

수신 : 2002.11.03
발신 : 2002.11.03
전화번호 : 02-3000-1111
내선 : 1111
지정 : 서울특별시 강남구

전송 : 2002.11.03

수출입과 관련하여 국가
 - 무역협정, 관세, 환율, 무역장벽, 무역
 - 자유화, 무역촉진, 무역분쟁, 무역
 - 관세, 무역장벽, 무역자유화

가. 무역의 정의와 무역의 종류, 무역의 중요성, 무역의 발전과 무역의 자유화

무역의 정의

무역이란

1. 무역의 개념

2. 무역의 종류

무역의 정의는 무역의 개념과 무역의 종류를 포함하는 것으로
 가. 무역의 개념은 무역의 종류와 무역의 중요성
 나. 무역의 종류는 무역의 중요성과 무역의 자유화
 다. 무역의 중요성은 무역의 자유화와 무역의 발전
 라. 무역의 자유화는 무역의 발전과 무역의 자유화

무역의 종류

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작업일정: 무역의 종류와 무역의 중요성

- 무역의 종류와 무역의 중요성
- 무역의 종류와 무역의 중요성
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- 무역의 종류와 무역의 중요성

무역의 종류와 무역의 중요성

AGREEMENT ON THE PROSECUTION OF THE
PROSECUTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE
IN THE
PROSECUTION

PROSECUTOR

PROSECUTOR

PROSECUTOR
PROSECUTOR
PROSECUTOR

Judges:

Gabrielle (McDonald)
Christine (Chin)
Carmen (Mora)
Willy (Muntal)
PK (Higuchi) (26 October)
Willy (Mora) (27 October)

Prosecutors and Experts:

Silvia (Choi) (Korea)
Hyun (Yoon) (Korea)
Yasushi (Higashinawa) (Japan)
Patricia (Sellers) (Tina Griffin) (Korea)
Rhonda (Copeland)
Tina (Doljopol)
Fritz (Kalsbeek)

IOC Secretariat:

Rutsalo (Shoi)
Tate (Arellano) (Korea)
Peter (Payoyo)

Article 1 of the Statute of the Tribunal.

Basic Facts Profile

General mission and mandate of the Tribunal

The view that the Tribunal was directly created out of a mandate from the people's sovereign was accepted.

The participants also welcomed the view that the Tribunal should be regarded as an extension or an appendage to the post-war International Military Tribunal for the Far East. The overall mission of the Tokyo Tribunal should then be seen in that context.

How would the Tribunal have decided the case of sexual slavery, which was never prosecuted before, if it had taken cognizance of sex-gender-based crimes. In this sense, the Tribunal is a symbol, and a political gesture with significant legal ramifications.

The victims paper laid out on the Tribunal Internet system will be given the opportunity to present their side. The Tribunal will give the victim the chance to tell their story stories.

Revisions to the Tribunal Charter

It was pointed out that while the Charter has been adopted in Manila on 30 July 2000, the concern regarding the validity of the Charter is an open matter. The Meeting, therefore, considered further changes/modification to the text of the Charter.

For the texts of the revisions, see *Charter of the Tribunal* of the Manila Charter and the Charter as revised in the Annex. ATTACHMENT

The problem of Due Process

There was unanimity of views that the delicate issue of due process should be addressed candidly. What is at stake here is the credibility of the Tribunal.

Notice to the Government of Japan

A formal Notice to the Government of Japan will be sent out under signature of the Tribunal Registry, informing the Japanese government of the Tokyo Tribunal. The final text of this notice invitation will be worked out through consultations via email.

Individual Defendants

It was agreed that individual defendants will be named/identified in the country Indictments. The Meeting was unanimous on the point that Imperial Hirohito will be named.

All the Prosecutors will again consult one another in order to shorten the list of other individual defendants (high ranking officials) who shall be named in the caption of the separate Indictments. There was general agreement that the list of 39 named individuals identified in the Indictments was too long and unwieldy and would prove problematic. It was agreed that those individuals whose names will not appear in the caption can simply be introduced in the body of the Indictments as evidence.

The judges' position on who are to be named as accused was expressed irrespective of whether or not an accused person was already previously tried or convicted. The Prosecutors may name any individual as a defendant provided there is strong evidence to substantiate his guilt.

Representation of Detention

The Meeting took note of the letter from the KogakihPartners to the JIC, dated 26 October 2006, which declined the invitation to undertake the role of defence counsel. In light of this development, it was proposed that a publicly selected counsel to be chosen from the Japanese prosecution team should be considered. It was agreed that the Japanese team of Prosecutors, Mr. Tetsuya Higashimura will lead into the possibilities to remedy this gap.

Tribunal proceedings

Standard of Proof

The Judges accepted the standard laid down in Art. 14(2) – evidence before the Tribunal – the Judges, however, made the caveat that with respect to the individual counsel, there must be strong evidence to support guilt. If the Judges are not satisfied that there is strong evidence against an individual defendant, the Judges will strike out the name of that defendant from the Indictment from the Pre-trial Conference. The rationale for the Judges' position is that there should be no risk of a non-guilty verdict; the Judgment would then be simply regarded as a confirmation of the Indictments.

Admissibility of Evidence

All witnesses and experts must affirm their statements. Only those witnesses who affirm their statements will be named in the Judgment.

Deadlines

The Judges announced the following deadlines:

Judges should receive the evidence from the Prosecutors by November 10

A chart prepared by the court in showing the evidence against each of the defendants must be submitted by September 3.

The Prosecution's Initial Brief Memoranda must be received by September 10. The final memoranda must be submitted by November 6.

Pre-Trial Judge

The judges put forward the proposal in line with the idea of ensuring an equality in duties, that there shall be no presiding judge.

Post-Trial Meeting

On the suggestion of the Judges, it was agreed that there will be a Post-Trial Meeting.

Five Judgments

Consistent with the proposals made by Article 14 of the Charter when it was drafted, the Judges agreed that individual judges may express a dissenting opinion. However, it was generally agreed that no judge should render a dissent on the ground Charter as a process.

The Judges shall decide on the ceremony or not to render the Judgment.

Summary of Findings

The Judges will write a Summary of Findings, which will be issued on 12 December 2003. This summary will contain a final statement of dissent.

Judgment paper

The Judgment of the Judges will be promulgated in accordance

Women's Dec. 1, March 2001. Due to lack of time and considering its historical significance, this long-revered document cannot be moved in whole to Decider.

The first step prior to reading the Judgment is a Summary of Findings to be followed by the statement of Judgment as mentioned in the Introduction of the Decider.

The expectation is the form and content of the statement.

Considering the nature of the Tribunal as well as the nature of the character of the Judgment, there will be no excessive legal demands on the form. The language used in the Judgment will be simple and accessible to all.

Regarding the nature of the expression of the author, most of the material strategy shall be directed towards the people. The language shall be used in the respect of the status of the Tribunal. The language shall be clear and simple. The judges will eventually explore the meaning of individual responsibility and accountability in the context of the Tribunal.

1. Public Relation

A. Main body of the report of the Tribunal as a public report

The statement shall be prepared in the form of a public report. The language shall be simple and accessible to all. The language shall be clear and simple.

Testimonies and other relevant documents shall be prepared in the form of a public report. The language shall be clear and simple.

B. Public Relation Report

The public relation report shall be prepared in the form of a public report. The language shall be clear and simple.

1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the

members of the committee who have been appointed to the

committee to study the problem of the

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committee to study the problem of the

members of the committee who have been appointed to the

committee to study the problem of the