

2010

White Paper on Attorneys

Japan Federation of Bar Associations

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Part 1 Current Situation of Attorneys and Other Legal Professions

Chapter 1 Current Situation of Attorneys

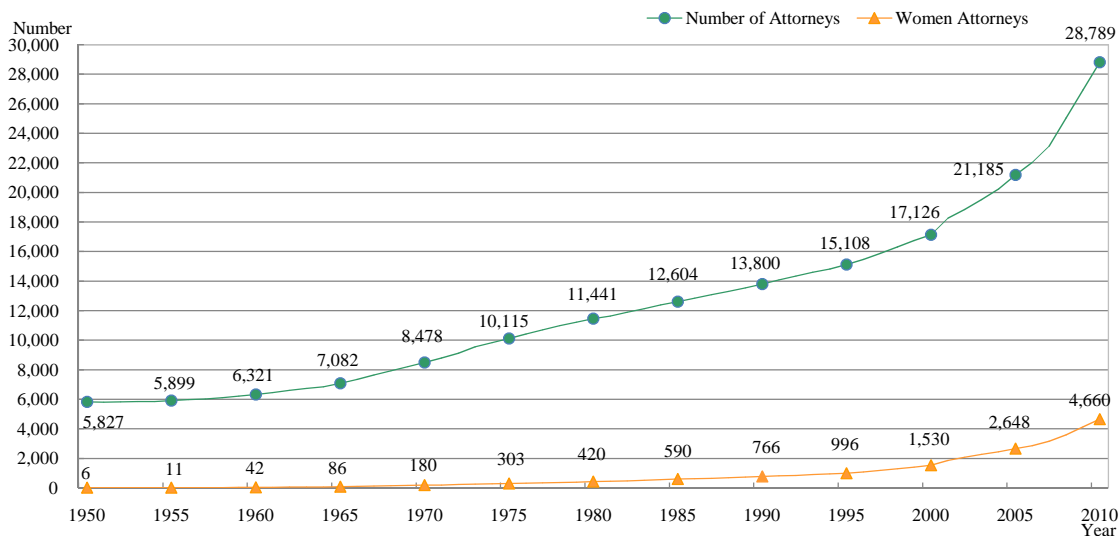
I. Population of Attorneys

1. Changes in the Number of Attorneys — 1950 to 2010—

The Japan Federation of Bar Associations (JFBA) is a juridical person established in September 1949 based on the Attorney Act enacted in the same year. It consists of its members which include attorneys, legal professional corporations, and local bar associations (hereinafter referred to as bar associations). The population of attorneys was approximately 5,800 when the JFBA was established and has grown to 28,789 at the end of March 2010.

Please note that "attorneys" in "Part 1" means JFBA regular members. (cf. "Categories of JFBA Membership" at the bottom of this page)

Year	Number of Attorneys	Women Attorneys	Year	Number of Attorneys	Women Attorneys	Year	Number of Attorneys	Women Attorneys	Year	Number of Attorneys	Women Attorneys
1950	5,827	0.1%	1965	7,082	1.2%	1980	11,441	3.7%	1995	15,108	6.6%
1951	5,804	0.1%	1966	7,343	1.4%	1981	11,624	3.8%	1996	15,456	6.9%
1952	5,822	0.2%	1967	7,645	1.7%	1982	11,888	4.0%	1997	15,866	7.4%
1953	5,836	0.2%	1968	7,918	1.9%	1983	12,132	4.2%	1998	16,305	7.9%
1954	5,837	0.2%	1969	8,198	2.0%	1984	12,377	4.5%	1999	16,731	8.4%
1955	5,899	0.2%	1970	8,478	2.1%	1985	12,604	4.7%	2000	17,126	8.9%
1956	5,967	0.2%	1971	8,797	2.2%	1986	12,830	4.8%	2001	18,243	10.1%
1957	6,009	0.3%	1972	9,106	2.5%	1987	13,074	5.0%	2002	18,838	11.0%
1958	6,100	0.4%	1973	9,541	2.7%	1988	13,288	5.2%	2003	19,508	11.7%
1959	6,217	0.5%	1974	9,830	2.8%	1989	13,541	5.3%	2004	20,224	12.1%
1960	6,321	0.7%	1975	10,115	3.0%	1990	13,800	5.6%	2005	21,185	12.5%
1961	6,439	0.7%	1976	10,421	3.2%	1991	14,080	5.8%	2006	22,021	13.0%
1962	6,604	0.8%	1977	10,689	3.2%	1992	14,329	5.9%	2007	23,119	13.6%
1963	6,732	0.9%	1978	10,977	3.3%	1993	14,596	6.1%	2008	25,041	14.4%
1964	6,849	1.0%	1979	11,206	3.4%	1994	14,809	6.3%	2009	26,930	15.3%
									2010	28,789	16.2%



[Note]

1. Data in the above table and graph are as of the end of March of each year.

2. "Number of Attorneys" is the number of regular members. (cf. "Categories of JFBA Membership" below)

[Categories of JFBA Membership]

*Regular Members: those who have been qualified in accordance with Articles 4, 5, and 6 of the Attorney Act and have been registered in the roster of attorneys held by the JFBA

*Foreign Special Members: those who have been qualified as lawyers in foreign jurisdictions and, after obtaining approval of the Minister of Justice of Japan, have been registered with the JFBA as Registered Foreign Lawyers (*Gaikokuho-jimu-bengoshi*)

*Quasi Members: foreign lawyers who were approved by the Supreme Court of Japan pursuant to Article 7 of the Attorney Act before its major revision in 1955 and Article 65 of the Act on Special Measures Incidental to Reversion of Okinawa to engage in practice as stipulated in Article 3 of the Attorney Act.

*Special Members in Okinawa: those who had been qualified pursuant to the laws and regulations of Okinawa before the reversion of Okinawa in 1972, and after the reversion, were permitted to engage in practice as stipulated in Article 3 of the Attorney Act with the title of "*Okinawa Bengoshi* (attorney)" within Okinawa Prefecture.

*Local Bar Associations *Legal Professional Corporations

2. The Number of People per Attorney

The below table lists prefectures in the order of the number of people per attorney. Iwate Prefecture has the largest number with 17,403 people per attorney with the second largest number being 17,209 in Ibaraki Prefecture while the smallest number is 932 people per attorney in Tokyo.

Rank	Prefecture	Number of People per Attorney	Attorney Distribution		Population Distribution	
			Attorneys	% to Total Number of Attorneys	Population (unit: one thousand)	% to Total Population
1	Iwate	17,403	77	0.27%	1,340	1.05%
2	Ibaraki	17,209	172	0.60%	2,960	2.32%
3	Aomori	16,817	82	0.28%	1,379	1.08%
4	Akita	16,606	66	0.23%	1,096	0.86%
5	Yamagata	16,606	71	0.25%	1,179	0.92%
6	Gifu	15,848	132	0.46%	2,092	1.64%
7	Mie	14,960	125	0.43%	1,870	1.47%
8	Tochigi	14,432	139	0.48%	2,006	1.57%
9	Fukushima	14,266	143	0.50%	2,040	1.60%
10	Shiga	14,050	100	0.35%	1,405	1.10%
11	Toyama	13,861	79	0.27%	1,095	0.86%
12	Shimane	13,547	53	0.18%	718	0.56%
13	Saitama	13,327	535	1.86%	7,130	5.59%
14	Nagano	13,085	165	0.57%	2,159	1.69%
15	Kagoshima	13,038	131	0.46%	1,708	1.34%
16	Chiba	12,632	486	1.69%	6,139	4.81%
17	Miyazaki	12,440	91	0.32%	1,132	0.89%
18	Niigata	11,772	202	0.70%	2,378	1.86%
19	Saga	11,671	73	0.25%	852	0.67%
20	Shizuoka	11,668	325	1.13%	3,792	2.97%
21	Yamaguchi	11,640	125	0.43%	1,455	1.14%
22	Nagasaki	11,626	123	0.43%	1,430	1.12%
23	Ehime	11,046	130	0.45%	1,436	1.13%
24	Tottori	10,745	55	0.19%	591	0.46%
25	Fukui	10,632	76	0.26%	808	0.63%
26	Oita	10,575	113	0.39%	1,195	0.94%
27	Nara	10,519	133	0.46%	1,399	1.10%
28	Tokushima	10,382	76	0.26%	789	0.62%
29	Kochi	10,213	75	0.26%	766	0.60%
30	Gunma	9,887	203	0.71%	2,007	1.57%
31	Yamanashi	9,742	89	0.31%	867	0.68%
32	Ishikawa	9,472	123	0.43%	1,165	0.91%
33	Kumamoto	9,351	194	0.67%	1,814	1.42%
34	Hyogo	9,005	620	2.15%	5,583	4.38%
35	Wakayama	8,807	114	0.40%	1,004	0.79%
36	Hokkaido	8,063	683	2.37%	5,507	4.32%
37	Kagawa	7,992	125	0.43%	999	0.78%
38	Kanagawa	7,949	1,125	3.91%	8,943	7.01%
39	Miyagi	7,057	331	1.15%	2,336	1.83%
40	Okayama	6,887	282	0.98%	1,942	1.52%
41	Hiroshima	6,768	423	1.47%	2,863	2.25%
42	Okinawa	6,369	217	0.75%	1,382	1.08%
43	Fukuoka	5,762	877	3.05%	5,053	3.96%
44	Aichi	5,479	1,354	4.70%	7,418	5.82%
45	Kyoto	5,362	489	1.70%	2,622	2.06%
46	Osaka	2,456	3,583	12.45%	8,801	6.90%
47	Tokyo	932	13,804	47.95%	12,868	10.09%
	Total	4,429	28,789		127,510	

[Note]

1. The population is as of October 1, 2009, researched by the Statistics Bureau of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.
2. The number of attorneys is as of the end of March 2010.
3. The total number of people per attorney was calculated by dividing the total population by the total number of attorneys.
4. The numbers of people per attorney were rounded to the nearest whole numbers and thus the total number of people per attorney may not be equal to the sum of the number of people per attorney in each prefecture.

II. The Number of Civil and Family Cases per Attorney

The table below shows the number of newly accepted civil cases (ordinary litigation) at district courts and that of newly accepted family cases (family affairs adjudication and conciliation) at family courts. It also shows the number of newly accepted cases per attorney.

Attorneys	Civil Cases (Ordinary Litigation)		Family Cases (Family Affairs Adjudication)		Family Cases (Conciliation)	
	Newly Accepted Cases	Cases Per Attorney	Newly Accepted Cases	Cases Per Attorney	Newly Accepted Cases	Cases Per Attorney
28,789	235,508	8.2	621,316	21.6	138,240	4.8

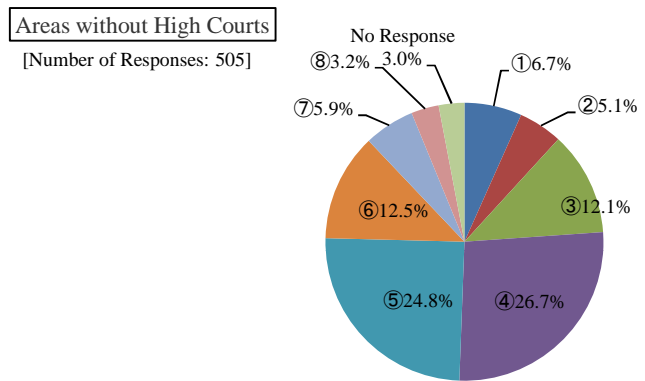
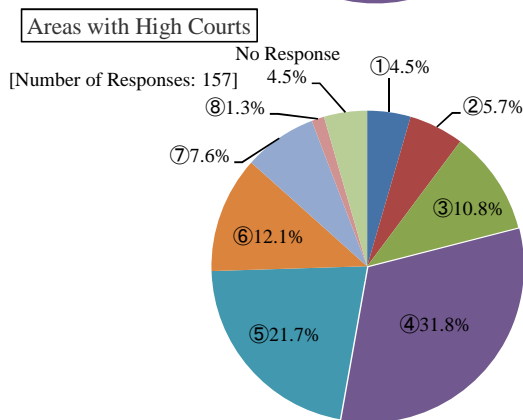
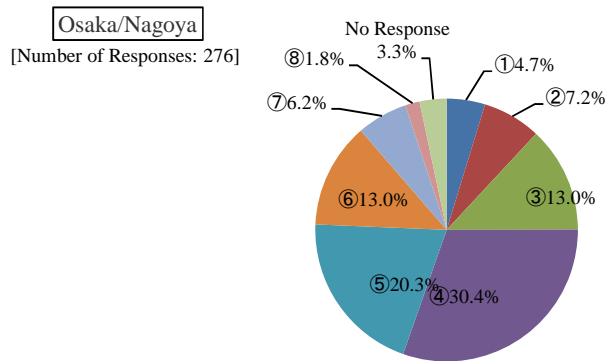
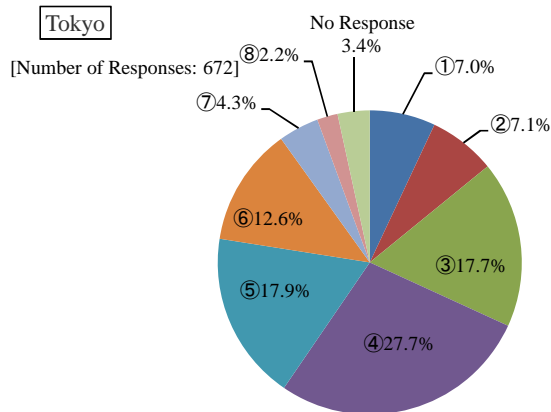
[Note]

1. The number of attorneys is as of the end of March 2010.
2. The number of civil cases is based on the "2009 Judicial Statistics Annual Report (Civil and Administrative Affairs Part)."
3. The number of family cases is based on the "2009 Judicial Statistics Annual Report (Family Affairs Part)."

III Working Hours and Incomes

1. Working Hours of Attorneys (Average per Week)

The graphs below show average working hours per week by area. There are small differences by area but they are not significant. The median of working hours of attorneys per week is 47.8 hours while the mean is 46.5 hours.



- ① Less than 20 hrs (Less than 980 hrs)
 - ② 20 to less than 30 hrs (980 to less than 1,470 hrs)
 - ③ 30 to less than 40 hrs (1,470 to less than 1,960 hrs)
 - ④ 40 to less than 50 hrs (1,960 to less than 2,450 hrs)
 - ⑤ 50 to less than 60 hrs (2,450 to less than 2,940 hrs)
 - ⑥ 60 to less than 70 hrs (2,940 to less than 3,430 hrs)
 - ⑦ 70 to less than 80 hrs (3,430 to less than 3,920 hrs)
 - ⑧ 80 hrs or more (3,920 hrs or more)
 - No Response
- *(): Total Annual Working Hours

[Note]
Median Value: If there are 1,000 valid answers, the 500th value is the median.
Mean Value: It is the average value.

2. Income of Attorneys (Income based on Final Return Forms of March 2010)

The below table shows incomes of attorneys in 2009 including incomes received for work other than attorneys' work. The median of total incomes was 9.93 million yen with the mean being 15.71 million yen.

◆ Entire Income (Including income from work other than attorney practices, real estate, etc.)

Less than 2 Million	2 to less than 5 Million	5 to less than 7.5 Million	7.5 to less than 10 Million	10 to less than 20 Million	20 to less than 30 Million	30 to less than 50 Million	50 to less than 75 Million	75 to less than 100 Million	100 Million or More	Invalid Answer	No Response	Total
52	212	207	164	372	121	83	30	11	11	42	305	1,610
3.2%	13.2%	12.9%	10.2%	23.1%	7.5%	5.2%	1.9%	0.7%	0.7%	2.6%	18.9%	100.0%

[Note]
1. Invalid Answer: Question not properly answered.
2. The questionnaire were sent to 10,000 attorneys and 1,610 responses were received.

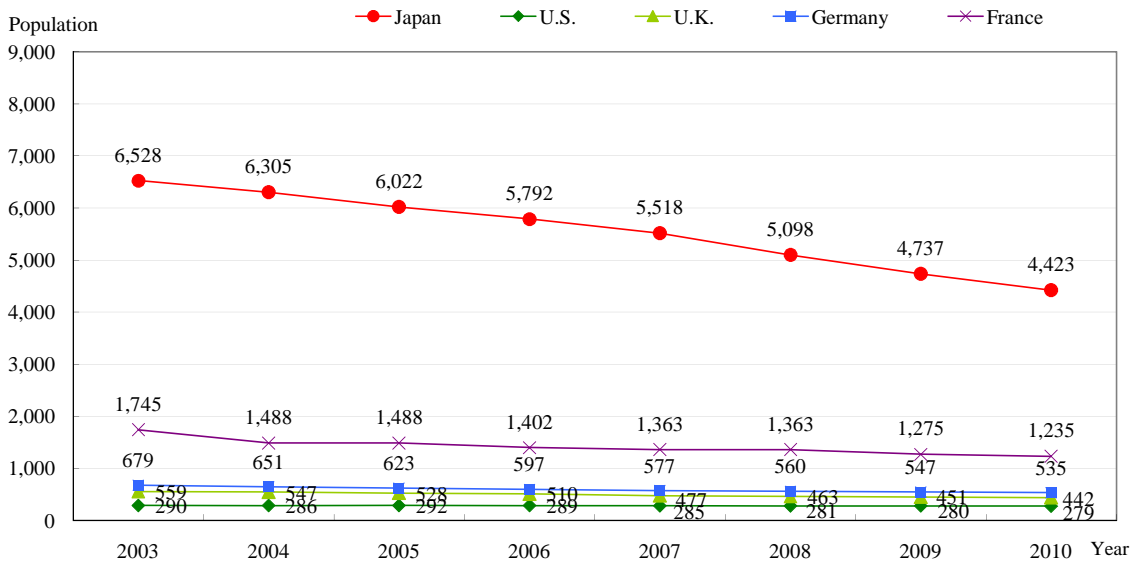
Chapter 2 Populations of Legal Professionals in Foreign Countries

I. Comparison of the Total Number of Lawyers, Judges, and Public Prosecutors with those of Foreign Countries

The graph below compares the numbers of lawyers, judges, and public prosecutors of major foreign countries. It uses the statistics of the numbers of legal professionals of each country obtained by the Supreme Court of Japan (except for the number of attorneys in Japan) and compares the population per judge, public prosecutor, and legal professionals in each country. Regarding each country's population of legal professionals, see pages 9 and 10.

1. The Number of People per Lawyer (Cross-country Comparison)

The graph below is a cross-country comparison of “the number of people per lawyer.” In 2010, there were approximately 4,400 people per attorney in Japan, while the number of people per lawyer in the other four countries was all below 1,300.

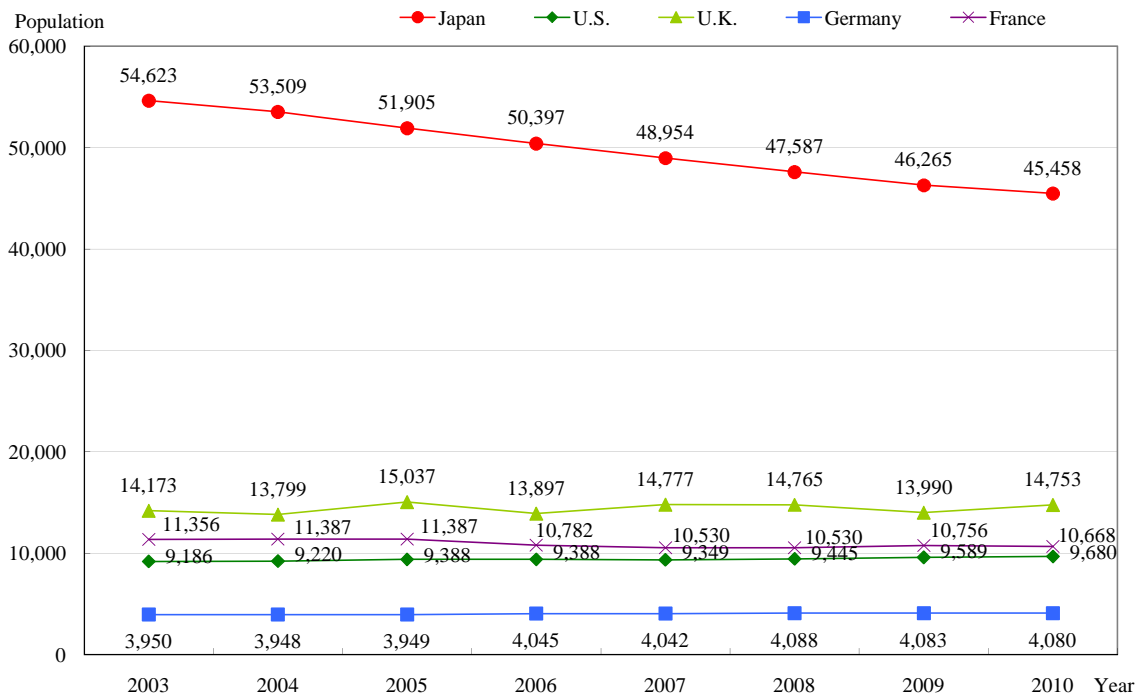


[Note]

1. The statistics of the graph above are the population divided by the number of lawyers in each country.
2. The statistics of the populations of legal professionals are obtained by the Supreme Court of Japan, except for that of attorneys in Japan.
3. Japan: The number of attorneys is as of April 1 of each year (See the table on page 9). The population is as of October 1 of the year before, researched by the Statistics Bureau of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications of Japan (See the table on page 9).
4. U.S.: The number of lawyers is calculated by deleting the number of judges and public prosecutors from the total number of legal professionals in practice in each state researched by the American Bar Association (See the table on page 9). The population is based on the research of the U.S. Census Bureau (See the table on page 9).
5. U.K.: Numbers in England and Wales. The number of lawyers (See the table on page 9) is the sum of those of barristers in private practice and solicitors with practicing certificates except for those solicitors serving as part-time judges, public prosecutors, and the Attorney General. The population is based on the research of the U.K. Office for National Statistics (See the table on page 9).
6. Germany: The number of lawyers is based on the research of the German Federal Bar (See the table on page 10). The population is based on the research of the German Federal Statistical Office (See the table on page 10).
7. France: The number of lawyers is the sum of lawyers including legal advisers of the past, *avoué près la cour d'appel*, and *avocat au Conseil d'Etat et à la Cour de cassation* based on the research of the Ministry of Justice of France (See the table on page 10). The population is based on the research of the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (*Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques (INSEE)*) (See the table on page 10).

2. The Number of People per Judge (Cross-country Comparison)

The graph below is a cross-country comparison of “the number of people per judge.” In 2010, there were approximately 45,000 people per judge in Japan, while the number was below approximately 15,000 people per judge in the other four countries. There is a large gap between the number in Japan and that in other four countries.

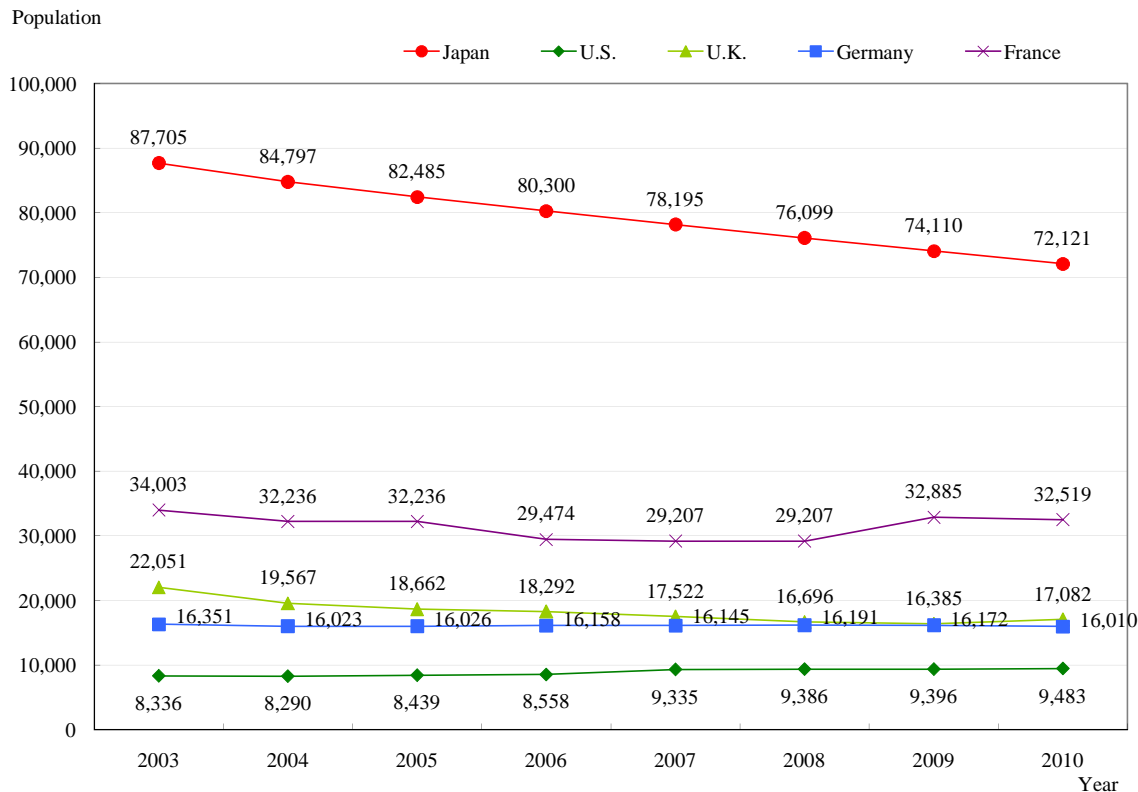


[Note]

1. The statistics of the graph above are calculated by dividing the population by the number of judges in each country.
2. The statistics of the populations of legal professionals are obtained by the Supreme Court of Japan, except for that of attorneys in Japan.
3. Japan: The number of judges is a fixed number of each fiscal year (excluding judges of summary courts) (See the table on page 9). The population is as of October 1 of the year before, researched by the Statistics Bureau of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications of Japan (See the table on page 9).
4. U.S.: The number of judges is the fixed total number of judges at federal courts and the number of judges in the states (all 50 states and Washington D.C.) (See the table on page 9). The population is based on the research of the U.S. Census Bureau (See the table on page 9).
5. U.K.: Numbers in England and Wales. The number of judges is the total number of full-time and part-time judges researched by the U.K. Ministry of Justice (See the table on page 9). The population is based on the research of the U.K. Office for National Statistics (See the table on page 9).
6. Germany: The number of judges is the total number of judges who belong to federal and state jurisdictions (including probation judges), based on research of the Federal Ministry of Justice (See the table on page 10). The population is based on the research of the German Federal Statistical Office (See the table on page 10).
7. France: The number of judges is based on the research of the Ministry of Justice of France and the Supreme Judicial Council (Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature) (See the table on page 10). The population is based on the research of the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques (INSEE)) (See the table on page 10).

3. The Number of People per Public Prosecutor (Cross-country Comparison)

The graph below is a cross-country comparison of “the number of people per public prosecutor.” In 2010, there were approximately 72,000 people per prosecutor in Japan, which is far above the number in the other four countries.

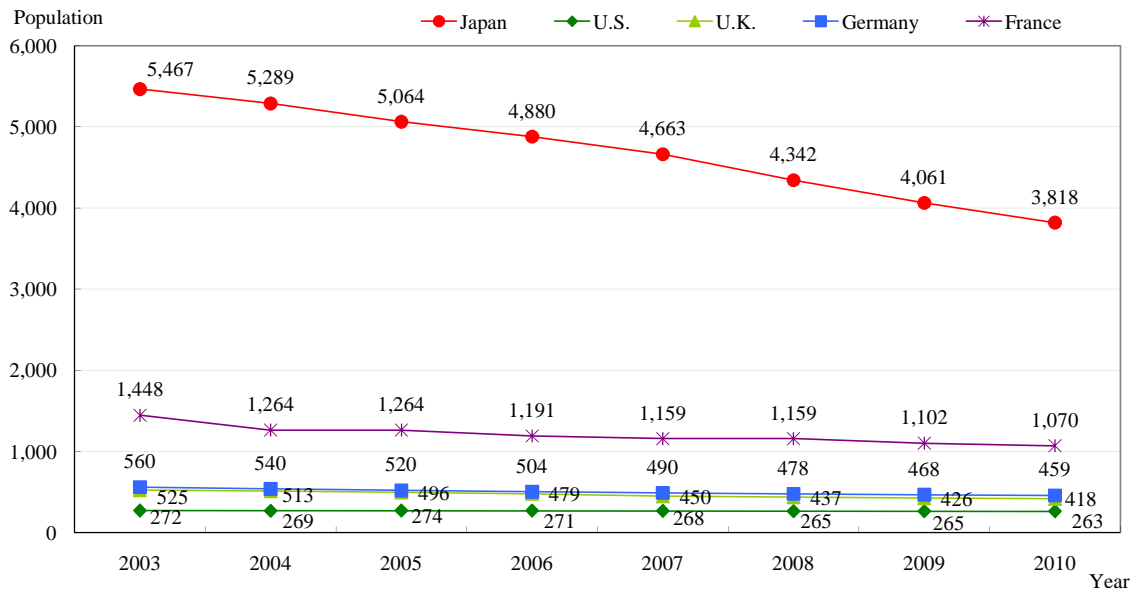


[Note]

1. The statistics of the graph above are calculated by dividing the population by the number of public prosecutors in each country.
2. The statistics of the populations of legal professionals are obtained by the Supreme Court of Japan, except for that of attorneys in Japan.
3. Japan: The number of public prosecutors is a fixed number of each fiscal year (excluding assistant prosecutors) (See the table on page 9). The population is as of October 1 of the year before, researched by the Statistics Bureau of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications of Japan (See the table on page 9).
4. U.S.: The number of federal prosecutors is the sum of the number of federal prosecutors and assistant federal prosecutors researched by the U.S. Department of Justice (See the table on page 9). The number of state prosecutors is the estimated number of those who belong to state prosecutor offices and deal with serious crimes (See the table on page 9). The population is based on the research of the U.S. Census Bureau (See the table on page 9).
5. U.K.: Numbers in England and Wales. The number of public prosecutors is the sum of the number of barristers and solicitors serving as public prosecutors researched by the U.K. Crown Prosecution Service. It also includes the Attorney General and the Director of Public Prosecutions (See the table on page 9). The population is based on the research of the U.K. Office for National Statistics (See the table on page 9).
6. Germany: The number of public prosecutors is based on the research of the German Federal Ministry of Justice (See the table on page 10). The population is based on the research of the German Federal Statistical Office (See the table on page 10).
7. France: The number of public prosecutors is based on the research of the Ministry of Justice of France and the Supreme Judicial Council (Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature) (See the table on page 10). The population is based on the research of the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques (INSEE)) (See the table on page 10).

4. The Number of People per Legal Professional (Cross-country Comparison)

The graph below is a cross-country comparison of “the number of people per legal professional” by each country. In Japan, the number of people per legal professional is more than that in foreign countries.



[Note]

1. The statistics of the graph above are the population of each country divided by the number of legal professionals in each country.
2. The statistics of the populations of legal professionals are obtained by the Supreme Court of Japan, except for that of attorneys in Japan.
3. The statistics on the graph are based on those of a particular day of each year in each country and for each profession (See pages 9 and 10).

Dates of Data (Upper Cell: Date, Lower Cell: The Number of Persons)

Japan	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Population	Oct. 1, 2002	Oct. 1, 2003	Oct. 1, 2004	Oct. 1, 2005	Oct. 1, 2006	Oct. 1, 2007	Oct. 1, 2008	Oct. 1, 2009
	127,435,000	127,619,000	127,687,000	127,756,815	127,770,000	127,771,000	127,692,000	127,510,000
Attorneys	Apr. 1, 2003	Apr. 1, 2004	Apr. 1, 2005	Apr. 1, 2006	Apr. 1, 2007	Apr. 1, 2008	Apr. 1, 2009	Apr. 1, 2010
	19,522	20,240	21,205	22,056	23,154	25,062	26,958	28,828
Judges (excl. Judges at Summary Courts)	Fixed # of FY 2003	Fixed # of FY 2004	Fixed # of FY 2005	Fixed # of FY 2006	Fixed # of FY 2007	Fixed # of FY 2008	Fixed # of FY 2009	Fixed # of FY 2010
	2,333	2,385	2,460	2,535	2,610	2,685	2,760	2,805
Public Prosecutors (excl. Assistant Prosecutors)	Fixed # of FY 2003	Fixed # of FY 2004	Fixed # of FY 2005	Fixed # of FY 2006	Fixed # of FY 2007	Fixed # of FY 2008	Fixed # of FY 2009	Fixed # of FY 2010
	1,453	1,505	1,548	1,591	1,634	1,679	1,723	1,768

U.S.	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Population	Nov. 2001	Jul. 2002	Jul. 2004	Jul. 2005	Jul. 2005	Jul. 2006	Jul. 2008	Jul. 2009
	284,796,887	288,368,698	293,655,404	296,410,404	296,410,404	299,398,484	304,059,724	307,006,550
Lawyers	Dec. 2002	Dec. 2003	Dec. 2003	Dec. 2004	Dec. 2005	Dec. 2006	Dec. 2007	Dec. 2008
	981,590	1,006,804	1,006,783	1,026,356	1,041,262	1,066,536	1,084,396	1,102,106
Judges (Federal)	Dec. 2002	Mar. 2004	Sep. 2004	Sep. 2005	Sep. 2006	Sep. 2007	Jan. 2009	Jan. 2010
	1,759	1,777	1,783	1,811	1,812	1,800	1,818	1,826
Judges (States)	2001-2002	2002-2003	2002-2003	2003-2004	2005	2006	2007	2007
	29,245	29,498	29,498	29,763	29,892	29,900	29,891	29,891
Prosecutors (Federal)	Mar. 2003	Mar. 2004	Mar. 2005	Mar. 2006	Mar. 2007	Mar. 2008	Apr. 2009	Mar. 2010
	4,902	5,522	5,537	5,375	5,230	5,376	5,836	5,852
Prosecutors (States)	2001	2001	2001	2001	2005	2005	2005	2005
	29,262	29,262	29,262	29,262	26,524	26,524	26,524	26,524

U.K.	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Population	Jun. 2001	Jun. 2002	Jun. 2003	Jun. 2004	Jun. 2005	Jun. 2006	Jun. 2007	Jun. 2008
	52,084,000	52,478,000	52,794,000	53,045,000	53,390,300	53,728,800	54,072,000	54,439,700
Lawyers (Barristers) (Solicitors)	Dec. 2002	Dec. 2003	Dec. 2004	Dec. 2005	Dec. 2006	Dec. 2007	Dec. 2008	Dec. 2009
	Jul. 2001	Jul. 2002	Jul. 2003	Jul. 2004	Jul. 2006	Jul. 2007	Jul. 2008	Jul. 2009
Judges	Mar. 2003	Dec. 2003	Apr. 2005 *Partially, incl. Dec. 2004	May 2006 *Partially, incl. Mar. 2006	Mar. & Apr. 2007 *Partially, incl. Mar. 2006	Mar. & Apr. 2008 *Partially, incl. Apr. 2007	Apr. 2008 *Partially, incl. Mar. 2009	Feb. - Apr. 2010 *Partially, incl. Sep. & Oct. 2009
	93,211	95,896	100,028	103,935	112,025	116,022	119,839	123,289
Prosecutors	Mar. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2005	Feb. 2006 *Partially, incl. Dec. 2005	Feb. 2007	Feb. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2010
	3,675	3,803	3,511	3,817	3,613	3,639	3,865	3,690
Prosecutors	Mar. 2003	Jan. 2004	Feb. 2005	Feb. 2006 *Partially, incl. Dec. 2005	Feb. 2007	Feb. 2008	Jan. 2009	Feb. 2010
	2,362	2,682	2,829	2,900	3,047	3,218	3,300	3,187

[Note]

Regarding the number of lawyers in the U.K., statistics were collected at different dates depending on the categories of lawyers.

Germany	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Population	Jun. 30, 2002	Jun. 30, 2003	Dec. 31, 2003	Dec. 31, 2004	Dec. 31, 2005	Dec. 31, 2006	Dec. 31, 2007	Dec. 31, 2008
	82,474,729	82,517,958	82,531,671	82,501,000	82,438,000	82,314,906	82,217,830	82,002,356
Lawyers	Jan. 1, 2003	Jan. 1, 2004	Jan. 1, 2005	Jan. 1, 2006	Jan. 1, 2007	Jan. 1, 2008	Jan. 1, 2009	Jan. 1, 2010
	121,420	126,799	132,569	138,131	142,830	146,906	150,375	153,251
Judges	Dec. 31, 2000	Dec. 31, 2002	Dec. 31, 2002	Dec. 31, 2004	Dec. 31, 2004	Dec. 31, 2006	Dec. 31, 2006	Dec. 31, 2008
	20,880	20,901	20,901	20,395	20,395	20,138	20,138	20,101
Public Prosecutors	Dec. 31, 2000	Dec. 31, 2002	Dec. 31, 2002	Dec. 31, 2004	Dec. 31, 2004	Dec. 31, 2006	Dec. 31, 2006	Dec. 31, 2008
	5,044	5,150	5,150	5,106	5,106	5,084	5,084	5,122

France	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Population	Mar. 1999	Nov. 2003	Nov. 2003	Nov. 2005	Jan. 2007	Jan. 2007	Jan. 2009	Jan. 2010
	58,518,395	59,862,000	59,862,000	60,863,000	61,538,322	61,538,322	62,448,977	62,793,432
Lawyers (incl. Legal Advisers) (avoue pres la Cour d'appel) (avocat au Conseil d'Etat et a la Cour de cassation) (Trainee Lawyers)	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2003	Jan. 2003	Dec. 31, 2005	Dec. 31, 2005	Dec. 31, 2005	Dec. 31, 2007	Jan. 1, 2009
	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2003	Jan. 2003	Jan. 1, 2005	Dec. 31, 2005	Dec. 31, 2005	Dec. 31, 2007	Jan. 1, 2009
	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2003	Jan. 2003	Jan. 1, 2005	Dec. 31, 2005	Dec. 31, 2005	Dec. 31, 2007	Jan. 1, 2009
	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2003	Jan. 2003	Jan. 1, 2005	Jan. 1, 2006	Jan. 1, 2006	-	-
	33,540	40,233	40,233	43,403	45,150	45,150	48,983	50,844
Judges	Jan. 2003	Jan. 2004	Jan. 2004	Jan. 2006	Jan. 2007	Jan. 2007	Dec. 31, 2007	Dec. 31, 2008
	5,153	5,257	5,257	5,645	5,844	5,844	5,806	5,886
Public Prosecutors	Jan. 2002	Jan. 2004	Jan. 2004	Jan. 2006	Jan. 2007	Jan. 2007	Dec. 31, 2007	Dec. 31, 2008
	1,721	1,857	1,857	2,065	2,107	2,107	1,899	1,931

Chapter 3 Current Situation of *Gaikokuho-jimu-bengoshi* (“Registered Foreign Lawyers”)

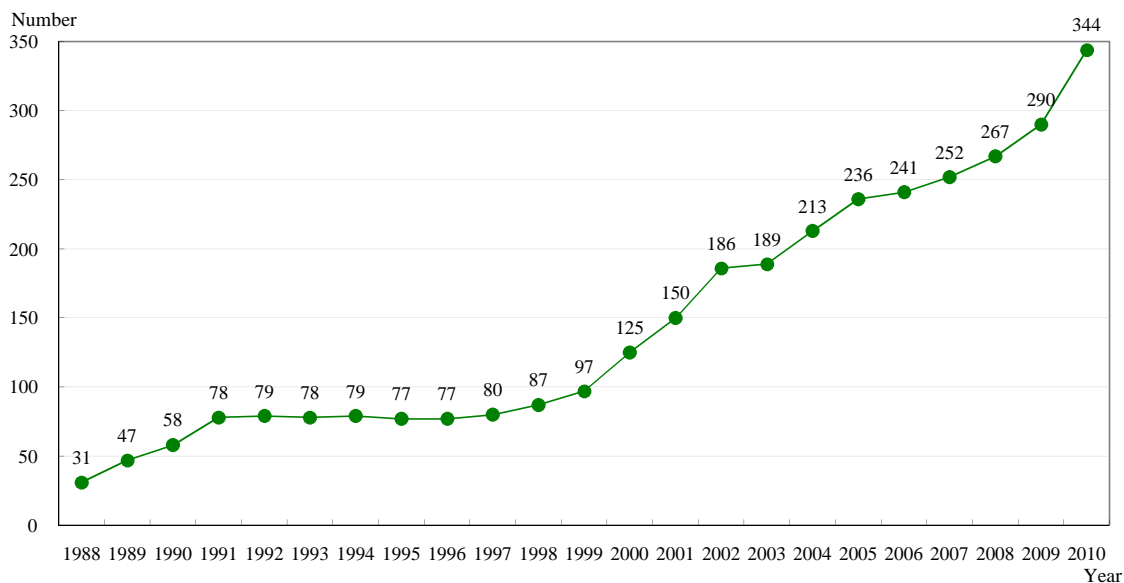
The system of *Gaikokuho-jimu-bengoshi* (GJB) was introduced by the Act on Special Measures concerning the Handling of Legal Services by Foreign Lawyers (Act No. 66 of 1986) (hereinafter referred to as “GJB Act”). A GJB, a registered foreign lawyer, is a person whose professional duties are providing legal services in a foreign jurisdiction, with a qualification equivalent to the Japanese attorney qualification (a qualification to be a foreign lawyer) and who has obtained approval of the Minister of Justice and registered in the Roll of Registered Foreign Lawyers kept by the JFBA.

The GJB Act before the revision (hereinafter referred to as “Old GJB Act”) prohibited GJBs from employing Japanese attorneys (Old GJB Act Art. 49, para. 1). In addition, joint enterprises and profit sharing between GJBs and Japanese attorneys or Legal Professional Corporations were restricted in principle (Old GJB Act Art. 49, para. 2). As an exception, specified joint enterprises were allowed under certain requirements (Old GJB Act para. 49-2), by which a GJB aimed to do a certain range of legal services by making a partnership contract or other continuous contract with an attorney who had five or more years of experience.

In the rapid globalization of Japanese economic society, however, the needs for comprehensive and inclusive legal services of Japanese and foreign laws increased and correspondingly the necessity to construct closer cooperation and collaboration of Japanese attorneys and GJBs has grown. Accordingly the GJB Act was partially revised (enforced on April 1, 2005) to lift the prohibitions on employment of attorneys by GJBs, joint enterprises and profit distributions. Instead, the Revised GJB Act requires GJBs who are to employ or engage in joint enterprises with Japanese attorneys to notify the JFBA (Revised GJB Act Art. 49-3). Furthermore, in order to prevent GJBs from engaging in conduct beyond the scope of permitted practices, the law puts a certain restriction on the conducts of GJBs and employed attorneys (Revised GJB Act Art. 49 and Art. 49-3).

I. Changes in the Number of *Gaikokuho-jimu-bengoshi*

The next graph shows the changes in the numbers of GJB registrations. From 1987, when the GJB system was launched, registrations tended to increase until 1991 when registrations remained at the same level. Registrations increased rapidly from 1998 and in April 2010, the number of registered GJBs was 344.



[Note]

1. Data are as of April 1 of each year.
2. There were no registrations on April 1, 1987 because the GJB Act was enacted on April 1, 1987.

II. Registration of *Gaikokuho Jimu Bengoshi* (Registered Foreign Lawyers)

The tables below show the number of GJBs.

(As of April 1, 2010)

[by bar association]	
Daini Tokyo	151
Dai-ichi Tokyo	117
Tokyo	55
Osaka	10
Yokohama	3
Aichi-ken	3
Okinawa	2
Shizuoka-ken	1
Iwate	1
Akita	1

[by nationality]	
U.S.	150
Japan	59
U.K.	48
China	21
Australia	19
Canada	12
Germany	9
France	6
Singapore	4
New Zealand	4
Republic of Korea	2
Netherlands	1
Brazil	1
Switzerland	1
Italy	1
Bulgaria	1
Ireland	1
Spain	1
Nepal	1
Samoa	1
India	1
Paraguay	1
Greece	1

[by home jurisdiction]	
(Total 345/Numbers in () refer to the number of women GJBs [Total 54])	
U.S.	Total 211 (29)
New York	105 (19)
California	49 (3)
Hawaii	18 (1)
Washington DC	14 (1)
Illinois	7 (1)
Virginia	3
Florida	2
Maryland	2
Massachusetts	2 (2)
New Jersey	2 (1)
Texas	2
Connecticut	1
Georgia	1
Louisiana	1 (1)
Ohio	1
Pennsylvania	1
U.K.	63 (8)
China	21 (8)
Australia	Total 17 (6)
New South Wales	10 (3)
Victoria	3 (2)
Queensland	2 (1)
Australian Capital Territory	1
Western Australia	1
Germany	8
France	5
Canada	Total 7
British Columbia	5
Ontario	2
Hong Kong	3 (1)
Italy	1
Netherlands	1
Singapore	1
Switzerland	1
Spain	1
Republic of Korea	1
New Zealand	1 (1)
Nepal	1
Paraguay	1 (1)
Brazil	1

[Note]

1. Regarding nationalities, some persons have dual nationalities and in that case, both nationalities were counted.
2. Regarding home jurisdictions, some persons have been licensed in multiple jurisdictions and in that case, all were counted.

III. Foreign Law Joint Enterprises

A foreign law joint enterprise means an enterprise jointly operated by a GJB and an attorney or a legal professional corporation (LPC) under a partnership contract or other continuous contract for the purpose of providing legal services (Article 2-15 of the GJB Act). The revised GJB Act which came into effect on April 1, 2005, lifted the ban on running joint enterprises and sharing profits between GJBs and attorneys/legal professional corporations and instead required GJBs who were going to enter into foreign law joint enterprises to submit notifications to the JFBA (Article 49-3 of the revised GJB Act). Foreign law joint enterprises of which notifications have been submitted are as follows.

(As of April 1, 2010, in order of date of notification submission)

GJB Offices	Law Firms	Attorneys (Women)	LPCs	GJBs (Women)	Employed Attorneys	Employed GJBs
Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer Gaikokuho Jimu Bengoshi Jimusho	Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer Horitsu Jimusho	4	0	3	23	2
Gaikokuho Kyodojigyo O'Melveny & Myers Horitsu Jimusho	Gaikokuho Kyodojigyo O'Melveny & Myers Horitsu Jimusho	4	0	2	6	0
Atsumi Sogo Horitsu Jimusho-Gaikokuho Kyodo Jigyo	Atsumi Sogo Horitsu Jimusho-Gaikokuho Kyodo Jigyo	11 (4)	0	2 (1)	60	5
White & Case Gaikokuho Jimu Bengoshi Jimusho	White & Case Horitsu Jimusho	6 (2)	0	6	22	16
Skadden Arps Gaikokuho Jimu Bengoshi Jimusho	Skadden Arps Horitsu Jimusho	2	0	4 (1)	16	2
Clifford Chance Horitsu Jimusho Gaikokuho Kyodo Jigyo	Clifford Chance Horitsu Jimusho Gaikokuho Kyodo Jigyo	4	0	1	31	7
Paul Hastings Horitsu Jimusho-Gaikokuho Kyodo Jigyo	Paul Hastings Horitsu Jimusho-Gaikokuho Kyodo Jigyo	4 (1)	0	7	22	0
Gaikokuho Kyodo Jigyo Horitsu Jimusho Linklaters	Gaikokuho Kyodo Jigyo Horitsu Jimusho Linklaters	3	0	4	37	1
Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe Gaikokuho Jimu Bengoshi Jimusho	Orrick Tokyo Horitsu Jimusho-Gaikokuho Kyodo Jigyo	3	0	5	12	2
Ashurst Gaikokuho Jimu Bengoshi Jimusho	Ashurst Tokyo Horitsu Jimusho	1	0	1	3	2
Gaikokuho Kyodo Jigyo·Jones Day Horitsu Jimusho	Gaikokuho Kyodo Jigyo·Jones Day Horitsu Jimusho	10 (1)	0	6 (1)	37	1
Latham & Watkins Gaikokuho Kyodo Jigyo Horitsu Jimusho	Latham & Watkins Gaikokuho Kyodo Jigyo Horitsu Jimusho	3	0	2	4	0
Squire Sanders Gaikokuho Kyodo Jigyo Horitsu Jimusho	Squire Sanders Gaikokuho Kyodo Jigyo Horitsu Jimusho	3	0	5	11	1
Morrison & Foerster Gaikokuho Jimu Bengoshi Jimusho	Ito Mitomi Horitsu Jimusho	7 (2)	0	11 (2)	14	1
Morgan, Lewis & Bockius Gaikokuho Jimu Bengoshi Jimusho	TMI Sogo Horitsu Jimusho	9 (1)	0	3 (1)	8	0
Kitahama Horitsu Jimusho·Gaikokuho Kyodo Jigyo	Kitahama Horitsu Jimusho·Gaikokuho Kyodo Jigyo	8 (1)	1	1	33	0
Wakely Gaikokuho Jimu Bengoshi Jimusho	TMI Sogo Horitsu Jimusho	10	0	1	6	0
Bingham McCutchen Murase Gaikokuho Jimu Bengoshi Jimusho	Sakai Mimura Aizawa Horitsu Jimusho	15 (4)	0	1 (1)	44	0
Sullivan & Cromwell Gaikokuho Kyodo Jigyo Horitsu Jimusho	Sullivan & Cromwell Gaikokuho Kyodo Jigyo Horitsu Jimusho	1	0	1	0	1
Allen & Overy Gaikokuho Kyodo Jigyo Horitsu Jimusho	Allen & Overy Gaikokuho Kyodo Jigyo Horitsu Jimusho	3	0	1	16	5
King & Wood Gaikokuho Jimu Bengoshi Jimusho	Miyake Yamazaki Horitsu Jimusho	6	0	1 (1)	9	0
Tokyo Aoyama Aoki Koma Horitsu Jimusho Baker & McKenzie Gaikokuho Jimu Bengoshi Jimusho Gaikokuho Kyodo Jigyo	Tokyo Aoyama Aoki Koma Horitsu Jimusho Baker & McKenzie Gaikokuho Jimu Bengoshi Jimusho Gaikokuho Kyodo Jigyo	31 (3)	0	13 (2)	79	0
Nishikawa Sidley Austin Horitsu Jimusho·Gaikokuho Kyodo Jigyo	Nishikawa Sidley Austin Horitsu Jimusho·Gaikokuho Kyodo Jigyo	2	0	1	13	0
DLA Piper Tokyo Partnership Gaikokuho Kyodo Jigyo Horitsu Jimusho	DLA Piper Tokyo Partnership Gaikokuho Kyodo Jigyo Horitsu Jimusho	2	0	1	0	0

GJB Offices	Law Firms	Attorneys (Women)	LPCs	GJBs (Women)	Employed Attorneys	Employed GJBs
Hwawoo Gaikokuho Jimu Bengoshi Jimusho	Otani Horitsu Jimusho	1	0	1	0	0
Lovells Horitsu Jimusho Gaikokuho Kyodo Jigyo	Lovells Horitsu Jimusho Gaikokuho Kyodo Jigyo	1	0	1	5	4
Tokyo Akasaka Horitsu Jimusho-Gaikokuho Kyodo Jigyo	Tokyo Akasaka Horitsu Jimusho-Gaikokuho Kyodo Jigyo	2	0	1	0	0
Tatsumura Osha Liang Horitsu Jimusho-Gaikokuho Kyodo Jigyo	Tatsumura Osha Liang Horitsu Jimusho-Gaikokuho Kyodo Jigyo	1	0	1	1	0
Simmons & Simmons Gaikokuho Jimu Bengoshi Jimusho	TMI Sogo Horitsu Jimusho	25 (3)	0	1	111	1
Arqis Gaikokuho Kyodo Jigyo Horitsu Jimusho	TMI Sogo Horitsu Jimusho	10	0	1	1	2
Arqis Gaikokuho Kyodo Jigyo Horitsu Jimusho	Arqis Gaikokuho Kyodo Jigyo Horitsu Jimusho	1	0	1	1	2
Cast Horitsu Jimusho-Gaikokuho Kyodo Jigyo	Cast Horitsu Jimusho-Gaikokuho Kyodo Jigyo	0	1	1	0	0
Maritax Nagatani Gaikokuho Jimu Bengoshi Jimusho	Maritax Horitsu Jimusho	1	0	1	2	0
K&L Gates Gaikokuho Kyodo Jigyo Horitsu Jimusho	K&L Gates Gaikokuho Kyodo Jigyo Horitsu Jimusho	1	0	1	0	0
	Total	195 (22)	2	93 (10)	627	55

[Note]

1. "Attorneys" is the number of attorneys who are engaged in foreign law joint enterprises.
2. "GJBs" is the number of GJBs who are engaged in foreign law joint enterprises.
3. "LPCs" is the number of LPCs which are engaged in foreign law joint enterprises.
4. "Employed Attorneys" is the number of attorneys who are hired by attorneys or GJBs operating foreign law joint enterprises.
5. "Employed GJBs" is the number of GJBs who are hired by attorneys or GJBs operating foreign law joint enterprises.

IV. The Number of Foreign Lawyers Employed by Attorneys and Legal Professional Corporations
Attorneys and legal professional corporations should submit notifications to the JFBA if they employ foreign lawyers. (A foreign lawyer means a person whose professional duties are to provide legal services as a practice in a foreign state (in the case of a federal state stipulated by Ordinance of the Ministry of Justice, the term "foreign state" shall mean its constituent unit such as a state, territory and others stipulated by Ordinance of the Ministry of Justice; the same shall apply hereinafter) and who is equivalent to an attorney.) The table below shows the number of employed foreign lawyers by nationality and by home jurisdiction in descending order. Foreign lawyers do not include GJBs. (See Page 11 for the information on GJBs.)

1. By Nationality

Those who have U.S. nationality form the largest number followed by Japan, the U.K., Australia, and China (Top 5).

(As of April 1, 2010)

Nationality	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
U.S.	12	14	4	5	12	8	24	24	33	14	150
Japan	6	1	4	3	3	9	8	13	13	11	71
U.K.		2	7	2	5	6	4	15	21	9	71
Australia	6	4	6	2	2	6	3	12	10	3	54
China		1			1	2	4	4	5	2	19
Canada		2		2	2	1	4	4	3		18
New Zealand							3	3	6	1	13
Philippines			1			1	1	1	2		6
Germany					1			4	1		6
Republic of Korea			1	1	1				1	2	6
Singapore						1		2	1		4
France			1		1				1		3
Finland				1				1	1		3
Ireland						1			1		2
Greece				1	1						2
Malaysia	2										2
Israel				1							1
India									1		1
Slovakia										1	1
Belgium										1	1
Taiwan										1	1
Sweden								1			1
Bulgaria								1			1
Mexico								1			1
Iceland							1				1
Total	26	24	24	18	29	35	52	86	100	45	439

[Note]

1. "Japan" in "Nationality" means the number of those who have Japanese nationality but have been qualified in foreign jurisdictions.
2. The above numbers of employed foreign lawyers are based on the date of their employment in the notifications submitted by April 1, 2010. Those whose employment has been terminated are not reflected in the numbers so that the total number is not equal to the number of those actually employed at the time of April 1, 2010.

2. By Home Jurisdiction

Looking at the number of employed foreign lawyers by home jurisdiction, the number of those whose home jurisdiction is in the U.S. is more than that of those who have U.S. nationality mentioned previously. It indicates how many people have obtained qualifications in the U.S. The next largest number is those whose home jurisdiction is in the U.K. followed by Australia.

(As of April 1, 2010)

Home Jurisdiction	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
U.S.	17	15	8	11	17	15	35	43	48	26	235
U.K.	2	3	8	5	8	11	6	22	27	14	106
Australia	6	5	6	2	2	6	4	11	10	4	56
China		1			1	2	3	3	5	2	17
New Zealand							2	2	3	1	8
Canada	1	1		1			1	2	1		7
Germany					1	1		4	1		7
Philippines			1			1	1	1	2		6
Hong Kong				1				1	1	1	4
Republic of Korea			1		1						2
Belgium					1						1
Malaysia	1										1
Singapore								1			1
India									1		1
Mexico								1			1
Taiwan										1	1
Total	27	25	24	20	31	36	52	91	99	49	454

[Note]

1. Regarding the above numbers of employed foreign lawyers, please refer to [Note] 2 of "1. By Nationality" in the previous page.
2. Some persons hold qualifications in multiple jurisdictions so that the total number of the above table is not equal to that of the table on the previous page.

V. World Law Firms and Their Entry into the Japanese Market

The wave of internationalization is coming into the Japanese legal market and world's major law firms have built their presence in Japan. The table below shows law firms by the number of lawyers among those of the top 100 (by gross revenue) in the world, of which GJBs are running foreign law joint enterprises with Japanese attorneys.

(Foreign Law Joint Enterprises: As of April 1, 2010)

Law Firms (Location)	Number of Lawyers	Countries in which Firm Has Offices	Lawyers Outside of the Country of Main Office	Rank by Gross Revenue
Baker & McKenzie International (U.S.)	3,949	39	82%	5
Clifford Chance International (U.K.)	2,837	21	69%	3
DLA Piper International (U.K.)	2,459	28	60%	17
Linklaters International (U.K.)	2,367	19	69%	1
Jones Day National (U.S.)	2,348	13	27%	8
Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer International (U.K.)	2,263	15	65%	2
Latham & Watkins National (U.S.)	2,147	12	25%	7
Allen & Overy International (U.K.)	2,122	22	61%	6
White & Case International (U.S.)	2,120	25	65%	10
Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom National (U.S.)	1,995	13	16%	4
Sidley Austin National (U.S.)	1,777	9	16%	9
K&L Gates National(U.S.)	1,569	6	15%	25
Lovells International (U.K.)	1,421	18	82%	21
Morgan, Lewis & Bockius National (U.S.)	1,360	7	6%	16
Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker National (U.S.)	1,062	8	22%	19
Morrison & Foerster San Francisco	1,040	6	22%	29
Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe National(U.S.)	1,033	8	31%	33
O'Melveny & Myers Los Angeles	987	5	12%	30
Squire, Sanders&Dempsey National(U.S.)	875	15	30%	57
Bingham McCutchen National(U.S.)	852	4	10%	40
Ashurst International(U.K.)	817	14	55%	60
Simmons & Simmons International(U.K.)	777	13	40%	63
Sullivan & Cromwell New York	703	7	22%	20

[Note]

1. The above ranks and numbers are taken from 'The Global 100', The American Lawyer (October 2010).
2. Law firms in the table are listed in order of the number of lawyers among those within the top 100 law firms in the world ranked by gross revenue and are assumed as the same law firms that have submitted notifications concerning foreign law joint enterprises to the JFBA.

Chapter 4 Mergers of Law Offices and the Current Situation of Legal Professional Corporations

I. The Number of Attorneys in Law Offices

The table below ranks law offices nationwide by the number of attorneys. Mergers of law offices are progressing mainly in urban areas. In 2010, law offices with more than two attorneys have increased. There are 7 offices with more than 100 attorneys. Among them, there are 3 offices with more than 200 attorneys, and one office each with more than 300 and 400 attorneys.

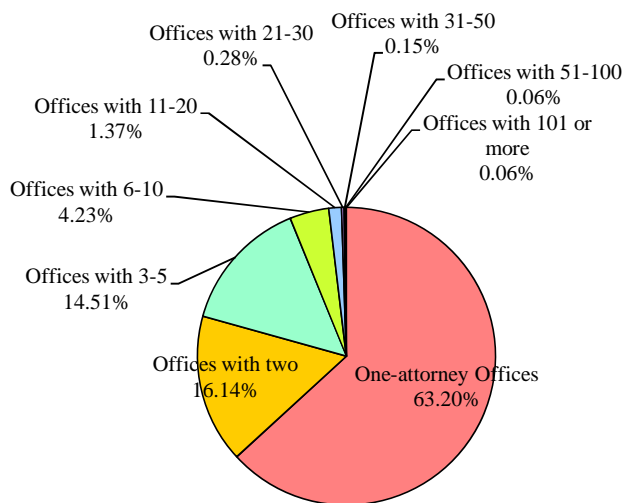
■Major Offices (Top 10 Offices)■ (As of the end of March 2010)

1	Nishimura Asahi Horitsu Jimusho	Tokyo	471
2	Nagashima Ohno Tsunematsu Horitsu Jimusho	Tokyo	338
3	Mori Hamada Matsumoto Horitsu Jimusho	Tokyo	299
4	Anderson Mori Tomotsune Horitsu Jimusho	Tokyo	290
5	TMI Sogo Horitsu Jimusho	Tokyo	224
6	Tokyo Aoyama Aoki Koma Horitsu Jimusho Baker & McKenzie Gaikokuho Jimu Bengoshi Jimusho Gaikokuho Kyodo Jigyō	Tokyo	118
7	City-Yuwa Horitsu Jimusho	Tokyo	110
8	Bengoshi Hojin Oh-Ebashi Horitsu Jimusho	Osaka	94
9	Atsumi Sogo Horitsu Jimusho•Gaikokuho Kyodo Jigyō	Tokyo	73
10	Kitahama Horitsu Jimusho•Gaikokuho Kyodo Jigyō	Osaka	69

[Note]

1. In those offices, the locations of legal professional corporations are those of their principal offices.
2. A legal professional corporation includes its principle office, secondary offices, and partner offices.

Percentages of Law Offices by Size (2010)



■Changes in the Number of Law Offices Classified by Size■

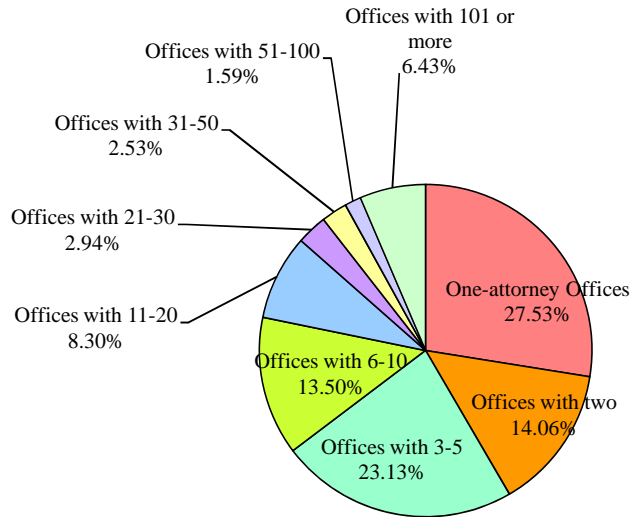
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
One-attorney Offices	8,040	8,092	8,109	7,960	7,821	7,926
Offices with two	1,589	1,666	1,650	1,815	1,900	2,024
Offices with 3 to 5	1,238	1,300	1,392	1,540	1,657	1,820
Offices with 6 to 10	312	324	389	426	518	531
Offices with 11 to 20	97	99	96	127	140	172
Offices with 21 to 30	23	24	29	26	32	35
Offices with 31 to 50	6	7	13	18	19	19
Offices with 51 to 100	3	3	3	5	4	7
Offices with 101 or more	5	6	5	5	7	7
Total	11,313	11,521	11,686	11,922	12,098	12,541

[Note]

As of March in each year except for the data of year 2007 (as of July)

Regarding the numbers of attorneys in each size of office, attorneys who belong to one-attorney offices, the majority, are 28% of all attorneys, but as shown in the below table, the number of attorneys in offices with more than 50 attorneys have been increasing recently.

Percentages of Attorneys in Each Size of Office (2010)



Changes in the Number of Attorneys in Each Size of

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
						Total	Women
One-attorney Offices	8,040	8,092	8,109	7,960	7,821	7,926	661
Offices with two	3,178	3,332	3,300	3,630	3,800	4,048	689
Offices with 3 to 5	4,496	4,703	5,019	5,606	5,999	6,658	1,152
Offices with 6 to 10	2,262	2,366	2,815	3,097	3,805	3,886	788
Offices with 11 to 20	1,345	1,405	1,352	1,766	1,982	2,389	501
Offices with 21 to 30	557	592	686	620	774	846	174
Offices with 31 to 50	226	254	475	662	750	727	181
Offices with 51 to 100	211	189	220	369	290	459	95
Offices with 101 or more	880	1,088	1,134	1,331	1,709	1,850	419
Total	21,195	22,021	23,110	25,041	26,930	28,789	4,660

[Note]

As of March in each year except for the data of year 2007 (as of July)

II. Current Situation of Legal Professional Corporations

The system of Legal Professional Corporations (LPCs) came into effect on April 1, 2002, and an entire eight years have passed by the end of March 2010. Under this system, law offices, which have been managed mainly by individual attorneys, are allowed to be juridical persons in order to ensure continuity in dealing with legal matters as well as to accelerate streamlining and mergers of law offices.

An LPC becomes a member of the bar association in the district where its principal office is located. In the event an LPC opens a branch office, the LPC also becomes a member of the bar association in the district where the branch office is located.

1. The Number of LPCs

69 LPCs were established from April 2009 to March 2010. As of the end of March 2010, the number of LPCs nationwide was 421.

The table below classifies LPCs by the year of establishment and bar association.

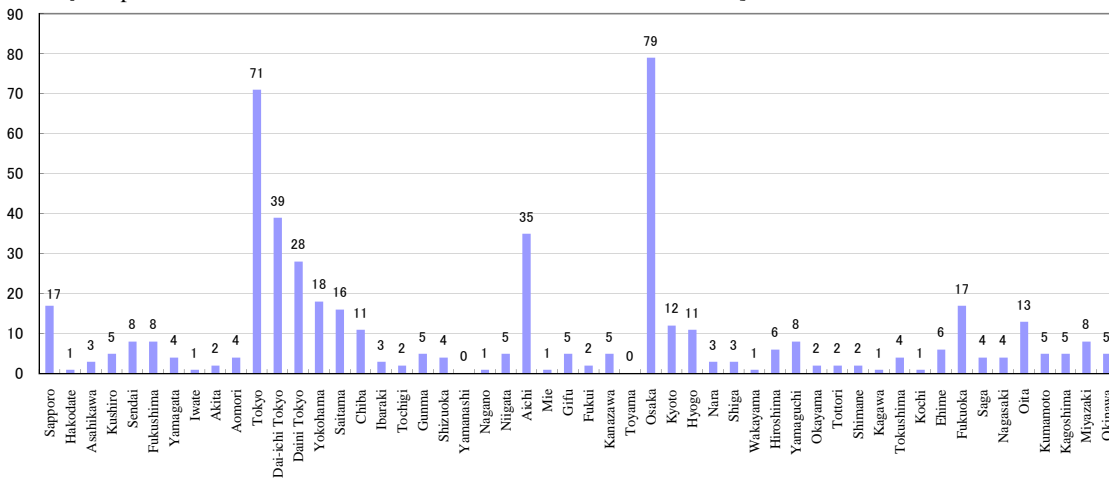
[Number of LPCs Established in Each Year]

2002	77
2003	37
2004	47
2005	38
2006	33
2007	56
2008	82
2009	69

[Number of LPC Members of Each Bar Association]

Sapporo	17	Yokohama	18	Fukui	2	Shimane	2	
Hakodate	1	Saitama	16	Kanazawa	5	Kagawa	1	
Asahikawa	3	Chiba	11	Toyama	0	Tokushima	4	
Kushiro	5	Ibaraki	3	Osaka	79	Kochi	1	
Sendai	8	Tochigi	2	Kyoto	12	Ehime	6	
Fukushima	8	Gunma	5	Hyogo	11	Fukuoka	17	
Yamagata	4	Shizuoka	4	Nara	3	Saga	4	
Iwate	1	Yamanashi	0	Shiga	3	Nagasaki	4	
Akita	2	Naganano	1	Wakayama	1	Oita	13	
Aomori	4	Niigata	5	Hiroshima	6	Kumamoto	5	
Tokyo	71	Aichi	35	Yamaguchi	8	Kagoshima	5	
Dai-ichi Tokyo	39	Mie	1	Okayama	2	Miyazaki	8	
Daini Tokyo	28	Gifu	5	Tottori	2	Okinawa	5	
							Total	506

[Comparison of the Number of LPC Members of Each Bar Association]



[Note]

1. The total of the "Number of LPC Members of Each Bar Association" is more than the number of LPCs as of the end of March, 2010, because some LPCs belong to several bar associations.
2. The statistics are based on notifications by the end of March 2010.

2. Size of Legal Professional Corporations

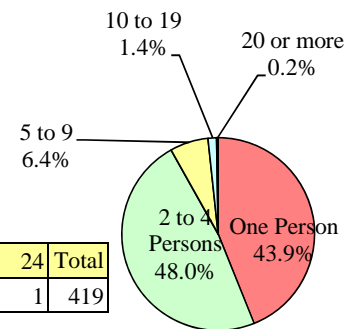
The table below classifies the number of attorneys (representative members, members and employed attorneys) who belong to LPCs.

[Classification by Number of Attorneys of LPCs (Including Employed Attorneys)]

# of Persons	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
# of LPCs	86	72	71	48	35	19	14	14	7	8	9	4	7	3	2	1	2	2	2
# of Attorneys	86	144	213	192	175	114	98	112	63	80	99	48	91	42	30	16	34	36	38
# of Women	6	16	37	27	26	23	24	24	12	28	19	6	16	6	3	4	13	11	10
# of GJBs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0

# of Persons	20	22	24	25	27	35	38	45	50	53	97	Total
# of LPCs	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	419
# of Attorneys	20	22	24	25	54	70	38	45	50	53	97	2209
# of Women	1	7	5	4	10	10	7	13	7	6	17	398
# of GJBs	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	8

Percentages of the Number of Members



[Classification by Total Number of Members]

# of Persons	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	16	24	Total
# of LPCs	184	132	48	21	8	7	3	7	2	1	1	2	2	1	419

[Note]

1. The statistics are based on notifications submitted by the end of March 2010.
2. The numbers of attorneys who belong to LPCs are counted by each LPC including its principal and branch offices.
3. The numbers of LPCs exclude those in liquidation.

Chapter 5 Populations of Other Legal Professions

I. Changes in Populations of Other Legal Professions

There are several qualified professions which deal with the law like attorneys: judicial scriveners, certified public tax accountants, patent attorneys, certified public accountants and administrative scriveners, etc. In cross-country comparisons of populations, it should be noted that attorneys in some other countries handle the matters which are dealt with by these other legal professions in Japan.

The table below shows the populations of the other legal professions.

[Changes in Populations of Other Legal Professions]

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	% of Women in 2010
Attorneys	18,243	18,838	19,508	20,224	21,185	22,021	23,119	25,041	26,930	28,789	
Number of Women	1,849	2,063	2,273	2,448	2,648	2,859	3,152	3,599	4,127	4,660	16.2%
Patent Attorneys	4,537	4,843	5,192	5,654	6,127	6,695	7,186	7,732	7,789	8,148	
Number of Women	320	373	443	502	613	713	826	933	949	1,012	12.4%
Those who may represent clients in specified infringement litigation				496	1,061	1,479	1,736	1,974	2,221	2,409	
Certified Public Tax Accountants	65,034	65,777	66,674	67,370	68,642	69,243	70,068	70,664	71,177	71,606	
Number of Women	5,978	6,373	6,784	7,182	7,794	7,961	8,242	8,580	8,858	9,097	12.7%
Certified Public Accountants	13,185	13,721	14,235	14,826	15,469	16,213	17,257	17,915	18,943	20,038	
Number of Women	991	1,105	1,217	1,347	1,451	1,610	1,798	1,904	2,102	2,320	11.6%
Judicial Scriveners	17,075	17,097	17,304	17,667	17,735	18,059	18,520	18,877	19,394	19,766	
Number of Women	1,649	1,719	1,867	1,982	2,071	2,199	2,362	2,529	2,706	2,850	14.4%
Those who may represent clients before Summary Courts				6,351	8,462	9,242	9,986	10,880	11,674	12,415	
Administrative Scriveners	35,024	35,319	36,417	37,607	38,449	38,874	38,883	39,203	39,846	40,475	
Number of Women	3,197	3,292	3,535	3,793	3,944	4,086	4,102	4,212	4,403	4,559	11.3%
Public Consultants on Social and Labour Insurance	25,325	26,039	26,967	27,926	29,075	30,343	31,137	32,332	33,671	34,732	
Number of Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,420	9,076	26.1%
Land and House Investigators	18,717	18,741	18,648	18,590	18,462	18,320	18,146	18,002	17,820	17,617	
Number of Women	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	197,140	200,375	204,945	209,864	215,144	219,768	224,316	229,766	235,570	241,171	

[Note]

The statistics in the above table are as of the end of March of each year, except for the below mentioned professions. “-” means that the statistics are not taken.

Judicial Scriveners: As of April 1 of each year, except for the following:

The number of women - 2001 is as of April 2, 2002 is as of April 30, and 2003 is as of June 5. The number of judicial scriveners who are granted the right to represent clients before summary courts in 2004 is as of May 1.

Land and House Investigators: As of April 1 of each year.

Part 2 Activities of Attorneys

Chapter 1 Criminal Advocacy Activities

Attorneys have wide-ranging duties that are continually expanding. One of the most important activities in which only attorneys are allowed to engage is that of acting as a criminal advocate. We outline how attorneys are engaged as criminal advocates below.

Section 1 Activities of Court-Appointed Attorneys

I. Court-Appointed Attorney System, Court-Appointed Attorney Contracts, and the Number of Defendants with Court-Appointed Attorneys

The court-appointed attorney system involves a court, a presiding judge, and/or a judge appointing an attorney as counsel for a defendant (a person who has been indicted) and a suspect (a person who has not been indicted). Basically, a court appoints an attorney when a defendant or a suspect is unable to appoint counsel privately because of indigency or other reasons and requests the court to appoint an attorney. Also, a court may appoint one ex-officio under a certain condition.

Formerly, the court-appointed attorney system was only for defendants and bar associations made registration lists of court-appointed attorneys and courts appointed attorneys from the lists as negotiated between bar associations and courts. On October 2, 2006, the system was reformed to also cover suspects in certain types of serious cases. Under the reformed system, the Japan Legal Support Center nominates attorneys from its list of contracted attorneys and the courts appoint the nominated attorneys. On May 21, 2009, the system was further expanded to cover suspects facing servitude or imprisonment for a maximum of three years or more, for which trials require the presence of attorneys.

The table on the next page shows the number of court-appointed attorneys contracted with the Japan Legal Support Center, the number of defendants with court-appointed attorneys, and the number calculated by dividing the number of defendants by the number of contracted attorneys.

In 2009, approximately 57.7% of all attorneys were contracted as court-appointed attorneys. The number of defendants per contracted attorney on average is 4.0, but the average in some bar associations, such as those in large metropolitan areas, is lower.

	Number of Attorneys Contracted as Court-Appointed Attorneys (2009.4.1)		Number of Attorneys (2009.4.1)	Number of Defendants with Court-Appointed Attorneys (2009)	Number of Defendants per Contracted Attorney
	Number of Attorneys Contracted	Percentage of Attorneys Contracted			
Total	15,556	57.7%	26,958	62,778	4.0

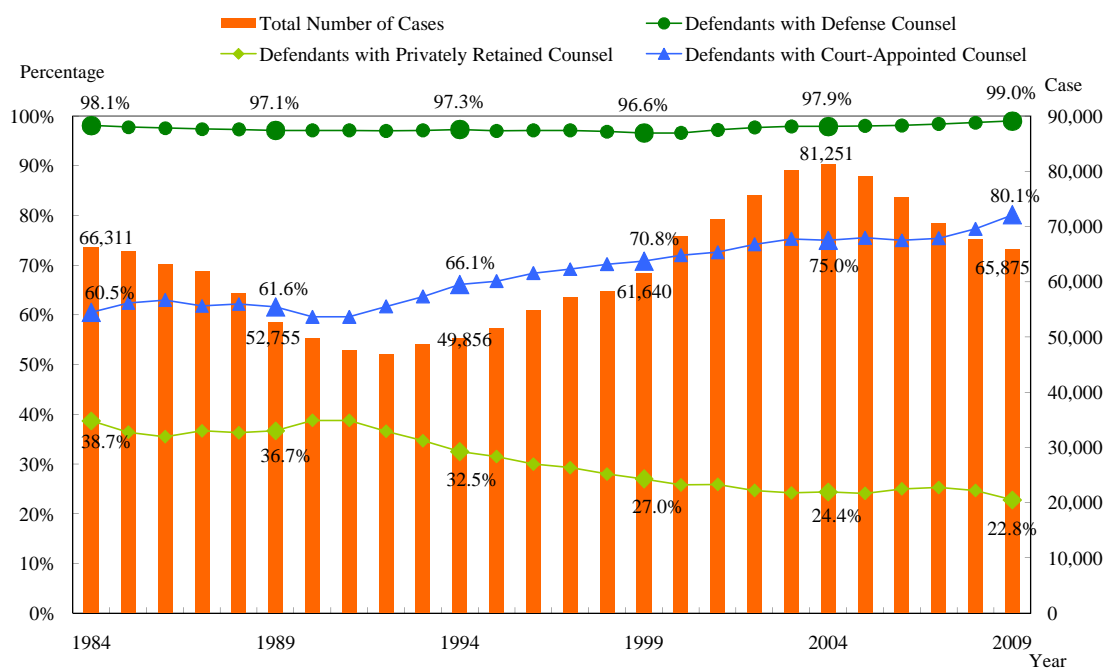
[Note]

1. The number of attorneys contracted as court-appointed attorneys is from the statistics taken by the Japan Legal Support Center, as of April 1, 2009.
2. The number of attorneys is as of April 1, 2009.
3. "Number of Defendants with Court-Appointed Attorneys" is the sum of the statistics of all the district and summary courts based on the "2009 Judicial Statistics Annual Report (Criminal Part)."
4. As "Number of Defendants with Court-Appointed Attorneys" is as of 2009, "Number of Attorneys Contracted as Court-Appointed Attorneys" and "Number of Attorneys" as of April 1, 2009 are used.

II. Changes in the Percentage of Retaining Criminal Defense Counsel (after Indictment) (Court-Appointed and Privately Retained) at District Courts

In observing the conditions of retaining criminal defense counsel at district courts, one can see that the number of cases declined until 1992, then increased rapidly until 2003 to approximately 80,000, and is gradually decreasing from 2005. In these cases, almost 100% of defendants were with defense counsel. When observing the percentage of defendants with privately retained counsel and those with court-appointed counsel, one can see that there was not much difference between them in the 1980s, but the court-appointed counsel cases increased to 80.1% in 2009. On the other hand, the private counsel cases have decreased to the level of 22.8%.

The bottom table summarizes the status of defendants who had criminal defense counsel from their pre-indictment stages. After October 2006, defense counsel has also been appointed for suspects in certain serious cases. The percentage of defendants with defense counsel from pre-indictment stages dramatically increased in 2009.



Status of Appointing Criminal Defense Counsel at District Courts (from Pre-Indictment Stages)

Year	Total Number of Cases	Number of Defendants with Defense Counsel from Pre-Indictment Stages		Conditions of Appointing Defense Counsel (Defendants with Defense Counsel from Pre-Indictment Stages)			
				Defendants with Privately Retained Counsel		Defendants with Court-Appointed Counsel	
		# of Cases	Percentage	# of Cases	Percentage	# of Cases	Percentage
2007	70,610	15,928	22.6%	9,891	14.0%	5,227	7.4%
2008	67,644	14,920	22.1%	10,096	14.9%	3,964	5.9%
2009	65,875	26,832	40.7%	9,860	15.0%	16,108	24.5%

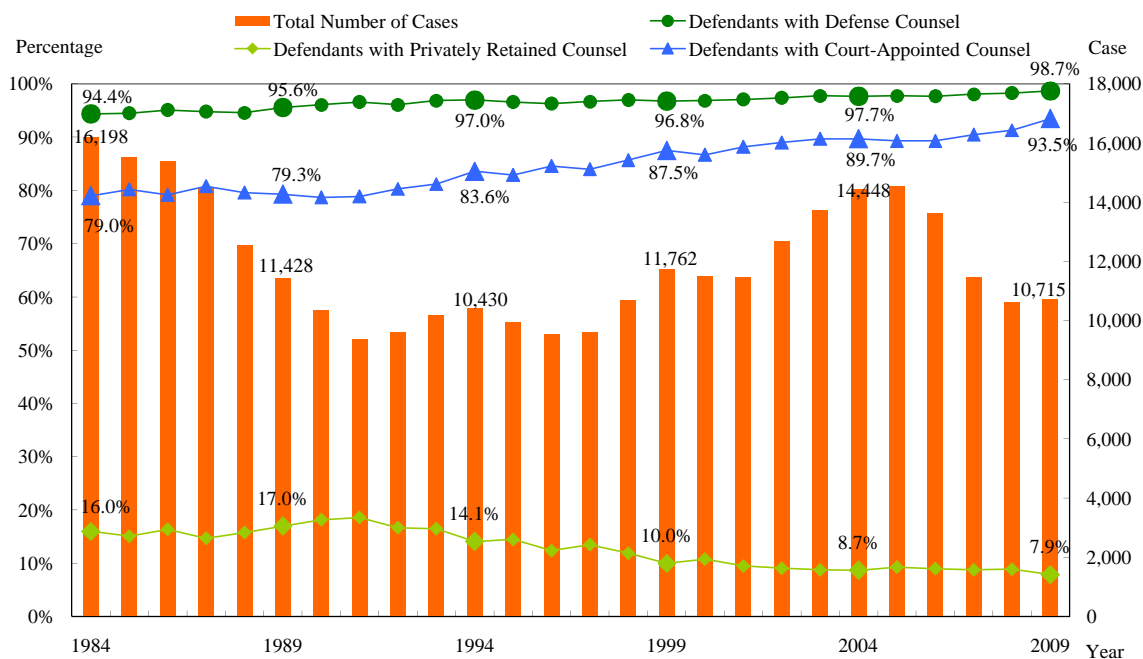
[Note]

1. The data is based on the "Judicial Statistics Annual Report (Criminal Part)".
2. "Percentage" of "Defendants with Privately Retained Counsel" or "Defendants with Court-Appointed Counsel" is relative to "Total Number of Cases".

III. Changes in the Percentage of Retaining Criminal Defense Counsel (after Indictment) (Court-Appointed and Privately Retained) at Summary Courts

The total number of criminal cases at summary courts increased from the year 2000 but is decreasing recently. Defense counsel is retained in almost 100% of the cases, mostly appointed by courts.

The bottom table summarizes the status of defendants with criminal defense counsel from their pre-indictment stages. The percentage of defendants with defense counsel from pre-indictment stages at summary courts has also increased.



Status of Appointing Criminal Defense Counsel at Summary Courts (from Pre-Indictment Stages)

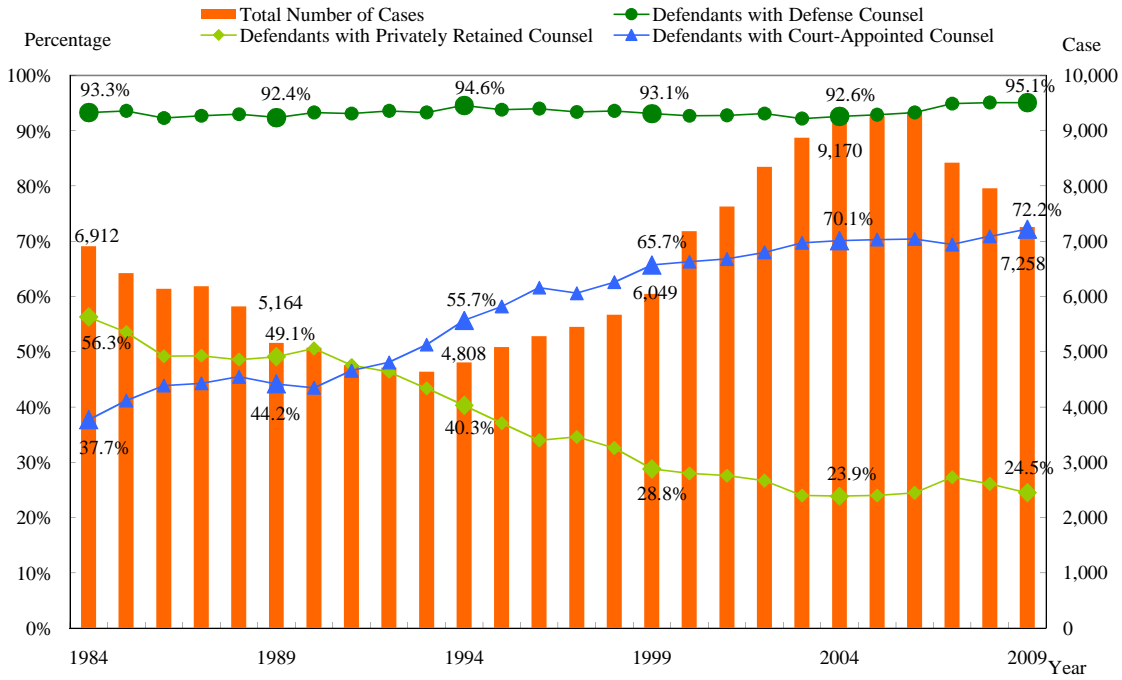
Year	Total Number of Cases	Number of Defendants with Defense Counsel from Pre-Indictment Stages		Conditions of Appointing Defense Counsel (Defendants with Defense Counsel from Pre-Indictment Stages)			
				Defendants with Privately Retained Counsel		Defendants with Court-Appointed Counsel	
		# of Cases	Percentage	# of Cases	Percentage	# of Cases	Percentage
2007	11,482	992	8.6%	465	4.0%	419	3.6%
2008	10,632	686	6.5%	495	4.7%	63	0.6%
2009	10,715	3,660	34.2%	531	5.0%	2,974	27.8%

[Note]

- The data is based on the "Judicial Statistics Annual Report (Criminal Part)".
- "Percentage" of "Defendants with Privately Retained Counsel" or "Defendants with Court-Appointed Counsel" is relative to "Total Number of Cases".

IV. Changes in the Percentage of Defendants Retaining Criminal Defense Counsel (after Indictment) (Court-Appointed and Privately Retained) at High Courts

The percentage of defendants with court-appointed counsel at the high court level has also increased similar to the tendency seen at the district and summary court level.



[Note]
The data is based on the "Judicial Statistics Annual Report (Criminal Part)".

Section 2 Activities of Duty Attorneys (*Toban Bengoshi*)

I. Duty Attorney System

Under the Duty Attorney System, a bar association dispatches an attorney when it receives a request from an arrested suspect or their family, etc. In principle, an attorney visits them on the day of the request, and the first interview is free. Upon request, bar associations which use the “stand-by system” dispatch attorneys standing-by everyday in turn or other bar associations which use the “name list system”, dispatch attorneys in the order of the name list registered in advance. In addition, many bar associations also have “committee sending systems.” Under these systems, a bar association independently dispatches an attorney without any request from suspects etc. when the bar association considers it is necessary to dispatch an attorney due to the seriousness of the case or other reasons.

Article 31-2 of the revised Code of Criminal Procedure, which came into effect on October 2, 2006, provides a system to request a bar association to introduce an attorney for private retention. Almost all bar associations have added this function to the duty attorney system and they have introduced attorneys by dispatching duty attorneys. The cases to be covered by the court-appointed attorney system for suspects have been expanded since May 21, 2009, and thus some bar associations have changed the framework of their duty attorney systems such as the names of the system and/or their applicable cases and have begun to partially charge the dispatching expenses.

The number of “Cases Undertaken” is the number of cases in which attorneys who had interviewed suspects or defendants as duty attorneys accepted to privately undertake the cases. Until 2005, there was no court-appointed attorney system for suspects, and thus all attorneys were privately retained, which included the cases which used the Criminal Suspect Defense Aid System operated by the JFBA and entrusted to the Japan Legal Support Center.

The number of “Criminal Suspect Defense Aid Cases” is the number of cases for which the Criminal Suspect Defense Aid System granted aid for defense expenses due to financial difficulties of the suspects. The number of “Juvenile Attendant Aid Cases” is the number of the juvenile cases for which the Juvenile Attendant Aid System granted aid for attendant expenses. Attorneys who were dispatched as duty attorneys undertook most of the cases covered by both systems.

	# of Duty Attorney Registrations		Duty Attorney Requests		Cases Undertaken by Duty Attorneys		
	Registrations	% of Attorneys Registered	Cases	Rate of Increase	Cases	Rate of Increase	% of Cases Undertaken
2005	9,122	43%	67,711	7%	12,237	12%	19%
2006	9,664	44%	67,826	0%	12,524	2%	19%
2007	9,829	43%	63,396	-7%	12,438	-1%	21%
2008	10,016	40%	64,708	2%	13,808	11%	22%
2009	10,806	40%	51,462	-20%	14,250	3%	29%

	Criminal Suspect Defense Aid Cases		Juvenile Attendant Aid Cases		Number of Detention Requests	
	Cases	Rate of Increase	Cases	Rate of Increase	Cases	Rate of Increase
2005	8,290	23%	3,394	15%	142,272	0%
2006	8,480	2%	3,645	7%	136,685	-4%
2007	8,258	-3%	3,331	-9%	127,412	-7%
2008	11,457	39%	4,361	31%	121,811	-4%
2009	6,956	-39%	6,429	47%	121,398	0%

[Note]

1. Statistics related to duty attorneys are based on calendar years (from January 1 to the end of December in each year), except for the number of duty attorney registrations and the percentage of attorneys registered, which are as of April 1 in each year.
2. The denominator of “% of Cases Undertaken” is the number of cases undertaken by duty attorneys except for cancelled, unclear, or uncertain cases.
3. “Number of Detention Requests” is based on the “Annual Report of Statistics on Prosecution” of each year (except for suspect cases of vehicular manslaughters and violation of the Road Traffic Act etc.).
4. The number of “Criminal Suspect Defense Aid Cases” and “Juvenile Attendant Aid Cases” from 2004 to 2006 is the number of cases for which aid was actually granted by the Japan Legal Aid Association. The number in 2007 is the sum of the cases for which aid was actually granted by the JFBA from April to September 2007 (statistics taken as of the end of March 2008) and the number of cases in which aid commencements were decided by the Japan Legal Support Center from October 2007 to March 2008. The number after 2008 is that of completed cases in each financial year of the Japan Legal Support Center.
5. Numbers are rounded to the nearest whole numbers.

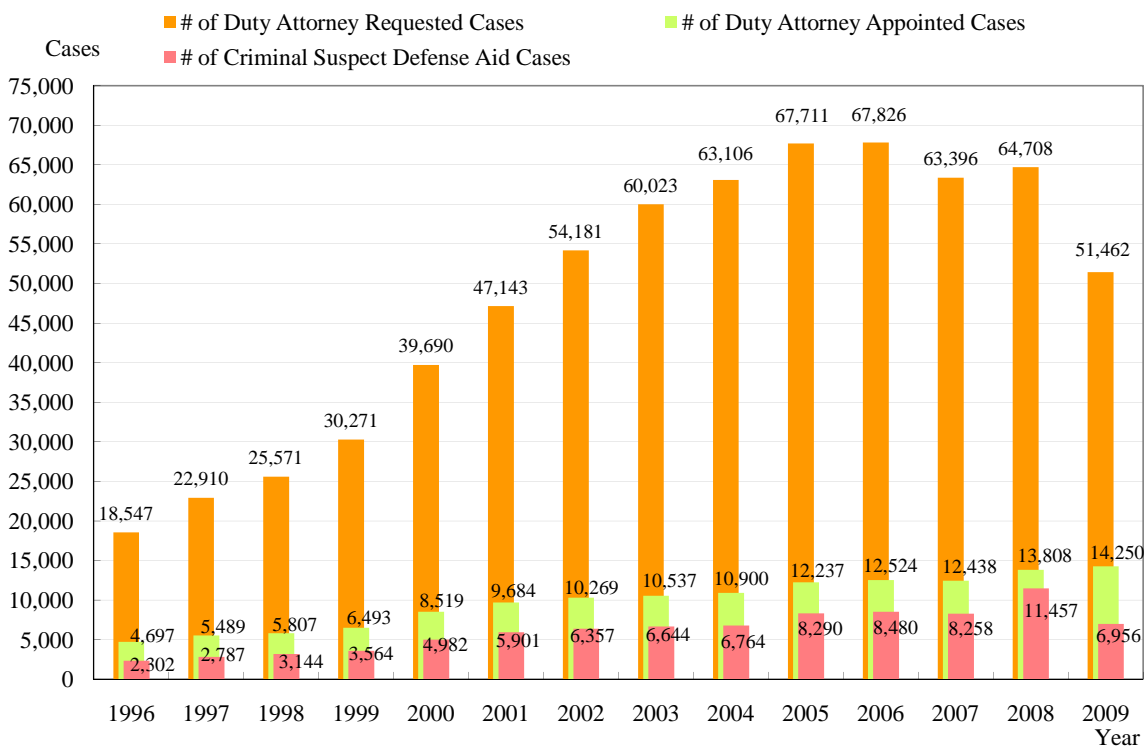
II. Changes in the Number of Duty Attorney Accepted Cases, Appointed Cases, and Criminal Suspect Defense Aid Cases

The number of requests for duty attorneys nationwide initially increased dramatically yearly from its launch. However, it is now gradually decreasing from the peak of 67,826 cases in 2006 as the court-appointed attorney system for suspects started on October 2, 2006. In addition, the expansion of applicable cases under the court-appointed attorney system for suspects from 2009 resulted in the further decrease of the number of requests for duty attorneys to 50,000s. The number of cases undertaken by duty attorneys has little change.

The number of “Criminal Suspect Defense Aid Cases” is the number of cases in which suspects without enough financial resource used the Criminal Suspect Defense Aid System and were granted aid for defense expenses before indictments. In 2009, there were 6,956 cases.

The Criminal Suspect Defense Aid System was operated by the Japan Legal Aid Association from 1990 by the request of the JFBA. The system provided aid for defense expenses in cases where attorneys were privately appointed but it was difficult for the suspects to pay the attorneys' expenses. This system has always suffered from budget shortages so the JFBA established the Emergency Fund for Duty Attorney System in 1995 to support the system. This fund was replaced with the Fund for Juvenile and Criminal Defense in June 2009.

As the Japan Legal Aid Association was dissolved at the end of March 2007, the JFBA operated the Criminal Suspect Defense Aid System from April 1, 2007, and entrusted the Japan Legal Support Center with it from October 1, 2007.



[Note]

The number of Criminal Suspect Defense Aid Cases in 2007 is the sum of the cases for which aid was actually granted by the JFBA from April to September 2007 (statistics taken as of the end of March 2008) and the number of cases in which aid commencements were decided by the Japan Legal Support Center from October 2007 to March 2008. The number after 2008 is that of completed cases of each fiscal year at the Japan Legal Support Center. The numbers before 2006 are the numbers of cases for which aid was actually granted by the Japan Legal Aid Association.

Section 3 Defense Activities in Juvenile Cases

Because juveniles have not fully developed their character and lack the ability to effectively defend and/or explain themselves, the need for the assistance of an attorney is high. However, the reality is that the number of attorneys who become attendants for juvenile cases is still insufficient.

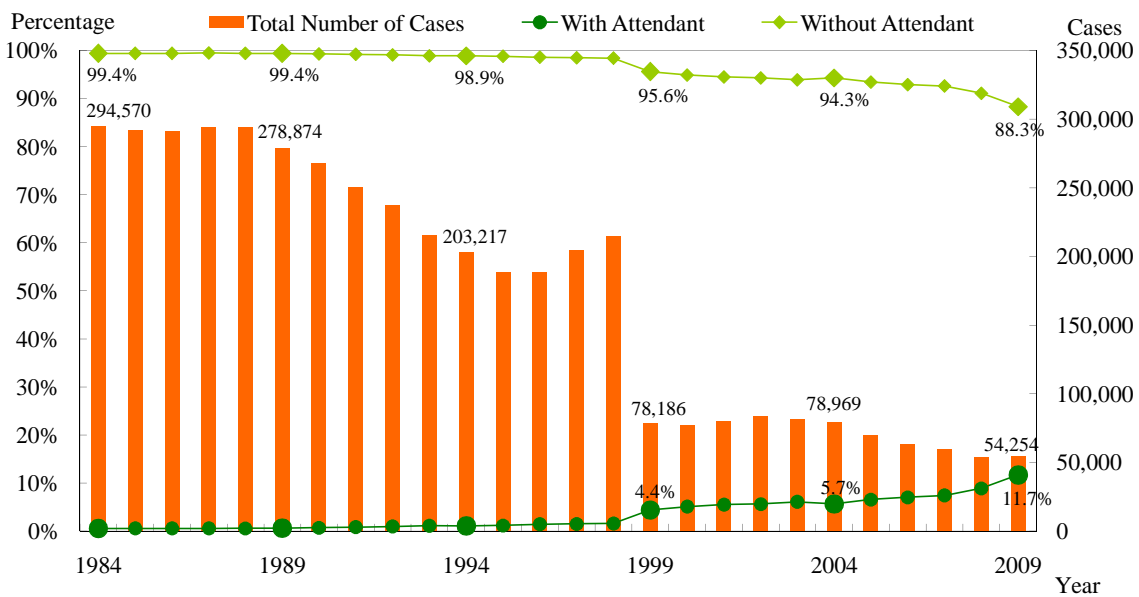
There was no system for appointing attorneys as attendants for juveniles with public money after they were referred to family courts. Therefore the Juvenile Attendant Aid System financed by the JFBA has been used. The Juvenile Act was revised in 2000 to provide court-appointed attendants for juveniles only in certain serious cases when public prosecutors are involved. The Juvenile Act was further revised in 2007 to provide court-appointed attendants in certain serious cases if the family courts deem it necessary.

Through the expansion of applicable cases under the court-appointed attorney system for suspects from May 2009, more juvenile suspects have been provided court-appointed attorneys. However, the cases covered by the court-appointed attendant system were not expanded and thus court-appointed attorneys for juvenile suspects are not necessarily appointed as attendants once the cases are referred to family courts. Thus, the JFBA has been encouraging court-appointed attorneys for juvenile suspects to continuously act as their attendants after cases have been referred to family courts by using the Juvenile Attendant Aid System as necessary. As a result, the number of cases with attendant has notably increased in 2009.

The JFBA will establish and expand a duty attendant system while advancing its efforts to realize a complete court-appointed attendant system.

I. Changes in the Number of Juvenile Probation Cases (at Family Courts) and the Presence of Attendants

The graph below shows changes in number of juvenile cases before family courts and the presence of attendants. Even though the total number of cases is changing, the percentage of cases with appointed attendants has been extremely low. Cases with attendants have been increasing recently, especially in 2009, but the percentage is still low in total.



[Note]

1. The statistics are based on the "Annual Report of Judicial Statistics (Juvenile Part)."
2. The total number of cases from 1999 excludes those cases referred to summary courts, those involving death or injury through negligence in the pursuit of social activities when driving vehicles, those transferred to other courts, or those jointly tried that were not counted as completed cases (subordinate cases). From 2002, the number also excludes cases involving death or bodily injury through dangerous driving.
3. A person other than an attorney may be an attendant. The statistics of "with attendant" and "without attendant" above include attendants other than attorneys.

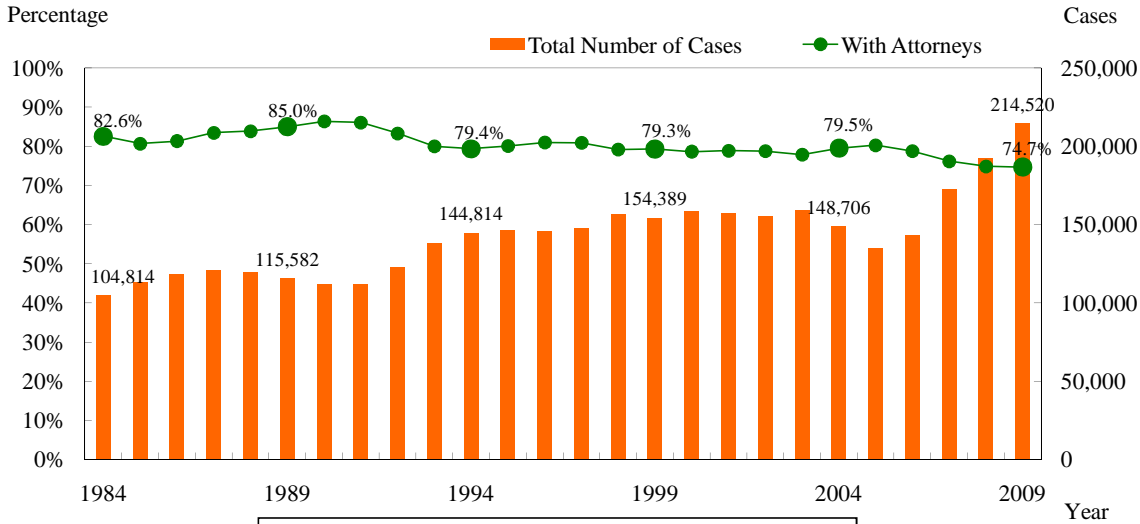
Chapter 2 Representation in Civil and Other Lawsuits

Representation in civil and other lawsuits is an important duty of attorneys. Regarding attorneys' representation before courts, the graph below mainly analyzes the percentage of attorneys' involvement in civil, commercial, family and administrative lawsuits based on the statistics of the "Judicial Statistics Annual Report."

Section 1 Civil and Commercial Lawsuits

I. Attorneys' Involvement in Ordinary Civil Lawsuits before District Courts

The total number of lawsuits had a tendency to decrease from 2004, but it is increasing again. Attorneys' involvement is approximately 75% in total in 2009. Observing the data by the purpose of the lawsuit, the percentage of appointment is high in lawsuits concerning personnel affairs, labor, intellectual property, and pollution.



Attorneys' Involvement in Lawsuits (by Purpose) (2009)

Purpose of Lawsuit	Total Number	Cases with Attorneys				
		Total Number	Percentage of Involvement	Both Sides	One Side	
					Plaintiff Side	Defendant Side
Personnel Affairs	6	6	100.0%	5	1	0
Money	172,979	128,745	74.4%	49,232	71,404	8,109
Payment for Contracted Construction	(2,371)	(2,060)	(86.9%)	(1,343)	(604)	(113)
Damages through Construction Defects	(608)	(598)	(98.4%)	(525)	(48)	(25)
Damages through Medical Treatment	(922)	(902)	(97.8%)	(776)	(46)	(80)
Damages through Pollution	(65)	(62)	(95.4%)	(48)	(10)	(4)
Labor	(1,921)	(1,758)	(91.5%)	(1,246)	(258)	(254)
Intellectual Property	(358)	(335)	(93.6%)	(251)	(71)	(13)
Other	(166,734)	(123,030)	(73.8%)	(45,043)	(70,367)	(7,620)
Buildings	26,201	17,540	66.9%	3,106	14,207	227
Land	8,019	7,267	90.6%	3,571	3,430	266
Labor (Except for Lawsuits Concerning Money)	566	556	98.2%	442	61	53
Intellectual Property (Except for Lawsuits Concerning Money)	159	157	98.7%	134	22	1
For Injunction against Pollution	11	11	100.0%	8	3	0
Other	6,579	5,866	89.2%	3,318	2,119	429
Total	214,520	160,148	74.7%	59,816	91,247	9,085

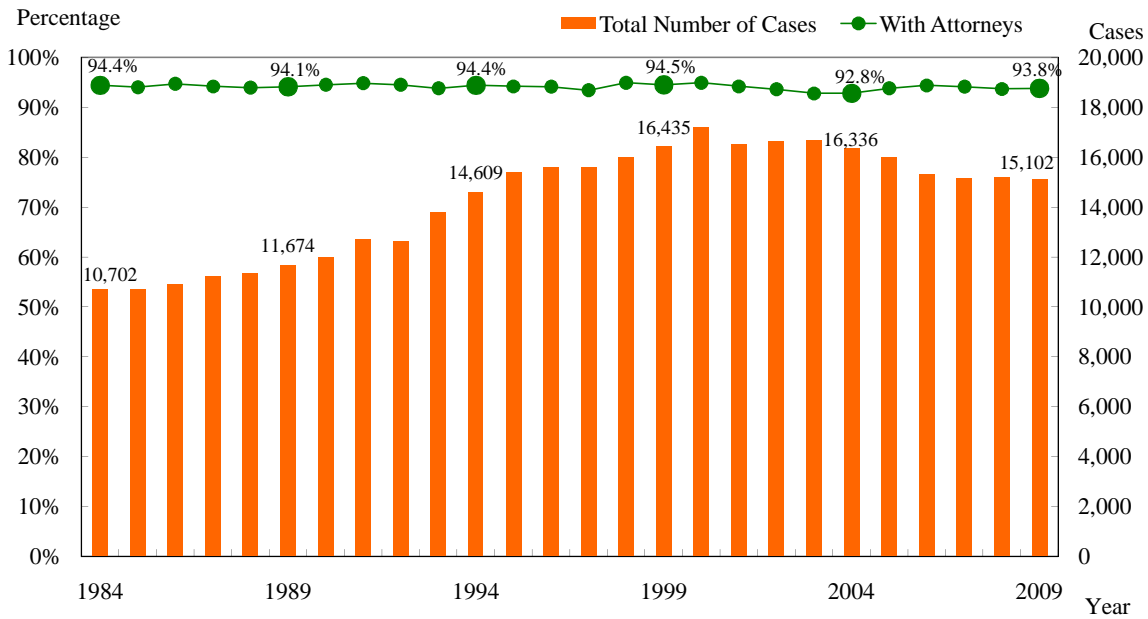
[Note]

1. The statistics of the graph and table are based on the "Judicial Statistics Annual Report (Civil and Administrative Affairs Part)." "With Attorneys" on the graph means cases in which attorneys were appointed by one party or both parties.

2. The jurisdiction over lawsuits related to personal status such as divorce was transferred to family courts on April 1, 2004.

II. Changes in the Percentage of Appointed Attorneys in Ordinary Second Instances (before High Courts)

The total number of cases has tended to decrease recently. The percentage of appointed attorneys has been approximately 94% from 1980.



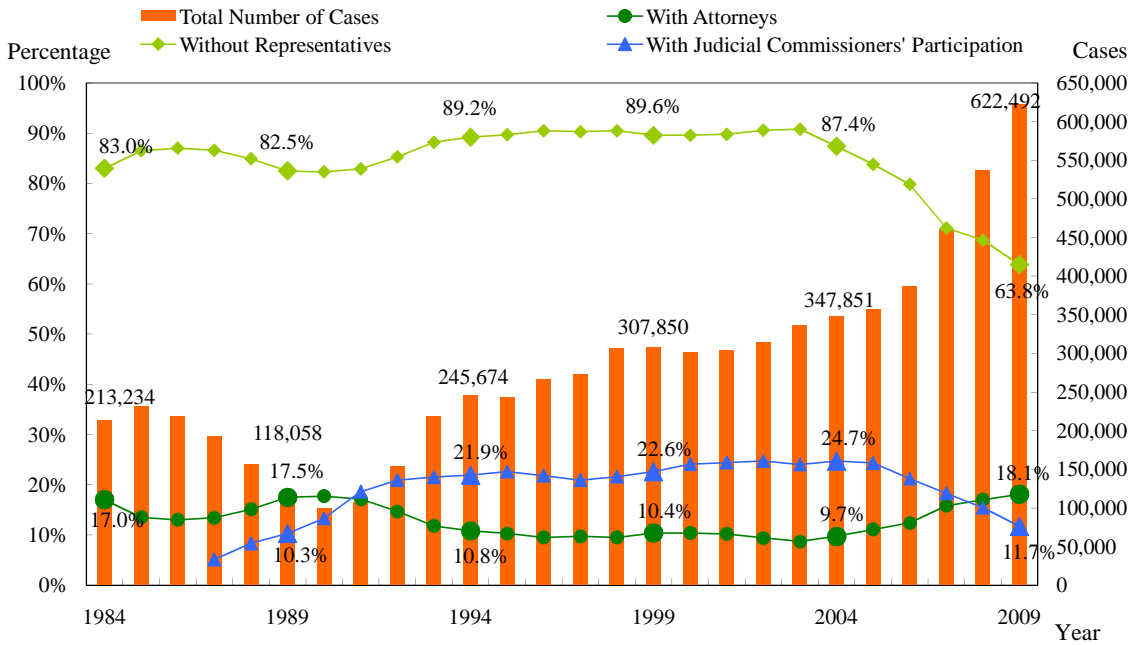
[Note]

1. The statistics are based on the “Judicial Statistics Annual Report (Civil and Administrative Affairs Part).”
2. “With Attorneys” on the graph means cases in which attorneys were appointed by one party or both parties.
3. The total number of cases in 2004 and 2005 include one case received as an appeal of a civil case but had a final judgment as an appeal of an administrative case.

III. Percentage of Attorneys' Involvement in Ordinary Civil Lawsuits before Summary Courts

The number of lawsuits has varied but has tended to increase recently. Especially in a past few years, the number remarkably increased. This is partly because lawsuits related to money are increasing rapidly.

The percentage of cases with representative attorneys grew to 18.1% in 2009, and lawsuits without attorneys have been decreasing recently. From 1987, Judicial Commissioners could participate in lawsuits from the position of third persons, but the percentage of lawsuits with Judicial Commissioners' participation has declined since 2003.



[Note]

1. The statistics are based on the "Judicial Statistics Annual Report (Civil and Administrative Affairs Part)."
2. It includes ordinary lawsuits which were transferred from actions on small claims.
3. Statistics of lawsuits with judicial commissioners' participation are taken from 1987.
4. Summary courts have the jurisdiction over lawsuits claiming an amount of up to 1,400,000 yen raised from 900,000 yen since April 2003.
5. "With Attorneys" on the graph means lawsuits in which attorneys were appointed by one party or both parties.

Chapter 3 Expansion of Attorneys' Activities

The traditional image of attorneys was that they established their offices near courts and mainly acted as representatives or defense counsel in trials and subordinately engaged in negotiations and review of contracts for individual cases other than trials. Many attorneys still mainly engage in trials but their fields of activity have been broadening in order to meet the diverse range of legal needs which have emerged from the increasingly complex social and economic situations of recent times. The JFBA is providing various kinds of support for the activities of individual attorneys but unfortunately is unable to grasp every lawyer's individual situations. The following information is based on the limited data which the JFBA currently possesses.

I. Current Situation of In-house Attorneys

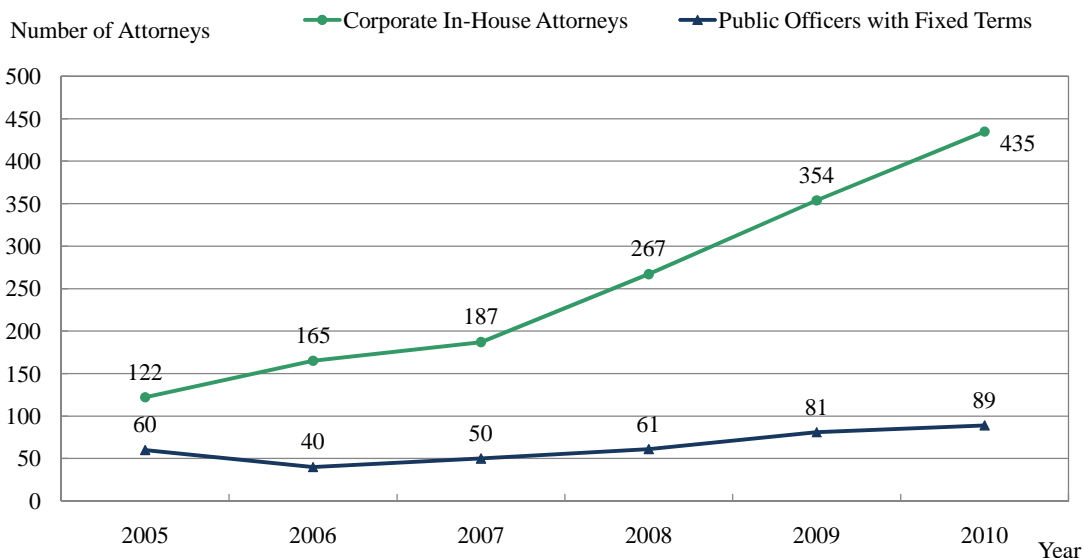
1. Changes in the Number of In-house Attorneys

As attorneys are gaining work in a more diverse range of fields, the number of attorneys working in companies, ministries, local governments, and other bodies while utilizing their special knowledge and experiences as attorneys is increasing. An in-house attorney refers to an attorney who is a staff member or employee or is engaged as a director, board member or other officer of a government office or public or private organization except for legal professional corporations (Art. 50, Basic Rules on the Duties of Practicing Attorneys).

[Forms of In-house Attorneys]

Corporate In-house Attorney: An attorney who is working as an employee, worker, or officer of a corporation
Public Officer with a Fixed Term: An attorney who is employed by a central or local governmental organization for a fixed term in accordance with the related laws (See Page 34.)

The number of in-house attorneys in Japan was 435 as of July 2, 2010, a four-fold increase compared to the number of five years ago (2005). The number of public officers with fixed terms was 89 as of June 1, 2010.



[Note]

1. The number of corporate in-house attorneys was researched by the Japan In-House Lawyers Association based on a survey conducted by the JFBA.

2. The number of public officers with fixed terms was researched by the JFBA. Data collection dates were: Aug. 2004, May 2005, Dec. 2006, and as of June of each year from 2007 to 2010.

2. Public Officers with Fixed Terms

The "Act on Special Measures of Employment and Remuneration of Officials with Fixed Term of Office in the Regular Service" which came into force in November 2000 introduced a system enabling central government ministries and agencies to employ persons with expert knowledge and experience or advanced insights from outside sources for fixed terms by offering them appropriate salary levels.

In addition, through the implementation of the Act on Employment of Fixed-Term Local Public Officers Engaged in Regular Services, since July 2007, local governments have also been able to employ persons from outside sources in accordance with the ordinances of each local government.

Previously, attorneys were, in principle, unable to take up paid public positions (Old Art. 30, Para. 1, Attorney Act). When attorneys wished to work for government ministries or agencies, they were required to work as part-time staff members while retaining their registration as attorneys or rescind their registration before taking such public positions. Under such a situation, a system which enabled central and local governmental organizations to employ persons from outside sources for fixed terms was introduced and Article 30 of the Attorney Act was revised, more particularly, paragraphs 1 and 2 of Old Article 30 which restricted the assumption of public positions by attorneys were deleted (enforced on April 1, 2004).

The table below shows the ministries, agencies, etc. which employ attorneys as of June 1, 2010, as confirmed by the JFBA.

Ministries, etc.	Number of Attorneys (Women)
Cabinet Office	4 (2)
Japan Fair Trade Commission	10 (3)
Financial Services Agency	19 (5)
Consumer Affairs Agency	6 (2)
Ministry of Justice	8 (3)
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	8 (5)
Ministry of Finance	8 (2)
National Tax Agency	7 (2)
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	9 (4)
Japan Patent Office	2 (1)
Agency for Cultural Affairs	1 (0)
Legislative Bureau, House of Representatives	2 (2)
Tokyo Metropolitan Government	4 (2)
Nabari City, Mie Prefecture	1 (0)
Total	89 (33)

[Note]

Only the number of attorneys registered with the JFBA as of June 1, 2010, are counted.

3. Diet Member and Head of Local Governments Registered as Attorneys

The table below shows the number of diet members and heads of local governments registered as attorneys as at the end of September, 2010. As of September 2010, there were two attorneys in the Cabinet, Mr. Yoshito Sengoku (Chief Cabinet Secretary, House of Representative/The Democratic Party of Japan), and Mr. Ritsuo Hosokawa (Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare, House of Representative/The Democratic Party of Japan).

Organization	Number of Attorneys
House of Representatives	20
House of Councillors	11
Heads of Local Governments	8

II. Working Conditions for In-house Attorneys

1. Annual Incomes of In-house Attorneys

The annual incomes of attorneys who have been employed immediately after completing their legal apprentice training are below 10 million yen while those with below three years of attorney experience are below 15 million yen, and some of those with attorney experience of more than four years receive high annual incomes of 30 million yen or more.

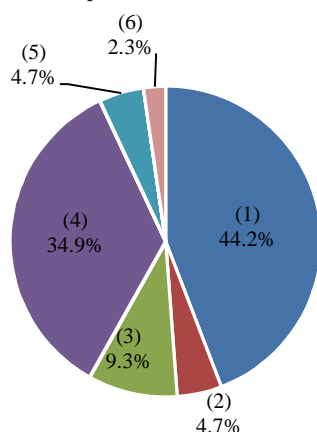
Experience as Attorney \ Annual Income (Yen)	Just Completed Legal Training		1 - 3 Years		4 - 6 Years		7 - 9 Years		10 - 14 Years		15 Years or More	
	Number of Responses	Percentage	Number of Responses	Percentage	Number of Responses	Percentage	Number of Responses	Percentage	Number of Responses	Percentage	Number of Responses	Percentage
Less than 5 Million	5	29.4%	1	9.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	12.5%	1	25.0%
5 - Less than 7.5 Million	9	52.9%	4	36.4%	0	0.0%	1	16.7%	1	12.5%	0	0.0%
7.5 - Less than 10 Million	3	17.6%	3	27.3%	6	60.0%	2	33.3%	1	12.5%	1	25.0%
10 - Less than 15 Million	0	0.0%	3	27.3%	3	30.0%	2	33.3%	3	37.5%	1	25.0%
15 - Less than 20 Million	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
20 - Less than 25 Million	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
25 - Less than 30 Million	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	12.5%	0	0.0%
30 - Less than 40 Million	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	10.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	25.0%
40 - Less than 50 Million	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
50 Million or More	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	12.5%	0	0.0%
Total	17	100.0%	11	100.0%	10	100.0%	6	100.0%	8	100.0%	4	100.0%

[Note]

1. Total % may not come to exactly 100 due to rounding to one decimal place but is shown as 100%.
2. % in the above table refer to the rate of the number of responses to the total number of responses per years of attorney experiences.

2. Salary Systems for Attorneys

[Number of Responses: 43]

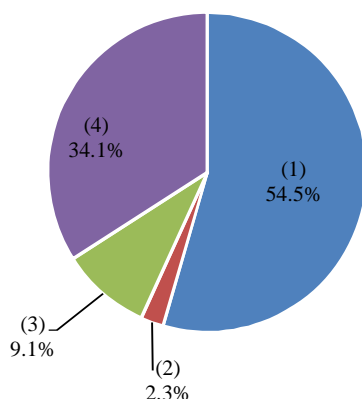


The number of companies which apply "the same pay rules as those for other regular employees (equal pay as other regular employees of similar age)" (44.2%) is more than that of companies applying "Annual pay based on individual negotiation" (34.9%).

(1) Same pay rules as other regular employees (equal pay as other regular employees of similar age)
(2) Same pay rules as other regular employees (with additional pay for attorney qualification)
(3) Same pay rules as other regular employees (with preferential promotion)
(4) Annual pay based on individual negotiation
(5) Special pay rules for attorneys
(6) Company chooses and combines from (1) - (3) and (5)

3. Bar Membership Dues

[Number of Responses: 44]



Regarding membership dues of bar associations, 54.5 % of companies cover regular/special membership dues and penalties for breach of obligation to engage in public activities, which is a larger percentage than that of companies in which attorneys pay the entirety of the said dues and penalties.

(1) Company pays regular/special membership dues and penalties for breach of obligation to engage in public activities
(2) Company pays regular membership dues and penalties for breach of obligation to engage in public activities but attorney pays special membership dues
(3) Company pays regular membership dues but attorney pays special membership dues and penalties for breach of obligation to engage in public activities
(4) Attorney pays all applicable dues and penalties

III. Appointment of Attorneys as Judges and Public Prosecutors

Most judges and public prosecutors in Japan began their careers as assistant judges or public prosecutors immediately after completion of their legal training. However, such a situation may lead to institutional fatigue. It is expected that if persons with attorney experience are appointed as judges and public prosecutors, they would have a positive impact on these professions. From this point of view, the appointment of attorneys as judges was institutionalized by the "Guideline on Appointment of Attorneys as Judges" in 1988.

Regarding the judicial system, the Recommendations of the Justice System Reform Council released in June 2001 set a target of diversifying the sources of judicial supply, stating the necessity to actively promote the appointment of attorneys as judges since it is important that "each individual judge gathers abundant and diversified knowledge and experience as a legal professional." In order to realize this target, the JFBA and the Supreme Court discussed the issue at length and compiled the outcomes of the discussions on December 7, 2001, launching a new system to appoint attorneys as judges. The JFBA and the Supreme Court further continued discussions and adopted the establishment of part-time judges system on August 23, 2002, which introduced the said system for civil and family conciliation cases starting from January 2003 in order to activate the conciliation systems and improve the environment to facilitate the appointment of attorneys as full-time judges.

The JFBA is also addressing issues surrounding the appointment of attorneys as public prosecutors but the number of attorneys who are serving as public prosecutors is still very small. It is expected that this number will increase as attorneys further interact with public prosecutors serving as attorneys through the system based on the "Act on the Treatment of Work Experience for Assistant Judges and Public Prosecutors Temporarily Practicing as Attorneys".

1. Attorneys as Full-Time Judges

[The Number of Attorneys Serving as Judges (Full-Time)]

Year	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
Attorneys	6	7	8	2	5	5	2	4	4	4	5	10	8	4	5	6	4	6	1	96

[Note] The number for 2010 is as of October 1, 2010.

2. Attorneys as Part-Time Judges

[The Number of Attorneys Serving as Judges (Part-Time)]

Civil or Family Affairs	Jan. 2004	Oct. 2004	Oct. 2005	Oct. 2006	Oct. 2007	Oct. 2008	Oct. 2009	Oct. 2010	Total
Civil Affairs	22	20	21	37	12	32	15	32	191
Family Affairs	8	8	11	21	5	18	7	17	95
Total	30	28	32	58	17	50	22	49	286

[Note] As some Part-Time Judges resign during their 2-year terms due to becoming full-time judges, etc., the actual number of attorneys serving as part-time judges may be smaller.

IV. Activities of Attorneys in Local Governments

The JFBA conducted a survey on the activities of attorneys in local governments nationwide in April 2010.

The questionnaire was sent by airmail to 1,797 local governments (prefectures: 47, cities and wards: 809, towns and villages: 941) and received responses from 1,226 local governments (prefectures: 47, cities and wards: 658, towns and villages: 521).

1. Employment of Staff Members with Attorney Qualifications

(1) Current Employment of Persons with Attorney Qualifications

The table on the right categorizes local governments into "Prefectures", "Cities and Wards", and "Towns and Villages" and shows whether or not they employ persons with attorney qualifications. The table indicates that there are presently few people with attorney qualifications employed by local governments across the three categories.

Upper Cells: Number of Responses Lower Cells: Percentage				
	Yes	No	No answer	Total
Prefectures	1	42	4	47
	2.1%	89.4%	8.5%	100.0%
Cities and Wards	9	635	14	658
	1.4%	96.5%	2.1%	100.0%
Towns and Villages	0	508	13	521
	0.0%	97.5%	2.5%	100.0%
Total	10	1,185	31	1,226
	0.8%	96.7%	2.5%	100.0%

(2) Future Employment Plans

For the 1,185 local governments which answered "No" to the above question, we further asked whether they had any plans to employ attorneys in the future. The results are displayed in the table on the right. Most local governments do not have any plans to employ attorneys.

	Yes	Under Consideratio	No	No Answer	Total
Prefectures	1	4	34	3	42
	2.4%	9.5%	81.0%	7.1%	100.0%
Cities and wards	1	21	600	13	635
	0.2%	3.3%	94.5%	2.0%	100.0%
Towns and villages	0	16	486	6	508
	0.0%	3.1%	95.7%	0.2%	100.0%
Total	2	41	1,120	22	1,185
	0.2%	3.5%	94.5%	1.9%	100.0%

(3) Obstacles in Employing Attorneys (multiple answers allowed)

For the question requesting information on the obstacles in employing attorneys, nearly half of the local governments who responded pointed out problems related to salaries and other costs such as "High Salary" and "Difficulty in Assessing Cost-Effectiveness".

	High Salary	Difficulty in Assessing Cost-Effectiveness	Employing Persons with Qualifications other than as Attorneys	No Job Requires Attorneys	No System to Utilize Attorneys	Uncertainties in Attorney's Capability	Others	No Answer	Total
Prefectures	7	12	0	6	8	0	16	11	47
	14.9%	25.5%	0.0%	12.8%	17.0%	0.0%	34.0%	23.4%	127.6%
Cities and Wards	301	290	6	76	153	9	93	107	658
	45.7%	44.1%	0.9%	11.6%	23.3%	1.4%	14.1%	16.3%	157.4%
Towns and Villages	271	262	2	130	171	6	24	71	521
	52.0%	50.3%	0.4%	25.0%	32.8%	1.2%	4.6%	13.6%	179.9%
Total	579	564	8	212	332	15	133	189	1,226
	47.2%	46.0%	0.7%	17.3%	27.1%	1.2%	10.8%	15.4%	165.7%

[Note]

- 1.Total % in (1) and (2) may not be exactly 100 due to rounding but are shown as 100%.
2. Total % in (3) is not 100 because multiple answers are allowed.

2. Legal Advisory Attorneys

(1) Retaining Legal Advisory Attorneys

The table on the right categorizes local governments by "Prefectures," "Cities and Wards," and "Towns and Villages" and shows whether or not they retain attorneys for legal advisory services.

Approximately 80% of "Prefectures" and "Cities and Wards" answered that they had legal advisory attorneys while 60% of "Towns and Villages" also answered in the affirmative.

A total of 900 local governments answered that they retained attorneys, the vast majority of whom were male.

Upper Cells: Number of Responses
Lower Cells: Percentage

[Retention of Legal Advisory Attorneys]

	Yes	No	No Answer	Total
Prefectures	38	9	0	47
	80.9%	19.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Cities and Wards	558	91	9	658
	84.8%	13.8%	1.4%	100.0%
Towns and Villages	304	209	8	521
	58.3%	40.1%	1.5%	100.0%
Total	900	309	17	1226
	73.4%	25.2%	1.4%	100.0%

Part 3 Activities of the JFBA and Local Bar Associations

Chapter 1 The JFBA's Activities involving Human Rights

Based on Article 1 of the Attorney Act, “an attorney is entrusted with a mission to protect fundamental human rights and to realize social justice,” the JFBA has been engaged in activities to support human rights relief for human rights violations for more than 60 years since its establishment in 1949, mainly through the JFBA Human Rights Protection Committee cooperating with local bar associations. Such activities to redress human rights abuses, for which we follow a strict inner procedure until we take relief measures, have garnered praise from Japanese society for past achievements and have gained the people’s trust. Our human rights relief does not have binding power but practically exerts a strong influence on various sectors of society. This chapter explains the current status of the JFBA’s activities for human rights relief.

I. Appeal System Procedures for Human Rights Relief

The JFBA investigates and researches various issues on human rights. Especially, the JFBA Human Rights Protection Committee investigates facts of human rights infringements in response to appeals for human rights relief. Based on the results, the committee takes relief measures including warnings, recommendations, and requests against infringers or their supervising bodies etc.

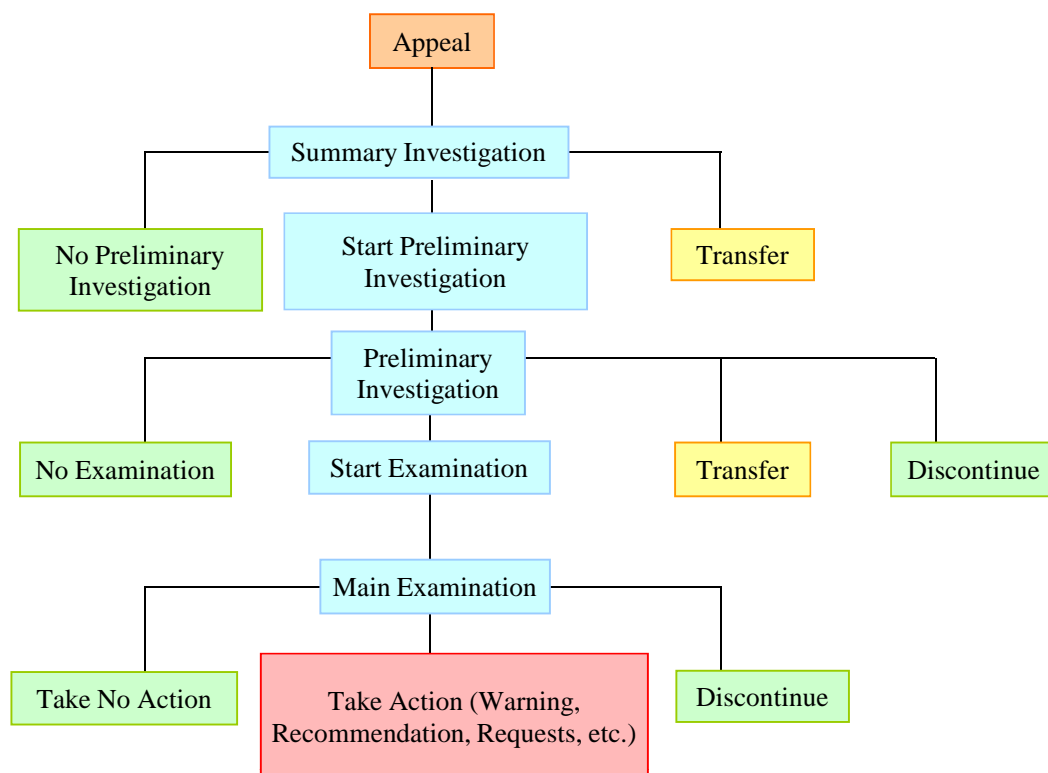
The members of the JFBA Human Rights Protection Committee are limited to attorneys who are actually practicing (Article 79 Paragraph 1 of the Articles of Associations of JFBA). The committee and its members take measures to ensure confidentiality in investigating cases and not to defame relevant persons (Article 8 of the Regulations on the JFBA Human Rights Protection Committee).

In the event that the committee is to warn, request administrative agencies concerned to make rulings or rescind their rulings, or take measures of censure against relevant administrative agencies, the committee must request that the agencies provide an explanation or submit related materials in advance (Article 9 of the above Regulations).

Furthermore, in order to take proper and prompt actions for human rights protection, we established strict procedures by regulations on the organization of the committee and procedures to handle appeals for human rights relief.

The chart on the next page shows the principle procedure flow of the JFBA’s appeal system for human rights relief.

Flow Chart of the JFBA's Appeal System for Human Rights Relief



[Procedures]

Summary Investigation: Determines the necessity of Preliminary Investigation in cases where redresses of human rights abuses are appealed.

No Preliminary Investigation: Cases where no action will likely be taken based on the results of summary investigations or the nature of the case.

Start Preliminary Investigation: (1) Cases which supposedly have important influence on society, (2) cases involving details or interested parties that are nationwide or widespread and (3) cases which require investigations into or requests to government organs.

Transfer: Cases which are considered appropriate to be referred to bar associations or other institutions for investigation and research.

Preliminary Investigation: Investigation to be conducted before the main examination.

No Examination: Cases in which, based on the Preliminary Investigation, there likely will not be any recognition of infringement of human rights or risk of infringement through further examination.

Start Examination: Cases in which, based on the Preliminary Investigation, there is a possibility of recognition of infringement of human rights or risk of infringement through further examination.

Discontinue: Cases in which appeals are withdrawn, or the appellants were found to be dead or missing.

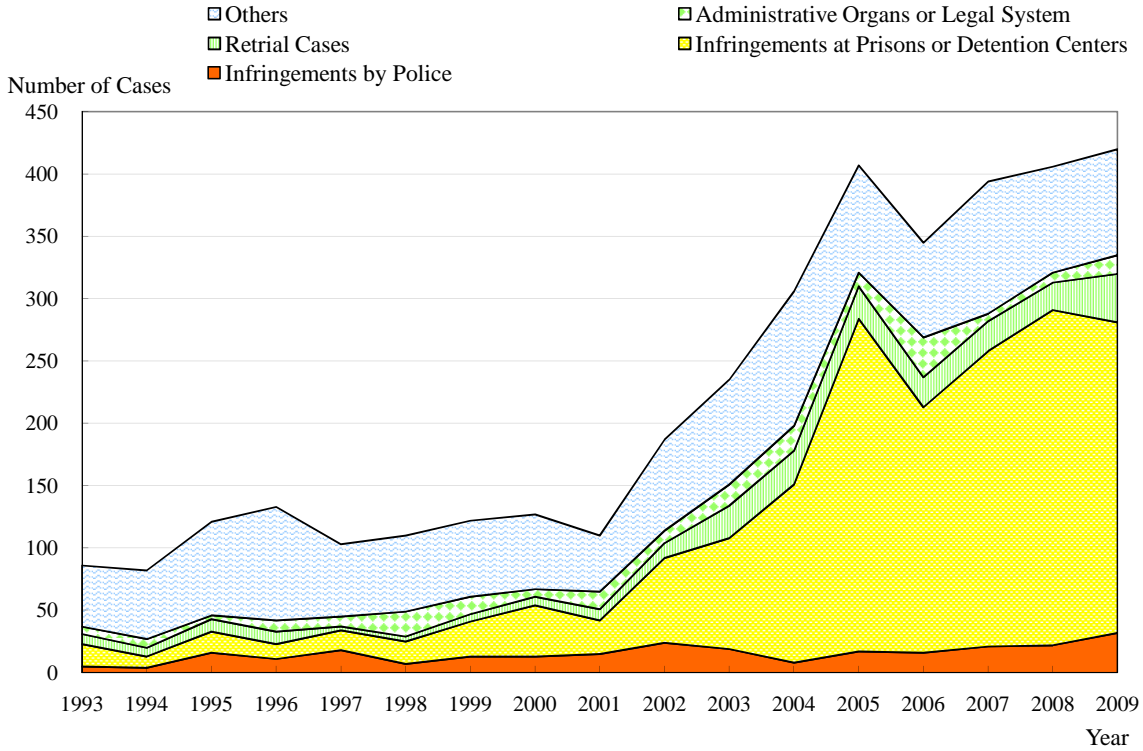
Main Examination: Examination of infringement of human rights or the risk of infringement as cases for human rights relief.

Take No Action: Cases in which examinations determine that taking action is unnecessary.

Take Action: Cases in which examinations determine that actions should be taken. Actions taken by the JFBA include judicial measures (accusations/requests for trial), warnings (which notice JFBA opinions and ask for reconsideration), recommendations (which ask for appropriate measures), requests (for realization of their purposes), advices/cooperation, and expression of opinions.

II. The Number of Human Rights Relief Cases (by Category)

The graph and table below are the number of appeals of human rights relief to the JFBA from 1992 to 2009, categorized by nature. They show that the number of the appealed cases has drastically increased from 2002, especially cases involving treatment at detention facilities.



Fiscal Year	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Infringements by Police	5	4	16	11	18	7	13	13	15	24	19	8	17	16	21	22	32
Infringements at Prisons or Detention Centers	18	9	17	12	16	18	28	41	27	68	89	143	267	197	237	269	249
Retrial Cases	8	7	10	10	3	4	6	7	9	12	26	27	26	24	24	22	39
Administrative Organs or Legal System	6	7	3	9	8	20	14	6	14	10	17	20	11	32	6	8	15
Others	49	55	75	91	58	61	61	60	45	73	84	108	86	76	106	85	85
Total	86	82	121	133	103	110	122	127	110	187	235	306	407	345	394	406	420

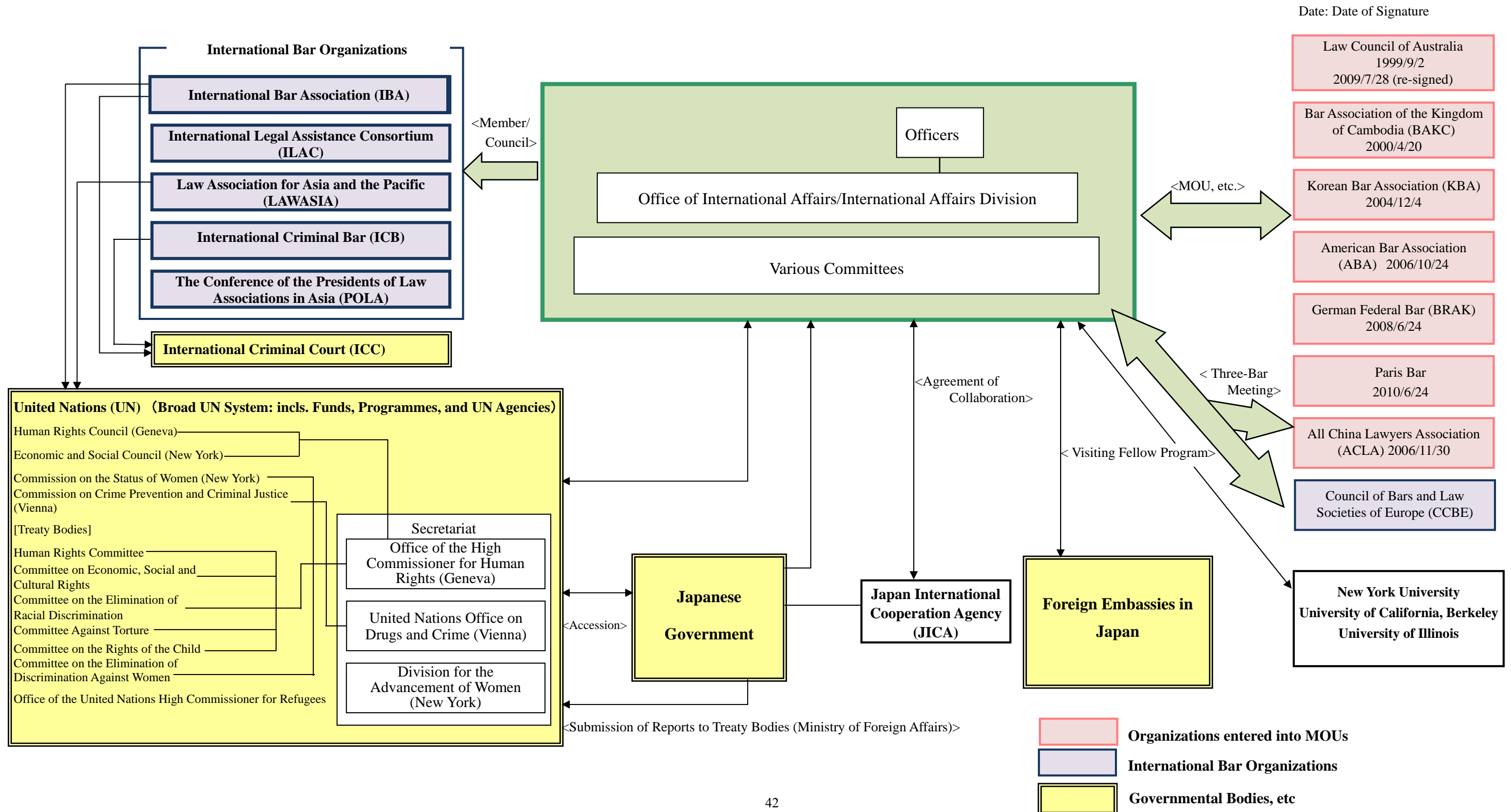
[Note]

"Others" includes Infringements by "Medical Facilities," "the Press," "Educational Institutions," "Companies," "Courts," and "Other Civil Servants."

Chapter 2 International Activities of the JFBA

Japanese Attorneys are expanding their role and influence in international society. This chapter presents current international activities of the JFBA and their achievements. The below chart shows relation with other bodies in international activities of the JFBA.

International Activities of the JFBA



Section 1 International Human Rights Activities

I. Activities at the United Nations (UN)

The JFBA has been accredited with consultative status by the Economic and Social Council and sends its delegation to various UN meetings.

The JFBA sent a delegation to the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in April 2010 and successfully co-hosted a side event with two international NGOs, the Penal Reform International and the Association for the Prevention of Torture, entitled, "Visiting Mechanisms and Transparency in Prison-UN-OPCAT and Worldwide Development". The JFBA also sent a delegation to the Review Conference on the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) in May 2010 and presented its opinions there.

II. Reports to UN Human Rights Bodies

Japan has ratified various international human rights treaties. Under these treaties, Japan periodically submits reports on its human rights situation to respective UN human rights bodies and they review the Japanese situation based on the reports. The JFBA makes counter reports to governmental reports (hereinafter referred to as "JFBA reports") and submits them to UN human rights bodies. The table below lists the JFBA reports prepared for UN review.

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ratified in 1979)
April 1993 (3 rd Periodic Report) / September 1998 (4 th Periodic Report) / December 2007 (5 th Periodic Report) / August 2008 (Updated Report on 5 th Periodic Report) / January 2010 (Opinion Paper regarding the Japanese Government's Comments on the Concluding Observations of the Human Rights Committee on its 5th Periodic Report)
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ratified in 1979)
March 2001 (2 nd Periodic Report) / 2010 (A JFBA report on the 3 rd Periodic Report is under preparation.)
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (ratified in 1985)
December 1993 (3 rd Periodic Report) / November 2001 (4 th Periodic Report) / May 2003 (5 th Periodic Report) / September 2008 (6 th Periodic Report) / May 2009 (Updated Report on 6 th Periodic Report)
Convention on the Rights of the Child (ratified in 1994)
June 1997 (1 st Periodic Report) / May 2003 (2 nd Periodic Report) / July 2009 (3 rd Periodic Report)
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (acceded to in 1995)
January 2001 (1 st and 2 nd Periodic Reports) / 2009 (JFBA reports on the 3 rd , 4 th , 5 th , 6 th reports are under preparation.)
Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (acceded to in 1999)
January 2007 (1 st Periodic Report) / September 2008 (The JFBA report on Comments by the Japanese government on the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee Against Torture)

III. Activities related to the Universal Periodic Review (UPR)

The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is a new system conducted by the Human Rights Council established by the reform of the UN human rights mechanism in 2006. The Human Rights Council reviews the human rights situation in all UN member states once every four years.

Our activities related to the UPR are listed below.

February 2007	Prepared a JFBA written statement on the UPR (submitted to the 4 th session of the Human Rights Council).
February 2008	Prepared a JFBA report for the Summary of the Human Rights Situation in Japan to be prepared by the UN Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights.
March 2008	Prepared a JFBA written statement “Universal Periodic Review: Review of Japan and Modalities of the Universal Periodic Review” (submitted to the 8 th session of the Human Rights Council).

Section 2 International Exchange Activities

I. Membership of International Organizations

The JFBA is a member of four international organizations: the IBA (International Bar Association), LAWASIA (The Law Association for Asia and the Pacific), the ICB (International Criminal Bar) and ILAC (International Legal Assistance Consortium). The JFBA also operates the information center that provides information for POLA (The Conference of the Presidents of Law Associations in Asia) member organizations.

II. MOUs with Overseas Bar Organizations

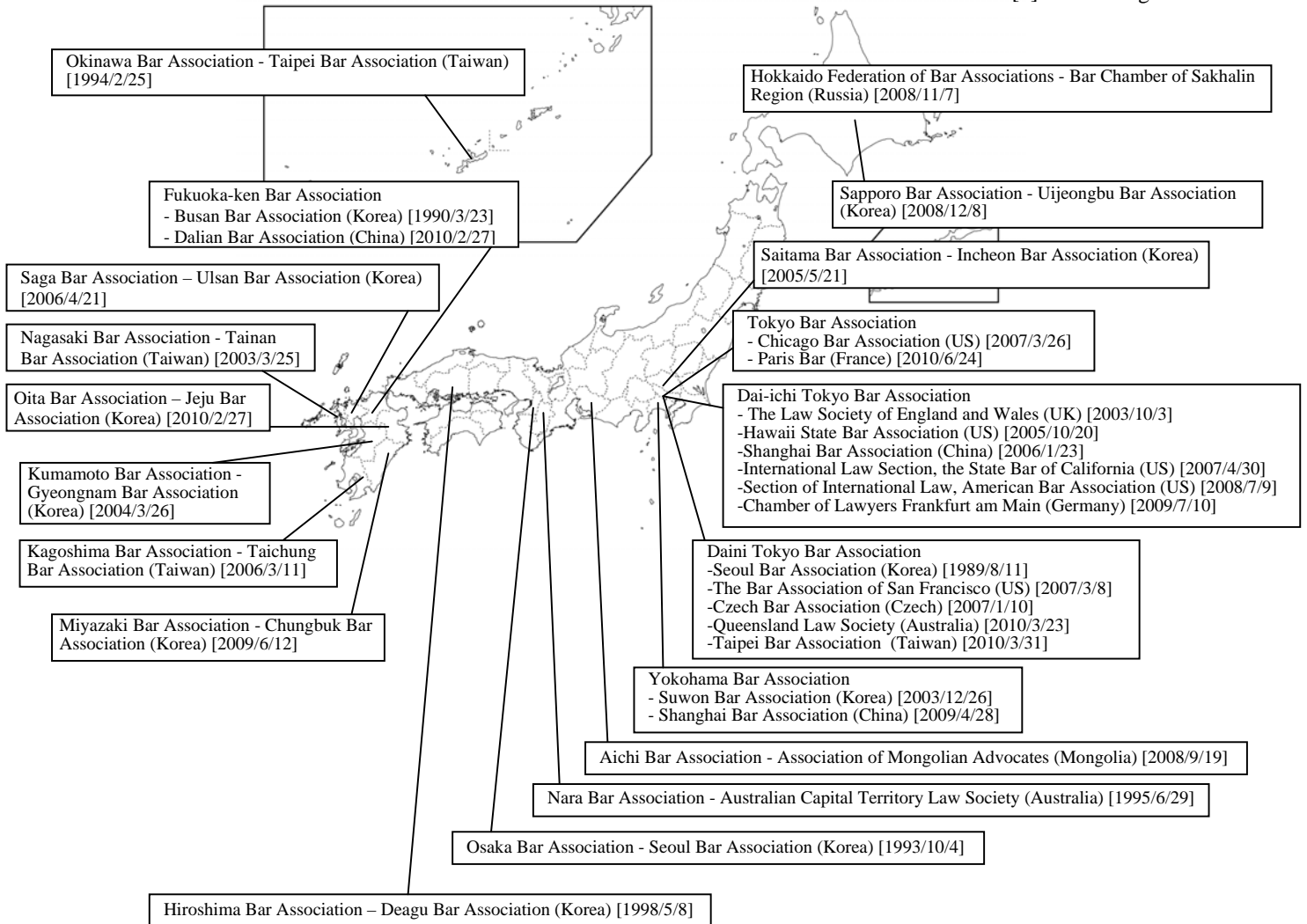
The MOUs between the JFBA/local bar associations and overseas bar organizations are as follows:

[MOUs between the JFBA and Overseas Bar Organizations]

Bar Organizations	Date of Signature
Law Council of Australia	1999/09/02 2009/07/28 (Re-signed)
The Bar Association of the Kingdom of Cambodia	2000/04/20
Korean Bar Association	2004/12/04
American Bar Association	2006/10/24
All China Lawyers Association	2006/11/30
German Federal Bar	2008/06/24
Paris Bar	2010/06/24

[MOUs between Local Bar Associations and Overseas Bar Organizations]

Note: []-Date of Signature



Section 3 International Cooperation

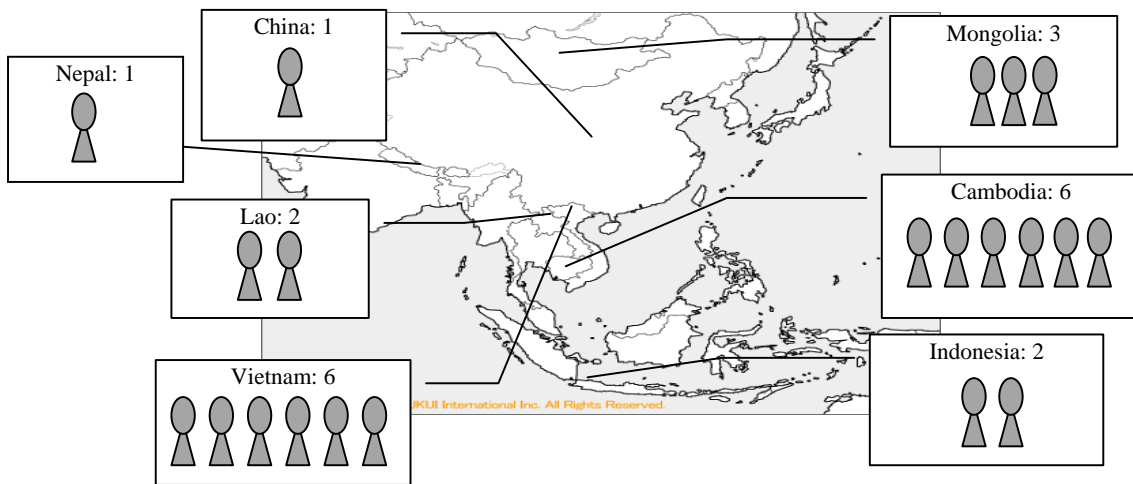
I. JICA Long-Term Experts

The JFBA has been engaging in international cooperation since 1994 and sending instructors to seminars organized by various domestic organizations that invite overseas trainees and also dispatching attorneys to countries such as Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos, Indonesia, Mongolia, and China as JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency) long-term experts. In 2001 the JFBA applied for a partnership enterprise with the JICA and for a three-year period from September 2002 to August 2005 provided assistance in establishing and operating the Lawyers' Training Center in Cambodia and in developing the legal aid system in that country. The JFBA also entered into an agreement of collaboration with the JICA. Furthermore, the JFBA was entrusted and conducted a JICA project for a three-year period from 2007 to Summer of 2010 to provide legal technical assistance to the Bar Association of the Kingdom of Cambodia, such as assistance for the Lawyer's Training Center and provision of continuous legal education programs for lawyers.

[JICA Long-Term Experts (Fiscal 2006-2010.7.31)]

Term	Country	Activity
Sep. 2006 - Nov. 2008	Mongolia	Enhancing the functions of the Association of Mongolian Advocates (provided advice on revision of the Practicing Law on Advocacy and assistance in strengthening the functions of the Association of Mongolian Advocates and operating the Conciliation Center, etc.)
Mar. 2007 – Mar. 2009	Indonesia	Enhancing the settlement and mediation system (amendments to the rules of the Supreme Court on its mediation system, provided advice to improve training curricula for mediators)
Apr. 2007 – Mar. 2009	Vietnam	Assist in reforming the legal system (mainly laws on civil execution, real property registration, and security transaction registration), and advise on judicial reforms (establishment of a national federation of bar associations)
Sep. 2007 – Sep. 2008	Cambodia	Legal technical assistance (with a focus on improving laws and regulations related to the Civil Code and coordination of donors engaging in drafting other related laws)
Apr. 2008 – Apr. 2010	China	Assist with improving the Civil Procedure Law, the Arbitration Law, and other laws related to civil affairs (meetings with the National People's Congress and advice upon request)
May 2008 – Jun. 2010	Cambodia	Assist the Bar Association of the Kingdom of Cambodia (to improve the operation of the Lawyers' Training Center and its training materials)
Mar. 2009 – Mar. 2011	Cambodia	Assist in drafting laws and regulations (mainly drafting laws and regulations related to the Civil Code and the Civil Procedure Code and coordination of other donors)
May 2009 – Mar. 2011	Vietnam	Assist with judicial reforms related to the interests of lawyers (advice on how to work with counter partners, workshops, etc.)
Mar. 2010 – Mar. 2012	Cambodia	Assist in drafting laws associated with the Civil Code and the Code of Civil Procedure
May 2010 – Nov. 2012	Mongolia	Mediation System
Jul. 2010 – Jul. 2012	Lao	The Civil Code and the Code of Civil Procedure
Jul. 2010 – Jul. 2012	Nepal	Advisor on legal technical assistance

[JICA Long-Term Experts (Total by Country)]



II. Past and Current JFBA Assistance Projects for Bar Associations in Developing Countries (by Country)

Cambodia	
The JFBA's legal technical assistance in Cambodia has the longest history in its assistance activities. Specific activities conducted are as follows:	
1996-2000	The JFBA cooperated in the 1st through 5th Cambodia Justice Training Sessions organized by the JICA.
Oct. 2000	The JFBA Conducted a seminar for Cambodian lawyers.
2001-2002	The JFBA applied a project of legal and judicial cooperation for the Bar Association of the Kingdom of Cambodia (BAKC) for a JICA partner enterprise and conducted the project. (Training seminars for lawyers and proposals for a legal aid system)
2002-2005	The JFBA was entrusted and conducted a JICA partner enterprise project to provide assistance for the BAKC. (Assistance for the Lawyers' Training Center and provision of continuous legal education and gender training programs for lawyers)
2007-2010	The JFBA was entrusted and conducted a JICA project to provide legal technical assistance to the BAKC, such as assistance for the Lawyer's Training Center and provision of continuous legal education programs for lawyers. In addition, the JFBA has been sending its members to a JICA supporting group in Japan on drafting of the Civil Code and the Code of Civil Procedure of Cambodia as well as sending its members as instructors for training programs for Cambodian lawyers in Japan, which are organized by the JICA and the Research and Training Institute of the Ministry of Justice.
Vietnam	
Cooperating in the "Japanese Cooperation to Support the Formulation of Key Government Policies on the Legal System" conducted by the JICA, the JFBA members have been participating in a JICA supporting group in Japan and a total of six JFBA members have been sent to Vietnam as JICA long-term experts in the past ten years. In addition, many JFBA members participated in JICA seminars in Vietnam and training programs in Japan as instructors. Projects in Vietnam are divided into two main categories, one focusing on legislation such as the Civil Code and the other focusing on training legal professionals. In May 2009, an integrated bar association was established in Vietnam.	
Laos	
The JFBA conducted research on judicial issues in Laos in May 2000. Based on the results, the JFBA is providing assistance as follows: The JFBA cooperated in a JICA international legal assistance project for Laos, and two JFBA members, one as a short-term expert and the other as a long-term expert, were sent to Laos. Another JFBA member has also been working in Laos since July 2010 as a long-term expert. In addition, the JFBA sent its members as instructors in response to a request from the Research and Training Institute of the Ministry of Justice for its seminars in Laos. However, the number of lawyers in Laos is still less than 100. The JFBA is seeking for other ways to cooperate in fostering lawyers in Laos.	
Mongolia	
The JICA conducted a project to strengthen the functions of the Association of Mongolian Advocates (AMA) for four years and the JFBA sent a total of two members to Mongolia as JICA long-term experts. Specifically, they assisted in enhancing the Conciliation Center of the AMA including training programs in Japan. In addition, two members were sent as instructors for the International Human Rights Treaties Seminar held in January 2007 in Mongolia. Another JFBA member has been sent to Mongolia as a JICA long-term expert since May 2010.	
Indonesia	
A JFBA member has been working in Indonesia since 2007 for a JICA project to assist in enhancing settlement and mediation systems in Indonesia. He is drafting rules concerning settlement and mediation while collaborating with local counterparts including the Supreme Court as well as providing training for mediators.	
China	
The project in China started in 2008. The project aims to cooperate in improving China's Code of Civil Procedure and arbitration system. A JFBA member has participated in a JICA supporting group in Japan and another JFBA member is working in China as a JICA long-term expert.	
Nepal	
The JFBA has been cooperating in a JICA international legal technical assistance project for Nepal, and a JFBA member has been working in Nepal as a JICA long-term expert since July 2010.	

Section 4 Overseas Visiting Fellow Program and Support for Working in International Organizations

I. JFBA Overseas Visiting Fellow Program

The JFBA entered an agreement with New York University School of Law (NYU) (1997) and the University of California, Berkeley (UCB) (1999) that they accept JFBA members recommended by the JFBA as their visiting fellows and has been sending its members who are engaged in public interest activities. In addition, a similar agreement was made in March 2007 between the JFBA and the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign College of Law (UIUC). Attorneys who are entitled to apply for this program are those who are involved in activities of the JFBA and local bar associations related to human rights, international cooperation, and international contribution.

[Past Overseas Visiting Fellows]

As of 2010, a total of 26 members were sent overseas through this program.

As visiting fellows, they interacted with professors and students of the law schools they attended. In addition, they provided information about legal issues and the roles of attorneys in Japan. They also gave presentations on their own study themes. After they returned to Japan, their experiences and knowledge have been contributing to the JFBA through their activities in JFBA committees. The table below lists information of the members sent as visiting fellows through 2010.

Year	Univ.	Bar Assoc.	Year of Adm. to Bar	Study Theme	Activities in Committees (at the time of application)
1998	NYU	Chiba	1979	Comparative study of juvenile justice in the U.S. and Japan	(JFBA) Committee on Children's Rights, Committee on International Human Rights
	NYU	Daini Tokyo	1995	Environmental law in the U.S.	(JFBA) Committee on International Human Rights
1999	NYU	Daini Tokyo	1995	Legislation on consumer protection in the U.S. System to take the profit out of economic crime	(JFBA) Committee on International Human Rights
2000	NYU	Tokyo	1995	Environment crime, penalties, and legal regulations in the U.S.	(JFBA) Committee on Pollution Control and Preservation of Environment, Committee on International Human Rights
	UCB	Saitama	1995	The criminal justice procedure and the juvenile justice procedure in the U.S.	(JFBA) Committee on International Human Rights
2001	UCB	Tokyo	1997	Legal technical assistance for developing countries Forms and practices of legal clinics in the U.S.	(JFBA) Committee on International Relations, Committee on International Human Rights
2001-2002	NYU	Osaka	1975	Protection of consumers, protection of investors, public interest lawyering	(JFBA) Consumer Affairs Committee
2003	NYU	Hyogo	1995	U.S. legal system regarding the environment	(Hyogo) Human Rights Protection Committee (JFBA) Committee on Pollution Control and Preservation of Environment
	NYU	Tokyo	2000	International human rights law for lawyering – focusing on the Convention on the Rights of the Child	(Tokyo) Special Committee on Children's Human Rights and Juvenile Law (JFBA) Committee on International Human Rights, Committee on Children's Rights
	UCB	Daini Tokyo	1999	Participation of citizens in justice Trial advocacy technique and decision-making by fact finders	(Daini Tokyo) Criminal Defense Committee, Judicial Reform Promotion Headquarters, Crime Victim Committee

Year	Univ.	Bar Assoc.	Year of Adm. to Bar	Study Theme	Activities in Committees (at the time of application)
2004	NYU	Tokyo	1994	Criminal procedures under the U.S. jury system International human rights law	(Tokyo) Criminal Defense Committee, Tokyo Three-Bar Jury System Committee, Center on Promotion of Judicial Reform (JFBA) Sub-Committee on Nabari Case, Center on Promotion of Judicial Reform, Central Board on Judicial Reform, Back-up Member for the Consultation Group on "Saiban-in" System and Criminal Affairs
	UCB	Saitama	1997	Reforms of criminal and juvenile justice Family pathological problems and law Public interest defense activities International development and law	(JFBA) Committee on Children's Rights , Sub-Committee on Nabari Case (Saitama) Children's Rights Committee, Criminal Defense Center, Anti-Pollution & Environmental Protection Committee
2005	NYU	Tokyo	2000	U.S. Immigrant Law and roles of legal professionals and NGOs for protecting immigrants	(Tokyo) Committee of Protection of Foreigners' Human Rights (JFBA) Human Rights Protection Committee
	UCB	Tokyo	2000	Measures against organized crimes in the US Corporate compliance	(Tokyo) Anti-Racketeering Special Committee
2006	NYU	Daini Tokyo	1999	Legislation on human rights of women Gender training to eliminate gender bias in courts	(Daini Tokyo) Vice Chairperson of the Committee on Sexual Equality (JFBA) Committee on Law School
	UCB	Daini Tokyo	2000	Current status and issues of public defense system in the U.S. - Primarily on the dissolution of uneven distribution of legal services-	General Manager of Monbetsu Himawari Fund Law Office (Daini Tokyo) Committee for Equality of Genders (JFBA) Center for the JFBA Law Offices and Legal Counseling, Committee on Equality of Men and Women
2007	NYU	Tokyo	1992	International human rights law Legal systems to eliminate racial discrimination Educational systems for children of foreign residents and ethnic minorities	(Tokyo) Committee of Equality between Both Sexes, Committee of Protection of Foreigners' Human Rights (JFBA) Human Rights Protection Committee
	UCB	Aichi	1999	Interview with suspects, electronic recording of investigations Treatment of criminals Death penalty system	(Aichi) Committee on Human Rights Protection, Committee on Criminal Defense, Committee on Criminal Treatment, Committee on Reform of Japanese Judicial Systems (JFBA) Action Committee on Detainees' Right to Legal Counsel, Central Board on Institutionalization of Electronic Recording of Interrogations
2008	NYU	Aichi	2003	Individual Communications under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights Present situation of law clinics in U.S. law schools and the possibility of introducing them into Japanese law schools	(Aichi) Committee on Human Rights (JFBA) Committee on International Human Rights, Committee on Establishment of Individual Communications
	UCB	Daini Tokyo	2004	The Freedom of Information Act and the Privacy Act Current citizens' movements for information disclosure	(Daini Tokyo) Committee on Information Disclosure and Personal Information Protection, Committee on Consumer Rights

Year	Univ.	Bar Assoc.	Year of Adm. to Bar	Study Theme	Activities in Committees (at the time of application)
2009	NYU	Kyoto	2002	Child abuse	(Kyoto) Children's Rights Committee, Public Information Committee, Committee on Operation of the Dispute Resolution Centre, Supporting Team for the Family Court Committee
	UCB	Tokyo	2004	Roles of attorneys in assisting crime victims	National Association of Crime Victims and Surviving Families (Tokyo) Special Committee on Children's Human Rights and Juvenile Law, Special Committee on Support for Victims of Crime
	UIUC	Kagoshima	2002	Access to justice through legal clinics and non-profit legal organizations	(Osaka) Center for Nurturing Legal Profession and Law Schools (Tokyo) Center for Nurturing Legal Profession, Committee of Foreign Nationals' Rights (Kagoshima) Center for Legal Aid Services, Committee for Policing Non-Lawyers
2010	NYU	Tokyo	2000	Comparative research of in-house counsels in the U.S. and Japan today	(JFBA) Center for Planning and Promotion of Legal Services
	UCB	Daini Tokyo	2008	Treatment and rehabilitation countermeasures for juvenile crime in the United States	(Daini Tokyo) Committee on Children's Rights
	UIUC	Tokyo	2000	Environmental laws, global warming prevention systems and lawsuits related to this field	(JFBA) Committee on Pollution Control and Preservation of Environment, Sub Committee on Symposium of Human Rights Protection Conference

II. Support for JFBA Members Interested in Working in International Organizations

The JFBA set up the “International Legal Technical Assistance Roster System” in 1999 in order to facilitate sharing and exchanging information among its members as well as to provide and promote sufficient and sustainable international legal technical assistance. Since its establishment, the JFBA is encouraging members to interact with each other and share information.

In addition, for those who are interested in working in international organizations, the JFBA launched the “Attorney Roster System for Working in International Organizations,” collaborating with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The table below lists the number of attorneys who registered under the International Legal Technical Assistance Roster System in each year.

[Changes in the Number of Attorneys on the International Legal Technical Assistance Roster]

Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of Attorneys	53	70	83	91	101	110	123	136	147	163	177

III. Other Support

In order to provide information for JFBA members and law school students who are interested in working in international organizations, the JFBA organizes events such as seminars concerning international organizations and operates the “International Organizations Career Support” page on its website.

Furthermore, in order to produce legal professionals who work in international organizations, the JFBA requested four international organizations (the UN High Commissioner for Refugees Representation in Japan, the International Organization for Migration Japan, the Japan International Cooperation Agency, and the Economic Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) to accept judicial apprentices during their practical training programs at the Legal Training and Research Institute of the Supreme Court. In response to our request, these organizations have started to accept judicial apprentices since 2009. Since 2010, the International Labour Organization (ILO) Office in Japan has also started to accept them.

Chapter 3 Autonomy of Attorneys

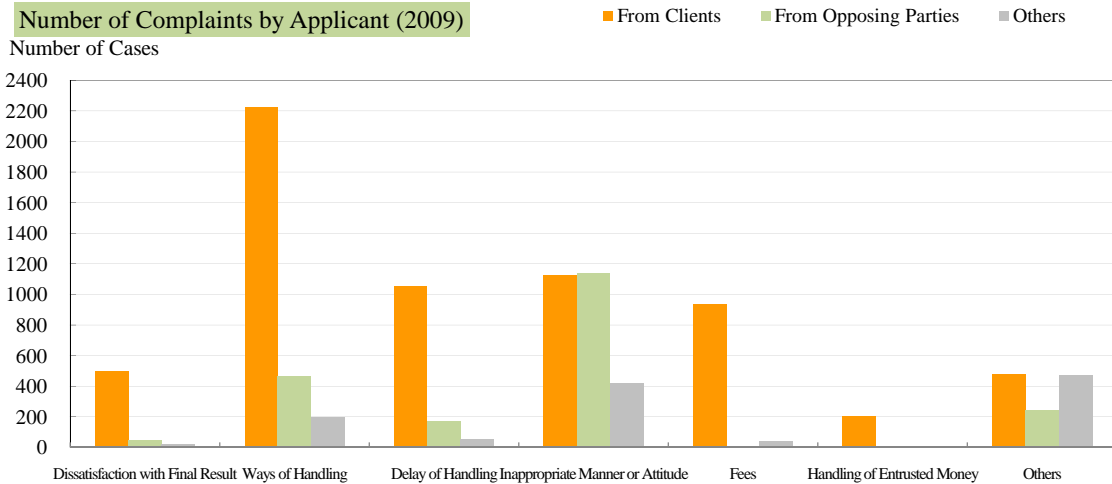
Section 1 Complaints and Dispute Conciliations

I. Complaints against Attorneys

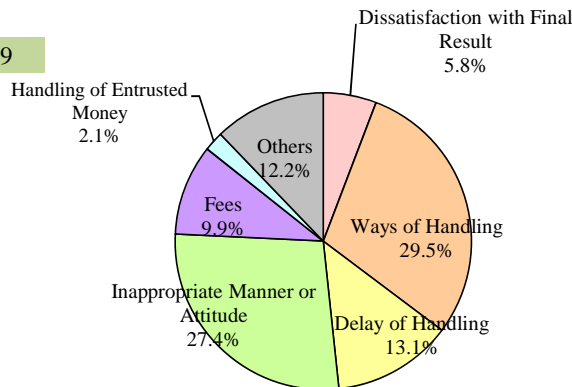
In the event that opposing parties or clients have complaints about attorneys or legal professional corporations, they may file their complaints to bar associations. Each bar association has established a “Public Complaint Desk” as a reception to receive and deal with complaints from citizens.

The graphs below show the number of complaints filed at public complaint desks of bar associations from January to December of 2009 classified by applicants and contents. They also show the changes in the number of cases received at public complaint desks from 1998 to 2009.

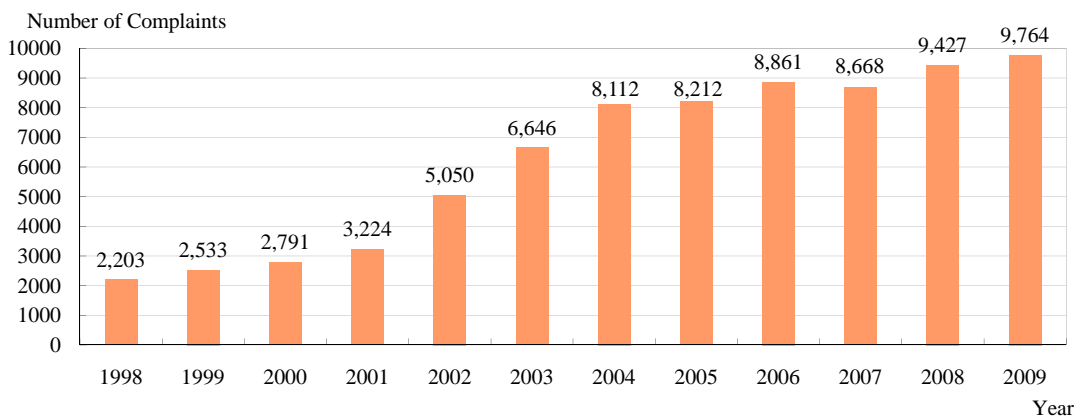
Number of Complaints by Applicant (2009)



Contents in 2009



Changes in the Number of Complaints Received at Public Complaint Desks



[Note]

1. Please note that data before 2003 was collected under the conditions that some bar associations had not set up public complaint desks and methods of receiving complaints and taking statistics varied. From January 2004, statistics have been collected under the unified standards.
2. Data are collected by calendar years (from January 1 to the end of December).

II. Dispute Conciliation

1. Number of Dispute Conciliation Cases Newly Received

The Dispute Conciliation System was created in case disputes (or troubles) about the duties of attorneys arise with their clients. Under this system, bar associations autonomously hear arguments from both parties and conciliates fairly and properly to settle amicably in the context of the actual situation (Article 41 of the Attorney Act).

The table below shows the total number of dispute conciliation cases newly received from 2000 to 2009. It shows that in average approximately 500 new cases had been filed in recent years but the number increased to over 600 in 2009.

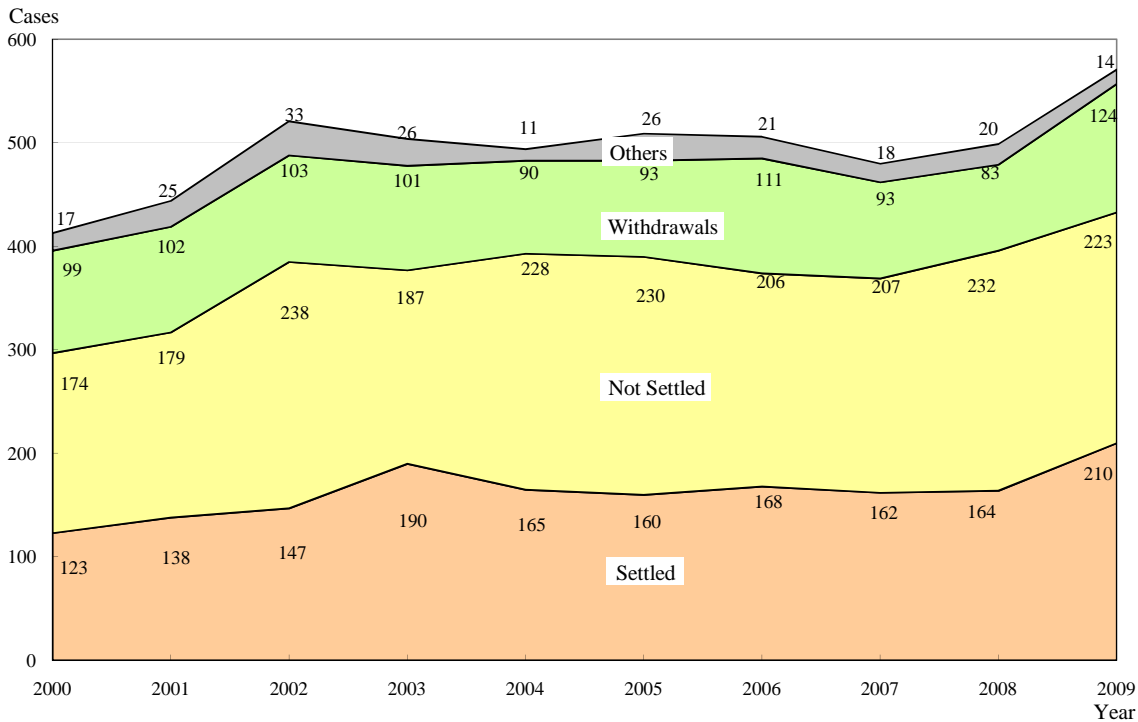
Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	408	470	534	496	506	505	512	504	512	619

[Note]

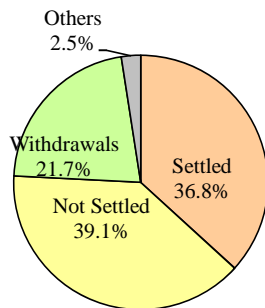
Data are collected by calendar years (from January 1 to the end of December).

2. Handling of Dispute Conciliation Cases (All Bar Associations) – 2000 to 2009 –

The graph below shows the details of how dispute conciliation cases were handled by all bar associations from 2000 to 2009. The lower pie chart shows how cases were handled in 2009. These show that approximately one third of all the dispute conciliation cases are settled.



Handling Details for 2009



*Total % may not be 100 due to rounding to one decimal place.

[Note]

Formerly statistics of handling details were taken in four categories: "Conciliated," "Not Conciliated," "Withdrawals" and "Others." From 2005, the categories were changed to "Settled," "Not Settled," "Withdrawals" and "Others." The former "Conciliated" corresponds to "Settled" and "Not Conciliated" corresponds to "Not Settled."

Section 2 Disciplinary System for Attorneys

I. Summary of the Disciplinary System for Attorneys

Under any systems of the *Daigen-nin* Rules (1876) to the former Attorney Act (1933), the government had been authorized to supervise attorneys. The current Attorney Act (Act No.205 of 1949) has realized the autonomy of attorneys, by which the JFBA, the autonomous organization of attorneys, has been authorized to deal with the registration of attorneys on the roster of attorneys and the JFBA and bar associations have been authorized to take disciplinary actions against attorneys and legal professional corporations (hereinafter referred to as “attorneys, etc.”). Attorneys, etc. are entrusted with the mission to protect fundamental human rights and realize social justice (Article 1 of the Attorney Act, hereinafter referred to as “Act”). The self-disciplinary system has been established because if the nation has the disciplinary authority, it is difficult for attorneys, etc. to complete their mission in case citizens’ fundamental human rights conflict with the nation.

A disciplinary action is interpreted as an administrative action in the broad sense, which is taken under the public authority given to the bar associations and the JFBA. This explains why an attorney etc. who has had a disciplinary action imposed on them by a bar association may appeal under the Administrative Appeal Act (Act Art. 59) and an attorney, etc. whose appeal is dismissed or rejected or who is subject to disciplinary actions by the JFBA may institute a lawsuit for rescission of such decision with the Tokyo High Court (Act Art. 61).

Below is the summary of the disciplinary system under the current Act after the revision in 2003 (Please see also the chart on page 65.).

1. Request for Discipline

Any person who believes that there are grounds for disciplining an attorney, etc. may make a request for disciplinary action to the bar association to which said attorney, etc. belongs (Act Art. 58, para. 1).

2. Investigation by Disciplinary Enforcement Committee

If there has been a request for discipline, the bar association shall cause its Disciplinary Enforcement Committee to make an investigation (Act Art. 58, para. 2). The same shall apply if a bar association itself finds that there are grounds for disciplining an attorney, etc. (Act Art. 58, para. 2). The Disciplinary Enforcement Committee investigates the case and decides whether it would be appropriate to refer the matter to the Disciplinary Actions Committee to examine the case (the revision of 2003 clearly indicated that the committee can consider extenuating circumstances. Act Art. 58, para. 4).

Please note that a disciplinary procedure begins with an investigation by the Disciplinary Enforcement Committee, so the statute of limitations (Act Art. 63) and restrictions on requests for transfer and rescission of registration (Act Art. 62) are decided based on the time when the matter was referred to the Disciplinary Enforcement Committee for its examination. This point had been established as interpretation and was clearly indicated by the revision of 2003.

3. Examination by Disciplinary Actions Committee

When the Disciplinary Enforcement Committee (including its subcommittee) makes a resolution that it is appropriate to refer a matter to the Disciplinary Actions Committee to examine the case, the bar association shall refer the matter to the Disciplinary Actions Committee for examination (Binding effect of resolutions, Act Art. 58, para. 3). The same shall apply if the JFBA Disciplinary Enforcement Committee or the JFBA Board of Discipline Review makes a resolution that it is appropriate to refer the case back to the Disciplinary Actions Committee of the original bar association for investigation and the JFBA has referred the case back to the original bar association based on the resolution (Act Art. 64-2, para. 2 and 3, Art. 64-4, para. 1 through 3).

If the Disciplinary Actions Committee (including its subcommittee) finds with its resolution that it is appropriate to discipline the accused attorney, etc. and sets forth the details of the disciplinary action to be undertaken, the bar association (or JFBA) shall discipline the accused attorney, etc. (Binding effect of resolutions, Act Art. 58, para. 5 and Art. 60, para. 5.).

4. Filing of an Objection, etc.

A Discipline-requesting party may file an objection thereto with the JFBA under the following circumstances (Act Art. 64, para. 1):

- (1) the Disciplinary Enforcement Committee of a bar association adopts a resolution that it shall not refer the matter to the Disciplinary Actions Committee for examination and the bar association issues a ruling not to discipline the accused attorney, etc.
- (2) the Disciplinary Actions Committee of a bar association adopts a resolution that it is appropriate not to discipline the accused attorney, etc. and the bar association issues a ruling not to discipline the accused attorney, etc.
- (3) a bar association has not concluded disciplinary procedures within a reasonable period
- (4) the discipline-requesting party finds that disciplinary actions imposed by the bar association were unjustly lenient.

An objection shall be filed within 60 days (Act Art. 64, para. 2). Also in the case of (1), a discipline-requesting party may apply to the JFBA for a discipline review by the JFBA Board of Discipline Review (composed of academic experts, excluding legal professionals) (Act Art. 64-3, para. 1) if the JFBA Disciplinary Enforcement Committee dismissed or rejected the objection and if the JFBA adopted a resolution to that effect (Act Art. 64-2, para. 5). In that case, the application shall be made (Act Art. 64-3, para. 1) within 30 days (Act Art. 64-3, para. 2).

Please note that the JFBA Disciplinary Enforcement Committee examines objections in the case of above (1), and the JFBA Disciplinary Actions Committee does in cases (2) and (4) (the revision of 2003 separated the disciplinary enforcement route and disciplinary actions route. For the case (3), these routes are also separated.). This revision provides the JFBA Disciplinary Enforcement Committee as the statutory body to examine the case (or investigate in the discipline of Art. 60).

5. Public Notice by the Official Gazette etc.

If disciplinary actions are imposed by the bar association or the JFBA, the facts are made public by the JFBA's journal "*Jiyu-to-Seigi* (Liberty and Justice)" and the Official Gazette (Act Art. 64-6, para. 3, Art. 68 of the Articles of Associations of JFBA).

II. Operation of the Disciplinary System

1. Cases Handled by Disciplinary Enforcement Committees of Bar Associations and the JFBA

(1) Bar Associations

In 2009, bar associations accepted 1,402 filings of complaints for discipline.

Observing the resolved cases in 2009, the periods from filing of complaints for discipline to resolution by Disciplinary Enforcement Committees were within 6 months in approximately 45% of the cases. 77% of the cases were within 1 year. In recent years, approximately 10% of the cases on which Disciplinary Enforcement Committees investigated were referred to Disciplinary Actions Committees for examinations. 132 cases were referred in 2009.

(2) JFBA

In 2009, 493 objections were filed with the JFBA. 466 of the objections were against investigations conducted by bar associations and were referred to the JFBA Disciplinary Enforcement Committee for its examinations.

In 2009, the JFBA Disciplinary Enforcement Committee resolved 572 cases. In three of the cases, the committee resolved that disciplinary examinations were appropriate and referred the cases to bar associations. 85% of the cases reached resolutions within 6 months.

Following are details of accepted filings of objections and resolutions (2007-2009).

[Details of Accepted Filings of Objections (JFBA Disciplinary Enforcement Committee)]

Year	Details of Newly Accepted Filings of Objections				Total
	No Disciplinary Action	Prolonged Disciplinary Proceedings beyond a Reasonable Period	Partially not Appropriate	Illegal Objections	
2007	445	59	2	0	506
2008	561	44	7	0	612
2009	429	36	1	0	466

[Details of Resolutions on Objections (JFBA Disciplinary Enforcement Committee)]

Year	Closed Cases					Total	Unclosed Cases
	Examination Appropriate	Examination Inappropriate			Order to Promptly Proceed with Disciplinary Procedures		
		Rejections	Dismissals	Disqualification or Termination by Death			
2007	11	475	20	11	31	548	142
2008	4	511	16	8	21	560	194
2009	3	531	17	5	17	572	88

[Note]

1. Examination Appropriate: The JFBA Disciplinary Enforcement Committee found it appropriate to refer the case back to the Disciplinary Actions Committee of the original bar association for investigation.
2. Order to Promptly Proceed with Disciplinary Procedures: The JFBA Disciplinary Enforcement Committee found the objection claiming prolonged proceedings was reasonable and resolved to order the bar association to promptly proceed with disciplinary procedures.
3. Among the total cases of 2007, one is "examination partially appropriate and partially inappropriate (rejection)." And two cases in "examination inappropriate," were double-counted. One case was "partial rejection and partial termination" and the other case was "partial rejection and partial dismissal."
4. Among the cases of "Examination Inappropriate" in 2008, one case was "partial rejection and partial dismissal" and thus was double-counted.
5. Data are collected by calendar years (from January 1 to the end of December).

2. Processing Cases at Disciplinary Actions Committees of Bar Associations and the JFBA

(1) Bar Associations

The number of cases referred to Disciplinary Actions Committees of bar associations nationwide for examinations has been approximately 100 a year recently. The number of disciplinary actions has been between 50 and 70 a year. It was 76 in 2009 (p. 62).

Observing the resolved cases in 2009, approximately 37% of the cases reached resolutions within 6 months. The periods were within 1 year in 80% of the cases. We had not spent over two years in any cases in recent years, but we did in 2.9% of the cases in 2008 and 3.2% in 2009.

(2) JFBA

i. Objections

Among the objections filed with the JFBA in 2009, 27 of them concern the cases referred to Disciplinary Actions Committees of bar associations for examinations (10 objections against “no disciplinary action,” 14 against “unjustly lenient disciplinary action” and 3 against “prolonged disciplinary proceedings beyond a reasonable period”). These cases were referred to the JFBA Disciplinary Actions Committee for examination.

In 2009, the JFBA Disciplinary Actions Committee resolved 31 cases.

Details of resolutions from 2007 to 2009 are shown below.

[Details of Resolutions on Objections (JFBA Disciplinary Actions Committee)]

Year	Closed Cases								Unclosed Cases
	Rejections	Rescissions	Modifications	Dismissals	Withdrawals	Order to Promptly Proceed with Disciplinary Procedures	Disqualification or Termination by Death	Total	
2007	21	3	0	2	0	0	0	26	5
2008	16	0	1	1	0	0	1	19	18
2009	29	0	1	1	0	0	0	31	14

[Note]

1. Order to Promptly Proceed with Disciplinary Procedures: The JFBA Disciplinary Actions Committee found the objection claiming prolonged proceedings was reasonable and resolved to order the bar association to promptly proceed with disciplinary procedures.

2. Details of “Rescissions (rescind the resolutions of bar associations)”

2007: from “no discipline” to “admonition” in three cases

3. Details of “Modifications”

2008: from “suspension of practice for three months” to “suspension of practice for one year” in one case

2009: from “admonition” to “suspension of practice for one month” in one case

4. Data of this table and the below table are collected by calendar years (from January 1 to the end of December).

ii. Appeals

In 2009, 31 appeals were filed with the JFBA. In this year, the JFBA Disciplinary Actions Committee resolved 31 cases.

Following are details of the resolutions from 2007 to 2009.

[Details of Resolutions on Appeals (JFBA Disciplinary Actions Committee)]

Year	Closed Cases					Unclosed Cases
	Rejections	Rescissions of Primary Disciplinary Actions	Modifications of Primary Disciplinary Actions	Dismissals, Terminations etc.	Total	
2007	20	6	2	2	30	8
2008	13	1	2	1	17	15
2009	25	0	2	4	31	15

[Note]

1. “Dismissals”: Because the valid period for filing an appeal has passed, etc. “Terminations etc.”: By withdrawal, disqualification, or death.

2. Details of “Rescissions of Primary Disciplinary Actions (rescind the disciplinary actions of bar associations)”

2007: from “admonition” to “no discipline” in five cases, from “suspension of practice for three months” to “no discipline” in one case

2008: from “admonition” to “no discipline” in one case

3. Details of “Modifications of Primary Disciplinary Actions (modify to lighter disciplinary actions)”

2007: from “suspension of practice for six months” to “four months” in one case, from “order to withdraw from the bar association to which he/she belongs” to “suspension of practice for two years” in one case

2008: from “suspension of practice for one month” to “admonition” in one case, from “suspension of practice for two years” to “one year and six months” in one case

2009: from “suspension of practice for two months” to “suspension of practice for one month” in one case, from “order to withdraw from the bar association to which he/she belongs” to “suspension of practice for two years” in one case

3. Processing Cases at the JFBA Board of Discipline Review

In 2009, 312 cases with applications for discipline review were referred to the JFBA Board of Discipline Review for examination. In this year, 292 cases reached resolutions. None of these 292 cases were resolved to be transferred to bar associations for their disciplinary examinations.

Following are details of accepting cases with applications for discipline review and resolutions from 2007 to 2009.

[Details of Resolutions on Cases with Applications for Discipline Review (JFBA Board of Discipline Review)]

Year	Newly Accepted	Closed Cases						Unclosed Cases
		Examinations Appropriate	Examinations Inappropriate (Rejections)	Dismissals	Withdrawals	Disqualification or Termination by Death	Total	
2007	300	3	236	6	1	3	249	178
2008	251	3	337	17	1	1	359	70
2009	312	0	281	10	1	0	292	90

[Note]

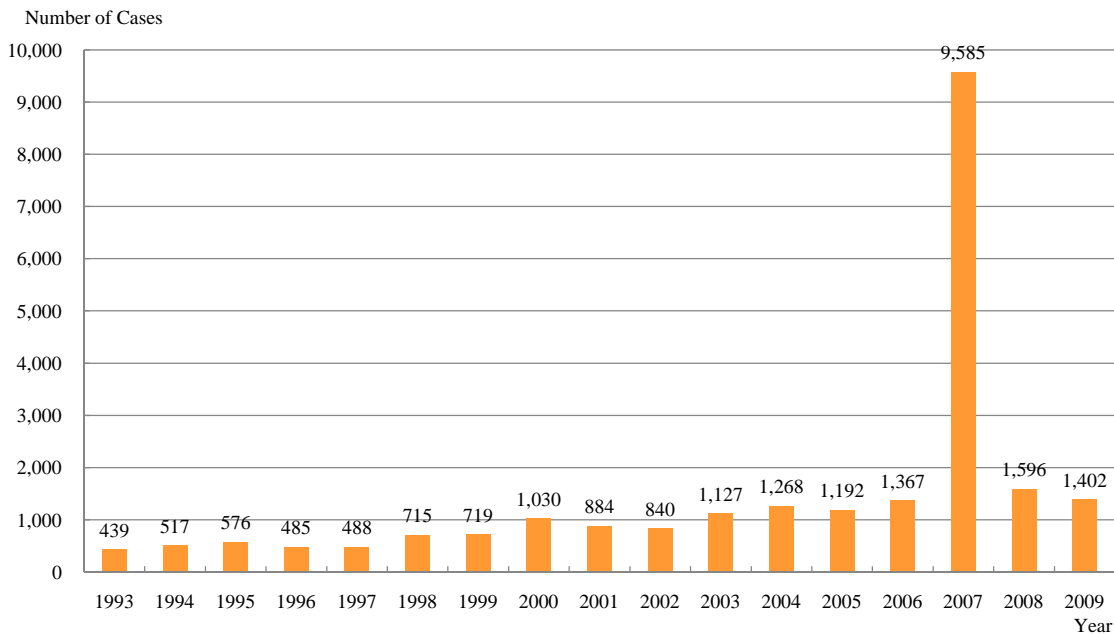
1. "Examinations Appropriate": The board found that it was appropriate to refer the matter to the Disciplinary Actions Committee of the original bar association to examine the case.
2. "Unclosed" includes cases being investigated continuously from the previous year.
3. Data are collected by calendar years (from January 1 to the end of December).

Section 3 Disciplinary Actions and Disciplinary Procedure

I. Statistics Regarding Disciplinary Actions

1. Changes in the Number of Newly Accepted Requests for Disciplinary Actions (All Bar Associations) – 1993 to 2009 –

The graph below shows the number of newly accepted requests for disciplinary actions by all bar associations from 1993 to 2009. In 2009, 1,402 requests were newly accepted.



[Note]

1. Data are collected by calendar years (from January 1 to the end of December).
2. If a request consolidates two or more matters regarding one attorney, it is counted as one case.
3. The number of newly accepted requests in 2007 was approximately seven times the requests of the previous year because 8,095 requests were made against the defense counsel of the Hikari City Mother-Child Murder Case.

2. Number of Requests for Disciplinary Action and Details of Handling the Requests (All Bar Associations)

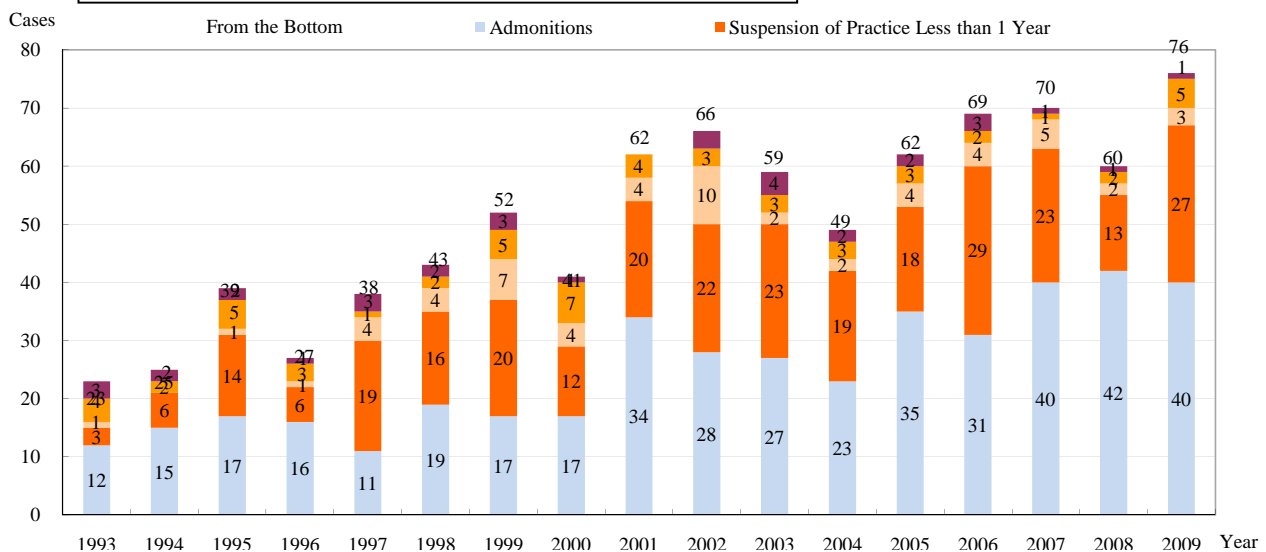
This table shows the number of requests for disciplinary action and details of handling the requests by all bar associations from 1993 to 2009. In 2009, the number of disciplinary actions taken increased from that of the previous year to 76 cases, but the percentage of the total number of attorneys involved was 0.26%, as shown on the next page, and this has remained at a similar level for the past ten years.

Year	Newly Accepted Requests	Closed Cases										
		Disciplinary Actions							No Disciplinary Actions	Expired Statute of Limitations	Dismissals and Terminations	
		Admonitions	Suspension of Practice		Order to Withdraw from Bar Assoc.	Disbarments	Total					
Less than 1 Year	1 to 2 Years											
1993	439	12	3	1	4	3	23	276	4	31		
1994	517	15	6	0	2	2	25	355	4	52		
1995	576	17	14	1	5	2	39	422	9	80		
1996	485	16	6	1	3	1	27	402	7	52		
1997	488	11	19	4	1	3	38	381	9	23		
1998	715	19	16	4	2	2	43	440	4	40		
1999	719	17	20	7	5	3	52	479	11	24		
2000	1,030	17	12	4	7	1	41	690	25	26		
2001	884	34	20	4	4	0	62	778	19	38		
2002	840	28	22	10	3	3	66	674	22	49		
2003	1,127	27	23	2	3	4	59	822		Dismissals 69 Terminations 23		
2004	1,268	23	19	2	3	2	49	1,023		1 19		
2005	1,192	35	18	4	3	2	62	893		18		
2006	1,367	31	29	4	2	3	69	1,232		24		
2007	9,585	40	23	5	1	1	70	1,929		30		
2008	1,596	42	13	2	2	1	60	8,928		37		
2009	1,402	40	27	3	5	1	76	1,140		20		

[Note]

1. Data are collected by calendar years (from January 1 to the end of December).
2. If a request consolidates two or more cases regarding one attorney, it is counted as one case.
3. Rescissions and/or modifications of disciplinary actions and/or decisions by the JFBA are not counted.
4. Regarding the newly accepted requests, when one person simultaneously requests disciplinary actions against two or more attorneys, it is counted as one case per attorney.
5. "Newly Accepted Requests" means the sum of the number of requests for disciplinary action and the number of cases in which bar associations made attorneys subject to disciplinary procedures through their own motions. The numbers of "No Disciplinary Actions" and "Terminations" reflect the total numbers at both the Disciplinary Enforcement Committee and Disciplinary Actions Committee levels.
6. In the event that two or more resolutions and/or rulings are made in one case (eg. Partially discipline appropriate and partially inappropriate), they are all counted in the corresponding actions.
7. "Dismissals and Terminations" has included the category of "Expired Statute of Limitations" since 2003.
8. "Dismissals and Terminations" was divided to "Dismissals" and "Terminations" from 2003, and "Dismissals" has been included in "No Disciplinary Actions" since 2005.

Changes in Numbers of Disciplinary Actions and their Details

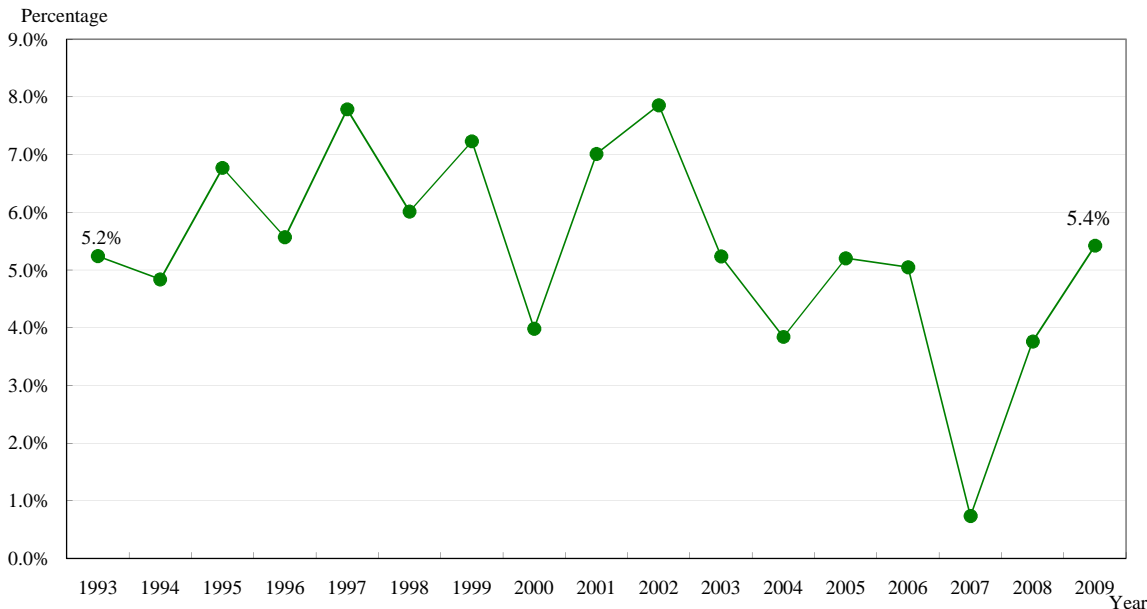


3. Percentage of Disciplinary Actions (All Bar Associations)

The graph below shows changes in the percentage of disciplinary actions taken and the percentage of members who have had disciplinary actions imposed upon them in all bar associations from 1993 to 2009.

(1) Percentages of Cases with Disciplinary Actions out of All Requests for Disciplinary Actions

In 2009, the percentage of cases in which disciplinary actions were taken was 5.4%. The percentage declined to 0.7% in 2007 because we received 9,585 requests in that year, approximately seven times the number of requests in the previous year.

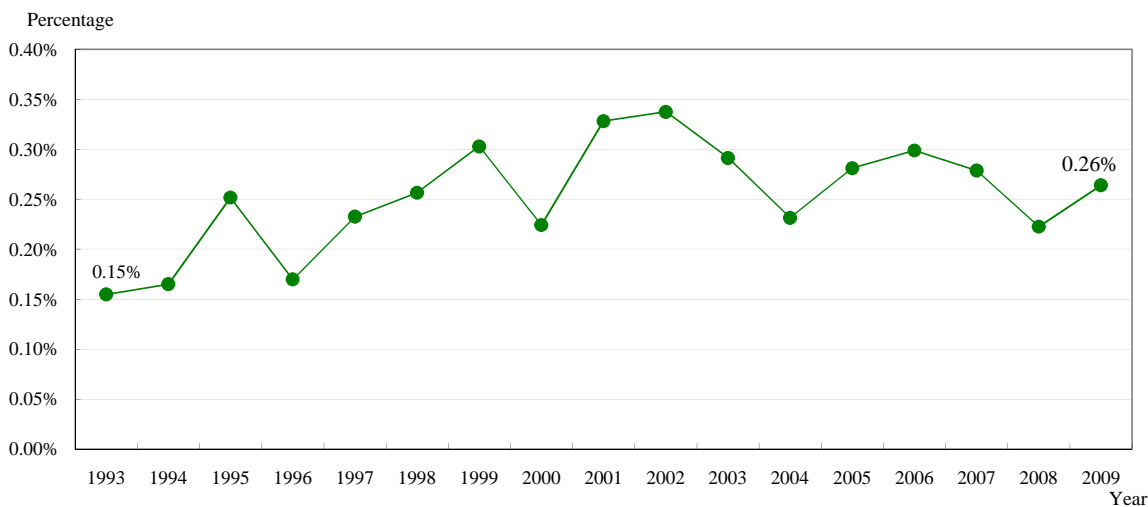


[Note]

Percentages are calculated based on the number of disciplinary actions taken and the number of requests for disciplinary actions received by each bar association in each year. This is not a study of whether there were any disciplinary actions taken in each discipline request.

(2) Changes in Percentage of Members with Disciplinary Actions

The percentage of members who have had disciplinary actions imposed upon them remains between approximately 0.20% and 0.35% in the last ten years.



[Note]

The basic number of attorneys used to calculate is the number of regular members at the end of December of each year.

II. The Flow and Current Situation of Disciplinary Procedure

Upon receipt of a request for disciplinary action against an attorney or a legal professional corporation, the Disciplinary Enforcement Committee of the bar association examines and decides whether or not the request should be referred to its Disciplinary Actions Committee. The Disciplinary Actions Committee decides whether it imposes a disciplinary action and the contents of the action. The attorney or the legal professional corporation who had the disciplinary action imposed upon them may appeal to the JFBA for examination. If the discipline-requesting party is not satisfied with the decision of the Disciplinary Enforcement Committee and/or the Disciplinary Actions Committee of the bar association, it may file an objection with the JFBA. If an objection is filed, the JFBA refers the matter to the JFBA Disciplinary Enforcement Committee or the JFBA Disciplinary Actions Committee. If the discipline-requesting party is not satisfied with the decision of the JFBA Disciplinary Enforcement Committee, it may request the JFBA Board of Discipline Review consisting of only citizens to conduct a discipline review. If the JFBA Disciplinary Enforcement Committee or the JFBA Board of Discipline Review concludes that it is appropriate to refer the case to the Disciplinary Actions Committee of the bar association for examination, the case is referred to the bar association.

1. The Disciplinary System

The chart on the next page shows the present disciplinary system (effective from April 1, 2004).

Disciplinary System

