



JKS READING ROOM

Final Report

Study Council for Promoting
Translation of Japanese Laws and
Regulations into Foreign Languages

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March 23, 2006

1. Introduction

The “Study Council for Promoting Translation of Japanese Laws and Regulations into Foreign Languages” (hereinafter referred to as the “Study Council”), to which belonged experts as well as relevant ministries and agencies in a cross-sectoral manner, was aimed at making comprehensive and multifaceted studies on matters concerning the development of a foundation for promoting the translation of Japanese laws and regulations into foreign languages. It was established under the “Liaison Conference of the Relevant Ministries and Agencies for Developing a Foundation for Promoting Translation of Japanese Laws and Regulations into Foreign Languages” (hereinafter referred to as the “Liaison Conference”) set up in the Cabinet Secretariat based on the “Future Promotion of Justice System Reform” (adopted by the Office for Promotion of Justice System Reform on November 26, 2004).

It was decided that the Study Council would, in accordance with instructions from the Liaison Conference, discuss mainly (i) the basic principles of translation, (ii) how translation should be promoted (what laws and regulations are to be translated, and the method of translation), (iii) development of a framework for facilitating access to the translations of laws and regulations, and (iv) development of a framework for continuous maintenance of the translations, such as responding to legal amendments, with respect to development of the foundation for promoting the translation of Japanese laws and regulations into foreign languages. At the same time, the Study Council would (v) compile a standard bilingual dictionary (see 3(2) of this report) and (vi) translate some of the laws and regulations in the later-mentioned working group. Then, the Study Council would report its recommendations, including the results achieved by the working group, to the Liaison Conference.

To this end, the Study Council held nine meetings, during approximately one year, since its first meeting on February 2, 2005, and mainly discussed the points (i) to (iv) mentioned above. In September 2005, the Study Council published an interim report, based on the available results of the studies at that time, summarizing the broad direction that has been agreed upon, and the perspectives and the direction of studies for future discussions. As a result of publishing the interim report and gathering public opinion, the Study Council received a large number of opinions and requests from all types of organizations and various quarters. The Study Council made further study by taking into consideration these opinions and requests, as well as the results of interviews with external experts that were conducted through the secretariat (Office for the Promotion of Justice System Reform in the Cabinet Secretariat), among other matters.

Furthermore, the Study Council established a “working group” consisting of

scholars and attorneys at law for conducting expert studies on specific individual items concerning the development of the foundation for promoting the translation of laws and regulations into foreign languages. With the cooperation of research groups including the Graduate School of Information Science at Nagoya University, as well as relevant ministries and agencies, the working group proceeded with compiling a standard bilingual dictionary, as well as selecting 14 laws and regulations as those to be translated first. Then, the necessary work was conducted in the working group and in the relevant ministries and agencies.

Since the Study Group, as a result of such study and work, reached a conclusion with regard to the development of the foundation for promoting the translation of Japanese laws and regulations into foreign languages, it hereby summarizes the final report, submits the results of the work done by the working group among other accomplishments, and makes recommendations to the Liaison Conference. The Study Group strongly hopes that the necessary measures will be promptly taken by the government for putting the final report into practice and that, under extensive understanding and support of all quarters, steady progress will be made in the development of the foundation for promoting the translation of Japanese laws and regulations into foreign languages as recommended in this report.

2. Significance of and direction for promoting translation of Japanese laws and regulations into foreign languages

(1) Significance of promoting translation of Japanese laws and regulations into foreign languages

It is extremely important for Japanese laws and regulations to be easily and accurately understood in the ever-globalizing world. Therefore, it is essential to appropriately translate Japanese laws and regulations into foreign languages and to make these translations easily accessible.

In other words, with the globalization of economic activities, it has become extremely meaningful, from the viewpoint of strengthening Japan's international competitiveness, to have the Japanese legal system widely used as the governing law in international transactions involving Japanese companies, and thereby to assist Japanese companies engaging in international transactions. This goal can only be attained by enabling the international community to understand the Japanese legal system easily and accurately. Moreover, in order to promote foreign investment in Japan, which is positioned as an important national strategy for Japanese economic development, higher transparency must be achieved in the Japanese legal system, such as the details of laws

and regulations. Meanwhile, support for legal system development in developing countries, which leads to enhancing the partnerships with the supported countries and demonstrates to the world Japan's international contributions, also serves Japan's own national interests. In order to promote such support effectively, with unhindered collaboration and cooperation with other supporting countries, Japan's main laws and regulations need to be expressed in a form understandable not only to the supported countries, but also to other countries concerned. Producing translations of highly relevant Japanese laws and regulations into foreign languages would also be beneficial from the viewpoint of enhancing international understanding of Japan and increasing convenience in the lives of foreign nationals living in Japan. In this manner, appropriately translating Japanese laws and regulations into foreign languages and making these translations easily accessible is extremely significant for achieving important policy goals of the government. In particular, it is an urgent task to translate laws and regulations into English, which serves as a common language in today's international community.

(2) Direction for promoting translation of Japanese laws and regulations into foreign languages

Conventionally, Japanese laws and regulations have been translated, mainly into English, under the individual efforts of the competent ministries and agencies, and of the private sector, and a certain level of achievement has been made. Nevertheless, a number of problems have been repeatedly pointed out. For example, the translations of laws and regulations for which there is a high need have not sufficiently responded to the latest amendments; even when translations exist, there is lack of consistency in the terms and expressions used, causing unnecessary misunderstandings; and the translations are not easy to use due to a lack of centralized information on whether or not translations exist, and where the translations can be found. With regard to translation of Japanese laws and regulations into foreign languages, sufficient progress cannot be expected in efforts addressing such problems if such efforts were left solely to the private sector, due among other reasons to the lack of profitability. Meanwhile, individual efforts by the competent ministries and agencies alone would have such limitations so as to not be able to meet the needs of various fields or secure consistency in the translations, so efforts across ministries and agencies would be necessary. Accordingly, just as the aforementioned "Future Promotion of Justice System Reform" indicates the "need to promptly promote development of the foundation for advancing translation of Japanese laws and regulations into foreign languages," the government needs to work on developing the necessary foundation for continuously maintaining consistent and reliable English translations of the

necessary laws and regulations, and providing easy access to such translations. Specifically, the government should: (i) formulate translation rules that should be observed in translation; (ii) produce translations of important laws and regulations that will serve as the foundation for promoting the translation of Japanese laws and regulations into foreign languages; (iii) develop an environment that provides easy access to the translations; and (iv) establish a framework for carrying out continuous maintenance. Since the private sector could also take part to a certain extent in translating Japanese laws and regulations into foreign languages, consideration should also be given to adequate role-sharing between the public and private sectors. However, in order to optimize the efforts of the private sector, such measures as securing consistency and reliability of the translations and ensuring easy access must be taken as basic tenets. As development of such a foundation is also an indispensable premise for optimizing the efforts of the private sector, the government should make a united effort toward its prompt development. The foundation development should be first promoted with respect to English language, which serves as a common language in today's international community, as mentioned in (1) above, and translations in other languages should be made subject to future study.

3. Formulation of translation rules to be observed when translating

(Basic principles of translation)

(1) Basic concept

In order to ensure that consistent and reliable English translations of laws and regulations are produced on an ongoing basis, the government should formulate translation rules comprising (i) the basic approach of translation and (ii) a list of Japanese-English translations of main terms and expressions, and take measures to ensure that translations are made in compliance with these translation rules.

The translation rules should basically be used as a reference by the relevant ministries and agencies as well as by private organizations when making translations. Even when these organizations make translations in compliance with the translation rules, the translations should not be deemed as official translations. In other words, legal force pertains only to the original law or regulation, and the translation should be considered to be a reference material to help understand the law or regulation. Furthermore, when preparing a translation, the function of the translated law or regulation should be clearly indicated, including the fact that it complies with the translation rules and that it is not an official translation, in order to prevent disputes over the details or legal merit of the translation.

(2) Formulation and use of translation rules

The Study Council indicated specific ideas on desirable translation rules in its interim report, and in response to the subsequent study results by the working group, summarized (i) the basic approach of translation and (ii) a list of Japanese-English translations of main terms and expressions, among other matters, as the “Japanese-English Standard Dictionary of Legal Terms” (hereinafter referred to as the “Standard Dictionary” shown in Appendix 1).

The government should adopt this Standard Dictionary as part of the government’s translation rules, and ensure that the relevant ministries and agencies comply with the Standard Dictionary when translating laws and regulations into English. At the same time, the government should publish the Standard Dictionary for free access by the public so that, in the private sector as well, the translation rules will be respected as a de facto standard. There may be those stating the view that some kind of public certification system should be established in order to ensure the compliance of individual translations with the translation rules, but from the standpoint of promptly producing a large line-up of translated laws and regulations, there is a problem in setting up a system for broadly certifying the many translations produced by the government and the private sector. In practice, compliance with the translation rules is likely to become a problem with respect to translations by the private sector, but such a problem can be resolved to a considerable extent by market selection, so the introduction of a certification system should be made a task for the future.

(3) Improvement and revision of translation rules

The Standard Dictionary referred to in (1) above has been compiled through the dedicated efforts of the working group members and other people under severe time constraints. Nonetheless, even though the Standard Dictionary was formulated consuming an enormous amount of time and labor, if it is left as it is without any revision, it will eventually become obsolete. In addition, there would be need to improve or review the content based on new translations made and on outside opinions in the future. Since the Standard Dictionary is the basic tool for ensuring consistency and reliability of the translations, its improvement and revision are extremely important processes. At the same time, it is difficult to expect the private sector to deal with such improvement and revision from the point of view of cost-effectiveness, and the purpose of the process is to maintain the foundation for translation that has been developed by the government. Accordingly, the improvement and revision process should be conducted on an ongoing basis by the

government, or under an equivalent framework that is capable of securely implementing ongoing maintenance while hearing and incorporating outside opinions from experts and users.

Specifically, the Standard Dictionary should first be published within the Office for the Promotion of Justice System Reform in the Cabinet Secretariat, and by promptly setting up a study framework consisting of experts such as scholars and attorneys at law who have expert knowledge of the major legal domains, Anglo-American law, or other relevant areas, the Standard Dictionary should be intensively reviewed by checking the existing entries and adding new entries, while also taking into account outside opinions. This process must be conducted in collaboration and cooperation with the relevant ministries and agencies as well as outside researcher groups having knowledge of information technology. Then, after the launch of the maintenance framework that is later referred to in Section 6, a similar process should be subsequently conducted by said framework.

4. Producing translations of important laws and regulations that will serve as the basis for promoting translation of Japanese laws and regulations into foreign languages

(How translation should be promoted (what and how to translate))

(1) Basic concept

In order to continuously make consistent and reliable English translations of Japanese laws and regulations, the government should not only formulate translation rules, but also make independent efforts to produce high-quality English translations (for a certain scope of laws and regulations) that comply with the translation rules, as part of its effort to develop the foundation for translation.

As indicated in 2(1), the promotion of translation of Japanese laws and regulations into foreign languages is directly linked to the development of the infrastructure required for Japan to respond to globalization, for example, by strengthening Japan's international competitiveness, promoting foreign investment in Japan, and increasing Japan's presence in the international community. Therefore, it needs to be proactively implemented as Japan's national policy. However, consistent and reliable foreign language translations of the necessary laws and regulations cannot be developed by leaving the process solely to the private sector. Formulation of translation rules would serve as one means for promoting private sector efforts, but this alone is not enough. Thus, translations of important laws and regulations for which there is a high need should be produced promptly and intensively under the government's initiative, as

part of its effort to develop the foundation for translation. As a matter of course, it is in no way justifiable (from the viewpoint of appropriate role-sharing between the public and private sectors, reasonable allocation of limited resources, and the principle of burden by the beneficiary) for the government, at its own expense, to uniformly and perpetually translate the entirety of the enormous number of laws and regulations irrespective of the actual needs and the status of private sector efforts. Nevertheless, by producing translations of highly needed, important laws and regulations under the government's initiative, it can be expected that private sector efforts would be advanced on that basis. Accordingly, such government effort would meet the objective of developing the foundation for promoting the translation of Japanese laws and regulations into foreign languages.

Specifically, English translations of highly needed laws and regulations that are important in light of the significance of translating laws and regulations into foreign languages as referred to in 2(1) above, such as basic laws, finance-related laws, tax laws, intellectual property laws, economic laws, administrative procedure laws, and labor laws, should be produced promptly in an intensive and organized manner, under the government's initiative. In particular, basic laws including the Civil Code and the Corporations Code contain extensive, basic legal terminology and serve as the foundation for other laws and regulations, so particularly high-quality translations of these laws must be produced as early as possible.

(2) Formulation and implementation of a Translation Development Program

With regard to the production of foreign language translations of Japanese laws and regulations under the government's initiative, the government has already decided that it will "produce English translations of highly needed, important laws and regulations during the three years from fiscal 2006 through fiscal 2008, and formulate a translation development program in order to securely implement this translation work" in "In Response to the Interim Report of the Study Council for Promoting Translation of Japanese Laws and Regulations into Foreign Languages" (adopted by the Liaison Conference on September 30, 2005), based on the Study Council's recommendations in the interim report. As for the laws and regulations to be covered by the translation development program, the Study Council attached a "Discussion Springboard for Formulating the Translation Development Program" to the interim report in order to provide material for discussion and gather opinions on it from various quarters. Based on the opinions gathered, the Study Council held further discussions, and formulated the "Guidelines on Formulation of the Translation Development Program, etc." (adopted by

the Study Council on December 27, 2005; hereinafter referred to as the “Program Formulation Guidelines”) shown in Appendix 3 as guidelines for making an in-depth examination of the laws and regulations to be covered by the translation development program. Further, the Study Council examined the laws and regulations listed in the above-mentioned Discussion Springboard and those laws and regulations that were indicated in the opinions gathered in response thereto, in accordance with “1. Regarding the laws and regulations to be covered by the Translation Development Program” of the Program Formulation Guidelines. The laws and regulations that were judged desirable to be covered by the Translation Development Program as a result are shown in the “Translation Development Program (Draft)” in Appendix 2. Therefore, the government should adopt this as the Translation Development Program mentioned above, and take necessary measures to produce translations in compliance with the translation rules in accordance with the program.

As for the actual production of translations, it is considered reasonable for the work to be conducted under the responsibility of the competent ministries and agencies for the respective laws and regulations, both from the perspective of using their knowledge of the respective laws and regulations, and from the perspective of practical division of labor. Regarding the method of producing translations, the Study Council has formulated “2. Regarding the method of producing translation” in the Program Formulation Guidelines. Therefore, the relevant ministries and agencies should steadily implement the above program by selecting an appropriate method, and the government should make a unified effort to ensure the secure implementation of the program.

Furthermore, in order to make sure that translations are produced according to the above program, the government should continue to hold meetings of the Liaison Conference from fiscal 2006 onward to follow up on the status of implementation of the Translation Development Program and to externally publish the results. Meanwhile, the Liaison Conference should also consider revising the details of the Translation Development Program as required based on the follow-up results. As the Study Council, to which belonged experts as well as relevant ministries and agencies in a cross-sectoral manner, will conclude its role with the submission of this report, a framework should be established so that outside opinions and requests can continue to be heard and incorporated into the government’s process of producing translations, such as asking a representative of the study framework referred to in 3(3) to the Liaison Conference.

(3) Government efforts after the term of the Translation Development Program

Once the English translations of the important laws and regulations are produced

according to the Translation Development Program, and the translation rules become established as a de facto standard, efforts by the private sector are likely to make progress thereafter. Nevertheless, as it is difficult to predict the future situation, government involvement will continue to be required with respect to production of translations. The government should take necessary measures to respond to legal amendments and the establishment of new laws from the viewpoint of developing the foundation for translation, even after the term of the Translation Development Program ends (from fiscal 2009 onward).

Specifically: (i) when a law or regulation that has been translated in compliance with the translation rules according to the Translation Development Program is amended, a translation responding to the amendment should be promptly produced under the government's initiative, in principle (there is room for adjustment if the private sector is to deal with such amendment; in the case of a full-fledged amendment, a response equivalent to the following response for enactment of a new law would suffice); (ii) when a new law is enacted, the government should respond within the necessary scope according to the concepts set forth in "1. Regarding the laws and regulations to be covered by the Translation Development Program" of the Program Formulation Guidelines, while considering specific user needs and the status of implementation of translation by the private sector; and (iii) the government should also consider translating other laws and regulations according to the concepts set forth in the above guidelines whenever new needs arise.

Such production of translations under the government's initiative, after the term of the Translation Development Program ends, should continue to be conducted under the responsibility of the competent ministries and agencies for the respective laws and regulations. Such efforts of the ministries and agencies should be kept consistent and strategic by having the Liaison Conference follow up on the status of the development of the translations and decide on policy concerning the laws and regulations to be translated according to the above concepts, as required.

(4) Measures for securing the quality of translation

If the production of translations under the government's initiative is left solely to the independent determinations of the competent ministries and agencies for the respective laws and regulations, the quality of the translations may considerably vary by ministry or agency (or the entrusted translator). Thus, the relevant ministries and agencies should make English translations of the laws and regulations in compliance with the translation rules in order to produce consistent and reliable English translations on a

continuous basis, as mentioned in 3(2). However, this is not enough to ensure that the quality of the translations clears a certain standard.

Accordingly, when outsourcing the translation work, the competent ministries and agencies of the respective laws and regulations should follow the “Guidelines on Outsourcing Translation of Japanese Laws and Regulations into Foreign Languages” shown in Appendix 4, and make effort to secure the quality of translation by measures such as setting appropriate conditions for bidding. In addition, an ex post facto measure should also be taken to keep the consistency and quality of translation above a certain standard with respect to the translations produced by the competent ministries and agencies of the respective laws and regulations, by establishing a framework for adequately hearing and incorporating outside opinions from experts and users, such as placing an electronic opinion box on the Website later referred to in 5, submitting the gathered user opinions to the experts of the study framework referred to in 3(3), and pointing out any problem in the quality of translation that has been found to the relevant ministry or agency through the Liaison Conference, etc. Furthermore, the competent ministries and agencies for the respective laws and regulations should consider developing an internal framework as required, including measures for efficiently securing the quality of translation such as using retired officials who have expert knowledge.

5. Developing an environment that provides easy access to the translations

(Developing a framework that facilitates access to the translated laws and regulations)

(1) Basic concept

As mentioned in 2(2) of this report, it has been pointed out that English translations of Japanese laws and regulations are not easily accessible even if the translations exist. The specific problems include the difficulty of accessing the translations due to a lack of centralized information on whether or not translations exist and where the translations can be found, the difficulty of searching for the translation of a certain law or regulation or a certain provision of law, and lack of necessary information such as whether the translation corresponds to the latest law or regulation.

In order to resolve these problems, development of a user-friendly access framework should be considered, such as making the translations of laws and regulations searchable and usable in a centralized manner as much as possible, and creating a system that allows users to check the necessary information such as the status of response to legal amendments. Also, sufficient access should be provided to the translation rules referred to in 3 above, similar to the translations of laws and regulations, in order to have them used

by the general public.

Such effort is indispensable for allowing use of the translations of laws and regulations, and the translation rules that have been developed under the government's initiative, and it also complies with the government's policy to introduce information and communications technology to administrative information (provision of user-oriented, highly transparent, efficient and safe administrative services). Therefore, in order to secure centralized access to translations made in compliance with the translation rules, an environment that provides easy access to the translations should be developed with the involvement of the government, including setting up and maintaining an easy to use, functional Website.

(2) Setting up and maintaining a functional Website

Specifically, the Office for the Promotion of Justice System Reform in the Cabinet Secretariat should set up a provisional Website in the beginning of fiscal 2006, and start a centralized service offering information free of charge. This provisional Website should at least provide the Standard Dictionary (translation rules) (that has been finalized by the Study Council after going through examination of the working group) and Japanese-English side-by-side translations of 14 laws and regulations (see Appendix 5) made in compliance with the Standard Dictionary, as well as links to the existing English translations of laws and regulations that are currently published on the Websites of the relevant ministries and agencies. The Website should also provide an electronic opinion box to receive outside opinions. From fiscal 2006 onward, information such as the data for side-by-side translations of laws and regulations that have been produced according to the Translation Development Program should in addition be provided on the Website, and more functional ways of providing information on the Website should be considered.

Then, a full-fledged Website should be launched by the maintenance framework later referred to in 6. This full-fledged Website needs to offer user-friendly functions such as a sufficient search function and reference function, and should preferably comply with the specifications shown in Appendix 6. How information should be provided by the maintenance framework, including whether or not the information offering should be made through a service for payment, should be discussed further in the Liaison Conference or in the maintenance framework by giving sufficient consideration to the purpose of promoting the translation of Japanese laws and regulations into foreign languages and the convenience of users.

In any case, close collaboration and cooperation of the relevant ministries and agencies are indispensable for setting up and maintaining these Websites. While the data

for side-by-side translations that have been produced by the relevant ministries and agencies will be uploaded onto the Website, such data would have to be processed in advance in order to conform to the functions of the Website. In this manner, certain burdens and labor would be required for smoothly setting up and maintaining the Website. Therefore, the Liaison Conference should formulate necessary rules regarding the offering of data to the entity administrating the Website before deciding on the maintenance framework.

6. Establishing a framework for conducting continuous maintenance

(Establishing a framework for conducting continuous maintenance, such as responding to legal amendments)

As mentioned in 2 and 5 above, the work of improving and revising the translation rules and setting up and maintaining a functional Website is considerably unprofitable, so if it is completely entrusted to the private sector, the business may fail, and the accomplishments of the whole project may be wasted. Thus, in order to maintain and further expand the government's accomplishment of developing the foundation for translation, it is necessary to conduct continuous maintenance. A framework that can meet such demand would be a specific ministry of the government, or an independent administrative corporation (IAC) or other public corporation that can engage in business perpetually (hereinafter referred to as an "IAC, etc.>").

The Study Council examined the development of a framework for conducting such continuous maintenance, and concluded that neither a ministry of the government nor an IAC, etc. had a decisive demerit. Comparing the two, if a maintenance framework is established within an IAC, etc., there is merit in the possibility of publishing printed matter as business, and using the proceeds for further promoting the translation of Japanese laws and regulations into foreign languages. However, the Study Council did not go so far as to assess whether there is an appropriate IAC to undertake the task or if there is any other public corporation wishing to undertake the task. At any rate, as long as the business can be conducted securely and perpetually, there would be no great difference in the services provided to users whether the maintenance framework is established within the government or within an IAC, etc. The specific organization undertaking the task should be further examined by the government, and a conclusion should be reached at the earliest possible point of time in fiscal 2006 so that full-fledged operation can be launched by at least the beginning of fiscal 2009 (which is after the term of the Translation Development Program ends). In examining this matter, consideration should first be made to decide upon a specific IAC, etc. to undertake the task, and if that

is difficult, an organization within the government should be decided upon to undertake the task while also complying with efforts toward achieving a small government, such as cutting the overall personnel expenditure.

7. Closing remarks

The Study Council has compiled this final report to summarize the results of the study and work that were conducted over a period of approximately one year, and to report them to the Liaison Conference as well as express them to people in various quarters who have been following the discussions in the Study Council with a high level of interest and expectations.

As mentioned earlier, allowing easy and accurate understanding of Japanese laws and regulations is extremely important for Japan to respond to the world's globalization, for instance, by strengthening Japan's international competitiveness and increasing Japan's presence in the international community. To this end, it is indispensable that Japanese laws and regulations are appropriately translated into foreign languages and that these translations are easily accessible. This report starts out from such awareness, emphasizes the need for the government to develop the foundation for promoting the translation of Japanese laws and regulations into foreign languages, and recommends the various specific measures that should be taken. The Study Council wishes that these measures would be promptly taken by conducting the necessary government decision-making within the Liaison Conference. Meanwhile, the issues for which conclusions could not be reached in this report should be intensively examined (as the government's responsibility) by sufficiently taking into account the purport of this report, so as to reach conclusions at an early stage.

The need for foreign language translations of Japanese laws and regulations is expected to increase even more in line with further progress of globalization. In order to respond promptly and precisely to such a need, studies would have to be conducted in the future with respect to matters including translation into languages other than English, further use of information and communications technologies including machine translation, as well as collaboration and cooperation with the private sector, relevant organizations, and also international frameworks. It is hoped that translation of Japanese laws and regulations into foreign languages will continue to be vigorously promoted with the broad understanding and further cooperation and assistance of all quarters.

Appendices

1. Japanese-English Standard Dictionary of Legal Terms

- 2-1. Translation Development Program (Ordered by Ministry/Agency)
 - 2-2. Translation Development Program (Japanese Alphabetical Order)
 3. Guidelines on Formulation of the Translation Development Program, etc. (Adopted by the Study Council for Promoting Translation of Japanese Laws and Regulations into Foreign Languages on December 27, 2005)
 4. Guidelines on Outsourcing Translation of Japanese Laws and Regulations into Foreign Languages
 5. List of Laws and Regulations to be Translated in Fiscal 2005
 6. Specifications of the Website on Translation of Japanese Laws and Regulations into Foreign Languages
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- List of Liaison Conference members
 - List of Study Council members
 - List of working group members
 - List of meetings of Liaison Conference and Study Council