

I. Introduction

- Greetings.
- Thanks to organizers.
- Overview of remarks. Judicial training involves transfer of knowledge: conceptually-based skills and behavioral standards. In comparative context this involves critical questions about normative engagement. Example of China: Legal and judicial reform, selective adaptation, institutional capacity.

II. Judicial Training and China's Legal Reform Process

Judicial training in China involves strengthening capacity of cadre of legal specialists closely involved in interpretation and application of law, dispute resolution, institutional development. This operates against historical background and involves conceptual and operational contexts for legal reform.

A. Legal Reform: History and Background

- 1) Phases of legal reform.
 - a) Post-3d Plenum initiatives.
 - b) 14th Central Committee.
 - c) 1992 *Nanxun*.
 - d) Post-Jiang era.
- 2) Current conditions.
 - a) Internationalization, globalization.
 - b) Human resources.
 - c) Socio-economic conditions.
 - d) Political issues.

B. Changing Role of the Judiciary: Contexts and Implications

- 1) Conceptual contexts.
 - a) Historical contexts for role of law in China.
 - b) Policy contexts.
 - c) Ideological contexts.
 - d) Importance of Selective Adaptation:
 - Perception, complementarity, legitimacy.
- 2) Operational contexts for judiciary.
 - a) Implications of civilian system.

- b) Implications of socialist legal system.
- d) Attitudes and approaches to dispute resolution.
- e) Roles for legal specialists.
- f) Importance of Institutional Capacity:
 - Purpose, location, orientation, cohesion.

C. Judicial Training in China: Expectations and Experience

- 1) Expectations about impact of judicial training. Linked to expectations about performance of legal system.
- 2) Appreciate cross-cultural contexts for Canadian training of Chinese judges.
- 3) Efforts to train the trainers: Provide technical training in climate of cross-cultural communication.
- 4) Training activities: Personnel management, file management, decision-making, recording judicial decisions, interaction with other institutions.
- 5) Cross-cultural communication: Preparation, accommodation, and follow-up.
- 6) Assessments.

III. Implications: Judicial Training in China in Comparative Context

China is unique, but also comparable with other economies. Judicial training in China reflects both particularities and points of general application. Lessons learned can help with other programs.

- A. Assessments of program in light of expectations and activities.
- B. Cross-cultural communication challenges.
- C. Importance of selective adaptation and institutional capacity.
- D. Application in other bilateral and multilateral relationships.