

Component	Strengthening of Governance -Development of Legal Framework
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1	University	Kobe University (National)
	Graduate School	Graduate School of International Cooperation Studies
	URL of University	http://www.kobe-u.ac.jp/en/index.htm
	URL of Graduate School	http://www.gsics.kobe-u.ac.jp/index.html
	Program name	Special Course for Development Policy -Department of Regional Cooperation Policy Studies
	Degrees	a. Master of Laws b. Master of International Studies
	Credit and years needed for graduation	a. 30 credits or more; 2 years b. 30 credits or more; 2 years

2. Features of University

The origin of Kobe University can be traced back to Kobe Higher Commercial School, an institution of higher education founded in 1902. Located in the elegant port city of Kobe with a long history more than one century as a trade center for abroad, it has developed international atmosphere through daily-basis exchange activities inside and outside of the campus. In this regard, among many universities in Japan, Kobe University is one of the most uniquely and desirably advantaged educational institutions for promoting students to acquire a sense as a member of global community. Currently some 12,000 undergraduate and 4,800 graduate students are studying in 14 departments and graduate schools; about 1,100 of them are foreign students. Total number of staff exceeds 2,500 with over 1,300 teaching staff in the departments, graduate schools, research institutes, etc.

Kobe University will provide education with the following objectives: (1) To foster individuals who have high ethical standards, a good balance of intellect, reason and emotion, and rich understanding of culture and humanity. (2) To foster individuals capable of passing on traditional thought and methodology from a critical perspective, while at the same time having ability to creatively set and fulfill new goals. (3) To foster individuals who have an appreciation for diverse values, deep understanding of other cultures and excellent communication skills. (4) To foster individuals who have deep knowledge and ability to fulfill leadership roles in their professional and/or academic fields.

3. Features of Graduate School

The Graduate School of International Cooperation Studies (GSICS) aims at contributing to development of the international community through cultivating capabilities of excellent students who are interested in pursuing careers in international fields. Education and research activities at GSICS emphasize development of both expertise and multidisciplinary knowledge through coordination of its three departments: Economic Development and Policies, International Cooperation Policy Studies, and Regional Cooperation Studies. We believe that mutual

understanding and respect for human rights is essential for peaceful global co-existence, and thus strive in our education, research and community activities to further this goal.

GSICS offers a flexible curriculum where students can acquire a wide range of knowledge. GSICS receives support from seven Kobe University schools, faculties and institutes including the Graduate Schools of Economics, the Graduate Schools of Law, and the Graduate Schools of Medicine, the Faculty of Engineering, the Research Institute for Economics and Business Administration, and the Institute for Promotion of Higher Education. Thanks to their assistance, GSICS can provide multi-faceted education and research supervision.

International students are welcome. GSICS offers courses taught in English at both the Master's level and Doctoral level. There are presently many international students (nearly 100), primarily from developing countries, enrolled in GSICS.

In 2005, GSICS was selected as a recipient of support from MEXT under its "Initiatives for Attractive Education in Graduate Schools" program. This grant is provided to selected institutions which show commitment and originality in their graduate school educational programs. GSICS was selected in recognition of its efforts to reform the curriculum to provide better education. With this support, GSICS has been expanding the opportunities it provides for students to obtain practical experience including distance education in cooperation with multilateral organizations and aid agencies, international field work, and internship programs at various international and domestic organizations. GSICS is also strengthening the linkage between its Master's and Doctoral Programs. We aim to continue to strengthen our educational programs so that GSICS graduates will be even more competent and better prepared to make a contribution.

4. Features of the Program

As rapid globalization encompasses more and more of the world, the importance of English as the most common language for international communication continues to increase. English has become an essential aspect of international cooperation in Japan, as well as in many other countries. In addition, in recent years, the Japanese government has given increasingly high priority in its ODA policy to the development of human resources. In order to better meet the requirements of a changing world, the GSICS has established a Master's Program in English for international students (the Special Course for Development Policy).

This **Program in English** seeks to meet the needs of both the international community and Japan. It takes an interdisciplinary approach, emphasizing not only the study of basic areas such as economic development, political development, international law and international relations, but also the ways these disciplines intersect and relate to one another. It is hoped that graduates of the program will become experts in their fields, and will contribute toward the development of their countries and international society in such roles as civil servants, academicians, journalists or industrialists.

The standard duration of study is two years. Students are required to earn at least 30 credits (those who understand Japanese are allowed to take up to 12 credits from among the subjects offered in the GSICS Program in Japanese) and complete a master's thesis in English, and pass a final oral examination in English. Students who successfully complete the requirements are granted one of the following degrees: Master of International Studies, Master of Laws.

5. Necessary Curriculum to Obtain to the Degrees

The following lectures are given in English which JDS students can take 2 (two) credits each.

Microeconomics; Macroeconomics; Monetary Theory; Public Finance; International Economics; Mathematics for Social Sciences; Statistics; Econometrics; Growth Theory; Economic Development Studies; Socio-Economic Development Theory; Environmental Economics; Development Management; International Development Cooperation; Human Capital Development; Social Research Methods for Development; Special Lecture on Development Economics; Special Lecture on Development Policy; Special Lecture on Development Planning; Special Lecture on Development Management; International Cooperation Law; Law of the International Civil Service; International Human Rights Law; Law of International Organizations; International Environmental Law; International Criminal Law; Law and State Building; Law and Economic Development; Law and Social Development; Comparative Law for Development; Japanese Politics; Comparative Politics; Political Development; Public Policy Studies; Institutional Design for Public Administration; Local Government; Local Development; Local Government Finance; International Relations; Issues in Peace and Development; Comparative and Quantitative Political Analysis; Japanese ODA; Special Lecture on International Cooperation Law; Special Lecture on Transnational Relations; Special Lecture on Political and Social Development; Special Lecture on Institution Building; Academic Writing; Readings in Social Sciences; International Field Work.

In addition to these lectures, JDS students can take one seminar with 4 (four) credits, which is taught in English.

6. Academic Schedule

October 1	Beginning of Fall Semester
October 6	Entrance Ceremony
October 7	Classes Begin
Dec. 25 – Jan. 7	Winter Vacation
Mar. 27 – Apr. 5	Spring Vacation
Mar. 31	End of Fall Semester
Apr. 1	Beginning of Spring Semester
Apr. 7	Classes Begin
Aug. 8 – Sep. 30	Summer Vacation
Aug. 23	Final Examination for Master Thesis
Sep. 22	Completion Ceremony
Sep. 30	End of Spring Semester

*This is the schedule for the academic year 2011.

7. Facilities

JDS students can apply for the Hyogo International Students House, which has 157 single rooms and 38 married couple rooms and the Kobe International Student Center Housing, which has 77 single rooms and 15 married couple rooms. The room rates are around 40,000 yen per month.

Kobe University has ten **libraries** with more than 3.4 million bibliographical materials, to which JDS students can access easily. They can also request to borrow books from other universities' libraries. In addition, they can submit suggestions for library book purchase to the library. The books will be purchased if their suggestions meet the needs of the collection and if the budget allows.

8. List of faculty members capable of guiding JDS fellows

The following professors will accept JDS students to supervise in their seminars, but an approval in advance is necessary in case of professors with * as they are adjunct professors in Kobe University.

The academic advisors are usually determined when the GSICS decides to accept JDS students in April.

	Name	Position	Research Fields
<input type="radio"/>	MATSUNAGA, Nobuaki	Professor	International Trade and Economics Growth, Enterprise in Economic Development
<input type="radio"/>	YAMAZAKI, Koji	Professor	Development Economics, Welfare Measurement
<input type="radio"/>	MIENO, Fumiharu	Professor	Financial System in Developing Economies, Empirical Analysis of Financial Systems
<input type="radio"/>	CHEN, Kuang-hui	Professor	Applied Econometrics, the Chinese Economy
<input type="radio"/>	SHIMADA, Haruyuki	Associate Professor	Social Research Methods for Development
<input type="radio"/>	UCHIDA, Yuichiro	Associate Professor	Development Economics, Economic Development in East Asia, Applied Economics/Econometrics
<input type="radio"/>	OHTA, Hiroshi	Professor	Applied Microeconomics, International Trade Theory
<input type="radio"/>	SURUGA, Terukazu	Professor	Economic Development and Employment/Unemployment, Foreign Direct Investment
<input type="radio"/>	KAWABATA, Koji	Associate Professor	Applied Econometrics, Economic Development, and Industrialization
<input type="radio"/>	TAKAHASHI, Motoki	Professor	Economic Development in Eastern and Southern Africa, Development Assistance for Least Developed Countries
<input type="radio"/>	OGAWA, Keiichi	Professor	Economics of Education, Education Finance, Education Policy and Planning
<input type="radio"/>	IGARASHI, Masahiro	Professor	International Law
<input type="radio"/>	SHIBATA, Akiho	Professor	International Law, Antarctic Treaty System, International Environmental Law
<input type="radio"/>	HAYASHI, Mika	Associate Professor	International Law
<input type="radio"/>	KANEKO, Yuka	Professor	Law and Development; Comparative Law in Asia; Economic Law
<input type="radio"/>	YOTSUMOTO, Kenji	Professor	Asian Constitutional Law
<input type="radio"/>	SAITO, Yoshihisa	Associate	Social Law in Asia and Transition Economies

		Professor	
○	KATAYAMA, Yutaka	Professor	Comparative Politics, Politics of Southeast Asia
○	MATSUNAMI, Jun	Professor	Comparative Study of Deregulation, Privatization and Local Governments
○	KIMURA, Kan	Professor	Political Cultures in Korea
○	TAKAHASHI, Yuriko	Associate Professor	Comparative Politics (Latin America)
○	ALEXANDER, Ronni	Professor	Peace Studies (Focusing on Gender, Pacific Island Countries), Peace Education
○	TOSA, Hiroyuki	Professor	Critical Theory and Its Application in International Relations
○	NISHITANI, Makiko	Associate Professor	Theories of International Politics, Transnational Social Movements, International Public Opinion
*	FUJITA, Seiichi	Professor	International Monetary System, Economic and Monetary Union, Global Flow of Funds
*	ZAHO, Laixun	Professor	International Trade, Foreign Investment, Multinational Labor-Management Relations, Pollution
*	KATO, Hiroyuki	Professor	Regional Development in China
*	YOSHII, Akihiko	Associate Professor	Comparative Economics
*	NISHIJIMA, Shoji	Professor	Research on Development Strategy and Regional Integration in Latin America
*	HAMAGUCHI, Nobuaki	Professor	Economic integration and development in Asia and Latin America
*	YANAGAWA, Takashi	Professor	Industrial Organization
*	UNAYAMA, Takashi	Associate Professor	Japanese Economy
*	YASUI, Hiroki	Professor	Comparative Political Science
*	NAKAZONO, Naoki	Professor	Public Health and Medical Issues in Developing Countries
*	KAWASHIMA, Tatsuo	Professor	Relations between Expansion of School Education and Socio-Economic Development
*	YAMANOUCHI, Kenshi	Professor	Education Planning
*	KAWABATA, Masato	Professor	Infectious Disease Control, Health System
*	MASUJIMA, Ken	Professor	International Development (History, Policy) International Relations of the EU
*	KURUSU, Kaoru	Professor	International Relations, International Institutions, Human Security, Japan's UN Diplomacy
*	ADACHI, Yuji	Professor	History and Theory of Modern Architecture, Conservation and Preservation of Historical Built Environment
*	HOKUGO, Akihiko	Professor	Disaster Mitigation and Management
*	SAKAMOTO, Shigeki	Professor	International Law
*	MINOHARA, Tosh	Professor	US-Japan Relations, Diplomacy, Intelligence and Security Issues

9 . Message for Applicants

The GSICS has accepted many foreign students mostly from Asian countries. The percentage of foreign students is about 40 per cent recently. They have good relationships with Japanese students and enjoy a kind of academic and cultural interfertilization.

The GSICS has put emphasis on interdisciplinary study based on the firm foundation of each discipline: economics, law and political science. JDS students can gain wider knowledge as well as practical knowledge in their specialties.

In such atmosphere, students from Vietnam can study Japan's and some other developed country's experiences on legislation, judicial cases and other law-related issues, and also can compare Vietnam's legal system and actual situation with not only those of developed countries but also those of other developing and/or socialism countries with the assistance of variegated professors and very talented and friendly students from various countries as well.