for disciplinary grounds in retaliation for this personnel change. However, I think it can be said that the modernization and westernization of the judiciary was accelerated by this drastic personnel change.

6. Conclusion

This is my understanding of the role of Japanese juridical science in the reception of Western law. Finally, I would like to discuss what this piece of Japanese history may suggest for Japan's legal technical assistance today.

Japan's strong orientation toward growing out of foreign assistance has perhaps contributed greatly to the adoption of juridical science and to the successful implementation of the received laws. This is partly due to its historical background. In this sense, one can say, at least from Japan's experience, that it is desirable to promote the establishment of juridical science in the country receiving assistance so that they can say: "We don't need legal technical assistance by foreign countries." This may seem like a contradictory approach, but the characteristic of Japan's legal technical assistance is said to be a 'stand-by' style,

respecting the ‘ownership’ of the country receiving assistance; accordingly, I do not think that this is contradictory to the principles of legal technical assistance by Japan.
Furthermore, based on Japan’s experience, I believe that legal development is ultimately a question of having capable personnel. It seems to me that the key is how to grow leaders and outstanding legal professionals who can create their own juridical science, lead legal education, and then lead the development of their own laws, as well as the practice of the laws that have been developed. I believe that the birth of a juridical science is necessary for the successful implementation of the received law, but the crucial point is how to grow juridical science leaders who can lead the way in this process. In my opinion, what is necessary, even if I am exaggerating, is not producing 100 average practitioners, although 100 average practitioners are also necessary, but the emergence of outstanding individuals, even if they are few in number. Giving these people a place to play an active role is a necessary next step after the establishment of the code. I believe providing support in this would be of great significance.
Thank you very much for your kind attention.

CHINONE Koichi, ICD Professor:
Thank you very much, Professor UCHIDA. Now, I would like to ask Professor UCHIDA to answer the questions we have received as long as time permits. If you are in the audience, please raise your hand, and if you are participating online, please write your questions in the Q&A section. Does anyone have a question? I see ICD Professor SOGA has a question from the audience, so please go ahead.

SOGA Manabu, ICD Professor:
My name is SOGA, and I’m an ICD professor. Thank you very much for your valuable lecture today. ICD provides legal technical assistance to Asian countries, and I feel that the current emphasis is more on improving court practices and growing legal human resources than on assisting in the drafting of laws and regulations. In your lecture, you mentioned that in Japan, 13 years after the enactment of the Civil Code, the former Supreme Court presented a detailed theory on the right to request avoidance of fraudulent act, which has remained in force as a leading and persuasive precedent. You also mentioned that what is needed is not 100 average practitioners, but outstanding individuals, even if they are few in number, who, from the examples you mentioned in Japan, I thought would be someone like YOKOTA Kuniomi, then the Chief Justice of the former Supreme Court. What kind of approach do you think is desirable for Japan’s legal technical assistance to create such outstanding individuals in Asian countries? Also, you mentioned that the desirable legal technical assistance is to promote the establishment of juridical science in the country receiving assistance so that

foreign legal technical assistance eventually becomes unnecessary. I would like to hear from you in this regard as well. Thank you very much.

Professor UCHIDA Takashi:

Thank you very much for your very important question. Regarding the creation of outstanding legal professionals, I would like to explain how the Japanese experience has been in this regard. You mentioned YOKOTA Kuniomi as an outstanding legal professional. He was given the opportunity to study in Germany when he was in his mid-30s, and after returning to Japan, he showed great ability and played an active role in legislation and administration. However, he does not seem to have achieved as much as a legal practitioner, such as a judge or prosecutor. Among the people I have mentioned today, I would like to mention HIRANUMA Kiichiro and IKEDA Torajiro as outstanding legal practitioners. How were they educated to become who they were? They were all graduates of the Imperial Universities or Tokyo Imperial University. Of course, that may be one of the reasons, but I think the most important factor was that the best young people were concentrated in the fields of law at the Imperial Universities or Tokyo Imperial University at that time. I think it can be said that by educating people with such high-quality talent led to the emergence of outstanding legal professionals. In other words, excellent human resources were concentrated in the population of people receiving legal education.

As to the question of how HOZUMI Nobushige, who provided legal education to these people, was educated, he was selected in 1870 under a system called '*koushinsei*' (human resource education system of the Meiji period). The Meiji government was aware that Japan was facing a crisis of national survival, a critical situation on the brink of whether Japan could survive as a state without becoming a colony of the West, and gathered human resources from all over Japan to support the state. Feudal estates were abolished in the following year, so clans still existed, and each clan sent out one to three young men in their late teens, depending on the size of the clan. They were the best "youth" from each region, although at that time, they were composed only of men and the warrior class (samurai). In any case, the best talent was gathered, and about 300 were selected nationwide. After several rounds of selection and narrowing down, the remaining candidates were finally sent to study abroad. Thus, efforts were made to gather the best possible human resources. If this had not been the case, if the feudal system of human resource development had remained in place, what would have happened to HOZUMI Nobushige? He belonged to the upper class of the warrior class, the *joshi* of the Uwajima clan. The HOZUMI family was called SUZUKI and not HOZUMI during the Edo period. Nobushige was the second son of the SUZUKI family and was adopted by a samurai named IRIE, who was a colleague of his father. Therefore, he was called IRIE Nobushige, and both his father and Mr. IRIE were the heads of the Uwajima

clan's gun corps. If things had remained as they were in the feudal system, HOZUMI Nobushige might have ended up training with guns at Uwajima Castle for the rest of his life. The fact that they were able to take him out of that situation, bring him to Tokyo and turn him into a world-renowned scholar is, I believe, due to their efforts to gather the best human resources.

That is why, in the case of legal technical assistance, while legal education through assistance is very important, I feel it is also important to encourage the country to create a system that will attract excellent human resources. This may be insufficient, but this is my answer. Thank you.

CHINONE:

Thank you very much, Professor UCHIDA. Now, does anyone have any questions? ICD Professor SAKAMOTO, please.

SAKAMOTO Tatsuya, ICD Professor:

I am SAKAMOTO Tatsuya, an ICD professor. Thank you very much for your valuable lecture today. In your lecture, you mentioned that Japan at that time had excellent leaders such as HOZUMI Nobushige and others, and that the existence of such excellent leaders was important for the creation and development of juridical science. On the other hand, when we look at the current situation in countries receiving assistance, we see that the codes had first been received from foreign countries, and that many average legal practitioners then use the codes to the best of their ability. In such a situation, and my question is rather opposite of the previous one asked by Professor SOGA, what do you think is the best approach to raise the overall standard of the average legal practitioner? Thank you very much.

Professor UCHIDA:

Thank you for your question on this also very important point. This is true not only for legal practitioners, but also for researchers. I think that an effective way to train good legal professionals highly capable of jurisprudential thinking and making argument on real disputes by transposing them into the virtual space of law, is to train them through discussions/debates. I think this is very beneficial as judicial science is a discipline that is closely related to debate and argumentation in European history.

I believe that all the excellent Japanese legal professionals who are here today have received such training at one time or another. The 'debate' is not the kind of debate where you ask a question and if you get the right answer, you get a pat on the back, but the kind of debate where you make the right argument, then a counterargument comes along that knocks it down and forces the other party to argue again. This requires dense and sometimes intense debate,

and I think that is how we learn what a good legal argument is.
The problem, however, is that this would probably only be possible in one's native language. I think it would be very difficult to have a heated discussion, through an interpreter or through a non-native language, to corner the other party and make them argue back.
In order to raise the standard of the 100 average legal practitioners, I think it is necessary to educate them through such discussions/debates, which means that it is necessary to develop outstanding teachers who can teach in their native language and teach juridical science.
Naturally, the teacher will be asked various questions by the people receiving the education, such as why such discussions are necessary and what this concept means. The answer to these questions cannot be "I don't know." Only when you can answer "This is how the concept is taught in Japan, but in European history, it is like this," a discussion will be possible. Therefore, it is necessary to have a deep knowledge of juridical science and to be someone who has received such training him/herself. Based on Japan's experience, one possible method is to train such outstanding human resources with the help of Japan, and place these people who are capable of such education in their home country's legal education institutions.
Since I do not have much experience in legal technical assistance, I can only speak from Japan's history. And I am sure that there are naturally appropriate methods for each of the countries receiving assistance, depending on their own circumstances. The above is what I have learned from Japan's experience.

CHINONE:
Thank you very much. We will now move on to an online question. We have received the following question from Mr. YAMASHITA Terutoshi:
"I think it would make sense to think that, in the Japanese society where the concept of the English word 'right' or the German word 'Recht' did not exist, if the *kanji* character for science/reason were used for '*kenri* (right),' it would emphasize the correctness of that time, or social pressures and obligations etc., so the character for profit/benefit was used intentionally. What do you think about this line of reasoning? And, if Japanese society has since changed and if the character meaning science/reason is now more suitable, I think we could consider changing the character and use the one meaning science/reason. Do you think this idea would not be possible? Having said that, considering that Japanese society is still strongly influenced by peer pressure, this idea may not be possible and we have to leave it with the existing character."
Professor UCHIDA, what is your answer to this question?

Professor UCHIDA:
Thank you for your very interesting question. *Kenri* using the *kanji* character meaning profit/

benefit is actually not a translation that originated in Japan, but was first translated in China and came to Japan. However, FUKUZAWA Yukichi thought that the original important nuance was lost in using the *kanji* character for profit/benefit, and instead used the *kanji* character for science/reason, but in the end, it did not become the general practice. Among those who know this history, many think that FUKUZAWA's translation is better. Therefore, I am in favor of switching at this time, but in this case, we have to start by changing the text of the law, which is a matter of what the Cabinet Legislation Bureau wants to call it. I think this is quite a difficult hurdle to overcome. However, it is very important to be aware of the fact that the use of the *kanji* character for profit/benefit does not fully express the meaning of the original word, and it is necessary to conduct various educational activities for this purpose, or to properly communicate the limitations of the translation of the Japanese word 'right' in legal education and in legal technical assistance. If Mr. YAMASHITA is going to campaign for a change in the terminology, I would definitely like to support it. Thank you very much.

CHINONE:
Thank you very much. The following is another online question. We have received the following question from Ms. ITO Mizuki, a JICA long-term expert dispatched in Cambodia. Her question is: "When I am working in the field, I find that the judiciary is not attracting the best and brightest. I feel that there is not enough awareness of this. How did Japan reach this awareness in the first place?"

Professor UCHIDA:
Thank you very much. How can we attract the best and the brightest? This is a question I would also like to know the answer to. The reason for the concentration of human resources in the Meiji era is, as I mentioned today, that Japan would not be able to stand on its feet if it did not know about the West, and when we thought about what Western civilization was, we first learned, through negotiations with the United States under the Japan-US Treaty of Amity and Commerce, etc., that Western society was based on laws, such as international law and the laws of trade. The U.S. side told us to open our ports and allow free trade. When the Japanese told them that foreign trade in Japan was a country-to-country transaction, and that was how we were doing it in Nagasaki, they said, "No way, trade is done between private parties." Surprised, the Japanese asked how such trade could take place between private citizens of foreign countries and was told that it was because of the laws of trade. Through such experiences, Japan felt a sense of crisis that without knowing the law, they had no way of understanding the Western world, and so the awareness that the key to modernizing Japan was to know Western law, was shared between many people at the time. I think that is why human resources were attracted to law all at once.

However, this was only at that time. After that, the era continued for a while when one could attain a high position by graduating from a faculty of law of the university and becoming a bureaucrat. This attracted human resources, but this is not the case at all in Japan today. Therefore, Japan today is in a situation where it needs to be taught how to attract the best people to its faculties of law. It just so happened that the Meiji era had such a background of international relations that attracted human resources, but this is not always the case, and I think it is no exaggeration to say that legal education in Japan today is in a rather critical situation.

So, what should we do for the countries receiving our assistance? I believe that one of the factors that attracts human resources is the longing for the profession. If we can give young people the dream that they can do such work by becoming a legal professional, people will be attracted. I think the same is true in Japan today. It should not be just a passing, temporary thing, such as gaining popularity by being featured in a popular TV drama series or something like that. I think it is very important to show young people that they can do this kind of work in order to help them make better career choices in the future. I think it is necessary for those who are actively practicing to be more proactive in communicating this information. I think the same can be said for Japan and the countries we are assisting.

I don't have a full answer to this question myself, but that is what I can think of for the time being.

CHINONE:

Thank you very much. We have a question from Ms. HARA Wakaba, an attorney who is joining us online. Her question is: "Speaking in Japanese was important for the development of Japanese juridical science. If so, does that mean it is also important to speak the local language when providing legal technical assistance?"

Professor UCHIDA:

That is true, of course. However, as I mentioned earlier, what is needed for training in juridical science is debate, and debate requires the ability to engage in heated discussion, so I think it would be quite a challenge for the people providing legal assistance to be that proficient in the local language. If it is necessary to use native languages in legal education, I personally feel that the key is to train as many people as possible who can be involved in such education from among those who speak the local language as a native language. While it is important for the providers of legal technical assistance to educate local practitioners, I think it is also important to find outstanding local people and develop them as leaders in their own legal practice education.

CHINONE:
Thank you very much. I see Mr. MORINAGA, Director of UNAFEI in the audience has a question.

MORINAGA Taro, Director of UNAFEI:
My name is MORINAGA, Director of UNAFEI. Thank you very much, Professor UCHIDA, for your very thought-provoking and excellent lecture. My question relates to something you can say is a personal interest of mine. In my experience of legal technical assistance in various developing countries, I often feel that in some places, there are quite a few people who think of the law as being a command of the state, not as what we imagine it to be, for example, a law that is allowed to be interpreted, or is to be developed through interpretation. Especially in my early days of legal technical assistance, I once received an explanation from a local person, that interpreting the law was first of all conceived as a matter of questioning the instructions of the state, and I imagined them as a kind of military order, which if you do not obey, you will die, and the situation in the said country was that a person would die if he or she did not obey the order while debating the basis on which the order was issued and what room for understanding there was. The environment being such, they said they could not understand the act of interpreting the law as I had explained it. I have heard this several times. From our non-academic point of view, I imagine that it is a kind of marvel that Japan, at a time when the country had to push forward with the slogan "enrich the country, strengthen the military," was able to give birth to such liberal juridical science. Is it due to historical factors, such as the existence of the legal scholars you mentioned in the Edo period, and the existence of the *myobo* (ancient study of the law), that the Japanese people have not moved in this direction, that is, to understand the law as orders, something that must be obeyed absolutely and that is not open to interpretation? Or were there some other special factors? I would like to know your opinion on this out of my personal interest. Thank you very much.

Professor UCHIDA:
Thank you. This is a difficult question. First of all, the idea that law is an order of the state and not open to interpretation is not an uncommon idea. In China, such a concept has existed historically since the days of the Chinese legal scholars in B.C. The same is true of the French Civil Code, which does not allow interpretation, although it is not an order of the state; it is natural law, and since Napoleon established all the 'correct' laws, they issued orders that judges should not interpret them. The very idea of not allowing that kind of interpretation, the idea that it's all written down and what's left is just to follow it, is an idea that is common historically, regionally, and culturally, I think.
However, try as one might to enforce this idea, as society is moving faster and faster,

legislation cannot keep up with it. This is why, from the end of the 19th century to the beginning of the 20th century, a movement called 'Freirechtslehre' emerged in Europe, which argued that no matter how well the laws were written, society was moving faster, and that the only way to fill the gap was through interpretation.

Therefore, this argument has been repeated throughout history, and when a well-developed code is created, it restricts interpretation as much as possible. However, as time goes by, interpretation is allowed again, so I think it comes in waves. In this context, how did Japan develop such freedom of interpretation? First of all, since my specialty is the Civil Code, I would like to use the example from the code. Unlike the European Civil Codes, the Japanese Civil Code does not contain detailed information. Japan faced a request to create a Civil Code in a very short period of time in order to revise the unequal treaties. If they tried to write detailed articles like those in European Civil Codes, they would have to study the actual situation in Japan at the time as well. Unable to spare such time, only the principles were included, and a simple code was created, leaving out all the branches and leaves and leaving the rest to be interpreted and implemented. Some Japanese people believe that the Civil Code should be simple like that. When I was involved in the revision of the Law of Obligations, there were objections from practitioners that the Civil Code should be simple and that such detailed clauses should not be added. However, this just happened to be the case with the Japanese Civil Code, and Europe has more detailed provisions in its civil codes. Since the Japanese Civil Code only describes the principles, it was left to interpretation from the beginning. Consequently, there was a lot of room for interpretation, but since there were no clues for interpretation, I think that is why the interpretation theory was brought over from Germany. That is how the interpretation theory developed in Japan.

On the other hand, I believe that one of the reasons why there has been no discomfort with such an interpretation theory is that Japan has historically had a tradition of interpretation. Since the era of the Ritsuryo system, laws received from foreign countries have been something magnificent to be enshrined on an altar, and something that cannot be easily revised. The Meiji Civil Code is no exception, and I have been scolded for revising the Civil Code which was of foreign origin and written by the three eminent drafters. One of the reasons for this is that since the time of the Ritsuryo system, there has been a culture in Japan where the text of the code is regarded as something like the Bible, and the text itself was not to be changed, leaving the rest to interpretation and implementation.

However, also in Japan, special laws for implementing detailed policies are written in great detail, and there are laws that are written in such a way so as to leave no room for interpretation and that are implemented in such a way so as to leave no room for interpretation contrary to the wording of the provisions, so what you say is possible in reality in some specific areas. When the level of abstraction is a little higher as in the case of the Civil Code,

interpretation must still be allowed, and it is necessary, when providing assistance, to properly explain the rationalities of the culture and way of thinking that allow such interpretation.

CHINONE:
Thank you very much. Next, Mr. EDAGAWA of JICA, who is in the audience, please.

EDAGAWA Mitsushi, JICA International Cooperation Specialist/Attorney:
My name is EDAGAWA and I am in charge of legal technical assistance at JICA. Thank you very much for your valuable lecture today. I have learned a lot from it. I know that time is limited, so I would like to be brief in my questions.
I think your lecture is premised on the Japanese experience. You said that after drafting and enacting the law, juridical science is necessary for successful implementation of the law. In other words, it could be said that the implementation of the law would not succeed without juridical science. According to you, juridical science is a language that transfers raw reality into a virtual space. I think it would be rude to call the definition of juridical science abstract, but it seems to me that it is difficult to get a concrete picture of what each country perceives as an ideal juridical science.
Also, I would like to know what kind of cooperation is possible when foreigners are involved in the formation and birth of juridical science. In other words, while saying that the implementation of the law is important, the existence of juridical science is indispensable to the implementation of the law; I believe this is based on Japan's experience, but if this is the case, if we don't fill in that part of the gap, then the implementation of the law will not be successful. If this is the case, I would like to know, for example, how foreign countries can be involved in the formation of juridical science when providing assistance.
My question may be abstract and incoherent, but I would be grateful if you could answer. Thank you very much.

Professor UCHIDA:
I am not sure if I understand your question properly, but to answer it as I understand it, I believe there is no such thing as the universal content of juridical science, this can differ from culture to culture. As I used the terms such as Western juridical science and the birth of Japanese juridical science in my talk today, French juridical science and Japanese juridical science are not equal. German juridical science and French juridical science are actually not equal, either. Although the core concept of private law has existed since ancient Roman law, and everybody shares this concept. Still, how the concept of contract is defined, for example, is different among France, Germany and the United Kingdom, and even between the United Kingdom and the United States. Each country has its own practice, real-life practice, and

there are subtle differences among them. Therefore, when discussing contracts, the concept of 'cause' is used in France, while the concept of 'consideration' is used in the United Kingdom and so on.

In this regard, a juridical science must be created for each country. And I think it is impossible for a country to give birth to its own juridical science unless you are a native speaker of the language of that country. In this case, we have to develop legal professionals who can give birth to the juridical science of their country. I think it is probably impossible for foreigners to say that a specific kind of juridical science is good for your country. What Japanese people can say is that this is the kind of juridical science Japan has; having learned from Europe, Japan has this kind of juridical science. After learning such an example, they will start thinking about their own cases. Such a process is necessary, I think.

Therefore, I think it would be beneficial for Japanese people to show when engaging in legal discussions, that they are not discussing European juridical science itself, but Japanese juridical science that grew up in Asian soil, as one way to make people aware of the need for their own juridical science.

EDAGAWA:

That was very helpful. Thank you very much.

CHINONE:

Thank you very much. The next question will be the last one. We have the following question online from Professor ICHIHASHI Katsuya of Nagoya University of Economics. "This question is about when the day will come when legal technical assistance is no longer needed. Here is one anecdote. A foreign student from one of the countries receiving assistance returns to his country and translates a textbook on Japanese law. Unlike ones which Japanese students at the dawn of the Meiji era translated, who were familiar with the classics and the juridical science of that era, the textbook he translated was the one used at a Japanese bar exam preparatory school. Consequently, this textbook has been popularized as a typical Japanese textbook in that country. When I heard this, although it is an educational problem of ours, too, I was stunned by the huge difference from the anecdotes of the Japanese students in the Meiji period. The foreign student is an elite of their country, but is unable to understand the meaning of what they are introducing by translating bar-exam reference books from other countries, instead of the well-established textbooks of the country's top scholars. I always wonder when the day will come when we will learn about this situation and get out of it. Excuse me for sharing such a disappointing anecdote that does not come near to what you have told us today. But I hope you can teach me something in relation to this."

Professor UCHIDA:

I am not sure how to answer your question, but when I used to teach at the University of Tokyo, I was very shocked to find that some of the students in my seminars, who were supposed to research and report on various papers and literature, began to cite textbooks from the bar-exam preparatory schools in their reports. I think it may be true that foreign students, when talking with Japanese students, heard them say, “This book is much clearer to understand than the difficult books written by academics,” and the foreign students found it to be true.

Certainly, if we are only talking about obtaining the minimum information about a certain law, perhaps there are textbooks from the bar exam preparatory schools that can efficiently convey such information. However, I think it would make sense, as a way of providing assistance to countries that do not yet have juridical science, to properly communicate that for the implementation of the law, it is necessary to learn not that kind of law-specific information, but to dig deep into the ‘juridical science’ part necessary for making laws. Since Japan already has a juridical science and an established system of implementation of the law, interest may inevitably be focused on the details of the implementation of the law, and students may tend to focus on those details. However, behind such implementation, there is actually a larger language system of juridical science, which is shared among legal practitioners in full, which makes such implementation possible. Hearing what you told me, I feel it is important to communicate that in future legal technical assistance. Thank you very much.

CHINONE:

Professor UCHIDA, thank you so much for your detailed answers to all of the questions. Finally, I would like to introduce the following comment from Professor Emeritus MORISHIMA of Nagoya University. “What cannot be ignored in the birth of Japanese juridical science is the fact that it was based on a high level of public awareness due to the education in *terakoya* (private elementary schools) during the Edo period. We should pay attention to the discrepancy in the population (difference in human resources) of the countries receiving legal technical assistance.”

Thank you very much, Professor MORISHIMA.

Professor UCHIDA:

Professor MORISHIMA, I appreciate your comment. Thank you very much.

LEGAL PROBLEMS OF ADMINISTRATIVE LITIGATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN: BASED ON THE ANALYSIS OF EXAMPLES IN JUDICIAL PRACTICE

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Abstract: In this article, the author will try to reveal some legal problems associated with the limitation of the right to appeal in administrative litigation proceedings of the Republic of Uzbekistan. This article provides typical decisions of administrative courts. In the judicial practice of administrative courts, it can be noted that if an application (complaint) is filed in relation to actions or decisions of an administrative body, but the action (decision) against which the complaint is based is an employment relationship, the courts state that such requirements are not within the jurisdiction of the administrative court. Of course, it should be noted that disputes related to public service can also be considered within the framework of administrative proceedings, since these disputes arise from administrative-legal relations. In the judicial practice of administrative courts, it can also be noted that all claims related to compensation for material and moral damage are stated to be beyond the jurisdiction of the administrative court. Administrative courts also deny jurisdiction of cases if the requirements go beyond the recognition of invalid decisions or illegal actions (inactions). In cases where the applicant requests the cancellation of an administrative act, the court refuses to accept or terminates the proceedings. However, it should be noted that it is the position of the Court to contradict the LAP. In particular, Parts 3 and 5 of Article 59 of the LAP establish that the legislation may provide for cases when administrative acts are canceled or changed only by judicial procedure. In cases where the trust of an interested person is subject to protection, the issue of canceling or amending an administrative act is considered in Court. In judicial practice, there are also cases where failure to comply with the pre-trial procedure for appealing administrative acts, actions (inactions) are grounds for termination of proceedings or refusal to accept an application (complaint) for proceedings, on the basis that the case is not within the jurisdiction of the administrative court.

I. Introduction

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. UP-4947 dated 02/07/2017 "On the Action Strategy for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" marked the beginning of a new stage in the development of not only the judicial and legal system, but also administrative law[1]. In particular, strengthening the true independence of the judiciary and guarantees of reliable protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens, and improving administrative legislation were identified as one of the important directions for ensuring the rule of law and further reforming the judicial and legal system.

By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, from June 1, 2017, it was proposed to form administrative courts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and the city of Tashkent, district (city) administrative courts, as well as the formation of a judicial panel for administrative cases of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which has jurisdiction over the consideration of administrative disputes arising from public legal relations, as well as cases of administrative offenses[2]. Corresponding amendments were made to the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan[3], the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Courts", the Civil Procedural and Economic Procedural Codes of the Republic of Uzbekistan[4], providing for the formation of administrative courts.

In addition, at the beginning of 2018, the Law "On Administrative Procedures" (hereinafter referred to as "LAP") [5] and the Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Administrative Litigation (hereinafter referred to as "CAL")[6] were adopted, which, without exaggeration, fundamentally[7] meet international standards[8].

Also, by Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures to further improve the activities of courts and increase the efficiency of justice" dated July 24, 2020 No. UP-6034, the following organizational and structural changes were made in the

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1 Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 02/07/2017 No. UP-4947 "On the Action Strategy for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" (National Legislation Database, 10/16/2017. No. 06/17/5204/0114).

2 Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 02/21/2017 No. UP-4966 "On measures to radically improve the structure and increase the efficiency of the judicial system of the Republic of Uzbekistan" (National Database of Legislation, 09/29/2017. No. 06/17/5195/0033).

3 Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 04/06/2017 No. ZRU-426 "On amendments and additions to the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan" (Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2017. No. 14, Art. 213).

4 Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 04/12/2017 No. ZRU-428 "On amendments and additions to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Courts", Civil Procedure and Economic Procedure Codes of the Republic of Uzbekistan" (National Legislation Database, 01/30/2018. No. 03/18/ 463/0634).

5 Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 01/08/2018 No. ZRU-457 "On administrative procedures". Effective date 01/10/2019 (National Legislation Database, 01/09/2018. No. 03/18/457/0525).

6 Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 01/25/2018 No. ZRU-462 "On approval of the Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan on administrative litigation" Effective date: 04/01/2018 (National Legislation Database, 01/26/2018. No. 03/18/462/0626).

7 Of course, it is too early to say that the LAP is one of the most advanced, since an analysis of this law shows that the LAP can be classified as the first generation of laws on administrative procedures. See: Javier Barnes. Towards a third generation of administrative procedure. // Susan Rose-Ackerman, Peter L. Lindseth. Comparative administrative law: an introduction. // Comparative Administrative Law. Susan Rose-Ackerman, Peter L. Lindseth. Edward Elgar 2010. P 342-343.

8 Pudelka J. The law of administrative procedures and administrative procedural law in the states of Central Asia - a brief overview of the current state. Yearbook of Public Law 2015: Administrative Process. M.: Infotropik Media, 2015. P. 63.

judicial system effective from January 1, 2021:

Formation of courts of general jurisdiction of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and the city of Tashkent on the basis of regional and equivalent courts for civil cases, criminal cases and economic courts, while maintaining strict specialization of judges and the formation of separate judicial panels for types of legal proceedings;

Transfer of powers of administrative courts to consider cases of administrative offenses to criminal courts;

Formation in the centers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and regions, the city of Tashkent, of interdistrict administrative courts, specializing in the consideration of cases arising from administrative and other public legal relations, with the abolition, in connection with this, of district (city) administrative courts and the preservation of administrative courts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and the city of Tashkent.

The above reforms and changes in legislation created the basis for a major breakthrough in administrative law in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Many scientific discussions and proposals for the development of administrative law have not yet seen their practical implementation[9]. The legislative reforms carried out in a short period brought these long-awaited ideas to life. But it must be taken into account that it is impossible to achieve a major breakthrough in the development of modern administrative law in the Republic of Uzbekistan by simply adopting the relevant laws.

In this article, the author will try to conduct a brief scientific analysis of the problems associated with limiting the right to appeal in administrative proceedings of the Republic of Uzbekistan using the example of an analysis of judicial practice.

CAL Article 27. Cases Adjudicated by the Court

The Court shall adjudicate cases:

1) on challenging departmental normative legal acts;
2) on challenging decisions, actions (inaction) of government bodies, other organizations authorized to carry out administrative and legal activities (hereinafter referred to as

[9] See Shigeru Kodama. Reform of Administrative Procedure in Uzbekistan and Japanese Legal Assistance.// Administrative law reform in Uzbekistan experiences and problems from the legal viewpoint. Collection of seminar papers. Nagoya, 2008. P. 5; Katsuya Ichihashi. Japanese approach to legal assistance to administrative procedure law in Uzbekistan // Administrative law reform in Uzbekistan experiences and problems from the legal viewpoint. Collection of seminar papers. Nagoya, 2008. P 35; Hiroto Tokuda. Cooperation between Japan and Uzbekistan in the sphere of implementation of administrative procedure law // Administrative law reform in Uzbekistan experiences and problems from the legal viewpoint. Collection of seminar papers. Nagoya, 2008. P 47.

See Pudelka J., Deppe J. General administrative law in the states of Central Asia - a brief overview of the current state. Yearbook of Public Law 2014: Administrative Law: Comparative Legal Approaches. M.: Infotropik Media, 2014. P. 4; Khamedov I.A., Tsai I.M. Institute of administrative procedures in the light of reforming administrative procedural law in Uzbekistan. Yearbook of Public Law 2014: Administrative Law: Comparative Legal Approaches. M.: Infotropik Media, 2014. P. 395.; Hwang L.B. Fictitious administrative act: prospects for regulation in the countries of Central Asia // Yearbook of public law 2016: Administrative act. – M.: Infotropik Media, 2015. – P. 129-130.

administrative bodies), self-government bodies of citizens and their officials which do not comply with the legislation and violate the rights and interests of citizens or legal entities protected by law;

3) on challenging the actions (decisions) of election commissions;
4) on challenging the refusal to perform a notarial act, registration of civil status records or actions (inaction) of a notary or an official of the civil status register;
5) on appealing against the refusal of state registration or evasion of state registration within the prescribed period;
6) on investment disputes specified in article 272 of this Code;
7) on the competition specified in article 272 of this Code;
8) on appealing an executive or other document, according to which collection is carried out in an indisputable manner, according to requirements arising from administrative and other public legal relations.

The Court shall also adjudicate other cases on the protection of violated or disputed rights, freedoms and legal interests of citizens and legal entities arising from administrative and other public legal relations, attributed by law to its competence.

The applicant has the right to submit, along with the statement (complaint) specified in this article, a claim also for compensation for losses that are in a cause-and-effect relationship with these claims.

Claims for damages claimed separately from the claims specified in this article are subject to consideration in a civil court or an economic court under jurisdiction.

It should be noted that public law disputes before 2017, that is, the introduction of the administrative court system, were considered mainly by civil courts and economic courts. With the adoption of the CAL in 2018, the problem of determining the jurisdiction of cases in administrative proceedings, using the example of differentiation from courts in civil cases, did not become easier.

The current Code of Civil Procedure of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 22, 2018 also has unresolved issues related to the jurisdiction of cases. In particular, Article 26 of the Code of Civil Procedure determines that the civil court has jurisdiction over the following cases:

1) on disputes arising from civil, family, labor, housing, land and other legal relations, if at least one of the parties is a citizen, except for cases where the resolution of such disputes is assigned by law to other courts or other bodies;
6) on challenging decisions of enterprises, institutions, organizations, public associations and actions (inaction) of their officials that do not arise from administrative and other public legal relations.

The above norms of the Code of Civil Procedure make us think about issues of jurisdiction. For example, cases regarding the allocation of land plots based on decisions of khokims are

currently being considered by administrative courts. But if we proceed from the norms of the Code of Civil Procedure, disputes arising from legal relations of the land can be considered by civil courts.

All of these indicate that theory and judicial practice lag far behind in the development of appropriate interpretations of the rules regarding the issue of determining the jurisdiction of cases in administrative litigation proceedings.

II. Case Study: Some examples from judicial practice

In the process of considering and resolving disputes, administrative courts seem to be still based on civil legislation, and not on the "Administrative Procedures" Law. This contradicts the theory and administrative legislation of Uzbekistan. The case below shows one example from judicial practice regarding this problem.

Case 1

According to the decision of Bukhara District Hokim No. 352-Q dated May 10, 2013, a total of 12.0 hectares of land from contours 139 and 140 of the agricultural map of the massif of Uzbekistan was allocated to Azimov for the establishment of a livestock farm for a period of 49 years. Azimov founded the "Koinot" Farm.

In accordance with the decision of the Bukhara District Hokim dated February 5, 2021 No. 74-Q, paragraphs 6, 10 of Article 36, Part 1 of the Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, to the minutes of the "Commission for Reviewing Issues of Land Plots, Acquisition (Realization)" under the Bukhara District Hokim, a total of 3.86 hectares of this farm located on contour 139 of the agricultural map of Uzbekistan, of which 3.66 hectares of arable land, 0.06 hectares of underwater land, and 0.14 hectares of roads are returned to the district reserve. It was stipulated that the long-term rental agreement concluded with the farm would be canceled before its term.

A total of 3.86 hectares of land acquired from the "Koinot" farm was leased to "L-YUSRO" LLC for a period of 49 years for the cultivation of fodder crops by the decision of the Bukhara district governor No. 234-Q dated April 5, 2021.

Dissatisfied with the Bukhara district governor's decision No. 74-Q dated February 5, 2021, the interested person of the "Koinot" farm applied to the court through the council of farmers, and farm land owners of the Bukhara district, to declare this decision of the governor invalid.

The court of first instance discussed the arguments of the application and, based on Article 189 of the Administrative Litigation Code Uzbekistan, concluded that the Bukhara district governor's decision No. 74-Q dated February 5, 2021 was against the law and violated the applicant's rights and interests protected by law, and found it necessary to satisfy the application.

The Court of Appeal did not agree with this conclusion of the Court of First Instance and considered it necessary to cancel the decision and made a new decision to refuse to satisfy the application based on the following grounds.

According to Parts 1, 2 of Article 23 of the Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, ownership, use, lease and ownership (realization) of land plots are carried out as land allocation. Allotment of land plots is carried out by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, governors of regions, Tashkent city, districts, cities in accordance with the law.

According to Article 31 of the Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the right of legal entities and individuals to a plot of land is established after the boundaries of the land have been determined, plans (drawings) and descriptions of the plots of land have been drawn up, and the right to the plots of land has been registered with the state.

In accordance with Part 2 of Article 366 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a contract subject to notarization or state registration is considered concluded from the moment of notarization or registration, and when notarization and registration is required - from the moment of registration of the contract.

In paragraph 2 of the Resolution No. 234 of the Plenum of the Supreme Economic Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 1, 2011 “On some issues of the application of the norms of civil legislation related to the property lease agreement by economic courts”, the lease agreement is considered the main document regulating the relations between the lessor and the lessee. According to paragraph 4 of Article 539 of the Civil Code, if the lease agreement is intended for a period of more than one year, and in cases where one of the parties is a legal entity, it must be concluded in writing, regardless of the term. The court is focused on the mandatory state registration of real estate lease contracts in accordance with the second part of Article 539 of the Civil Code. The failure to comply with this requirement of state registration of the real estate lease agreement leads to its invalidity based on Article 112 and 114 of the Civil Code.

In addition, in the response letter No. 01-03/508-04 dated July 2, 2021 of the Bukhara regional department of the Cadastre Agency Bukhara region it was stated that the decision of the Bukhara district governor №. 352-Q dated May 10, 2013 was not registered. In the response letter No. 01-03/508-04 it was also noted that the long-term lease agreement concluded between the farm and the State was not registered.

However, a total of 3.86 hectares of the land area of the “Koinot” farm was reserved by the decision of the Bukhara District Governor № 74-Q dated February 5, 2021. Applicant noted that his rights and legal interests were violated and asked to find this decision of the district governor invalid.

Administrative court stated in its decision that the Bukhara district governor decision № 352-Q dated May 10, 2013 was not registered by Cadastre Agency. It means that applicant’s rights

were not violated by the decision of the Bukhara district governor № 74-Q dated February 5, 2021.
"Koinot" farm lost the case because its rights were not violated by the decision of the Bukhara District Governor № 74-Q dated February 5, 2021.

Comment on Case 1 It can be seen from this case that Court did not use the administrative law. Especially, article 4 of LAP adopts that administrative act — a measure of influence of an administrative body aimed at creating, changing or terminating public legal relations and generating certain legal consequences for individuals or legal entities or a group of individuals distinguished by certain individual characteristics.
In this case, the Bukhara district governor's decision No. 74-Q dated February 5, 2021 is an administrative act. Article 55 of LAP adopts the entry into force of an administrative act. The administrative act shall enter into force upon proper notification of the addressee. Proper notification of the addressee about the administrative act shall be carried out in accordance with the procedure provided for in Article 33 of this Law.
Accordingly, it means that resolving such cases based on Civil Code is in- proper. Because this dispute is based on administrative legal relation. That is why administrative courts should resolve such disputes based on administrative legislation, for instance LAP.

In the judicial practice (for example, Case 2) of administrative courts, it can be noted that if an application (complaint) is filed in relation to actions or decisions of an administrative body, but the action (decision) against which the complaint is based is an employment relationship, the courts state that such requirements are not within the jurisdiction of the administrative court. This can be seen in the following case.

Case 2

The applicant, F. Meiliev, appealed to the Administrative Court, indicating the requirement for 1) recognition of the order and resolution of the Internal Affairs Directorate for the Kashkadarya region No. 68 dated November 16, 2013 as illegal; 2)a request that the Kashkadarya Regional Department of Internal Affairs bodies reinstates him in his previous position. By decision of the Karshi City Administrative Court dated September 12, 2018, the claims were rejected. By the decision of the Kashkadarya Regional Administrative Court dated October 18, 2018, the decision of the court of first instance was left unchanged.
The Collegium for Administrative Cases of the Supreme Court believes that if an application is filed to invalidate a document of an enterprise, organization, or institution that is not an administrative body, or to recognize the actions (inaction) of its official as illegal, or an application (complaint) is filed against an administrative body, but a claim against labor

relations, such claims are not administrative legal disputes. This is stated in paragraph 3 of the resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 19, 2018 No. 15. However, according to paragraph 1 of Part 1 of Article 26 of the Civil Procedure Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, cases on disputes arising from labor relations belong to the civil court. In this case, the applicant applied to the administrative court rather than to the civil court, although he was dissatisfied with the order to release him from the internal affairs authorities.

Comment on Case 2 As a matter of course, it should be noted that disputes related to the civil service can also be considered within the framework of administrative proceedings, since these disputes arise from administrative-legal relations.

In the judicial practice (for example, Case 3) of administrative courts, one can also notice that all claims related to compensation for material and moral damage are stated to be beyond the jurisdiction of the administrative court. This can be seen in the following case.

Case 3

Pavlov I. filed a complaint with the administrative court, in which he asked to invalidate the decision of the Mirabad district pension fund department and oblige the Mirabad district pension fund to compensate for material and moral damage in the amount of 5,618,920 soums. Considering that compensation for material and moral damage is beyond the jurisdiction of the administrative court, the Court considers it necessary to refuse to accept this application and explain to the applicant that he should appeal to a civil court. According to paragraph 1 of Part 1 of Article 133 of the Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Administrative Proceedings, if the case is not within the jurisdiction of the administrative court, the judge refuses to accept the application (complaint) for proceedings.

Comment on Case 3 In this regard, it is also necessary to note that in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 26, 2023 No. ZRU-833[10], Article 27 of the CAL was supplemented with Parts 3 and 4. Today, the applicant has the right to submit, along with the statement (complaint) specified in this article, a claim for compensation for losses that are in a cause-and-effect relationship with these claims also. Claims for compensation for damages filed separately from the claims specified in this article are subject to consideration in a civil court or economic court within its jurisdiction.

[10] Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 04/26/2023 No. ZRU-833 "On introducing amendments and additions to certain legislative acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan in connection with the adoption of additional measures to ensure effective protection of the rights of citizens and business entities in relations with government bodies".

Case 4

Salikhova S. appealed to the administrative court with a statement in which she asked to recognize the period of work from 04/16/2013 to 08/31/2015 - 2 years and 4.5 months in the position of the head of the library of branch No. 1 at the Republican Specialized Scientific and Practical Center for Physiology and Pulmonology of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan, preferential work experience in accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Appendix No. 206 dated July 14, 2011. Salikhova asked to oblige the State Scientific Medical Library of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan - branch No. 1 at the Republican Specialized Scientific and Practical Center for Physiology and Pulmonology of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan represented by Director Sabirova S.V. to recalculate her salary for the period from January 11, 1983 to August 31, 2015, i.e. 2 years 4.5 months in accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Appendix No. 206 dated July 14, 2011 and in accordance with clause 3.2.2 of the Regulations on the fund for material incentives and social protection of employees of the State Scientific Medical Library of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Considering that the establishment of a legal fact was beyond the jurisdiction of the administrative court, the court considered it necessary to refuse to accept this application and explained to the applicant that she should appeal to a civil court.

Comment on Case 4 Administrative courts also deny the jurisdiction of cases regarding the establishment of a legal fact and recognize that this category of cases should be considered under the Civil Procedure Code.

Administrative courts also deny jurisdiction of cases if the requirements go beyond the recognition of invalid decisions or illegal actions (inactions). In cases where the applicant requests the cancellation of an administrative act, the Court refuses to accept or terminates the proceedings. The following typical case demonstrates this.

Case 5

Applicant F.F. Bakhromov appealed to the administrative court with a statement in which he asked to cancel the illegally adopted decision of the election commission No. 4-Lutfiy of the Chilanzar district dated December 22, 2019 No. 19, taking into account the numerous violations of the Electoral Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan by members of the precinct election commission No. 631 of the Chilanzar district and the presence of conflict of interest with the candidate for Deputy A.A. Mamadaliev, in accordance with Art. 96 of the Electoral Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, to recognize the elections in polling station No. 631 as invalid, due

to violations committed during the elections that affected the voting results. And taking into account the fact that without the results of the elections at the precinct election commission No. 631, the elections as a whole can be recognized as valid, exclude the results of precinct No. 631 from the general election results, thereby ensuring a second round for candidates who received the maximum number of votes Azizova M.M. and Bakhromova F.F.

Comment on Case 5 But it should be noted that it is the position of the courts to contradict the LAP. In particular, Parts 3 and 5 of Article 59 of the LAP establish that the legislation may provide for cases when administrative acts are canceled or changed only by judicial procedure. In cases where the trust of an interested person is subject to protection, the issue of canceling or amending an administrative act is considered in Court.

Also in practice, there are examples when citizens try to resolve a dispute that has arisen between them through an administrative court. The following case demonstrates this.

Case 6

According to the resolution of the hokim(governor) of the Namangan region No. 612 dated December 13, 2007 "On the transfer and sale of private property to citizens currently renting housing in the Mukammal Hayot and Mustakillik districts of Tashbulak, Namangan district", ownership of one house, apartment 5 on Mustakillik Street goes to the citizen, I. Parpiev. According to the agreement approved by the state notary on June 26, 2001, O. Ergashev bought the apartment from D. Rafikova. Parpiev I. filed a lawsuit with the Namangan Interdistrict Court for a demand to declare the sale and purchase agreement invalid. By a court decision dated July 23, 2018, I. Parpiev's claim was rejected. I. Parpiev's appeal against the court's decision was satisfied by the decision of the Namangan Regional Court of Appeal dated September 18, 2018 and the purchase and sale agreement signed on June 26, 2001 in the name of O. Ergashev was declared invalid. This court decision is currently in force. However, the applicant O. Ergashev appealed to the Naryn District Administrative Court with a claim to invalidate the resolution of the Namangan district hokim No. 612 dated December 13, 2007. By the decision of the Naryn District Administrative Court dated September 23, 2019, the petition of the applicant O. Ergashev was declared unfounded and rejected.

Comment on Case 6 Based on the content of Case 6, it is necessary to emphasize that the administrative court is not a court that considers disputes arising between citizens from property or other civil legal relations.

In judicial practice (for example, Case 7) there are also cases where failure to comply with

the pre-trial procedure for appealing administrative acts, actions (inactions) are grounds for termination of proceedings or refusal to accept an application (complaint) for proceedings, on the basis that the case is not under administrative jurisdiction to the court.

Case 7

The applicant, UNITEL LLC went to Administrative Court and asked to invalidate the decision of an official of the State Tax Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 10, 2020 regarding the conduct of an interregional state tax inspection for large taxpayers.

Having examined the application and the documents attached to it, the Court found it necessary to refuse to accept the application on the following grounds.

In accordance with paragraph 12 of the resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 24 dated December 24, 2019 "On judicial practice in considering cases of appealing decisions, actions (inaction) of administrative bodies and their officials," the applicant has the right to file an application (complaint) directly with court or to a higher authority or official in the order of subordination. Failure to contact a higher authority or official in advance is not grounds for refusal to accept an application (complaint). At the same time, it must be borne in mind that the legislation may provide for a mandatory pre-trial procedure for challenging individual decisions and/or actions (inactions).

In this case, the applicant UNITEL LLC did not comply with the mandatory procedure for pre-trial appeal of the dispute.

According to paragraph 1 of part one of Article 133 of the Code of Administrative Proceedings of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a judge shall refuse to accept an application (complaint) for proceedings if the case is not within the jurisdiction of the administrative court.

Comment on Case 7 It should be noted that in accordance with Article 232 of the Tax Code, the procedure for filing a complaint against decisions of tax authorities made based on the results of tax audits is determined. In particular, Article 232 of the Tax Code establishes that a complaint against decisions of tax authorities made based on the results of on-site tax inspections and tax audits is submitted to a higher tax authority through the tax authority whose decisions are being appealed.

It should also be noted that there are other cases of mandatory pre-trial appeal in the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. For example, Article 24 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Trademarks, Service Marks and Appellations of Origin of Goods" establishes that a certificate for a trademark or a certificate of the right to use an appellation of origin of goods is invalidated in whole or in part based on a decision of the Appeal Council or the Court.

Also, there is a Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On approval of the regulation on the Appeal Council of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of

Uzbekistan" dated October 9, 2019 No. 856 and in Appendix No. 1 of this act, the Regulation on the Appeal Council of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan is approved. In accordance with paragraph 2 of this provision, the Appeal Commission of the Ministry of Justice is a collegial pre-trial appeal body.

It is difficult to agree with this position of the administrative courts, because not being under the jurisdiction of an administrative court means something completely different. In this regard, Article 26 of the CAL establishes that the administrative court has jurisdiction over cases of protection of violated or contested rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens and legal entities arising from administrative and other public legal relations, with the exception of cases within the jurisdiction of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan, civil courts, economic courts and military courts. In the above typical cases, the case is not within the jurisdiction of other courts (i.e., the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the civil court, the economic court and the military court). The pre-trial appeal procedure is being violated. Therefore, it is necessary to introduce separate grounds into Article 134 (Return of an application (complaint)) or into Article 105 (Grounds for leaving an application (complaint) without consideration) of the CAL, regarding violation of pre-trial procedure.

III. Conclusion

The above examples from judicial practice indicate that there are cases related to the restriction of the right to appeal in administrative proceedings of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Of course, this is primarily related to the issue of jurisdiction of cases in administrative proceedings. Therefore, these issues must be determined not only based on the norms of procedural laws, but also on the theoretical teachings of administrative law. A systematic approach and uniform judicial practice in this matter is by no means unimportant.

In understanding the theory of administrative law, the issue of interpretation of the LAP is indeed very relevant. Unfortunately, the doctrinal foundations of the LAP in Uzbekistan have not yet been developed.

Of course, this was hampered by the lack of law and specialized administrative courts. But today, these problems do not exist. Therefore, it is necessary to develop a scientifically sound

basis for issues related to LAP norms[11].

In this entire process, the science of administrative law must properly develop scientifically based theories and arguments for the interpretation of various norms. All of these show that it takes a lot of time to establish certain values of the norms regarding the jurisdiction of cases in administrative proceedings. Since one cannot blindly copy interpretation models from other countries, each country must develop its own model for understanding administrative law[12], in particular the LAP and the CAL[13].

[11] See: Nematov J. Uzbekiston Respublikasida ma'muriy protseduralar institutini takomillashtirish: qiyosiy-huquqiy tahlil: Monograph. – T.: Lesson Press, 2018. – 333 b.; Nematov J. New administrative law reforms in Uzbekistan: problems and their solutions // International Cooperation Department Research and Training Institute Ministry of Justice (Japan). – ICD News 2018. – No. 75 – P. 29–38.; Nematov J. New administrative law reforms in the Uzbekistan: in example of application of new principles of administrative procedure law // International Cooperation Department Research and Training Institute Ministry of Justice (Japan). – ICD News 2020 March. – P. 42–51.; Nematov J. Development of legal bases of the administrative procedures in the Republic of Uzbekistan (comparative-legal analyses). Abstract of the dissertation of the doctor of scientists (DSc) on sciences in law. Tashkent, 2019. P. 31–54. [In English]; See: Nematov J. (2020). Transformation of soviet administrative law: Uzbekistan's case study in judicial review over administrative acts. Administrative Law and Process, (1(28), 105-125; Nematov, N. (2020). Would the new administrative court system be a milestone to change post-soviet administrative law in Uzbekistan? Review of law sciences, (4), 16-20; Nematov J. (2019). Problems of applying the principles of administrative procedures in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Bulletin of the Faculty of Law of the Southern Federal University, 6 (3), 71-76.; Nematov J. (2020). The role of the administrative act in improving the legal framework administrative procedures in Uzbekistan: scientific and theoretical analysis. Review of law sciences, 3 (Special issue), 31-39.; Nematov J. (2020). Conditions for the legality of an administrative act and errors of administrative discretion (discretionary power). Review of law sciences, (3), 4-9.; Nematov J. (2019). Some issues of perception, interpretation of administrative law and legal education in modern Uzbekistan. Review of law sciences, 1 (7), 96-102.; J. Nematov (2018 General characteristics of an administrative act in the German Administrative Procedures Act. Review of law sciences, (3), 75-79.

[12] See: Tom Ginsburg. Written constitutions and the administrative state: on the constitutional character of administrative law. Susan Rose-Ackerman, Peter L. Lindseth. Comparative administrative law: an introduction.// Comparative Administrative Law. Susan Rose-Ackerman, Peter L.Lindseth. Edward Elgar 2010. P 117.

[13] Unfortunately, courts do not always refer to or rely on the basic principles of not only administrative law, but also the norms of the Constitution in considering public law disputes when making their decisions. Most of the time, courts only state the existence of certain norms and principles and do not apply them in their interpretation.

PRACTICAL ISSUES OF COMPULSORY EXECUTION IN CAMBODIA

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1. Introduction

In Cambodia, the Code of Civil Procedure[1] (hereinafter referred to as the "Code") was enacted with Japan's assistance, and many of the provisions relating to compulsory execution are included as part of the Code ("Part VI Compulsory Execution" and "Part VII Provisional Remedies). The provisions on compulsory execution in Cambodia are basically similar to those of the Civil Execution Act in Japan, however, there are some differences. For example, when burdens such as security interests that take priority over the rights of the execution obligee[2] exist on real property, those burdens are extinguished upon sale in Japan, therefore, the purchaser can acquire real property without burdens (Loschungsprinzip/shojo-shugi (in Japanese), Article 59 of the Japanese Civil Execution Act). In Cambodia, on the other hand, the purchaser is to acquire real property with those burdens still attached (Übernahmeprinzip/ hikiuke-shugi (in Japanese), Article 431 of the Code).

While I was in Cambodia, I received various questions from local legal practitioners, including lawyers and judges, regarding the civil litigation system in Cambodia, quite a few of which were related to compulsory execution. In particular in 2022, we conducted two large-scale seminars for judges on compulsory execution and provisional remedies, where we also received many questions on compulsory execution. While many of these questions came from a mere lack of understanding of the purpose of the Code, there were some interesting questions which illustrated the local operation and its problems. Thus, in this paper, I would like to introduce five questions that we responded to, which illustrate the practical problems of compulsory execution in Cambodia.

2. Compulsory execution against real property under the name of a person other than the execution obligor

Q. Can we carry out compulsory execution against real property for which a person other than the execution obligor is the registered holder?

[1] Japanese translations of the Code of Civil Procedure and other laws and regulations enacted under Japan's assistance are available on the website of the International Cooperation Department of the Research and Training Institute. <https://www.moj.go.jp/housouken/houso_houkoku_cambo.html>

[2] Article 347 of the Code stipulates that, with respect to the designation of the parties to a compulsory execution procedure, the person who has filed a petition for compulsory execution shall be referred to as the obligee and the person who has been made the counterparty thereof shall be referred to as the execution obligor.

(1) In Cambodia, since the registration process began in 1992 based on the 1992 Land Law, etc., the initial registration (what we call in Japan "registration of preservation of ownership rights") of approximately 65% of the country's land had been completed by the end of September 2017.[3] While the initial registration process is thus making progress, it seems that some citizens do not necessarily consider the statement in the registration as reflecting the true relationship of rights, and believe that the real property for which a person other than the execution obligor is the registered holder is the property of the execution obligor, and thus file for compulsory execution.

(2) In Japan, when filing a petition for compulsory execution against real property that is already registered, the title of ownership in the registration record must be that of the obligor, and no other document proving that the real property is owned by the obligor may be substituted for it. In other words, in principle, it is not possible to carry out compulsory execution against real property for which a person other than the obligor is the registered holder. This is because it is in the interest of procedural stability to make a uniform judgment based on the registered title, and it is not possible to register a seizure on real property for which a person other than the execution obligor is the registered holder.[4] Exceptionally, when a person other than the obligor is recorded as the owner in the heading section of the registration record, it is only possible to proceed with the compulsory execution procedure by attaching a document proving that the real property belongs to the obligor to the petition (Article 23-1 of the Japanese Rules of Civil Execution).

(3) Then, how should it be considered in Cambodia? Article 417-3-1 of the Code stipulates that for a petition for compulsory execution against already registered real property, in cases where a person other than the execution obligor is stated as the owner in the register, 'a document proving that the real property belongs to the ownership of the execution obligor' must be attached to the petition. Since there is no distinction between the heading and rights sections in the Cambodian register, it seems that, based on the wording of the said item, compulsory execution can also be carried out for real property for which a person other than the execution obligor is the registered holder, as long as there is a document proving that the real property belongs to the ownership of the execution obligor.

However, Article 417-3-1of the Code seems to have been drafted to enable flexible responses in practice, based on the premise that the real property registration system was not fully developed at the time of enactment, but now that various relevant ministerial Prakas (decrees)

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[3] KANETAKE Emiko, "Actual Situations of the Real Property Registration System in the Kingdom of Cambodia", ICD NEWS No. 73, p. 41.

[4] Supreme Court General Administrative Office, *Article Interpretations of Rules of Civil Execution (Fourth Edition)*, Vol.1, p. 111.

have been passed[5] and the real property registration system has been considerably developed, there is little need to permit compulsory execution procedures against real property for which a person other than the execution obligor is the registered holder. Furthermore, from the viewpoint of procedural stability, it is desirable to have a system that allows a uniform judgment at the execution agency, and the same applies to Cambodia, where a seizure cannot be registered on real property for which a person other than the execution obligor is the registered holder (Article 9-1of the Inter-ministerial Prakas concerning Real Rights Registration Pertaining to the Civil Code).

In light of the above, it is thought that regardless of the wording of Article 417-3-1 of the Code, today, in Cambodia, too, when filing a petition for compulsory execution against already registered real property, the title of ownership in the register must be, in principle, that of the execution obligor, and compulsory execution cannot be carried out against real property for which a person other than the execution obligor is the registered holder.

3. Petition for ordinary compulsory execution by a security interest holder

Q. Can an obligee with a security interest such as a mortgage file a petition for ordinary compulsory execution against real property by obtaining a final and binding delivery judgment for the secured claim and using it as a title of execution, instead of filing a petition for enforcement of the security interest? If so, how are the security interest holder and his/her security interest treated in the compulsory execution procedure?

(1) The Code stipulates a procedure called enforcement of security interest, as a procedure for a security interest holder to compulsorily realize the subject property and receive payment from the realization value in preference to other obligees. However, in Cambodia, there are many cases where an obligee who holds a security interest such as a mortgage does not file a petition for exercise of the security interest, but files a petition for ordinary compulsory execution against real property after obtaining a title of execution such as a final and binding delivery judgment for the secured claim. The reason for this is unclear, however, it appears to be due to the fact that some courts are reluctant to issue a judgment confirming the existence of a security interest, where a title of execution such as a final and binding judgment proving the existence of a security interest is required in order to file a petition for exercise of the security interest (Article 496 of the Code). [6]

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[5] So far, with Japan's assistance, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction, which has jurisdiction over real property registration, have passed an Inter-minisiterial Prakas on Immovable Registration Pertaining to the Civil Code, an Inter-ministerial Prakas on Immovable Registration Pertaining to the Code of Civil Procedure, and an Inter-ministerial Prakas on the Registration Procedure regarding Seizure and Provisional Remedies of Unregistered Real Property.

[6] According to a local judge, in Phnom Penh, the understanding of exercise of security interests has improved, and banks and other institutions are taking procedures for exercise of security interests, but in rural areas, ordinary compulsory execution is still chosen in many cases; some say that even in Phnom Penh, ordinary compulsory execution is still the preferred method, the actual situation remains unclear.

(2) Even if a security interest holder obtains a final and binding delivery judgment, etc. for the secured claim, and files a petition for ordinary compulsory execution using such judgment as the title of execution, there is no provision prohibiting such a petition, and the petition itself is considered to be lawful. How then is a security interest holder and his/her secured interest treated in a compulsory execution procedure?

(3) First, the security interest holder is treated as a general obligee as long as he/she has filed a petition for an ordinary compulsory execution and will not receive payment in preference to other obligees.

(4) Next, even if the security right holder does not receive payment in preference to other obligees, his/her security right is extinguished by the sale of the property.

As already mentioned, in Cambodia, where Übernahmeprinzip/hikiuke-shugi is adopted and a security interest that can be duly asserted against a seizure by the execution obligee survives the sale of the real property (Article 431-1 of the Code), the registration of establishment of a security interest, such as a mortgage, precedes the registration of seizure in the register, and thus the security interest seems to survive the sale of the real property.

However, given that the purpose of the Übernahmeprinzip/hikiuke-shugi is not to infringe on the interests of obligees with priority, Article 431-1 of the Code naturally presupposes that the secured claim of a security interest and the claim in a compulsory execution procedure are different, and if the secured claim and the claim are the same, not the paragraph 1 but the paragraph 2 of the Article should be applicable. In this case, it is reasonable to assume that when a security interest holder files a petition for ordinary compulsory execution after obtaining a title of execution for the secured claim, since the secured claim and the claim are identical, the security right is extinguished upon sale of the real property, even if the registration of the establishment of the security interest existed prior to the registration of the seizure.

4. Death of execution obligor during compulsory sale proceedings

Q. If the execution obligor dies during the procedure of a compulsory sale against real property, how can the procedure be continued?

(1) In Japan, it is clearly stipulated that compulsory execution may be continued even in cases where the obligor died after its commencement (Article 41-1 of the Japanese Civil Execution Act).

(2) On the other hand, in Cambodia, there is no explicit provision like the said Article 41-1 of the Japanese Civil Execution Act, therefore, it would appear that the provisions regarding the continuation and substitution of litigation proceedings (Article 173 of the Code) are applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to Article 335 of the Code.

However, Article 335 of the Code is a provision that stipulates that among the provisions of

Part II (Litigation Proceedings in the First Instance) to Part IV (Retrial) of the Code, those which are suitable for compulsory execution procedure shall apply mutatis mutandis to compulsory execution procedure, and there is no need to assume that the provisions of Part II shall apply mutatis mutandis to compulsory execution procedure without exception. In judgment procedure, both parties are expected to present their arguments and evidence based on Grundsatz des beiderseitigen Gehörs/Soho-shinjin-shugi (in Japanese)*; therefore, in the event of the death of one party, it is highly necessary to suspend the procedure until his/her heirs, etc. can be involved in the litigation. On the other hand, in compulsory execution procedure, Grundsatz des beiderseitigen Gehörs/Soho-shinjin-shugi does not apply, and the execution agency decides as a matter of form on the existence or non-existence of the claim on the basis of the title of execution and the documents attached to the petition, and initiates and conducts the procedure, so there is no high necessity to suspend the procedure. In light of the nature of such compulsory execution procedure, it is not reasonable to apply mutatis mutandis the provisions concerning continuation and substitution of litigation proceedings (Article 173 of the Code) to compulsory execution procedure.

Accordingly, it is appropriate to interpret that in Cambodia, as in Japan, compulsory execution procedure may be continued even when the execution obligor dies during the compulsory execution procedure.

5. Effect of the original decision when an appeal is filed

Q. If a party files an appeal in a compulsory execution procedure, does the appeal suspend the original decision?

In principle, an appeal suspends the original ruling (Article 305-1 of the Code), however, appeals stipulated under the Part VI of the Code (Compulsory Execution) does not suspend the original ruling (Article 343-1 of the Code). This is because if the original ruling is suspended merely by filing an appeal, it may be abused in order to unreasonably prolong the compulsory execution.

Even though the answer should be apparent if one checks the text of the Articles of the Code, several judges asked the same question. It appears that in Cambodia, just as the law envisages, execution obligors often file a series of appeals, regardless of whether or not there is a legal basis, aiming to postpone compulsory execution, and enforcement agencies are often at the mercy of such appeals. Judges in Cambodia are expected to have the accurate understanding of the purpose of the above Article and take firm action.

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* Editor's note: Grundsatz des beiderseitigen Gehörs/Soho-shinjin-shugi (in Japanese) means that both parties in a litigation are expected to present arguments and evidence to support their claims.

6. Compulsory execution for unregistered real property

Q. An enforcement court has issued a commencement order for a compulsory sale of unregistered real property and commissioned the land registry office (the agency with jurisdiction over real property registration) to initially register the real property. However, the land registry office will not do so because the execution obligor will not cooperate. What should we do?

With regard to compulsory execution for unregistered real property, there exists an Inter-ministerial Prakas on the Registration Procedure regarding Seizure and Provisional Remedies of Unregistered Real Property. According to this Inter-ministerial Prakas, once the execution court issues a commencement order for a compulsory sale with respect to unregistered real property, the court clerk shall commission the land registry office to conduct the initial registration and then register the seizure. It is difficult to imagine that the execution obligor would voluntarily cooperate with the registration procedure prior to compulsory execution, and the Inter-ministerial Prakas seems to have been drafted on the premise that the initial registration procedure would proceed even without the cooperation of the execution obligor. However, several judges had similar questions/reports on this issue.

Although the cause of the above situation is unclear, possibilities include that the land registry office does not properly understand the purpose of the Inter-ministerial Prakas, or the contents of the registration commission or its attached documents are insufficient, etc. In any case, the court has no choice but to carefully examine whether the initial registration procedure is equipped with the appropriate materials, and to request the Land Registry Office to take appropriate measures while explaining the purpose of the Inter-ministerial Prakas.[7] This is a difficult problem which cannot be solved in short-term.

7. Conclusion

I have introduced five questions received while I was in Cambodia, which illustrate some of the practical problems with compulsory execution in Cambodia. More than 15 years have passed since the Code was applied; although understanding of the Code has gradually increased among local legal practitioners, there are still many issues to be addressed to ensure its stable operation, such as the emergence of operations that were not envisioned when the Code was enacted and cooperation with related agencies.

JICA launched the Legal and Judicial Development Project (Legal Technical Assistance Project Phase 6) in November 2022.[8] The Project aims to improve the education at the Royal Academy for Judicial Professions (RAJP), and in the initial phase of the Project, a survey

[7] Some of the initial trial courts (courts of first instance) in Cambodia are said to be making an effort to improve their operations by providing opportunities for consultation with the land title control office that has jurisdiction over the area in question.

[8] ITO Mizuki, "Launch of the Cambodia 'Legal and Judicial Development Project': Focusing on the Project's Planning and Formulation Process", ICD NEWS No. 94, p. 36.

of existing educational content and practical issues is being conducted. It is my wish that this article will be of some help in understanding the practical problems and provide an opportunity to improve legal and judicial practices in Cambodia.

- III.Recent Trends and Activities of Legal Technical Assistance and Cooperation -

REPORT OF AN INTERNATIONAL BHR SYMPOSIUM: A "MILESTONE" FOR THE ICD'S FUTURE ACTIVITIES

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International Cooperation Department

1. Introduction

The issue of business and human rights has been on the global policy agenda for over 30 years, reflecting the upheaval of globalization and transnational economic activities that have brought negative human right impacts, such as cases of environmental degradation, health hazards, forced labor, and child labor. However, a proposal by the UN-based initiative to impose human rights duties on private enterprises has sparked a divisive debate between the business community and human rights advocates. In June 2011, the UN Human Rights Council unanimously endorsed the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights ("UNGPs"), which remain one of the most important international frameworks on the subject. UNGPs are based on the three pillars: (1) the state duty to protect human rights, (2) the corporate responsibility to respect human rights, and (3) access to remedy for victims of business-related abuses. UNGPs call for cooperation between all States, multilateral institutions, and other stakeholders in protecting and respecting human rights. Japan has made steady progress in this area by formulating the "National Action Plan on 'Business and Human Rights' (2020-2025)"[1] in October 2020, and releasing the "Guidelines on Respecting Human Rights in Responsible Supply Chains"[2] in September 2022.

The issue of business and human rights poses new challenges in the legal and judicial fields, and will provide an opportunity to review the technical assistance that the Japanese government has provided to foreign countries in this area last three decades. The Ministry of Justice ("MOJ") began these activities in 1994, and, in close cooperation with the Japan International Cooperation Agency ("JICA"), the Supreme Court, the Japan Federation of Bar Associations ("JFBA"), universities, and other related organizations, has provided assistance to a total of 15 countries, including Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Indonesia, and other ASEAN member states. Japan's National Action Plan ("NAP") also refers to legal technical assistance, typically the drafting and revision of laws and regulations, in developing countries as an

1 https://www.mofa.go.jp/files/100173319.pdf

2 https://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2022/pdf/0913_001a.pdf

initiative to be implemented by the Japanese government to ensure human rights under the rule of law and to lay the foundation for free economic activities. These efforts will lead to stronger legal systems, the development of human resources for the legal practice, and improved access to justice, all of which are also integral part of the issues addressed under business and human rights. It is therefore inevitable that future legal technical assistance activities will place greater emphasis on the protection of business-related human rights, but the path to that objective remains unclear.

Against this background, on July 7, 2023, the Research and Training Institute of the MOJ hosted a symposium entitled "Protection of Business-Related Human Rights and Legal Technical Assistance: Grievance and Dispute Resolution in Japan and ASEAN," which was held as a special event for the ASEAN-Japan Special Meeting of Justice Ministers hosted by the MOJ on 6 July 2023 on the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of ASEAN-JAPAN Friendship and Cooperation.

This symposium focused on grievance and dispute resolution, which constitute the third pillar "access to remedy," the area where insufficiencies of undertakings by States and corporations have been to date pointed out worldwide. Considering that the third pillar is closely related to legal and judicial fields, we could say that this is where the International Cooperation Department ("ICD") of the Research and Training Institute of the MOJ, the only governmental body specializing in legal technical assistance, is expected to play an active role.

To address this challenging topic, ICD have brought together guests from different countries, disciplines, and professional backgrounds. Our guests ranged from those who work/ed in international/intergovernmental or national organizations that play a key role in the field of BHR worldwide and in the ASEAN region, to those who are executives of multinational enterprises that are leading the way in setting models for the industries. In this symposium, the speakers and panelists shared the latest global trends, presented concrete initiatives by Japanese and ASEAN companies, and discussed the future of Japan's legal technical assistance activities in this field.

This report outlines the content of the symposium, and indicates what lies ahead for the ICD beyond this commemorative event. The views expressed here are those of the author and do not represent those of the organization with which the author is affiliated.

2. Outline of the Symposium

(1) Date and Venue

July 7, 2023 at Hotel New Otani

*Simultaneous Japanese-English interpretation

*Hybrid format (in person and online)

(2) Relevant Organizations

Hosted by: The Research and Training Institute, MOJ

Co-hosted by: JICA, International Civil and Commercial Law Centre ("ICCLC"), Institute of Developing Economies of Japan External Trade Organization ("IDE-JETRO")

Supported by: The Supreme Court of Japan, JFBA, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry ("METI"), Ministry of Foreign Affairs ("MOFA"), ASEAN-Japan Centre

(3) Program[3]

a. Opening Remarks

Mr. SAITO Ken: Justice Minister of Japan

Mr. NAKATANI Gen: Special Advisor to the Prime Minister on International Human Rights Affairs

Ms. OKAI Asako: Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations and UNDP Crisis Bureau Director

b. Special Speech

Ms. Yuyun Wahyuningrum: Government Representative of Indonesia to the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR)

"Challenges and Ways Forward in Promoting Business and Human Rights in ASEAN"

c. Keynote Speeches

(1) Ms. Anita Ramasastry: Former member of the Working Group on Business and Human Rights, UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights ("OHCHR")/Professor of Law, University of Washington

"Access to Remedy as part of Sustainable Business in Japan"

(2) Mr. Allan Jorgensen: Head of the Centre for Responsible Business Conduct, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development ("OECD")

"Key updates of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct and next steps"

(3) Ms. Nareeluc Pairchaiyapoom: Director of the International Human Rights Division, Rights and Liberties Protection Department, Ministry of Justice of Thailand

"Experiences of Thailand in developing and implementing the NAP"

d. Efforts through Legal Technical Assistance and Challenges in the Future

(1) Mr. NAITO Shintaro: Director of the ICD, the Research and Training Institute, MOJ

"Protection of Human Rights in Business and Support for Refining Legal Systems for the Future"

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[3] The titles of the speakers are as of July 7, 2023.

(2) Mr. YABUKI Kimitoshi: Attorney-at-law/President of Japan Platform for Migrant Workers towards Responsible and Inclusive Society (“JP-MIRAI”)
“JP-MIRAI structure and core programs”

e. Panel Discussions

Part I: “Learning from Good Practices of ASEAN and Japanese Companies”

Panelists:

Mr. WATANABE Hiroyuki: Executive Vice President, Aeon Co., Ltd.

Mr. KOYAMA Noriaki: Senior Executive Officer, Fast Retailing Group Co., Ltd.

Mr. Viranon Futrakul: Vice President, Global Partnership for Sustainability and Communication, Office of Chairman, Charoen Pokphand Group

Ms. Anita Ramasastry

Mr. Allan Jorgensen

Moderator:

Ms. YAMADA Miwa: Director-General, Inter-disciplinary Studies Center, IDE-JETRO

Part II: “What Role Can Japan’s Legal Technical Assistance Play for ‘Responsible Business Conduct’ in ASEAN?”

Panelists:

Ms. Yuyun Wahyuningrum

Ms. Nareeluc Pairchaiyapoom

Mr. YABUKI Kimitoshi

Mr. TAKEHARA Masayoshi: Deputy Director General (Governance), Governance and Peace-building Department, JICA

Ms. YAMADA Miwa

Moderator:

Mr. KUNII Hiroki: ICD Professor

f. Closing Remarks

Ms. MIYAZAKI Katsura: Executive Director, JICA

Ms. MURAYAMA Mayumi: Executive Director, IDE-JETRO

Mr. OHNO Kotaro: President of ICCLC/Attorney-at-law/Former Prosecutor-General of Japan

3. Overview of the symposium

The following is a summary of the speeches and panel discussions[4].

(1) Special Speech

Ms. Yuyun Wahyuningrum, Government Representative of Indonesia to AICHR, appeared

[4] The presentation materials for these speeches and discussions are available on the MOJ website (https://www.moj.go.jp/housouken/bhr0707_icd_00001.html).

as the first guest to deliver a speech in this symposium. Ms. Wahyuningrum introduced the role of AICHR in the field of business and human rights and emphasized its importance in setting the framework for human rights protection in the ASEAN region. Although AICHR is not equipped with power to resort to compulsory measures, Ms. Wahyuningrum stated that AICHR contributes to setting standards of human rights protection in the ASEAN region by providing member states with opportunities such as dialogues, symposiums, and workshops for information sharing, which would eventually contribute to region-wide awareness raising. Ms. Wahyuningrum pointed out that ASEAN is currently facing challenges in terms of non-recognition of BHR issues, especially by small and medium enterprises ("SMEs").

(2) Keynote Speeches

a. Professor Anita Ramasastry of the University of Washington, former member and chair of the Working Group on Business and Human Rights, emphasized that the first, second, and third pillars of UNGPs are not independent and need to function together. Professor Ramasastry argued that if there is a strong mechanism of remedy, States and companies are able to identify human rights problems, and prevent them in the future, and that prevention itself is a part of the remedy. Professor Ramasastry also referred the concept "bouquet of remedies," meaning that there are different types of commitments that States and companies could make for the benefit of those affected, but that there is still room for more active and creative engagement by these entities in providing remedies. Professor Ramasastry cited Ms. Wahyuningrum's speech in arguing that the situation in the ASEAN region is not unique and applies to the rest of the world. Professor Ramasastry expressed the expectation that Japan would include more concrete commitments on remedies in the revision of the current NAP.

b. Mr. Allan Jorgensen presented key elements of the recent update[5] of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct. Mr. Jorgensen enumerated the main changes such as the expansion of due diligence to cover not only the "upstream" but also the "downstream" supply chain, proposals on environmental protection, digital product innovation, disclosure, etc. In the area of remedies, Mr. Jorgensen mentioned the importance of the National Contact Point (NCP), and noted that the 51 NCPs have handled more than 600 cases and these cases relate to corporate activities in more than 100 countries, providing an accessible remedy mechanism for complex cases involving corporate behavior across the global supply chain.

c. Ms. Nareeluc Pairchaiyapoom, representing the Ministry of Justice of Thailand, which

[5] https://mneguidelines.oecd.org/targeted-update-of-the-oecd-guidelines-for-multinational-enterprises.htm

is in charge of formulation and maintenance of the NAP, spoke about the characteristics and achievements of the first version of the Thailand's NAP, published in 2019 as the first NAP in Asia and ended its term in 2022. According to Ms. Pairchaiyapoom, Thailand's first NAP is characterized by monitoring the progress of its objectives at various ministerial and business levels, promoting the understanding and feasibility of these objectives in local areas as well as urban areas by selecting pilot regions to ensure that these objectives are properly implemented, and providing training to stakeholders for effective implementation of the NAP. Ms. Pairchaiyapoom stated that so far among 142 activities supported by the government 130 activities have achieved the objectives. Ms. Pairchaiyapoom, however, pointed out challenges still remain, especially for SMEs to meet the objectives of the NAP, due to their limited resources and understanding. In light of these challenges, Ms. Pairchaiyapoom clarified that the second NAP, which was approved by the Parliament in May 2023 but has not yet been implemented, aims to raise awareness among SMEs, in addition to new initiatives such as providing incentives for businesses to achieve the NAP's goals. Ms. Pairchaiyapoom also mentioned the need to deal with issues such as climate change, cross-border impacts of business-related human rights abuses.

(3) Efforts through Legal Technical Assistance and Challenges in the Future

a. Mr. NAITO Shintaro: Director of the ICD, Research and Training Institute, MOJ

"Protection of Human Rights in Business and Support for Refining Legal Systems for the Future"

Mr. Naito provided an overview of legal technical assistance by the Japanese government, pointing out that the activities cover a total of ten countries, including four ASEAN member states. While conventional activities have focused on drafting and revising basic codes, improving practice, and building human resources, Mr. Naito argued that the ICD will face new challenges posed by business and human rights issues. Mr. Naito indicated that, although the content of the legal technical assistance in the field of BHR has yet to be decided, Japan's experience in providing judicial means of dispute resolution in professional areas such as labor tribunal and the existence of non-judicial means of dispute resolution such as ADR and corporate grievance systems would be beneficial to those countries that need expertise and knowledge to refine the legal system to address the issues of access to remedy.

b. Mr. YABUKI Kimitoshi: Attorney-at-law, President of Japan Platform for Migrant Workers towards Responsible and Inclusive Society (JP-MIRAI)

"JP-MIRAI structure and core programs"

Mr. Yabuki introduced the initiatives of JP-MIRAI, which was first established in 2020 as an NGO to address the problems of migrant workers in Japan, and was transformed

into a general incorporated association in June 2023. These initiatives include providing multilingual support to foreign workers in the area of labor law, in the form of a smartphone application or a face-to-face inquiry counter. If the problems are not resolved within this platform, JP-MIRAI provides the worker with the option of resorting to the ADR procedure of the Tokyo Bar Association in the hope of creating a better working environment for both the worker and the employer. Mr. Yabuki noted that this platform is a grievance system and an integral part of access to remedy under the third pillar. Mr. Yabuki expressed the hope that through the current and future initiatives of JP-MIRAI, Japan would be able to provide a new form of legal technical assistance to countries in the ASEAN region.

(4) Panel Discussions

This symposium presented two panel discussions: Part I "Learning from Good Practices of ASEAN and Japanese Companies" and Part II "What Role Can Japan's Legal Technical Assistance Play for 'Responsible Business Conduct' in ASEAN?".

a. The first part brought together panelists from Japanese and ASEAN multinational enterprises, who shared good practices on business and human rights in their respective companies. Professor Ramasastry and Mr. Jorgensen joined the discussion and commented on these initiatives.

Mr. Watanabe of Aeon Co., Ltd. opened the discussion by introducing grievance mechanism initiatives, in particular, "Aeon Human Rights Policy," "Global Framework Agreement," and "Compliance Hotline." Mr. Watanabe explained the main points of these initiatives, and stated that the "Human Rights Policy" is characterized by including its business partners as subjects. Regarding the complaint mechanism, Mr. Watanabe pointed out that the above-mentioned hotline received 22 calls in FY2022. Mr. Watanabe added "Global Framework Agreement" as Aeon's unique initiative in alliance with its union, and he explained that under this agreement, Aeon holds regular "Verification Meeting" with the participation of stakeholders such as its business partners, in which the union reports the voices of employees, based on which Aeon asks its partners for improvement and sees that improvement comes through.

Mr. Koyama of the Fast Retailing Co., Ltd. shared the Group's policies such as "The Fast Retailing Human Rights Policy," "Code of Conduct for Production Partners," "Code of Conduct for Production Partners," and "Responsible Purchase Policy," and referred to the monitoring and evaluation of production partners and "Hotline for Factory Workers." Mr. Koyama explained that while the Fast Retailing requires factories to establish their own mechanism to address workers' grievances as part of proper business management in accordance with Fair Labor Association ("FLA") standards and their compliance with the requirements is confirmed through workplace monitoring, workers can contact the

Fast Retailing directly through the hotline, in case the factory's grievance mechanism is not functioning properly.

Mr. Viranon Futrakul of Charoen Pokphand Group first gave an overview of the Group's human rights initiatives and then delved into the grievance system by explaining its four steps: setting up channels for grievance complaints, handling the complaints through investigation, review by the Compliance Committee, correction and punitive measures by the Committee. Mr. Futrakul explained that the reporting of complaints is possible in four languages and the consequences of the reporting are monitored by an NGO working with the Group. These business panelists agreed that States have an important role to play in establishing common standards, constructing legal system for respecting human rights in business, ensuring stable enforcement of the law, and providing basic social security for workers, all in cooperation with business at all levels.

b. The panelists of the second part were practitioners of legal technical assistance. Ms. Wahyuningrum and Ms. Pairchaiyapoom joined the discussion and shared the perspectives of ASEAN countries. Mr. Takehara of JICA began the discussion by explaining JICA's initiatives on business and human rights and its plans for the future. Regarding access to justice, Mr. Takehara stressed the importance of non-judicial as well as judicial mechanisms as a means to provide remedies to people, such as migrant workers, who are in a difficult position to access remedies through conventional judicial mechanisms. In response to Mr. Takehara's remarks, Ms. Pairchaiyapoom presented the measures by the Thai government to provide support to migrant workers in the country, such as a hotline and an online platform, both operated on multilingual basis. Mr. Yabuki pointed out the advantages of non-state-based mechanism of grievance system; at the same time, Mr. Yabuki emphasized the importance of support from the State in the operation of this mechanism, including financial support to legal aid for migrant workers and to the promotion of the grievance mechanism. Ms. Wahyuningrum suggested that considering the different circumstances in the ASEAN region, the grievance mechanism must be designed for each State based on its specificities. Ms. Yamada added from her own experience of field work in Thailand that migrant workers have been neglected in access to remedy, and this is where legal technical assistance by Japanese government, especially from the ICD, could provide appropriate support. In concluding the discussion, Ms. Wahyuningrum and Ms. Pairchaiyapoom expressed their expectation that the Japanese government will play an active role in building a better access to remedy in the ASEAN region by working with ASEAN and national governments.

4. Conclusion (and how the ICD moves on to the next step)

This symposium was the first attempt by the MOJ to discuss the issue of business and human

rights in the context of legal technical assistance. It successfully invited various international guests from both the public and private sectors, and eventually gathered a maximum audience of 381 (total of in-person and online). Throughout the event, speakers commented that the commitment by the governments and companies to infiltrate the idea of business and human rights into every level of business is still halfway, and many agreed that we face a number of obstacles and barriers in the legal and judicial fields, where Japan's legal technical assistance is expected to make a contribution.

As pointed out in the symposium, Asian countries have been following the path paved by UNGPs. Thailand's second NAP has been published recently[6], and Japan's NAP is expected to be revised after 2025. There are some new NAPs appearing in the region, including Vietnam's, which was published on July 14, 2023. It would be necessary to take stock of the existing NAPs of those respective countries and evaluate their achievements to revise their contents and to propose measures to address new challenges. In the business world, multinationals are increasingly aware of the need to align themselves with the OECD Guidelines. The companies that participated in this symposium are leaders in this field, and their presentations must have provided a wealth of information and lessons for other companies. However, as several guests pointed out, the challenges remain for SMEs which lack resources to implement the same measures as for large companies; SMEs would not be able to provide access to remedy for their employees. Further, in countries where judicial and legal systems are not sufficiently reliable and stable, it would be extremely difficult for these people to obtain support or redress. This is where States are called upon to provide support to make access to remedy effective in all types of companies and for all workers, regardless of their employment status, nationality, gender, age, and other affiliations. And this is where Japan's legal technical assistance, based on the trust earned through the past thirty years of activities in the region, would be able to contribute to the formulation of a system of remedies in countries where the government, businesses, and citizens seek assistance. It is our hope that this symposium will serve as a "milestone" for the ICD's future activities to play an enhanced and expanded role in the BHR field.

[6] https://www.thaigov.go.th/news/contents/details/72048

Panel Discussion Part I

Panel Discussion Part II

Group photo of the speakers

Chronology of Legal Technical Assistance

(Main Chronology Known to RTI)

As of December 31, 2023

Year	Month	Vietnam
1991		The Minister of Justice of Vietnam requested assistance from the Ministry of Justice of Japan
1992		
1993		Prof. Akio Morishima of Nagoya Univ. (then) visited Vietnam to introduce Civil Code [CC] of Japan through cultural exchange project
1994	Oct.	Training course in Japan (on CC of Japan; etc.)
1995	Aug. Oct.	・"Survey on development policy to assist transition to market economy" (so-called Ishikawa Project)(1995 – 2001) ・Training course in Japan (on Nationality Act; etc.)
1996	Aug. Sep. Dec. Dec.	・Training course in Japan (on Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code[CRPC]) ・Training course in Japan (on Commercial Code; etc.) ・Cooperation Program in Legal Field, Phase I commenced ・Long-term expert (private attorney) was dispatched
1997	Jun. Oct.	・Training course in Japan (on family register, registration, deposition) ・Training course in Japan (on Civil Procedure Code [CPC] and Civil Execution Act)

1998		・Local seminar
	Jun.	・Training course in Japan (on Companies Act;etc.)
	Oct.	・Training course in Japan (on intellectual property right)
1999		・Local seminar
	Jun.	・Training course in Japan (on criminal procedure)
	Oct.	・Training course in Japan (on civil liability)
		・Training course (on criminal procedure and roles of prosecutors)(JICA and UNDP joint project)
	Nov.	・Japan-Vietnam Civil and Commercial Law Seminar
		・Phase I of Above Project terminated
	Dec.	・Cooperation Project in Legal Field, Phase II commenced - Joint study to amend Civil Code (CC) of Vietnam - Formulation of a bird's-eye view of laws - Human resource development
		・Supreme People's Court (SPC) and Supreme People's Procuracy (SPP) were added as counterpart organizations
		・Long-term expert (program coordinator) was dispatched
2000		- Local seminar
		・Three long-term experts (public prosecutor, former judge and private attorney) were dispatched
	Jun.	・Training course in Japan (on judicial system in Japan; etc.)
	Jul.	・Joint study group to amend CC commenced
	Sep.	・Training course in Japan (on lawyer system; etc.)
	Oct.	・Training course in Japan (on criminal procedure; etc.)
	Nov.	・Training course in Japan (on judiciary; etc.)
2001		・Two long-term experts (public prosecutor and private attorney) were dispatched
		・Local seminar
	May	・Training course in Japan (on legal training of prosecutors)
	Jun.	・Training course in Japan (on capacity development)
	Sep.	・Training course in Japan (on CPC)
	Nov.	・Phase II of Above Project was extended until Mar. 2003
2002		・Former Minister of Justice of Vietnam was invited to Japan by JICA
		・Long-term expert (former judge) was dispatched
		・Local seminar
	Feb.	・Training course in Japan (on CC)
	May	・Training course in Japan (on penal provisions concerning economy for developing market-oriented economy)
	Jun.	・Training course in Japan (on laws and rules concerning stock exchange; etc.)
	Sep.	・Training course in Japan (on CPC)
2003	Feb.	・Training course in Japan (on laws and rules concerning secured trading system)
	Jun.	・Phase II of Above Project terminated
	Jul.	・Phase III of Above Project commenced - Joint study group to amend CC - Joint study group on CPC - Joint study group on legal training (composed of MOJ, Supreme Court [SC] and Japan Federation of Bar Associations [JFBA]) - Joint study group (composed of MOJ, SC and JFBA) commenced to establish judgment-writing and judicial precedents
		・Seminar to assist amendment of Bankruptcy Law
		・Long-term expert (public prosecutor) was dispatched
		・Local seminar (on CC, CPC, legal training)
	Dec.	・Minister of Justice and other delegates were invited to Japan by Research and Training Institute (RTI) and JICA

2004	Feb.	・Training course in Japan (on legal training) ・Course on Japanese law at Vietnam National University commenced ・Four long-term experts (public prosecutor, former judge, private attorney and program coordinator) were dispatched ・Local seminar (on CC, CPC, legal training, judgment-writing/judicial precedents)
	Jun.	・CPC was enacted
	Jun.	・Amended Bankruptcy Law was enacted
2005	Jan.	・Training course in Japan (on legal training)
	Feb.	・Training course in Japan (on joint study to amend CC) ・Long-term expert (former judge) was dispatched ・Course on Japanese law at Vietnam National Univ. ・Local seminar (on judgment-writing/judicial precedent, Judgment Execution Law, legal training)
	Jun.	・Amended CC was enacted
	Sep.	・Training course in Japan (on standardization of judgment-writing)
2006	Feb.	・Training course in Japan (on legal training)
	Jun.	・Phase III of Above Project was extended until Mar. 2007 ・Long-term expert (program coordinator) was dispatched ・Course on Japanese law at Vietnam National Univ. ・Local seminar (on judgment-writing/ judicial precedents)
	Oct.	・Training course and joint study on Japan-Vietnam judicial systems (on judgment-writing/ judicial precedent, inviting four justices from SPC to Japan)
2007	Mar.	・Phase III of Above Project terminated
	Apr.	・Project for Legal and Judicial Reform commenced ・Joint study group on CC commenced ・Study group to improve court practices commenced ・Four long-term experts (public prosecutor, former judge, private attorney, program coordinator) were dispatched ・Course on Japanese law at Vietnam National Univ. ・Research and Education Center for Japanese Law was established at Hanoi Univ. of Law by Nagoya Univ.
	Sep.	・Local seminar (on State Compensation Law)
	Nov.	・Training course in Japan (on drafting State Compensation Law)
2008		・Joint study group on CC and study group to improve court practices ・Course on Japanese law at Vietnam National Univ.
	Jun.	・Training course in Japan (on criminology)
	Aug.	・Training course in Japan (on improvement of court practices and measures for providing information of judicial precedent, etc.)
	Nov.	・Civil Judgment Execution Law was enacted
2009	Mar.	・Training course in Japan (on amendment of CRPC) ・Joint study group on CC, study group to improve court practices ・Course on Japanese law at Vietnam National Univ.
	Jun.	・State Compensation Law was enacted
	Aug.	・Training course in Japan (on drafting Immovable property registration Law and Secured Transaction Registration Law)
	Oct.	・Training course in Japan (on organization and activities of JFBA)
	Dec.	・Training course in Japan (on drafting amended CRPC and guidance on operation of Civil Judgment Execution Law) ・Local seminar (on Administrative Procedure Law, organization and management of bar federation, etc.)

2010	Feb.	・Training course in Japan (drafting Administrative Procedure Law) ・JICA Survey Team was dispatched for project-end evaluation and project detailed planning survey ・Joint study group on CC and study group to improve court practices ・Course on Japanese law at Vietnam National Univ.
	Jun.	・Joint study on Japan-Vietnam judicial systems
	Aug.	・Local seminar
	Sep.	・Training course in Japan (on attorney's business basic rules, roles of each bar association, etc.)
	Oct.	・Vice-Minister of Justice was invited to Japan
	Nov.	・Training course in Japan (on drafting Family Registration Law)
	Nov.	・Administrative Procedure Law was enacted
	Dec.	・Training course in Japan (on drafting amended CRPC)
2011	Jan.	・Training course in Japan (on drafting amended CPC)
	Mar.	・Phase I of Above Project terminated ・Amended CPC was enacted
	Apr.	・Phase II of Above Project (2011 - 2015) commenced ・Joint study group on CC and study group to improve court practices ・Course on Japanese law at Vietnam National Univ.
	Jun.	・Joint study on Japan-Vietnam judicial systems
2012	Feb.	・Training course in Japan (on organization of bar associations, strengthening capacity of attorneys, and countermeasures against depopulation of attorneys)
	Mar.	・Training course in Japan (on amendment of Court Organization Law) ・Joint study group on CC, and study group to improve court practices ・Course on Japanese law at Vietnam National Univ.
	Jun.	・Joint study on Japan-Vietnam judicial systems ・JICA Survey Team was dispatched (survey for guidance on project management)
2013	Feb.	・Training course in Japan (on establishment of rights of defense counsel in criminal justice, amendment of CC)
	Mar.	・Training course in Japan (on amendment of Court Organization Law)
	May	・JICA Survey Team (mid-term evaluation) ・Joint study group on CC, and study group to improve court practices ・Course on Japanese law at Vietnam National Univ.
	Aug.	・Joint study on Japan-Vietnam judicial systems (Prosecutor General of SPP was invited to Japan at the same time)
	Oct.	・Training course in Japan (on Bankruptcy Law; organization and management of bar associations and law firms in the province, and autonomy of private attorneys)
2014	Feb.	・JICA Survey Team (Joint Coordinating Committee [JCC])
	Mar.	・Training course in Japan (on amendment of CC - amendment of international-private related law) ・Field survey by ICD (for preliminary survey to assist in amendment of Penal Code) ・Joint study group on CC, and study group to improve court practices
	Jun.	・Joint study on Japan-Vietnam judicial systems (on amendment of CC)
	Jul.	・Joint study on Japan-Vietnam judicial systems (on training of prosecutors)
	Aug.	・JICA survey team was dispatched (for project-end evaluation)
	Sep.	・JICA survey team was dispatched (for pre-project detailed planning survey) ・Local seminar (on summary procedure, appeal system, amendment of CPC, etc.)
	Nov.	・JICA survey team was dispatched (for project detailed planning survey)
	Dec.	・Training course in Japan (on training of prosecutors)
	Dec.	・JICA survey team was dispatched (for 3rd project detailed planning survey)

2015	Mar.	・Training course in Japan (on amendment of CC)
	Apr.	・Project for Harmonized, Practical Legislation and Uniform Application of Law Targeting Year 2020 commenced (2015 - 2020)
		・The Office of the Government (OOG) was added as a new counterpart in this project in addition to pre-existing four counterparts
		・Additional long-term expert (prosecutor) was dispatched in addition to pre-existing four long-term experts
		・Joint study group on CC, and study group to improve court practices
	Jun.	・Joint study on Japan-Vietnam judicial systems (on criminal policy;etc.)
	Sep.	・Training course in Japan (on enhancing consistency of legal normative documents)
	Oct.	・JICA Survey Team was dispatched (for participating in JCC)
	Nov.	・Training course in Japan (on enhancing consistency of legal normative documents)
	Dec.	・Training course in Japan (on training of prosecutors)
2016	Apr.	・JICA survey team was dispatched (for participating in JCC)
	Jul.	・Training course in Japan (on enhancing consistency of legal normative documents and training of prosecutors)
	Sep.	・Training course in Japan (on property registration act)
	Nov.	・Training course in Japan (on training of judges)
	Nov.	・Local survey(on Property Registration Act)
	Nov.	・JICA survey team was dispatched (for survey for Property Registration Act)
2017	Feb.	・Local seminar (on Property Registration Act, etc.)
	Apr.	・Local survey(for Property Registration Act)
	May	・Training course in Japan (on judicial precedent)
	Sep.	・Training course in Japan (on property registration act)
	Sep.	・Local seminar (on judicial precedent)
	Oct.	・Local seminar (on family court)
	Nov.	・Training course in Japan (on civil execution system and registration system)
2018	Jan.	・JICA survey team was dispatched (for Mid-term Review)
	May	・JICA survey team was dispatched (for participating in JCC)
	Jun.	・Training course in Japan (on settlement and conciliation)
	Sep.	・Local seminar (on judicial precedent)
	Oct.	・Training course in Japan (on enhancing consistency of legal normative documents)
	Oct.	・Local seminar (on family court)
2019	Jan.	・JICA survey team was dispatched (for participating in JCC)
	Apr.	・JICA survey team was dispatched (for participating in JCC)
	Aug.	・Local seminar (on hearing from women and children victims)
	Aug.	・Local workshop (on forensic interviews)
	Sep.	・JICA survey team was dispatched (for project detailed planning survey)
		・Above Project was extended until Dec. 2020
	Oct.	・Training courses in Japan (on adversarial principle in the criminal court practices)
2020	Jan.	・JICA survey team was dispatched (for project detailed planning survey)
	Feb. - Mar.	・Training courses in Japan (on enhancing consistency of legal normative documents)
	Jul.	・JCC
	Dec.	・JCC and Launching Ceremony of the JICA Project in the period of 2021-2025
		・Above Project (2015 - 2020) terminated
2021	Jan.	・Project "Enhancing the Quality and Efficiency of Developing and Implementing Laws in Vietnam" commenced (2021 - 2025)
		・The Central Internal Affairs Committee (CIAC) was added as a new counterpart in this project in addition to pre-existing five counterparts
	Apr.	・Four long-term experts (public prosecutor, private attorney, official of MOJ and program coordinator) were dispatched
		・Kick-off Meeting of the new project
	Sep.	・JCC
	Nov.	・Online workshop (on international experiences of juvenile justice)

2022	Mar. Apr. Jun. Jul. Sep. Nov. Nov. - Dec. Dec.	・Online workshop (on handover, access, disclosure of evidence and conciliation) ・Online workshop (on people participating in judicial activities) ・JCC ・JCC ・Online lecture for intern students from Education and Research Center for Japanese Law (Vietnam) ・Local survey ・Online workshop (on legal application) ・Online workshop (on mediation) ・Local seminar (on mutual legal assistance) ・Local seminar (on improvement of judgement document)
2023	Feb. Mar. Apr. Jul. Sep. Oct. Nov.	・Online workshop (on improvement of Judgement Document Handbook) ・Local survey (on Business and Human Rights) ・JCC ・Local seminar ・Training course in Japan (on Japanese legislative process (drafting, review, and completion)) ・Training course in Japan (on international experience in the prevention and perfecting of anti-corruption) ・Training course in Japan (on Japanese legislative process (drafting, review, and completion), administrative procedures and decentralization) ・Local survey

Year	Month	Cambodia
1993		
1994		・Seminar "Actual Situation of, and Challenges for Judicial System in Cambodia" by JFBA
1995		
1996		・Joint organization of training course in Japan by MOJ, SC and JFBA (annually)
1997		
1998		・Survey team was dispatched to JICA Office in Cambodia ・Agreement on assistance in drafting Civil Code (CC) and Code of Civil Procedure (CCP)
1999	Mar.	・JICA Legal and Judicial Development Project, Phase I began ・Two long-term experts (including a private attorney) were dispatched to MOJ of Cambodia ・Workshops held by CC and CPC working groups in Japan and in Cambodia to assist drafting of the two codes
2000	 Apr. May Oct.	・Training course in Japan for assistance in legislative drafting, mainly through discussions with working groups (twice) ・Friendship agreement between JFBA and Cambodian Bar Association (CBA) ・Judicial survey team was dispatched by JFBA ・Judicial survey team was dispatched by JFBA
2001		・Judicial assistance project for CBA by JFBA (JICA small-scale development partnership project) commenced ・Seminar on continuous education of attorneys (1st to 4th) organized by JFBA (joint project with Canadian Bar Association [which held seminar three times] and Lyon Bar Association [which held seminar once], and seminars were held eight times in total)
2002		・Commemorative seminar on completion of draft CC and CCP (speech given by Prime Minister Samdech Hun Sen) ・Draft CC and CCP were completed ・Judicial assistance project for CBA by JFBA (JICA Development Partnership Program) commenced (until 2005) ・Training course in Japan (assistance in legislative drafting, legislative assistance)
2003		・Training seminar in Japan (legislative assistance) ・JICA survey team was dispatched ・JICA short-term expert was dispatched by MOJ of Japan to Royal School for Judges and Prosecutors (RSJP) of Cambodia

2004		・Phase II of above JICA Project commenced (until Apr. 2007) - Legislative assistance - Drafting ancillary laws ・Two long-term experts (including one private attorney) were dispatched to MOJ of Cambodia ・Training course on legal training for counterpart organizations ・JICA short-term expert (public prosecutor) was dispatched to RSJP
2005	Feb.	・Training course in Japan (CC, CCP) ・Two long-term experts (including one private attorney) were dispatched to MOJ of Cambodia. ・Local seminar (mock trial) ・Study group on legal training was established ・JICA Project for Improvement of Training on Civil Matters at RSJP (RSJP Project) commenced (until Mar. 2008) ・Two long-term experts (including public prosecutor) were dispatched to RSJP ・Judicial assistance project for CBA by JFBA (JICA Development Partnership Program) terminated
	Oct.	・Training course in Japan (legal training)
2006	Feb.	・Training course in Japan (CC, CCP) ・Two long-term experts (including private attorney) were dispatched to MOJ of Cambodia ・Minister of Justice of Cambodia and other delegates were invited to Japan by RTI and International Civil and Commercial Law Centre Foundation (ICCLC) ・JICA Legal Development Project, Phase II was extended (until Apr. 2008)
	Apr.	・JICA-Net seminar
	Jul.	・CPC was enacted
	Aug.	・Short-term experts were dispatched
	Aug.	・Local seminar (special lecture on CC)
	Aug.	・Local seminar (judgment-writing)
	Dec.	・Remote seminar
	Dec.	・JICA-Net seminar
2007	Feb.	・Training course in Japan (legal training)
	Mar.	・Local seminar (special lecture on CCP) ・Additional long-term expert (private attorney) was dispatched to MOJ (three long-term experts in total) ・JICA survey team was dispatched ・JICA survey team was dispatched
	May	・JICA-Net seminar
	Jul.	・Application of CCP commenced
	Jul.	・Training course in Japan (legal training and CCP)
	Aug.	・Remote seminar (CCP)
	Sep.	・JICA-Net seminar
	Sep.	・Local seminar (CC)
	Dec.	・CC was promulgated
	Dec.	・Local seminar (civil mock trial)
2008	Jan.	・Local seminar (CCP) ・JICA Judicial Assistance Project for CBA commenced ・JICA Legal Development Project, Phase III commenced - Drafting ancillary laws ・JICA survey team was dispatched ・JICA RSJP Project, Phase II commenced ・Advisory group on legal training was established
	Sep.	・JICA-Net seminar
	Oct.	・Training course in Japan
	Dec.	・Remote seminar (CCP)
	Dec.	・Local seminar

2009	Feb.	・Training course in Japan (Immovable property registration Law)
	Feb.	・Local seminar
	Mar.	・Training course in Japan
	May	・JICA-Net seminar
	Jun.	・Local seminar
	Aug.	・Local seminar
	Oct.	・Training course in Japan
	Nov.	・Training course in Japan
	Dec.	・Local seminar (CCP)
2010	Feb.	・Training course in Japan (on immovable property registration) ・Dispatch of two long-term experts to RSJP continued, one long-term expert was added (two of total three were from MOJ)
	May	・JICA-Net seminar (CCP)
	May	・Field survey by RTI (needs assessment)
	May	・JICA Judicial Assistance Project for CPA completed.
	Sep.	・Local seminar (CC)
	Oct.	・Training course in Japan (legal training)
	Dec.	・JICA-Net seminar (corporate registration)
2011	Mar.	・Local seminar (CC)
	Jun.	・Civil Code Application Law was promulgated
	Jun.	・Training course in Japan (legal training)
	Aug.	・Local seminar (on CC in Aug., Sep., Nov.)
	Sep.	・JICA survey team was dispatched (for project-end evaluation)
	Oct.	・Training course in Japan (legal training)
	Oct.	・JICA survey team was dispatched (for project detailed planning)
	Dec.	・Application of CC commenced; commemorative ceremony
	Dec.	・Local seminar (dissemination of CC)
2012	Jan.	・Local seminar (CC)
	Feb.	・Training course in Japan (corporate registration)
	Mar.	・JICA Legal Development Project, Phase III completed.
	Apr.	・JICA Project for Dissemination of CC and CCP commenced - Assistance in drafting Joint Ministerial Ordinance on Immovable property registration - Personnel capacity-building of MOJ, RAJP, Bar Association of Kingdom of Cambodia (BAKC), and Royal University of Law and Economics
	Sep.	・Local seminar (immovable property registration)
	Nov.	・JICA survey team was dispatched (to participate in JCC)
	Dec.	・Local seminar (immovable property registration)
2013	Feb.	・Local seminar (Family Inheritance Law)
	Feb.	・Training course in Japan (human resource development) ・JICA Project for Assistance in legislative drafting completed ・Dispatch of an expert (private attorney) ended
	Sep.	・Local seminar (CCP)
	Sep.	・JICA survey team was dispatched (for guidance on project management)
	Oct.	・Training course in Japan (on human resource development)
	Dec.	・JICA survey team was dispatched (to participate in JCC)
2014	Feb.	・Training course in Japan (on human resource development)
	Mar.	・Local seminar (CC)
	Jun.	・Training courses in Japan
	Aug.	・JICA survey team was dispatched (for mid-term review)
	Sep.	・Long-term expert (prosecutor) was dispatched, dispatch of an expert ended
	Oct.	・Training courses in Japan
	Dec.	・JICA survey team was dispatched (to participate in JCC)
	Dec.	・Local seminar (publication of judgments)

2015	Feb.	・Training courses in Japan
	Mar.	・Local seminar (registration of immovables)
	Jul.	・Local seminar (Joint Prakas on registration of immovables)
	Sep.	・Training courses in Japan
	Dec.	・JICA survey team was dispatched (to participate in JCC)
2016	Jan.	・Local seminar (civil provisional remedies)
	Mar.	・Training courses in Japan
	Oct. - May.	・Dispatch of a short-term expert (public prosecutor)
	Aug.	・Local seminar (Problems in practice in Aug.)
	Aug.	・JICA survey team was dispatched (for project-end evaluation)
	Sep.	・JICA survey team was dispatched (for project detailed planning in Sep.)
	Oct.	・Training courses in Japan (Oct.)
	Dec.	・JICA survey team was dispatched (to participate in JCC)
2017	Jan.	・Local seminar (problems in practice)
	Feb.	・Local seminar (compulsory execution)
	Mar.	・Above JICA Project continued completed
	Apr.	・JICA Project "Legal and Judicial Development Project Phase V" commenced
	Aug.	・Working groups on CC terminated
	Aug.	・Local seminar (problems in practice)
		・Advisory group on immovable property registration was formed
2018	Jan.	・Japan Federation of Bar Association (JFBA)・Bar Association of Kingdom of Cambodia (BAKC)・ICD seminar (division of inheritance)
	Mar.	・RULE・ICD seminar (divorce)
	Mar.	・Japan Federation of Bar Association (JFBA)・Bar Association of Kingdom of Cambodia (BAKC)・ICD seminar (divorce)
	Aug.	・JFBA・BAKC・ICD seminar (compulsory execution of real property)
2019	Jan.	・JICA survey team was dispatched (to participate in JCC)
	Feb.	・Training courses in Japan
	Feb.	・Workshop in Cambodia (immovable property registration)
	Mar.	・JFBA・BAKC・ICD seminar (civil provisional remedies)
2020	Jan.	・JICA survey team was dispatched (to participate in JCC)
	Jan.	・Training course in Japan
	Jan.	・Workshop in Cambodia (Court Enforcement Officer Act)
	Jan.	・Signing MOC between the Royal Academy for Judicial Professions of the Kingdom of Cambodia(RAJP) and RTI
	Mar.	・Online workshop (immovable property registration)
2021	Jan.	・JCC
	Feb.	・Online discussion about the joint study between ICD and RAJP
	Mar.	・Online workshop (Court Enforcement Officer Act)
	Jul.	・Online workshop (immovable property registration)
	Aug.	・Online joint study between ICD and RAJP (on a loan case)
	Oct.	・Online workshop (immovable property registration)
	Nov.	・Online workshop (immovable property registration)
	Dec.	・Online workshop (immovable property registration)
2022	Feb.	・JCC
	Feb.	・Online joint study between ICD and RAJP (on a sale contract and training for legal professionals in Japan)
	May.	・Local survey
	Oct.	・JICA Project "Legal and Judicial Development Project Phase V" completed
	Nov.	・JICA Project “Legal and Judicial Development Project Phase VI” commenced
	Dec.	・Local seminar between RAJP and ICD (on Procedures in Actions relating to Personal Status, etc.)
2023	Mar.	・JCC
	May.	・Local survey
	Aug.	・Local seminar（Law School Education）
	Oct.	・Local seminar（Law School Education）

Year	Month	Laos
1995		
1996		Minister of Justice of Laos requested assistance during his visit to Japan
1997		
1998		・Training course held in Japan by Nagoya Univ. and RTI as commissioned organizations
	Dec.	・Local seminar & survey
1999	Feb.	Training course in Japan
	Nov.	Training course in Japan
2000	Feb.	・Local seminar
		・Field survey on local judicial system (for 3 months)
	Jun.	・Local seminar
	Nov.	・Training course in Japan
	Dec.	・JICA survey team was dispatched for project formulation
2001	Apr.	・Judicial system survey team was dispatched by JFBA
		・Judicial advisor-style short-term expert was dispatched (8 months in total)
	Oct.	・Training course in Japan
		・Local seminar (twice)
2002	Mar.	・Training course in Japan
		・Long-term expert (public prosecutor) was dispatched
		・Local seminar (four times)
	Oct.	・Training course in Japan
2003	Mar.	・Training course in Japan
	May.	・JICA Project commenced
		- Creation of law database
		- Assistance in publication of statute book
		- Assistance in drafting of law textbooks and dictionary
		- Assistance in drafting of prosecutor's manual
		- Training of trainers
		・Long-term expert (public prosecutor) was dispatched
	Nov.	・Training course in Japan
2004	Feb.	・Training course in Japan
		・Two long-term experts (public prosecutor, private attorney) were dispatched
		・Training course in Japan (twice)
	Jul.	・Local seminar
2005		・Two long-term experts (public prosecutor, private attorney) were dispatched
		・Training course in Japan (twice)
		・Local seminar (on civil law textbook, judgment-writing manual, prosecutor's manual)
		・Prosecutor's manual and judgment-writing manual completed
2006		・Local dissemination seminar (on judgment-writing manual, prosecutor's manual, civil and commercial law textbook)
	Nov.	・Training course in Japan (on project wrap-up, distribution of deliverables, new judicial reform master plan)
2007	May.	・Extension of above project terminated
	May. - Dec.	・Follow-up dissemination
		workshop by each local counterpart organization, monitoring by JICA local office
2008	Sep.	・Legal technical assistance simulation workshop held jointly with Nagoya Univ.
	Nov.	・Above workshop held jointly with Nagoya Univ.
	Dec.	・Above workshop held jointly with Nagoya Univ.
2009	Jan.	・Local survey
	May	・Legal technical assistance simulation workshop held jointly with Nagoya Univ.
	May	・Field survey
	Jun.	・Above workshop held jointly with Nagoya Univ.
	Sep.	・Local seminar (Sep.)
	Sep.	・Field survey
	Nov.	・Above workshop held jointly with Nagoya Univ.

2010	Feb.	・Legal technical assistance simulation workshop held jointly with Nagoya Univ.
	Mar.	・Field survey
	May.	・JICA-Net seminar (on CC)
	Jul.	・JICA-Net seminar (on CC)
	Jul.	・Field survey by RTI (on judicial system)
		・Project for Human Resource Development in Legal Sector (Phase I) commenced
	Jul.	・Three long-term experts (prosecutor, private attorney, program coordinator) were dispatched
		・Advisory groups were formed in Japan (on CC, CPC, CRPC)
	Aug.	・Field survey by RTI (on judicial system)
	Oct.	・JICA-Net seminar (on CC)
	Dec.	・JICA-Net seminar (on CC)
2011	Feb.	・Local seminar
	Mar.	・Training course in Japan (on CC)
	Jun.	・JICA-Net seminar (on CRPC)
	Jul.	・JICA-Net seminar (on CC and CPC)
	Aug.	・Local seminar (on CC)
	Sep.	・Local seminar (on CPC)
	Oct.	・Training course in Japan (on CRPC)
		・Vice-minister level officials from each counterpart organization (MOJ, People's Supreme Court, Supreme People's Prosecutor Office, National Univ. of Laos) were invited to Japan by JICA
2012	Jan.	・Training course in Japan (on CPC)
	Mar.	・Local seminar (on CRPC)
	Jun.	・Local seminar (on CC)
	Jul.	・JICA survey team was dispatched (for mid-term evaluation)
		*Assistance in drafting CC was added to project
	Aug.	・Local seminar (on CC)
	Oct.	・Training course in Japan (on CRPC)
	Oct.	・JICA-Net seminar (on CRPC)
	Nov.	・Training course in Japan (on CPC)
2013		・Additional long-term expert (prosecutor) was dispatched (four experts in total: two prosecutors, private attorney, program coordinator)
	Feb.	・Local seminar (on CPC and CRPC)
	Feb.	・Training course in Japan (on CC)
	Mar.	・Local seminar (on CC)
	Mar.	・Training course in Japan (on CC)
	Apr.	・JICA-Net seminar (on CRPC)
	May	・JICA-Net seminar (on CC)
	May	・JICA survey team was dispatched (for guidance on project management)
	Jul.	・JICA-Net seminar (on CRPC and CC)
	Jul.	・Training course in Japan (on CRPC)
	Aug.	・Local seminar (on CC)
	Oct.	・Training course in Japan (on CCP)
	Nov.	・JICA-Net seminar (on CRPC and CC)
	Nov.	・Local seminar (on CC)
	Dec.	・JICA-Net seminar (on CC)
	Dec.	・Local seminar (on CRPC)

2014	Jan.	・JICA-Net seminar (on CC)
	Feb.	・JICA survey team was dispatched (project-end evaluation)
	Feb.	・Training course in Japan (on CC)
	Mar.	・Training course in Japan (on CC)
	Mar.	・Local seminar (on CCP)
	Mar.	・JICA-Net seminar (on CRPC)
	Apr.	・JICA-Net seminar (on CC)
	May.	・JICA-Net seminar (on CC)
	Jun.	・JICA-Net seminar (on CC)
	Jul.	・Above Project, Phase I terminated
	Jul.	・Above Project, Phase II commenced
	Jul.	・JICA-Net seminar (on CC)
	Jul.	・Local seminar (on human resource development)
	Aug.	・Local seminar (on CC)
	Sep.	・JICA-Net seminar (on CC)
	Oct.	・Additional long-term expert (private attorney) was dispatched
	Oct.	・JICA survey team was dispatched (in Oct. to participate in 1st JCC)
	Oct.	・JICA-Net seminar (on CC)
	Nov.	・Training course in Japan (on CC)
2015	Jan.	・JICA-Net seminar (on CC)
	Feb.	・JICA-Net seminar (on CC)
	Feb.	・Training course in Japan (on CC)
	Mar.	・JICA-Net seminar (on CC)
	Mar.	・Local seminar (on CRPC)
	Apr.	・JICA-Net seminar (on CC)
	Aug.	・Minister of Justice was invited to Japan
	Sep.	・Training course in Japan (on human resource development)
	Nov.	・Training course in Japan (on CRPC)
	Dec.	・Training course in Japan (on Civil and Economic Law)
2016	Feb.	・Local seminar (on CRPC)
	Mar.	・Local seminar (on human resource development)
	May.	・JICA survey team was dispatched (to participate in 1st JCC)
	Sep.	・Training course in Japan (on Civil and Economic Law)
	Nov.	・JICA survey team was dispatched (to participate in 2nd JCC)
	Nov.	・Training course in Japan (on CRPC)
	Dec.	・Local seminar (on human resource development)
2017	Feb.	・Training course in Japan (on human resource development)
	Feb.	・Local seminar (on CRPC)
	Feb.	・Japan-Laos joint study (CC), Symposium "Enactment of Civil Code of Laos and Challenges in Practice" held
	Mar.	・Local seminar (on Civil and Economic Law)
	May.	・JICA survey team was dispatched (to participate in JCC)
	Jun.	・Local seminar (on human resource development)
	Aug.	・Local seminar (on CC)
	Aug.	・Training course in Japan (on Civil and Economic Law)
	Nov.	・JICA survey team was dispatched (Project detailed planning survey)
	Dec.	・Training course in Japan (on human resource development)

2018	Jan.	・JICA survey team was dispatched (Project detailed planning survey)
	Jan.	・Training Course on the Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights for Judges in Lao P.D.R
	Feb.	・Local seminar (on CRPC)
	Mar.	・Advisor for Law Committee, National Assembly and the other two people were invited to Japan, Symposium "New Civil Code of Laos and Legislation Procedure" held
	Mar.	・Training course in Japan (on CC)
	Jun.	・Local seminar (on human resource development)
	Jul.	・Above Project Phase Ⅱ terminated
	Jul.	・The project for promoting development and strengthening of the rule of law in the legal sector of Lao P.D.R commenced
	Jul.	・JICA survey team was dispatched (to participate in JCC)
	Aug.	・Local seminar (on CC)
	Aug.	・Local survey and Local seminar on Legislation Procedure and real property registration
	Nov.	・Local seminar (on human resource development)
	Dec.	・Training course in Japan (on human resource development)
	Dec.	・Civil Code was approved at the 6th Lao National Assembly consideration
	Dec.	・RTI and NIJ exchanged a memorandum of cooperation in the field of legal and judicial training
2019	Mar.	・Training course in Japan (on CC)
	May.	・Training courses in Japan (on CRPC)
		・Local survey (to Jul.)
	Jun.	・Local seminars (on civil judgment)
	Aug.	・Local seminars (on CC)
	Sep.	・Criminal Law forum with Vietnam and Japan
	Oct.	・Criminal Code joint seminar with NIJ
	Dec.	・Training courses in Japan (on human resource development)
2020	Jan.	・Joint seminar with the Prime Minister's Office
		・JCC
	Feb.	・Local seminars (on CC and civil related law)
	Feb.	・Local seminars (on CRPC)
	Mar.	・Training courses in Japan (on CC)
	Nov.	・Civil Law joint seminar of fact finding
	Dec.	・JCC
2021	Feb.	・Joint retreat seminar (on criminal and civil education)
	Mar.	・Criminal Code joint seminar with NIJ (online)
	Jun.	・Joint seminar with NIJ (on Penal Code and legal training)
	Jul.	・JCC
	Sep.	・Joint seminar with NIJ (on Penal Code)
	Oct.	・Penal Code seminar
	Dec.	・Joint seminar with NIJ (on training for court rnforcement officer and notary)
2022	Jan.	・Seminar (on improvement of Civil Judgement Document Handbook)
	Feb.	・JCC
	Mar.	・Joint seminar with NIJ (on Penal Code)
	Jun.	・Joint seminar with NIJ (on objective elements of crime)
	Jul. - Aug.	・Local survey
	Aug.	・Civil Law joint seminar
	Sep.	・Joint seminar with NIJ (on objective elements of crime)
	Oct.	・JCC
	Dec.	・Local survey

2023	Jan. Jan. Mar. Apr. Jun. Jun. Jul. Jul. Sep. Nov.	・Local survey ・Joint seminar with NIJ (on crimes of robbery and other property) ・Joint seminar with NIJ (on crimes of robbery and other properly / sexual crimes) ・Training courses in Japan (on human resource development) ・Local seminar (on human resource development and CC), Joint seminar with NIJ(on sexual crimes) ・JCC ・The project for promoting development and strengthening of the rule of law in the legal sector of Lao P.D.R terminated ・Above Project Phase Ⅱ commenced ・Joint seminar with NIJ (on Intellectual Property Law) ・JCC, Joint seminar with NIJ (on Crimes of Unlawful Capture and Confinement)
Year	Month	Indonesia
1997		
1998	Oct. Nov.	Seminar on Economic Law
1999		
2000	Jun. Oct.	・Study group on Antimonopoly Law of Indonesia organized by Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) ・Symposium on APEC Economic Law System held by JETRO, etc.
2001		
2002	Jan. Jul. Jul.	・JICA Survey Team was dispatched ・Training course in Japan ・Symposium on APEC Economic Law System held by JETRO, etc.
2003	Jan. Mar. Jun. Sep. Oct.	・JICA Survey Team was dispatched ・Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Indonesia was invited to Japan by Ministry of Foreign Affairs and JICA ・Training course in Japan ・JICA long-term planning researcher was dispatched (private attorney) ・Japan-Indonesia ADR Comparative Study Seminar (training course in Japan)
2004	Jun. Jul. Sep.	・Training course in Japan ・Project on competition policy and deregulation in Indonesia commenced (by Fair Trade Commission) ・JICA planning researcher was dispatched
2005	Dec.	・Training course in Japan
2006	Mar. Mar. Jul. Sep. Oct.	・ADR local seminar in Aceh (by JICA and JFBA) ・Remote seminar on ADR in Aceh (five times in total) (by JICA and JFBA) ・Training course in Japan ・JICA Survey Team was dispatched and Minutes of Meeting was signed ・Project on competition policy and deregulation in Indonesia terminated(by Fair Trade Commission)
2007	Mar. Jun. Aug. Oct.	・JICA Project on Improvement of Mediation System commenced, long-term expert (private attorney) was dispatched ・Advisory group was formed in Japan ・Local seminar ・Training course in Japan
2008	Mar. Jul. Jul. Nov. Nov.	・Local seminar ・2nd training course in Japan ・amended regulation of Supreme Court of Indonesia, PERMA No.1, 2008 was enforced (on court-annexed mediation and rules on mediation procedure) ・Local seminar ・JICA Survey Team was dispatched for project-end evaluation
2009	Mar. Sep. Nov.	・JICA Project on Improvement of Mediation System terminated ・Field survey ・JICA Country-focused training course (on court-annexed mediation)

2010	Mar.	・Discussion meeting with Supreme Court of Indonesia on future cooperation
	Aug.	・Field survey by RTI
	Nov.	・Judges of Supreme Court were invited to Japan by RTI
	Dec.	・Deputy Chief Justice and others of Supreme Court were invited to Japan by RTI
		・RTI cooperated in JICA Project on Intellectual Property Rights
2011	Aug.	・Field survey on dissemination of mediation system and actual judicial system
	Nov.	・Joint study in Japan for strengthening judicial training in Indonesia
2012	Aug.	・Field survey
	Nov.	・2nd joint study in Japan for strengthening judicial training system in Indonesia
2013	May.	・Field survey
	Nov.	・JICA survey for information collection and confirmation in legal and judicial field
2014	Feb.	・3rd joint study in Japan for strengthening judicial training in Indonesia
	Apr.	・Local survey
	Oct.	・Project-end evaluation survey of JICA Project on Intellectual Property Rights
	Dec.	・Study on small-claims system with Supreme Court of Indonesia
2015	Feb.	・JICA survey team is to be dispatched
	Feb.	・4th joint study in Japan for strengthening judicial training in Indonesia
	Jul. - Aug.	・JICA signed memorandum on cooperation with the Supreme Court in Indonesia (Jul.) and the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights (Aug.)
	Dec.	・JICA Project on Intellectual Property Rights Protection and Consistency for Improving Business Environment commenced
	Dec.	・JICA survey team was dispatched
		・Two long-term experts (prosecutor, judge) were dispatched
2016	Mar.	・Local survey
	Apr. - May	・Local survey
	May	・Minister of Justice of Japan visited Indonesia for the Ceremony
	May	・Joint study with the Ministry of Justice and the Human Rights
	Jun., Oct., Feb.	・Advisory group meeting
	Jul.	・Training course in Japan
	Jul. - Aug.	・JICA survey team was dispatched (in Jun. to participate in the International Conference in Aug., to participate in JCC)
	Oct.	・Training courses in Japan
2017	Feb.	・Training course in Japan
	Mar.	・Local seminar
	Apr.	・JICA survey team was dispatched
	Jun.	・Local seminar
	Jul.	・Training course in Japan
	Sep.	・Minister of Justice of Japan visited Indonesia
	Nov.	・Training course in Japan
	Nov.	・Advisory group meeting
2018	Jun.	・Local seminar
	Feb.	・Training course in Japan
	May, Aug.	・JICA survey team was dispatched (to attend the JCC in May, to attend the International Conference in Aug.)
	Jul.	・Local seminar
	Oct.	・Training course in Japan
	Nov.	・Casebook (vol.1 Intellectual Property Law) completed
	Dec.	・Advisory group meeting
2019	Jan. - Feb.	・Training courses in Japan
	Feb.	・Local seminar
	Apr.	・Advisory group meeting
	Jun.	・JICA survey teams were dispatched (to attend the JCC, to attend the International Conference)
	Jun.	・Local seminars
	Jul., Sep.	・Training courses in Japan
	Nov.	・Advisory group meeting

2020	Jan. Jan. Nov.	・Local seminar ・Training course in Japan ・JCC (online)
2021	Aug. Sep. Oct.	・JCC (online) ・Online seminar (on ensuring consistency among laws and regulations) ・Project "The Project for Efficient and Fair Disputes Resolution Mechanism and Legislative Drafting Capacity Development for Improving Business Environment " commenced (October 2021 – September 2025)
2022	Jan. Mar. Jul. Aug. Oct.	・Online seminar (on ensuring consistency among laws and regulations) ・Casebook (vol.2 Trademark Law) completion ceremony ・"Question and Answer Books for Local Ordinance and Local Leaders Regulations" completion ceremony ・Online seminar (on legislation and ordinance) ・Local survey and local seminar (on precedent system, criminal IPRs, legislation making process and drafting of local ordinance) ・JCC ・Online seminar (on drafting of local ordinance)
2023	Feb. Mar. May. Jul. Aug. Sep. Dec.	・Online seminar (on ensuring consistency among laws and regulations) ・Local survey (on Business and Human Rights) ・Training course in Japan ・Local survey ・JCC ・Training course in Japan ・Local seminar（local government system）

Year	Month	Mongolia
1993		
1994		・Prof. Akio Morishima was dispatched as JICA short-term expert to give advice on amendment of Civil Code
1995		
1996		・Assistance regarding registration system by Japan Federation of Shiho-Shoshi Lawyer's Associations
1997		
1998		・Seminar on registration for registrars of Immovable property registration Agency of Mongolia (held by judicial scriveners as JICA short-term experts)
1999		・Same as previous year
2000		
2001	Aug. - Sep. Oct. - Nov.	・Preliminary survey on legal technical assistance to Mongolia ・Seminar on Japan-Mongolia comparative judicial systems held in Japan by RTI ・Assistance regarding registration system in Mongolia by Japan Federation of Shiho-Shoshi Lawyer's Associations
2002	Feb.	・Training course for Mongolia held in Japan by Nagoya Univ.
2003	Mar.	・Short-term experts were dispatched to Mongolia (from Nagoya Univ., private attorney)
2004	Mar. Sep.	・Long-term expert (private attorney) was dispatched to Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs of Mongolia (2004 - 2006) ・International symposium held in Mongolia by Nagoya Univ.
2005	Sep.	・International symposium held in Mongolia by Nagoya Univ. ・Sociology of law study project on land law system in Mongolia commenced (by Nagoya Univ.)
2006	Sep.	・Project for Strengthening Mongolian Advocates Association commenced (2006 - 2008) ・Long-term expert (private attorney) was dispatched (from JFBA) ・Research and Education Center for Japanese Law was established at National Univ. of Mongolia by Nagoya Univ.
2007		
2008	Nov.	・Above Project terminated

2009	Jun. Sep.	・Survey team was dispatched for project detailed planning for strengthening mediation system in Mongolia ・3rd-year Celebration Event of Research and Education Center for Japanese Law in Mongolia by Nagoya Univ.
2010	May	・Project for Strengthening Mediation System commenced (2010 - 2012) ・Long-term expert (private attorney) was dispatched from JFBA
2011		
2012	Oct. Nov.	・Survey team was dispatched for detailed planning of Above Project, Phase II ・Above Project terminated
2013	Apr. Jul.	・Above Project, Phase II commenced (2013 - 2015) ・Long-term expert (private attorney) was dispatched (from JFBA) ・Short-term experts (private attorney, ICD Prof.) were dispatched to Mongolia
2014		
2015	Dec.	・Above Project, Phase II terminated
2016		
2017	Mar. Sep.	・Field survey by ICD ・Field survey by ICD
2018	Aug.	・Field survey by ICD ・Joint study (on Trade Laws)
2019	Jun. Sep. Oct.	・Field survey by ICD ・Field survey by ICD ・Joint study (on Trade Laws 2nd)
2021	May Aug. Oct.	・Online Seminar on Trade Laws ・Signing MOC between the National Legal Institute of Mongolia (NLI) and RTI ・Online workshop (on comparison of the criminal justice system in Mongolia and Japan)
2022	Feb. Oct. Dec.	・Online Seminar on Trade Laws ・Online workshop (on comparative study of prosecution -roles of public prosecutors in Mongolia and Japan-) ・Local survey and local seminar (on criminal procedure for juveniles and drafting of Commercial Law) ・Lectures commemorating the 50th anniversary of Japan-Mongolia diplomatic relations
2023	Feb. Sep.	・Joint study (on Crime Statistics) ・Joint study (on Commercial Laws 3rd)
Year	Month	Central Asia
1999		
2000	 Jul. Aug.	[Uzbekistan] ・Local seminar held by Cabinet Legislation Bureau ・Academic exchange agreement was signed between Nagoya Univ. and three univ. in Uzbekistan
2001	 Sep.	[Uzbekistan] ・JICA Survey Team was dispatched
2002	 Feb. Mar. Apr. Sep. Oct. Oct. Oct.	[Uzbekistan] ・Symposium held by Nagoya Univ. inviting legal experts from three Central Asian countries ・Expert was dispatched to Tashkent State Institute of Law by Nagoya Univ. ・Training course in Japan ・JICA Survey Team was dispatched ・Local symposium by Nagoya Univ. ・Local survey by JFBA ・Local seminar (by RTI and Nagoya Univ.)

2003		[Uzbekistan]
	Mar.	・JICA Survey Team was dispatched
	Mar.	・Field survey and local symposium (by Nagoya Univ.)
	Sep.	・Expert was dispatched (by Hokkai Gakuen Univ.)
	Oct.	・Training course in Japan
	Dec.	・Minister of Justice of Uzbekistan was invited to Japan by MOJ and Nagoya Univ. and symposium was held by Nagoya Univ. ・Two experts were dispatched (from MOJ and Waseda Univ.) to hold local follow-up seminar of training course held in Japan
2004		[Uzbekistan]
	Jun.	・Expert was dispatched to MOJ of Uzbekistan (by Mie Univ.)
	Jul.	・JICA Survey Team was dispatched
	Jul.	Minutes of Meeting was signed (on assistance in drafting commentary on Bankruptcy Law)
	Oct.	・Training course in Japan (on commentary on Bankruptcy Law) ・Assistance in drafting Civil and Commercial Code continued (by Nagoya Univ.)
	Oct.	・Deputy Chief Justice of Supreme Economic Court was invited to Japan (by MOJ) ・Local symposium (by Nagoya Univ.) ・Local follow-up seminar (by MOJ)
2005		[Uzbekistan]
	May., Nov.	・Training course in Japan (commentary on Bankruptcy Law)
	May.	・Research and Education Center for Japanese Law was established at Tashkent State Institute of Law (by Nagoya Univ.)
	Aug.	・Short-term experts were dispatched (from MOJ, Osaka Univ., etc.)
	Nov.	・Project for Drafting Commentary on Bankruptcy Law commenced (by MOJ, until Sep. 2007)
	Oct.	・Project to improve civil-related and administrative-related laws for development of corporate activities commenced (by Nagoya Univ.)
	Oct.	・Long-term expert was dispatched (by Nagoya Univ.) ・Local symposium (by Nagoya Univ.) [Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan] ・Comparative Study Project on Constitutional Courts in Central Asia commenced (by Nagoya Univ.)
2006		[Uzbekistan]
	Apr.	・Project for Drafting Commentary on Bankruptcy Law continued (by MOJ until Sep. 2007)
	May.	・Long-term expert (private attorney) was dispatched through Above Project (by MOJ, until Sep. 2007)
	Aug., Sep., Nov.	・Training course in Japan on commentary on Bankruptcy Law ・Additional long-term expert was dispatched (by Nagoya Univ.)
2007		[Uzbekistan]
	Jun, - Feb.	・Short-term experts were dispatched (from MOJ, Osaka Univ., etc.)
	Mar.	・Commentary on Bankruptcy Law, Russian version was published
	Jul., Dec.	・Seminar on dissemination of commentary in Uzbekistan
	Sep	・Workshop to promote use of commentary
	Sep	・Commentary, Japanese and Uzbek versions were published
	Sep.	・Project for Drafting Commentary ended
2008		[Uzbekistan]
	Jun.	・Presentation ceremony to commemorate publication of commentary in Uzbekistan
	Mar.	・Commentary, English version was published
	Dec.	・Project to improve civil-related and administrative-related laws for development of corporate activities terminated (by Nagoya Univ.) [Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan]
	Dec.	・Seminar on Central Asia Comparative Legal System Study
2009	Nov.	・Cooperation preliminary survey team was dispatched for Project to Improve Civil-related and Administrative-related Laws for Development of Corporate Activities (Phase II) [Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan]
	Dec.	・Seminar on Central Asia Comparative Legal System Study

2010		[Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan]
	Dec.	・Seminar on Central Asia Comparative Legal System Study
2011		[Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan]
	Dec.	・Seminar on Central Asia Comparative Legal System Study
2012		[Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan]
	Nov.	・Seminar on Central Asia Comparative Legal System Study
2013		[Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan]
	Nov.	・Seminar on Central Asia Comparative Legal System Study
2018		[Uzbekistan]
	Mar.	・Japan-Uzbekistan joint study in Tokyo
	Sep.	・Seminar on administrative laws in Tashkent
2019		[Uzbekistan]
	Feb.	・Seminar on administrative laws in Tashkent
	Mar.	・Japan-Uzbekistan joint study in Tokyo
	Jul.	・Signing MOC between the Academy of the General Prosecutor's Office of Uzbekistan and Research and Training Institute
	Jul.	・Seminar on administrative laws in Tashkent
2020		[Uzbekistan]
	Apr.	・JICA Project for Enhancement of Judicial Ability of the Protection of Rights and Liberalization of Economy commenced
	Jun.	・Joint Project for Uzbekistan White Paper commenced
2021		[Uzbekistan]
	Mar	・JICA Project for Enhancement of Judicial Ability of the Protection of Rights and Liberalization of Economy Online Seminar
	May.	・Online seminar (on White Paper (1))
	Jun.	・Online seminar (on White Paper (2))
		・JICA Project for Enhancement of Judicial Ability of the Protection of Rights and Liberalization of Economy Online Training Seminar
	Aug.	・Joint Project for Uzbekistan White Paper and Crime Prevention Research commenced
	Oct.	・Online seminar (on crime prevention (1))
	Nov.	・Online seminar (on crime prevention (2))
		・Cooperation with the Lawyers' Training Center under the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan commenced
	Dec.	・Online seminar (on White Paper (3))
		・Online seminar with the Lawyers' Training Center titled "The reforms in the judicial and legal sphere - the experience of the CIS countries and Japan"
2022		[Uzbekistan]
	Jan.	・JICA Project on Contracts in Digital Era Online Seminar
	Mar.	・JICA Project on Contracts and Electronic Contracts Online Seminar
	May.	・Joint study (on administrative laws)
		・Online seminar (on White Paper)
	Jul.	・Joint study (on administrative laws)
	Aug.	・Joint study (on administrative laws)
	Sep.	・Local survey and local seminar (on White Paper and administrative laws)
	Oct.	・Joint study (on administrative laws)
	Nov.	・Joint study (on administrative laws)
	Dec.	・Joint study (on administrative laws)

2023		[Uzbekistan]
	Jan.	・Joint study (on administrative laws)
	Feb.	・Joint study (on administrative laws) ・JICA Project on strengthen judicial capacity for rights protection and economic liberalization Online Seminar
	Mar.	・Joint study (on administrative laws) ・Online seminar (on Interpretation and application of the arbitration system and third-party protection provisions)
	April	・Joint study (on administrative laws)
	May.	・Signing a cooperation plan with the Lawyers' Training Center ・Joint study (on administrative laws)
	Jun.	・Joint study (on administrative laws)
	August	・Joint study (on administrative laws)
	Sep.	・Joint study (on administrative laws)
	Oct.	・Joint study (on administrative laws)
	Nov.	・The Visit to RTI of MOJ by Training Center under the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan commenced ・Joint study (on administrative laws)
	Dec.	・JICA Project on strengthen judicial capacity for rights protection and economic liberalization Seminar and Training course in Japan ・Joint study (on administrative laws)
Year	Month	China
1995		
1996	Nov.	・Japan-China Civil and Commercial Law Seminar held by ICCLC (annually)
1997	Oct.	・Japan-China Civil and Commercial Law Seminar held by ICCLC (annually)
1998	Nov.	・Japan-China Civil and Commercial Law Seminar held by ICCLC (annually)
1999	Jun.	・Japan-China Civil and Commercial Law Seminar held by ICCLC (annually)
2000	Nov.	・Japan-China Civil and Commercial Law Seminar held by ICCLC (annually)
2001	Sep.	・Japan-China Civil and Commercial Law Seminar held by ICCLC (annually)
2002	Sep.	・Japan-China Civil and Commercial Law Seminar held by ICCLC (annually)
2003	Nov.	・Japan-China Civil and Commercial Law Seminar held by ICCLC (annually)
2004		・Legal technical assistance to China on Economic Law by Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), etc.
	Sep.	・Japan-China Civil and Commercial Law Seminar held by RTI and ICCLC ・Lecture presentation on Japan-China intellectual property legal systems held in Tokyo and Osaka by RTI and ICCLC
2005	Sep.	・Japan-China Civil and Commercial Law Seminar held by ICCLC (annually)
2006	Sep.	・Japan-China Civil and Commercial Law Seminar held by ICCLC (annually)
2007	Jun.	・JICA Survey Team was dispatched
	Sep.	・Japan-China Civil and Commercial Law Seminar held by RTI, ICCLC and JETRO
	Nov.	・Record of Discussions (R/R) was signed on JICA Project for Improving Civil Procedure Law (CPL) and Arbitration Law of China
	Nov.	・Training course in Japan
	Nov.	・Study group was established in Japan
2008	Mar.	・Local seminar
	May., Nov.	・Training course in Japan
	Oct.	・Japan-China Civil and Commercial Law Seminar held by RTI and ICCLC ・Long-term expert (private attorney) was dispatched by JICA (for two years)
2009	May., Jul.	・Local seminar ・Lecture on International Private Law and International CPL of China (inviting prof. from Tsinghua University)
	Sep.	・Japan-China Civil and Commercial Law Seminar held by RTI, ICCLC and JETRO
	Nov.	・Training course in Japan
	Dec.	・Tort Law was enacted

2010	Mar.	・Local seminar
	May.	・Project-end evaluation of Project for Improving CPL and Arbitration Law
	Jul.	・Country-focused training course in Japan on "CPL and Civil-related Laws"
	Jul.	・Country-focused training course in Japan on "Judicial personnel training"
	Oct.	・Training course in Japan on Project for Improving CPL and Arbitration Law
	Oct.	・Law on Application of International Private Law was enacted
	Nov.	・Local seminar on Administrative Procedure Law in China
2011	Jan.	・Long-term expert (private attorney) was dispatched
	Mar., Oct.	・Japan-China Civil and Commercial Law Seminar held by RTI and ICCLC
	Nov.	・Training course in Japan (on judicial personnel training)
	Nov.	・Local seminar (on CPL)
2012	Jan.	・Training course in Japan (on CPL and civil-related laws)
	Jun.	・Local seminar on Inheritance Law in China
	Jul.	・Country-focused Training Program on "Administrative Procedure Law and administrative-related laws" commenced
	Jul.	・Training course in Japan (on Administrative Procedure Law and administrative-related laws in Jul.
	Aug.	・CPL was amended
	Oct.	・Japan-China Civil and Commercial Law Seminar held by RTI and ICCLC
2013	Jan.	・Training course in Japan (on CPL and civil-related laws(Consumer Rights Protection Law))
	May., Oct.	・Training course in Japan (on CPL and civil-related laws (Consumer Rights Protection Law) in May, (Copyright Law) in Oct.)
	Aug.	・Local seminar on Inheritance Law in China
	Oct.	・Country-focused training program on "CPL and civil-related laws" completed
	Oct.	・Consumer Rights Protection Law was amended
	Dec.	・Japan-China Civil and Commercial Law Seminar held by RTI, ICCLC and JETRO
	Dec.	・JICA Survey Team was dispatched for project detailed project planning.
2014	May	・JICA survey team was dispatched to participate in JCC
	Jun.	・Project for Legal Development for Imarket Economy and People's Wellbeing commenced
	Jun.	・Long-term expert (private attorney) was dispatched (from JFBA)
2015	Jun, Oct. - Nov.	・Training course in Japan (on Crime Victim's Rights Protection Act in Oct. and Nov., on Industrial Accident Compensation Insurance Act etc in Jun.)
	Oct.	・JICA survey team was dispatched to participate in JCC
	Feb.	・Japan-China Civil and Commercial Law Seminar held by RTI and ICCLC
2016	Jan.	・Japan-China Civil and Commercial Law Seminar held by RTI and ICCLC
	Apr.	・JICA survey team was dispatched to participate in JCC
	Sep., Nov.	・Training course in Japan (on Patent Act in Sep., on CC in Sep. on Administrative Procedure Act in Nov.)
	Nov.	・Japan-China Civil and Commercial Law Seminar held by RTI and ICCLC
2017	Jun.	・JICA survey team was dispatched to participate in JCC
	Nov.	・Local seminar on CC
2018	Apr., Sep.	・Training course in Japan (on CC in Apr., on Patent Act in Sep.)
	May	・JCC
	Jul., Nov.	・Japan-China Civil and Commercial Law Seminar held by RTI, ICCLC and Japan-China Economic Association
2019	Jan.	・Local seminar on CC
	May	・JCC
	Jun., Nov.	・Training courses in Japan (on CC in Jun., on Patent act in Nov.)
	Sep.	・Local seminar on CC
	Nov.	・Japan-China Civil and Commercial Law Seminar held by RTI, ICCLC and Japan-China Economic Association
2020	May	・Civil Code was enacted.
	Oct.	・the fourth amended Patent Law was enacted
2021	Jan.	・Online seminar (on Civil Code and amended Patent Law)
	Mar.	・Project for Legal Development for Improvement of Market Economy and People's Wellbeing completed
	Nov.	・Online seminar (on Companies Act)

2022	Jul.	・Online meeting (on criminal record)
2023	Feb.	・Online meeting (on Criminal Detention Facilities Act)
	Sep.	・Online meeting (on Disaster Countermeasures Act)
	Oct.	・Exchange visits to Japan and meeting (on Pre-school education, etc.)
Year	Month	Nepal
2007		
2008		・Local seminar (on criminal-related law comparative study (twice))
2009	Jul.	・Local survey
	Oct.	・Local seminar (on criminal-related law comparative study)
2010	Jul.	・Country-focused training course in Japan (on "Comparative Study of Criminal Justice System and Criminal Procedure")
	Jul.	・Legal technical assistance advisory long-term expert (private attorney) was dispatched
	Aug.	・Country-focused training course in Japan (on "Civil Code and related laws")
2011	Feb.	・Field survey in Nepal
	Sep.	・Japan-Nepal joint study on investigation and prosecution practice
	Nov.	・Local survey
2012	Jul.	・Japan-Nepal joint study (on criminal justice)
	Aug.	・Training course in Japan (on drafting of commentary on Civil Code)
	Sep.	・Training course in Japan (on case management)
	Nov.	・Local survey
2013	Aug.	・Japan-Nepal joint comparative study (on judicial system)
	Sep.	・Project for Court Capacity-building for Expeditious and Fair Dispute Resolution in Nepal commenced
	Sep.	・Long-term expert (private attorney) was dispatched for above project
	Dec.	・1st training course in Japan for above project
2014	Mar.	・Local survey
	Jun.	・JICA survey team was dispatched (survey for guidance on project management)
	Sep.	・Japan-Nepal joint comparative study (on judicial system)
	Sep.	・2nd training course in Japan for above project
	Nov.	・Local survey & seminar
	Dec.	・3rd training course in Japan for above project
2015	Feb.	・Local survey
	Oct.	・Local seminar
	Dec.	・4th training course in Japan for above project
	Nov.	・Local survey
2016	Feb.	・Local survey
	Mar.	・Japan-Nepal joint comparative study on judicial system
		・Invitation to support for enacting, disseminating and enforcing Civil Code
	Jul.	・5th course in Japan for above project
	Sep.	・JICA survey team was dispatched (for project-end evaluation)
	Nov.	・6th training course in Japan for above project
	Dec.	・Local survey
2017	Mar.	・Japan-Nepal joint comparative study (on judicial system)
	Nov.	・Local survey
2018	Feb.	・Wrap-up seminar for above project
	Mar.	・Japan-Nepal joint comparative study (on judicial system)
	Mar.	・Above project terminated
	May	・Local seminar (on Code of Criminal Procedure)
	Aug.	・Local seminar (on Code of Criminal Procedure and Civil Code)
	Dec.	・Local survey
2019	Mar.	・Japan-Nepal joint comparative study (on judicial system)
	Aug.	・Local seminar (on contract law, tort law, private international law and pre-trial conference)
	Nov.	・Local survey
	Dec.	・Local seminar (on property law, tort law and private international law)
2020	Feb.	・Japan-Nepal joint comparative study on judicial system
	Dec.	・Online seminar (on tort law, private international law and pre-trial conference)

2021	Mar. Sep. Dec.	・Online seminar (on tort law, private international law and criminal procedure) ・Online seminar (on tort law, private international law) ・Online seminar (on probation and parole)
2022	Jan. - Mar. (five days) Apr. Jun.	・JICA Virtual Program on the Civil Code Reform of Nepal ・Local survey and local seminar (on drafting legislative bills, tort law and family law) ・High Level Discussion on Civil Code Reform
2023	Jan. Mar. Apr. Dec.	・Local survey and local seminar ・Training course in Japan (on Civil Code Reform and Improvement of Operation) ・Local survey ・Training course in Japan (on Civil Code Reform and Improvement of Operation) ・Local workshop
Year	Month	Timor-Leste
2008		
2009	Jul.	・Training course in Japan for legislative drafting capacity-building
2010	Aug.	・Training course in Japan for legislative drafting capacity-building (Phase 2)
2011	Mar.	・Local survey
2012	Mar. Sep. Dec.	・Local survey ・Joint study on legal system of Timor-Leste ・Local seminar and local survey
2013	Apr.-Mar.2014 Jun. Sep. Dec.	・Advice on legal system of Timor-Leste (for legislative-drafting capacity-building) ・Local survey and local seminar (on mediation law) ・Local seminar (on mediation law) ・JICA-Net seminar (on mediation law)
2014	Mar. Jul. Dec.	・Local seminar (on mediation law) ・Local survey ・Joint study on legal system of Timor-Leste (on juvenile law)
2015	Mar. Sep. Dec.	・Local seminar and local survey (on juvenile law) ・Joint study on legal system of Timor-Leste (on mediation law and marriage law) ・Local seminar and local survey (on mediation law)
2016	Mar. Aug.	・Joint study on legal system of Timor-Leste (on mediation law and nationality law) ・Local survey
2017	Feb. Mar. Aug. Nov.	・Joint study on legal system of Timor-Leste (on civil registration law and marriage law) ・Local seminar and local survey (on juvenile law) ・Local survey ・Local seminar and local survey (on immovable property registration law)
2018	Jan. Mar. Aug. Nov. Dec.	・Joint study on legal system of Timor-Leste (on land related law) ・Local survey ・Local seminar and local survey (on immovable property registration law) ・Local seminar and local survey (on correction system) ・Joint study on legal system of Timor-Leste (on immovable property registration law)
2019	Mar. Jul. Nov.	・Local seminar (on judicial system) ・Local seminar and local survey (on immovable property registration law and judicial system) ・Local survey (on immovable property registration law)
2020	Feb. Nov.	・Joint study on legal system of Timor-Leste (on immovable property registration law and judicial system) ・Online seminar (on immovable property registration law)
2021	Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. Jun. Jul. Sep. Nov. Dec.	・Online seminar (on immovable property registration law and land dispute resolution) ・Online seminar (on immovable property registration law and land dispute resolution) ・Online seminar (on land related law) ・Online seminar (on cadastral law) ・Online seminar (on land related law and cadastral law) ・Online seminar (on civil registration law) ・Online seminar (on civil registration law) ・Online seminar (on immovable property registration law and land dispute resolution) ・Online seminar (on immovable property registration law and civil registration law)

2022	Jan. Sep.	・Online seminar (on immovable property registration law and civil registration law) ・Local seminar and local survey (on land related laws, nationality law, dispute resolution etc.)
2023	Jan. Feb.	・Online seminar (on nationality law) ・Local seminar and local survey (on immovable property registration law and dispute resolution etc.)
Year	Month	Myanmar
2011		
2012	Jul. Aug. Aug. Nov. Dec.	・Joint comparative study of legal systems in Japan and Myanmar, inviting former Dean of Faculty of Law of Yangon Univ. and former Director of Research and International Relation Department of Supreme Court of Union (SC) (by RTI) ・Policy Research Institute of Ministry of Finance and Central Bank of Myanmar signed memorandum on cooperation for development of capital market ・Local seminar on Legal System of Public Companies and Corporate Governance Reform (by JICA and Union Attorney General's Office (UAGO)) ・Joint comparative study of judicial systems in Japan and Myanmar inviting five judges including Chief Justice of SC (by RTI and Keio Univ.) ・Local seminar on Legal Aspects in Privatizing State Companies (by JICA and UAGO)
2013	Feb. Apr. Jun. Jul. Jul. Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Nov.	・Meetings with UAGO and SC (by RTI and JICA) ・Local seminar on Commercial Arbitration (by JICA and UAGO) ・Joint comparative study of legal systems in Japan and Myanmar inviting six officers including Attorney General and Chairman of Drafting Committee on Bills in Hluttaws (by RTI, JICA and ICCLC) ・Small-scale local seminar on Intellectual Property (IP) Law and Legal Training (by RTI and JICA) ・Securities Transaction Law of Myanmar was established with assistance from Policy Research Institute of Ministry of Finance ・Agreement on "Project for Capacity-Development of Legal, Judicial and Relevant Sectors in Myanmar (The Project Phase 1)" was signed between JICA and UAGO/SC on Aug.22 ・Small-scale local seminar on IP Law, Bankruptcy Law and Legal Training (by RTI and JICA) ・Local survey on Correction (by RTI and JICA) ・Small-scale local seminar on IP Law (by RTI, JICA and Japan Patent Office) ・The Project Phase 1 commenced on Nov. 20
2014	Jan. Feb. Feb. Mar. Apr. May May May May Jun. Jul. Jul. Aug. Oct. Nov.	・Long-term expert (Attorney at Law) was dispatched ・Small-scale local seminar on Companies Act several times in and after Feb. ・Small-scale local seminar on Copyright Law ・Local survey and small-scale local seminar on Handling of Electromagnetic Records in Criminal Procedure and Investigation Methods of Intellectual Property Cases (by RTI) ・Small-scale local seminar on Handling of Electromagnetic Evidence in Civil Procedure ・Long-term expert (Program coordinator) was dispatched ・Long-term expert (Prosecutor) was dispatched ・Small-scale local seminar on Outline of Securities Market and Capital Market, etc. (by Japan Securities Exchange) ・1st Study Tour in Japan on Judicial System of Japan ・Working group activities held on an ad-hoc basis in and after Jun. ・1st Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) ・Local seminar on IP Law (by JICA and Japan Patent Office) ・Local seminar on Arbitration Law ・Meeting of Advisory Group on Companies Act ・2nd Study Tour in Japan on Human Resource Development
2015	Feb. Feb. Jun. Jul. Nov. Nov.	・2nd JCC ・3rd Study Tour in Japan on Legislative Procedure ・4th Study Tour in Japan on Companies Act ・Mid-term evaluation and 3rd JCC ・5th Study Tour in Japan on Techniques of Training and IP ・Local seminar on IP System

2016	Feb.	・Local seminar on IP System (jointly hosted by Japan Federal Bar Associations and IP-Net etc.)
	Feb.	・6th Study Tour in Japan on IP System
	Mar.	・4th JCC
	May	・Small-scale seminar on IP System (jointly hosted by IP-Net etc.)
	Jun.	・7th Study Tour in Japan on Bankruptcy Code.
	Jul.	・Local seminar on Dispute Resolution including Arbitration and Mediation
	Aug.	・Local seminar on Drafting Policy Document of IP System
	Oct.	・Survey of management & instruction / Discussion on next project with JICA
	Nov.	・Small-scale seminar on Bankruptcy Code
	Nov.	・8th Study Tour in Japan on Dispute Resolution including Arbitration and Mediation
	Dec.	・Change of Long-term expert (Prosecutor)
2017	Feb.	・Local seminar on IP system
	Feb.	・9th Study Tour in Japan on Bankruptcy Code
	Mar.	・5th JCC
	Mar.	・Local seminar on Mediation System
	May	・Change of Long-term expert (Attorney at Law)
	Jun.	・Local survey on Legal System of Estate (by RTI)
	Jun.	・10th Study Tour in Japan on Legislation and Training System of Legal Professionals
	Aug.	・Joint study on Legal System of Estate (by RTI)
	Oct.	・Local seminar on Drafting Textbook of IP Law for Judges (newly appointed)
	Oct.	・11th Study Tour in Japan on IP System
2018	Feb.	・Local survey on Legal System of Estate (by RTI)
	Feb.	・Local seminar on IP System
	Mar.	・12th Study Tour in Japan on New Types of Evidences
	May	・The Project Phase 1 terminated on May 31
	Jun.	・"The Project for Capacity Development of Legal, Judicial and Relevant Sectors in Myanmar Phase2" commenced on Jun. 1
	Jul.	・13th Study Tour in Japan on Efficient Dispute Resolutions
	Aug.	・Local Seminar on IP Law System
	Sep.	・Local Seminar on Mediation System
	Sep.	・Local survey and Local Seminar on Immovable property registration-related Legal System (by RTI)
	Nov.	・14th Study Tour in Japan on Improvement of Training of Legal Professions
	Dec.	・Local Seminar on IP Law System
2019	Jan.	・Local seminar (on Textbook of Business-related Laws for Judges)
	Jan.	・Joint study (on immovable property registration-related legal system (by RTI))
	Jun.	・Local seminar (on IP law system)
	Jul.	・6th JCC
	Jul.	・16th study tour in Japan (on legislative process)
	Sep.	・Local survey and local seminar (on immovable property registration-related legal system (by RTI))
	Oct.	・Local seminar (on IP law system)
	Oct.	・17th Study Tour in Japan (on mediation system)
	Nov.	・Joint study (on immovable property registration-related legal system (by RTI))
	Dec.	・Local seminar (on Textbook of Business-related Laws for Judges)
	Dec.	・Local seminar (on IP law system)
2020	Jan.	・Local seminar (on Textbook of Business-related Laws for Judges)
	Jan.	・Small-scale local seminar (on Copyright Law)
	Jan.	・Local seminar (on Mediation (Mediator Training))
	Feb.	・Local survey (on immovable property registration-related legal system (by RTI))
	Mar.	・18th study Tour in Japan (on actual practice of IP law) (canceled halfway due to COVID-19) ・7th JCC (UAGO)
	Jun.	・7th JCC (SC)
	Jul.	・Online seminar (on effective enforcement of Trademark Law)
	Aug.	・Online seminar (on immovable property registration-related legal system (by RTI))
	Dec.	・Online joint study (on immovable property registration-related legal system)

2021	Jan. Feb.	・Online seminar (on mediation) ・Online seminar (on effective enforcement of Trademark Law) ・Suspend all activities considering political situations
Year	Month	Bangladesh
2015	Jun.	・Local survey in Dhaka
2016	Mar. Oct.	・Preliminary tour for joint study ・Joint study (on court proceedings and ADR)
2017	Jul. Dec.	・Local survey in Dhaka ・1st study trip to Japan of country-focused training course for "Capacity Building of the Members of the Subordinate Judiciary" (mainly on ADR)
2018	Jul. Nov.	・Local seminar in Dhaka ・2nd study trip to Japan (mainly on mediator training)
2019	Mar. Jul. Nov. - Dec.	・Local survey in Dhaka and Narsingdi ・Local seminar in Dhaka ・3rd study trip to Japan (mainly on mediator training and case management)
2020	Oct. Nov.	・Online seminar (on mediation) ・1st online seminar (on case management)
2021	Mar. Jul. Nov.	・2nd online seminar (on case management) ・Online seminar (on mediation) ・3rd online seminar (on case management)
2022	July.	・Discussion with a Bangladesh judge (JDS student in Keio Univ.)
2023	Feb. May. Aug. Sep.	・Local survey ・Local survey ・Meeting with international students from Keio University Graduate School ・Local survey
Year	Month	Sri Lanka
2019	Aug.	・Local survey and local seminar in Colombo
2020	Jan. Jan. - Feb.	・Preliminary local seminar in Colombo for 1st study trip ・1st study trip to Japan of country-focused training course for "Improvement of the Practice of Criminal Justice Proceedings in Sri Lanka"
2021	Mar. - Apr. Aug Dec	・2nd Country-focused training course for "Improvement of the Practice of Criminal Justice Proceedings in Sri Lanka" (online) ・3rd Country-focused training course for "Improvement of the Practice of Criminal Justice Proceedings in Sri Lanka" (online) ・4th Country-focused training course for "Improvement of the Practice of Criminal Justice Proceedings in Sri Lanka" (online)
2022	Aug. - Sep.	・Local survey and local seminar (on improvement of the practice of criminal justice proceedings)
2023	Nov.	・Local survey
Year	Month	Others
1995		
1996		・International Civil and Commercial Law Centre Foundation (ICCLC) was established ・International Civil and Commercial Law Symposium held by ICCLC (twice)
1997	Feb. - Mar. Nov.	・Region-focused training course held by RTI (with participation from Mongolia, Myanmar, Vietnam) ・International Civil and Commercial Law Symposium (on bankruptcy law system) held by RTI, ICCLC and Study Group on Comparative Legal Systems in Asia-Pacific Region
1998	Feb. - Mar.	・Region-focused training course continued (with participation from Cambodia, China, Laos, Mongolia, Myanmar, Vietnam)
1999	Feb. Feb. - Mar. Sep.	・2nd International Civil and Commercial Law Symposium (on corporate bankruptcy, mortgage law system) ・Region-focused training course continued (with participation from same countries as in previous year) ・Japan-Korea Partnership Program held by RTI (with focus on comparative study of registration system)

2000	Jan. - Feb.	・Region-focused training course continued (with participation from same countries as in previous year)
	Jan., Oct.	・1st and 2nd Annual Conference on Technical Assistance in Legal Field
		・Global Conference on Legal Technical Assistance held by World Bank
	May. - Jul.	・Region-focused training course held jointly by RTI and ADB
	May., Sep.	・2nd Japan-Korea Partnership Program held by RTI
2001	Jan. - Feb.	・Region-focused training course continued (with participation from same countries as in previous year)
	Apr., Nov	・International Cooperation Department (ICD) was established within RTI (Apr.), and relocated to Osaka (Nov.)
		・Participation in ADB Conference (in the Philippines)
	Sep.	・3rd Annual Conference on Technical Assistance in Legal Field
	Jul.	・2nd Global Conference on Legal Technical Assistance by World Bank
	Jun., Sep.	・3rd Japan-Korea Partnership Program held by RTI
2002	Feb.	・3rd International Civil and Commercial Law Symposium (on ADR)
	Feb. - Mar.	・Region-focused training course continued (with participation from same countries as in previous year)
		・International workshop "Changes in Law, Development, Economy and Society in Asia" held by Institute of Developing Economies (IDE-JETRO)
		・Training course for the Philippines held in Japan jointly by RTI and ADB
	Jun., Oct.	・4th Japan-Korea Partnership Program held by RTI
2003		・Lecture presentation on Japan-Korea Intellectual Property Rights lawsuit held by RTI and ICCLC (Tokyo and Osaka)
		・General meeting on "legal technical assistance to Asia" held by Nagoya Univ.
		・Study Council for Promoting Translation of Japanese Laws and Regulations into Foreign Languages
		・Legal technical assistance requested from Iran
	Jan.	・4th Annual Conference on Legal Technical Assistance in Legal Field
		・Symposium on Legal Systems of Intellectual Property Rights in Asia
	Jan. - Feb.	・Region-focused training course continued (with participation from Cambodia, China, Kazakhstan, Laos, Mongolia, Myanmar, Thailand)
	Jun., Oct.	・5th Japan-Korea Partnership Program held by RTI
2004		・General meeting on "legal technical assistance to Asia" by Nagoya Univ.
		・Legal technical assistance (training course in Japan) to Iran begun by Nagoya Univ.
	Jan.	・5th Annual Conference on Technical Assistance in Legal Field
	Feb. - Mar.	・Region-focused training course in Japan on international civil and commercial law (for Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam).
	Mar.	・4th International Civil and Commercial Law Symposium (on intellectual property rights) held by RTI, ICCLC and JETRO
	Jun., Oct.	・6th Japan-Korea Partnership Program held by RTI
2005	Jan.	・6th Annual Conference on Technical Assistance in Legal Field
	Feb. - Mar.	・Region-focused training course in Japan on International Civil and Commercial Law (for Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam)
	Jun., Oct.	・7th Japan-Korea Partnership Program held by RTI
2006	Feb.	・5th International Symposium on Civil and Commercial Law (on international corporate law) held by RTI, ICCLC and JETRO
	Feb. - Mar.	・Region-focused training course in Japan on International Civil and Commercial Law (for Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam)
	Mar.	・General meeting on "Legal Technical Assistance to Asia" held by Nagoya Univ.
		・7th Annual Conference on Technical Assistance in Legal Field
	Jun., Oct.	・8th Japan-Korea Partnership Program held by RTI
2007	Jan.	・General meeting on "Study of Legal Technical Assistance Strategies" held by Nagoya Univ.
		・8th Annual Conference on Technical Assistance in Legal Field
	Feb. - Mar.	・Region-focused training course in Japan on International Civil and Commercial Law (for Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam)
	Jun., Oct.	・9th Japan-Korea Partnership Program held by RTI

2008	Jan.	・9th Annual Conference on Technical Assistance in Legal Field
	Feb . - Mar.	・Region-focused training course in Japan on International Civil and Commercial Law (for Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam)
	Feb.	・"Seminar on Derivative Action in Asia" held by RTI and ICCLC
		・"Kanazawa Seminar" held by Ishikawa International Civil and Commercial Law Center
	Dec.	・General meeting on "Study of Legal Technical Assistance Strategies" held by Nagoya Univ.
	Jun., Oct.	・10th Japan-Korea Partnership Program held by RTI
2009	Jan.	・10th Annual Conference on Technical Assistance in Legal Field.
	Mar.	・6th International Civil and Commercial Law Symposium on Derivative Action in Asia held by RTI, ICCLC and JETRO
		・"Kanazawa Seminar" by Ishikawa International Civil and Commercial Law Center
	Dec.	・General meeting on "Study of Legal Technical Assistance Strategies" held by Nagoya Univ.
	Aug.	・Symposium, "Our Legal Technical Assistance - Let's Think Together about International Cooperation in Legal Field" held jointly by RTI, ICCLC and JICA
	Jun., Oct.	・11th Japan-Korea Partnership Program held by RTI
2010	Jan.	・11th Annual Conference on Technical Assistance in Legal Field
	Mar.	・"Kanazawa Seminar" held by Ishikawa International Civil and Commercial Law Center
	Aug.	・Internship by MOJ
		・Seminar on "Audit System in Asia" held jointly by RTI and ICCLC
	Sep.	・Summer Symposium "Our Legal Technical Assistance 2010" held jointly by RTI, ICCLC and Nagoya Univ.
	Jun., Oct.	・12th Japan-Korea Partnership Program held by RTI
2011	Jan.	・12th Annual Conference on Technical Assistance in Legal Field.
	Mar.	・Internship for law school students by National Personnel Authority
		・"Kanazawa Seminar" held by Ishikawa International Civil and Commercial Law Center
		・Mini-symposium to study Japan-Korea cooperation in legal technical assistance
	Aug.	・Internship by MOJ
	Sep.	・Summer Symposium "Our Legal Technical Assistance 2011" held jointly by RTI, ICCLC, Nagoya Univ., Keio Univ., Kobe Univ. and ITP
		・7th International Civil and Commercial Law Symposium on "Audit System in Asia" held jointly by RTI and ICCLC
2012	Jan.	・13th Annual Conference on Technical Assistance in Legal Field
	Mar.	・Internship for law school students by National Personnel Authority
		・"Kanazawa Seminar" held by Ishikawa International Civil and Commercial Law Center
	Aug.	・Internship by MOJ
	Nov.	・"Our symposium 'Access to Justice' in Asia'" held jointly by RTI, ICCLC, Nagoya Univ., Keio Univ., Kobe Univ. and others
	Jun., Oct.	・13th Japan-Korea Partnership Program held by RTI
2013	Jan.	・14th Annual Conference on Technical Assistance in Legal Field.
	Feb.	・Internship for law school students by National Personnel Authority
	Mar.	・"Kanazawa Seminar" by Ishikawa International Civil and Commercial Law Center
	Nov.	・"Collaborative Project 'International Cooperation for Asia in the Legal Field'" held jointly by RTI, ICCLC, Nagoya Univ., Keio Univ. and others
	Jun., Oct.	・14th Japan-Korea Partnership Program held by RTI
2014	Jan.	・15th Annual Conference on Technical Assistance in Legal Field.
	Feb.	・Internship for law school students by National Personnel Authority
	Mar.	・"Kanazawa Seminar" held by Ishikawa International Civil and Commercial Law Center
	Nov.	・"Collaborative Project 'International Cooperation for Asia in the Legal Field'" held jointly by RTI, ICCLC, Nagoya Univ. and Keio Univ.
	Sep.	・8th International Civil and Commercial Law Symposium on "Information providing system" held jointly by RTI and ICCLC
	Jun., Oct	・15th Japan-Korea Partnership Program held by RTI

2015	Jan.	・16th Annual Conference on Technical Assistance in Legal Field
	Feb.	・Internship for law school students by National Personnel Authority
	Mar.	・"Kanazawa Seminar" held by Ishikawa International Civil and Commercial Law Center
	May., Aug., Nov.	・"Collaborative Project 'International Cooperation for Asia in the Legal Field'" held jointly by RTI, ICCLC, Nagoya Univ. and Keio Univ.
	Sep. - Oct.	・16th Japan-Korea Partnership Program held by RTI
2016	Jan.	・17th Annual Conference on Technical Assistance in Legal Field
	Mar.	・"Kanazawa Seminar" held by Ishikawa International Civil and Commercial Law Center
	Jun., Aug., Dec.	・"Collaborative Project 'International Cooperation for Asia in the Legal Field'" held jointly by RTI, ICCLC, Nagoya Univ. and Keio Univ.
	Jun., Oct	・17th Japan-Korea Partnership Program held by RTI
2017	Jan.	・18th Annual Conference on Technical Assistance in Legal Field
	Jun., Aug., Dec.	・"Collaborative Project 'International Cooperation for Asia in the Legal Field'" held jointly by RTI, ICCLC, Nagoya Univ. and Keio Univ.
	Jun.	・"Kanazawa Seminar" held jointly by Ishikawa International Civil and Commercial Law Center
	Jun., Nov.	・18th Japan-Korea Partnership Program held by RTI
	Aug.	・Internship for law school students by National Personnel Authority
	Sep.	・9th International Civil and Commercial Law Symposium on "Corporate-Governance in Four Southeast Asian Countries" held jointly by RTI and ICCLC
	Oct. - Nov.	・Judicial Symposium on Intellectual Property 2017 ～ IP Dispute Resolution in ASEAN+3（Japan-China-Republic of Korea）～
	Nov.	・"Japan-Korean Judicial Partnership / Immovable property registration Seminar" held by RTI and ICCLC
2018	Jan.	・19th Annual Conference on Technical Assistance in Legal Field
	Jun., Aug., Dec.	・"Collaborative Project 'International Cooperation for Asia in the Legal Field'" held jointly by RTI, ICCLC, Nagoya Univ. and Keio Univ.
	Jun., Oct.	・19th Japan-Korea Partnership Program held by RTI
	Jul.	・"Kanazawa Seminar" held jointly by Ishikawa International Civil and Commercial Law Center
	Nov.	・Judicial Symposium on Intellectual Property Advanced Seminar for ASEAN+3 2018
2019	Feb.	・20th Annual Conference on Technical Assistance in Legal Field
	Jun., Aug., Dec.	・"Collaborative Project 'International Cooperation for Asia in the Legal Field'" held jointly by RTI, ICCLC, Nagoya Univ. and Keio Univ.
	Jun., Oct.	・20th Japan-Korea Partnership Program held by RTI
	Jun.	・"Japan-Korean Judicial Partnership 20th Memorial International Academic Conference" held by KTICO and RTI
	Aug.	・"Kanazawa Seminar" held jointly by Ishikawa International Civil and Commercial Law Center
		・Internship for law school students by National Personnel Authority
	Sep.	・Judicial Symposium on Intellectual Property 2019 ～ IP Dispute Resolution in Asia - Pacific Region ～
	Nov.	・Selection-based practical training for 72nd legal apprentices
2020	Feb.	・21st Annual Conference on Technical Assistance in Legal Field
	Nov. - Dec.	・"Collaborative Project 'International Cooperation for Asia in the Legal Field'" held jointly by RTI, ICCLC, Nagoya Univ. and Keio Univ.

2021	Jan.	・JSIP Follow-Up Seminar (Laos, Myanmar)
	Feb.	・Youth Forum for The Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
	Mar.	・10th International Civil and Commercial Law Symposium on "Laws and Practices of Joint Venture in Four Southeast Asian Countries" held jointly by RTI and ICCLC
		・The Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Ancillary Meeting
	June.	・22nd Annual Conference on Technical Assistance in Legal Field
	Aug. - Sep.	・Internship for law school students by National Personnel Authority
	Sep.	・Internship for university students by MOJ
	Oct.	・The 1st Global Youth Forum for a Culture of Lawfulness
		・Judicial Symposium on Intellectual Property 2021 ～ IP Dispute Resolution in Asia - Pacific Region ～
	Aug., Sep., Nov.	・"Collaborative Project of Legal Technical Assistance" held jointly by RTI, ICCLC, Nagoya Univ. and Keio Univ.
	Nov.	・"Kanazawa Seminar" held jointly by Ishikawa International Civil and Commercial Law Center
	Nov. - Dec.	・22nd Japan-Korea Partnership Program (online)
2022	Feb.	・Online Seminar on Business and Human Rights held by UNDP - ICD
	May., Aug., Sep.	・"Collaborative Project of Legal Technical Assistance" held jointly by RTI, ICCLC, Nagoya Univ. and Keio Univ.
	Jun.	・23rd Annual Conference on Technical Assistance in Legal Field
	Aug. - Sep.	・Selection-based practical training for legal apprentices
	Sep.	・Internship for law school students by National Personnel Authority; and for university students by MOJ
		・Japan-Singapore Partnership Programme for the 21st Century
		・"Kanazawa Seminar" held jointly by Ishikawa International Civil and Commercial Law Center
		・Center for Asian Legal Exchange (CALE)’s 20th Anniversary Inaugural Ceremony & Symposium
	Oct. - Nov.	・23rd Japan-Korea Partnership Program
	Dec.	・JSIP Follow-Up Seminar (online)
		・The 2nd Global Youth Forum for a Culture of Lawfulness
2023	Feb.	・Joint study (on Justice-Related Statistics)
	May. , Aug., Sep.	・"Collaborative Project of Legal Technical Assistance" held jointly by RTI, ICCLC, Nagoya Univ. and Keio Univ.
	Jun.	・24th Japan-Korea Partnership Program
	Jul.	・Symposium “Protection of Business-Related Human Rights and Legal Technical Assistance: Grievance and Dispute Resolution in Japan and ASEAN” (special event for the ASEAN-Japan Special Meeting of Justice Ministers)
	Aug. - Sep.	・Selection-based practical training for legal apprentices
	Sep.	・24th Japan-Korea Partnership Program
		・Internship for law school students by National Personnel Authority; and for university students by MOJ
		・"Kanazawa Seminar" held jointly by Ishikawa International Civil and Commercial Law Center
	Oct.	・Judicial Symposium on Intellectual Property 2023 ～ IP Dispute Resolution in Asia - Pacific Region ～
		・11th International Civil and Commercial Law Symposium on "Real Estate Legislation and Practical Response in Four Southeast Asian Countries" held jointly by RTI and ICCLC
	Dec.	・24th Annual Conference on Technical Assistance in Legal Field

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