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- I. Preface -

MY EXPERIENCE OF PARTICIPATING IN THE JICA TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROJECT WITH THE SUPREME COURT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

TAKDIR Rahmadi¹

Former Deputy Chief Justice of the Indonesian Supreme Court

In 2007, as a faculty member of the Faculty of Law of Andalas University in Padang, I was involved in the amendment of the Supreme Court Regulation No. 2 of 2003 on Mediation in Courts (hereinafter referred to as “the 2003 Mediation Regulation”) conducted by the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia. At the time, the Indonesian Supreme Court already had a cooperative relationship with JICA and the International Cooperation Department (hereinafter “ICD”) of the Research and Training Institute of the Ministry of Justice of Japan, and the amendment process was carried out within this framework. One of the issues with the 2003 Mediation Regulation pointed out by judicial stakeholders, particularly judges, was why only non-judges were allowed to serve as mediators; specifically, it was unclear why judges could not act as mediators, even though the Indonesia’s civil procedural law stipulated that judges must provide Parties with an opportunity to attempt settlement. The 2003 Mediation Regulation prohibited judges from becoming mediators, with the rationale grounded in the principle of ensuring impartial and fair trials, which dictated that judges who were already familiar with a case should not preside over it. In Indonesia, if a judge attempts to mediate a settlement in a case they are handling but the parties fail to reach an agreement, the trial proceedings will commence². Therefore, if it were stipulated that judges could act as mediators, judges would begin the trial process having prior knowledge of details of the case, disputed points and arguments revealed during the mediation process. Thus, the drafters of the 2003 Regulation believed that this would contradict the aforementioned principle.

Another issue concerning the implementation of the 2003 Regulation was the low number of cases that were resolved through mediation.

¹ Editor’s Note: Former Deputy Chief Justice of the Indonesian Supreme Court. Appointed as a Justice of the Indonesian Supreme Court in 2008. From 2014, served as the Head of the Office of Training for Judges. Retired in 2024. Involved in the “Reconciliation Project” implemented by JICA and ICD from 2007 to 2009, subsequently, played a central role in legal technical assistance activities in Japan with efforts to project activities as a Supreme Court Justice. This article was originally written in Indonesian and translated into Japanese, before translated into English.

² Translator’s Note: Among judges in Indonesia, it was generally understood that a settlement could be sought at the first hearing only. Refer to KUSANO Yoshiro, “Memories of the Indonesia Reconciliation and Mediation System Strengthening Project and Subsequent Soft Legal Development Support,” ICD NEWS, Issue 68, pg 79.

For these reasons, Dr. Bagir Manan, then Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, recognized the necessity of amending the 2003 Mediation Regulation and organized a Working Group (“WG”) led by Mr. Harifin A Tumpa, who was then the Deputy Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for Non-Judicial Affairs. Members of the WG included judges such as I Gusti Agung Sumanatha, Suhadi, Diah Sulastri Dewi and Abdullah, as well as scholars or experts interested in the development of mediation including Sri Mamuji, Siti Megadianty Adam, TM Luthfi Yazid, Ahmad Fahmi Shahab and myself. The activities of the Mediation Regulation Amendment WG were carried out as part of the **2007-2009 Mediation Improvement Project** led by Attorney KAKUDA Tamaki with the cooperation of JICA and the ICD. Through discussions with the Project partners JICA and ICD, the WG determined that it was necessary to visit Japan and learn about the regulations and practices of mediation integrated into the Japanese judicial system. As a member of the 2003 Mediation Regulation Amendment WG, I also participated in the training program conducted in Japan in 2008 under the direction of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The delegation stayed at the Osaka International Center (OSIC), the JICA’s training accommodation facility. During this training, our WG had the opportunity to learn from professors practicing mediation in Japan including Professor KUSANO Yoshiro and Professor INABA Kazuto, establishing personal connections and engaging in discussions with them.

During the training in Japan, we learned that there are two types of mediation conducted in courts: ‘Settlement (*wakai*)’ and ‘Conciliation (*chotei*)’. ‘Settlement (*wakai*)’ is a procedure for resolving civil disputes through mediation, where the judge presiding over the case acts as the mediator. ‘Conciliation (*chotei*)’ also resolves civil disputes through discussions, but the mediators are a mediation committee composed of lawyers, other experts, and a judge. There is also a system called ‘Expedited Settlement (*sokketsu wakai*)’, which allows parties to file for settlement before initiating a litigation, granting the agreed terms the same effect as a judicial settlement. The concepts of ‘Settlement(*wakai*)’ and ‘Conciliation(*chotei*)’ were later incorporated into the Supreme Court Regulation on Mediation Procedures in Courts (Supreme Court Rule No. 1 of 2008). Its Article 8 stipulates the following:

The Parties may select a mediator from the following:

- a. A judge from the court handling the case, other than the judge presiding over the case
- b. A lawyer or legal scholar
- c. A professional in a field other than law, whom the parties recognize as possessing expert knowledge or experience relevant to the points of dispute
- d. A judge who is a member of the panel handling the case
- e. Any combination of a. and d., b. and d., or c. and d..

The concept of ‘Expedited Settlement or (*sokketsu wakai*)’ was incorporated into Article 23 of Supreme Court Regulation No. 1 of 2008, stipulating that “when the Parties resolve their

dispute outside of court through mediation with a qualified mediator and prepare a settlement agreement, they may take the procedure to file a case with the court of jurisdiction, submit the settlement agreement, and request a settlement judgment.” The WG, with the support of JICA and ICD, compiled specific proposals to the Supreme Court of Indonesia in addition to revising the old regulations through Supreme Court Regulation No. 1 of 2008. For instance, the Draft Code of Ethics for Mediators was subsequently approved by the Chief Justice, and a Q&A Booklet on Mediation as well as training and education curricula were developed. Establishing pilot courts to promote mediation was also proposed, and approved by the Chief Justice. With the promulgation of the Supreme Court Regulation No. 1 of 2008 on Mediation Procedures in Courts, activities related to amending the regulations were concluded, and JICA 2007-2009 Mediation Improvement Project also came to an end.

In 2015, however, assistance from JICA and ICD was once again provided. The technical cooperation with the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia as the Counterpart was aimed at strengthening the protection of intellectual property (IP) rights in collaboration with JICA’s technical cooperation projects with the Directorate General of Legislation, and the Directorate General of Intellectual Property of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights.

At that time, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was M. Hatta Ali. However, I, as the Deputy Chief Justice for Capacity Development of the Supreme Court, was appointed by the Chief Justice to actively discuss the scope and content of technical cooperation. The results of the discussions with JICA and ICD were formalized on July 14, 2015, as an agreement between the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia and JICA, which was signed by myself as the Deputy Chief Justice for Capacity Development of the Supreme Court and Mr. ANDO Naoki as the Chief Representative of JICA’s Indonesia Office. The duration of the Project under this agreement was five years. On the Indonesian Supreme Court side, a WG on IP was organized by the Chief Justice, led by myself and I Gusti Agung Sumanatha. I Gusti Agung Sumanatha, a Supreme Court Justice from the Civil Chamber, has served as the Deputy Chief Justice for Civil Matters (Head of the Civil Chamber) since 2019. The WG members included the Deputy Registrar for Special Civil Affairs at the Supreme Court (equivalent to the High Court judge level), district court judges in charge of commercial trials, and substitute registrars in the Supreme Court’s Civil Chamber (equivalent to the District Court judge level). The 2015 agreement which aimed at strengthening IP protection was originally set to conclude in 2020. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, planned activities could not be carried out, and the Project was extended for another year. And in April 2021, a new project with a duration of four years was launched. Under this Project, the Supreme Court of Indonesia’s IP WG collaborated with ICD and long-term experts dispatched from Japan to develop training curricula in the field of IP. Furthermore, as part of the training materials, a collection of judgments featuring IP cases from Indonesia and Japan was

compiled. To strengthen the capacity of judges primarily handling IP cases, on-site training sessions were conducted across the country in collaboration with ICD and long-term experts dispatched from Japan. These efforts aimed to enhance the skills of judges and promote the dissemination of the aforementioned collection of judgments and related materials.

Thanks to the support of JICA and ICD, Indonesian judges have had the opportunity to participate in training programs in Japan, where they could learn about Japan's systems and practices regarding mediation and IP protection. These opportunities were provided to members of the WGs, as well as non-members but who were recognized as qualified and judges involved in the operations of the Supreme Court's Judicial Training and Development Institute. Supreme Court executives including Harifin A. Tumpa, Atja Sondjaja, M. Saleh and myself have visited Japan for this technical cooperation training. We were very much impressed by the Japanese culture, in particular, the disciplined, hardworking culture. I believe that Indonesians hold deep respect for Japan's diligent work culture and legal culture, which serve as the foundation for the country's technological advancements and the prosperity of the people.

I am currently retired and living on a pension, having concluded my role as a Supreme Court Justice and Deputy Chief Justice for Capacity Development. But I sincerely hope that the cooperative relationship between the Supreme Court of Indonesia, JICA, and ICD will continue to strengthen further in the future with legislative frameworks and enforcement across various legal fields.

- II. Introduction to Foreign Laws and Legal Practices -

LEGAL FOUNDATIONS OF PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN UZBEKISTAN

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The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, adopted by the United Nations in 2006 and entered into force two years later, is a key document that changes the way disability is perceived. It sets the framework for creating a fair and inclusive society where people with disabilities can fully participate in life and be equal members of society. It is intended not only to recognize the rights of persons with disabilities, but also to provide means of protection in the event of violation. The goal is to create a society where people with disabilities have access to all areas of life, from the physical environment to information and transport.

In 2021, Uzbekistan ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, reaffirming its commitments to the international community regarding the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities. This step marked an important moment in the country's history. In the context of Uzbekistan, the course towards forming a social state in the Constitution emphasizes the importance of deepening social protection and policies aimed at protecting the rights of persons with disabilities. However, to implement the principles of the Convention, specific steps and methods are necessary to incorporate its provisions into national legislation and everyday life.

The aim of this article is to develop an understanding of the goals and principles of the Convention, the specifics of Uzbekistan's state policy in the field of protecting the rights of persons with disabilities, and the implementation of their specific rights in order to translate the ideas and principles provided in the Convention into reality, thus improving the quality of life for people with disabilities.

Key principles of the Convention and approaches to disability

First and foremost, it is important to emphasize that the inclusive approach enshrined in the Convention aims to overcome barriers to human development by ensuring equal opportunities for all members of society.

Disability is not just a medical issue but also a social phenomenon that influences the interaction between individuals and their environment. Across the world, there are numerous approaches to disability, each contributing to the understanding and support of people with disabilities.

Charitable approach, though popular in some societies, often limits persons with disabilities to the role of mere recipients of aid, depriving them of active participation in society. The *medical model* focuses on functional impairments and treats disability as a medical condition, ignoring social and environmental aspects. In contrast, the *social model* recognizes disability as a result of the interaction between individuals and their environment, aiming to eliminate social barriers. However, the most progressive and human-centered approach is the *rights-based* approach. It is based on respect for the rights of persons with disabilities and acknowledges them as full and equal members of society. This approach focuses on dignity and freedom rather than pity, ensuring equal opportunities and access to services for all.

One of the key issues that requires attention is the disability assessment process. Currently, in Uzbekistan, it is primarily medical and does not align with the principles of the Convention. There is a need to revise this process in line with the rights-based approach of the Convention to ensure a fairer and more inclusive assessment of disability.

Another key concept of the Convention is “**accessibility**”. In society, persons with disabilities often encounter insurmountable obstacles that hinder their ability to lead a full life. Article 9 of the Convention focuses on ensuring access for all, including persons with disabilities, to facilities and services within society. Implementing this principle requires significant efforts and resources from both the government and society as a whole.

Therefore, the diversity of approaches to disability underscores the need for a comprehensive approach that considers medical, social, and legal aspects, ensuring persons with disabilities have equal opportunities and protecting their rights as full members of society.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the Rights of Persons with Disabilities” aims to guarantee equal participation of persons with disabilities in political, social, and cultural life, as well as their personal, social, and economic rights.

State social policy

The state’s social policy regarding persons with disabilities plays a key role in shaping a socially-oriented society. In this light, it is important to ensure financial stability, economic efficiency, and social justice through a system of social security where responsibility is shared among the state, employers, and employees.

Normative legal acts such as the Law “On the Rights of Persons with Disabilities” and several Presidential Decrees of the Republic of Uzbekistan such as Presidential Decree No. PP-390 of October 12, 2022, “On Additional Measures for State Support of Organizations Related

to Societies of Persons with Disabilities and Assistance in the Employment of Persons with Disabilities”, Decree No. PP-57 of December 21, 2021, “On Additional Measures to Provide Comprehensive Support to Persons with Disabilities, Assist in Their Employment, and Further Enhance Their Social Activity”, and Decree No. PP-74 of February 27, 2023, “On Additional Measures to Improve the Support System for Persons with Disabilities” - highlight the importance of protecting and supporting this population group.

Moreover, Presidential Decree No. UP-82 of June 1, 2023, “On The Set of Measures to Provide Quality Social Services and Assistance to the Population, as well as to Establish an Effective Control System”, aimed at further improving social services, reforms the sphere of social protection for persons with disabilities in Uzbekistan.

The measures outlined in the Development Strategy of the New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 and the Strategy “Uzbekistan-2030” are aimed at improving conditions for persons with disabilities. Specifically, plans include doubling employment opportunities for persons with disabilities, ensuring access to rehabilitation services, and establishing specific indicators for implementing the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The launch of the “Barrier-Free Tourism” Program demonstrates efforts to facilitate full participation of persons with disabilities in the public life.

Thus, the state’s social policy regarding persons with disabilities in Uzbekistan is focused on ensuring equality of rights, improving living conditions, and creating opportunities for full participation in public life.

The pressing issue of implementing norms aimed at protecting the rights and freedoms of persons with disabilities has become a significant concern for legislation and law enforcement practices in the Republic of Uzbekistan following the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. This step introduced a series of new conceptual challenges that were not previously addressed in national legislation, such as inclusive education, full accessibility of services and facilities, and the integration of persons with disabilities into public and state life.

However, serious obstacles arise in practice when implementing these norms. Challenges concerning proper implementation can stem from several reasons: the lack of clear implementation mechanisms, absence of a unified monitoring body, insufficient financial resources, and inadequate knowledge of the Convention among government officials.

The issue of accessibility of services at the local level, such as independent living centers, counseling programs, and adapted transportation, is particularly acute. The absence of such services deprives persons with disabilities of options to choose from and often forces them to rely on institutional forms of support.

To overcome these barriers, specific steps are necessary. Firstly, the appropriate infrastructure must ensure full physical accessibility for persons with disabilities. Secondly, the government

should provide financial support to enable persons with disabilities to cover expenses for specialized services. Lastly, systematic training of relevant professionals is essential to ensure equal access for all citizens, including persons with disabilities.

The personal rights of persons with disabilities

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities serves as a tool for safeguarding the personal rights of individuals with disabilities. It pays particular attention to crucial aspects such as personal integrity, independent living, and access to justice.

Dignity is highlighted as a key principle in this Convention, emphasizing respect for the individuality, independence, and participation of persons with disabilities in society. This includes their right to choice and non-discrimination, as well as underscores the importance of creating an accessible environment for full participation in public life.

Equality before the law is the cornerstone of human rights, particularly for individuals with disabilities. The Convention emphasizes the pursuit of equal opportunities for every person, regardless of physical or psychological characteristics. In the national legislation of the participating states of the Convention, great importance is attached to the observance and protection of the personal rights of individuals with disabilities. The Law of Uzbekistan “On the Rights of Persons with Disabilities” reflects guarantees for the protection of their personal rights, including equality before the law and the right to privacy.

However, various areas of legislation may contain norms that contribute to the **discrimination** of persons with disabilities to some extent. Examples of such norms include laws regulating guardianship, which may limit the legal capacity of individuals with disabilities, and mental health laws that legalize involuntary confinement and treatment in specialized institutions, often associated with discrimination.

Legal capacity, another crucial principle, underscores the necessity of recognizing persons with disabilities as full and equal members of society. Denial of their legal capacity can lead to serious restrictions in exercising fundamental civil and social rights.

The socio-economic rights of persons with disabilities

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities encompasses a broad spectrum of socio-economic rights, including the right to education, health, employment, and an adequate standard of living. However, merely introducing corresponding norms into national legislation does not guarantee their implementation. Denial of one right can lead to deprivation of other rights and opportunities throughout one’s life.

A crucial aspect is the link between habilitation, rehabilitation, accessibility, education, employment, and occupation. Habilitation and rehabilitation enable persons with disabilities to lead independent lives, be mobile in society, and fulfill their potential, which forms

the basis for exercising other rights. This interdependency highlights the importance of comprehensive support systems that empower individuals with disabilities to participate fully in society.

Article 28 of the Convention defines that an adequate standard of living includes food, clothing, housing, and improving living conditions. The right to social protection without discrimination obligates state to provide equal access to clean water, social programs, and financial assistance. However, this right is not reflected in the “Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities”.

When it comes to the right to education, persons with disabilities face numerous obstacles, especially in developing countries. These barriers include poverty, lack of qualified teachers, and inaccessible curricula. Access to education is key, but a lot depends on the availability of facilities and physical infrastructure. Remodelling of schools may be necessary, but it does not always require significant expenses. Lack of access to education creates serious barriers to achieving sustainable development as outlined by the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Inclusive education serves as a vital tool in removing barriers and creating a society where differences are accepted and respected.

Inclusive education should not be limited to children with disabilities but should include people of all ages and developmental characteristics. In Uzbekistan, after the introduction of a two percent quota for persons with disabilities, there arose a need to ensure access to higher education for them. While initial steps have been taken, issues concerning the accessibility of educational buildings and materials remain pertinent. Measures of positive discrimination, although important, require further improvement to ensure full access. Inclusive education should be comprehensive, addressing not only physical barriers but also diverse educational needs, including the accessibility of materials for everyone.

The protection of the rights of disabled persons in employment is a key aspect of Uzbekistan’s social policy. According to Article 42 of the Constitution of Uzbekistan, every citizen has the right to decent work and free choice of profession. The country’s legislation ensures fair remuneration and protection against unemployment. However, despite these measures, disabled individuals encounter difficulties in the labor market. State programs and benefits aim to improve their employment, but active awareness-raising about these measures is necessary to enhance their effectiveness.

Decree No. PP-4423 dated August 23, 2019, “On Additional Measures of State Support for Public Associations of Persons with Disabilities”, introduced measures to support enterprises employing disabled individuals. One of these measures includes quotas for government customers to procure goods from legal entities, where 50% of the workforce comprises disabled persons and they account for 50% of the wage fund. Government support for purchasing products from disabled individuals’ organizations will serve as an

effective mechanism for their employment. The economic significance of employing disabled individuals is crucial not only financially but also socially.

Therefore, the effective implementation of socio-economic rights of disabled individuals requires a comprehensive approach, including legislative norms and support programs that facilitate their full integration into society.

Political and cultural rights of persons with disabilities

As mentioned earlier, ensuring accessibility is one of the fundamental principles in implementing the rights of persons with disabilities, including political and cultural rights as per Article 9 of the Convention. Upon examining several articles of the Law of Uzbekistan “On the Rights of Persons with Disabilities” (Articles 17, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28), which regulate the implementation of these rights in accordance with the Convention, it can be noted that they include mechanisms such as ensuring accessibility of transportation and infrastructure, hotel accommodations, information, as well as the right to participate in cultural life, leisure, and sports. Analysis of these articles shows that at the legislative level, the ideas and principles of the Convention regarding political and cultural rights are largely implemented. However, at the practical level, much effort is still required, especially in ensuring accessibility. Additionally, problematic issues may arise with institutionalization policies and electoral legislation that deprives persons with disabilities of their voting rights.

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities develops the concept of inclusive equality, aimed at combating discrimination and ensuring equality for persons with disabilities. This concept focuses on fair redistribution, combating prejudices, and expanding the participation of persons with disabilities in society.

New technologies are expected to facilitate the inclusion of persons with disabilities in society. However, for this to happen, these technologies must be accessible. Article 26 of the Law “On the Rights of Persons with Disabilities” establishes the state’s obligation to guarantee access to information by providing information in accessible formats and utilizing technologies that accommodate various forms of disabilities. This includes the use of sign language and alternative means of communication. Organizations of all types are also required to ensure the accessibility of their websites. Investment and research should be directed towards developing and producing ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) that are accessible to persons with disabilities. The access contributes to creating equal opportunities for the participation of persons with disabilities in public, political, and cultural life, and to eliminating inequality.

Ensuring equal opportunities in the political process is a priority task for any society. This entails accessible and understandable voting procedures, safeguarding the rights of persons with disabilities to secret balloting, the ability to stand for election, and assistance in

expressing their will.

The participation of persons with disabilities in public life involves active engagement in the work of NGOs, political parties, as well as the establishment and involvement in disability-focused organizations to represent them at various levels of government.

Equally important is the protection of cultural rights of persons with disabilities, which requires access to all aspects of cultural life. The state must ensure accessibility to cultural works, theaters, museums, and libraries. Persons with disabilities should also be provided opportunities to develop their creative potential and participate in sports events. This is not only their right but also a duty of the state, according to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Uzbekistan opens up new opportunities to improve the lives of people with disabilities. However, to achieve the real progress, it is necessary not only to formally incorporate the provisions of this document into national legislation but also to actively apply its key principles in national practice. Despite the steps taken, practical implementation requires additional efforts to fully meet international standards. This will strengthen legal mechanisms that contribute to the realization of the fundamental rights of persons with disabilities.

- III. Contribution -

RECONSIDERATION OF THE 1960'S POLLUTION LAWSUIT ~ FROM THE VIEW OF BHR

TAKAHASHI Kazuaki

International Cooperation Department

1. Introduction

In 2011, the United Nations Human Rights Council promulgated the “Guiding Principle on Business and Human Rights.” The Guiding Principle delineates three pillars as the principles of the BHR:

- (a) States’ existing obligations to respect, protect, and fulfill human rights and fundamental freedoms;
- (b) The role of business enterprises as specialized organs of society performing specialized functions, required to comply with all applicable laws and to respect human rights; and
- (c) The need for rights and obligations to be matched to appropriate and effective remedies when breached.

Of these, particular emphasis should be placed on pillar (C), which stipulates that States must undertake requisite measures to guarantee, through judicial, administrative, legislative, or other pertinent channels, that in instances of business-related human rights violations within their territory and/or jurisdiction, those adversely affected have access to effective remedies¹. The access to effective remedy is characterized by both procedural and substantive aspects². The term “Remedy” encompasses a range of potential actions, including apologies, restitution, rehabilitation, financial or non-financial compensation, and punitive sanctions (whether criminal or administrative, such as fines)³. The entities responsible for implementing these remedies encompass both states and non-states. The term “states” in this context refers to the judicial and non-judicial sectors⁴.

Subsequent to the adoption of the Guiding Principle, the UN Human Rights Council published a report in 2021 that contained a review of the implementation of the Guiding Principles. Regarding the State-based Judicial remedy, the report states that “A major report commissioned by the Working Group examined the reach and impact of the Guiding Principles on the decisions of regional and national judicial and quasi-judicial mechanisms

¹ A/HRC/17/31, Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, p.22.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid, p22-23.

across more than 50 jurisdictions. It found that such references were limited, as judicial bodies adjudicate claims on the basis of domestic laws and the Guiding Principles do not take the form of domestic legislation.”⁵ The report also states that “This current lack of reference to the Guiding Principles will probably change due to the emergence of legislation that makes explicit reference to them, such as the European Union’s upcoming regulations mentioned earlier, or legislation that expressly notes the Guiding Principles as part of their impetus, such as the French Law on the Duty of Vigilance of Parent and Outsourcing Companies.”⁶

As the report indicates, ascertaining the extent to which the Guiding Principles are impacting the state-based judicial remedy is challenging. This is due to the fact that, as a general rule, judicial bodies adjudicate claims based on their domestic law. Absent a reference to the Guiding Principles in enactments or amendments to their law, judges are unable to cite the Guiding Principles.

Nevertheless, the absence of explicit reference to the Guiding Principles does not imply a disregard of business-related human rights in the context of state-based judicial remedies. Judges can, in principle, provide a substantially aligned solution by applying their domestic law. Additionally, while the implementation of remedies based on the Guiding Principles remains indirect, there exist court cases that have effectively utilized such principles.

To illustrate the aforementioned point, this article will examine a notable court case in Japan that took place in 1967. This case exemplifies a dispute concerning environmental pollution and constitutes an instance of business-related human rights abuse. Notwithstanding the temporal distance of over four decades from the formulation of the Guiding Principles, it is contended that the case in question exemplifies the efficacy of the remedies enshrined in the Guiding Principles. This article aims to examine the efficacy of the state-based judicial remedy against business-related abuses by analyzing this case.

2. Introduction of the case

(1) The facts of the case

The plaintiffs are as follows;

- Shiono
- Nakamura
- Shibasaki
- Fujita
- Ishida
- Noda

⁵ A/HRC/47/39, Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights at 10: taking stock of the first decade Report of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, p19.

⁶ Ibid, p19-20

- Ishida (K)
- Heirs of Imamura
- Heirs of Seo

They are residents of the Isotsu area of Yokkaichi City.

The defendant are as following companies with a factory in Yokkaichi First Industrial Complex.

- Shoseki (oil refining company)
- Chuden (electric power company)
- Ishihara (manufacturer of chemical fertilizers, etc.)
- Yuhka (manufacturer of ethylene, etc.)
- Kasei (manufacture of carbon black, etc.)
- Monsanto (manufacture of polyvinyl chloride)

The case involves a claim by the plaintiff against the defendant for damages arising from joint tortious conduct by Article 719 of the Civil Code.

In the Isotsu area where the plaintiffs reside, there is the Yokkaichi First Industrial Complex, where a group of factories were operating their respective operations. The complex was in full-scale operation from around 1958 to 1960 at the latest. Concurrently, the defendants operated their industrial facilities within the aforementioned complex, albeit with slight variations in the temporal sequence of their operations.

The factories of each defendant emitted sulfur oxides, albeit at varying degrees. The sulfur oxides emitted by the defendants were treated in accordance with the prevailing laws and administrative standards of the era. The emissions of each defendant fell below the applicable legal and administrative standards. Furthermore, the emissions of sulfur oxides from each defendant did not demonstrate a causal relationship with obstructive pulmonary disease. Furthermore, the emissions of the defendants, specifically Kasei and Monsanto, were comparatively minimal in relation to the emissions of the other defendants.

It is noteworthy that in the Isotsu area, respiratory illness with asthma-like attacks began to occur frequently among the residents around 1960. This respiratory illness is characterized by the development of obstructive pulmonary disease, a condition triggered by sulfur oxide air pollution. A comprehensive evaluation of the plaintiffs revealed that they all suffered from this specific disease and required hospitalization for treatment.

The plaintiffs asserted claims for damages arising from a joint tort, citing obstructive pulmonary disease as the result of sulfur oxides emitted by the defendants.

(2) Issues

The issues in this case are extensive, including the following:

- ① The requirements for finding joint tortious conduct and its effects
- ② The causation between the defendants' sulfur oxide emissions and the plaintiffs' disease
- ③ The negligence of the defendants, and
- ④ The amount of damage.

In this analysis, our primary focus will be on issue ①, while issues ② and ③ will be addressed to the extent necessary.

(3) Arguments of the parties on the issues

-Premise of the arguments-

Article 719(1) of the Civil Code provides, “If more than one person has inflicted damage on another person by a joint tort, each of them is jointly and severally liable to compensate for the damage (hereinafter abbreviated).”

At that time, the prevailing interpretation of the phrase “more than one person has inflicted damage on another person by a joint tort” was that each individual had to meet the requirements for a tortious act (under Article 709 of the Civil Code). It was also understood that the tortious acts of each person were related and collectively caused the damage⁷.

The term “related and collectively” was interpreted as objective and not necessarily subjective, such as in the context of a conspiracy or collective recognition⁸.

As previously mentioned, the establishment of a joint tort necessitates the presence of the elements outlined in Article 709, which constitutes the prevailing tort provision. According to Article 709 of the Civil Code, the establishment of a tort requires the presence of four elements: (A) a tortious act, (B) the occurrence of a consequence, (C) a causal relationship between (A) and (B), and (D) intention or negligence on the part of the tortfeasor. It is noteworthy that if the tortfeasor can demonstrate justification, the establishment of a tort is negated.

-Arguments of the parties-

The following is a synopsis of the arguments put forth by the parties involved, which are primarily based on the aforementioned issue ① in this case.

The plaintiffs alleged that the defendants complemented each other with materials and fuels for manufacturing products at the Yokkaichi First Industrial Complex, and that sulfur peroxide was emitted under the circumstances of this complementary relationship.

⁷ 新見育文「共同不法行為の要件」、別冊法学教室基本判例シリーズ2号、179ページ。

⁸ Ibid.

The plaintiffs further alleged that the six defendants were in a series of connections with each other, including locational, functional, technological, and capital connections. They argued that these defendants were grouped together to form a single entity of companies, and that they were able to be visually distinguished from other companies. The plaintiffs further alleged that the defendants were aware that they were emitting sulfur oxides and that this emission would continue.

In light of these allegations, the plaintiffs contended that the defendants should be held liable for the damages incurred as joint tortfeasors.

In their defense, the defendants contended that the requirement for joint liability could not be met, citing the absence of a causal relationship between the sulfur oxide emissions from their respective facilities and the plaintiffs' disease.

Furthermore, the defendants contended that the amount of sulfur oxide emitted by each factory was in compliance with legal and administrative regulations, thereby justifying their actions.

The defendants' argument was that the plaintiffs' claim should be dismissed based on these allegations.

(4) Judgement

Firstly, the court determined that the sulfur oxide emissions of all six defendants constituted a primary cause of the air pollution, and that the air pollution in turn resulted in the obstructive pulmonary disease experienced by the plaintiff.

Secondly, the court determined that for the establishment of a joint tort, it is necessary that each defendant's acts fulfill the tort requirements (709 of the Civil Code) and that there is a "related and collectively" among the tortfeasors.

The court further elaborated that, at the point of fulfillment of the requirements of Article 709, the causation between an act and its consequence in the case of a joint tort is sufficient if the act of each tortfeasor, even if it does not cause the consequence by itself, causes the consequence in combination with other acts, and if it is found that the consequence would not have occurred without such act. The rationale underlying this principle is that if the act itself were required to have the capacity to cause the consequence, the meaning stipulated by Civil Code Article 719, in contrast to Article 709, would be rendered superfluous.

Furthermore, with regard to the "related and collectively" component, the judgment determined that there exist two forms: a weak and a strong form. The weak "related and collectively" is recognized when the tortfeasors act in unison against the consequence, aligning with the prevailing common sense and societal norms. As previously mentioned, the tortfeasors are liable for damages to the extent that it is determined that the

combination of other acts caused the consequence. However, such liability is attributable to exceptional circumstances, thereby necessitating the presence of additional causative acts, which must be both foreseeable or foreseeable and capable of causing the consequences in combination with the initial acts.

Conversely, with regard to the strong “related and collectively” standard, the court determined that if a closer unity beyond the weak “related and collectively” is identified, liability for the full consequences may not be evaded, even if the emissions from the factory in question are so insignificant that no causation is demonstrated between them.

The judgment found the relationship between the defendants in this case as follows. Shoseki is engaged in the refinement of naphtha and supplies it to Yuhka. Yuhka uses this naphtha to produce ethylene, and supplies it to Monsanto. Additionally, Yuhka supplies styrene monomer to Monsanto and P-P fraction to defendant Kasei. It should be noted that these are by-products of the ethylene production process.

Kasei produces 2-ethyl hexanol from the supplied P-P fraction and supplies it to Monsanto and Yuhka. Monsanto, in turn, utilizes ethylene and styrene monomers supplied by Yuhka to produce polyvinyl chloride.

Moreover, Yuhka supplies Ishihara with concentrated sulfuric acid, and Ishihara supplies Yuhka with diluted sulfuric acid. Shoseki, on the other hand, supplies refined heavy oil to Ishihara and Chuden. Chuden utilizes this oil to generate electricity, which is subsequently supplied to the five defendants.

The court’s subsequent findings indicated that the defendants exhibited weak “related and collectively”, given their proximity to the Isotsu area, their sequential establishment in proximity to one another around the former naval site, their concurrent initiation of operations, and their sustained sulfur oxide emissions.

The court further observed that a strong “related and collectively” relationship was identified among Yuhka, Kasei, and Monsanto. This was attributed to the fact that they collectively possessed a unified production technology system and received essential compositions for production from external entities. The court determined that the companies were interconnected in functional, technological, and economic respects, and that a modification in the operations of one of the three companies would be unfeasible without taking the relationship with the other companies into account. Consequently, the court concluded that Yuhka, Kasei, and Monsanto exhibited a strong “related and collectively.”

In this way, the court acknowledged the defendants’ “related and collectively,” and consistently determined that, even in the absence of proof of the causal relationship between the plaintiff’s disease and each defendant’s sulfur oxide emissions, the defendants had committed a joint tort if it could be demonstrated that the defendants’ sulfur oxide

emissions, considered as a whole, were a contributing factor to the plaintiff's disease, and that the disease would not have occurred in the absence of the defendants' emissions.

In this regard, Kasei and Monsanto contended that the incident was not foreseeable because their emissions were comparatively negligible in relation to those of the other defendants. However, the court rejected this argument, determining that Kasei and Monsanto had a strong "related and collectively" relationship with Yuhka. The court concluded that, at the very least, it was foreseeable to Kasei and Monsanto that the sulfur oxide emissions of Yuhka would be a consequence of the combination of their emissions with those of the other defendants. Furthermore, Kasei and Monsanto contended that even if they were found to be jointly and severally liable, their liability would be confined to their share of the defendants' emissions in relation to the total emissions. However, the court dismissed these contentions, determining that Kasei and Monsanto had a strong "related and collectively" relationship with Yuhka. This relationship, according to the court, rendered them liable for the entirety of the damages, along with the other defendants.

Thirdly, with respect to the determination of negligence on the part of the defendants, the court distinguished between negligence in terms of location (location negligence) and negligence in terms of operation (operation negligence). The court expounded on location negligence, stating that when a company like the defendants, which unavoidably generates air pollutants such as sulfur oxides as a by-product of its process, intends to construct and initiate operation of a new plant located within an industrial complex with several other plants, it must be cognizant of the potential for severe consequences to the lives and bodies of nearby residents due to air pollution. To avert these dire consequences, the company is obligated to exercise due diligence in selecting the site for its plants, ensuring that they are not situated in close proximity to residential areas and posing a threat to the well-being of nearby residents. This obligation entails a comprehensive study and analysis of factors such as "the nature and quantity of emitted substances," "the location and distance between the plants and residential areas," and "meteorological conditions such as wind direction and velocity."

Furthermore, with respect to the operation negligence, the court concluded that the defendants had a duty to ensure that the operation of the plants did not cause harm to the lives and bodies of residents by investigating the effects of the emission (such as sulfur oxide) on nearby residents. It is acknowledged that more stringent duties must be imposed on the defendants, as they have gradually expanded their operations since the inception of their facilities.

The court then determined that the defendants had been negligent to the extent that the aforementioned approach had been implemented.

Finally, the court addressed the claim that the sulfur oxide emissions by the defendants were justified because they met the legal and administrative standards. The court held that “illegality” in a tort case is found when detriment exceeds the limit of what the victim should be able to tolerate, comparing the circumstances of the victim with those of the tortfeasors in the view of common sense.

In addition, the court determined that the emission in question was not justified, concluding that compliance with legal and administrative standards does not inherently imply that the detriments incurred by the victims were within their tolerable limits. The court further elaborated that the significant detriments observed in this case resulted in consequences that exceeded the victims’ tolerance threshold.

Consequently, the court rejected the defendants’ argument regarding the justification.

3. Analyze

(1) The case was in 1967, of course, there wasn’t the Guiding Principle at that time. However, the rationality of this case is similar to the Guiding Principle’s philosophy in several points.

(2) First, the way of thinking about who is responsible for the consequences. In this case, it is evident that each emission of the defendants does not directly cause the plaintiff’s disease. In the event that the court undertakes a separate evaluation of each defendant’s responsibility, it is unable to ascertain a causal relationship in this particular instance, thereby potentially enabling the defendants to evade accountability.

However, the court acknowledged the interconnected nature of the defendants’ operations, recognizing that the responsibility of one defendant is inextricably linked to that of the entire group. Consequently, the court held that all defendants were collectively responsible for the consequences of the emissions. In this regard, the court placed particular emphasis on the supply chain between the defendants. This approach aligns with the concept of Paragraph 13 of the Guiding Principles. Paragraph 13 of the Guiding Principles states that “The responsibility to respect human rights requires that business enterprises: (a) Avoid causing or contributing to adverse human rights impacts through their own activities, and address such impacts when they occur; (b) Seek to prevent or mitigate adverse human rights impacts that are directly linked to their operations, products or services by their business relationships, even if they have not contributed to those impacts.” The commentary accompanying this paragraph elucidates that the term “business relationship” encompasses relationships with business partners, entities within the value chain, and any other non-State or State entity that is directly associated with business operations, products, or services. In this manner, the rationale for treating multiple entities as a single entity for the purpose of taking responsibility is analogous in terms of focusing on the

business relationship among the subjects⁹.

- (3) Secondly, it is imperative to acknowledge the concept of foreseeability as articulated by the court. The courts have ruled that defendants must be held responsible if they cannot only foresee the consequences but also foresee the consequences with reasonable certainty. This implies that defendants may be held accountable for the consequences. This expansive accountability is further reinforced in paragraph 18 of the Guiding Principle. Paragraph 18 of the Guiding Principle states, “To evaluate human rights risks, business enterprises should identify and assess any actual or potential adverse human rights impacts associated with their own activities or those of their business relationships.”¹⁰. The Guiding Principles use the word “potential”, but the meaning of the “potential” indicate the same meaning of foreseeable in the context of how broad the entity take responsible for the consequences relating to the adverse human right.

Furthermore, judicial bodies have established that when the defendants can anticipate the consequences of the other defendants’ emissions, they must assume responsibility, even if their own emissions did not contribute to these consequences and they do not foresee any consequences arising from their own emissions. While this responsibility is predicated on the strong “related and collectively” principle, it has a considerable impact on defendants, who must consider not only themselves but also other related defendants. This rationale is further reinforced by the “potential” framework outlined in the Guiding Principles, as paragraph 18 explicitly states that the identification and assessment of potential adverse human rights impacts encompasses not only “one’s own activities” but also “the business relationship.”¹¹.

This signifies that the Guiding Principles mandate that enterprises acknowledge the potential adverse human rights implications of business-related activities, even in cases where these activities are not directly their own.

- (4) Finally, although it does not relate to the Guiding Principles directly, the issue of justification merits highlighting. The court determined that compliance with the law and administrative regulation does not guarantee immunity from significant detriments. This judgment appears to be detrimental to defendants, as it holds them liable for damages even when their business operations are in accordance with the law and regulations. This judgment aligns with the fundamental tenets of the “rule of law” philosophy¹², emphasizing the principle that legal compliance does not guarantee immunity from

⁹ A/HRC/17/31, p.14.

¹⁰ A/HRC/17/31, pp.17-pp.18.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Business and Human Rights is positioned as one embodiment of the rule of law. As an explanation that Business and Human Rights is derived from the rule of law, See Kinley David, Development, the Rule of Law and Business (November 13, 2014), p4.

liability.

The term “rule of law” is not easily defined. While the concept’s definition is broad and varied, the fundamental principle of the rule of law is that any action taken by public authorities must be lawful, and it must be authorized by a prior and proper legal norm. Furthermore, such actions must comply with all superior norms in accordance with the established hierarchy of norms outlined in the national constitution¹³. It is evident that this concept extends beyond the notion of rule by law¹⁴. From the perspective of rule by law, the defendants in this case may not have fulfilled their liability, as they adhered to the laws and regulations in force at the time. In this context, rule by law is regarded as a fundamental criterion or component of the rule of law¹⁵, yet it does not encompass all the requirements of the rule of law. Instead, the notion of adherence to the written code suggests that compliance with formal legal principles is sufficient, deviating from the fundamental tenets of the rule of law concept¹⁶.

In this regard, the judgment can be regarded as an appropriate reflection of the principle of the rule of law, considering the enforcement of the defendant’s liability in light of not just the statutory code but the comprehensive substantive norm established of the constitution and the legal system as a whole.

4. Conclusion

As demonstrated previously, this case exemplifies a resolution to business-related human rights violations that aligns substantially with the principles of the Business and Human Rights, predating the publication of the Guiding Principles of Business and Human Rights.

As previously mentioned in the introduction, the report in 2021 indicates that the Guiding Principles have a negligible impact on State-based Judicial Remedies of Pillar (C). While many judgments do not reference the Guiding Principles, as the report itself attests, this is attributed to the nature of the Guiding Principles. Consequently, it is not feasible to assess their impact based solely on whether or not they are mentioned in judgments.

It is imperative to acknowledge that state-based judicial remedies can be pursued without the necessity for legislation that explicitly references the Guiding Principles. Consequently, the absence of such references in legislation does not provide a legitimate justification for the absence of protection for citizens from business-related human rights abuses. As demonstrated in the case presented in this article, it is possible to address citizens’ grievances

¹³ Laurent Pech, The Rule of Law as a Constitutional Principle of the European Union, JEAN MONNET WORKING PAPER NO. 04/09, 2009, p25 (Microsoft Word - Pech JMWP 04-09.doc (elsevier-ssrn-document-store-prod.s3.amazonaws.com)).

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Rachel Kleinfeld Belton, COMPETING DEFINITIONS OF THE RULE OF LAW Implications for Practitioners, Carnegie Papers, Number 55 January 2005, p9.

¹⁶ Ibid, pp14-pp15.

arising from business-related human rights abuses by applying the existing laws and regulations that are interpreted considering the concept of Business and Human Rights and the rule of law, which form the foundation of Business and Human Rights. We, as a practitioner, have to have an obligation that is best fulfilled by employing the concept of business and human rights in the interpretation of prevailing legal frameworks, irrespective of the existence of specific legislation that expressly addresses business and human rights.

- IV. Recent Trends and Activities of Legal Technical Cooperation-

A REVIEW OF THE JOINT STUDY ON BUSINESS AND HUMAN RIGHTS FOR YOUNG LEADERS

TAKAHASHI Kazuaki

International Cooperation Department

1. Introduction

The International Cooperation Department of the Research and Training Institute of the Ministry of Justice (hereinafter “ICD”) conducted a joint study on business and human rights for international students from ASEAN and other countries studying in Japan. The joint study was a new experiment in that we offered participants based on the ASEAN community and directly addressed business and human rights. This paper provides an overview of the joint study.

2. The purpose of the joint study, the curriculum, and the Member of the Participants

The objective of this joint study was to disseminate the concept of business and human rights to the next generation of youth and to encourage them to contemplate the challenges they encounter with regard to business and human rights in their countries.

The Curriculum of the joint study is shown in Appendix 1. In this joint study, Ms. Miwa Yamada of JETRO delivered a general lecture on business and human rights. Subsequently, lectures were delivered by ICD professors on the State-Based Remedies mentioned in the United Nations Guiding Principles (hereinafter “UNGP”). Additionally, Mr. Kenta Komatsu, a legal professional, delivered a lecture on human rights issues in the supply chain, a salient concern in the realm of business and human rights. The initial curriculum included a visit to a memorial museum that focused on Yokkaichi asthma; however, due to inclement weather, the study tour had to be canceled.

The joint study participants are listed in Annex 2. They were mainly from ASEAN countries but also included participants from non-ASEAN countries. We believe that by involving students from non-ASEAN countries, the participants will be able to obtain different perspectives on business and human rights.

3. Outline of the lecture

(1) Lecture by Ms. Miwa Yamada

Ms. Miwa Yamada belongs to JETRO and has excellent knowledge of business and

human rights in Japan¹.

Miwa Yamada provided a comprehensive overview of the UNGP on Business and Human Rights. She then proceeded to deliver a lecture on various issues pertaining to business and human rights. These issues included the historical background that led to the publication of the UNGP, the necessity of the concept of business and human rights, and the status of the formulation of National Action Plans (hereinafter “NAPs”) in various countries based on the UNGP.

(2) Lecture by ICD professors

In this joint study, ICD professors gave lectures on Pillar 1 and Pillar 3 of the UNGP, mainly from the perspective of State-Based remedies.

ICD professor HARA Shoichi, with a background as a judge, delivered a lecture titled “Dispute Resolution Procedures for Labor Cases in Japan from the Perspective of Access to Justice.”

The lecture was divided into three topics, (1) what is access to remedy, (2) human rights abuse against workers and remedies, and (3) dispute resolution procedures for labor cases in Japan, focusing on one of the three pillars of the UN Guiding Principles: Access to Remedy, particularly state-based remedy mechanisms.

In the first topic, he briefly reviewed the UNGP on Business and Human Rights, introduced Principles 25-28 on access to remedy, and explained that there are three types of remedy mechanisms: judicial and non-judicial mechanisms as state-based mechanisms and non-state-based mechanisms.

Then, based on Principles 25-28, the lecturer discussed with the participants (i) what is a remedy, (ii) what is an effective remedy, what are some possible barriers to access to remedy, and (iii) what are the differences among remedy mechanisms and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each. In (i), we discussed the various types of remedies depending on the purpose of the remedy and introduced the idea of “a bouquet of remedies”. The idea is an approach introduced by Professor Anita Ramasastry of the University of Washington at the public symposium on Business and Human rights hosted by our department last July. In (ii), specific examples of legal and practical barriers to remedies were discussed, and it was found that removing these barriers is necessary for effective remedies. In (iii), we discussed the advantages and disadvantages of each of the above three mechanisms, and concluded that a combination of various mechanisms is necessary for effective remedies.

In the second topic, after examining what types of labor rights violations are problematic

¹ See; <https://www.moj.go.jp/content/001220675.pdf>, <https://www.moj.go.jp/content/001368524.pdf>

in the participants' home countries and Japan respectively, various remedies were specifically discussed based on a case of industrial accidents (e.g., obligations to pay damages, insurance systems, and obligations to avoid dismissal). The lecturer also pointed out the importance of developing domestic labor legislation for workers' remedies, and the importance of shifting the race to the bottom to a race to the top, incorporating a business and human rights perspective.

In the third topic, the lecturer introduced dispute resolution at the Prefectural Labor Bureau, a non-judicial mechanism, and judicial remedies, especially labor tribunals, as state-based mechanisms for labor cases in Japan. At the Labor Bureau, the general labor consultation corner receives more than 1 million consultations a year, and when necessary, the Director of the Labor Bureau provides advice and guidance and the Dispute Coordinating Committee conducts mediation, fulfilling an important function as an administrative mechanism. In addition, the Labor Bureau has a mechanism to refer cases of suspected violations of labor laws and regulations to the Labor Standards Inspection Office.

As for judicial remedies, the typical remedy is a trial, but trials are time-consuming and costly due to detailed hearings, and effective remedies may not be achieved. Therefore, the Labor Tribunal Act was enacted in 2004, and labor tribunals have been in place since 2006. In a labor tribunal, a labor tribunal consisting of a judge and two members with expertise in labor relations must, in principle, conclude a case within three hearings. The procedure is to first attempt mediation, and if that does not work, to issue a decision. If no objection is raised by the parties to the decision within two weeks, it is the same as if the case had been mediated, and if an objection is raised, the case will be continued at the district court. 2019 statistics show that in labor tribunal cases, about 60% of all cases are closed within 90 days, and more than 70% of the cases ended with the conclusion of mediation, achieving a proper and speedy resolution of labor disputes. The lecturer noted that parties do not require a detailed hearing in court in every case, and that it is important to provide a procedure that is appropriate to the size and complexity of the case.

Finally, in summary, the lecturer pointed out the importance of an approach called “a bouquet of remedies” for effective remedies, the need to strengthen judicial and non-judicial mechanisms as an obligation of the state to improve access to remedy, and that labor tribunals are one effective approach to effective remedies.

As ICD professor, I also delivered the lecture to the participants. Details of the lectures can be found on pages * to ** of this ICD news.

(3) Lecture by Mr. Kenta Komatsu

Mr. Kenta Komatsu is a legal professional, who currently works for a consulting firm that

provides business and human rights consulting services.

Mr. Kenta Komatsu presented a comprehensive overview of the responsibilities that companies should fulfill in the context of business and human rights. He also provided an exposition of human rights due diligence, which is one of the most popular initiatives in this field. In the latter half of the lecture, Mr. Kenta Komatsu used case studies to discuss with the participants how human rights due diligence is implemented in concrete cases.

4. Presentation of the participants

- (1) The joint study concluded with each participant presenting issues, challenges, and initiatives related to business and human rights in their respective countries based on the joint study findings.
- (2) Annex 3 shows that each participant's specific presentations. I would like to add some comments to these presentations.
- (3) A seeing of the themes presented by the participants reveals their broad categorization into three main areas: labor, the environment, and land.

Within the labor category, issues pertaining to migrant labor and the work environment can be further delineated. Within the context of the work environment, issues pertaining to physical working conditions and systems that protect workers, such as the increasingly prevalent gig economy, have come to the fore. In relation to environmental concerns, a number of discussions centered on air and water contamination stemming from conventional corporate operations. Other discussions adopted a more comprehensive approach, addressing the broader implications of corporate activities on climate change. Finally, the topic of land-related issues encompasses the displacement of residents and the destruction of local culture due to business activities and expropriation.

The issue of business and human rights is a broad one, which makes it inappropriate to evaluate the content of each participant's presentation. However, it is noteworthy that several participants referenced environmental and land concerns in their respective presentations². Within the Japanese context, labor issues are frequently cited as archetypal exemplars when contemplating business and human rights concerns.

The area of business and human rights encompasses human rights violations related to corporate activities, which can naturally lead to issues beyond labor concerns. Therefore, participants' mention of environmental and land problems was considered an appropriate theme selection, even though these topics are not typically discussed as business and human rights issues in Japan.

- (4) In terms of labor issues, migrant labor, working environment, and worker protection for

² However, this may be partly due to the influence of the environmental issues addressed in this joint study.

gig workers are all recognized concerns in Japan. Recently, the issue of foreign workers has gained attention due to recent legal amendments³. Additionally, there is a global debate over whether gig workers are employees or independent contractors. For instance, in California, a lower court ruled that Proposition 22, which classifies gig workers as independent contractors, violated the California Constitution. However, the California Supreme Court later upheld Proposition 22. In Japan, the Freelance Business Transactions Act, effective from November 2024⁴, aims to protect freelancers, considered gig workers⁵. Furthermore, one of the participants presented a case of retaliation by the corporation. In this matter, particularly in the context of the practice, it is challenging to substantiate that the disadvantages imposed by the corporation are a retaliatory measure against the exercise of employee rights. However, this underscores the significance of this issue.

- (5) Some of these environmental issues are directly caused by waste and pollution from business activities, while others are indirectly related, such as the disposal of plastic products sold by companies and the broader issue of climate change caused by corporate activities as a whole. Some presentations suggested that the impact of corporate activities on climate change should be considered a business and human rights issue and included, for example, in the formulation of National Action Plans (NAPs). In this regard, it is noteworthy that in Japan, lawsuits of pollution and other economic concerns have been filed during periods of significant economic growth. The circumstances surrounding these lawsuits and the subsequent post-judgment situations may serve as a point of reference for Southeast Asian countries as well.
- (6) Of particular interest were the numerous points raised regarding the expropriation of land. This issue does not appear to have been explicitly addressed, at least within the context of Japan. Undeniably, the acquisition of land through corporate activities can impose disadvantages on the residents living on the land. Notably, the potential inability to secure alternative housing due to deficiencies in the compensation framework associated with land expropriation and the risk of cultural erosion within the affected communities underscore the necessity for legislative and judicial responses. While not inherently applicable to the context of business and human rights in Japan, a case involving the use of land sacred to the Ainu people as a dammed lake⁶ offers a pertinent example. In this particular instance, the Ainu people residing in Hokkaido initiated legal proceedings, asserting that the construction of a dam on Mibudani, a site regarded as sacred by their community, violated their rights.

³ <https://laws.e-gov.go.jp/law/326CO0000000319>

⁴ <https://www.jftc.go.jp/flaw.html>

⁵ However, the definition of a gig worker is unclear, and some make a clear distinction between freelancers and gig workers.

⁶ Sapporo District Court, 27/3/1997.

A more proximate example would be a lawsuit concerning the right to sunshine in Kunitachi City, Tokyo. This case⁷ involved a series of lawsuits filed by residents who sought to avoid disadvantages resulting from the obstruction of sunlight by a building under construction by a private company. These legal actions may be regarded as falling within the purview of business and human rights, particularly with respect to the adverse impacts of corporate development activities on individuals. However, the determination of whether the obstruction of sunlight constitutes a “human rights violation” is a matter that may be subject to divergent interpretations.

5. Conclusion

As demonstrated previously, the participants have adroitly employed the knowledge of business and human rights acquired from this joint study to contemplate Business and Human Rights matters in their own countries. Consequently, it can be concluded that the objectives of this joint study have been fully accomplished.

This joint study is to be conducted on an annual basis. The forthcoming joint study will permit Japanese students to participate in order to acquire knowledge regarding the manner in which ASEAN and other countries consider business and human rights issues.

In closing, we extend our profound gratitude to the lecturers who graciously consented to deliver lectures and extend our best wishes to the students who participated in this joint study.













⁷ In this particular instance, the plaintiff initially prevailed in the lower court. However, the appellate court overturned the initial decision, leading to a loss for the plaintiff. Subsequently, the appellate court's decision was overturned by the Supreme Court, restoring the initial ruling in favor of the plaintiff. https://www.courts.go.jp/app/files/hanrei_jp/918/051918_hanrei.pdf

Joint Study on Business and Human Rights for Young Leaders

	9:30	12:00	13:00		
8 / 26			13:30-14:00 Registration Checking in the dormitory		14:30-16:00 Orientation
8 / 27	Lecture (1) 9:30-12:00 「An outline of Buisiness and Human Rights(BHR) Institute of Developing Economies, Japan External Trade Organization(JETRO) Ms. YAMADA Miwa		Lecture (2) 14:00-17:00 BHR(as an example of labor case) ICD professor Mr.HARA Shoichi		
8 / 28	Lecture (3) 9:30-12:00 BHR(as an example of the law suit) ICD professor Mr.TAKAHASHI Kazuaki		12:30-13:30 Lunch meeting with Director General ICD	13:30-13:50 Photo session	14:00-17:00 Group Discussion
8 / 29	Lecture (4) 11:00-12:00 Responsibilities of State Agencies to Respect Human Rights-A case of JICA- Deputy Director General in charge of governance cooperation of JICA Ms.IWAMA Nozomi		Lecture (5) 13:00-15:00 Corporate Responsibility to Respect Human Rights PwC Advisory LLC Mr.KOMATSU Kenta		Move to Yokkaichi city
8 / 30	9:30-12:30 Field work in Yokkaichi				Move to Akishima 14:00-
8 / 31					
9 / 1					
9 / 2	9:30-10:30 Exchange view with ICD Professors	10:30-12:00 Prepare to presentation	13:00-16:00 Prepare to presentation		
9 / 3	9:30-12:00 Presentation		14:00-16:00 Presentation	16:00-17:00 Overall interpellation and Compleation ceremony	18:30-20:30 Reception ICCLC
9 / 4	9:30~ Checking out the dormitory				


日ASEAN共同研究名簿

	レザ モハンマンド セリム	
1	REZA MD SELIM	バングラデシュ
	慶應義塾大学大学院法務研究科	
	セーンスワン マリサー	
2	SENGSUVANH MALISA	ラオス
	慶應義塾大学大学院法務研究科	
	ウィスッティウオン ダーサワン	
3	VISOUTTHIVONG DASAVANH	ラオス
	慶應義塾大学大学院法務研究科	
	ケン ポリン	
4	KHEN PHALLIN	カンボジア
	横浜国立大学大学院国際社会科学府	
	ディー パーヌット	
5	DY PHANITH	カンボジア
	横浜国立大学大学院国際社会科学府	
	ソン チービー	
6	SONG CHEAVEY	カンボジア
	名古屋大学大学院法学研究科	
	ファン ダン ホアン チュック	
7	PHAN DANG HOANG TRUC	ベトナム
	名古屋大学大学院法学研究科	
	クリスタ ネサニア	
8	KRISTA NETHANIA	インドネシア
	名古屋大学法学部	
	ジェニー スレッタ	
9	JENNI LOUISE SLETTA	ノルウェー
	名古屋大学法学部	
	シュレン オットゴンジャルガル	
10	SHUREN OTGONJARGAL	モンゴル
	名古屋大学法学部	
	ステラ アン ミン フイ テオ	
11	STELLA ANNE MING HUI TEOH	マレーシア
	九州大学大学院法学府	
	スピチャヤ スッティサワンヴァン	
12	SUVICHAYA SUTTISAWANGVONG	タイ
	九州大学大学院法学府	
	ジェリル ホープ パタガン	
13	GERILLE HOPE E PATAGAN	フィリピン
	九州大学大学院法学府	
	ジャン ドミニク カストロ	
14	JAN DOMINIC CASTRO	フィリピン
	九州大学大学院法学府	
	メリッサ ヨハナ	
15	MELISSA YOHANA	インドネシア
	九州大学大学院法学府	

 Socialist Republic of Vietnam ナム社会主義共和国 Cộng Hòa Xã Hội Chủ Nghĩa Việt Nam	 The Kingdom of Cambodia カンボジア王国 Kingdom of Cambodia	 Lao People's Democratic Republic ラオス人民民主共和国 Lao People's Democratic Republic
 Afghanistan افغانستان Afghanistan	 ICD International Cooperation Department	 Mongolia モンゴル国 Mongolia
 Republic of Indonesia ドネシア共和国 Republik Indonesia	 Nepal नेपाल Nepal	 Democratic People's Republic of Korea 조선민주주의인민공화국 Democratic People's Republic of Korea
 East Timor 東ティモール民主共和国 Timor-Leste	 Bangladesh বাংলাদেশ Bangladesh	 Lao People's Democratic Republic ラオス人民民主共和国 Lao People's Democratic Republic

REZA MD SELIM
 FROM BANGLADESH

Presentation for Joint Study on Business and Human Rights
 {BHR}



**POLLUTION AND THE REGULATION
 OF BANGLADESH**

Legal Framework

CONSTITUTION OF BANGLADESH



Article 18A-Protection and Improvement of Environment and Biodiversity.

Article-32: Right to Life



Article 32 -includes everything which is necessary to make it meaningful and a life worth

“The State shall endeavor to protect and improve the environment and to preserve and safeguard the natural resources, bio-diversity, wetlands, forests and the wild life **for the present and future citizens.”**



(Article 18A was inserted by the Constitution (Fifteenth Amendment) Act, 2011 (Act XIV of 2011), section 12

LEGAL FRAMEWORKS

Forrest Act -1927

Water Pollution
Control Ordinance,
1970

Environmental
Pollution Control
Ordinance, 1977

National
Environmental Policy,
1992

National
Environmental
Management Plan,
1995

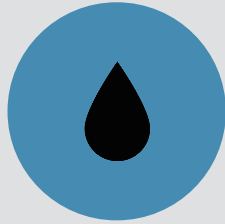
Environmental
Conservation Act-
1995 and Rules-
1997,2023

The Wildlife
(Conservation and
Security) Act 2012

The Brick
Manufacturing and
Brick Kilns
Establishment
(Control) Act 2010

The Environmental
Court Act 2000,now
2010

LEGAL FRAMEWORKS



THE BANGLADESH
WATER ACT -2013



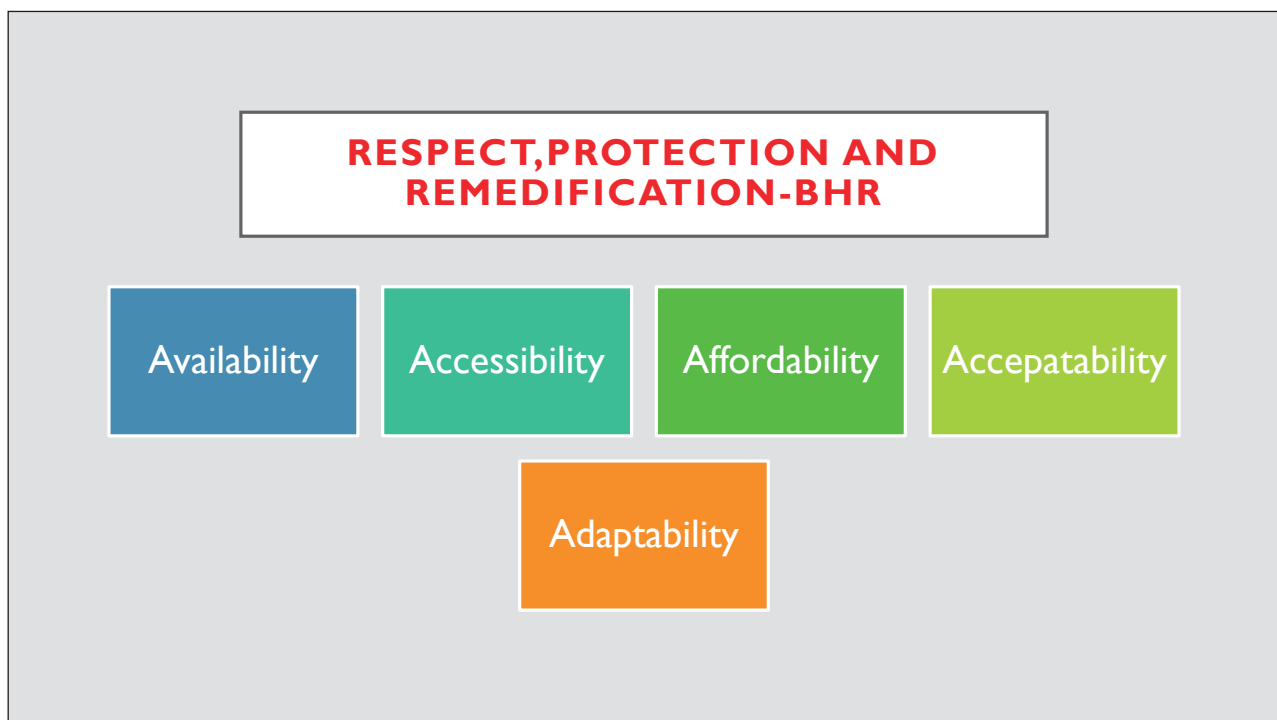
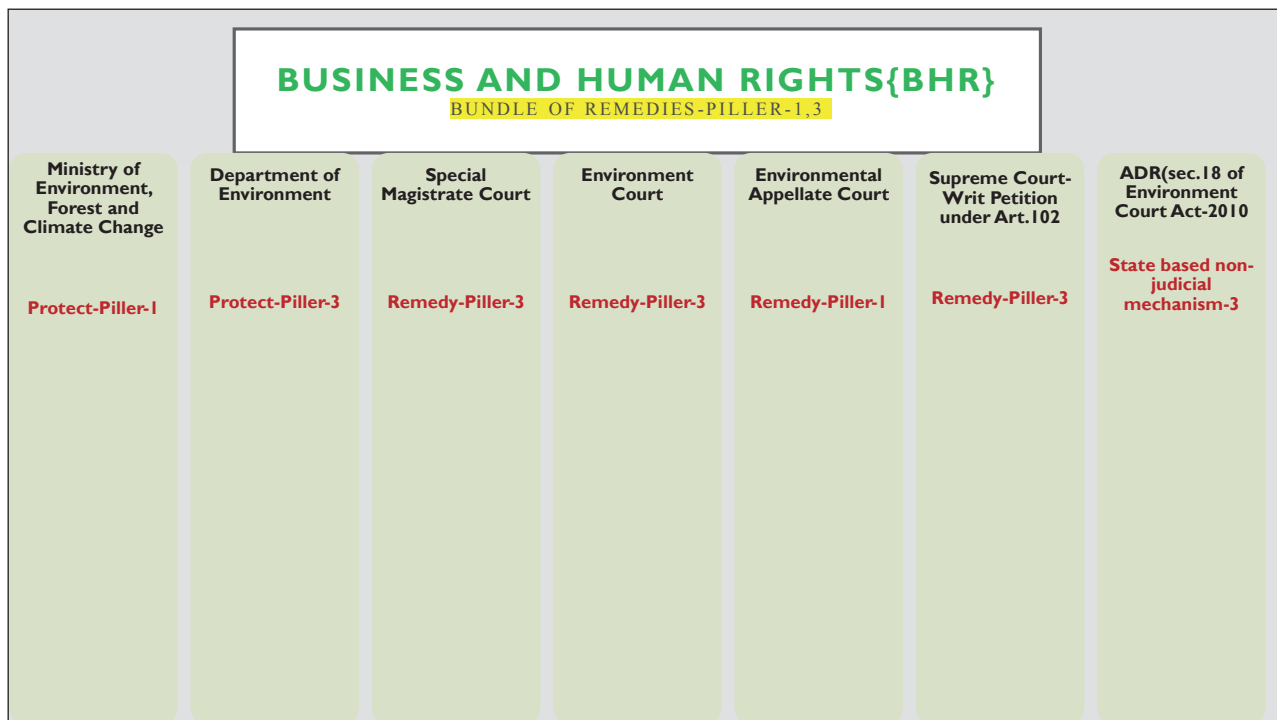
THE BANGLADESH
BIDIVERSITY ACT -2017

ONE SUIT THAT HAS
CAUSED TO
CHANGE
ENVIRONMENTAL
LAWS OF
BANGLADESH –
RESPECT- PILLER-2

MOHIDUDDIN FAROOQUE VS BANGLADESH- BELA-WP-890 OF 1994,2001

“The enterprise must be held **absolute liability** for **hazardous or inherently dangerous activity** in which it is engaged must be **conducted** with the **highest standards of safety** and if any harm results on account of such activity, the enterprise must be absolutely liable to compensate for such harm” and

“It should be **no answer to the enterprise to say that it had taken all reasonable care** and that the **harm occurred without any negligence** on its part.”



OWN THOUGHT

- Stricter Enforcement of Available Mechanism
- RRR-Reduction, Recycle, Reuse
- Green Supply Chains
- Technology Efficiency- Support
- Public and Private Partnership- Financial Support
- At last ,Sustainable Development
- Realization of Environmental Impact and Awareness



Business and Human Right (**Pollution caused by Leakage from Factories**) in Lao People's Democratic Republic (Laos)

Malisa Sengsuvanh
Keio University

Economic Development in Laos



The government promotes investment by all domestic economic sectors in production, commerce, and services, to contribute to the industrial transformation and modernization of, and to develop and strengthen the national economy (Art 14 of the Constitution of Laos as of 2015).



Laos has experienced rapid economic growth in the past ten years, leading to overall socio-economic development. Meanwhile, this growth has also caused environmental damage, including pollution, loss of biodiversity and soil degradation.



Laos aims to become a more developed nation, it's crucial to balance economic expansion with environment protection and social welfare to ensure long-term sustainability.



Some large scale development projects have negatively affected local residents and workers.

Current Legal Framework of Laos

• Constitution

Art. 34 (2) The State acknowledge, respect, protect, and guarantee the human rights including fundamental rights of the citizen in accordance to the law).

Art. 39 (2) Labor have right to reset, to rest, to revieve medical treatment in times of illness, [and] to recieve assistnace in the event of incacity or disability, in old age, and in other cases as provided by the laws.

Art. 41 Lao citizen have the right to file complaints and petitions and to propose ideas to the relavant State organizations in connection with issues

• Law on Water Resource and Environmental Protection

Art. 4 Protection enironmental is a fundamental nation policy of the sate.

• Law on Investment Promotion

Art. 5 (7) Ensure national security, peace and public order, develop national culture, protect natural resources effectively in green direction and sustainably.

Complaints/Problems

According to the news, there are many complaints:

- Chemical leaked at Lao-China Railway construction site reportedly causes fish deaths and water contamination in Vientiane province (February 19, 2020)
- Chemical leaked from mining company in Huaphan Province (September 2023)
- Chemical leak into river in northern Laos' Odomxay province (June 6, 2024)



Responses by State:

- **Emergency Measures:**

In some cases, the government has implemented emergency measures to contain the spread of chemicals and mitigate their impact on the environmental and local communities. This has includes deploying cleanup crews, monitoring water quality, and providing medical assistance to affected individuals.

- **Investigations:**

Authorities have also launched investigations into the causes of chemical leaks, aiming to identify responsible parties and hold them accountable.

Areas of Concern:

- **Transparency:**

There has been concerns about the transparency of the government's response to chemical leakage incidents. In some cases, information about the extent of the pollution and the measures being has been limited, leading to public distrust.

- **Enforcement:**

While the government has imposed fines and penalties on companies responsible for chemical leaks, there have been questions about the effectiveness of enforcement measures and the deterrent effect of these penalties.

- **Long-Term Impacts:**

The environmental and health impacts of chemical leakage incidents in Laos are often unclear. It is essential to conduct thorough assessments to understand the full extent of the damage and develop appropriate remediation strategies.

Recommendation

Preventive Measures:

- **Strengthen Legal Framework:**
 - Enact and enforce stringent environmental laws and regulations
 - Implement a rigorous permitting system for mining and industrial operations
- **Promote Sustainable Practice:**
 - Require industries to install and maintain effective pollution control equipment
 - Encourage the adoption of cleaner technologies and production processes
- **Enhance Capacity Building:**
 - Invest in training and education on environmental issues and pollution prevention
 - Seek technical assistance from international organizations and experts
- **Foster Public Participation:**
 - Conduct community consultations and environmental impact assessments
 - Implement public awareness campaigns
- **Develop a National Action Plan on Business and Human Right (NAPBHR)**
 - Create a NAPBHR to promote responsible business practice

Recommendation

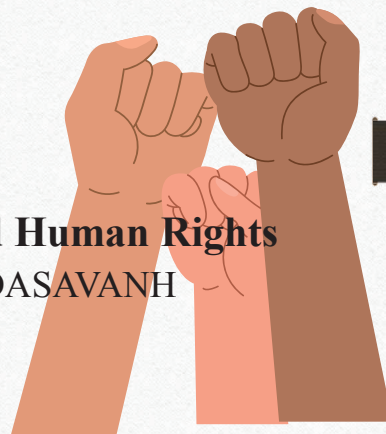
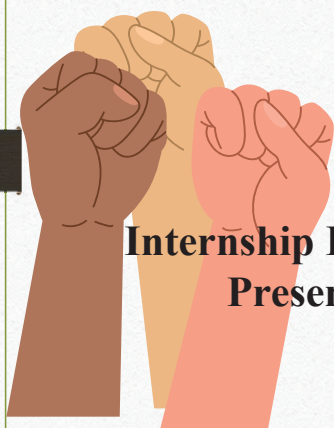
Corrective Measures:

- **Rapid Response:**
 - Develop emergency response plans and conduct through investigations into pollution incidents
- **Remediation:**
 - Implementation comprehensive mediation plans for contaminated sites
 - Conduct health assessments of affected individuals
- **Compensation:**
 - Establish fair compensation mechanisms for affected individuals and communities
- **Legal Enforcement:**
 - Impose strict penalties for violations of environment laws
 - Ensure an independent judiciary to enforcement environmental laws effectively

Reference

- <https://laotiantimes.com/2023/10/25/breaking-ice-factory-releases-ammonia-in-the-air-causing-health-hazard-to-villagers-in-vientiane-capital/>
- <https://laotiantimes.com/2024/03/22/houaphan-authorities-investigate-chemical-leak-from-mining-company/>
- <https://english.news.cn/20240606/1bf95d5730d649939a9a4a168ae81f66/c.html>
- Constitution (Revised 2015)
- Law on Water Resource and Environmental Protection (Revised 2022)
- Law on Investment Promotion (2009)

Title: Business and Human Rights in Laos: Challenges and Progress



Internship Programme: Business and Human Rights
Presenter: VISOUTTHIVONG DASAVANH

Date: 2024/09/03



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Challenges in Land Rights

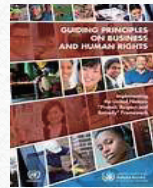


Introduction



□ Brief overview of Laos' economic development:

- Laos has experienced significant economic growth, with GDP growth averaging 7.5% annually from 2000 to 2020.
- Focus on attracting foreign investment and developing natural resources.
- Key sectors include hydropower, mining, agriculture, and tourism.
- Laos aims to graduate from Least Developed Country (LDC) status by 2026.



□ Importance of addressing human rights in business contexts:

- Ensuring sustainable and inclusive growth requires attention to human rights.
- Alignment with international standards, like the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPR), is crucial.
- Protecting human rights enhances Laos' reputation and attracts responsible investors.
- Balancing economic progress with social and environmental considerations is vital for long-term stability.



Key Issues



□ Land Rights and Development Projects

- Laos has granted numerous land concessions to businesses for agriculture, mining, and hydropower projects.
- These concessions often lead to the displacement of local communities, especially ethnic minorities and rural populations.

□ Labor Rights in Special Economic Zones (SEZs)

- SEZs are established to attract foreign investment and boost economic growth.
- There are reports of labor rights violations, including poor working conditions, low wages, and restrictions on freedom of association.



Land Rights Issue



□ Definition of the problem:

- Large-scale development projects lead to land acquisition and displacement.
- Inadequate compensation and resettlement processes are common.
- Loss of traditional livelihoods and cultural ties to land.
- Lack of proper consultation with affected communities.

□ Examples of affected communities:

- Rural farmers in southern Laos affected by rubber plantations.
- Ethnic minorities in northern provinces impacted by hydropower projects.
- Villages near mining operations in central Laos.



Government Response to Land Rights



□ Land Law reforms:

- Revised Land Law enacted in 2019 to strengthen land use rights for individuals and communities.
- Improved regulations on land registration and titling.
- Enhanced protections for customary land use.

□ Moratorium on concessions:

- Implemented in 2012 for certain types of projects, aimed at reassessing the impact of land concessions.
- Partial lifting in recent years with stricter guidelines.

□ Development of National Land Policy:

- Ongoing process to create a comprehensive land management framework.
- Aims to balance development needs with community rights.
- Includes provisions for participatory land use planning and sustainable land use.





Challenges in Land Rights

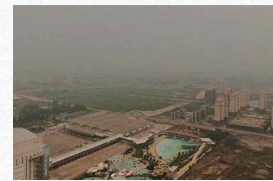


❑ Implementation and enforcement issues:

- Limited institutional capacity to enforce new regulations.
- Inconsistent application of laws across different regions.
- Lack of transparency in land concession processes.
- Insufficient resources for proper monitoring and evaluation.

❑ Balancing development with community rights:

- Pressure to attract foreign investment versus protecting local communities.
- Difficulty in quantifying cultural and traditional land values.
- Competing interests between national economic goals and local livelihoods.
- Balancing environmental conservation with land use for economic purposes.



Labor Rights in SEZs



❑ Definition of the problem:

- SEZs in Laos operate under different regulations, leading to gaps in labor protection.
- Rapid industrialization creates tension between attracting investment and ensuring worker rights.
- Challenges in monitoring and enforcing labor standards in SEZs.

❑ Examples of labor rights violations:

- Excessive working hours without proper compensation.
- Unsafe working conditions and inadequate occupational health measures.
- Restrictions on freedom of association and collective bargaining.
- Instances of forced labor and child labor in some sectors.
- Discrimination against certain groups, particularly women and migrants.





Government Response to Labor Rights



□ Labor Law reforms:

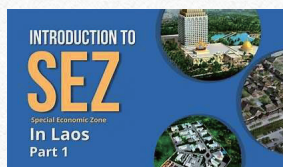
- Revised Labor Law enacted in 2013, further amended in 2021.
- Strengthened provisions on minimum wage, working hours, and overtime.
- Enhanced protections for vulnerable workers, including women and youth.
- Improved regulations on occupational health and safety.

□ Improved labor inspections:

- Increased the number of labor inspectors and enhanced training programs.
- Implementation of risk-based inspection systems.
- Efforts to extend inspections to informal sectors and SEZs.

□ Engagement with international organizations:

- Cooperation with ILO on technical assistance programs.
- Partnerships with UNDP and other UN agencies on labor rights initiatives.
- Collaboration with NGOs for worker education and rights awareness.
- Participation in regional forums on labor standards and best practices.



Challenges in Labor Rights



□ Enforcement in SEZs:

- Jurisdictional complexities in SEZs limit government oversight.
- Difficulty in applying national labor laws consistently in SEZs.
- Lack of transparency in SEZ operations and labor practices.
- Challenges in accessing SEZs for regular inspections.

□ Balancing Investor Interests with Worker Protections:

- Pressure to maintain a "business-friendly" environment may conflict with worker rights.
- Fear of deterring foreign investment through strict labor regulations.
- Competing priorities between economic growth and worker rights.
- Challenges in negotiating labor standards in investment agreements.





Conclusion



□ Summary of Progress Made

- Educational initiatives: Introduction of pilot programs for Human Rights and Business and Human Rights courses in schools.
- Increased awareness: Initial public awareness campaigns have begun to spread knowledge about rights and access to remedies.
- Teacher training: Specialized training programs for educators are being developed and implemented.

□ Ongoing Challenges

- Resource limitations: Need for more funding and resources to scale educational initiatives nationwide.
- Resistance to change: Potential resistance from traditional sectors and reluctance to prioritize human rights education.
- Monitoring and evaluation: Continuous assessment is required to measure the impact and effectiveness of these initiatives.

□ Importance of Continued Focus on Business and Human Rights:

- Empowering citizens: Continued education is essential for empowering citizens to defend their rights and ensure equitable development.
- Sustainable development: Long-term focus on business and human rights will contribute to sustainable and inclusive economic growth.
- Global competitiveness: Aligning with international human rights standards will enhance Laos's reputation and competitiveness on the global stage.



Solving the Problem through Personal Opinion



❖ Short-Term Goals:

- Pilot Programs: Introduce pilot Business and Human Rights courses in selected secondary schools and Human Rights courses in primary schools, emphasizing alignment with UNGP.
- Teacher Training: Provide specialized training for teachers, incorporating UNGP principles, to effectively deliver these courses.
- Public Awareness Campaigns: Launch campaigns to raise awareness among students, parents, and communities about their rights and the importance of the UNGP.

❖ Long-Term Goals:

- National Curriculum Integration: Gradually integrate Business and Human Rights education, grounded in UNGP, into the national curriculum at all levels.
- Continuous Professional Development: Establish ongoing training and support for educators, ensuring they are well-versed in the UNGP and can teach its principles.
- Government and UNGP Alignment: Encourage the government to continuously promote and align national policies and educational programs with the UNGP to foster a culture of human rights respect and protection.
- Evaluation and Expansion: Regularly evaluate the impact of these courses and expand them to cover more schools across the country, ensuring that all students have access to education on human rights and UNGP.



● Cambodia

Labour Migration



Source: <https://depositphotos.com/vectors/migration.html>

Ms. KHEN Phallin (ケン・ポリン)

03 September 2024

Why is labour migration?

01

10 % of the population or 15% of the total labour force

02

Big impact of Social and Economics

03

Global Human Rights

04

To protect of migrant workers' rights

Labour Migration



Many Cambodians work abroad to support their families, with formal agreements in place with countries like Thailand, Japan, and South Korea. However, issues like exploitation and the disappearance of trainees, especially in Japan, underscore the need for better protections and support systems for migrant workers.

State to State Agreement: MOU

Including Thailand, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, Timor-Leste, Vietnam, Laos, and Kuwait.

Data

-Thailand : 1.1 mil (2018)
-South Korea: 50,000 (2018)
-Japan: 1846 trainees, and 3439 Skill workers (first semester of this year) , and in total of 15.977 Trainees and 3439 skill workers are working in Japan.

Issues

-exploitation and Abuse
-Human Trafficking around 300 cases in 2021
-Legal and Documentation
-Reported : missing

Missing from work place ▪ Illegal Stay

1. Arbitrary dismissals (weak status of workers)
2. Long working hours (death by overwork, suicide by overwork)
3. Occupational health and safety (safe working environment, workers' compensation)
4. Discriminatory treatment (term employment, gender, physically challenged, LGBTQ)
5. Workers' personal rights (power harassment, sexual harassment, bullying, etc.)
6. Dispatch labor, freelance work, etc. (vulnerability due to contract type)

- ❖ Discrimination
- ❖ Cannot change the field, Cannot do the OT,
- ❖ The weak of Yen
- ❖ Language barrier
- ❖ Lack of information
- ❖ Exorbitant fee for the sending agency
- ❖ Not getting any skill
- ❖ Data of migration

Regulations

- Sub-degree 52 : outlines the specific government agency responsible for overseeing labour migration.
- Sub-degree 190: Recognize the sending of workers abroad through a private agency
- Prakas 45, 46, 47 in 2013 (ministry's degree): Recruitment procedure and training before departure, sending agency.
- The migration for employment convention 1949, Migrant Workers 1975, the Private Employment Agencies Convention, 1997 (No. 181); the Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930; and the Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188), Domestic Workers Convention 2011.

Cambodia has also implemented its third **Labour Migration Policy and Action Plan (2019–2023)**

SOLUTIONS

SOLUTIONS OF THE PROBLEMS

1. Policymaking
2. Providing pre-departure training
3. Preparation of Memorandum of Understanding
4. Labour Attache (appointed in the Cambodia Embassy)
5. Reduce costs
6. Establish responsible institutions
7. Find a social partner

Recommendation

- Strengthen law enforcement
- Must restrict training before departure
- Liability, including employers and exporters
- Must collect data on international workers well
- Examine the sending agency in very detail
- Reduce procedural costs
- Strengthen the capacity Labour Attache

After MISSION Completed

- National Social Security Regime
- How to transfer the skill

Our Mission:

Migration is a global issue, not confined to any single country or region. To address it effectively, we must come together, starting with our own nations. By working collaboratively, we can create a better world for everyone

THANK YOU

● FOR YOUR Very NICE ATTENTION



References: <https://www.ilo.org/publications/cambodias-labour-migration-governance-framework> (last seen: 2024/09/02)
<https://www.mlt.gov.kh/index.php/គោលនយោបាយនិងផែនការ> (last seen: 2024/09/02)
<https://central-cambodia.org/km> (last seen: 2024/09/02)

Japan-ASEAN Joint Study on BHR

Land rights and forced evictions

-Business and human rights issues regarding the land surrounding the Angkor Wat

D.Y. PHANITH



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I. Introduction

- Purpose of this article
- Background

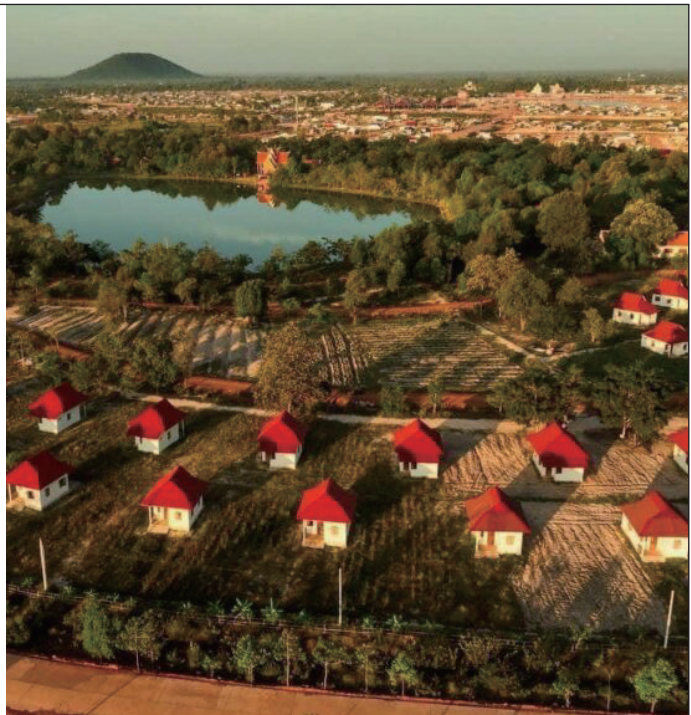
II. Problem Consideration

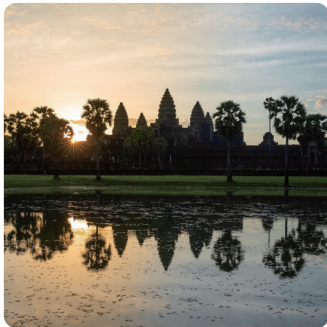
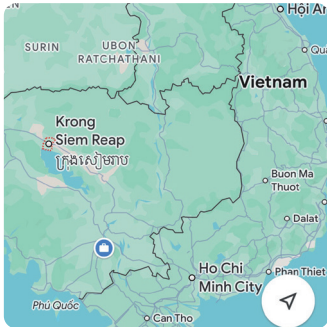
III. National Solutions

- Cambodia's legal system
- Legal solutions

IV. Conclusion

- Summary of the above issues
- Future challenges





background

❖ Cambodia and Angkor Wat

- Cambodia's situation is that the national situation is beginning to stabilize.
- Angkor Wat
- ICCAngkor

❖ Purpose of this paper

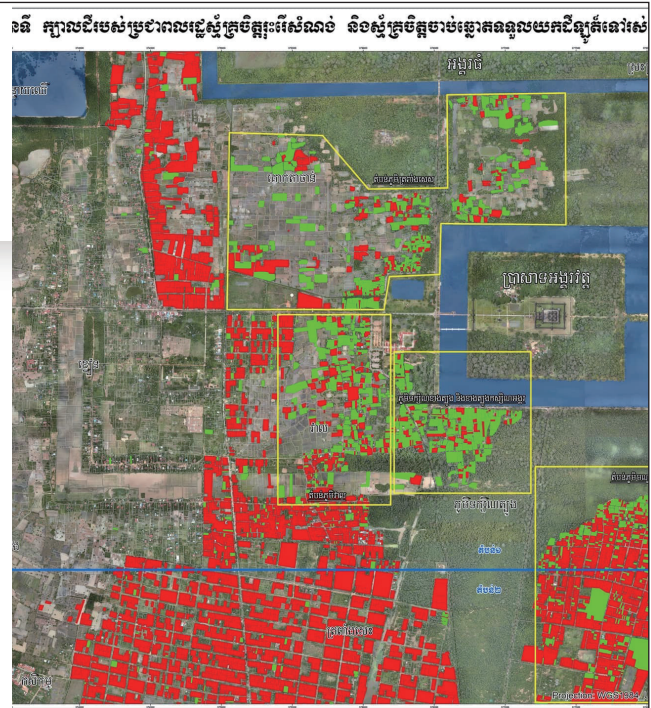
- To clarify the relationship between business activities and human rights in Cambodia, and to explore the impact of business on human rights and legal responses to that impact.

❖ Background:

The area around the Angkor Wat is home to both historical residents and newly relocated residents. Due to an increase in tourists and soaring real estate prices, the number of new residents is on the rise. As a result, illegal construction and land buying and selling have occurred, raising concerns about the negative impact on the ruins. As a result, UNESCO has requested that the Angkor Wat is protected and managed, and if appropriate measures are not taken, there is a possibility that the Angkor Wat will be removed from the World Heritage list.

Current Issues

- Angkor residents and the problem of illegal construction
- Changes in population and their causes
- Tourism and land price impacts

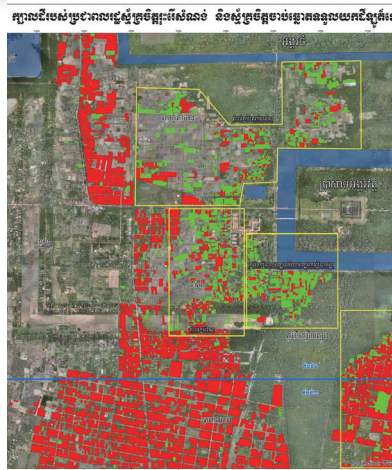


Problem Consideration

(1) **Forced evictions :**

Development projects and industrial expansion often force local people off their land without adequate compensation.

2) **Unclear land rights :** Land ownership is unclear and there is a lack of documentation and proof, making it difficult for residents to protect their land.



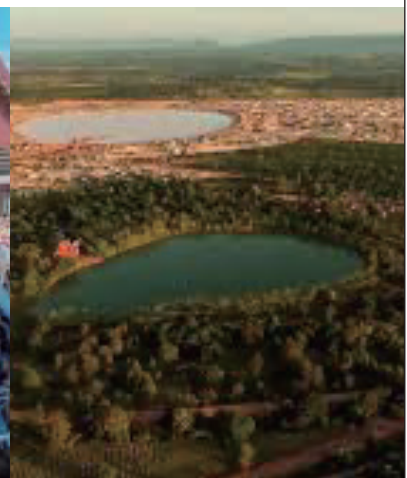
National Solutions

❖ Cambodia's legal system

- Treaties, constitutions, civil laws, land laws and other legislation

❖ Legal solutions

- Assistance with moving to a new village
- Countering the Response



Conclusion

We considered the issue of business and human rights in Cambodia from a national perspective , and discussed the issue of human rights violations caused by business, the need for legal responses to them, and the possibility of their application and implementation. Ultimately, the issue of illegal settlements in the Angkor Wat is a complex of legal, administrative, and political issues . These include legal issues such as retroactive effect, the basis for limiting land disposal rights, the scope of restrictions on disposal rights, and the statute of limitations, as well as administrative jurisdiction, project bias, and inconsistency in political responses .

- Future challenges

1. **Strengthening projects aimed at residents** : In addition to infrastructure, we should increase projects related to residents and culture, and promote the preservation of traditional events and culture .
2. **Re-examination of conditions for the World Heritage status** : In order for the Angkor Wat to continue to be registered as a World Heritage site, reasonable conditions must be considered and a solution must be sought from the perspective of international law .

Thank you!

RISKY LABOR IN THE GIG ECONOMY: HIDDEN STRUGGLES OF CAMBODIA'S FOOD DELIVERY WORKERS

Presenter: SONG Cheavey (ソン チービー)

CONTENT

- **Background Information**
- **Challenges of Food Delivery Workers in Cambodia**
- **Case Study**
- **Suggestions**

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- The COVID-19 pandemic has expedited the expansion of the gig economy.
- There is a significant increase in both domestic and global food delivery apps.



CHALLENGES OF FOOD DELIVERY WORKERS IN CAMBODIA



Lack of Legal Protection and Job Security: The classification of the food delivery workers as independent contractors deprives their entitlement to working benefits, making them vulnerable to exploitation.



Unstable and Low Income: The food delivery companies offer low wages and charge high commission fees.



Absence of Workers' Rights Organizations: There is a lack of representatives for raising a voice for the food delivery workers.

CASE STUDY - INTERVENTION FROM MINISTRY OF LABOR AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING



August 2023: A food delivery company called “WOWNOW” reduced the commission fees of the food delivery drivers to 30 – 35 cents (approximately 50 yen) per trip.



A group of food delivery drivers protested in front of a company, demanding that a reduction in the fees they are paid per trip be canceled.



Later, the Ministry of Labor came down to coordinate with the company and the workers – with the result that the company agreed to reinstate the original driver fees.



The drivers and the company then signed a contract under the mediation of the Ministry of Labor.

SUGGESTIONS

Key Issues: Lack of Protection Mechanism for Food Delivery Workers (Cooperation from both state and the business firms)

- **Strengthen Labor Laws:** Advocate for reclassification of their employment status or the introduction of new legislation to address the unique challenges faced by the workers in the gig economic sector
- **Ensure Social Security and Health Insurance:** Push for laws that mandate platform companies to provide social security and health insurance coverage for the workers, either through legislation or negotiation.
- **Promote the Fair Practices:** Call for oversight of platform practices to prevent exploitation and ensure fair treatment of workers.

THANK YOU...

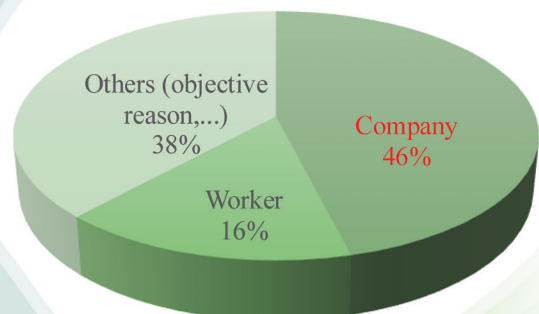
Challenges Of Ensuring A Safe And Healthy Workplace In Viet Nam

Joint Study on Business and Human Rights
for Young Leaders – final presentation
Phan Dang Hoang Truc - Nagoya University

Issue

- Work accidents and occupational diseases tend to increase.
- 7,394 occupational accidents (699 workers died) in 2023
- Construction; mining, mineral exploitation; mechanical engineering, metallurgy; construction materials production; textiles, footwear; etc

Causes of occupational accidents (2023)



Case

108 workers worked in a 100% Korean-owned company, specializing in manufacturing electronic accessories, have been poisoned by methanol in 3/2023

57 workers at a stone powder production company have silicosis (6 workers have died) in 11/2023



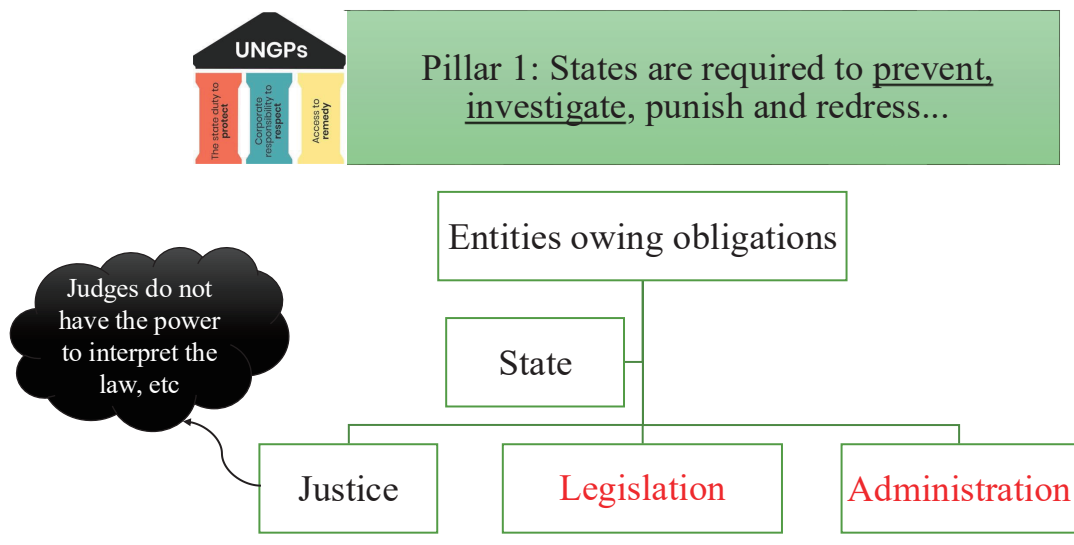
Issue

- Workers are threatened with immediate dismissal, or deduction if they do not overwork, or obey the managers, especially in industrial zones.
 - Victim blaming, disclosure of the victim's information on SNS in harassment cases.
- Violation of Labor standards => Workers work in a stressed, scared, toxic environment => Mental health is adverse impact.
- Can not align with decent work criteria.

How about the mental health?



Background



Government's current efforts



ILO, Legal Technical Assistance from Japan,...

Vietnam adopted the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights in 2023

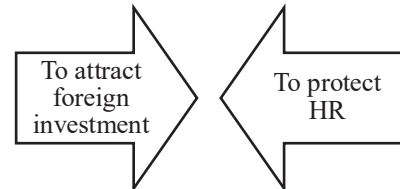
Ratified 7/8 ILO Fundamental Conventions

Occupational Safety and Health Law (2015)



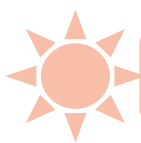
implementation (vertical incoherence)

- Just over 30 years since the Equitization (privatization) of State-owned enterprises in 1992 => the need to promote economic growth



- Labour inspection
 - Role of trade union
 - Lack of job security
 - The nature of manufacturing - export industry, midstream supply chain activities
- Lack of manpower
 - Lack of expertise
 - Limited authority,..

Recommendation



“The less governments do, the more they increase reputational and other risks to business.”¹

Domestic

- Amendments to labor inspection regulations
- Implement the Private Sector Utilization Task Force System 民間活用タスクフォース (reference to Japan)
- Increase the current level of sanctions for breaching occupational safety and health regulations
- Strengthen cooperation between labor inspectors and trade unions
- Develop an anonymous whistleblowing channel for workers

Recommendation

International

- Ratify and implement the ILO Convention No. 190 on Violence and Harassment at Work
- Require multinational companies, international retailers, and supplier companies to cooperate in protecting human rights

Ex: Encourage and assist companies that want to (or are obligated to) implement human rights due diligence with their subsidiaries and supply chain partners in Vietnam.

=> receive information about DD results as a host State

- Negotiate with partner countries in trade agreements to clarify international jurisdiction regarding human rights violations in parent company - subsidiary or supply chain relationship



Thank you for your attention!
Xin cảm ơn!



NEWS

Kompas.com / Tren

Viral, Video Kurir Meninggal saat Sedang Kirim Paket, Ini Sosoknya

A 42 YEAR-OLD MALE COURIER WAS FOUND DEAD NEXT TO HIS MOTORCYCLE IN FRONT OF A HOUSE IN WEST JAKARTA



DEMONSTRATION BY ONLINE DRIVERS FOR BETTER WELFARE



Demo Ojol di Jakarta dan Banten, Ini Isu Besar yang Jadi Sorotan

Media Indonesia.com - 29 Agustus 2024 23:01



WHAT IS GIG ECONOMY

a labour market characterized by the prevalence of short-term contracts or freelance work as opposed to permanent jobs.



transportation, delivery, household services, unpaid internships, etc



EXAMPLES OF GIG PLATFORMS

- gojek
- grab
- maxim
- shopee (food driver)



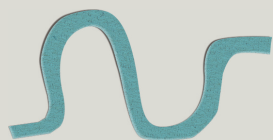
THE RISE OF GIG WORKERS

THE GIG ECONOMY CONTRIBUTES
TO AT LEAST \$7 BILLION OF THE
INDONESIAN ECONOMY

THE GIG ECONOMY CURRENTLY
EMPLOYS 4 MILLION INDONESIANS

THE PRIMARY SOURCE OF INCOME
FOR UP TO 2.3 MILLION
INDONESIANS

INDONESIA'S DIGITAL ECONOMY IS
EXPECTED TO GROW \$146 BILLION
BY 2025



REFERED TO AS “PARTNERS”



- Indonesia's labor law (Law No. 13 of 2003 on Manpower) does not acknowledge the term "partnership."
- Law No. 20 of 2008 refers "partner" as Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises
- this creates a legal gap regarding "partnership in Indonesia
- the term can be used freely without specific limitations due to the absence of regulation.

ISSUES:

NO JOB SECURITY

- Denied rights under labour and social security regulations
- Excluded from the protections of Indonesia's Labour Law

LACK OF ADEQUATE WORK ENVIRONMENT

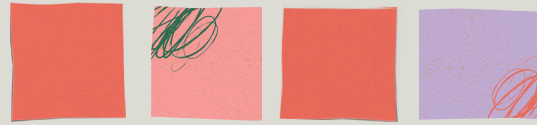
- Many Indonesian gig workers have to work long hours to earn a living, lacking a stable income, vacation time, or health insurance.
- Minimum wage regulations do not cover this type of "partnership."

ISSUES:

ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION

- Most workers in Indonesia work an average of 12 hours a day.
- 20% of them work over 100 hours a week to make a livable wage
- Major gig platforms have gradually reduced incentives, bonuses, and fare per kilometer

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT IS DOING



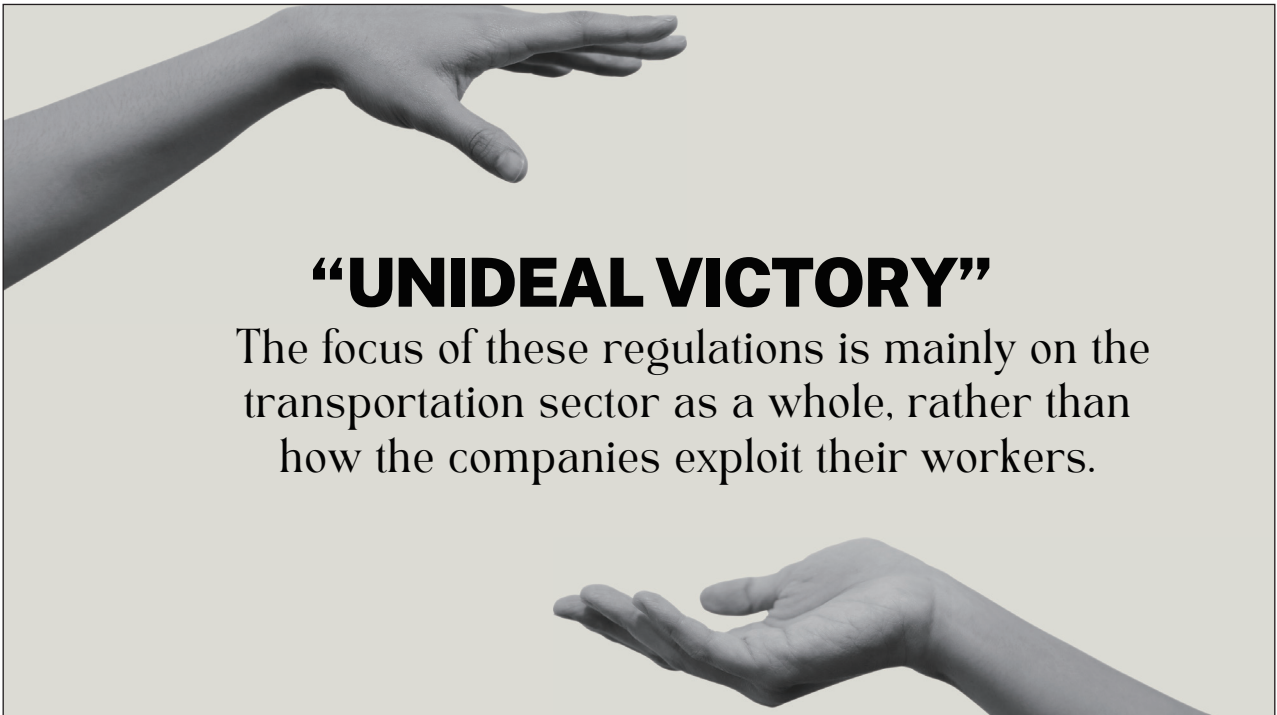
The ministry of Transportations issued the regulation No. 118/2018 and No. 12/2019

These regulations have provided some legitimacy and have helped to regulate competition between companies and between drivers. This means that there are now clearer rules for how gig work should be organized and how companies should compete.



“UNIDEAL VICTORY”

The focus of these regulations is mainly on the transportation sector as a whole, rather than how the companies exploit their workers.



THE SHORTCOMINGS



1. TRANSPORTATIONS ONLY

The regulations apply only to transportations services, so rideshare apps are subject to these rules, while food delivery platforms are not. This creates disparities for workers, as those employed by delivery platforms tend to earn less compared to their counterparts on ride-hailing platforms.

THE SHORTCOMINGS



2. EMPHISIS ON WORKER RESPONSIBILITIES

For instance, Regulation No. 12/2019 requires drivers to ensure the safety, security, comfort, affordability, and reliability of ride-hailing services, but it does not hold the platforms accountable for these aspects.

THE SHORTCOMINGS



3. DOES NOT SOLVE THE UNDERLYING ISSUE

In Indonesia, gig workers are classified as "partners" rather than employees, which means they lack legal protections under the Manpower Law. Instead, they are in "partnership relations," where legal protections are nearly nonexistent.

OTHER COUNTRIES

- In the UK platforms can no longer categorize their workers as independent contractors. The workers are entitled to essential employment protections, including the national minimum wage and paid leave
- Court rulings in various countries have established that gig economy relationships should be recognized as employment relationships rather than partnerships.

RECOMENDATION



- Changing the regulations about the use of “partners”
- Providing gig workers with essential protections, such as minimum wage guarantees and portable benefits systems that enable workers to contribute to social security and health insurance.



THANK YOU!

Fosen Wind Turbine development in Fosen

By Jenni Sletta

History

- 1814
- Norwegianisation Policy 1850- 1960
- Loss of Land, Names, Education
- Lower Race
- 1956, Sami Committee established



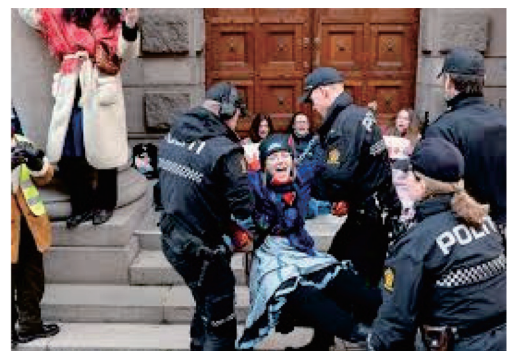
Fosen case

- Began in 2010, Storeheia was chosen for the Wind Turbine Park
- 8.9 million NOK in reparations, almost 123.5 million Yen
- Appealed, Human Rights Breaches deemed in the Supreme Court according to Article 27 of the UN convention of civil and political rights.
- Article 27: prohibition of denying ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities to cultivate their own culture, profess and practice their own religion, or use their own language.



Fosen

- Alternative land should be granted
- Activists facing charges for not paying fines
- “I lost my culture when I lost my connections to the land” - Ida Helene Benonisen
- Norwegian Law does not grant freedom of civil disobedience
- The Sami protesters want the land returned, others may not
- The Sami Parliament is supposed to be consulted



Reparations

- Financial Payments
- Alternative land
- Norway has every resource, money and the institutions to avoid this problem.
- Melkeøya, Finnmark
- Business and development in Norway is prioritised over indigenous Human Rights.
- Alternative Investments



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Business and Human Rights in Mongolia: The Case of MINING INDUSTRY

Challenges and recommendations

Presented by:
Shuren Otgonjargal
Nagoya University



Date:
September. 2. 2024

Contents

01

Brief overview

Mongolia's Mining
Sector and Human
Rights Context

02

Case study

Specific Human Rights
and Environmental
Issues with
“Badrakh Energy Mine ”

03

Recommendations

Existing Policies and
Further
recommendations



Part 1:

Mongolia 's Mining Sector and Human Rights Context

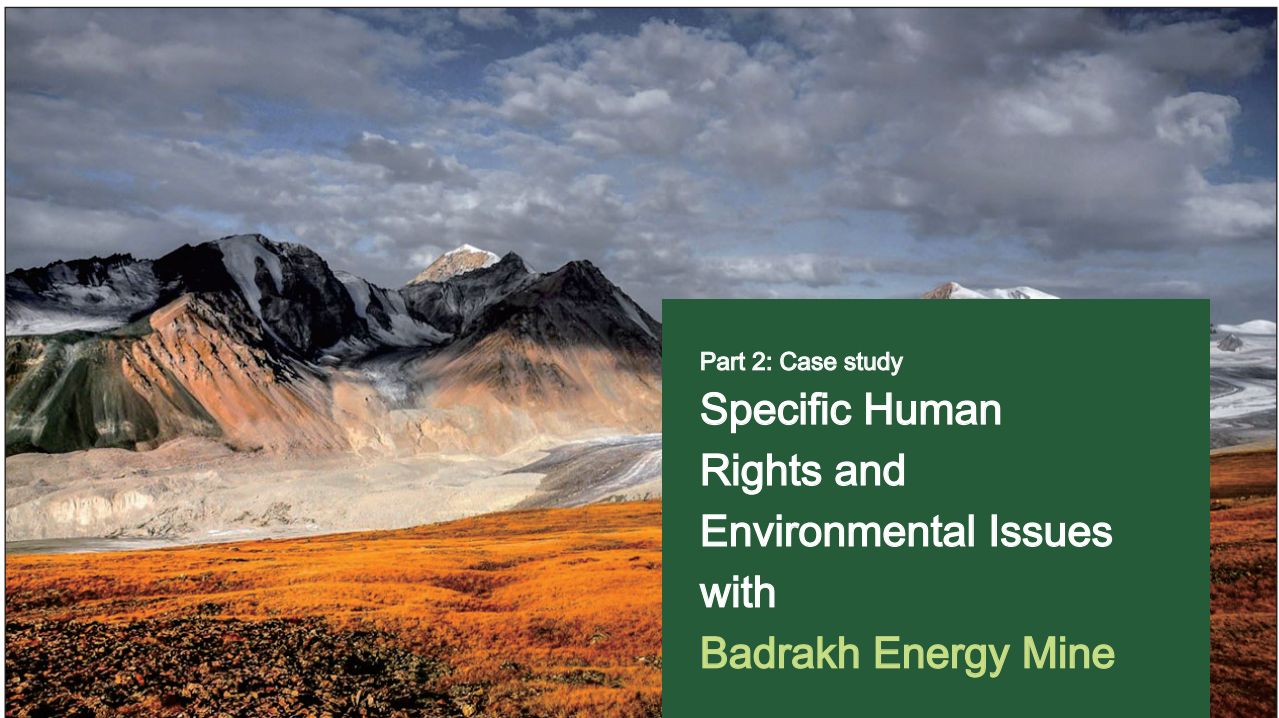
Mining Industry as a Core Player in Development

- The industry is essential for economic growth and attracts many foreign investors.
- Concerns over the "Take the gold and leave the dirt" approach, where both local and foreign mining companies cause environmental damage and violate human rights.



Human Rights Violations

- Environmental degradation, unsafe living conditions, and violations of rights to health, land ownership, and cultural preservation have been **reported by the National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia.**
- Mining licenses cover approximately 22.3 million hectares, affecting traditional nomadic lifestyles and making herding difficult.



Overview of Badrakh Energy Uranium Mine

01



A French -Mongolian joint venture focused on uranium exploration and mining.

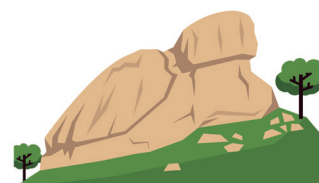
ORANO + Mon -Atom

02



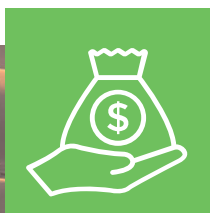
Operates primarily in the **Dornogovi** province in southeastern Mongolia.

03



Significant attention due to environmental and human rights impacts, particularly on local nomadic herders and water resources.

MAIN IMPACTS



**Economic
dependency**



**Health Complications
of the local herders
and livestock**



Access to justice



Impact # 1
Economic dependency

Economic Dependency of Community Members

- The mine's proximity to China makes it economically significant
- Local development funds, such as those for building infrastructure or community projects, are heavily reliant on mining activities.
- Creates a catch -22 situation



Impact #2:
Environmental degradation

Increase in Women 's and Livestocks ' Health Issues

- Its operations in water -scarce increased risks of groundwater contamination and depletion, threatening the fragile Gobi ecosystem.
- Reports of multiple miscarriages in the same area, with four women losing their pregnancies around the same time.




Impact # 3:
Access to Justice

Barriers to Justice for Affected Communities

- Problematic Burden of Proof
- Blame Shifting and Denial
- Call for Independent Verification



Part 3

Existing Policies and Further recommendations

Collaboration between National and Local Authorities

01

Minerals Law
(Article 17)



02

Environmental
Protection Plans



03

Revised Licensing Law
(Effective January
2023)



Next Steps



Action Step 1

Enhancing Community
Outreach Efforts



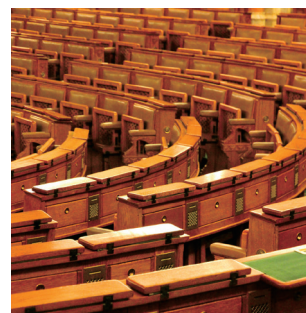
Action Step 2

Developing Distinctive Mining
Techniques and Environmental
Safeguards



Action Step 3

Overcoming challenges Beyond
Mining – Climate and Economic
Pressures



Thank you



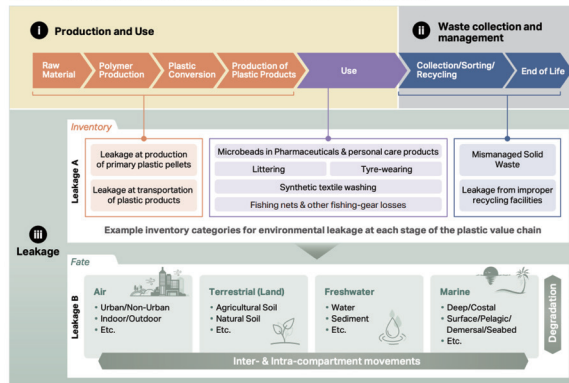
JAPAN-MALAYSIA PLASTIC WASTE GOVERNANCE

- Since China began prohibiting solid waste imports in 2018, Malaysia has emerged as a global hub for plastic waste exports, with Japan a major exporter of plastic waste to Malaysia.
- In 2022, Malaysia received the largest volume of plastic waste/scrap under HS Code 3915, with approximately 179 million kilograms from Japan.² The following year, Japan exported 21.7 million kg per month to Malaysia.³
- Malaysia has limited capacity and ability to recycle domestic waste. In 2019, Malaysia only recycled 24% of key plastic resins with 1.07 million tonnes of plastics disposed annually, resulting in 81% of the material value of plastics being lost.⁴ This weakness has led to overflowing landfills and the possibility of more waste incinerators being built.
- While Japan has pledged to help emerging economies with waste management infrastructure, the sheer scale of Japanese waste exports calls into question the sincerity of Japanese efforts in supporting programmes to tackle waste management in Southeast Asian countries like Malaysia.⁵

STELLA ANNE TEOH MING HUI | KYUSHU UNIVERSITY | 3 SEPTEMBER 2024 | SYMPOSIUM ON BUSINESS AND HUMAN RIGHTS 2024

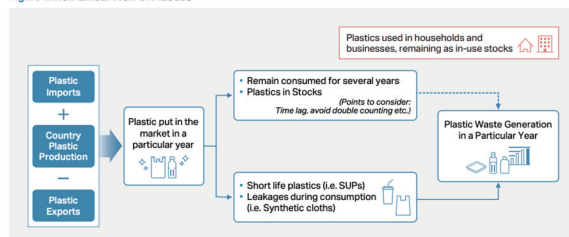
Plastic Pollution Malaysia.ctx

Figure 1: Three Major Data Components of the Plastics Value Chain and its Leakage



Source: Modified from Abeynayake et al. (2022)

Figure 2: Non-Linear Flow of Plastics



Note: Features some types of plastics as in-use stocks, taking many years to reach recycling, sorting, or disposal facilities.
Source: Modified from Abeynayake and Gamalathage (2022)

PLASTICS VALUE CHAIN

- Every stage of the plastic lifecycle affects human rights
- Right to live in a clean, healthy and sustainable environment
- Right to toxic-free environments where people can safely live, work, study and play
- Negative impacts of plastic pollution are disproportionately distributed
- Waste Colonialism

STELLA ANNE TEOH MING HUI | KYUSHU UNIVERSITY |

STELLA ANNE TEOH MING HUI | KYUSHU UNIVERSITY |

Malaysia's Current Efforts



- Environment Quality Act 1974
- Environmental Quality (Licensing) Regulations 1977
- Environmental Quality (Prescribed Premises) (Scheduled Wastes Treatment and Disposal Facilities) Regulations 1989
- Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations 2005
- Plastics Sustainability Roadmap 2021 - 2030
- Malaysia Roadmap towards Zero Single-Use
- Plastics
- Ban on plastic bags and single-use straws
- Solid Waste and Public Cleansing Management Act 2007
- Solid Waste and Public Cleansing Management Corporation Act 2007
- Ratification of Basel Convention (in 1994)
- Waste Management trainings with JICA

Review

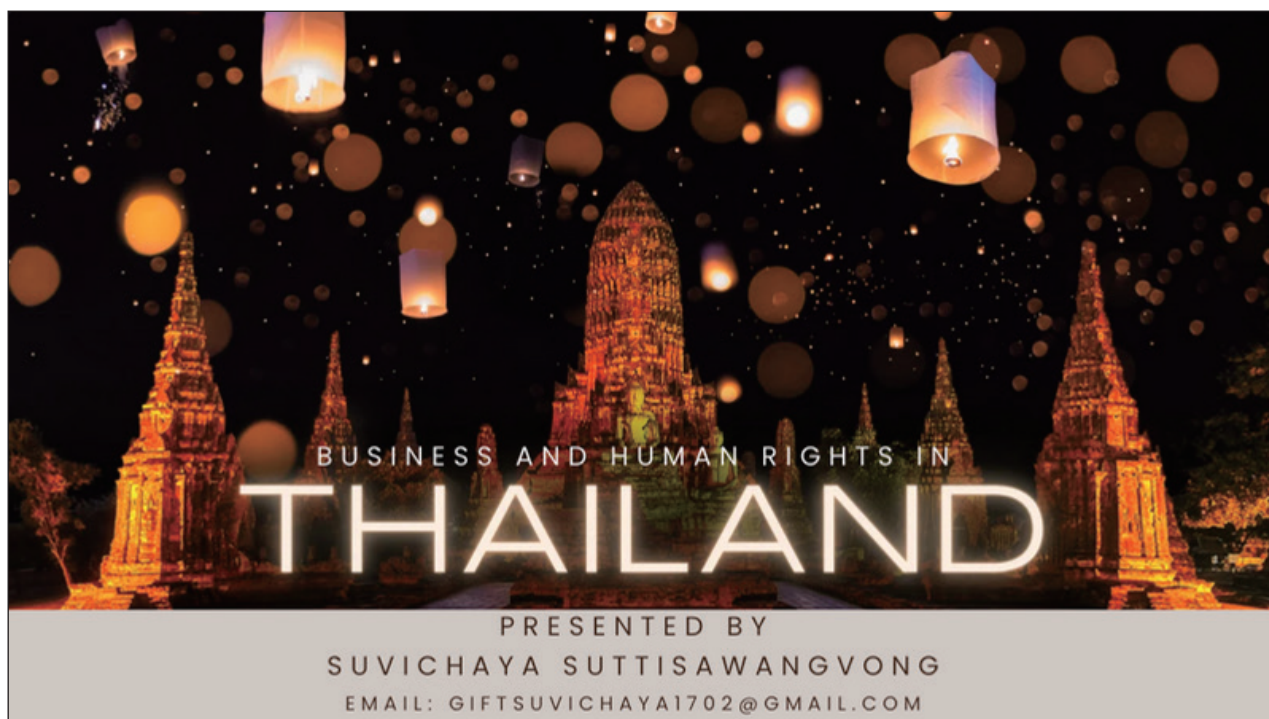
- Thailand, China phased out plastic waste imports (downstream)
 - Legal action against companies about misleading recycling claims (upstream)
 - Lack of Formal Employment for waste workers
 - Italy and Germany crackdown on crime syndicate for waste trafficking
 - ASEAN Framework of Action on Marine Debris (ASEAN Framework)
 - Bangkok Declaration on Combating Marine Debris in the ASEAN Region (Bangkok Declaration)
-

Recommendations and Conclusion

- Access to Remedies
 - Adopt Basel Convention Plastic Waste Amendments (stricter penalties)
 - Transparency on data collection (e.g. Like Japan's Ministry of Environment public list)
 - Greater avenue for public participation (lack of access to information)
 - International Legal Cooperation (more joint programs)
 - Stricter enforcement by Department of Environment (Malaysia) on illicit waste management practices
 - Phase Out Plastic Waste Imports & Expand capacity and infrastructure for domestic waste (Japan and Malaysia)
-

Thank You

pLASTic pollution - Lasting problem to be solved by ALL



The labor rights issues of gig workers in the food delivery sector (Riders)

Employment contract

Section 5 of the Labor Protection Act: An employment contract refers to an agreement, whether written or verbal, explicitly stated or implied, in which one person, called the employee, agrees to **work for another person**, called the employer, and the employer **agrees to pay** wages for the time the work is performed.

Legal issues: Does the nature of employment of riders fall under the definition of an employment contract?

1. **Platform:** Riders are **not** employees
 - a. **Riders are independent:** choose tasks freely with no set working days or hours
 - b. They are classified as independent contractors, not employees, under the Civil and Commercial Code.
2. **Rider:** Riders **are** employees
 - a. **The platform has the authority** to direct, compensate, and impose penalties or rewards on the workers.
 - b. Has a position of authority = employer

The court rules that riders are not employees

Here's the example of rights riders are not protected :

- No minimum wage guarantee.
- No paid leave, holidays, or overtime pay.
- No employer contributions to social security fund
- No rights to access the dispute resolution mechanisms under labor law
- **No rights to access the remedy under most of labour laws**



Current measures are taken help gig workers specifically riders in Thailand

Existing law: Occupational Safety, Health, and Environment Act B.E. 2554

State duty

- implement the law
- provide the benefits stated in the law to the stakeholders
- regulate the stake holders

Corporate duty

- Comply with the law to protect all individuals entering the workplace.
- Ensures safety and health standards for **everyone on-site**.

Access to remedy

- Medical care and compensation provide by the government's fund
- Judicial Remedies: Compensation (in case of disputes)

Uniqueness

"Employee" means an employee under the labor protection laws and includes any person who is permitted to work or **provide benefits for or within the employer's establishment**, regardless of the title used.

Comment

"Seems board but still limited"

Current measures are taken help gig workers specifically riders in Thailand

Draft law: The Act on the Promotion and Development of the Quality of Life of Informal Workers

State duty

- Informal workers have the right to register with the government.
- launched the legislations for corporate to comply with
- allows them to be formally recognized and access protections

Corporate duty

- Comply with the law launched by government

Access to remedy

- The groups of workers are allow to advocate for their rights to the government.

Uniqueness

Informal workers (10+ members) can form groups based on their profession.

Comment

- seems vague but flexible
- extend protection to the gig workers
- Ensuring the protection of human rights
- Prevent claims of liability avoidance from the business side

What kind of measures should be taken?

1. Amend the meaning of employee, employer, and labor contract in existing law to make it clear

1. Pros: it might help in some circumstances

2. Cons:

a. takes time

b. each Act has its own purpose ---> expanding the scope of meaning in the Labor Protection Act might not appropriate

2. Clarify existing laws through judicial interpretation

- **Thai courts** should establish standards to define the distinction between a contract for services and an employment contract.
- **France:** Has a position of authority = employer
- **US:** ABC test

3. Implement the new law

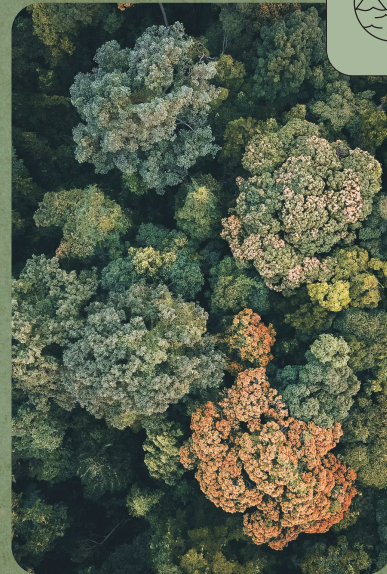


Thank you

Business and Human Rights

Promoting BHR to address the Challenges of Climate Change in the Philippines

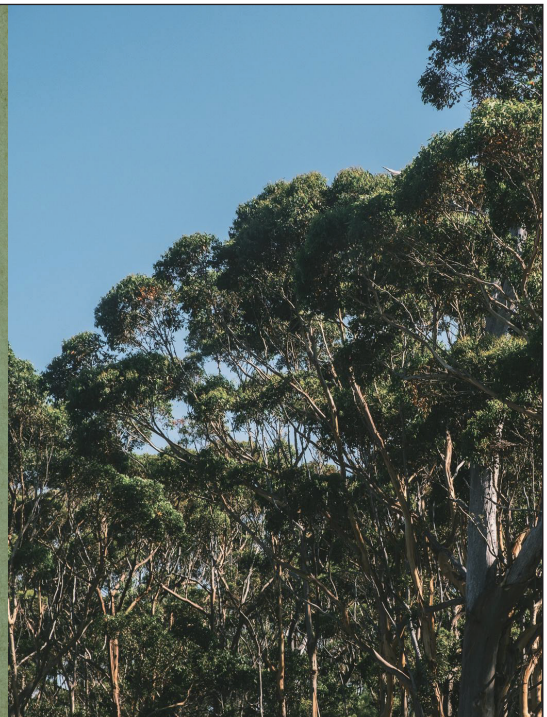
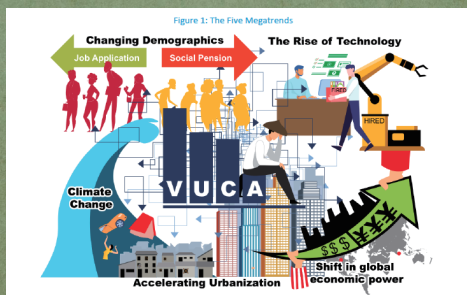
Gerille Hope Patagan
Kyushu University



Background

Today's world has been described as volatile, uncertain, complex, and ambiguous (VUCA), with megatrends reshaping the world and business landscape:

- Megatrend 1: Shift in global economic power
- Megatrend 2: Rise of technology
- Megatrend 3: Changing demographics
- Megatrend 4: Accelerating urbanization
- Megatrend 5: Climate change



Why climate change?

- ❑ Impact of climate change affects almost every aspect of the human and natural world.
- ❑ Enterprises compelled to “future-proof” their businesses.
- ❑ Women and minorities disproportionately affected as climate-related hazards exacerbate gender and social inequalities.
- ❑ Philippines ranked 2nd in the Global Climate Risk Index 2020 (Super Typhoon Yolanda in 2013, Typhoon Ompong in 2018, Typhoon Ulysses in 2020, Super Typhoon Odette)
- ❑ Climate change requires transformative, integrated, and sustainable approaches from government, the private sector, and communities.



How can we promote BHR while addressing climate change?





Pillar 1

- Promote and establish inclusive human rights governance.
- ✓ Enabling policy environment through laws and regulations (push for Climate Accountability Act, Natural Water Resources Act, etc.)
- ✓ Guidelines for business respect for human rights



Pillar 2

- ✓ Embed practice of human rights due diligence
- ✓ "Knowing and showing"
- ✓ Human rights impact assessment
- ✓ Community-based human rights impact assessments
- ✓ Value chain mapping



Pillar 3

- ✓ Effective and gender-transformative remediation mechanisms
- ✓ State to improve mechanisms for accountability
- ✓ Operational-level grievance mechanisms
- ✓ Government monitoring
- ✓ Corporate reporting (risk to people, not to business)

Recommendations

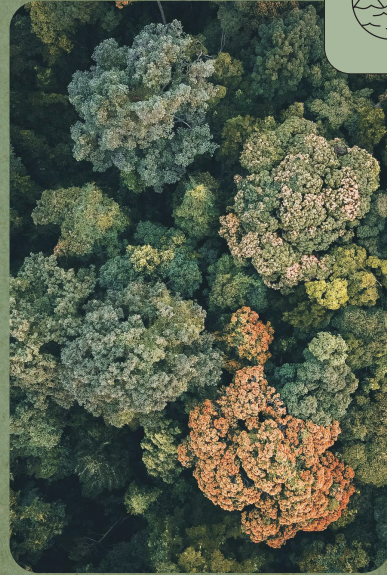
- ✓ Inclusive and participatory formulation of the Philippine NAP-BHR
- ✓ Review of existing laws and regulations to identify and address gaps (focus on environmental laws and its impact on business and industry)
- ✓ Review of existing business policies and practices and documentation of successful business respect for human rights initiatives to identify and address gaps and formulate industry road maps
- ✓ Capacity building programs for government agencies and civil society organizations (CSOs) to enhance their appreciation of the human rights framework and how to translate it into coherent policies and guidelines
- ✓ Knowledge transfer activities with enterprises on best practices and industry standards
- ✓ Empowerment programs for communities and CSOs



どうも ありがとうございます

Maraming salamat po.

Reference: Guidance Document on Business and Human Rights, Multi-Stakeholder Business and Human Rights Group, published by the Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines (2020)



PROTECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS: *ADDRESSING RETALIATION IN BHR-RELATED ISSUES*

Based on the Global Rights Compliance 2023
Report entitled: “Retaliation to Remedy:
Violations against defenders of business-related
human rights abuses in the Philippines”

JAN DOMINIC C. CASTRO
Philippines
(Kyushu University)



OBJECTIVES:

- To highlight violations of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) concerning human rights defenders
- To discuss specific cases of human rights violations by businesses as detailed in the report as well as the risk and threats faced by human rights defenders in the Philippines
- To explore existing remedies and protective measures, including the available protective writs issued by the judicial actors



UNGP ON BHR RELATED VIOLATIONS

Principles Violated through Retaliation

- **Failure of States and Businesses to Prevent Harm:** Retaliatory actions undermine the state's duty and corporate responsibility
- **Obstruction of Access to Remedy:** Intimidation and harm against defenders hinder justice and accountability
- **Erosion of Safe and Enabling Environment:** Retaliation creates a climate of fear, discouraging advocacy and reporting of abuses



CASE STUDIES:

The Sumalo farmers in Bukidnon, Mindanao, have long struggled for their ancestral lands, which were illegally converted into agro-industrial zones by a corporation.

SUMALO FARMERS

- The Jalaour Mega Dam project in the Philippines has led to the displacement of at least 17,000 indigenous communities and environmental degradation leading to submerging of at least 21,000 hectares of land.

JALAU DAM PROJECT

- Sugarcane workers in Negros Occidental, many of whom are landless, have been subjected to exploitative working conditions - paid below minimum wage, suffer from unsafe working conditions, and lack access to social protections.

SUGARCANE WORKERS IN HACIENDE NENE

ACTIONS TAKEN BY DEFENDERS

Engaged in a 1,700-kilometer "Walk for Justice" from Bukidnon to Manila to demand land rights, gaining national and international attention

**SUMALO
FARMERS**

Advocated against the dam's construction, organized community protests, and sought legal redress to protect their ancestral lands.

**JALAU
DAM PROJECT**

Formed unions and initiated collective actions to demand fair wages and better working conditions

**SUGARCANE
WORKERS IN
HACIENDE
NENE**

RETALIATIONS TAKEN

- Harassment: Faced physical and legal harassment from corporate actors (trumped up non-bailable offenses)
- Intimidation: Persistent threats from private security forces trying to suppress their movement (rewards for arrests)

**SUMALO
FARMERS**

- Legal Harassment: SLAPPs (Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participation) filed against activists to silence opposition.
- Physical Threats: Activists received death threats (red-tagged) and faced surveillance by security forces.

**JALAU
DAM PROJECT**

- Violence: Reports of workers being attacked or killed by security forces linked to the sugarcane industry.
- Legal Harassment: Criminal charges were filed against union leaders to disrupt their organizing efforts.

**SUGARCANE
WORKERS IN
HACIENDE
NENE**

REMEDIES & PROTECTIVE MEASURES

STATE-BASED (JUDICIAL)

- CIVIL, CRIMINAL, AND ADMINISTRATIVE LITIGATION
- PROTECTIVE WRITS (AMPARO, HABEAS CORPUS, DATA, KALIKASAN, AND CERTIORARI)

NON-JUDICIAL

- COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
- COMMISSION ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES
- OFFICE OF THE OMBUDSMAN
- EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT (DOJ, DENR, AND DOLE)



CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATION

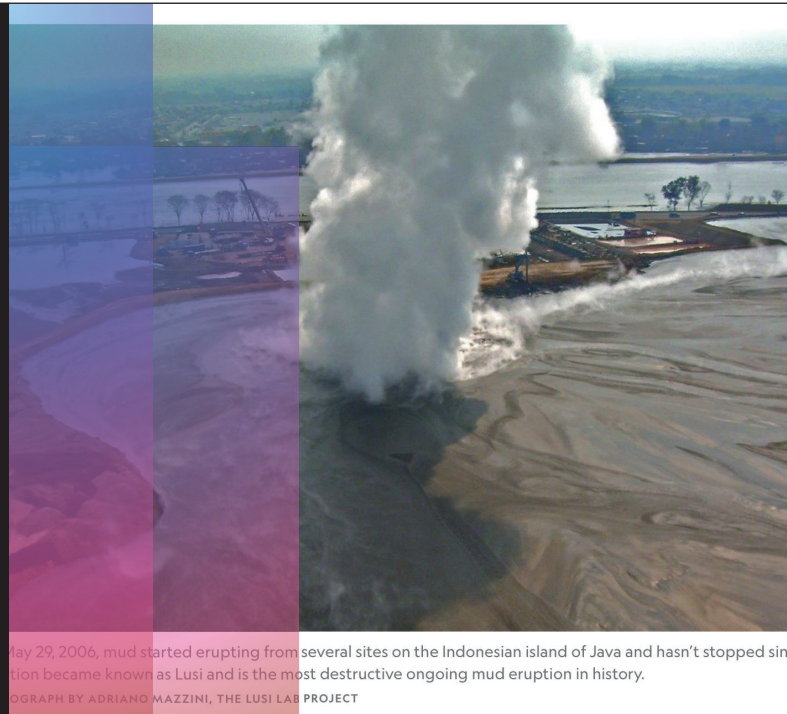
- **Strengthening Legal Protections:** Enhance the implementation of existing laws and introduce new legislation to safeguard human rights defenders (2022 Proposed bill on the protection of human rights defenders). Emphasize the need for stronger legal and institutional frameworks to protect human rights defenders.
- **Corporate Accountability:** Advocate for mandatory human rights due diligence and stricter penalties for violations. Encourage active engagement by all stakeholders to ensure that businesses are held accountable for human rights abuses
- **Support Networks:** Develop stronger networks for protecting and supporting human rights defenders at risk. Highlight the importance of continued advocacy to ensure that remedies are effective and accessible

**THANK
YOU**



Business & Human Rights in Indonesia: A Case Study of Lusi Mudflow Eruption Disaster

Presented by: Melissa Yohana
Indonesia
Kyushu University
2024



May 29, 2006, mud started erupting from several sites on the Indonesian island of Java and hasn't stopped since. The eruption became known as Lusi and is the most destructive ongoing mud eruption in history.
PHOTOGRAPH BY ADRIANO MAZZINI, THE LUSI LAB PROJECT

The Overview of the Case

The Background:

- The Sidoarjo mudflow began on May 29, 2006, following a drilling accident by PT Lapindo Brantas in East Java, Indonesia.
- The disaster submerged 16 villages, displacing over 40,000 people and covering an area of 6.5 square kilometers.
- Occurred just two days after the Yogyakarta earthquake, raising questions about a possible connection between the events.

Human Rights Impact:

Loss of homes, livelihoods, and long-term health risks for affected communities.

Joint Research Initiatives

The disaster spurred international research collaborations, involving scientists from multiple countries to study geological factors, improve drilling practices, and understand subsurface pressures.

The Lawsuits:

- District Court
- Supreme Court
- Constitutional Court

How the Government of Indonesia Responded

Government Actions:

- Declared the area a disaster zone and provided emergency relief.
- Issued Presidential Regulation No. 14 of 2007.
- Provided financial support for infrastructure repairs and environmental rehabilitation, partially through the APBN (state budget).
- The government also provided loans to Lapindo to help the company meet its financial obligations, further increasing the financial burden on the state.

Criticism:

- The government faced criticism for its slow and inadequate response.
- Concerns about conflicts of interest and insufficient regulatory enforcement prior to the disaster.
- The judicial review of the APBN law highlighted public concerns over the use of state funds and loans for a private sector-caused disaster.

Remedies under Presidential Regulation No. 14/2007

- The regulation established the Badan Penanggulangan Lumpur Sidoarjo (Sidoarjo Mud Management Agency) to oversee disaster management, social issues, and infrastructure repair.
- PT Lapindo Brantas was required to compensate affected residents by purchasing their land and buildings.
- The company was also responsible for handling infrastructure restoration, including maintaining and repairing dikes and other critical structures to contain the mudflow.
- Social issues outside the designated affected areas were to be addressed using state funds (APBN).

The Lesson Learned

Regulatory Gaps:

The disaster exposed significant weaknesses in Indonesia's regulatory framework for drilling and environmental safety, highlighting the need for stronger oversight.

Importance of Accountability:

The involvement of political figures with corporate interests highlighted the need for greater transparency and accountability in managing industrial disasters.

Preparedness and Response:

The event demonstrated the necessity of robust disaster preparedness and a swift government response to protect affected communities.

Judicial Oversight:

The judicial review of the APBN law emphasized the importance of careful consideration and transparency when using public funds to address private sector-caused disasters.

The Recommendations

For the Government (State Duty):

•**Strengthen Regulations:** Implement stricter oversight for high-risk industries.

•**Evaluate Regulatory Framework:** Conduct a comprehensive review of the regulatory framework to prevent future disasters and ensure accountability.

•**Enhance Transparency and Avoid Conflicts of Interest:** Improve governance practices to avoid conflicts of interest and maintain transparency and judicial oversight in the allocation of public funds.

For Businesses (Corporate Responsibility):

•**Human Rights Due Diligence:** Businesses should adopt comprehensive human rights due diligence and implement international standards in environmental and social governance to prevent incidents and protect human rights.

•**Engagement with Stakeholders:** Actively engage with local communities and stakeholders to address concerns and ensure that all operations are conducted responsibly.

Access to Remedies:

•**Ensure Fair Compensation:** Develop and enforce mechanisms that guarantee timely and fair compensation for victims, including efficient disaster response protocols.

•**Infrastructure Restoration:** Prioritize infrastructure restoration in affected areas to prevent further harm and support community recovery.



Thank you!

THE 25th ANNUAL LEGAL TECHNICAL COOPERATION CONFERENCE

YAMASHITA Takuro

International Cooperation Department

1. Introduction

Since 2000, the Research and Training Institute of the Ministry of Justice has held the Annual Legal Technical Cooperation Conference as a forum for sharing information and exchanging opinions among those involved in supporting legal development in cooperation with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

The 25th Conference on Legal Support was held on December 6, 2024 (Friday), and was held in a hybrid format of on-site and online. The following is a summary of the meeting. For details, please refer to ** ~ ** of this ICD news.

2. The theme of the 25th Conference

The theme of the 25th Conference was “Accumulation of 30 Years of the Legal Technical Cooperation and Future Development: From the Mekong to the World”.

Since 1994, Japan has provided legal technical cooperation to Southeast Asian countries such as Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, and others. The cooperation has been extended South and Central Asia. During that time, the international situation changed drastically. In Myanmar, which was one of our cooperation country, the military coup was launched, and Russia is under invasion to Ukraine. In the view of this situation, it is assessed that the rule of law is in crisis.

Japan’s support for the development of legal systems has focused on support for the drafting and the amendment of laws and regulations, support for strengthening the functions of legal institutions for the proper implementation of laws and regulations, and support for the capacity-building of legal professionals. These activities are indispensable for the realization of the rule of law, fair justice, and the guarantee of the rights of citizens.

Our activities came the 30th anniversary of providing the legal technical cooperation in 2024, we received a request from Ukraine for assistance in the development of its legal system. Taking this opportunity, we invited the Deputy Minister of Justice of Ukraine to review the accumulation of legal support to date and discuss how we should support Ukraine in the development of its legal system.

3. Contents of the Conference

(1) Morning Session

The keynote speech was delivered by Deputy Minister of Justice Liudmyla Suhak, and a presentation was given by Bohdan Nedilko, an expert from the European Integration Bureau of the Ministry of Justice.

Firstly, Deputy Justice Minister Suhak introduced the situation that many institutions including the judiciary, was distracted by the result of the Russian invasion. Secondly, Deputy Justice Minister shows the appreciation for Japan's early and active political, humanitarian, and economic assistance to Ukraine.

After that, Deputy Justice Minister explained the necessary to review and improve the legal system in preparation for Ukraine's accession to the EU, and the current need to establish a "rule of law" and "functioning of democratic institutions". Deputy Justice Minister stated that Ukraine would like to cooperate with the Japanese Ministry of Justice to improve Ukraine's efforts in such areas as optimization of the judicial system and efficiency of justice, judicial assistance to children, and anti-corruption measures.

Expert Bohdan also mentioned restorative justice for minors and anti-corruption measures as areas where he would like the Ministry of Justice of Japan to provide assistance in the future.



<Keynote Speech By Deputy Justice Minister Suhak>



<Presentation By Expert Bohdan>

(2) Afternoon Session

At the beginning of the session, a video for condolence on the loss of Professor Emeritus MORISHIMA Akio, who was a pioneer in legal technical cooperation was shown.

Then, JICA, the Institute of Asian Studies of the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO), the Center for the Study of Law and International Cooperation (CALE) of Nagoya University, the International Exchange Committee of the Japan Federation of Bar Associations, and other related organizations are reported their activities.

After that, we held two panel discussions.

First, Ms. IWAMA Nozomi, Deputy Director of JICA's Governance and Peacebuilding Division, Mr. TOYAMA Futoshi, Vice-Chairman of the International Exchange Committee of the Japan Federation of Bar Associations, and Mr. MATSUMOTO Takeshi, Director of International Affairs Division, Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Justice, served as panelists to discuss "Future Perspectives on Legal Cooperation". Following the panelists, CALE Director Ms. MURAKAMI Masako, JETRO Asia Research Institute Senior Chief Researcher Ms. YAMADA Miwa, and ICCLC Director Mr. SAKAI Kunihiko discussed "New Needs and Cooperation with Relevant Organizations".

At the last of the conference, Deputy Justice Minister Suhak was asked, "What prompted you to request legal system development support from the Department of International Cooperation?" in the Q and A session. In response, she replied, "When I saw the brochure of the International Cooperation Department of Ministry of Justice, which I received during the Ukrainian Corruption Task Force in 2023, I read in it that the former Japanese Minister of Justice, Mr. Akira Mitsuki, had written, 'Before any other Asian nations, Japan independently absorbed the three major trends of legal system worldwide: French law, German law and

Common law, into its legal system as its primary nutrients. And now the time has come for the Japanese legal system and jurisprudence, developed in that manner, to relate its experience towards the outside world'. We were impressed by his words, and felt that this was exactly what we seek.” We are very grateful for the response.

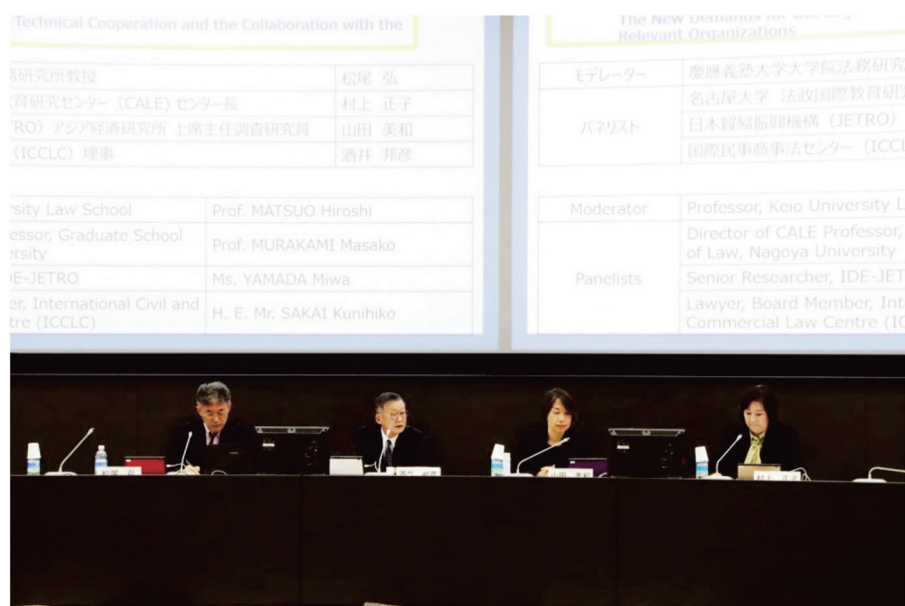


<a video for condolence on the loss of Professor Emeritus MORISHIMA Akio>



<1st Panel Discussion>

(From the left, Mr. NOSE, Deputy Director General of ICD, Mr. TOYAMA, Vice-Chairman of the International Exchange Committee of the Japan Federation of Bar Associations, Ms. IWAMA, Deputy Director of JICA's Governance and Peacebuilding Division, Mr. MATSUMOTO, Director of International Affairs Division, Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Justice)



<2nd Panel Discussion>

(From the left, Mr. MATSUO, Professor of Keio University, Mr. SAKAI, ICCLC Director, Ms. YAMADA, JETRO Asia Research Institute Senior Chief Researcher, Ms. MURAKAMI, CALE Director)

4. Conclusion

As it was mentioned in the panel discussion, based on the legal technical cooperation that have been conducted so far, the relationship between donor and recipient countries will one day have to end and be developed to the next stage. Some of the recipient countries are now at the point where they need to consider this seriously.

On the other hand, Japan's legal technical cooperation, which started in the Mekong region, have gradually extended to Southeast Asian countries, South Asian countries, and Central Asian countries, and are expected to further development in the future, including providing the legal technical cooperation to Ukraine, Pacific island countries, and Africa. We believe that the 25th conference may have catalyzed to realize our legal technical cooperation for achievement of Rule of Law extend "from the Mekong to the world".

It was a very meaningful opportunity for those of us involved in legal technical cooperation to share the current situation of related organizations and to identify points to consider in future activities to support the development of the legal system. We appreciate for coming all the way from Ukraine.

We would like to take this opportunity to express our deepest gratitude to Deputy Justice Minister Suhak, the Ukrainian delegation, the activity presenters, and the panelists who came all the way from Ukraine to participate in the panel discussion.

Minutes of the 25th Annual Conference on Legal Technical Cooperation¹

[ICD Ms. Murakami]

Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. Thank you very much for waiting. Now we would like to declare the opening of the 25th annual conference on Legal Technical Cooperation.

I will be taking the honor of serving as an MC, the Research and Training Institute of the Ministry of Justice of Japan, and the faculty of international cooperation, I am Aiko Murakami of ICD. All of you who are in the conference room today, there are media coverage today. And please be aware that media may take your pictures and so forth.

Now, may I start? Annual cooperation on legal technical cooperation is the venue where the various legal system development assistance agencies get together and they exchange opinion and information.

This conference marks the 25th times since the establishment of ICD in January 2000. And today, we are able to have many participants inside and outside of Japan, and I would like to express profound appreciation to all.

Now, at the opening, may I call upon President of the Research and Training Institute of the Ministry of Justice of Japan, Mr. Takeshi Seto to say his opening remarks, Mr. Seto, please.

[RTI Mr. Seto]

Thank you for your kind introduction, I'm Seto, President of the Research and Training Institute of the Ministry of Justice. I would like to say a few words on the behalf of the organizers. It is a great pleasure for us today to hold this year's annual conference on Legal Technical Cooperation, co-hosted with the Japan International Cooperation Agency, JICA with the generous support of all related organizations. We would also like to extend a hearty welcome and thanks to all of you who have taken time out of your busy schedule to attend this Akishima venue and participate online. The annual conference on Legal Technical Cooperation has been held annually since January 2000. It provides a forum for relevant organizations and persons involved in legal support to meet, share information and opinions on their activities and issues and discuss specific themes. I am delighted to be able to meet again today with all concerned parties in one place like this to exchange information and views on legal support.

The 25th annual conference on the technical cooperation actually has the theme of the accumulation of the legal technical cooperation over the past of three decades and the prospect for the future for Mekong to the world and we have invited Her Excellency Ms.

¹ This minutes is a written transcript of the Japanese-English simultaneous interpretation. Therefore, there may be some inaccuracies that appear in the Minutes.

Liudmyla Suhak, Deputy Minister of Justice of Ukraine, to give the keynote speech. We plan to receive reports and summarize our activities from the relevant organizations and exchange opinions. In the middle of the meeting, we would like to express our respect and gratitude to Emeritus Professor Akio Morishima, who passed away in May of this year and over a moment of mourning.

This year marks the 30th anniversary of the Ministry of Justice to provide technical legal cooperation to Vietnam, the first country that we assisted. Japan's assistance has been extended not only to Southeast Asian countries, such as Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, and Indonesia, but also to South Asia, such as Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Bangladesh, Central Asia, like Uzbekistan and now to new regions, such as Pacific Islands countries.

In this way, the scope of Japan's legal technical cooperation has expanded over the past 30 years and the content of this support has also broadened to include a wide range of areas from assistance in drafting basic laws, regulations, human resource and the development of broad business environment.

Japan's legal technical assistance has established a specific position globally, especially in Asia. This year, the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine requested the International Cooperation Department of the Research and Training Institute to cooperate in legal and judicial affairs. Russia's military invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 shook the very foundation of the international order which does not allow unilateral changes to the status quo by force and send shockwaves through the international community. Such a situation violates universal values such as the rule of the law and respect for the fundamental human rights and is unacceptable. Last year, Japan and Ukraine issued a joint statement referring to the G7's role to judicial reform, law enforcement, and fighting corruption in Ukraine. The G7 itself also issued a joint statement in support of Ukraine. In August of this year, former Minister of Justice, Mr. Ryuji Koizumi visited Ukraine and exchanged a memorandum of cooperation between the Ministry of Justice of Japan and the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine. The International Cooperation Department of the Research and Training Institute currently discuss specific cooperation with Ukraine in consultation with relevant organizations.

In this context, this year's conference on Legal Technical Cooperation has invited Her Excellency, Ms. Liudmyla Suhak, Deputy Minister of Justice of Ukraine to deliver keynote speech. It is a great honor to welcome Her Excellency, Deputy Minister of Justice of Ukraine, Ms. Liudmyla Suhak here, and we hope that this opportunity will serve as a foundation for the future cooperation. I would like to take this opportunity to say that our country is with Ukraine.

Under the aforementioned theme, we will hear reports on major activities from domestic-related organizations since last December, when the last meeting was held, to share the current status of effort for technical legal support. The panelists will also discuss future

prospect for legal technical cooperation, and new needs for support and cooperation with related organizations. We would like to thank all the panelists and presenters for taking time out of their busy schedule to prepare for this year's conference.

It would be a greatest pleasure if we could have a lively exchange of opinions with you about our 30 years of accumulated experience and future development in legal technical cooperation through this conference, and if it would be helpful in the future legal support activities of the ministry and you all.

Finally, I would like to conclude my remarks by wishing all the participants here today continued success and development. Thank you very much.

[ICD Ms. Murakami]

President of the Research and Training Institute of Ministry of Justice of Japan, Mr. Seto, thank you very much for your opening remarks.

Next, we would like to call upon Mr. Naoki Ando, Board Member, Japan International Cooperation Agency, to say a few words. Mr. Ando, please.

[JICA Mr. Ando]

Thank you very much for a kind introduction. I am Ando of JICA Executive Director. First of all, I would like to extend gratitude to the Ministry of Justice and the Research and Training Institute of the Ministry of Justice of Japan and also all of the agencies and institutes who are cooperating with us day to day for their all efforts to organize this meeting. And also, we are very delighted to welcome Her Excellency, Honorable Deputy Minister of Justice of Ukraine, Ms. Liudmyla Suhak and other members from Ukraine. Thank you very much for joining today.

After COVID, international society is facing very complicated difficulties at this moment. For example, the Russian invasion to Ukraine, in Palestine, Middle East, in Africa, all parts of the world, there are many conflicts and the death and the injured, those who have lost their houses and forced immigration is happening all around the world. On top of that, there are the natural disasters due to the climate change, new infectious diseases and the indebtedness and also the crisis are intensifying all around the world. In 2024, in many countries, there were national elections. In the course of such process, the democracy is at the risk. And sometimes that transition to the democratic chosen leaders is delaying, and in the developing economy and the countries, there were serious difficulties and confusion. In order to overcome such crisis, the whole international community should not be divided. The whole world has to be pursuing the international collaboration. Such a course of action is critical.

At the United Nations General Assembly in September of this year, the Secretary General and others have emphasized the orders by law and the collaboration among the partners

and international order restoration based upon the international law is agreed upon. And we decided to work toward that direction. In October, in Laos, in the ASEAN summit, the foreign ministerial meeting conference was made, and Japan-ASEAN, the Justice Minister's conference was organized, and Japan-ASEAN legal cooperation framework was agreed upon. In the future, the order by law and respect to the fundamental human rights, these human rights which fits to the world post-2023. And we need to prepare more efforts for the legal cooperation assistance so that we can establish the robust legal system around the world. And we are aware that the framework stipulates that the further cooperation is needed more so than ever.

In regard to the cooperation with Ukraine, in July 23, in Tokyo, there was the G7 Justice Minister's Meeting. The Tokyo Declaration was adopted. And in Ukraine, the corruption countermeasure's action was agreed upon. And the third random meeting has been held in December of this year. In August of this year, with the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine and the Ministry of Justice of Japan, the cooperation of a broad range of area in the legal affairs was agreed upon. Therefore, in the law and the justice area, cooperation is more so than ever important and there is heightened attention paid to the Japanese efforts.

As you are fully aware, JICA is promoting its activity under the mission of the human security. In June 23, Japan's Development Cooperation Charter is saying that human security is the basic principle, and based upon the governance under the law, open and free, the order of the world is the focus area of our development assistance efforts.

JICA is trying to realize the society where the individual rights and the dignity are respected, and the core of that is to establish the good legal systems. And under such a pillar, we are positioning the legal development assistance, looking at the changes in the world, in the international community, the preparing the legislation and the legal system establishment, and also capacity building under the legal affairs are the core, and on top of that, SDG 16.3, improving the access to justice, business and human rights, the international law, the anti-corruption. All these are appearing in new needs. And from a regional point of view, on top of the Asian region, Ukraine, Africa are required for our further activities. On top of that, we need to enrich the exchange student program in the legal area, and that will contribute to the enhancement of the legal developments in each developing countries, and that is very important for our future. In order to further promote such efforts, the Ministry of Justice, UNAFEI, and The Supreme Court of Japan and the Japan Federation of Bar Associations, and also the International Civil and Commercial Law Centre Foundation, Institute of Developing Economies, Japan External Trade Organization, and universities, and we need to have a deep cooperation from all of the related entities. And we ask for your extended cooperation with us going forward.

Now, the legal assistance efforts actually developed under the passion of Professor Morishima

and his accomplishment and also many other predecessors' efforts and hardworking. And we now enjoy their outcome under the current situation. I would like to once again express profound appreciation to all of those supported by such a foundation that was built by the President's assets,

We will do our utmost efforts at JICA to assist in legal matters. We are very honored to hear Her Excellency, Honorable Deputy Minister of Justice of Ukraine, Ms. Liudmyla Suhak. And also, we talk about the future legal affairs cooperation, and this venue is great to be able to exchange opinions with you all.

And this modern world, the governance by law, is really important. And we need further promotion of the legal development assistance, and we hope for the further results out of this venue. And I would like to conclude my remarks. Thank you very much.

[ICD Ms. Murakami]

Mr. Ando, thank you very much for your opening remarks.

Now, we would like to start the keynote of this morning's session. We are very delighted to call upon Her Excellency, Honorable Ms. Liudmyla Suhak, to give to the key-note speech. So, Honorable Deputy Minister of Justice, please. The floor is yours.

[Deputy Minister of Justice of Ukraine H. E. Ms. Liudmyla Suhak]

Good morning. Dear colleagues, distinguished participants, esteemed representatives of the Ministry Justice of Japan. It's a great honor for me to address you with this important speech today, which will be dedicated to the practical start of cooperation between the Ministry of Justice of Japan and the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine.

First, let me express my deepest gratitude to your country for unwavering support and solidarity with Ukraine in this difficult time of full-scaled and unprovoked of the Russian Federation. The armed aggression has resulted in catastrophic human losses, as well as widespread destruction of the infrastructure, especially civilian infrastructure. The striking example is the destruction of Okhmatdyt, the largest children hospital in Europe. Judicial institutions in many regions, especially in the east and south of our country, were either partially or completely destroyed. As of today, 141 premises of the courts of Ukraine were destroyed by Russia. Given this situation, a big number of judges and staff from the court and state servant decided to join to the army. And now they are on the battlefield. The significant number of prisons and pre-trial detention centers are located on the temporary occupied territories or near the territories of active hostilities. The premises of the penitentiary system were also seriously damaged or destroyed. As a result, we were forced to transfer prisoners from these premises to safe territories which resulted in an overburden of our penitentiary system.

The number of international crimes, war crimes, and crimes against humanity committed by Russia is growing every day. In this critical period for us, when Ukraine is facing unprecedented aggression, we have received not only political support from Japan, but also humanitarian and financial. The total amount of assistance has exceeded billions of dollars. Support for the energy sector is crucial for us right now, when Russia is using all the means to create an energy lockdown and a collapse in Ukraine, especially now in the winter period.

Japan has repeatedly reaffirmed its commitment to peace and stability in Ukraine, becoming one of the most active countries in mobilizing international efforts to support us. And be sure that Ukrainian people will never forget your support, humanity, determination, and solidarity. Now I wish very briefly to tell you about the priorities, activities, and functions of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine, so you can better understand the context in which we work, where we are, and what are our key priorities. At present, almost all efforts of the Minister of Justice of Ukraine, focused on the European integration process. Despite the tragic events in Ukraine, we have been given a historic chance to join European family, the European Union. Nevertheless, in order to become a new member, Ukraine needs to improve legal and institutional infrastructure to bring in line with EU. Of course, this requires a titanic amount of work.

In general, our negotiation process with the European Union divided into six clusters and 34 chapters. So, the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine responsible for the coordination process within three chapters. Chapter 23 “Judiciary and Fundamental Rights”, which includes such questions as judiciary, anti-corruption, and fundamental human rights. Chapters 24 defines the specific of the function of the entire system of law enforcement and security agencies. In addition, this chapter regulates judicial cooperation, extradition, and execution of international requests. Chapter FDI, functioning of the democratic institution is more political chapter, which covers such questions as functioning of the parliament, free and fair elections, and functioning of the civil society in Ukraine. So, during the September-October of this year, the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine coordinated the work of more than 50 state authorities and agencies, which provided a comprehensive comparative analysis of Ukrainian legislation with the EU acquis in these three chapters and prepared specific proposals to bring our legislation in full alignment with the EU legislation, so-called screening process.

Given the negotiation frame, which was provided to Ukraine last year, we are obligated to develop three roadmaps and they open in benchmarks. So, these roadmaps are the roadmap on the rule of law, the roadmap on the functioning of the democratic institutions, and the roadmap on the public reform administration. So, these documents will be strategic political documents, which will lead us to the European Union for the full membership during the nearest years. We already launch these activities and we involve to this process the representatives of all state branch powers, our international partners, and of course NGOs. So,

we have first drafts of these documents or the specific measures that Ukraine will committed to implement by the end of 2027. The roadmap for the rule of law is divided into four thematic blocks, which includes measures on Judiciary, Fight against corruption, Fundamental rights, Justice, freedom and security. So, it proposed measures aimed at reforming the judiciary and prosecution, ensuring the institutional capacity of the judicial governance and self-government bodies, independence and effective functioning of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine. It is also envisaged measures aimed at formulating and implementing the state anti-corruption policy, strengthening anti-corruption infrastructure and anti-corruption state authorities, enhancing human rights protection in various areas, bringing the activities of the law enforcement agencies in line with the European Union standards. As for the FDI roadmap, its measures will outline strategic and political priorities in the development of the democratic processes and institutions in Ukraine, and will be aimed at ensuring free and fair election, improving the regulation of the election campaign, ensuring transparency of political parties and election campaign financing, effective and free from external influence functioning of the parliament and functioning of the NGOs.

Of course, despite our EU integration process, we want to improve our bilateral cooperation, especially with Japan, which is a model of a stable judicial and legal system and a country with zero tolerance for corruption. So, that is why we were pleased to join to G7 Anti-Corruption Task Force for Ukraine, and of course we are very interested in further cooperation with ICD of the Research and Training Institute of the Ministry of Justice of Japan. We are also interested in experience of anti-corruption safeguards within the Ministry of Justice of Japan, in particular how corruption risks are identified, as well as the measures aimed at minimizing them. It is extremely important for us to have reliable partners who are ready to share their experience, knowledge and innovative approach with us.

Japan has extensive experience in building of effective judicial system based on the principle of judicial independence, transparency and inclusiveness. So, given the challenges Ukraine faced, we require the model that can be ensured effective reform of judicial system.

Another potential area of cooperation could be providing Ukraine with the expert support in development and child-friendly justice. Now the Minister of Justice of Ukraine is responsible for creating, launching, and further management of the register of the children who were deported by the Russia Federation from the occupied territories. So, we will be very glad if you could join the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine with these important activities.

Another specific area of our cooperation may be in the field of free legal aid, in particular the assistance to develop quality standards for provision of legal services by lawyers of the country. So, we propose a lot of areas for the further cooperation, and I believe that further organization of the trainings, mutual meetings and seminars will contribute greatly to our further cooperation.

I sincerely believe that the partnership between the Ministry of Justice of Japan and the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine will become not only a separate integrated cooperation, but an integral part of the complex puzzle of international cooperation and partnership between our countries and nations as a whole.

So, dear colleagues, thank you very much once again for everything you do for Ukraine for this kind word that I heard today, and I look forward for the product of cooperation between our countries in the future. Thank you very much.

[ICD Ms. Murakami]

Her Excellency, Honorable Deputy Justice Minister, thank you very much for your wonderful presentation. Now, we would like to move on to call upon Mr. Bohdan Nedilko, State Expert, the Directorate for Strategic Planning and European Integration of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine. And for the cooperation area, this position will propose a specific area of cooperation. Mr. Bohdan, please go ahead.

[Ministry of Justice of Ukraine Mr. Bohdan Nedilko]

Dear colleagues and esteemed representatives of the Ministry of Justice of Japan and other state authorities.

First of all, let me show you the photo of the destroyed court, one of those mentioned by Her Excellency, Ms. Liudmyla Suhak in her keynote speech. So, you can see the photo of the war crime of aggression waged by Russian Federation against Ukraine. Now, let me present to you our proposals for the engagement of your experience to support our Ministry of Justice of Ukraine.

First of all, it's fair of international legal cooperation. Ukraine usually performs legal assistance with other countries on the basis of bilateral international treaties. However, between Japan and Ukraine still didn't conclude any bilateral treaty on mutual legal assistance or extradition. And our cooperation currently is conducted on the basis of universal multilateral treaties. Therefore, we would like to suggest you to conclude both this type of treaties on mutual legal assistance and extradition that would enhance our cooperation in criminal matters. Within the preparation for this meeting, we prepared to draft treaties that I provided to the colleagues of the International Cooperation Department of the Ministry of Justice of Japan. And we are open to your recommendations and to your views and further discussion on both of them. Also, we would like to get some trainings and workshops on the following topics in international criminal justice topic, legal mechanism for recovery of criminal aspects and the practice of their application within the framework of legal cooperation. International judicial cooperation in criminal matters we are interested how is conducted in your country. Also, the implementation on the convention on the civil aspects of

international child abduction and ensuring the consideration of cases on the return of a child, enforcement of decisions on the return of a child.

Next area where we can develop our cooperation is within the register of data on children deported or forcibly displaced in connection with the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine. Unfortunately, not all the children who were on the territories of Ukraine as of February 21, 2022 could be evacuated to the safe territories and a lot of them found themselves under occupation. So, this is a new register that currently is in process of being created and its purpose is to identify such children who are on the territory of Ukraine that is currently temporarily occupied and to find out their current whereabouts. In order to do it, we propose the presumption of deportation of a child on the last sentence. It means that any state will consider every child to be deported who was on the territory of Ukraine that became temporarily occupied on and after the 21st of February, 2022 until the opposite is established on the basis of convincing evidence that is called more likely as a not standard. It will help any child or his or her relative to find out that he or she once was deported by Russia after its war of aggression against Ukraine. And of course, this register will become an important for further tracing and returning children deported or forcibly displaced to Ukraine.

Here you can see the scheme of verification of data on children and you can see the place of foreign states in this scheme. The participation of foreign states in verification of this data is crucial. So, we already have some states that express their willingness to join this process of verification so, we would like to invite Japan to join the group of states as well.

Now, let me proceed to the next sphere, its execution of criminal sentences or also known as penitentiary system. First of all, we are interested in how penitentiary remedies against inadequate conditions of detention and excessive duration of detention are in place in Japan. Unfortunately, most of Ukrainian pretrial detention centers are established in very old premises, sometimes in already historical buildings with very poor conditions. The points here contain not one, two persons like for example, in the most developed European countries, but around five or six persons. That means that these places of pretrial detention centers are overcrowded and the Russian aggression makes the situation even worse because we had to evacuate detainees from the temporary occupied territories as well as the territories that are close to the front to the safe territory. So, all of our pretrial detention centers are overcrowded and at least to the inadequate conditions of detentions and a lot of complaints from these detainees and this situation is constantly observed by the Council of Europe, namely its committee for the prevention of torture and European Court of Human Rights that renders judgments against Ukraine for violation of the rights for adequate conditions. Besides that, we have situations where long investigations lead to the situations where accused persons spend a lot of time in detentions, sometimes to the extent that final sentence is already covered by the time he or she spent already in the pretrial detention center. Therefore, we

would like to know your experience in this sphere, do you have any complaints of detainees and convicts for similar situations? Whether you have any remedies against inadequate conditions of detention and excessive duration of detentions? What are these remedies if you have them? For example, whether it is reduction of centers or transfers to another facility with better conditions. Also, in penitentiary sphere, we would like to hear about your correctional programs. If you have them, aimed at creating conditions for correction and the racialization of convicts, for minimization of their criminogenic needs, taking into account the assessment of the risks of committing repeat criminal offense. Developing the skills necessary for the successful racialization of convicts after spending time in prison, preventing them from committing new criminal offenses and preparation for their release.

Given that penetration institutions hold different categories of prisoners, including women, men, juveniles, people with different types of addictions, alcohol addiction, drug addiction and those in need of mental or physical health, the content of correctional programs should meet needs of these categories of prisoners, so, we are in a great need of it. And given the complexity and importance of these programs, the staff who will implement them must have the appropriate level of knowledge and skills. Currently, correctional programs in Ukraine are implemented by the staff of the social and psychological service of potential institutions in order to be effective must undergo both general theoretical and practical training using the most modern methods, trainings, master classes, and workshops. With regard to re-offending, we would like to receive your experience as to what factors do you take into account in order to identify that a convict has a risk of re-offending a crime upon release from the prison. And what measure do you have a place in order to minimize these risks? Another problem for the staff of potential institutions are the professional deformation and the professional burnout. Both of these scopes are not enshrined in our legislation by now, but practice shows that they are increased level of anxiety, neurotoxicity, tendency to rigidity, love self-esteem, reduced job satisfaction, and quality of life. In order to overcome professional deformation and emotional burnout of the penitentiary staff, it is necessary to identify the main science and methods of diagnosing professional and emotional burnout of our penitentiary personnel, to understand the needs for preventive measures, to prevent manifestations of professional and emotional burnout of penitentiary personnel, to form a comprehensive understanding of the problem of correction of professional and emotional burnout, cut present state, and develop skills in diagnosing professional and emotional burnout in our penitentiary personnel. It also worth to mention one problem that we inherited from the Soviet past that is the existence of informal prison subculture and social hierarchy that is used to exert power of one inmate over the other. This is also problem that is observed by the European Human Rights Council. Therefore, we would like to hear about your experience of combating and eradicated such practice in prisons and pretrial detention centers if you of course have such kind of problem.

And in general, we are interested in your means aimed at prevention and combating of torture and in human treatment, in potential system both on the legislative level as well as in place in detention facilities.

Next sphere is free legal aid where we would like to receive assistance. To be more precisely, we would like to receive assistance in creating standards for quality legal services by lawyers from free legal aid centers. You would like to receive expert and technical support in creation of barrier-free access to free legal aid, and to receive your support for our pilot project involving psychologists in criminal proceedings with minor participants. Also, we would like to get support in the development of an automatic system for issuing and accounting of instructions and orders to lawyers for the provision of free secondary legal aid.

Next area from free legal aid where your help would be very useful is training activities in the sphere of alternative dispute resolution, and to provide our lawyers and psychologists systematic training within the pilot mechanism for their involvement in criminal cases involving minors. Also, we have a lot of IT projects within the sphere where Japan could also join in order to provide assistance, for example, in the sphere of selection of mediators and psychologists providing technical improvements to our weekly legal aid information platform and development of your health mobile application.

Next sphere is the digitalization sphere. First of all, it's providing support in utilizing Civil Status X in front-light regions. Given the growing danger of damage to civil and municipal infrastructure in borderline regions, it may lead to the destruction of a lot of documents of national importance that are stored in paper form, not in electronic form. So, it is necessary to take the measures to preserve the archival fund of civil status records in borderline regions such as Geneva region, Kharkiv region, Sumo region and Zaporizha region. Next part of our intelligence sphere is the creation of a new register of a regulatory act. We would like to create completely new registers that would be very easy in usage with the unified principle of identification and state accounted of regulatory legal acts in Ukraine. All legal acts as well as laws and acts of Cabinet of the Ministers of Ukraine. And the last one in the digitalization sphere is the support in the development of a new information system that is an automated forensic expert activity system. It will include complete information about certified forensic experts, methodologies, forensic institutions and an Electronic Cabinet for Certified Forensic Experts. And we will be mandatory for all forensic experts working in state specialized forensic institutions and private forensic experts as well.

Next here is the restorative justice for minors. We seek your assistance in resocialization of juveniles after participation in the restorative justice and assistance in creating a mechanism for providing additional means of such resocialization. To be more precise, we want to develop a model of resocialization based on the principle of multidisciplinary, which would reflect the real conditions and capacities of bodies, services, and other institutions. The

problem with the resocialization of juveniles in Ukraine is that our probation agencies are not social service providers, and they do not have a sufficient number of psychologists and social worker specialists on their staff, and therefore, they cannot provide their work with the social services necessarily for resocialization. On the other hand, social services and institutions that are supposed to provide such services in the direction of their resocialization, work on the basis of different methodological and regulatory frameworks. The both work by themselves without any coordination between these institutions, so, it can be said that it's a little bit chaotic now in Ukraine. So, it is imperative to involve social service centers in the systematic cooperation within the restorative justice program and to define an appropriate algorithm of cooperation. Also, we need a new model of resocialization program developed in accordance with the needs of the minor with the identification of entities implementing such a program with the minor and their family with a clear determination of the criteria for its implementation.

Next is forensic expertise sphere, such sphere we would like to hear your experience in forensic organizations in Japan, how it is organized, how it is structured in Japan, what is the organizational structure of your forensic institutions, what are the requirements for the person to become the forensic expert in Japan, what are their rights and obligations after he or she becomes the forensic expert. And also, what are your guarantees for ensuring independence of forensic expert institutions from the appointed authority as well as from any other authorities in Japan. And, as well, if they conduct international cooperation, how it is conducted between the forensic institutions of Japan and forensic institutions of other countries.

The last sphere is the fight against corruption. We are particularly interested in your practice of identification of anti-corruption risks within the Ministry of Justice of Japan. In Ukraine, all state authorities, including our ministry, must approve the anti-corruption programs for the particular number of years, for three or four years. All these programs must have a clear list of all the risks that can lead to the corruption within the particular ministry, in all the spheres within all the structural units of the particular ministry. So, we are interested in how you identify these anti-corruption risks and how you identify that the particular risks have a high or low level of importance. Also, do you take into account any external factors while identifying anti-corruption risks, for example information from the media? If so, what are the clear lists of these internal factors? What areas of activity policies of structural units of the Ministry of Japan are considered to be the most vulnerable to corruption? And what measures are generally taken within your ministry to minimize the corruptions risk in them? And how do you identify that a particular corruption risk is minimized to a maximum possible level? And the last one is that we are interested in your concepts. of conflict of interest and abuse of office? Using the example of the Ministry of Justice of Japan, what measures are in place at the level of the Ministry of Justice of Japan to prevent conflict of interest and abuse of

office within your ministry between civil servants and the highest authority of the ministry? What types of penalties are provided and what is the procedure for bringing to responsibility for the corruption offenses? Both disciplinary and criminal, in particular for violations of the legislation on conflict of interest and abuse of office notices. These are only few areas of our cooperation and of course, we are open and we are ready to elaborate and discuss new areas of cooperation after today, after we practically start our cooperation. So, these are spheres that we identified by now. Thank you very much.

[ICD Ms. Murakami]

Thank you very much, Mr. Bohdan. With this, we would like to close the morning session at this juncture. And now there is some instructions regard to the Q&A for today's session. After the panel's discussion, there will be overall question-and-answer session for the presentation conducted this morning and also for all of the topics covered in the panel's discussion in the afternoon. We would like to pick up all of the questions during the Q&A time secured at the end of today's session. And may I give you an instruction of how to cast your question. First of all, those of you who are in-person participants on your desk, there is a questionnaire form that we have distributed in physical paper. Please write down your question on this paper. And please submit the form before the start of the break time before the Q&A. There is a question box here. The box is going to be installed on the two locations at the back of this room. When you write down the question, if it is possible, please state your name and affiliation, and to whom you are asking a question that will be very helpful for us.

In addition, those of you who are participating on an online basis during the presentation and also using a break time, please click the Q&A icon at the bottom of the Zoom and please state your question with your name and affiliation and to whom you are asking a question. Time is limited for Q&A. You may not be able to pick up all the questions. And please kindly accept your apologies in the case that we can pick up your question.

Now, we are ahead of the time, but for the afternoon session, we will start at 1 o'clock, which is as it is scheduled. So, let's take a lunch break until 1 o'clock. So, those of you in the conference hall, for those who already informed of the lunch venue, please move on your own. For those who are not, we prepared a bento box on the first floor, so, please make use of that.

After session, we will start at 1 o'clock. So, please be back in this conference hall. I ask for your kind cooperation. Regarding the translation devices, please make sure that you leave your devices on your desk in this conference hall. Thank you very much. That conclude the housekeeping announcement. Thank you very much.

[ICD Ms. Murakami]

I would like to announce the start of the afternoon session. There are two announcements here at the venue. Because of the other appointment, Ukraine delegates are not with us right now. However, they are coming back before the question-and-answer session starts.

And here at this venue, we are adjusting the air conditioning. If this room is too warm, please feel free to take off your jacket.

Now we would like to start the afternoon session. On May 26 of this year, Professor Akio Morishima passed away. Professor Morishima was not only a renowned scholar in the field of civil law, but also a pioneer in Japan's technical legal system development assistant project, having responded promptly to request for assistance from Vietnam in 1992. Professor Morishima has been involved in legal support project in Vietnam, Cambodia, and other countries for about 30 years since Vietnam requested assistance in 1992. In honor of his achievement, we have created this memorial video. We would like to show a memorial video for Professor Morishima.

～ Memorial Video ～

[ICD Ms. Murakami]

The memorial video for Emeritus Professor Morishima, it talked about his life and also his contribution. I am sure that many of you have remembered him and we would like to respect his great contribution and we would like to make your soul rest in peace. Thank you very much.

Now, we would like to reflect upon the three decades of the legal assistance and we would like to hear from each agency for their prospects over on the hall.

First is from JICA, Governance and Peacebuilding Department, Governance Group, Law and Justice Team, Director, Yoko Kotoura will make her presentation. Ms. Kotoura, please make your report.

[JICA Ms. Kotoura]

Thank you very much for a kind introduction. I am Kotoura of the Governance and Peace Building Department of JICA. Now, for a year or so, the Department, International Cooperation Department, UNAFEI, and all the people from academia, thank you very much for your tremendous support. And just be brief, I would like to make my own report.

Now, there are four items and Vietnam and two in Indonesia. We were able to have the country-based training, and we have theme-based training of nine. And it is similar to the pre-COVID level, so, we are increasing the number of trainings. In regard to the legal system preparation support on the whole, In Southeast Asia, we are coming into the phase where the

next round of effort has to be made.

At the end of September next year, Indonesia Project will finish, so, we will explore what can we do as a next step, and we discussed about this. For the preliminary study, there were some requests submitted by Indonesia, so we would like to be more concrete about the ideas going forward.

For the Vietnam, December next year, the current program will finish, and therefore, what program need to be started is under discussion with the old relevant stakeholders. Needs are changing, and the country is developing rapidly. Therefore, in what way the cooperation can be extended in effective way is going to be discussed.

In South Asia, we are forming a project in Nepal. The country-based training and specific expert dispatch was made so far, but in the technical assistance request was made by Nepal, so we tried to prepare for the program, particularly the civil law, where the Japan has get involved and commentaries could be made for each of the clauses.

And in Africa, we started a minor justice program as well. UNAFEI is greatly extending the cooperation in this area, and once again, in the form of technical assistance, we started a project officially.

The other day, in November, the first GCC was organized, and Director of Mr. Yamauchi has joined as well. We have the student exchange program and the network enhancement where LinkedIn is used to try to expand the network.

In regard to the rule of law, as I mentioned earlier, the project in Kenya, which is to increase the volunteer for the juvenile rehabilitation, and that program is starting off, and also for business and human rights.

We are hosting the second round of the theme-based training, and Yamada Sensei is cooperating with us extensively. Business and human rights is one of the area full technical assistance projects in Ghana. For that, on the ground, there are some model building activities going on, and we are right in the middle of that. We try to eradicate the child labor, and June next year is the target year for accomplishing the goal. We want to generate whatever the outcome that we can. Besides that, we have a counter corruption, and the theme-based training was provided so far that there were many requests from each country at this moment. Now, this chart summarizes the program list by each country and by institutions, be in Vietnam, Laos, and Bangladesh. The lawyers are dispatched. So, the question is whether can we divide the organizations in such a clear way? No. However, we are getting cooperation from a diverse range of stakeholders in doing this one. Now, the new one is Nepal. We have not stipulated yet on this chart, but individual experts dispatch and country-based trainings on top of that as technical assistances have started officially.

In Uzbekistan, anti-corruption efforts, Imada sensei, Ichihashi sensei cooperated, and we have organized the country training.

Thinking to UNAFEI, we were able to organize many theme-based trainings. And among the theme-based training, particularly from Ukraine, there were many requests that was elaborated today. So, UNAFEI currently accepted some additional headcounts for the anti-corruption training. And the faculty member of UNAFEI is joining as well. Newly studied was Japan, Asia, the Criminal Justice Training.

And for the Fair-Trade Commission, Fiji projects are newly added. January and February next year, we are about to start the training, and we are preparing as we speak.

This is a number of student exchange, and we were not able to show the total number, but mostly the same from the last year in terms of the headcount. Many university professors are cooperating, and we are able to realize this program. And from a long-term training and also acceptance to schools, core capabilities and international law are not the only one.

JDS where the grant or provided for the free of charge education. JDS has a larger capacity in terms of the headcount. Many university professors are kindly accepting this, and we are able to realize this. The other day, I visited Nepal, and graduates of JDS where I was able to meet and the Justice Department. I was really surprised that some officials are able to speak in Japanese. And when they return to their home country, they are quite active and using their knowledge as well.

Now, on the whole rule of law, access to justice type of activities as follows. First topic is business and human rights. New initiative is such that there are the third country training. IGAD region is studying from East Africa area, and there's an organization, headquarters in Chivas. Also, we are cooperating with IGAD, and we will be starting off the training this year. And the regional organization should lead in organizing the training to begin with. However, they don't have a particular expertise, and therefore we ask the Japanese professors to take initiative in formulating the training.

In regard to the second, anti-corruption, there were the presentation from Ukraine that touched upon this one, and these are critical theme. As is mentioned earlier, beyond the corruption, there are many requests as well. We would like to explore what can we do to help support their system. Now, it is not just the legal system assistance, but for the media, for the police, we are cooperating, and on the whole, we are trying to cooperate to the rule of law activities.

And may I just share some of the initiatives for the media. In Kosovo, the phase three program is now starting. It is a two-year short-term period, and yet underpinning capacity building in the public broadcasting station will be starting off with this effort.

In the police capacity building, Japanese police agency is working for a long period of time in Indonesian project. Besides that, this year, Colombia, Brazil where they have made a business trip, and also from JPA, we were able to coordinate with INTERPOL. And Western Africa, 15 countries were the target for the financial crime, policing activities and enforcement was also

picked up as a topic.

Lastly, just to reflect upon the current situation, I have made the summary slide. As it is mentioned earlier, like Professor Morishima's memorial video. So, the legal system assistance started in the 1990s, and at the beginning, we explored and struggled too much that what is the appropriate weights and organization to implement. Professor Morishima has encouraged us to think more about the better assistance structure. And market economy was the first target of support, but support for the conflict-affected areas and the support for the business environment. And also, we were able to expand the subjects as well as the receiving country. However, respecting ownership, respect the capacity building. So, Professor Morishima has been leading in these efforts. And over 30 years, there is a human resource development all through the three decades of cooperation experiences. And in particular, it was 15 years that I personally got involved in Cambodia project. For 15 years later, I come back to this position and then I now realize that the capacity in the Cambodia is really rich and thick. I know that you cannot have a short-term result, but when you look at the picture of 30 years of this type of efforts, it is generating tremendous outcomes.

And on top of that, we are starting off with Vietnam and other countries. It is not just simple cooperation. It is like equal partnership. We need to elevate the relationship as such. And in what way can we do further cooperation with them? It is something that we would like to explore and learn from you going forward. With this, I would like to conclude my presentation.

[ICD Ms. Murakami]

Thank you so much, Ms. Kotoura. Now, we would like to ask from JETRO, Japan External Trade Organization, Institute of Developing Economies, Senior Researcher, Ms. Yamada.

[JETRO Ms. Yamada]

Hello, everyone. This is Yamada from JETRO, Institute of Developing Economies. Every year, I was saying that it is Yamada from Makuhari Institute of Developing Economies. And here today, this is Fuchu Institute of Developing Economies. I used to work at the law office. And then I switched to the Institute of Developing Economies. So, a lot of them thought that I was going to work here. I would like to just introduce our organization.

We are Institute of Developing Economies. We deal not just in Asia, but in the Middle East and developing countries. And we do research on the legal systems of these countries. Probably we are the largest institute in this area. We were established in 1960. And in 1997 or maybe 1998, there was a government reform. So, we merged with JETRO, so, it is now called the Institute of Developing Economies of JETRO. So, in our research institute, we were dealing with Vietnam and Thailand. We studied the Asian legal system. So, we have

a lot of predecessors. So, with this legal, technical assistance, Professor Morishima from Nagoya University, he did research on Vietnam and other Asian countries. Probably we also joined this legal, technical assistance. The important thing in assistance is to know what kind of society the country has, how the people live. In that sense, our regional study at our institute may be of some use, do you? I will be reporting. I have been dealing with business and human rights for the past 10 years. So, I will be talking about that topic.

Sorry, this is a slide very similar to the one I use every year. This is a platform for business and human rights, responsible business conduct and sustainability policies.

We are doing this for the past 10 years. So, to do research on Japanese business, how Japanese business should integrate human rights, respect and advance human rights due diligence in their core operations, including the supply chains. And for this year, 2024, this is a continuous study. We are looking into the policies of each country's and right now in Europe, there are moves to legislating the human rights due diligence. Two weeks ago, we had a UN business and human rights, and we are conducting Myanmar's case, and also, supply chain in Indonesia, multi-stakeholders research, and also, a Japanese company's engagement case. And also, there is a basic book on the business and human rights Global Trend and Asia. The important thing is to do the outreach, and I hope that you will come to this symposium in two weeks. On December 19th, we will be holding the International Symposium on Sustainable Development and Value Chain.

And this speech is given by Mr. Surya Deva. He used to be a rapporteur at UN And in Bangkok, we held CSO and trade union. People were invited, and there was an engagement workshop in Bangkok. The Ministry of Justice, they and Sakai San participated. So, it was a very active forum. As a basis for these studies, we have a platform, our researchers and JETRO people. And for the Ministry people, we hold a research session. It is a forming a knowledge platform for business and human rights.

This year is the 30th year. So, ICD people told us to look back on the history. However, I looked at ICD website and how far back has our institute been making presenting. It seems that it was 2007 that our institute first made a presentation. The business and human rights is a new topic, Thai, Vietnam, legal technical assistance, and we have a lot of accumulation of our research. And as for business and human rights, this was presented in 2014 in Osaka. We announced that we were going to start this project, and then the general manager was called to present this in the ICD newsletter number 68.

I will be participating in the panel discussion, and in relation to legal technical assistance, the country that is receiving the assistance has to realize the guiding principle. How will the partner country implement it? That is important. So, we have conducted various researchers, as I have on this page. And three years ago, there's a study session at Ministry of Justice. And that was also carried on the ICD News. I hope if you will read it. So, when I look at what we

have been doing in the past, when we started, people asked, why are we doing this business and human rights? Because the Japanese government was not saying that it was going to make a national action plan. But we said that this is a necessary topic and we started the research. And I am happy with the outcome of the flow of events, but this is still not enough. Two years ago, the Ministry of Economy has asked about they issued a guideline on the responsible supply chain and responsible business. So, there are more things that we could do in this area. And in 2016, we have conducted an outreach program. Last year, the Ministry of Justice, they invited Mr. Allan, so, we have been cooperating with him for many years with UN.

And also, this is a repeat of what I have been saying. This guiding principle on business and human rights is consistent of three pillars. One is the state duty to protect human rights and how do we facilitate that duty? But anyway, the state has that primary duty. And this legal technical assistance, it is an access to remedy. So, even if we have preventive measures, there will always be some effects, the legal system or non-system has to have some solid policies. So, for legal technical assistance and business and human rights, we have this in our national action plan. The most important thing is to enhance the access to the legal system. So, our institute is collecting information and conducting research on legal technical assistance. There is a word called smart mix, and that is how do companies or countries mix mandatory measures and voluntary measures. So, smart mix for business due diligence. There is an implementation move by the Europeans. So, it is to promote this kind of move in a voluntary way. There are policies that suits each country. We need to understand the context and we need the policy that meets that context. So, I'll be repeating myself, the most worrying thing in the world is that the freedom or the rule of law or the basic human rights are being lost. And so, how do we secure the space for non-governmental civil society engagement? That is something that all legal-related researchers feel is our mission.

This is just for your information. Two weeks ago, I attended the 13th UN Forum on Business and Human Rights, which was held in Geneva. And they talked about, they discussed about the smart mix in the main session. You can still watch it over the Internet. So that concludes my presentation. Thank you so much.

[ICD Ms. Murakami]

Thank you very much, Ms. Yamada. Next presenter is from Nagoya University, Director of the Center for Asian Legal Exchange (CALE) Professor, Graduate School of Law, Professor Murakami. Professor Masako Murakami, please start your presentation.

[CALE Prof. Murakami]

Thank you very much for your kind introduction. I am Murakami. In 2022, I was appointed

as the director of Center for Asian Legal Exchange of CALE and this is my third year in the position. Actually, this is the third participation for the Annual Conference on Legal Technical Cooperation. I was sitting right there and next to me was Professor Morishima. I feel like Mr. Morishima is still with us in this room. But one year has passed very quickly and this is a time for me to make an annual report. So, today, I would like to give you the summary of past activities. Then after that, I would like to talk about CALE activities in the last twelve months.

First is about the summary of the past activities since 2002. This is the center that was initiated by late Professor Morishima. And research and education are the theme for the legal support research for Asian law and policies, education, and including the foreign student education, teach Japanese law in Japanese language. So, we have the CJL which is the Research and Education Center for Japanese Law.

And we have aimed to develop domestic Japanese resources, development of who can contribute to Japanese law. So, in terms of CALE research, the research with a focus on the large grants in aid for scientific research. So, in the first half, we were focusing on support for Asian legal system development. And after that, human rights or constitution, our research shifted focus on such areas.

And at CALE, we do have non-Japanese researchers. These are the pictures of some of foreign researchers. Accepting them will help us to promote international knowledge and human exchanges. And CJL is the activity to teach Japanese law in Japanese.

I will talk about this every-year. so, I would like to skip the details. But right now, the 469 people completed CJL courses and Uzbekistan, Mongolia, Cambodia, Hanoi are areas that we active. For Uzbekistan, the first country in 2005. Next year, commemorate 20th year. Then, after that, another different country will have a 20th anniversary. Then, some of the graduates of CJL moved to Nagoya University or other graduate schools to complete master's degree or PhD. Right now, at Nagoya University graduate school, 113 people completed master's degree and 14 people completed the PhD. And therefore, 34 people are belonging to Nagoya University who completed CJL courses.

And there are other universities who accept and the CJL graduates, and these graduates completed PhD. Now, English courses started earlier, for example, the Ministry of Health of Vietnam, the high-ranking officers after completing the English courses. Actually, CJL graduates go back to home country and take very high-ranking jobs like government jobs, jobs at universities or working at law firms including Japanese law firm in their countries. And also recently, our graduates work at Japanese enterprises or they go to take a job at Japanese universities in Japan.

This is the list of number of students who completed Nagoya University graduate school of law. After 1999, persons from countries eligible for legal assistance are listed up. These four

countries, Uzbekistan, Mongolia, Vietnam and Cambodia, CJL centers are still active.

So, there are diverse variety of countries through the complete CJL and I think that is the characteristics of Nagoya University, because we own the CJL.

In terms of human resources development for domestic Japanese students, we target undergraduate and also the law school. So, this is the undergraduate in the short-term training or the learning experiences outside of Japan. When we send a student to a country outside of Japan, we provide the short-term training targeting undergraduate students. Then also for graduate students, we solicit the research volunteer to support care activities throughout the year. There are many foreign students in Japan and about 30 students are active as the research volunteer.

Right side is about the online experience for the instructor of Japanese law. Before we decided to do it online, actually that was a face-to-face, and this is for law school' program. Throughout these activities, we develop domestic human resources.

Now, I would like to talk about the future activities. I am the director of this center, and it is been three years as I said earlier. So, I have to think about how to develop CALE in the future. Important words are Asian core development, core prosperity. We need to develop together with other Asian countries. That is a very important theme. In terms of research, research needs to be ongoing and also systematic research. For that, we will discuss as a part of the topic of the panel discussion. We would like to make sure that graduates of CALE, CJL will be very active after the graduation. And we have to think about how graduates can contribute to Japanese law. About CJL, because each center will commemorate 20th anniversary, we have to think about the localization, how the counterpart university in the local countries can be autonomous. And also, at the same time, how to secure the quality of dedication is extremely critical.

Now, I would like to talk about CALE activities in the last 12 months from January 2024 to December 2024. I have been talking about research in law. However, actually, CALE is integrated with the research center of law. Therefore, this activity report is about activities being helped by law faculties. The last time I gave you the preview, this is the annual conference of CALE. The left-hand side is the poster for this year. I showed you at the end of my presentation in the red box that is talking about the symposium. Graduates were main speakers and we had the symposium. And we would like to disseminate the information about the target who are interested in Japanese law. Actually, that has become an article of the journal called Houritsujihou. Now, the symposium outcome disseminated in Japanese language to Japanese society. That is something that we would like to continue doing.

And this year, for some reason, we call it the Mongolia year. We had a lot of exchanges with Mongolia. In March, we had an international conference. This year is the fifth year and this is the co-sponsored by Nagoya University Law School and National University of Mongolia.

There are many sessions. Many reporters reported their own researches from both schools. Faculties of Law of Nagoya University participated in this international conference. And this is also I introduced at the last year's presentation. This is the Law of Mongolia 101. This is for undergraduate schools and students, both in Japanese and English, and two-thirds were spent in English lecture, and also one-third was carried out in Japanese. I was wondering if a student would be interested in. Fortunately, about 50 or more than 50 undergraduate students signed up for this and learned this very seriously, and I was very happy about that. So, that is an introduction of Mongolia law. We would like to do that next year again, because National University of Mongolia promised that they will cooperate with us next year again. So, as I said Mongolia year, there's one activity to develop the human resources. We dispatch undergrad students to targeted countries; I talked about that. And targeted country of this year is Mongolia. So, there are many lectures or researches about Mongolia.

And this is a different one. This is annual activities. CJL students, when they are in junior year, they have a presentation for their own thesis. This is an online presentation seminar, and some of you here with us today participated at this.

Now, this is about the activity that started from last year. This is Asian law and a problem book and also targeting a junior of CJL. This will give a student to take a look at their own country in objective and relative manner, comparing against other countries. We are putting the textbook together. Now, this summer school is actually the collaboration with ICJ and also Keio University. This is a collaboration with RTI. When they came to Nagoya University, we discussed this, and then we decided to hold the special lecture of Asian technical legal cooperation. Actually, it will start from next year, so it hasn't been held yet.

Next is about the human exchange support for legal professionals. This happened in this March. There is the MOU being signed between us and the Supreme court of Mongolia. Also, we provided the training courses for the graduate school of law, Aichi Bar Association, Nagoya District Court, and this training course should be bilateral. So, we actually provide the trainings also they provide the trainings. For example, they actually provided the report from the point of the justice system and the administration system, and also, we received Dr. Bui Ngon Son to discuss Japanese law and development. Also, Dr. Nguyen Thu Thuy of Hanoi Law University talked about the governance of low-skilled labor migration.

Now, we are accepting foreign Professor Natalia Alenkina. She is going to talk about international arbitration, including Japan and other Asian countries. A report is going to be made, also the graduate school of law is going to present.

Next January, we have CALE Annual Conference 2025. The symposium is scheduled for the future of lawyers in countries in transition. And there are many various reports. Of course, there's a presentation about Japan too. So, that is all about our activity report. Thank you very much.

[ICD Ms. Murakami]

Ms. Murakami, thank you very much for your presentation. Next, from Japan Federation of Bar Association of Committee on International Relations, Mr. Hironori Takahashi will make presentation. Mr. Takahashi, please.

[JFBA Mr. Takahashi]

Thank you very much for introduction. Japan Federation of Bar Associations, Committee on International Relations, turning out law, I am Hironori Takahashi. I am belonging to Hanzomon Sogo law firm until May this year, I was the staff of the legal terrorists. I am requested by Tokyo, and I went to Kawagoe, Chichibu, and Saitama, and I came back to Tokyo. And in Chichibu area, there are not many lawyers out there. It is only a handful or less. That was quite a good experience. And I shared my experiences with JICA, a theme-based training as well. And also, I presented the contents at Committee on International Relations of Japan Federation of Bar Associations. So, I am trying to do my best in helping to support it.

Now, I would like to talk about the 30 years of reflection about what the Japan Federation of Bar Association has done so far in international exchange. Just going through quickly what the three decades of experiences, but before that, I will also communicate what we are doing at this moment. This is the current activities. How JFBA is getting involved in international technical assistance? I belong to Committee on International Relations and trying to make a contribution to international exchange and contribution. Under the committee, there is ILCC, International Legal Support Center. In such subcommittee, ILCC is mostly dealing with the bar associations in Asian countries and we are cooperating with them and organizing online meetings, seminars and programs. And we are exchanging information.

Now, among the committee members, there are long-term experts at JICA activists, and we are cooperating with other agencies, JFBA and ILCC are helping some rules in giving some technical advice. And there are the Minister of Justice officials in the JICA members and from Nagoya University and academia institutions and other institutions where we closely coordinate and exchange information and cooperate to do our activities.

This is the structure of Committee on International Relations of JFBA. There are up to 80 members and I am one of the secretariats. Incumbent chair is Midori Tanaka, there are ILCC and International Exchange Center. These two are separately organized underneath the committee, also, theme-based training where we are undertaking on behalf of JICA. In Cambodia, Mongolia, Nepal, we have a project team for each, and we are doing activities.

Now, for interaction subcommittee, we have U.S.A., Germany, Malaysia, China where we are doing projects. Such the subcommittee, there are some attorneys, helping support such

secretariat as well. So, I want to use several administration teams where we are supporting chair and vice-chair.

This is the summary of activities of Committee on International Relations of JFBA for FY 2024. Now, we are in the post-COVID era where the COVID impact is ceased. Therefore, we are enhancing our face-to-face exchanges. Yoshimichi Makiyama, former chair and Midori Tanaka, current chair of the enhanced administration team and we are intensifying activities.

Many activities are as follows. In middle of July, JICA Commissioned Training Program for the Vietnam Bar Federation, VBF conducted in Japan. In August, we were lectures about urban planning law hosted by the Ministry of Land Management of Cambodia and the Bar Association of the Kingdom of Cambodia, and in late September, ICD training was held and Mongolian legal professionals visited Japan, we have had a reception to network with them. In late October, I got involved with JICA commissioned theme-based training of the access to justice and SDGs. Training was provided in Africa and Asia, eight countries, nine participants were invited including the judges and the key personnel from the bar and the other law professionals were invited. This training was such that it visited Sendai and Ajigasawa where the legal services are not sufficient, and we have explained our activities, so that such a story will be shared in each respective country. This month, JICA commissioned Training Program for Bangladesh in Japan is being organized.

Now, for the Interaction Committee which is another one, in May, we have exchange with the key personnel from the Taiwan Bar Association. We invited them to visit our upper house of Japan. So, these are the recent activities.

But today's main topic is the reflection about the past there decades. Sorry, this is a very complicated chart. For the last three years, since 1990s to 2020, I would like to make a quick review. In the 1990s, this is the Post-Cold War era and International Exchange was also rising.

And after that, in 2000s, the international justice assistance activities were expanded quite heavily, such Cambodia and Vietnam. And in 2010s, it was a year to promote active and strategic international exchange based upon the accumulated experiences so far. And 2020 and beyond, COVID and pandemic, and also, they were locked down and we explored how we could do more activities beyond COVID era. So, we would like to reflect for each 10 years.

Now, in the 1990s, it is an international exchange in the Post-Cold War era. Before, The International Exchange Committee was established in the form of the International Exchange Research Committee in 1978, and eight years ago, in 1986, it was named as an International Exchange Committee. In the 1990s, in 1994, international cooperation activities were started, and all agencies invited the possible trainees to Japan. And also, JICA has dispatched

the long-term experts to Asia and Africa such as Mongolia, China, Vietnam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Myanmar, Cote d'Ivoire, Nepal, and Uzbekistan. In 1996, there was a participation in the international legal assistance. And besides legal aid, in 1998, so, JFBA started a nomination for the students to be dispatched to New York University. Currently, based upon the structure, there were the recommendation and nomination to dispatch students as we speak. JFBA become an NGO who is eligible for discussing at the United Nations, the Human Rights Committee. And we had more opportunity for activities internationally. And now, we have enriched our JFBA activities at the international office. And there was a new registration system for the lawyers to be active in the international legal aid.

And in 2000, we saw a steady expansion in international legal assistance activities. And this decade, Kingdom of Cambodia was the focus of our support, we extended the support for bar associations, Yabuki San were quite dedicated to this activity. In 2004, International Legal Assistance Consortium was established and that prepares the overall strategy building for JFBA in order to attract interest for the international organization and personnel. Also, we organized international organization's HR seminars. Currently, it is operated as international organization's career information seminar. June 2008, there was a cooperation agreement with JICA, and it continues today. In 2008, Access to Justice and the Role of the Bar Associations and Law Societies in Asia Conference was held. It was organized in 2010 and 2014, and Asia and Australia were the body to this. And 2009, we started a training in Japan with the Vietnam Bar Federation, commissioned by JICA. For the year 2000, March 2009, JFBA prepared a basic policy for international legal assistance. And the concept of the international cooperation was now clarified in that document, and let me just share some of the ideas.

Now, basic policy for international legal assistance activities as follows, and there is a guideline. So, I will just introduce the basic concept. JFBA's international legal assistance activities are similar to its domestic activities. It should be conducted in accordance with the principles of guaranteeing fundamental human rights and principle of lasting pacifism and the rule of law. And it stipulates that it will be international legal assistance if it is encouraged and legitimate. But if our activity promotes and legitimizes the repressive human rights regimes in receiving countries, and we will not contribute that because we need to accompany with the people, that is the concept of our activities.

So, let me introduce the activities and 2010s. We are to promote the active and strategic international exchange, 2010 onwards. We hosted the career seminar for lawyers in the international field. In 2011, we have started a system for dispatching young members to international conferences organized by international legal organizations, and that continues today. With this, young members are finding easier to join the international conferences. Of course, there are financial support being extended mostly. From 2011 to 2015, JICA

Commissioned Training Program for Mongolia was conducted in Japan. In 2012 and beyond, the special lectures were provided in Cambodia. In 2012, we started a support for Lao Bar Association, funded by Toshiba International Foundation, and the funds from JFBA was used to give support for Lao Bar Association. In 2014, IBA, International Bar Association, was invited to Japan. Now in 2010, JFBA have prepared in February of 2016 international strategy.

So, I would like to talk about what are our international strategy. Now, JFBA is for the lawyers in Japan to protect human rights and the law, there is actually Article 1 of the Rule of Bar Association and try to seek a peaceful society. And as people, activities, and economies are globalized more and as such laws and legal systems are becoming increasingly international, the Federation will continue to be aware of this mission and building on its past progress. We will actively work to build international trust. Now, in the world, globalization has proceeded, and in such a trend, JFBA members will try to protect the human rights of individuals and try to realize the peace in our society and we will continue to work in treating us and for that to happen, we will extend support and assistance. The three basic goals are set and we continue our activities. First is public interest, human rights, and realization of the role of law. Second is to enhance the rules of the lawyers. And the third, we do activities to strengthen the system to provide the legal services. So, these are the international strategy.

So, beyond 2016, we established international public service carrier support subcommittee within the International Business Promotion Center of Legal Services Department so that we can help support the carrier development. 2016 onwards, we provided a practical training series on public international law. So, lawyers beyond borders, we invited a range of institutions and experts, and we have hosted a series of training. 2017, annual conference on Law Association for Asia and the Pacific was invited in Japan. Also, we invited to Japan two of annual conferences of the International Association of Young Lawyers. Now, we support continuing education for local seminars of the Bar Association of the Kingdom of Cambodia since FY 2018. And in regard to the relation with JICA, which is very significant, JICA Commission's issue-specific training from 2018 onwards. And this year is the seventh round of such theme-based trainings. In fact, these were commissioned and conducted since 2018. It is about two weeks' training, and the theme is improving access to justice and judges, the Ministry of Justice officials, and Bar Association executives from many Asian and African countries are invited to Japan, and we provide the training program designed to inform them of the history and the current status of efforts in justice situation in Japan so that it will help them to understand and notice the significance and importance of such efforts and help them to formulate their own policy domestically. From 2019 to 2022, Toyota Foundation projects was implemented with just three countries for Southeast Asia where we did the projects. Like it mentioned, Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam, bar associations were the subjects. So, this is the

summary of 2010s.

Lastly, it is the 2020s. Of course, COVID pandemic can happen during that period of time. COVID was springing around the world at the beginning of 2020. Air flights are cancelled. And a lot of people struggle with COVID infections and face-to-face activities needed to be suppressed. Also, some of the participants were connected via online basis as well and online hosting of this type of a meeting is incorporated, also to JFBA as well. So, JICA Commission's issue-specific training was conducted on an online basis. The way where communication is taken, it is a bit difficult at the time. Jet lag is happening. Therefore, 7 o'clock in Japan at night is actually very early in the morning in Africa. And telecom lines, because it is online and sometimes connection is disrupted. So, it was really struggling. But for about three years, we were able to hold the specific theme-based training online basis. And to the foundation stringing was also provided online. Now, COVID is over and we are in after COVID situation last year. We have reinstituted face-to-face activities last year. So, face-to-face versus visits on site in each local area is really significant, but also sharing a food and meal, drink, to listen to the really honest opinion about the current situation of each country, and knowing each other are really useful for enhancing our activities. But also, there are some benefits online meetings as well, so, we tap into both of the benefits. Now, JFBA, Committee on International Relations are now presented. Thank you very much.

[ICD Ms. Murakami]

Thank you so much, Mr. Takahashi. Now we have from the Ministry of Justice, Minister's Secretariat, International Affairs Division, Office of the International Planning and Strategy, Director of Mr. Tanaka Kentaro.

[MOJJ Mr. Tanaka]

Hello, this is Tanaka. So, I think the session's time has expired, but there's still a unify and also another institution to make a presentation. So, this International Affairs Division was established six years ago. I will introduce our activity. So, what are we doing? To be brief, we are doing the judicial diplomacy. And two, three, four, these are the specific activities, international conferences and developing of results, strengthening bilateral relations.

Let me explain what is a judicial diplomacy. It is to disseminate values such as the rule of law and respect of fundamental human rights from Japan to the other countries. So, judicial technical assistance has been conducted for many years. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the foreign policy is linked to our also mission. And also, this is not just for the Center for International Development, but we will conduct this aim together with these institutions. And in order to contribute to this messaging of these words, we are the ones that are in charge, and we adjust the commitment with other partner governments.

So specifically, what are we doing? Let's look at some conferences. In 2021, the biggest Congress held each five years was held at Kyoto. And we had a Kyoto statement, we are carrying out these statements right now. So, what I would like to explain now is that promoting the recidivism prevention around the world. In UN law, the recidivism rule, we have submitted a resolution to make a law, we have input some of the examples and we are making adjustments, as Ms. Kotoura explained, about the JICA's work. So, we hope that the capability will be written in this UN standards as well.

The second ministerial forum was held in July 2023. We had three different conferences. One is the ASEAN-Japan Special Meeting of Justice Ministers. Last year, I celebrated 50 years of diplomacy between Japan and ASEAN. And also, the G7 Justice Ministers' Meeting. We were the chair country last year. So, the biggest point is that Japan is the only country in the G7, and we have 30 years of trust from ASEAN. And we are big, important partners for the ASEAN countries in this legal affair. So, we held the ASEAN-G7 Justice Ministers' Interface and invited both ASEAN and G7 justice ministers. We held those three meetings, the second one, the green one. The Ministry of Justice, we played like a bridge role between ASEAN and G7. So, these are the development of outcomes of those ministerial forums. In the interest of time, I will skip the details. But as you can see, based on the equal partnership, we will implement these corporations. So, we are equal partners.

And as Professor Murakami from CALE said, we will develop together with them. We used to do the bilateral, like Vietnam and Japan, Cambodia and Japan, but now we are dealing with the whole ASEAN countries, and we are trying to learn from ASEAN as well. So, that is the purpose as well. But this week, we hosted the Intellectual Property Seminar in Indonesia with JICA and wanted to develop that to the whole ASEAN, so that seminar was held towards the whole ASEAN. Second is the G7 Justice Ministers' Meeting. We started discussions on support for reconstruction of Ukraine. And then, the ASEAN-G7 Justice Ministers' Interface. We have the Next Leaders Forum in there.

So, the purpose of the ASEAN-G7 Next Leaders Forum is that we had the G7 and ASEAN ministers, so, we wanted to continue that dialogue. ASEAN feels that G7 always talks about the human rights, so it is difficult to get close. Therefore, Japan played a kind of a bridge role. And so, they asked Japan to play the bridge role, we took the leadership. But it is difficult to have this ministerial meeting every year. So, we held this meeting between the next leaders, the young prosecutors, the legal workers and officers. And this will be held every year.

Within the framework of G7, this is the Anti-Corruption Task Force for Ukraine. So, Ukraine is going to make reconstruction and the biggest problem is that the corruption inside their country and Russia as an external enemy. So, corruption is a big problem. And so, G7, and we are trying to assist in anti-corruption. If we do it separately, we cannot conduct an efficient support, there is a Donors' Coordination Meeting last month in 6th and 7th, G7 and

Ukraine and also OECD, IDL, World Bank, JICA, they participated in this meeting. And we had a very deep discussion for each topic, we will keep on holding this one. This is like a knowledge portal. So, ASEAN-Japan Special Meeting of Justice Ministers is the one that we are thinking of establishing. Last year, we had the meeting but we didn't want just a one-time meeting. We would like to have a periodical meeting. ASEAN, there's a Justice Ministers Meeting biennially, so we hope to add this meeting. In October, there was a working group to talk about this. Next year in autumn, in Manila, the Philippines will be the host country to have this kind of meeting. So, there will be a follow-up of ASEAN-Japan Meeting of Justice Ministers. And we hope that there will be enough enthusiasm to have this regular meeting.

Now, next one is strengthening bilateral relations with partner countries. I was just talking about multilateral conferences, but we would like to strengthen bilateral relations as well. Specifically, we are looking at the central Asia that we do the legal technical assistance too. And also, we hosted the Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting in June. There are hegemonic countries becoming strong. That is one of the issues that we have to deal with. So, we want to expand our international cooperation to this area. And also, within G7, we would like to deepen cooperation with them. In ASEAN, Thailand has a most close relation with Japan, and it is not a country that we have any sanctions against. So, we are now holding a dialogue with Thailand to develop reliance. And also, Thailand, Ukraine and other countries as well.

Now, strengthening cooperation with international organizations. The 60-year partner, UNODC, we send our staff to this institution. And from five years ago, we are also strengthening the relationship with UNDP. We used to send people to New York, but now we send people to Bangkok in order to look at the access to justice and anti-corruption. Also, we send people to Vienna and rulemaking in the field of international trade law. So, that is all I have to report now. Thank you.

[ICD Ms. Murakami]

Mr. Tanaka, Thank you very much for your presentation. Next, I would like to call upon United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Deputy Director, Mr. Sugano Naoki is going to make his presentation.

[UNAFEI Mr. Sugano]

Thank you very much for your introduction. I am the Deputy Director, Sugano of UNAFEI. And I was recently appointed, and until the end of March, I was in the UNODC Bangkok offices where I was with, and I have been getting involved in the relations with UNAFEI and particular methods. Now, to mark the 30th anniversary of this legal assistance, Professor Morishima and others, I would like to pay a great respect and express my congratulations and I also would like to thank UNAFEI and others for the day-to-day support.

I would like to be rather humble, but I would like to make some reflection about the 30 years and the future outlook. As you know, UNAFEI is based upon the agreement with the United Nations, we are providing the regional training for the crime prevention and the criminal matters. Also, we are providing international trainings in cooperation with JICA 138 times and for the corruption prevention with having quite a number of trainings. And the policymaking discussion, for example, drafting the new treaty and also the norms and standards under the United Nations, all these policy makings are considered and the priority is amid at the United Nations' priorities and we are providing trainings seminars and the discussions.

The challenge is going ahead as, for example, in Southeast Asia, organized crime, particularly the fraud groups where the citizens are getting involved as well. And therefore, we need to enhance the countermeasure for international organized crimes as well as the legal mutual cooperation when the competency is needed. And cyber agreement is going to be adopted in the United Nations, so therefore, cyber is going to draw much attention around the world. As Mr. Tanaka mentioned earlier, Kyoto Model Declaration was used for our training and in 2026 at UAE. The next Congress is going to be hosted. And for that, by building the Business Society and Prevention of Society where such a workshop is going to be hosted by UNAFEI. The themes under such themes, we are providing some trainings together with JICA. So, we have provided the multilateral trainings in cooperation with JICA. But there were some regional trainings as well. And there are bilateral trainings as well in cooperation. And there are more needs and there are requests for that as well.

This is actually quite timely for the legal system development assistance to mark 30 years and so forth. In the middle of 2000s, we started a training for the Mekong Society in East Asian countries. On top of that, as I mentioned earlier, the Seminar on Promoting Community-based Treatment in the ASEAN Region was made, starting from next week. For that, as I said earlier, ASEAN-Japan Meeting of Justice Ministers is a basis of this one and in order to address the issue of donors' crimes and also the overcrowding issues and the penitentiary as institutions of Southeast Asia need to be addressed. And there are more seeds for the training. As JICA introduced earlier, I will touch upon the training in Kenya.

I will talk about UNODC, we are in cooperation with them. And the Philippine, Malaysia, Cambodia and East Timor are the targets. And we are expanding the bilateral support. In 2015, Mr. Shibata, and Mr. Matsumoto, these public prosecutors are absent, and Cambodia is built as a country and they are developing and having a stronger cooperation. So, it was a reflection about Cambodia, and I share some of the outlook for the future. At any rate, such as the annual conference on Legal Technical Cooperation and using other venues, I would like to fully cooperate with you.

Now, let me make an annual report at this juncture. This is a multilateral and regional training

and bilateral in Japan highlights that I would like to cover one by one. For multilateral training, after the last years on your conference on legal technical cooperation, it was the 17th Regional Seminar on Good Governance for Southeast Asian Countries and we hosted in December last year. And this is to educate on the governance and the corruption issues for the law enforcement officials and judges.

The ASEAN-Japan Criminal Justice Seminar is going to be start. And therefore, being a good governance governor, we will close. And The Nelson Mandela Rules which is to implementation of the norms and standards of the United Nations, where we organize international high-level seminar. We also have regional training for Francophone Africa.

And the last year, in March, we held the international seminar on recidivism and also prevention of the offenders and we held the 185th International Training Course in September of this year. Now, for the treatment of offenders training, in the penitential institutions, we conducted a corruption prevention and others. And this topic is really relevant to Ukraine's request this time. And it is not just the Justice Department or the whole, however, and penitential institutions. There are some corruption or abuse of power. And therefore, I would like to use this expertise to respond to the request from Ukraine.

Another highlight was that ICC, the International Criminal Court. Ms. Akane Tomoko is incumbent president of ICC and she is judging over there. And together with her, we have hosted a joint seminar at the beginning of October. Also, anti-corruption training was made, as JICA mentioned. We have increased the full headcount from Ukraine and we organized this one. I will come back to this point later.

And ASEAN-Japan Criminal Justice Seminar, there are the mutual criminal investigation and also the treatment of offenders. These are the topic.

Now, for the bilateral training, this picture is the On-site workshop for Correctional Officials in Timor-Leste. In bilateral training, therefore, rehabilitation in society, we have made some support for all the rehabilitation in society and Timor-Leste. The treatment program is insufficient, so, we provided the program for preventing the violence. In July- August, with Cambodia and East Timor, we have conducted a local support. And until last week, Timor-Leste officials were visiting UNAFEI. Also, the Philippines and Malaysia, the correction as well as rehabilitation activities were being made. And we had a partnership with the UNAFEI Overseas Office.

Now under the Justice Department activities, we have cooperation with the Supreme People's Prosecution Office of Vietnam, and also Kenya's support for crime prevention, rehabilitation and social integration of children and young people.

Here are the highlights for 2024. We have hosted the joint seminar with ICC, as I mentioned earlier. And it was in 2022 that we entered into MOU for the cooperation, and that includes the implementation of seminars and trainings. This time we had the first follow-up. We were

hosted at the joint seminar; the theme this time was the protection of witness. In Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thai, and Vietnam, such East Asian countries where UNAFEI have outreached. The reason is that the Southeast Asian countries are ICC's influence is really small. Therefore, four non-members are existing in East Asia and UNAFEI play a role, and ICC expressed great gratitude to us.

The next is Ukraine's anti-corruption assistance, as follows. In November, this was the 26th UNAFEI UNCAC Training Programmed and there were four members that we welcome from Ukraine. Mr. Koizumi, the Minister of Justice visited Ukraine. This was one of the follow-ups. Ukraine officials at the reception, they made speeches and they had showed the iron bonds between Japan and Ukraine was expressed. For under corruption efforts, European countries were saying that they are doing a lot of country visits, but for that, it is a short visit, like three days and four days. And nothing of them is actually long-term, like one month and so forth, but UNAFEI, we provide one or two months-long of a training, and that is very useful for establishing a human relationship. And they expressed a profound appreciation to that. And Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, all these countries were also joining, and therefore, Ukraine had an opportunity to learn from the other peer countries.

Next, slightly different topic is we have a cooperation with Saudi Arabia. In KSA, there is NAUSS and it is the Ministry of Interior are controlling. Heads of the correctional facilities have visited Japan and visited Fuchu Prison and East Japan correctional office and so forth, and they have joined a unified session as well. In response, Director Yamauchi have invited to Saudi Arabia and joined the Graduate Assembly of NAUSS and so forth. So, with KSA, there's no official MOU or program at this juncture, but the culture, history, in many areas, there were different backgrounds, and we would like to gradually build a relationship from a long-term point of view.

Last one is the Kenya, Support for crime prevention, rehabilitation, and social reintegration of children and young adults. It is already introduced, so I will not dive into this in detail. But the top of the counterpart, which is the head of the Refrigeration Bureau is the graduates from the UNAFEI course. Building relationship with them, particularly on high level are something that we can fully support. It was a relief quick, but this concludes UNAFEI's activities.

And last, but not least, this is an advertisement of our publication. This is one of the resource materials listing the literatures by the training graduates. But since last year, we started to publish a Japanese version, and this is the second volume of these paper journals. So, it was a quick update from UNAFEI. Thank you very much.

[ICD Ms. Murakami]

Thank you very much, Mr. Sugano. Next presenter is from Mr. Ryota Tatemoto, Director-General of International Cooperation Department, RTI, and MOJJ. Mr. Tatemoto, please start.

[ICD Mr. Tatemoto]

Thank you very much. I am Tatemoto, Director-General of International Cooperation Department. Nice to meet all of you. Because we are running out of time, I just want to go right into the presentation.

Now, this is the first slide. This is the summery of ICD's legal technical cooperation that we have been provided. As you can see from this chart, for Asian countries, we are providing the Legal Technical Cooperation.

Next slide talks about current, the Legal Technical Cooperation by ICD. We provide assistance in 10 countries. Now, in bold letters, that is for JICA Technical Assistance Project. But other than that, there are ICD-specific activities, such as the local seminars or joint researches.

Next, I would like to talk about this slide, which is about there's a JICA Technical Assistance Project. We dispatch experts from MOJJ to Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, and Indonesia, a total of seven experts, including judges and other professionals. All of them have experience of being ICD faculties.

Now, next, from here, I would like to talk about the activities from April to September of this year. The yellow highlights are local seminars or local researches, so that is a business trip to the overseas countries. And green highlights are Japanese joint research, the Japanese trainings, so, we accept trainees from outside of Japan.

Next is about continuation from this September to the present. From last year, the COVID-19 restriction is eliminated, so as you can see, there are a lot of business trip and there are a lot of the training being held in Japan. We are very busy.

Now, from here, I would like to talk about the 30-year history of legal technical cooperation. As ICD, from 2001, that is the year that ICD was founded. So, Vietnam before then, they actually requested the legal technical cooperation to Asian countries, and because of that as a backdrop, ICD was established. This is a continuation also.

In 2013, there is the government basic policy was amended for legal technical cooperation. Then, the benefit for Japan, there is the perspective for the investment to other countries. Myanmar and Bangladesh were included as a focus country and the legal support for Myanmar and Bangladesh started.

In 2018, at MOJJ, the International Affairs Division of the Minister's Secretariat of MOJJ was established, so we are promoting justice affairs diplomacy. And after that, the support to Sri Lanka started, but because of COVID-19 pandemics, the activities or exchanges from the other countries became slowed down, so we had to focus on online seminars. But from last year, things have normalized.

Then, I would like to talk about this year's activity, particularly about new activities. So, as a

new activities, new countries, Fiji and Kyrgyzstan, we took the business trip to them and did a hearing to listen to their requirement, then also the relationship with Ukraine, and also in July or August, we had the ASEAN joint research.

ICD used to focus on bilateral assistance, but now the multinational framework activities has started from April and September.

Last but not the least, based on the 30-year history and based on this year's activity, I would like to talk about the future outlook and challenges that we will face. There are several things that I have listed up. This is probably the topic of the panel discussion after this section. So, I just want to quickly go over the topics. Promotion of the justice affairs diplomacy, the country is targeted for assistance expanding. Ukraine, Fiji and outside of Asia, now within the scope. The second is the diversification of assistance needs, and we have to respond to modern issues, particularly AI exploitation or digitalization. There are a lot of requests for the support. And also, the globalization, business and human rights which you have been discussing, in the common challenge, which means in many countries are included. The third point is about justice system development for the countries that we have assisted. Depending on the countries, maybe a country needs to think about exit strategy after our cooperation assistance is over. We have to both think how things should proceed. The last point is about how to measure their achievement and how to explain the achievement. This legal technical assistance achievement is very difficult to be quantified. Everybody says that we are doing something good, but when we face the assessment of a relation situation, it is very difficult to quantify or have a measurement of achievement. I think these are things that we need to do. areas that the topic of a panel discussion that is all for me, thank you.

[ICD Ms. Murakami]

Thank you so much. We would like to take a break now. The panel discussion will start later, so we would like to start at 3:05. Thank you for your corporation.

～ Intermission ～

[ICD Ms. Murakami]

We would like to start the panel discussion. Thank you for your cooperation. We have two topics. The first panel is the Prospect for the Future of the Legal technical Cooperation, moderator is Deputy Director-General of ICD, Mr. Nose and panelist is Deputy Director General, Governance and Peacebuilding Division of JICA, Ms. Iwama, Chairperson, Committee on International Relations of JFBA, Mr. Toyama and Director, International Affairs Division of MOJJ, Mr. Matsumoto. Please, Mr. Nose.

[ICD Mr. Nose]

Thank you. I am Nose. At the start, in the sequence of this project, Ms. Iwama, Mr. Toyama and Mr. Matsumoto, could you talk about the future prospect for the legal technical cooperation? We would like to hear your comments first. And then we will have discussion. Please, Ms. Iwama.

[JICA Ms. Iwama]

I am Iwama. I am in charge of Governance and Peacebuilding at JICA. And I have appointed on this position in March, and therefore it is the first time for me to join this annual conference. Thank you very much for this opportunity. In the past, I have joined online basis. When I was stationed in Vietnam, I did some hearing for observance of this meeting.

Now, we will go to topic one, what are the role required for legal support in future prospects and exist strategies. And this is a big topic. I am the first one to kick off, and I am really humbled for being given this opportunity. Now, marking the 30th anniversary of the legal support, all of the professors and ICD, lawyers and all the stakeholders, thank you very much for their all support. Also, this is the 70th year of ODA, and basic law has been drafted. We have accompanied the developing companies and the legal support as a flagship project of the Japan's international cooperation efforts.

I have such a profound understanding.

Now, to reflect upon, it was around 1990s and that was a drastic year. And former socialist economy and post-conflict countries are some of the developmental challenges. In that situation, Vietnam and Cambodia, a local establishment was actually made during such efforts. However, it is been 30 years or so far as being a part of such progress.

My personal note, if we could share, is that the situation around development is actually changed in the six following points. The first point is that most of the countries are becoming a middle-income country nowadays. According to the World Bank's global developmental report says that at the end of 2023, 108 countries are already migrated to middle-income countries. Because of this reason, needs and requirements are changed and structures are becoming more complex.

Second change is when I studied white profession at the beginning, the development topic will not be a part of the diplomatic topics' conversation. Therefore, in a way, it was segregated in the past. But recently, development is actually one of the major topics for the diplomatic issues. COVID, climate change, such as global goods need to be provided, and how to make sure that developing countries receive that is a major topic. The third topic is on the side of the partner countries, I'm not sure whether the language is right or not, but there is an expansion of the presence in the global south players. As Mr. Matsumoto will elaborate on this point later, but in the discussion and negotiations in rulemaking on global arena, there

are global thoughts quite active. And also, some of the global south countries are becoming a donor like China.

The fourth point is, as presentation in the morning said briefly, looking at the situation in Ukraine and others. Authoritarianisms and geopolitical tensions are rising and the retreat of democracy has been concerned about over development efforts among the donors and international organizations. Such a language is frequently talked about.

There is no sixth point, but it is a fifth point, last one. What changed over three years is that the value of ODA is becoming relative. The funds flow to developing countries are seeing an increase of the proportion coming from the private entities, and ODA portion is accounting a smaller portion, and I'm sure that the countries are becoming middle-income countries and therefore that is being affected as well.

So, think about legal assistance in the future, there are two types of aspects. The first, we need to think about the support needs and the expansion of national interests. And therefore, value of the official money seems to be rare. And how very limited in their resources like public assistance, how we can best utilize the recipient of such assistance because of the changes in economy and development, they are becoming middle-income economies. And besides the fundamental law, on an ad hoc basis, they want timelier and to-the-point advices nowadays. AI digitalization, how best to utilize is actually something that they want to know. And the people-centric justice is something that the hosting countries would like to receive. As I mentioned earlier, the access to justice and business and human rights and corruption, the needs are expanding into these areas. The strengths of the legal assistance so far are that to accompany the developing countries and try to improve the laws of justice and try to improve the capacity building using their assets so far and trying to develop further and try to fulfill their needs on their own and building systems, so that they will be so sufficiently pursuing improvement going forward and full access to justice. In Bangladesh, for the reconciliation efforts and mediation system has been developed and we have studied a specific theme during accessible.

As for the second topic, asset utilization and exit strategy is such the legal assistance so far was something that there was networks and relationship that they were able to build and related agencies and all the experts in this area where there is another network and how we can lead a multi-faceted, multi-layered channel and how we can tap into for the future assistance. And there are three key points in this area. First of all, the Ministry of Justice is doing a judicial dialogue, a strategic judicial dialogue, for example, for the high-level practitioner level. And there are some challenges that they have picked up. And in order to cover such topic, our resources, the Ministry of Justice resources, academic exchange, the foreign students and JFBA or other bar associations, corporations for such a country, regions, establishing relations, and what will be the best combination of this could be discussed on the

annual conference like this one may make sense. Now, the area other than the legal assistance using ODA and such assistances is now maturing in some area. In such area, the hosting countries and the joint efforts for the third countries, perhaps we could join the hands to do a knowledge sharing, and we could do more platform-based support where we could tap into. And that may be one idea to assess going forward. The last idea would be, like I mentioned earlier, developing countries are becoming middle-income nowadays, according to the World Bank's Development Report sets, that there's a middle-income trap which means that it is really hard to move out of the trap. That is actually the topic which is intensely discussed. For example, Indonesia is trying to join OECD, preparing a roadmap how they can overcome the trade map to the targeted year and thinking about such particular efforts. And perhaps, are there anything that Japan can do to help Indonesia joining OECD or something we could take a joint effort and joint steps in international area? And what we could do to take such steps going forward is something that we could explore.

Just for your reference, just to give you a context where the JICA is placed. At JICA, we are focusing on development. So, we try to realize the benefits of development in developing countries. But on top of that, Japan and the regions issue. We want to seek win-win solutions. Can we return the knowledge and expertise back to Japan through the experiences of our efforts in developing countries. One of the efforts is that the JICA is exposed to many overseas expertise. For example, we are able to accept more foreign nationals and how we can nurture the knowledge about the co-living with our foreign nationals. For example, promote information sharing the mutual assistance for foreign workers and provide consultation of the problem. Ms. Yamada from JETRO is actually giving a support where one of the areas besides the legal assistance area is the foreign workers access and platform. How can we share information with foreign workers and provide assistance to them? And from the company's point of view, they have to oblige to further human rights and help them to fully comply with that. And I just wanted to give a tip about this. Thank you very much.

[ICD Mr. Nose]

Thank you so much. So, Mr. Toyama, please.

[JFBA Mr. Toyama]

Thank you so much. I am Toyama from FBA, Committee on International Relations. So, this is the 30th year of the legal technical cooperation when I look back at myself. When I first participated in legal technical cooperation was in 2000 in Cambodia towards the Cambodian Bar Association. So, we got a fund from JICA and that was the first project I was engaged in. That is been like 25 years at that time. Lawyers did not exist in Cambodia. So, the biggest purpose was to establish a school to educate lawyers. And even before that, the lawyers in

Cambodia, they were massacred in the civil war and there were no lawyers. Now, there are 2,000 and I am really happy that we see so many lawyers in Cambodia.

So, what should the future legal assistance be like? Thanks to all the efforts of the people, predecessors, the actual legal laws of the basic laws have already been established. However, if you look at these laws, it doesn't mean anything if it is just written. And so, the courts or the prosecutors, if they only know about the law, it doesn't mean anything. How can the ordinary citizens specifically use these laws? Unless they can do that, there is no meaning. So, the access to legal system is very important. When you talk about legal access, you can't really divide it, but briefly speaking, there is like a proliferation of the knowledge to the general public about the laws and legal system.

And then secondly, if a citizen wants to use the legal system, they need the help from lawyers. So, we need to enhance the capability of lawyers and the lawyer's system. Mr. Takahashi talked about Toyota Foundation, assistance from the foundation has enabled us to help Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam on this legal sphere. And it is proliferation of legal system to the society. Specifically, in Laos, we gathered lots of legal institutions and conducted conference in Cambodia. We had two universities and we conducted seminars on the role of lawyers to the students in Vietnam. There are areas where there are not many lawyers, and we conducted a symposium on the activity of lawyers. So, it is important to extend assistance to lawyers. Recently, with the Cambodia Bar Association, we conduct seminars like making a complaint or getting the facts on the cases and also the temporary restraining order system. And JICA has commissioned us to conduct the legal access improvements, training to Asia and Africa. So, these are what we are doing recently.

When it comes to the future work, legal access includes various things. There are so many things. When I think about it, like the practical capabilities, enhancement for lawyers is very important. It is improving the capability of lawyers and in developing countries, lawyers do not have enough means of income, so improving their work environment and also having lawyers in place for emergencies. And we need to correct the system, so that there will be lawyers all around the country.

And we talked about the seminar that was conducted to the university's students in Cambodia. In the developing countries, there are not many students who wants to become lawyers in Laos. So, there is a training system for those who pass the bar exam, however, not many students choose to become trainees. We want younger people, especially those who are studying law. We would like to give messages to them about this legal system.

And also, the bar association's operation is important. So, the proper operation of bar association is important, especially penalty system. I guess we can, there is limit to what we can do. So, probably our activity will be centered in Asia. As Mr. Takahashi mentioned, we have conducted seminars online to African countries, so probably we should not limit our

activities only to Asia. And also, Ms. Iwama talked about that we have some countries that have received assistance, like Cambodia and Vietnam. I hope they will become partners of ours and they could also conduct assistance together with Japan to these other countries.

Now, when it comes to the exit idea, we are not so worried about the exit. For example, when we do the seminars, the Japanese side becomes a lecturer. We unilaterally give them talks. However, when the seminar topic becomes more practical, we have to talk about cases. In Japanese cases, if you can compare some cases with Japan and Cambodia, because civil laws are quite similar. So, you sometimes come upon very similar cases. Maybe we can get some input from the Cambodian cases. So, you don't need to be conscious, but it is not unilateral assistance and it will become like a mutual exchange of information and comments. And maybe in terms of burdening the cost, we were paying for everything in the past, but now, the partner country pays for the venue. So, little by little, we hear from the partner countries and they also burden part of the cost. There is naturally going to be a trend towards more bilateral communication. We do not have so much power, but I think we could be very flexible. Thank you.

[ICD Mr. Nose]

Thank you very much. Mr. Matsumoto, please.

[Mr. Matsumoto]

Thank you. This is a human office center and I believe that the two previous presentations cover almost other topics, and therefore, I would like to believe. So far, there were topics raised, and at the Ministry of Justice, we are promoting the international assistance, and that is actually stipulated in all the titles documents. And it is becoming a very important topic for all of the governments at this moment. The relationship in the two, for the legal system preparation and the assistance, is that the core of a recipient country is built by the justice itself, and the Ministry of Justice has been doing long years of activities, and we are using it as a core activity of the judicial diplomacy. I just wanted to emphasize the trust of the countries are gained through the support of the legal system which is a cornerstone and driving force of judicial diplomacy. Because of this, there are three things that I can say.

The first one as I mentioned earlier, the support for legal system development is a core activity of judicial diplomacy, and it is a driving process of judicial diplomacy. There will be no stop, we shall not stop this effort. So, trust gained from all the receiving countries, the track records and the self-confidence of our own will expand the legal viable systems all around the world.

The second, this is the core of judicial diplomacy. So, depending on the direction of judicial diplomacy, it will influence what direction we will extend the support for legal system

development to be more concrete, as I mentioned earlier today, for the ICD's activities are doing for Ukraine and Fiji, new types of activities are evolving at this moment.

The third is, vice versa, the trends and the support of a legal system development on the ground can influence the total perspective and the direction of judicial diplomacy as a whole. That is actually possible. So, judicial diplomacy is not the fight in the middle of the air. There has to be a grand effort, JICA, JFBA, academia, the Ministry of Justice. All these activities will be picked up and then reflected in the total direction of the judicial diplomacy. Therefore, all these research and training institutes activities and all these are intersecting each other and ultimately determines the judicial diplomacy as a whole. That is why, this annual conference is really important. It is quite critical for us to make an exchange of opinion on this opportunity. This is a really important activity in my opinion.

I guess I could just summarize at this juncture, but I would like to make another point. It is a push on clarification for the Ministry of Justice. Now, from the perspective of judicial diplomacy, what support should be extended? Of course, respecting the rule of law and human resources, and we tried to make them taking a deep root. Therefore, there is no end to the activities. So, toward the east and the west, activities need to be expanded more, and also for the civil law, but also for all of the areas under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice. All of the law and judicial matters will need to be covered under these activities, but yet there are resource constraints. We cannot do everything, exhaust everything. If that is the case, nothing will turn out to be fruitful. So, we need a focus and priority. The tool that we focus on is, Mr. Tanaka had mentioned earlier, strategic judicial dialogue. So, two countries or the regions are most important. We will put in place the dialogue channel and working level personnel will visit to each country, each other, so that we can find the seeds of the further cooperation. And if there are an appropriate area where the Japan fits for helping and then use that as a seed and further develop into the program, therefore the whole of Japan multi-layered activities will have to be made. If you are able to do so, then our activities need to be quite valuable.

Another point I would like to make is, in order to fully utilize the resources, exit strategy cannot be avoided. All of you had mentioned earlier that there has to be some exit strategy whereby counterpart country is regarded as an equal partner, otherwise we will run out of the resources. And exit strategy itself is something that we started to talk about like 10 years ago and 15 years ago, even in this annual conferences as well. But in some way in 15 years ago, we thought that exit itself will be further down into the future, but at this moment, all of the recipient countries of the aid, these are becoming middle-income countries and as is mentioned earlier, international situation as discussed earlier, we need to be having a clear picture about what exit strategy would be. That is all. Thank you.

[ICD Mr. Nose]

Thank you so much, Mr. Matsumoto. So, we had the 40 minutes for this panel. If we move to the next topic, I did not really do the job for the moderator. I think I would like to ask a question for each panelist. So, first to Ms. Iwama, where do we use the official assistance to because there is a resource problem? JICA in Japan is the biggest donor towards the developing countries. You do not need to talk about the specific numbers. So, in this legal system, is there a decreasing amount of money that you can use in this legal system? And how about the injection of funds to Asia, it is becoming more difficult every year? How about then other areas other than Asia, is it easier to get budget for? So, can I ask you?

[JICA Ms. Iwama]

This is a scary question. From the general account, JICA has budget. Ando is laughing. Recent years, it is become very difficult. It is not just the legal technical assistance, but the whole pie has become shrunk. That is the presumption. So, we look at the regions and countries. There are important priority areas that we spend the money on. And for governance in Vietnam and Indonesia, the priority has not been decreased. However, there is a shrink in the whole budget. So, we need to transform this, we need to use it cost efficiently and to use the current asset and we need to change our mindset. For example, everybody has sense of crisis towards democracy. I looked at the Dock at OECD, the donor's site before coming here. When you look at the governance as a whole, there's legal and justice development. And the fund towards this, it is decreasing rapidly. So relatively, Japan's presence is rising. But I haven't really gotten the background. And so, what Japan is going to do from now on will be more important. If we make more efforts, I think this will lead to better future. So, I hope that everybody will join hands in our efforts. Thank you so much.

So, in the legal area, the world spending is decreasing, but Japan's proportion is increasing. That is something good. Now, I want to ask Mr. Toyama, you have an exchange between the Bar Association. So, it is an exchange between private sector. Is there an approach from the government? Like there is a JICA approach and the Ministry of Justice approach. There's a synergy effect in that. Also, when you work with a country to change the system, compared with doing that. So, what kind of difficulties do you face? Sorry, my question is complicated. But if you can tell us about your experience and your forecast.

[JFBA Mr. Toyama]

That is a difficult question. Thank you for that. So, your first point, it is difficult to answer. But unfortunately, it depends on the countries. There are countries where the Bar Association is not our counterpart. In those cases, the Bar Association, people cannot participate. Even

if they participate, it is just in a supplementary form. But these are promises between the countries, so we have to do it. In this legal technical assistance, it's a project between the countries. There are some textbooks or information. We do not need to keep secret, so we use those, and we conduct seminars using those materials to the Bar Association. That is very helpful. And in cases, the project, the local people conduct the lectures. So, we kind of form a good cooperation on site, and it becomes very effective.

On the second point of your question, it is true that not necessarily about the country. Perhaps the counterpart being the governmental organization of the recipient country, and not every one of them, is quite responsive in asking a question, but in the private sector, even if we agreed on no contacts whatsoever coming arriving to us and as well, and it is often the case that such situation happens in the case of a private entity. And it may be overlapped with the earlier question, but private to private discussion, private entity will just skip such an unresponsive counterpart or perhaps inviting other energy oaths for the efforts and they are really easy to get involved with the other types of broad range of entities. So, perhaps using the private entities or using JFBA, we could actually get involved the local police as well. So, we would like to tap into such flexibility and that is the only area that we can do well from our point of view.

[ICD Mr. Nose]

Thank you very much. It is true that, like Ms. Iwama mentioned earlier. People's Center of Justice was mentioned, multi-layered approach is really important, and private-to-private, business-to-business cooperation is really important. Where the Ministry of Justice can do anything to cooperate, we appreciate it.

I would like to ask you, Mr. Matsumoto, earlier, donor and recipient relationship to equal partnership relationship. There is a transformation to that, and as Mr. Matsumoto visited Vietnam over 30 years since then, and there were multi-layered people-to-people network being built, and Japanese in general has a lot of knowledge about Vietnam, that is an intangible asset. How are you going to best tap into such benefits? Of course, some of the projects will seize out over time. Rather than to finish and end at once, the history or assets that were built so far, how can these be fully utilized from the Japanese point of view, which means that we need more sticky relations with them, and for example, strategic judicial conference or judicial diplomacy? What is the best way, in your opinion?

[MOJJ Mr. Matsumoto]

That is a bit difficult to answer. To put it differently, if project office continues and then office will return into Japan, would that be really the case, and we have to critically ask, are we receiving enough expertise back in Japan. In Vietnam office, there are many data in PC,

in Vietnam, and the documents there, and we tried to bring that to ICD and JICA as much as possible. I thought that we assigned them to get the information. However, 10 percent of the information, if we are able to report, then that would be good. Probably, I have been able to bring the information like one-tenth or one-twentieth or one-thirties. And I believe that a lot of our knowledge will be simply be left in the recipient country using the digital technology, how we can share that knowledge and experience to the related entities in Japan. It is something that needs to be explored. And on top of that, for the future, once the project is completely finished, how such digital information will be tapped into in the future. But I have such idea, but I do not have technical solutions to that. Sorry about that.

[ICD Mr. Nose]

Thank you very much. That is sufficient. I just wanted to share your perspective on the issues, so I ask your comment. Moderator is becoming nervous now. So, what about the assistance to Ukraine? It is not a question, but from each of the entities, what have you done and what you are going to do? I would like to ask just briefly as a topic, and I would like to close this panel.

[JICA Ms. Iwama]

For the first one, the ground mine to irradiate, the energy and the water, basic infrastructure, preparation and agriculture, and production capacity, and ultimately the diplomacy and the governance strengthening. And for the governance strengthening, for the public broadcasters where at the time of the disaster, it was considered as a backup. And there was a backup effort that we did. However, in such a situation during the war, these public broadcasters are fully utilized, and we are helping support the local dispatch. And under wartime, what type of message needs to be dispatched, and we are helping them for such efforts. On top of that, there's a training in Japan, and we are supporting, and we thank UNAFEI for the specific topic-based training, for the municipalities, administration, police, and criminal justice. And we expanded the number of headcounts for the training, and we are doing great assistance. And I would like to ask for all of the support, the assistance for the future. I think that Monday or beyond Monday. I will consult with the Ministry of Justice, and we will clarify on the Ukrainian assistance. And through the other type of assistance, more or less, the basic capabilities are really high in Ukraine. The target is accession to EU. And remote control is the core for their measures. For the illegal support, the corruption case is actually prepared by the other different organizations. And organizational structure, it will be complicated. I believe that some requirements are really difficult. How we can overcome such constraints and try to find the area where Japan can generate values. I would like to discuss that on the topic on Monday.

[ICD Mr. Nose]

Thank you so much. On Monday, ICD and Ukraine will talk about or will make discussions with the vice minister who is here today. Mr. Toyama, please.

[JFBA Mr. Toyama]

JFBA have not had so much relation with Ukraine so far. However, after the event occurred, what kind of assistance could we do at JFBA, because of time issues? Some lawyers, the willing lawyers, made a contribution. So, 5 million yen of donation was sent to the Ukraine Bar Association. In Fukuoka Prefecture, they also gave some donations to Ukraine Bar Association. When you look at the report from the Ukraine Bar Association, the top country to give the donation was Poland and then Belgium and then Japan. So, I think we were giving certain reputation for that. And the vice president of the Ukraine Bar Association at that time and Ikeuchi Lawyer, they conducted an Internet conference. There's not so specific program that they have come up with, but we would like to do whatever we can or something that we can.

[ICD Mr. Nose]

Thank you very much. Mr. Matsumoto, please.

[MOJJ Mr. Matsumoto]

Ukraine support from Japan is that what we are doing is that they are the secretariat of the section of anti-corruption training in Ukraine that we would like to realize that in a steadfast manner. So, in the meantime, that is our role. And it is not that ICDs or not. It is that in the task force discussion, what we discussed is that theme-based discussion was held, but people from Ukraine say that the legal experts are trainings and also ethics of legal experts. These issues seem to be really important. And there was a topic raised, that was really interesting to my interests. JICA and ICD perhaps say that in the Southeast Asia there are some supports extended for the legal professional systems. I am hoping that something could be created out of this one. So, it is just a brief introduction. Thank you.

[ICD Mr. Nose]

Thank you so much. I think our time is up, so we would like to close panel one. Thank you.

[ICD Ms. Murakami]

Thank you to Ms. Iwama, Mr. Toyama and Mr. Matsumoto. And thank you to Mr. Nose, the moderator for participating. Now we would like to move on to panel two. So, we will fix the seating, so please do wait a few minutes and the next panelists, please do get ready.

Thank you much for waiting. Are we all ready? So, we would like to start the panel discussion number two, The New Demands for the Legal Technical Cooperation and the Collaboration with the Relevant Organizations. The moderator is the Professor Hiroshi Matsuo from Keio University Law School. And also, their panelists, the Director of CALE Professor, Ms. Murakami, the Senior Researcher of JETRO, Ms. Yamada, and the Board Member of ICCLC, Mr. Sakai. Professor Matsuo, please start.

[Keio University Law School Prof. Matsuo]

Thank you very much. It is been 30 years since Legal Technical Cooperation started. And the presentation and panel discussions are very fruitful, reflecting the history. Based on the experience and knowledge, we would like to discuss what would be the new demands for the future legal technical cooperation. And so, this is related to the panel discussion number one. Should we think about 10 years ahead? Or should we think about 20 years ahead? Or should we think about 30 years or 100 years from now? It is very difficult to set the goal or a timeline. But when we think about the future, I think there are three perspectives that we should never forget.

So, one is the basic assistance of focusing on the human development. What should we think about that? And legal technical cooperation is to assist the country to be independent. The assistance and independence seem to have a conflict, but there are a lot of the request to demand for the change for the law, and then amendment is completed, that will be the final cycle of the assistance. Then, we talked about exit strategy. We have to think about exit strategy. So, from the perspective of exit, we will assist or support the country to become independent in terms of legal technology.

The second is new area. As Mr. Tatemoto said, that digitalization or AI and business and human rights, we really need to open up our eyes, and you have to pursue the possibility of providing assistance from Japan based on the Japanese strength. Professor Murakami, Ms. Yamada and His Excellency, Mr. Sakai, please discuss.

And also, in the past, the assistance was provided by rather limited number of the specialists. However, we should expand the scope of the people that we provide the assistance. People-centered justice is already discussed, and there is the rationale that we are putting a focus on that. So, next 10 or 20 years or 30 years, we don't know the timeline, but that is something that we should never forget. This discussion is a trigger, so the Professor Murakami, would you please talk about your thoughts?

[CALE Prof. Murakami]

Thank you so much, Professor Matsuo. I am the director of CALE. This is Murakami. So, I would like to talk about two things to looking for the future. New assistance needs are one of

the joint research projects. That is probably the first thing. Our policy is, as I showed you in our activity. We want to develop together with these countries. In order to co-develop, when we do the co-research, we need to take in these results into Japanese law. So, the CALE's policy is we have had mostly the researchers who specialize in the Asian law to do CALE. We want to expand these people to the legal department as of all. They should have their own expertise, but also to engage in the legal technical assistance. In the Asian law, we have the students who have gone through CJL, so we are thinking about the reduction into Japanese language. Therefore, this we would like to call as a comparison of Asian laws. In January this year, we had a topic, young people who will take on the Asian legal system, mainly with the graduates of CJL. So, specifically, in order to have smooth exchange, we need to have the environment right. And for that, we need the comparison law, and the researchers in each country will do that research. First of all, we need exchange between the people and the minimum unit is the family. So, we would like to start that research, trade and conflict resolution will expand those topics into those areas. People will engage in the joint research mainly with their own topic.

In the Ukraine's proposal, there is the Hague Convention and also the child-friendly justice. So, the child's right convention, those will be the pillars for our joint research. These conventions have been discussed mainly in the U.S. and Europe, not many countries have become a member of or the concluding member of the Hague Convention. So, countries are separately discussing about these conventions. We want to look into the universality of ASEAN law and how much we can establish these laws. And we look into the history of each country. We respect those conditions as well. So, we would like to have those, both perspectives, specifically in order for the ASEAN country to join the Hague Convention, what should they do? And in order for the Convention to be functional, how do we establish the environment? Those are the things that we would like to do the research on. So, that is my first topic, joint research.

Second is to develop AI tool for the legal sphere. I have a slide. This is a new alliance with ICD and CALE. There is a PSIM and also ICD's new cooperation. Using AI, there is a search of past cases. So, we are starting on this project. The PSIM, that was mainly done by the Nagoya University in 2009. It is a consortium. And so, it is a professional skills instruction materials consortium. They look into the actual laws and they look at the lawsuits and they will try to develop the dialogue type of AI legal consultation and graduate schools participating at Nagoya University plays the main role. In PSIM, we want to apply the AI results into the legal sphere, so we are working with people in the science fields together in order to develop the legal related contents using AI. So, PSIM CALE and ICD are in partner in order to develop this app specifically.

Indonesia will be the country that the search of past cases and past rulings, and also to look at

the case drafting, they don't have any search system for the past rulings. So, the judges will have to write that manually. There's a special situation in Indonesia that they have to look into these factual past cases in order to draft the ruling. So, Indonesia will be the first country for this app, but we will expand the countries in the future. Thank you.

[Keio University Law School Pro. Matsuo]

Thank you very much, Professor Murakami. Now I would like to ask Ms. Yamada.

[JETRO Ms. Yamada]

Thank you very much. I'm Yamada. So, about the future activities and also the talk about the future, the legal technical cooperation, that continues the policy proposal research project. However, this is the issues about the future of the project, a national action plan. This is the preferring in Asia. We have to rethink whether that really helped the promoting the business and human rights in ASAN. There is a right-hand side information. These countries alone, there are business and human rights policy, debased policy being issued for these countries. They are promoting such policies. So, the business and human rights policy movement is something that I will pay attention to. And also, each country has the human rights committee, and also there's ASAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights. And that is very important because they create access to remedy. And about the European movement is impacting the Asian movement. Also, there is the movement to make it a convention. So, we just want to keep paying attention to that. About legal technical cooperation and business and human rights, there are many times that this was mentioned today. But in terms of legal technical cooperation, when we talk about business and human rights, the first pillar is about the nation has human rights protection mandate. It is an obligation. And how we need to make sure that other countries, sovereign countries, is protecting the human rights and how we can assist is something that we should focus on. When we visited ICD of RTI, I had a presentation and spoke about this. I focused on access to the remedy or access to the legal system is the assistance that we can provide in terms of business and human rights. This is a little information, there are action plans for Germany and the U.K. There is an action plan for the business and human rights. If there is a violation of human rights, then there is a condition to introduce the effective remedy mechanism is also included. So, in terms of access to remedy, there is the policy 25 as the obligation of the nation within the jurisdiction when there is the human right violation in a business. Then, the remedy has to be easy to be accessed by other people who are impacted by the violation. And also, if there is any hurdle to access to the legal system, then that hurdle or burden need to be eliminated. So, Asian countries, if they are trying to work on something based on these policies, then Japan should really be able to assist that.

And this is just the last page, this is just the introduction. UN has a guideline called that issued in summer of this year. There is no Japanese translation. Access to Remedy in Cases of Business-related Human Rights Abuse is a title. Its contents are access to the remedy, access to legal system, how we can improve that. I'm sure that I'm preaching to the choir and legal experts should know this, but I think we should use this with the countries that we would like to assist. So, this is the last page of my first presentation is panel two.

We talk about SGD. When we talk about legal system, the SDG-16, that is a peace, justice, and strong institutions, is applicable. For some reason, the Japanese logo does not have strong institutions in Japanese. I talked about this last year, maybe two years ago. So, the strong institution is based on the laws and the legal system, including anti-corruption. The institutions and the system need to be strong, that is actually the core of providing legal technical cooperation. That is all from me. Thank you very much.

[Keio University Law School Mr. Matsuo]

Thank you. Please, His Excellency Mr. Sakai, please.

[ICCLC H. E. Mr. Sakai]

Thank you. This is Sakai. I used to work at the Ministry of Justice for many years, and from 1996, I came and engaged in legal technical cooperation to Vietnam and Cambodia, and so, Professor Morishima has encouraged me. Now, I am at the ICCLC. I am one of the board members. ICCLC, from the company's perspective, it supports legal technical cooperation, it is like a bridge between the government and private sector. So, for business and human rights, I would like to talk about that from the private sector's point of view.

ICCLC conducts various seminars. For business and human rights, why are we engaged in it? I will be very brief. So, why is business and human rights become a challenge all of a sudden? That is because recently the state's wealth and the enterprise's wealth are now in equal value. When we talked about human rights, it was always like the state against the civil society. So, we have the human rights declaration, and that was a backdrop. However, now, the power relation between the state and companies are now equal. So, we have to prevent the abuse of human rights by the companies. There are a lot of international criticism now. In 1997, Nike was using children and their cheap labor to make their sportswear. Then, there was a no-buy action. And Nike incurred several billions of losses. Also, Nara Plaza was collapsed in Bangladesh, and more than 1,000 people died. That building was already weak, but the women were forced to work so long hours in that building. So, those are some of the events that led to UN guiding principle 2011 and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises 2011 Edition. It was revised last year.

Japan has delayed, but corporate governance code 10 principle was made. In 2023, the

Guidelines on respecting Human Rights in responsible Supply Chains was established. So, the human rights due diligence order was already made in Germany and other countries. I think Ms. Yamada and others are advocating for the same kind of guidance in Japan.

So, business and human rights. In what kind of context is it in now? This issue will transcend the state power because multilateral companies are engaged in Thailand, Bangladesh, Myanmar. They could have factories in all those three countries. So, it transcends the state power. And once the company makes us commitment, it is difficult for them to back down. For companies, there has to be a same competitive level playing field, because a company could be using child labor, and another company may not be using the child labor, so that will be unfair. Companies are watching over each other. Now, because the securities reporting law, companies must disclose and transparency and accountability are secured. At ICCLC, the board members are also in companies, so we are a bridge between government and private industry. companies and the human rights issue, it' I really a central issue for the people engaged in law. For ICCLC, this is also a central issue, and by promoting this, I think we can improve the human rights conditions in Japan and the world, so we can realize a world where it is more friendly to people. So, ICCLC is one of them, but we feel this is one of the important topics.

Last year was Japan-ASEAN, 50th year of cooperation, we had a symposium. In October, in Bangkok, there was the AICHR hosted workshop, and we participated and we made a presentation. Next year, in 2025, this has not yet been decided, but in Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, in April, there will be a symposium hosted by AICHR, gender is the topic and we are negotiating that ICCLC could have a session. And in May next year, in Malaysia, AICHR will be invited the inaugural Asean-Gulf Cooperation Council Plus China Summit. Also, in 2026 we will have a bigger symposium in Japan because we will be celebrating the 30th year of the establishment of ICCLC.

I will be talking about the issues of legal technical cooperation later. JICA, the Ministry of Justice, and ICCLC, we have to abide by the rule of law. That cannot be neglected. So, business and human rights is also the central issue under that. ICCLC will put a lot of effort into this area.

【Keio University Law School Prof. Matsuo】

Thank you very much. ICCLC is supporting Japanese legal technical cooperation. And thank you very much for the continual support. When we have seminars or workshops, we are not able to do that without ICCLC's support. And ICCLC has the information on their homepage about activities. They are creating the foundation for past, current, and future activities. As His Excellency Mr. Sakai said, in terms of the technical legal cooperation, the relationship between the business and the government are changing greatly. Also, Ms. Yamada talked

about the cooperation assistance. The power is changing, relatively speaking. When we think about the relationship between private enterprise and government, we have to really notice the changes.

Then, what will be the current topic being reflected to the future? ICCLC, actually, they talk about gender and also the child labor. And also, in Japan, there are different programs. problems, too. So, I would like to ask His Excellency Mr. Sakai, when we have a cooperation with ASEAN, how can we make sure that we are on the same page, because it is really important when we think about the different activities between enterprises and government, how do you feel that Japan and ASEAN countries are on the same page? In Japan, in the past, there are problems of business and human rights, and right now it has become a news. But I think we have reached a point that we can use the past experiences in Japan. And in ASEAN, there are many countries that are still developing their economies, but still to be aligned or to be on the same page, how can you make sure of that?

[ICCLC H.E. Mr. Sakai]

In my feeling, we are not able to say ASEAN as a group because they have a different level or stage of the development. Singapore is the most developed country, and there is a gap between the country like Singapore and other countries. If we talk about human rights in Vietnam, they probably do not like that. And in Thailand, they are somewhat more advanced in that area to some extent. So, in terms of alignment or maybe mindset, it is still different. However, a human right concept was born and developed in Western countries. Then, rules were made and rules are sometimes pushed to other countries. When we go to the symposium, Western people come out, and they have attitude like, okay, we can teach you. So, for that, type of attitude, Asian people feel uncomfortable. So, we do not really talk about the human rights, but we use the word such as the rule of law. As Professor Murakami said, there is the Asian which does not change for a long time.

And through a lot of seminars, I would like to focus on Asian way of thinking. I think we should discuss that more often and in a deeper way. Western countries, relatively speaking, there are power in many areas declining. So, Asia countries need to be stronger because we are not able to depend on Western countries forever. Thank you very much.

[Keio University Law School Prof. Matsuo]

For this topic of business and human rights, they talked about it in the reports from various institutions. So, this has become very important. The effective access to remedy is important as well. Perhaps we could make various proposals towards these countries. So, the remedial access, it also relates to the civil law and it is important that countries have the establishment of civil laws. There is some accumulated knowledge in Japan. How can we coordinate this?

Specifically, when we have a dialogue with Southeast Asian country about this business and human rights, what kind of specific things do you have in mind?

【JETRO Ms. Yamada】

Thank you, Professor Matsuo. Before that, I would just like to comment on what His Excellency Mr. Sakai has just mentioned. Human rights are a universal concept. It is not pushed upon us from Western countries. If you look at the ASEAN, they have the human rights committees and they have that in the law. So, I think maybe it is only Japanese who thinks it is a taboo to use the word human rights. There are various approaches to realizing human rights. However, human rights, we must keep this principle that this is something universal. And also, access to remedy, the business and human rights. I understand there are various positions to this. What we must focus is the multi-stakeholders' perspective, trust from the country and the trust from the companies, the rights holders, the perspective from the rights holder. That is very important when it comes to the guiding principle. In that sense, we had G2G, the legal system reform, and also in the micro. perspective, the language barrier, there are various barriers, and also various barriers to having a lawyer. So, with the cooperation from the Bar Association, we need that kind of access. In Asia, this is becoming a serious matter, and governments are thinking it is important to do. There is a slap, strategic litigation against the public participation. If there is a human rights abuse and a human rights advocate, he is sued by the company that he has defamed the company. So that, human rights activists can no longer be engaged in order to prevent that, we need some kind of measures and in order to prevent such slap suit, Thailand is thinking about the prevention measures. I do not know how this is relevant to Japan, but that was so important.

【CALE Prof. Murakami】

Thank you. When we talk about human rights, we need even another panel to discuss the human rights. So, let's just delay this issue. And then, I would like to ask Professor Matsuo about how we bring back the results of this legal technical assistance to Japan. The comparative law in Asia, and you are going to announce the results, the family law, and you will expand this to other areas. So, the future legal technical assistance, when we think about it, we need to change the assistance to mutual cooperation. What kind of things can we get in Japan? And can we really become an equal partner? That is one of the future perspectives.

In Japanese academic meetings, this legal technical assistance has not been taken up as a topic. Professor Morishima has kept on saying, so we want to take this issue in the legal academic conference in the Japanese academia. I hope that this will be taken up what is your outlook on this issue?

Sorry, that might be a tough question. This is not the question that I expect that I think it is

s a question based on the big picture. So, the image of legal technical cooperation probably narrow image of held by just general public. The specialist, experts know that the legal technical cooperation assistance are very varied. When I have become the director of CALE, after I became a director and came to a seminar and conference like this and then talked to a lot of people. I realized that it is very vast. But, before I became the director, I thought that this area is somewhat detached from the rest of the topic in Japan. Then, when we think about the research topic, I have to think about the how broad that I need to cover. Also, we discussed that we will lose resources in the future. Actually, we are losing resources now. However, we tend to forget about the domestic Japanese supporters who agree with that. We have to make sure that we communicate to the domestic colleagues that this relates to Japanese law. For those purposes, we should reach out young generations and undergraduates, maybe high school students. When the high school students come to our college for our university information meetings, we can talk about that. Now, we are doing legal technical cooperation for a long time, and the summer students choose Nagoya University because they want to be involved in this area. However, the image of legal technical cooperation held by the students are also limited. So therefore, we, as a faculty, we should make sure that the flame deletes in the student's mind need to be continued for four years. But you might not be able to do that. Sometimes these flames are being put away. So, diversity and also the varied legal technical cooperation should be promoted. I think that it is a strength of CALE of Nagoya University. That is the value of what we can do. However, we are not actually doing the actual work for law. We really needed to cooperate with other specialists and experts. But we would like to provide many different opportunities to students.

I would like to introduce to you one example. There are the students joining here from Nagoya University. The students came to Nagoya University because they would like to be involved in the legal technical cooperation, and this student came to CALE and studied at the law school and passed the bar exam. And then, through the Japanese language faculty experiences, this student actually has applied for special lecture for the countries outside of Japan. So that is a route that we can provide, and I think this is the ideal, and this is the first time that we are able to use a route to make a student's wishes come true. And in the future, I hope that the Academic Society Congress will talk about the legal technical cooperation as an agenda item.

【Keio University Law School Prof. Matsuo】

Thank you very much. Professor Murakami is very famous. Let's make sure that we all remember Professor Murakami's dream will come true in 10 or 20 years. We would have liked to have further discussions, but time is limited. So, His Excellency Mr. Sakai and Ms. Yamada talked about the human rights concept, and there is a big gap. Last month, I went

to the European Union Institute for Security Studies and I heard about that Europe and U.S. assistance to Ukraine, they have very strong verbal words and they criticize Russia from human rights perspective. They do not give in on that point.

From Asian perspective, the human rights concept may be the same, however, the process may be different. So, in order to establish the rule of law, it took several hundreds of years, so that you have to think about that process and to give assistance. So, this legal technical cooperation, I do not know how far in the future, but we need to think about it in the long term.

And there was a song for the Japanese morning drama, and they talked about a hundred years in the future. A hundred years may sound very far; however, we have already had 30 years. So, we could think about a hundred years from now.

2013, there was a basic policy on the legal technical cooperation. So, it has been already 10 years since the revision. When we look in the future, legal technical cooperation, although the time was limited, I think we have come up with very important challenges. Thank you to the panelists. We will close this panel.

[ICD Ms. Murakami]

Thank you so much to the moderator, Professor Matsuo, and also Professor Murakami, Ms. Yamada and His Excellency Mr. Sakai. So, we take a break until 4:45. The Q&A session will start at 4:45. If you have any questions, please do fill in your questionnaire form, and please do put your questions into the question box that is at the back of this room. And those who are participating online, please write your question on chat. Let's take a break.

～ Intermission ～

[ICD Ms. Murakami]

Thank you. We would like to move on to the Q&A session. So, those of you who are on the venue, we have some questions. And those of you participating online, we had some Q&A on the Zoom. We picked up some of the questions. Because there's time limitation, we are not able to answer all of your questions. I ask for your understanding. Today we have so many questions. Thank you for all the questions.

First, there are questions towards Ukraine people. I picked up two. First question is the Ministry of Justice of Japan, RTI, what triggers you to ask for their cooperation.

Second question is in the court system. Are there any areas in the court system that you are interested in Japan?

Please answer these questions, Her Excellency Ms. Suhak.

[Deputy Minister of Justice of Ukraine H.E Ms. Liudmyla Suhak]

Thank you very much for the question. So, I will answer the question in Ukraine with the support of our esteemed interpreter.

Thank you for your question. As to your first question, why did we ask for the Ministry of Justice, ICD, to ask for assistance? First of all, in 2020, in order to participate in the task force, we visited Tokyo. And the justice system in Japan, we were looking for a good system. Now, Ukraine is going through the transformation stage. Because we are in the transformation system, we want the stable legal system, and it is important for us to find a trustworthy partner. And at that time, we visited ICD, and we found the legal system model that we were looking for. The model of the legal system, we were really impressed. And the word that impressed us was by Mr. Mikazuki Akira. His words, he used to be the Minister of Justice, he said “Japan absorbed the three major trends of legal system worldwide, French law, German law and Common law, into its legal system as its primary nutrients. Now the time has come for the Japanese legal system and jurisprudence, developed in that manner, to relate its experience towards the outside world.” We were impressed.

For your second question, the legal system, what kind of interest do we have in the court system? Right now, we are in war, affected by the war. So, all the lawsuits in Ukraine are facing over capacity. Because of this reason, think about the whole situation, in Ukraine, what we are highly interested in, mediation system. Also, the summary, court functions, structure and functions that we are more than happy to learn from Japan. In addition, the family court system in Japan, organization structure which we are highly interested in. Thank you very much.

[ICD Ms. Murakami]

Her Excellency, the Honorable Deputy Minister of Justice of Ukraine, thank you very much. Moving on to the next question. Next question is, for accession to EU, what type of support needed? And if there is any significance that Japan extends its assistance, I would like to learn what significance do you see? And on that point, I would like to ask Mr. Matsumoto of MOJJ to answer.

[MOJJ Mr. Matsumoto]

Thank you very much for your question. Now, what is the meaning of Japan extending assistance to Ukraine for their efforts to accession to EU background? And the answer is that that will actually fulfill the international responsibility to our responsibility to the international community. After the invasion of Russia to Ukraine, international committee is trying to find the ways to do so. Among the countries who valued the democracy and free and the sovereignty, then we were the G7 presidency back in two years ago. It is critical for us

to get involved all the countries around the world in trying to find a way to support Ukraine. And that is the problem of Japan itself. There is a backdrop, and in Japan, there are available means and there are some constraints and restrictions that what we can do in such a situation. We are in the legal and justice area, and we try to think about what we could do, and the results are. For example, we did a task force for coming up with anti-corruption Ukraine and training, and to what extent that is the extent that we get involved. And as the Her Excellency Ms. Suhak said earlier, for all the people who visited Japan through the task forces, for example, depending upon the comments made by Professor Mikazuki, the philosophy and the style and the model, there are something that people in Ukraine find the way to receive the meaningful assistance and ownership, and also, we extend assistance. Upon the request from the people in such a recipient country and our efforts will be fully fulfilled by the support for the accession to EU. So that is all for myself.

[ICD Ms. Murakami]

Thank you, Mr. Matsumoto. There are more questions that we have actually received. Yet because of the time constraints, it is a great apology. Last one is going to be the last question. And the last question is as follows. From the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine 's presentation, there were presentations in this morning based upon such presentation, what are the responses from the Japanese related agencies? Mr. Ando of JICA, if you could answer this question.

[JICA Mr. Ando]

Thank you. This morning, we were very honored to hear a very passionate speech by the Deputy Justice Minister of Ukraine. It was quite impressive. In fact, since the invasion of Russia into Ukraine, since then, we have talked with many ministerial people over Ukraine and also government people, as well as the private citizens that I have conversed with. And all of them were fighting on behalf of the Ukraine, as Mr. Matsumoto mentioned earlier. But also, it is for the sake of the democracy around the world and the rule of law in the world. And we need to show strong determination and strong bonds. Of course, the minesweepers and, of course, providing energies. And there is something that will assess the people's life firsthand. And JICA has been working so strenuously in that area. And on top of that, as is discussed earlier, for the justice area, there are so many needs and demands in Ukraine. Anti-corruption and others are in high needs as I recognize. But at the same time, for example, abducted children and support for that needs to be listening to such comments. I thought that our discussion has to be more multifaceted. Of course, resources are limited and we need to set priority and shortlist to some extent. But like we experienced in Vietnam and Cambodia, the processes which we took over the three decades, which is that we will orient everything from the conversation dialogue and everything starts out from that. So, we would like to kick

off the dialogue next Monday. We will start a concrete discussion. So, we will start off with that. Thank you very much.

[ICD Ms. Murakami]

Thank you. Now, although we have received a large number of questions, but because of the time constraints, we would like to close this general Q&A session. For all of the questions that we received, the Secretariat will deliver your message to all of the persons and panelists. And once again, thank you very much for all the questions. We have a networking session after this meeting, so those of you who are joining in person, if you could exchange your opinions at the juncture, we appreciate it. Thank you very much. We now would like to thank all of the participants for a great cooperation for the proceedings, and please give a big round of applause to all of the speakers today.

Thank you very much. To close today's conference, we would like to ask the President of ICCLC, His Excellency Mr. Taro Ohno to give us the closing remarks.

[H.E Mr. Ono]

Thank you very much for your kind introduction. My name is Ono. Today, from the morning, thank you very much for your passionate and very active discussion. In the morning, we are honored to receive a keynote speech from Her Excellency Honorable Deputy Justice Minister Ms. Liudmyla Suhak. We are also honored to be able to receive the presentation from the expert in Ukraine, Mr. Bohdan Nedilko. After Russian invasion to Ukraine, Ukraine's situation is very difficult, and Ukraine would like to protect the sovereign sea, land and nation, and Ukraine is very brave in fighting against Russia and we would like to pay at most respect and also be grand applause to them.

What is happening to Ukraine is something that we are not able to accept. And also, the rule of law is still very vulnerable in the world.

*The interpretation service was ended at 17:00 due to the contract.

- V. Chronology of Legal Technical Cooperation -

Chronology of Legal Technical Cooperation (Main Chronology Known to RTI)

As of December 31, 2024

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.	• “Survey on development policy to assist transition to market economy” (so-called Ishikawa Project)(1995 – 2001)
	Oct.	• Training course in Japan (on Nationality Act; etc.)
1996	Aug.	• Training course in Japan (on Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code[CRPC])
	Sep.	• Training course in Japan (on Commercial Code; etc.)
	Dec.	• Cooperation Program in Legal Field, Phase I commenced
	Dec.	• Long-term expert (private attorney) was dispatched
1997	Jun.	• Training course in Japan (on family register, registration, deposition)
	Oct.	• Training course in Japan (on Civil Procedure Code [CPC] and Civil Execution Act)

1998	Jun. Oct.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local seminar • Training course in Japan (on Companies Act;etc.) • Training course in Japan (on intellectual property right)
1999	Jun. Oct. Nov. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local seminar • Training course in Japan (on criminal procedure) • Training course in Japan (on civil liability) • Training course (on criminal procedure and roles of prosecutors)(JICA and UNDP joint project) • Japan-Vietnam Civil and Commercial Law Seminar • Phase I of Above Project terminated • Cooperation Project in Legal Field, Phase II commenced <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	Jun. Jul. Sep. Oct. Nov.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local seminar • Three long-term experts (public prosecutor, former judge and private attorney) were dispatched • Training course in Japan (on judicial system in Japan; etc.) • Joint study group to amend CC commenced • Training course in Japan (on lawyer system; etc.) • Training course in Japan (on criminal procedure; etc.) • Training course in Japan (on judiciary; etc.)
2001	May Jun. Sep. Nov.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two long-term experts (public prosecutor and private attorney) were dispatched • Local seminar • Training course in Japan (on legal training of prosecutors) • Training course in Japan (on capacity development) • Training course in Japan (on CPC) • Phase II of Above Project was extended until Mar. 2003
2002	Feb. May Jun. Sep.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Former Minister of Justice of Vietnam was invited to Japan by JICA • Long-term expert (former judge) was dispatched • Local seminar • Training course in Japan (on CC) • Training course in Japan (on penal provisions concerning economy for developing market-oriented economy) • Training course in Japan (on laws and rules concerning stock exchange; etc.) • Training course in Japan (on CPC)
2003	Feb. Jun. Jul. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training course in Japan (on laws and rules concerning secured trading system) • Phase II of Above Project terminated • Phase III of Above Project commenced <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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) • Minister of Justice and other delegates were invited to Japan by Research and Training Institute (RTI) and JICA

2004	Feb.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. Jun.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPC was enacted • Amended Bankruptcy Law was enacted
2005	Jan. Feb.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training course in Japan (on legal training) • 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. Sep.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amended CC was enacted • Training course in Japan (on standardization of judgment-writing)
2006	Feb. Jun.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training course in Japan (on legal training) • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training course and joint study on Japan-Vietnam judicial systems (on judgment-writing/ judicial precedent, inviting four justices from SPC to Japan)
2007	Mar. Apr.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase III of Above Project terminated • 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. Nov.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local seminar (on State Compensation Law) • Training course in Japan (on drafting State Compensation Law)
2008	Jun. Aug.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint study group on CC and study group to improve court practices • Course on Japanese law at Vietnam National Univ. • Training course in Japan (on criminology) • Training course in Japan (on improvement of court practices and measures for providing information of judicial precedent, etc.)
	Nov.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil Judgment Execution Law was enacted
2009	Mar.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. Aug. Oct. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Compensation Law was enacted • Training course in Japan (on drafting Immovable property registration Law and Secured Transaction Registration Law) • Training course in Japan (on organization and activities of JFBA) • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint study on Japan-Vietnam judicial systems
	Aug.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local seminar
	Sep.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training course in Japan (on attorney's business basic rules, roles of each bar association, etc.)
	Oct.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vice-Minister of Justice was invited to Japan
	Nov.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training course in Japan (on drafting Family Registration Law)
	Nov. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative Procedure Law was enacted • Training course in Japan (on drafting amended CRPC)
2011	Jan. Mar.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training course in Japan (on drafting amended CPC) • Phase I of Above Project terminated • Amended CPC was enacted
	Apr.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint study on Japan-Vietnam judicial systems
2012	Feb.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training course in Japan (on organization of bar associations, strengthening capacity of attorneys, and countermeasures against depopulation of attorneys)
	Mar.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint study on Japan-Vietnam judicial systems • JICA Survey Team was dispatched (survey for guidance on project management)
2013	Feb.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training course in Japan (on establishment of rights of defense counsel in criminal justice, amendment of CC)
	Mar.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training course in Japan (on amendment of Court Organization Law)
	May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint study on Japan-Vietnam judicial systems (Prosecutor General of SPP was invited to Japan at the same time)
	Oct.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. Mar.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JICA Survey Team (Joint Coordinating Committee [JCC]) • 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)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint study group on CC, and study group to improve court practices
	Jun.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint study on Japan-Vietnam judicial systems (on amendment of CC)
	Jul.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint study on Japan-Vietnam judicial systems (on training of prosecutors)
	Aug.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JICA survey team was dispatched (for project-end evaluation)
	Sep.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JICA survey team was dispatched (for pre-project detailed planning survey) • Local seminar (on summary procedure, appeal system, amendment of CPC, etc.)
	Nov.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JICA survey team was dispatched (for project detailed planning survey)
	Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training course in Japan (on training of prosecutors)
	Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JICA survey team was dispatched (for 3rd project detailed planning survey)

2015	Mar. Apr.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training course in Japan (on amendment of CC) • 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. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint study on Japan-Vietnam judicial systems (on criminal policy;etc.) • Training course in Japan (on enhancing consistency of legal normative documents) • JICA Survey Team was dispatched (for participating in JCC) • Training course in Japan (on enhancing consistency of legal normative documents) • Training course in Japan (on training of prosecutors)
2016	Apr. Jul.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JICA survey team was dispatched (for participating in JCC) • Training course in Japan (on enhancing consistency of legal normative documents and training of prosecutors)
	Sep. Nov. Nov. Nov.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training course in Japan (on property registration act) • Training course in Japan (on training of judges) • Local survey(on Property Registration Act) • JICA survey team was dispatched (for survey for Property Registration Act)
2017	Feb. Apr. May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local seminar (on Property Registration Act, etc.) • Local survey(for Property Registration Act) • Training course in Japan (on judicial precedent)
	Sep. Sep. Oct. Nov.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training course in Japan (on property registration act) • Local seminar (on judicial precedent) • Local seminar (on family court) • Training course in Japan (on civil execution system and registration system)
2018	Jan. May Jun. Sep.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JICA survey team was dispatched (for Mid-term Review) • JICA survey team was dispatched (for participating in JCC) • Training course in Japan (on settlement and conciliation) • Local seminar (on judicial precedent)
	Oct. Oct.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training course in Japan (on enhancing consistency of legal normative documents) • Local seminar (on family court)
2019	Jan. Apr. Aug. Aug. Sep.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JICA survey team was dispatched (for participating in JCC) • JICA survey team was dispatched (for participating in JCC) • Local seminar (on hearing from women and children victims) • Local workshop (on forensic interviews) • JICA survey team was dispatched (for project detailed planning survey)
	Oct.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Above Project was extended until Dec. 2020 • Training courses in Japan (on adversarial principle in the criminal court practices)
2020	Jan. Feb. - Mar. Jul. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JICA survey team was dispatched (for project detailed planning survey) • Training courses in Japan (on enhancing consistency of legal normative documents) • JCC • JCC and Launching Ceremony of the JICA Project in the period of 2021-2025 • Above Project (2015 - 2020) terminated
	Jan. Apr. Sep. Nov.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Four long-term experts (public prosecutor, private attorney, official of MOJ and program coordinator) were dispatched • Kick-off Meeting of the new project • JCC • Online workshop (on international experiences of juvenile justice)

2022	Mar.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Online workshop (on handover, access, disclosure of evidence and conciliation) ▪ Online workshop (on people participating in judicial activities)
	Apr.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ JCC
	Jun.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Online lecture for intern students from Education and Research Center for Japanese Law (Vietnam)
	Jul.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local survey
	Sep.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Online workshop (on legal application)
	Nov. - Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Online workshop (on mediation) ▪ Local seminar (on mutual legal assistance) ▪ Local seminar (on improvement of judgement document)
2023	Feb.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Online workshop (on improvement of Judgement Document Handbook)
	Mar.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local survey (on Business and Human Rights)
	Apr.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ JCC
	Jul.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local seminar
	Sep.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training course in Japan (on Japanese legislative process (drafting, review, and completion))
	Oct.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training course in Japan (on international experience in the prevention and perfecting of anti-corruption)
2024	Nov.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training course in Japan (on Japanese legislative process (drafting, review, and completion), administrative procedures and decentralization) ▪ Local survey
	Apr.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High Level Forum ▪ JCC
	Jun.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Online workshop (on improvement of Judgement Document Handbook)
	Sep.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training course in Japan (on the civil legislation and digitalization of legal affairs)
	Nov.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training course in Japan (on crime prevention in the field of the financial and banking transactions) ▪ Local seminar ▪ Local survey
	Dec.	
Year	Month	Cambodia
1993		
1994		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Seminar "Actual Situation of, and Challenges for Judicial System in Cambodia" by JFBA
1995		
1996		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Joint organization of training course in Japan by MOJ, SC and JFBA (annually)
1997		
1998		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training course in Japan for assistance in legislative drafting, mainly through discussions with working groups (twice)
	May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Friendship agreement between JFBA and Cambodian Bar Association (CBA)
	Oct.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Judicial survey team was dispatched by JFBA
2001		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase II of above JICA Project commenced (until Apr. 2007) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training course in Japan (legal training)
2006	Feb.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JICA-Net seminar
	Jul.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPC was enacted
	Aug.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short-term experts were dispatched
	Aug.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local seminar (special lecture on CC)
	Aug.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local seminar (judgment-writing)
	Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remote seminar
	Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JICA-Net seminar
2007	Feb.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training course in Japan (legal training)
	Mar.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local seminar (special lecture on CCP) • Additional long-term expert (private attorney) was dispatched to MOJ (three long-term experts in total)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JICA survey team was dispatched
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JICA survey team was dispatched
	May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JICA-Net seminar
	Jul.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application of CCP commenced
	Jul.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training course in Japan (legal training and CCP)
	Aug.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remote seminar (CCP)
	Sep.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JICA-Net seminar
	Sep.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local seminar (CC)
	Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CC was promulgated
	Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local seminar (civil mock trial)

2008	Jan. Sep. Oct. Dec. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local seminar (CCP) • JICA Judicial Assistance Project for CBA commenced • JICA Legal Development Project, Phase III commenced <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drafting ancillary laws • JICA survey team was dispatched • JICA RSJP Project, Phase II commenced • Advisory group on legal training was established • JICA-Net seminar • Training course in Japan • Remote seminar (CCP) • Local seminar
2009	Feb. Feb. Mar. May Jun. Aug. Oct. Nov. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training course in Japan (Immovable property registration Law) • Local seminar • Training course in Japan • JICA-Net seminar • Local seminar • Local seminar • Training course in Japan • Training course in Japan • Local seminar (CCP)
2010	Feb. May May May Sep. Oct. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) • JICA-Net seminar (CCP) • Field survey by RTI (needs assessment) • JICA Judicial Assistance Project for CPA completed. • Local seminar (CC) • Training course in Japan (legal training) • JICA-Net seminar (corporate registration)
2011	Mar. Jun. Jun. Aug. Sep. Oct. Oct. Dec. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local seminar (CC) • Civil Code Application Law was promulgated • Training course in Japan (legal training) • Local seminar (on CC in Aug., Sep., Nov.) • JICA survey team was dispatched (for project-end evaluation) • Training course in Japan (legal training) • JICA survey team was dispatched (for project detailed planning) • Application of CC commenced; commemorative ceremony • Local seminar (dissemination of CC)
2012	Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. Sep. Nov. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local seminar (CC) • Training course in Japan (corporate registration) • JICA Legal Development Project, Phase III completed. • JICA Project for Dissemination of CC and CCP commenced <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 • Local seminar (immovable property registration) • JICA survey team was dispatched (to participate in JCC) • Local seminar (immovable property registration)
2013	Feb. Feb. Sep. Sep. Oct. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local seminar (Family Inheritance Law) • Training course in Japan (human resource development) • JICA Project for Assistance in legislative drafting completed • Dispatch of an expert (private attorney) ended • Local seminar (CCP) • JICA survey team was dispatched (for guidance on project management) • Training course in Japan (on human resource development) • JICA survey team was dispatched (to participate in JCC)

2014	Feb. Mar. Jun. Aug. Sep. Oct. Dec. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training course in Japan (on human resource development) • Local seminar (CC) • Training courses in Japan • JICA survey team was dispatched (for mid-term review) • Long-term expert (prosecutor) was dispatched, dispatch of an expert ended • Training courses in Japan • JICA survey team was dispatched (to participate in JCC) • Local seminar (publication of judgments)
2015	Feb. Mar. Jul. Sep. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training courses in Japan • Local seminar (registration of immovables) • Local seminar (Joint Prakas on registration of immovables) • Training courses in Japan • JICA survey team was dispatched (to participate in JCC)
2016	Jan. Mar. Oct. - May. Aug. Aug. Sep. Oct. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local seminar (civil provisional remedies) • Training courses in Japan • Dispatch of a short-term expert (public prosecutor) • Local seminar (Problems in practice in Aug.) • JICA survey team was dispatched (for project-end evaluation) • JICA survey team was dispatched (for project detailed planning in Sep.) • Training courses in Japan (Oct.) • JICA survey team was dispatched (to participate in JCC)
2017	Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. Aug. Aug.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local seminar (problems in practice) • Local seminar (compulsory execution) • Above JICA Project continued completed • JICA Project "Legal and Judicial Development Project Phase V" commenced • Working groups on CC terminated • Local seminar (problems in practice) • Advisory group on immovable property registration was formed
2018	Jan. Mar. Mar. Aug.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japan Federation of Bar Association (JFBA) • Bar Association of Kingdom of Cambodia (BAKC) • ICD seminar (division of inheritance) • RULE • ICD seminar (divorce) • Japan Federation of Bar Association (JFBA) • Bar Association of Kingdom of Cambodia (BAKC) • ICD seminar (divorce) • JFBA • BAKC • ICD seminar (compulsory execution of real property)
2019	Jan. Feb. Feb. Mar.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JICA survey team was dispatched (to participate in JCC) • Training courses in Japan • Workshop in Cambodia (immovable property registration) • JFBA • BAKC • ICD seminar (civil provisional remedies)
2020	Jan. Jan. Jan. Jan. Mar.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JICA survey team was dispatched (to participate in JCC) • Training course in Japan • Workshop in Cambodia (Court Enforcement Officer Act) • Signing MOC between the Royal Academy for Judicial Professions of the Kingdom of Cambodia(RAJP) and RTI • Online workshop (immovable property registration)
2021	Jan. Feb. Mar. Jul. Aug. Oct. Nov. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JCC • Online discussion about the joint study between ICD and RAJP • Online workshop (Court Enforcement Officer Act) • Online workshop (immovable property registration) • Online joint study between ICD and RAJP (on a loan case) • Online workshop (immovable property registration) • Online workshop (immovable property registration) • Online workshop (immovable property registration)

2022	Feb. Feb. May. Oct. Nov. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JCC • Online joint study between ICD and RAJP (on a sale contract and training for legal professionals in Japan) • Local survey • JICA Project "Legal and Judicial Development Project Phase V" completed • JICA Project "Legal and Judicial Development Project Phase VI" commenced • Local seminar between RAJP and ICD (on Procedures in Actions relating to Personal Status, etc.)
2023	Mar. May. Aug. Oct.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JCC • Local survey • Local seminar (Law School Education) • Local seminar (Law School Education)
2024	Feb.-Mar. Jul. Oct.-Nov.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training course in Japan • Local seminar between RAJP and ICD (on Indirect Compulsory Execution) • Training course in Japan
Year	Month	Laos
1995		
1996		Minister of Justice of Laos requested assistance during his visit to Japan
1997		
1998	Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training course held in Japan by Nagoya Univ. and RTI as commissioned organizations • Local seminar & survey
1999	Feb. Nov.	Training course in Japan Training course in Japan
2000	Feb. Jun. Nov. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local seminar • Field survey on local judicial system (for 3 months) • Local seminar • Training course in Japan • JICA survey team was dispatched for project formulation
2001	Apr. Oct.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judicial system survey team was dispatched by JFBA • Judicial advisor-style short-term expert was dispatched (8 months in total) • Training course in Japan • Local seminar (twice)
2002	Mar. Oct.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training course in Japan • Long-term expert (public prosecutor) was dispatched • Local seminar (four times) • Training course in Japan
2003	Mar. May. Nov.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training course in Japan • JICA Project commenced <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 • Training course in Japan
2004	Feb. Jul.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training course in Japan • Two long-term experts (public prosecutor, private attorney) were dispatched • Training course in Japan (twice) • Local seminar
2005		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	Nov.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local dissemination seminar (on judgment-writing manual, prosecutor's manual, civil and commercial law textbook) • Training course in Japan (on project wrap-up, distribution of deliverables, new judicial reform master plan)
2007	May. May. - Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension of above project terminated • Follow-up dissemination workshop by each local counterpart organization, monitoring by JICA local office
2008	Sep. Nov. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal technical assistance simulation workshop held jointly with Nagoya Univ. • Above workshop held jointly with Nagoya Univ. • Above workshop held jointly with Nagoya Univ.
2009	Jan. May May Jun. Sep. Sep. Nov.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local survey • Legal technical assistance simulation workshop held jointly with Nagoya Univ. • Field survey • Above workshop held jointly with Nagoya Univ. • Local seminar (Sep.) • Field survey • Above workshop held jointly with Nagoya Univ.
2010	Feb. Mar. May. Jul. Jul. Jul. Aug. Oct. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal technical assistance simulation workshop held jointly with Nagoya Univ. • Field survey • JICA-Net seminar (on CC) • JICA-Net seminar (on CC) • Field survey by RTI (on judicial system) • Project for Human Resource Development in Legal Sector (Phase I) commenced • Three long-term experts (prosecutor, private attorney, program coordinator) were dispatched • Advisory groups were formed in Japan (on CC, CPC, CRPC) • Field survey by RTI (on judicial system) • JICA-Net seminar (on CC) • JICA-Net seminar (on CC)
2011	Feb. Mar. Jun. Jul. Aug. Sep. Oct.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local seminar • Training course in Japan (on CC) • JICA-Net seminar (on CRPC) • JICA-Net seminar (on CC and CPC) • Local seminar (on CC) • Local seminar (on CPC) • 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. Mar. Jun. Jul. Aug. Oct. Oct. Nov.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training course in Japan (on CPC) • Local seminar (on CRPC) • Local seminar (on CC) • JICA survey team was dispatched (for mid-term evaluation) *Assistance in drafting CC was added to project • Local seminar (on CC) • Training course in Japan (on CRPC) • JICA-Net seminar (on CRPC) • Training course in Japan (on CPC)

2013	Feb. Feb. Mar. Mar. Apr. May May Jul. Jul. Aug. Oct. Nov. Nov. Dec. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional long-term expert (prosecutor) was dispatched (four experts in total: two prosecutors, private attorney, program coordinator) • Local seminar (on CPC and CRPC) • Training course in Japan (on CC) • Local seminar (on CC) • Training course in Japan (on CC) • JICA-Net seminar (on CRPC) • JICA-Net seminar (on CC) • JICA survey team was dispatched (for guidance on project management) • JICA-Net seminar (on CRPC and CC) • Training course in Japan (on CRPC) • Local seminar (on CC) • Training course in Japan (on CCP) • JICA-Net seminar (on CRPC and CC) • Local seminar (on CC) • JICA-Net seminar (on CC) • Local seminar (on CRPC)
2014	Jan. Feb. Feb. Mar. Mar. Mar. Apr. May Jun. Jul. Jul. Jul. Jul. Aug. Sep. Oct. Oct. Oct. Nov.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JICA-Net seminar (on CC) • JICA survey team was dispatched (project-end evaluation) • Training course in Japan (on CC) • Training course in Japan (on CC) • Local seminar (on CCP) • JICA-Net seminar (on CRPC) • JICA-Net seminar (on CC) • JICA-Net seminar (on CC) • JICA-Net seminar (on CC) • Above Project, Phase I terminated • Above Project, Phase II commenced • JICA-Net seminar (on CC) • Local seminar (on human resource development) • Local seminar (on CC) • JICA-Net seminar (on CC) • Additional long-term expert (private attorney) was dispatched • JICA survey team was dispatched (in Oct. to participate in 1st JCC) • JICA-Net seminar (on CC) • Training course in Japan (on CC)
2015	Jan. Feb. Feb. Mar. Mar. Apr. Aug. Sep. Nov. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JICA-Net seminar (on CC) • JICA-Net seminar (on CC) • Training course in Japan (on CC) • JICA-Net seminar (on CC) • Local seminar (on CRPC) • JICA-Net seminar (on CC) • Minister of Justice was invited to Japan • Training course in Japan (on human resource development) • Training course in Japan (on CRPC) • Training course in Japan (on Civil and Economic Law)
2016	Feb. Mar. May Sep. Nov. Nov. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local seminar (on CRPC) • Local seminar (on human resource development) • JICA survey team was dispatched (to participate in 1st JCC) • Training course in Japan (on Civil and Economic Law) • JICA survey team was dispatched (to participate in 2nd JCC) • Training course in Japan (on CRPC) • Local seminar (on human resource development)

2017	Feb. Feb. Feb. Mar. May. Jun. Aug. Aug. Nov. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training course in Japan (on human resource development) • Local seminar (on CRPC) • Japan-Laos joint study (CC), Symposium "Enactment of Civil Code of Laos and Challenges in Practice" held • Local seminar (on Civil and Economic Law) • JICA survey team was dispatched (to participate in JCC) • Local seminar (on human resource development) • Local seminar (on CC) • Training course in Japan (on Civil and Economic Law) • JICA survey team was dispatched (Project detailed planning survey) • Training course in Japan (on human resource development)
2018	Jan. Jan. Feb. Mar. Mar. Jun. Jul. Jul. Jul. Aug. Aug. Nov. Dec. Dec. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JICA survey team was dispatched (Project detailed planning survey) • Training Course on the Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights for Judges in Lao P.D.R • Local seminar (on CRPC) • 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 • Training course in Japan (on CC) • Local seminar (on human resource development) • Above Project Phase II terminated • The project for promoting development and strengthening of the rule of law in the legal sector of Lao P.D.R commenced • JICA survey team was dispatched (to participate in JCC) • Local seminar (on CC) • Local survey and Local seminar on Legislation Procedure and real property registration • Local seminar (on human resource development) • Training course in Japan (on human resource development) • Civil Code was approved at the 6th Lao National Assembly consideration • RTI and NIJ exchanged a memorandum of cooperation in the field of legal and judicial training
2019	Mar. May. Jun. Aug. Sep. Oct. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training course in Japan (on CC) • Training courses in Japan (on CRPC) • Local survey (to Jul.) • Local seminars (on civil judgment) • Local seminars (on CC) • Criminal Law forum with Vietnam and Japan • Criminal Code joint seminar with NIJ • Training courses in Japan (on human resource development)
2020	Jan. Feb. Feb. Mar. Nov. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint seminar with the Prime Minister's Office • JCC • Local seminars (on CC and civil related law) • Local seminars (on CRPC) • Training courses in Japan (on CC) • Civil Law joint seminar of fact finding • JCC
2021	Feb. Mar. Jun. Jul. Sep. Oct. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint retreat seminar (on criminal and civil education) • Criminal Code joint seminar with NIJ (online) • Joint seminar with NIJ (on Penal Code and legal training) • JCC • Joint seminar with NIJ (on Penal Code) • Penal Code seminar • Joint seminar with NIJ (on training for court reinforcement officer and notary)

2022	Jan. Feb. Mar. Jun. Jul. - Aug. Aug. Sep. Oct. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seminar (on improvement of Civil Judgement Document Handbook) • JCC • Joint seminar with NIJ (on Penal Code) • Joint seminar with NIJ (on objective elements of crime) • Local survey • Civil Law joint seminar • Joint seminar with NIJ (on objective elements of crime) • JCC • Local survey
2023	Jan. Jan. Mar. Apr. Jun. Jun. Jul. Jul. Sep. Nov.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local survey • Joint seminar with NIJ (on crimes of robbery and other property) • Joint seminar with NIJ (on crimes of robbery and other property / 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)
2024	May.-Jun. Jul. Sep.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training courses in Japan (on Criminal Law) • JCC • Joint seminar with NIJ • Local seminar (on Civil Law) • Local seminar (NIJ) • Joint seminar with NIJ
Year	Month	Indonesia
1997		
1998	Oct. Nov.	Seminar on Economic Law
1999		
2000	Jun. Oct.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JICA Project on Improvement of Mediation System terminated • Field survey • JICA Country-focused training course (on court-annexed mediation)
2010	Mar. Aug. Nov. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion meeting with Supreme Court of Indonesia on future cooperation • Field survey by RTI • Judges of Supreme Court were invited to Japan by RTI • 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. Nov.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field survey on dissemination of mediation system and actual judicial system • Joint study in Japan for strengthening judicial training in Indonesia
2012	Aug. Nov.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field survey • 2nd joint study in Japan for strengthening judicial training system in Indonesia
2013	May. Nov.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field survey • JICA survey for information collection and confirmation in legal and judicial field
2014	Feb. Apr. Oct. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3rd joint study in Japan for strengthening judicial training in Indonesia • Local survey • Project-end evaluation survey of JICA Project on Intellectual Property Rights • Study on small-claims system with Supreme Court of Indonesia
2015	Feb. Feb. Jul. - Aug. Dec. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JICA survey team is to be dispatched • 4th joint study in Japan for strengthening judicial training in Indonesia • JICA signed memorandum on cooperation with the Supreme Court in Indonesia (Jul.) and the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights (Aug.) • JICA Project on Intellectual Property Rights Protection and Consistency for Improving Business Environment commenced • JICA survey team was dispatched • Two long-term experts (prosecutor, judge) were dispatched
2016	Mar. Apr. - May May May Jun., Oct., Feb. Jul. Jul. - Aug. Oct.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local survey • Local survey • Minister of Justice of Japan visited Indonesia for the Ceremony • Joint study with the Ministry of Justice and the Human Rights • Advisory group meeting • Training course in Japan • JICA survey team was dispatched (in Jun. to participate in the International Conference in Aug., to participate in JCC) • Training courses in Japan
2017	Feb. Mar. Apr. Jun. Jul. Sep. Nov. Nov.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training course in Japan • Local seminar • JICA survey team was dispatched • Local seminar • Training course in Japan • Minister of Justice of Japan visited Indonesia • Training course in Japan • Advisory group meeting

2018	Jun. Feb. May, Aug. Jul. Oct. Nov. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local seminar • Training course in Japan • JICA survey team was dispatched (to attend the JCC in May, to attend the International Conference in Aug.) • Local seminar • Training course in Japan • Casebook (vol.1 Intellectual Property Law) completed • Advisory group meeting
2019	Jan. - Feb. Feb. Apr. Jun. Jun. Jul., Sep. Nov.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training courses in Japan • Local seminar • Advisory group meeting • JICA survey teams were dispatched (to attend the JCC, to attend the International Conference) • Local seminars • Training courses in Japan • Advisory group meeting
2020	Jan. Jan. Nov.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local seminar • Training course in Japan • JCC (online)
2021	Aug. Sep. Oct.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)
2024	Mar. Jul. Sep. Oct. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local survey • JCC • Training course in Japan • Training course in Japan • Local survey
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 Immoveable 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training course for Mongolia held in Japan by Nagoya Univ.
2003	Mar.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short-term experts were dispatched to Mongolia (from Nagoya Univ., private attorney)
2004	Mar. Sep.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Above Project terminated
2009	Jun. Sep.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project for Strengthening Mediation System commenced (2010 - 2012) • Long-term expert (private attorney) was dispatched from JFBA
2011		
2012	Oct. Nov.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey team was dispatched for detailed planning of Above Project, Phase II • Above Project terminated
2013	Apr. Jul.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Above Project, Phase II terminated
2016		
2017	Mar. Sep.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field survey by ICD • Field survey by ICD
2018	Aug.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field survey by ICD • Joint study (on Trade Laws)
2019	Jun. Sep. Oct.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field survey by ICD • Field survey by ICD • Joint study (on Trade Laws 2nd)
2021	May Aug. Oct.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint study (on Crime Statistics) • Joint study (on Commercial Laws 3rd)
2024	Jan. Sep.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local seminar (on Crime against Children) • Local seminar (on White Paper on Crime and drafting of Commercial Law) • Joint study (on Commercial Laws 4th)

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	Mar. Mar. Sep. Oct. Dec.	[Uzbekistan] • JICA Survey Team was dispatched • Field survey and local symposium (by Nagoya Univ.) • Expert was dispatched (by Hokkai Gakuen Univ.) • Training course in Japan • 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	Jun. Jul. Jul. Oct. Oct.	[Uzbekistan] • Expert was dispatched to MOJ of Uzbekistan (by Mie Univ.) • JICA Survey Team was dispatched Minutes of Meeting was signed (on assistance in drafting commentary on Bankruptcy Law) • Training course in Japan (on commentary on Bankruptcy Law) • Assistance in drafting Civil and Commercial Code continued (by Nagoya Univ.) • 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	May., Nov. May. Aug. Nov. Oct. Oct.	[Uzbekistan] • Training course in Japan (commentary on Bankruptcy Law) • Research and Education Center for Japanese Law was established at Tashkent State Institute of Law (by Nagoya Univ.) • Short-term experts were dispatched (from MOJ, Osaka Univ., etc.) • Project for Drafting Commentary on Bankruptcy Law commenced (by MOJ, until Sep. 2007) • Project to improve civil-related and administrative-related laws for development of corporate activities commenced (by Nagoya Univ.) • 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	Apr. May. Aug., Sep., Nov.	[Uzbekistan] • Project for Drafting Commentary on Bankruptcy Law continued (by MOJ until Sep. 2007) • Long-term expert (private attorney) was dispatched through Above Project (by MOJ, until Sep. 2007) • Training course in Japan on commentary on Bankruptcy Law • Additional long-term expert was dispatched (by Nagoya Univ.)

2007	Jun. - Feb. Mar. Jul., Dec. Sep Sep Sep.	[Uzbekistan] • Short-term experts were dispatched (from MOJ, Osaka Univ., etc.) • Commentary on Bankruptcy Law, Russian version was published • Seminar on dissemination of commentary in Uzbekistan • Workshop to promote use of commentary • Commentary, Japanese and Uzbek versions were published • Project for Drafting Commentary ended
2008	Jun. Mar. Dec. Dec.	[Uzbekistan] • Presentation ceremony to commemorate publication of commentary in Uzbekistan • Commentary, English version was published • Project to improve civil-related and administrative-related laws for development of corporate activities terminated (by Nagoya Univ.) [Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan] • Seminar on Central Asia Comparative Legal System Study
2009	Nov. Dec.	• 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] • Seminar on Central Asia Comparative Legal System Study
2010	Dec.	[Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan] • Seminar on Central Asia Comparative Legal System Study
2011	Dec.	[Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan] • Seminar on Central Asia Comparative Legal System Study
2012	Nov.	[Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan] • Seminar on Central Asia Comparative Legal System Study
2013	Nov.	[Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan] • Seminar on Central Asia Comparative Legal System Study
2018	Mar. Sep.	[Uzbekistan] • Japan-Uzbekistan joint study in Tokyo • Seminar on administrative laws in Tashkent
2019	Feb. Mar. Jul. Jul.	[Uzbekistan] • Seminar on administrative laws in Tashkent • Japan-Uzbekistan joint study in Tokyo • Signing MOC between the Academy of the General Prosecutor's Office of Uzbekistan and Research and Training Institute • Seminar on administrative laws in Tashkent
2020	Apr. Jun.	[Uzbekistan] • JICA Project for Enhancement of Judicial Ability of the Protection of Rights and Liberalization of Economy commenced • Joint Project for Uzbekistan White Paper commenced
2021	Mar May. Jun. Aug. Oct. Nov. Dec.	[Uzbekistan] • JICA Project for Enhancement of Judicial Ability of the Protection of Rights and Liberalization of Economy Online Seminar • Online seminar (on White Paper (1)) • 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 • Joint Project for Uzbekistan White Paper and Crime Prevention Research commenced • Online seminar (on crime prevention (1)) • Online seminar (on crime prevention (2)) • Cooperation with the Lawyers' Training Center under the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan commenced • 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	Jan. Mar. May. Jul. Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.	[Uzbekistan] • JICA Project on Contracts in Digital Era Online Seminar • JICA Project on Contracts and Electronic Contracts Online Seminar • Joint study (on administrative laws) • Online seminar (on White Paper) • Joint study (on administrative laws) • Joint study (on administrative laws) • Local survey and local seminar (on White Paper and administrative laws) • Joint study (on administrative laws) • Joint study (on administrative laws) • Joint study (on administrative laws)
2023	Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May. Jun. Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.	[Uzbekistan] • Joint study (on administrative laws) • Joint study (on administrative laws) • JICA Project on strengthen judicial capacity for rights protection and economic liberalization Online Seminar • Joint study (on administrative laws) • Online seminar (on Interpretation and application of the arbitration system and third-party protection provisions) • Joint study (on administrative laws) • Signing a cooperation plan with the Lawyers' Training Center • Joint study (on administrative laws) • Joint study (on administrative laws) • Joint study (on administrative laws) • Joint study (on administrative laws) • Joint study (on administrative laws) • Joint study (on administrative laws) • 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) • JICA Project on strengthen judicial capacity for rights protection and economic liberalization Seminar and Training course in Japan • Joint study (on administrative laws)
2024	Apr. May. Jun. Jul. Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jul. Dec.	[Uzbekistan] • Joint study (on administrative laws) • Joint study (on administrative laws) • Joint study (on administrative laws) • Joint study (on administrative laws) • Joint study (on administrative laws) • Joint study (on administrative laws) • Ceremony to commemorate the publication of the first volume of a commentary (on the Administrative Procedure Law) • Joint study (on administrative laws) • Joint study (on administrative laws) • Joint study (on administrative laws) (conducted in Japan) • 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) [Kyrgyz] • Local survey • Local survey
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	Sep.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal technical assistance to China on Economic Law by Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), etc. • 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. Sep. Nov. Nov. Nov.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JICA Survey Team was dispatched • Japan-China Civil and Commercial Law Seminar held by RTI, ICCLC and JETRO • Record of Discussions (R/R) was signed on JICA Project for Improving Civil Procedure Law (CPL) and Arbitration Law of China • Training course in Japan • Study group was established in Japan
2008	Mar. May., Nov. Oct.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local seminar • Training course in Japan • 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. Sep. Nov. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local seminar • Lecture on International Private Law and International CPL of China (inviting prof. from Tsinghua University) • Japan-China Civil and Commercial Law Seminar held by RTI, ICCLC and JETRO • Training course in Japan • Tort Law was enacted
2010	Mar. May. Jul. Jul. Oct. Oct. Nov.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local seminar • Project-end evaluation of Project for Improving CPL and Arbitration Law • Country-focused training course in Japan on "CPL and Civil-related Laws" • Country-focused training course in Japan on "Judicial personnel training" • Training course in Japan on Project for Improving CPL and Arbitration Law • Law on Application of International Private Law was enacted • Local seminar on Administrative Procedure Law in China
2011	Jan. Mar., Oct. Nov. Nov.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term expert (private attorney) was dispatched • Japan-China Civil and Commercial Law Seminar held by RTI and ICCLC • Training course in Japan (on judicial personnel training) • Local seminar (on CPL)
2012	Jan. Jun. Jul. Jul. Aug. Oct.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training course in Japan (on CPL and civil-related laws) • Local seminar on Inheritance Law in China • Country-focused Training Program on "Administrative Procedure Law and administrative-related laws" commenced • Training course in Japan (on Administrative Procedure Law and administrative-related laws in Jul. • CPL was amended • Japan-China Civil and Commercial Law Seminar held by RTI and ICCLC
2013	Jan. May., Oct. Aug. Oct. Oct. Dec. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training course in Japan (on CPL and civil-related laws(Consumer Rights Protection Law)) • Training course in Japan (on CPL and civil-related laws (Consumer Rights Protection Law) in May, (Copyright Law) in Oct.) • Local seminar on Inheritance Law in China • Country-focused training program on "CPL and civil-related laws" completed • Consumer Rights Protection Law was amended • Japan-China Civil and Commercial Law Seminar held by RTI, ICCLC and JETRO • JICA Survey Team was dispatched for project detailed project planning.
2014	May Jun. Jun.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JICA survey team was dispatched to participate in JCC • Project for Legal Development for Imarket Economy and People's Wellbeing commenced • Long-term expert (private attorney) was dispatched (from JFBA)

2015	Jun, Oct. - Nov. Oct. Feb.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training course in Japan (on Crime Victim's Rights Protection Act in Oct. and Nov., on Industrial Accident Compensation Insurance Act etc in Jun.) • JICA survey team was dispatched to participate in JCC • Japan-China Civil and Commercial Law Seminar held by RTI and ICCLC
2016	Jan. Apr. Sep., Nov. Nov.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japan-China Civil and Commercial Law Seminar held by RTI and ICCLC • JICA survey team was dispatched to participate in JCC • Training course in Japan (on Patent Act in Sep., on CC in Sep. on Administrative Procedure Act in Nov.) • Japan-China Civil and Commercial Law Seminar held by RTI and ICCLC
2017	Jun. Nov.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JICA survey team was dispatched to participate in JCC • Local seminar on CC
2018	Apr., Sep. May Jul., Nov.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training course in Japan (on CC in Apr., on Patent Act in Sep.) • JCC • Japan-China Civil and Commercial Law Seminar held by RTI, ICCLC and Japan-China Economic Association
2019	Jan. May Jun., Nov. Sep. Nov.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local seminar on CC • JCC • Training courses in Japan (on CC in Jun., on Patent act in Nov.) • Local seminar on CC • Japan-China Civil and Commercial Law Seminar held by RTI, ICCLC and Japan-China Economic Association
2020	May Oct.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil Code was enacted. • the fourth amended Patent Law was enacted
2021	Jan. Mar. Nov.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online seminar (on Civil Code and amended Patent Law) • Project for Legal Development for Improvement of Market Economy and People's Wellbeing completed • Online seminar (on Companies Act)
2022	Jul.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online meeting (on criminal record)
2023	Feb. Sep. Oct.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online meeting (on Criminal Detention Facilities Act) • Online meeting (on Disaster Countermeasures Act) • Exchange visits to Japan and meeting (on Pre-school education, etc.)
2024	Aug.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Visit to ICD by the member of the National People's Congress
Year	Month	Nepal
2007		
2008		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local seminar (on criminal-related law comparative study (twice))
2009	Jul. Oct.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local survey • Local seminar (on criminal-related law comparative study)
2010	Jul. Jul. Aug.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country-focused training course in Japan (on "Comparative Study of Criminal Justice System and Criminal Procedure") • Legal technical assistance advisory long-term expert (private attorney) was dispatched • Country-focused training course in Japan (on "Civil Code and related laws")
2011	Feb. Sep. Nov.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field survey in Nepal • Japan-Nepal joint study on investigation and prosecution practice • Local survey
2012	Jul. Aug. Sep. Nov.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japan-Nepal joint study (on criminal justice) • Training course in Japan (on drafting of commentary on Civil Code) • Training course in Japan (on case management) • Local survey
2013	Aug. Sep. Sep. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japan-Nepal joint comparative study (on judicial system) • Project for Court Capacity-building for Expeditious and Fair Dispute Resolution in Nepal commenced • Long-term expert (private attorney) was dispatched for above project • 1st training course in Japan for above project

2014	Mar. Jun. Sep. Sep. Nov. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local survey • JICA survey team was dispatched (survey for guidance on project management) • Japan-Nepal joint comparative study (on judicial system) • 2nd training course in Japan for above project • Local survey & seminar • 3rd training course in Japan for above project
2015	Feb. Oct. Dec. Nov.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local survey • Local seminar • 4th training course in Japan for above project • Local survey
2016	Feb. Mar. Jul. Sep. Nov. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local survey • Japan-Nepal joint comparative study on judicial system • Invitation to support for enacting, disseminating and enforcing Civil Code • 5th course in Japan for above project • JICA survey team was dispatched (for project-end evaluation) • 6th training course in Japan for above project • Local survey
2017	Mar. Nov.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japan-Nepal joint comparative study (on judicial system) • Local survey
2018	Feb. Mar. Mar. May Aug. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wrap-up seminar for above project • Japan-Nepal joint comparative study (on judicial system) • Above project terminated • Local seminar (on Code of Criminal Procedure) • Local seminar (on Code of Criminal Procedure and Civil Code) • Local survey
2019	Mar. Aug. Nov. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japan-Nepal joint comparative study (on judicial system) • Local seminar (on contract law, tort law, private international law and pre-trial conference) • Local survey • Local seminar (on property law, tort law and private international law)
2020	Feb. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japan-Nepal joint comparative study on judicial system • Online seminar (on tort law, private international law and pre-trial conference)
2021	Mar. Sep. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JICA Virtual Program (country-focused training course) 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local survey and local seminar • Country-focused Training course in Japan • Local survey • Country-focused Training course in Japan (on Civil Code Reform and Improvement of Operation) • Local workshop
2024	Nov. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JICA Survey Team was dispatched • Local survey and local seminar
Year	Month	Timor-Leste
2008		
2009	Mar. Jul.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training course in Japan for legislative drafting capacity-building • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local survey • Joint study on legal system of Timor-Leste • Local seminar and local survey

2013	Apr.-Mar.2014 Jun. Sep. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local seminar (on mediation law) • Local survey • Joint study on legal system of Timor-Leste (on juvenile law)
2015	Mar. Jul. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint study on legal system of Timor-Leste (on mediation law and nationality law) • Local survey
2017	Feb. Mar. Aug. Nov.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. Jul. Nov. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online seminar (on nationality law) • Local seminar and local survey (on immovable property registration law and dispute resolution etc.)
2024	Feb. Jul.-Aug.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local seminar and local survey (on civil registration law commercial registration law etc.) • Local seminar and local survey (on family registration law)
Year	Month	Myanmar
2011		
2012	Jul. Aug. Aug. Nov. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. Feb. Mar. May Jun. Jul. Aug. Oct. Nov. Nov. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local seminar on IP System (jointly hosted by Japan Federal Bar Associations and IP-Net etc.) • 6th Study Tour in Japan on IP System • 4th JCC • Small-scale seminar on IP System (jointly hosted by IP-Net etc.) • 7th Study Tour in Japan on Bankruptcy Code. • Local seminar on Dispute Resolution including Arbitration and Mediation • Local seminar on Drafting Policy Document of IP System • Survey of management & instruction / Discussion on next project with JICA • Small-scale seminar on Bankruptcy Code • 8th Study Tour in Japan on Dispute Resolution including Arbitration and Mediation • Change of Long-term expert (Prosecutor)

2017	Feb. Feb. Mar. Mar. May Jun. Jun. Aug. Oct. Oct.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local seminar on IP system • 9th Study Tour in Japan on Bankruptcy Code • 5th JCC • Local seminar on Mediation System • Change of Long-term expert (Attorney at Law) • Local survey on Legal System of Estate (by RTI) • 10th Study Tour in Japan on Legislation and Training System of Legal Professionals • Joint study on Legal System of Estate (by RTI) • Local seminar on Drafting Textbook of IP Law for Judges (newly appointed) • 11th Study Tour in Japan on IP System
2018	Feb. Feb. Mar. May Jun. Jul. Aug. Sep. Sep. Nov. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local survey on Legal System of Estate (by RTI) • Local seminar on IP System • 12th Study Tour in Japan on New Types of Evidences • The Project Phase 1 terminated on May 31 • "The Project for Capacity Development of Legal, Judicial and Relevant Sectors in Myanmar Phase2" commenced on Jun. 1 • 13th Study Tour in Japan on Efficient Dispute Resolutions • Local Seminar on IP Law System • Local Seminar on Mediation System • Local survey and Local Seminar on Immovable property registration-related Legal System (by RTI) • 14th Study Tour in Japan on Improvement of Training of Legal Professions • Local Seminar on IP Law System
2019	Jan. Jan. Jun. Jul. Jul. Sep. Oct. Oct. Nov. Dec. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local seminar (on Textbook of Business-related Laws for Judges) • Joint study (on immovable property registration-related legal system (by RTI)) • Local seminar (on IP law system) • 6th JCC • 16th study tour in Japan (on legislative process) • Local survey and local seminar (on immovable property registration-related legal system (by RTI)) • Local seminar (on IP law system) • 17th Study Tour in Japan (on mediation system) • Joint study (on immovable property registration-related legal system (by RTI)) • Local seminar (on Textbook of Business-related Laws for Judges) • Local seminar (on IP law system)
2020	Jan. Jan. Jan. Feb. Mar. Jun. Jul. Aug. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local seminar (on Textbook of Business-related Laws for Judges) • Small-scale local seminar (on Copyright Law) • Local seminar (on Mediation (Mediator Training)) • Local survey (on immovable property registration-related legal system (by RTI)) • 18th study Tour in Japan (on actual practice of IP law) (canceled halfway due to COVID-19) • 7th JCC (UAGO) • 7th JCC (SC) • Online seminar (on effective enforcement of Trademark Law) • Online seminar (on immovable property registration-related legal system (by RTI)) • Online joint study (on immovable property registration-related legal system)
2021	Jan. Feb.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preliminary tour for joint study • Joint study (on court proceedings and ADR)
2017	Jul. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local seminar in Dhaka • 2nd study trip to Japan (mainly on mediator training)

2019	Mar. Jul. Nov. - Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online seminar (on mediation) • 1st online seminar (on case management)
2021	Mar. Jul. Nov.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2nd online seminar (on case management) • Online seminar (on mediation) • 3rd online seminar (on case management)
2022	July.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion with a Bangladesh judge (JDS student in Keio Univ.)
2023	Feb. May. Aug. Sep.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local survey • Local survey • Meeting with international students from Keio University Graduate School • Local survey
2024	May. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launching Ceremony of JICA Project and Local survey • Training course in Japan
Year	Month	Sri Lanka
2019	Aug.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local survey and local seminar in Colombo
2020	Jan. Jan. - Feb.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local survey and local seminar (on improvement of the practice of criminal justice proceedings)
2023	Nov.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local survey
2024	Jul. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local seminar (on Improvement of the Practice of Criminal Justice Proceedings) • Local seminar (on Improvement of the Practice of Criminal Justice Proceedings)
Year	Month	Others
1995		
1996		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Civil and Commercial Law Centre Foundation (ICCLC) was established • International Civil and Commercial Law Symposium held by ICCLC (twice)
1997	Feb. - Mar. Nov.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Region-focused training course continued (with participation from Cambodia, China, Laos, Mongolia, Myanmar, Vietnam)
1999	Feb. Feb. - Mar. Sep.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. Jan., Oct. May. - Jul. May., Sep.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Region-focused training course continued (with participation from same countries as in previous year) • 1st and 2nd Annual Conference on Technical Assistance in Legal Field • Global Conference on Legal Technical Assistance held by World Bank • Region-focused training course held jointly by RTI and ADB • 2nd Japan-Korea Partnership Program held by RTI

2001	Jan. - Feb. Apr., Nov Sep. Jul. Jun., Sep.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Region-focused training course continued (with participation from same countries as in previous year) • International Cooperation Department (ICD) was established within RTI (Apr.), and relocated to Osaka (Nov.) • Participation in ADB Conference (in the Philippines) • 3rd Annual Conference on Technical Assistance in Legal Field • 2nd Global Conference on Legal Technical Assistance by World Bank • 3rd Japan-Korea Partnership Program held by RTI
2002	Feb. Feb. - Mar. Jun., Oct.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3rd International Civil and Commercial Law Symposium (on ADR) • 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 • 4th Japan-Korea Partnership Program held by RTI
2003	 Jan. Jan. - Feb. Jun., Oct.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • 4th Annual Conference on Legal Technical Assistance in Legal Field • Symposium on Legal Systems of Intellectual Property Rights in Asia • Region-focused training course continued (with participation from Cambodia, China, Kazakhstan, Laos, Mongolia, Myanmar, Thailand) • 5th Japan-Korea Partnership Program held by RTI
2004	 Jan. Feb. - Mar. Mar. Jun., Oct.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General meeting on "legal technical assistance to Asia" by Nagoya Univ. • Legal technical assistance (training course in Japan) to Iran begun by Nagoya Univ. • 5th Annual Conference on Technical Assistance in Legal Field • Region-focused training course in Japan on international civil and commercial law (for Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam). • 4th International Civil and Commercial Law Symposium (on intellectual property rights) held by RTI, ICCLC and JETRO • 6th Japan-Korea Partnership Program held by RTI
2005	Jan. Feb. - Mar. Jun., Oct.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6th Annual Conference on Technical Assistance in Legal Field • Region-focused training course in Japan on International Civil and Commercial Law (for Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam) • 7th Japan-Korea Partnership Program held by RTI
2006	Feb. Feb. - Mar. Mar. Jun., Oct.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5th International Symposium on Civil and Commercial Law (on international corporate law) held by RTI, ICCLC and JETRO • Region-focused training course in Japan on International Civil and Commercial Law (for Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam) • General meeting on "Legal Technical Assistance to Asia" held by Nagoya Univ. • 7th Annual Conference on Technical Assistance in Legal Field • 8th Japan-Korea Partnership Program held by RTI
2007	Jan. Feb. - Mar. Jun., Oct.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General meeting on "Study of Legal Technical Assistance Strategies" held by Nagoya Univ. • 8th Annual Conference on Technical Assistance in Legal Field • Region-focused training course in Japan on International Civil and Commercial Law (for Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam) • 9th Japan-Korea Partnership Program held by RTI
2008	Jan. Feb. - Mar. Feb. Dec. Jun., Oct.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9th Annual Conference on Technical Assistance in Legal Field • Region-focused training course in Japan on International Civil and Commercial Law (for Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam) • "Seminar on Derivative Action in Asia" held by RTI and ICCLC • "Kanazawa Seminar" held by Ishikawa International Civil and Commercial Law Center • General meeting on "Study of Legal Technical Assistance Strategies" held by Nagoya Univ. • 10th Japan-Korea Partnership Program held by RTI

2009	Jan. Mar. Dec. Aug. Jun., Oct.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10th Annual Conference on Technical Assistance in Legal Field. • 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 • General meeting on "Study of Legal Technical Assistance Strategies" held by Nagoya Univ. • Symposium, "Our Legal Technical Assistance - Let's Think Together about International Cooperation in Legal Field" held jointly by RTI, ICCLC and JICA • 11th Japan-Korea Partnership Program held by RTI
2010	Jan. Mar. Aug. Sep. Jun., Oct.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11th Annual Conference on Technical Assistance in Legal Field • "Kanazawa Seminar" held by Ishikawa International Civil and Commercial Law Center • Internship by MOJ • Seminar on "Audit System in Asia" held jointly by RTI and ICCLC • Summer Symposium "Our Legal Technical Assistance 2010" held jointly by RTI, ICCLC and Nagoya Univ. • 12th Japan-Korea Partnership Program held by RTI
2011	Jan. Mar. Aug. Sep.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12th Annual Conference on Technical Assistance in Legal Field. • 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 • Internship by MOJ • 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. Mar. Aug. Nov. Jun., Oct.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13th Annual Conference on Technical Assistance in Legal Field • Internship for law school students by National Personnel Authority • "Kanazawa Seminar" held by Ishikawa International Civil and Commercial Law Center • Internship by MOJ • "Our symposium 'Access to Justice' in Asia" held jointly by RTI, ICCLC, Nagoya Univ., Keio Univ., Kobe Univ. and others • 13th Japan-Korea Partnership Program held by RTI
2013	Jan. Feb. Mar. Nov. Jun., Oct.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14th Annual Conference on Technical Assistance in Legal Field. • Internship for law school students by National Personnel Authority • "Kanazawa Seminar" by Ishikawa International Civil and Commercial Law Center • "Collaborative Project 'International Cooperation for Asia in the Legal Field'" held jointly by RTI, ICCLC, Nagoya Univ., Keio Univ. and others • 14th Japan-Korea Partnership Program held by RTI
2014	Jan. Feb. Mar. Nov. Sep. Jun., Oct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15th Annual Conference on Technical Assistance in Legal Field. • Internship for law school students by National Personnel Authority • "Kanazawa Seminar" held by Ishikawa International Civil and Commercial Law Center • "Collaborative Project 'International Cooperation for Asia in the Legal Field'" held jointly by RTI, ICCLC, Nagoya Univ. and Keio Univ. • 8th International Civil and Commercial Law Symposium on "Information providing system" held jointly by RTI and ICCLC • 15th Japan-Korea Partnership Program held by RTI
2015	Jan. Feb. Mar. May, Aug., Nov. Sep. - Oct.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16th Annual Conference on Technical Assistance in Legal Field • Internship for law school students by National Personnel Authority • "Kanazawa Seminar" held by Ishikawa International Civil and Commercial Law Center • "Collaborative Project 'International Cooperation for Asia in the Legal Field'" held jointly by RTI, ICCLC, Nagoya Univ. and Keio Univ. • 16th Japan-Korea Partnership Program held by RTI
2016	Jan. Mar. Jun., Aug., Dec. Jun., Oct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17th Annual Conference on Technical Assistance in Legal Field • "Kanazawa Seminar" held by Ishikawa International Civil and Commercial Law Center • "Collaborative Project 'International Cooperation for Asia in the Legal Field'" held jointly by RTI, ICCLC, Nagoya Univ. and Keio Univ. • 17th Japan-Korea Partnership Program held by RTI

2017	<p>Jan. Jun., Aug., Dec.</p> <p>Jun.</p> <p>Jun., Nov. Aug. Sep.</p> <p>Oct. - Nov.</p> <p>Nov.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18th Annual Conference on Technical Assistance in Legal Field • "Collaborative Project 'International Cooperation for Asia in the Legal Field'" held jointly by RTI, ICCLC, Nagoya Univ. and Keio Univ. • "Kanazawa Seminar" held jointly by Ishikawa International Civil and Commercial Law Center • 18th Japan-Korea Partnership Program held by RTI • Internship for law school students by National Personnel Authority • 9th International Civil and Commercial Law Symposium on "Corporate-Governance in Four Southeast Asian Countries" held jointly by RTI and ICCLC • Judicial Symposium on Intellectual Property 2017 ~ IP Dispute Resolution in ASEAN+3 (Japan-China-Republic of Korea) ~ • "Japan-Korean Judicial Partnership / Immovable property registration Seminar" held by RTI and ICCLC
2018	<p>Jan. Jun., Aug., Dec.</p> <p>Jun., Oct. Jul.</p> <p>Nov.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19th Annual Conference on Technical Assistance in Legal Field • "Collaborative Project 'International Cooperation for Asia in the Legal Field'" held jointly by RTI, ICCLC, Nagoya Univ. and Keio Univ. • 19th Japan-Korea Partnership Program held by RTI • "Kanazawa Seminar" held jointly by Ishikawa International Civil and Commercial Law Center • Judicial Symposium on Intellectual Property Advanced Seminar for ASEAN+3 2018
2019	<p>Feb. Jun., Aug., Dec.</p> <p>Jun., Oct. Jun.</p> <p>Aug.</p> <p>Sep.</p> <p>Nov.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20th Annual Conference on Technical Assistance in Legal Field • "Collaborative Project 'International Cooperation for Asia in the Legal Field'" held jointly by RTI, ICCLC, Nagoya Univ. and Keio Univ. • 20th Japan-Korea Partnership Program held by RTI • "Japan-Korean Judicial Partnership 20th Memorial International Academic Conference" held by KTICO and RTI • "Kanazawa Seminar" held jointly by Ishikawa International Civil and Commercial Law Center • Internship for law school students by National Personnel Authority • Judicial Symposium on Intellectual Property 2019 ~ IP Dispute Resolution in Asia - Pacific Region ~ • Selection-based practical training for 72nd legal apprentices
2020	<p>Feb. Nov. - Dec.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21st Annual Conference on Technical Assistance in Legal Field • "Collaborative Project 'International Cooperation for Asia in the Legal Field'" held jointly by RTI, ICCLC, Nagoya Univ. and Keio Univ.
2021	<p>Jan. Feb.</p> <p>Mar.</p> <p>June. Aug. - Sep. Sep. Oct.</p> <p>Aug., Sep., Nov.</p> <p>Nov.</p> <p>Nov. - Dec.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JSIP Follow-Up Seminar (Laos, Myanmar) • Youth Forum for The Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice • 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 • 22nd Annual Conference on Technical Assistance in Legal Field • Internship for law school students by National Personnel Authority • Internship for university students by MOJ • The 1st Global Youth Forum for a Culture of Lawfulness • Judicial Symposium on Intellectual Property 2021 ~ IP Dispute Resolution in Asia - Pacific Region ~ • "Collaborative Project of Legal Technical Assistance" held jointly by RTI, ICCLC, Nagoya Univ. and Keio Univ. • "Kanazawa Seminar" held jointly by Ishikawa International Civil and Commercial Law Center • 22nd Japan-Korea Partnership Program (online)

2022	Feb. May., Aug., Sep.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Online Seminar on Business and Human Rights held by UNDP - ICD ▪ "Collaborative Project of Legal Technical Assistance" held jointly by RTI, ICCLC, Nagoya Univ. and Keio Univ.
	Jun. Aug. - Sep. Sep.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 23rd Annual Conference on Technical Assistance in Legal Field ▪ Selection-based practical training for legal apprentices ▪ 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. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 23rd Japan-Korea Partnership Program ▪ JSIP Follow-Up Seminar (online) ▪ The 2nd Global Youth Forum for a Culture of Lawfulness
2023	Feb. May., Aug., Sep.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Joint study (on Justice-Related Statistics) ▪ "Collaborative Project of Legal Technical Assistance" held jointly by RTI, ICCLC, Nagoya Univ. and Keio Univ.
	Jun. Jul.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 24th Japan-Korea Partnership Program ▪ 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. Sep.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Selection-based practical training for legal apprentices ▪ 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. Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 ▪ 24th Annual Conference on Technical Assistance in Legal Field
2024	May., Aug., Sep.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ "Collaborative Project of Legal Technical Cooperation" held jointly by RTI, ICCLC, Nagoya Univ. and Keio Univ.
	Jun. Jul. Aug.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 25th Japan-Korea Partnership Program ▪ Bilateral talks with the Ministry of Justice, Fiji ▪ Internship for law school students by National Personnel Authority; and for university students by MOJ
	Aug.-Sep. Sep. Oct.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Joint Study on Business and Human Rights for Young Leaders ▪ Local Survey in Fiji ▪ 25th Japan-Korea Partnership Program ▪ Judicial Symposium on Intellectual Property 2024 ~ IP Dispute Resolution in Asia - Pacific Region ~
	Dec.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 25th Annual Conference on Technical Cooperation in Legal Field ▪ Bilateral talks with Ukraine for Legal Technical Cooperation ▪ JSIP Follow-Up Seminar ▪ Asian Law and Legal Assistance Lecture Series

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