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共同法人会員基本規程  
(令和三年六月十一日会規第百五号)  
Basic Rules for Joint Corporation Members  
(Federation's Rule No. 105 of June 11, 2021)

Amended on December 3, 2021

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Chapter I      General Provisions

(Purpose)

Article 1      The purpose of these rules is to determine the matters pertaining to the Joint Corporation Members of the Japan Federation of Bar Associations (hereinafter referred to as the "JFBA") pursuant to the provisions of Article 97-4, Paragraph 2 of the Articles of Association of the JFBA (hereinafter referred to as the "AOA").

(Purpose of the JFBA etc.)

Article 2 For the purpose of the application of the provisions of Article 3 of the AOA, joint corporation of Attorneys and Registered Foreign Lawyers (hereinafter referred to as a "Joint Corporation") shall be deemed to be a Legal Profession Corporation.

2 The JFBA may request a Joint Corporation to submit reports or materials necessary for conducting the affairs set forth in Article 3 of the AOA.

(Admission and Withdrawal)

Article 3 A Joint Corporation shall automatically become a member of the JFBA and shall not be required to carry out the procedures for admission.

2 When a Joint Corporation has registered completion of liquidation (when disciplinary proceedings have been completed, if the Joint Corporation is deemed to continue to exist pursuant to the provisions of Article 62, Paragraph 5 of the Attorneys Act (Act No. 205 of 1949) which is applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to Article 95 of the Act on the Handling of Legal Services by Foreign Lawyers (Act No. 66 of 1986; hereinafter referred to as the "Foreign Lawyers Legal Services Handling Act")) or when an order of discontinuance or completion of bankruptcy proceedings has become final and binding, it shall automatically lose the qualification as a Joint Corporation Member of the JFBA and shall not be required to take any special procedures for withdrawal.

(Mission, etc.)

Article 4 A Joint Corporation shall be conscious that its mission is to protect fundamental human rights and to realize social justice, and shall conduct its practice in good faith based on its mission.

2 A Joint Corporation shall at all times pay attention to whether laws and regulations are being properly operated, and shall endeavor to rectify any improprieties if found.

(Notice to Joint Corporations)

Article 5 Notices to a Joint Corporation shall be sent to the principal law

office of the Joint Corporation, unless otherwise prescribed by law or by the AOA or the Federation Rules.

(Form of Documents to be Submitted)

Article 6           The form of notice of incorporation or any other document required to be submitted to the JFBA may be prescribed by Regulations.

(Articles of Association of Bar Associations)

Article 7           When a Joint Corporation intends to join a bar association, the bar association shall establish rules with regard to the matters listed in Article 23, items (i) to (iii), (v) and (viii) of Foreign Lawyers Legal Services Handling Act with regard to Joint Corporation Members.

2           When a bar association establishes, amends or abolishes rules in its articles of association pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, it shall obtain the approval of the JFBA.

## Chapter II       Roll of Joint Corporations and Notification

(Roll of Joint Corporations)

Article 8           The JFBA shall maintain Roll of Joint Corporations.

2           The Roll of Joint Corporations may be prepared by the electronic or magnetic records (“electronic or magnetic records” mean records used in computerized information processing which are created in electronic form, magnetic form, or any other form that cannot be perceived by others through their human senses).

(Matters to be Stated in the Roll of Joint Corporations, etc.)

Article 9           The following matters shall be stated or recorded in the Roll of Joint Corporations:

(1) Name of the Joint Corporation and name and location of the principal law office of the Joint Corporation;

- (2) Name and location of secondary law offices;
- (3) Bar association to which it belongs;
- (4) Name of a member who is an attorney (or, in the case of a person who uses name on duty, such name shall also be recorded; the same shall apply hereinafter), registration number, bar association to which he/she belongs, and registered office ("registered office" herein means an office entered or recorded in the Roll of Attorneys pursuant to the provisions of Article 18, item (iii) of the AOA; the same shall apply in item (8) of this paragraph);
- (5) Name of a member who is a registered foreign lawyer, registration number, name of jurisdiction of primary qualification, name of designated law, bar association to which he/she belongs and registered office ("registered office" herein means an office registered in the Roll of Registered Foreign Lawyers pursuant to the provision of Article 10, Paragraph 3, item (v) of the Basic Rules on the Duties of Foreign Special Members (Federation's Rule No.25 of the JFBA); the same shall apply in item (9) of this paragraph);
- (6) Names of members who do not have the right to execute the operation (hereinafter referred to as the "Right to Execute the Operation");
- (7) Name of representative member (only if there is a member who does not represent the Joint Corporation);
- (8) Names of employed attorney, registration number, bar association to which he/she belongs, and registered office;
- (9) Name of employed registered foreign lawyer, registration number, bar association to which he/she belongs and registered office;
- (10) Date of incorporation;
- (11) Notification number;
- (12) Date and type of notification;
- (13) Date of the change of the matters pertaining to the entry or record and the grounds therefor;
- (14) The following matters concerning a change of type:
  - a Date of the change of type
  - b Matters specified in (a) or (b) below according to the classification of Joint Corporations listed in (a) or (b)

- (a) Corporation which became a Joint Corporation from a Legal Profession Corporation or a Registered Foreign Lawyer Corporation by a change of type:  
Matters concerning the Legal Profession Corporation or the Registered Foreign Lawyer Corporation before the change of type.
  - (b) Corporation which became a Legal Professional Corporation or a Registered Foreign Lawyer Corporation from a Joint Corporation by the change of type;  
Matters concerning the Legal Profession Corporation or the Registered Foreign Lawyer Corporation after the change.
- (15) The following matters concerning a merger:
- a Parties to the merger and the date thereof
  - b Matters specified in (a) or (b) below according to the classification of Joint Corporations listed in (a) or (b)
    - (a) Joint Corporation incorporated by or surviving the merger (including those which became Joint Corporation changed from a Legal Profession Corporation or a Registered Foreign Lawyer Corporation by the merger):  
Matters concerning Legal Profession Corporation, Registered Foreign Lawyer Corporation or Joint Corporation which disappeared by the merger and Legal Profession Corporation or Registered Foreign Lawyer Corporation before it became Joint Corporation by merger.
    - (b) Joint Corporation which disappeared by merger:  
Matters concerning Joint Corporation incorporated by or surviving the merger.
- (16) Disciplinary action;
- (17) Date of dissolution and the grounds therefor;
- (18) Name of liquidator;
- (19) Date of registration of the completion of liquidation or the abolition or completion of bankruptcy proceedings, and date of withdrawal;

(Notification of Incorporation)

Article 10        A Joint Corporation shall notify the JFBA of the matters listed in

items (1) to (10) of the preceding Article within two weeks from the date of incorporation.

2 The notification pursuant to the provision of the preceding paragraph shall be made by submitting the following documents:

- (1) Notice of incorporation
- (2) Certificates of registered matters;
- (3) Copy of the articles of incorporation

(Notification of Change)

Article 11 A Joint Corporation shall, except in the case of a change in type, dissolution or merger, notify the JFBA of the matters pertaining to the change and the contents thereof within two weeks from the date on which the following matters have arisen:

- (1) Change in the matters listed in items (1) to (9) of Article 9
- (2) Change of registered matters
- (3) Amendment of the articles of incorporation

2 The notification pursuant to the provision of the preceding paragraph shall be made by submitting the following documents; provided, however, that the documents listed in item (2) shall not be required in cases where there is no change to the registered matters, and the documents listed in item (3) shall not be required in cases where there is no change to the articles of incorporation:

- (1) Notice of change
- (2) Certificates of registered matters;
- (3) Copy of the articles of incorporation

(Notification of Change of Type)

Article 12 A corporation which became a Joint Corporation from a Legal Profession Corporation or a Registered Foreign Lawyer Corporation by a change of type shall notify the JFBA of the matters listed in Article 9, items (1) to (9) and (14) of Article 9 within two weeks from the date of such change in the type.

2 The notification pursuant to the provision of the preceding paragraph shall be made by submitting the following documents:

- (1) Notification of change of type
- (2) Certificates of registered matters;
- (3) Certificate of registered matters of a Legal Profession Corporation or a Registered Foreign Lawyer Corporation before the change of type
- (4) Copy of the articles of incorporation

(Notification of Dissolution)

Article 13 When a Joint Corporation has been dissolved (excluding cases where the Joint Corporation has been dissolved on the grounds listed in Article 30-23, Paragraph 1, item (iii) or (vi) of the Attorneys Act which is applied *mutatis mutandis* in Article 80, Paragraph 1 of the Foreign Lawyers Legal Services Handling Act), it shall notify the JFBA of the date of dissolution and the grounds thereof within two weeks from the date of dissolution (in cases where a liquidator is appointed in response to the petition under Article 43, the date of registration of appointment).

2 The notification pursuant to the provision of the preceding paragraph shall be made by submitting the following documents:

- (1) Notice of Dissolution
- (2) Certificates of registered matters.

(Notification of Merger)

Article 14 In the case of a merger of Joint Corporation and Legal Profession Corporation, Registered Foreign Lawyer Corporation or other Joint Corporation or a merger of Legal Profession Corporation and Registered Foreign Lawyer Corporation, the parties to the merger and the date thereof shall be notified to the JFBA within two weeks from the date of the merger, by the Joint Corporation incorporated by the merger in accordance with the provisions of Article 10, by the Joint Corporation surviving the merger in accordance with the provisions of Article 11, and by the corporation which became Joint Corporation from Legal Profession Corporation or Registered Foreign Lawyer Corporation by the merger in accordance with the provisions of Article 12,

2 The notification pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph

shall be made by submitting the following documents pertaining to the Legal Profession Corporation, Registered Foreign Lawyer Corporation, or Joint Corporation dissolved as a result of the merger, in addition to the documents listed in each item of Article 10, Paragraph 2, each item of Article 11, Paragraph 2, or each item of Article 12, Paragraph 2, as applicable:

- (1) Notification of dissolution by merger
- (2) Certificates of registered matters;

(Notification of Completion of Liquidation, etc.)

Article 15        When a Joint Corporation has made a registration of the completion of liquidation, the liquidator shall notify the JFBA of the date of registration of the completion of liquidation within two weeks from the date of registration of the completion of liquidation.

2        The notification pursuant to the provision of the preceding paragraph shall be made by submitting the following documents:

- (1) Notification of completion of liquidation
- (2) Certificates of registered matters;

3        If an order of commencement of bankruptcy proceedings is made against the Joint Corporation during the liquidation proceedings, the liquidator shall notify the JFBA to that effect.

4        The notification pursuant to the provision of the preceding paragraph shall be made by submitting the following documents:

- (1) Notification of order of commencement of bankruptcy proceedings
- (2) Copy of the order of commencement of bankruptcy proceedings

(Method of Notification)

Article 16        The notification pursuant to the provisions of Article 10 to the preceding Article shall be made through the bar association to which the Joint Corporation belongs in the district where its principal law office is located.

(Delegation to Regulations)

Article 17        In addition to what is prescribed in the provisions of Articles 10



to 15, the necessary matters concerning the notification of Joint Corporation to the JFBA shall be prescribed by the Regulations.

(Admission Fee)

Article 18 A Joint Corporation shall, when submitting a notification pursuant to the provisions of Article 10 (including the cases where the provisions of Article 14, Paragraph 1 shall apply), pay an admission fee of 30,000 yen to the JFBA through the bar association to which it belongs in the district where its principal law office is located.

(Notification Fees)

Article 19 A Joint Corporation shall, when submitting a notification pursuant to the provisions of Article 11 (including the cases where the provisions of Article 14, Paragraph 1 shall apply) or Article 12 (including the cases where the provisions of Article 14, Paragraph 1 shall apply), pay a notification fee of 2,000 yen to the JFBA through the bar association to which it belongs in the district where its principal law office is located.

2 The JFBA may exempt the payment of the notification fees set forth in the preceding paragraph when a notification of a change has been made from a Joint Corporation that has suffered significant damage to a law office or residence of a member due to an earthquake, wind, flood, lightning strike, fire or any other similar disaster with regard to the matters listed in each item of Article 11, Paragraph 1 (with regard to the matters listed in item (1) of the same paragraph, limited to the cases where there has been a change to the location of item (1) or (2) of Article 9 or to the registered offices listed in item (4), (5), (8) or (9) and there has been no change to the matters listed in item (3) of the same article).

3 The JFBA may exempt the payment of the notification fee set forth in paragraph 1 in cases where there has been a change to the administrative division, County, Ward, Town or Aza in a municipality or their name, parcel number, or implementation or change of the residence indication pursuant to the provisions of Article 3, Paragraphs 1 and 2 or Article 4 of the Act on the Indication of Residence (Act No. 119 of 1962), and when notification of change has been made

with regard to the matters listed in each item of Article 11, Paragraph 1 (with regard to the matters listed in item (1) of said paragraph, limited to cases where there has been a change to the location set forth in Article 9, item (1) or (2) or the registered office set forth in item (4), (5), (8) or (9)) in association therewith.

4 The JFBA may exempt the payment of the notification fee set forth in paragraph 1 in cases where the name of the building is changed or there is no physical change in the law office or residence, and there is a change in the indication of the location of the law office or residence without the intention of the relevant Joint Corporation, or an attorney or a Registered Foreign Lawyer who is a member or employee of the relevant Joint Corporation, and when notification of change has been made with regard to the matters listed in each item of Article 11, Paragraph 1 (with regard to the matters listed in item (1) of said paragraph, limited to cases where there has been a change to the location set forth in Article 9, item (1) or (2) or the registered office set forth in item (4), (5), (8) or (9)) in association therewith.

5 The JFBA may exempt the payment of the notification fee set forth in paragraph 1 in cases where there is a change in the name of a family register, without the intention of an attorney or a Registered Foreign Lawyer who is a member or employee of the relevant Joint Corporation, as a result of the revision pursuant to the provision of Article 2, Paragraph 1 of the Supplementary Provisions of the Ordinance of Ministry for Partial Amendment of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Family Registration Act (Ordinance of the Ministry of Justice No. 51 of 1994), and when notification of change has been made with regard to the matters listed in each item of Article 11, Paragraph 1 (with regard to the matters listed in item (1) of said paragraph, limited to cases where there has been a change to the name set forth in Article 9, items (4) to (9)) in association therewith.

### Chapter III Secondary Law Office

(Establishment of Secondary Law Office)

Article 20 A Joint Corporation may establish a secondary law office, whether within or outside the district of the bar association to which it belongs.

2 A law office of a Joint Corporation shall have an attorney who has the Right to Execute the Operation, holds membership of the bar association to which the Joint Corporation belongs in the district where the relevant law office is located and resides in the law office; provided, however, that this shall not apply where the permission of the bar association (hereinafter referred to as "Permission for Non-resident") is granted pursuant to the proviso to Article 30-17 of the Attorneys Act which is applied mutatis mutandis in Article 80, Paragraph 1 of the Foreign Lawyers Legal Services Handling Act.

(Report of Permission for Non-resident)

Article 21 A bar association shall promptly report to the JFBA when it has granted Permission for Non-resident, and when it has renewed, changed or rescinded the Permission for Non-resident.

Chapter IV Rights and Obligations of Joint Corporations, etc.

(Prohibition of Legal Business Outside the Scope of Business, etc.)

Article 22 A member who is a Registered Foreign Lawyer of a Joint Corporation shall not execute the operation of the Joint Corporation beyond the scope of the business of the Registered Foreign Lawyer prescribed in Articles 3 and 5 to 7 of the Foreign Lawyers Legal Services Handling Act.

2 A member who is an attorney at law of a Joint Corporation, an attorney at law who is an employee, or a Registered Foreign Lawyer shall not be engaged in any act in violation of the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

3 In cases where the JFBA or a bar association to which a Joint Corporation belongs is suspected of violating the provisions of Article 4 or Article 78, Paragraph 3 of the Foreign Lawyers Legal Services Handling Act, it may conduct necessary investigations with regard to the Joint Corporation, its members, attorneys at law and Registered Foreign Lawyers who are its employees.

4 The Joint Corporation, its members, attorneys at law and Registered Foreign Lawyers who are its employees set forth in the preceding paragraph shall cooperate with the investigation set forth in the preceding paragraph.

(Voting Rights of General Meetings, etc.)

Article 23 A Joint Corporation may not attend, state opinions, propose proposals, or exercise voting rights at the general meeting of the bar association to which it belongs or of the JFBA.

(Right to Elect and Right to be Elected)

Article 24 A Joint Corporation shall not have the right to elect or be elected for its officers and delegates. The same shall apply to the right to elect and to be elected for officers, etc. of the bar association to which the Joint Corporation belongs.

(Name of Law Office of Joint Corporation, etc.)

Article 25 The name of the office where a Joint Corporation has offices together with an attorney at law, Legal Profession Corporation, Registered Foreign Lawyer, Registered Foreign Lawyer Corporation, or other Joint Corporation, and the notification and indication thereof shall be separately prescribed in the Federation Rules.

(Application Mutatis Mutandis of Rights and Obligations of Foreign Special Members, etc.)

Article 26 The provisions of Articles 19, 29, 30 and 63, Paragraph 1 of the Basic Rules on the Duties of Foreign Special Members shall apply mutatis mutandis to Joint Corporations.

(Distribution of Publications, etc.)

Article 27 Unless otherwise deemed necessary, the JFBA shall not distribute to Joint Corporations journals issued by the JFBA in accordance with Article 7 of the AOA, publications issued by the JFBA, and other materials generally

distributed to attorneys.

## Chapter V      Disciplinary Action

(Procedures for Disciplinary Action)

Article 28      Necessary matters concerning the procedures of the Disciplinary Actions Committee, the Disciplinary Enforcement Committee and the Board of Discipline Review concerning the disciplinary actions against Joint Corporations shall be separately prescribed by the Federation Rules.

(Public Notice of Disciplinary Action)

Article 29      The JFBA shall publish matters concerning disciplinary action against Joint Corporations by bar associations and the JFBA in the Official Gazette or in the journal of the JFBA as separately prescribed in the Federation Rules.

(Publication of Disciplinary Actions, etc.)

Article 30      The JFBA may publicize the disciplinary actions, the main text of judgment, the reason therefor, and other matters separately prescribed in the Federation Rules, against a Joint Corporation.

2      The JFBA may publicize a summary of the case and other matters separately prescribed in the Federation Rules even before the disciplinary action is taken, in cases where a given case is brought to the disciplinary proceedings pursuant to the provisions of Article 60, Paragraph 2 of the Attorneys Act which is applied mutatis mutandis in Article 94, Paragraph 2 of the Foreign Lawyers Legal Services Handling Act or in other cases separately prescribed in the Federation Rules, and if the JFBA considers it particularly necessary to secure public trust toward the JFBA or Joint Corporations.

3      The JFBA may disclose the history of disciplinary action against a Joint Corporation.

4      In addition to what is prescribed in the preceding three paragraphs, matters concerning public announcement and disclosure shall be separately

prescribed in the Federation Rules.

(Notification to Government and Public Offices, etc.)

Article 31 In cases where a bar association has imposed a disciplinary action, except for admonition, against a Joint Corporation pursuant to the provisions of Article 92, Paragraph 2 of the Foreign Lawyers Legal Services Handling Act, the bar association shall notify the Supreme Court, the Prosecutor General, and other public offices separately prescribed in the Federation Rules, to that effect and the content thereof without delay.

2 In cases where the JFBA has imposed a disciplinary action, except for admonition, against a Joint Corporation pursuant to the provisions of Article 60, Paragraph 5 of the Attorneys Act which is applied *mutatis mutandis* in Article 94, Paragraph 2 of the Foreign Lawyers Legal Services Handling Act, the JFBA shall notify the Supreme Court, the Prosecutor General, and other public offices separately prescribed in the Federation Rules, to that effect and the content thereof without delay.

3 In addition to what is prescribed in the preceding two paragraphs, matters concerning notices shall be separately prescribed in the Federation Rules.

(Notice to Person Requesting Disciplinary Action)

Article 32 In a case where a bar association renders a decision not to discipline an Accused Joint Corporation (“Accused Joint Corporation” means a Joint Corporation being subject to the disciplinary proceedings. The same shall apply hereinafter.) pursuant to Article 58, Paragraph 4 or 6 of the Attorneys Act which is applied *mutatis mutandis* in Article 95 of the Foreign Lawyers Legal Services Handling Act, or where a bar association imposes a disciplinary action against an Accused Joint Corporation pursuant to Paragraph 5 of the same Article, the bar association shall notify in writing the person requesting such disciplinary action, to that effect and the reason therefor without delay.

2 When giving the notice prescribed in the preceding paragraph, it is required to include a statement to the effect that he/she may file an objection with the JFBA within the period prescribed in Article 64, Paragraph 2 of the Attorneys

Act which is applied *mutatis mutandis* in Article 95 of the Foreign Lawyers Legal Services Handling Act: provided, however, that this shall not apply when the disciplinary action is disbarment.

(Obligation to Cooperate with Disciplinary Procedures)

Article 33 Joint corporations shall cooperate with the disciplinary procedure pursuant to the separate provisions of the Federation Rules, unless there are justifiable grounds.

Chapter VI Recommendation of Joint Corporations, etc.

(Recommendation of Joint Corporations)

Article 34 The JFBA recommends a Joint Corporation by the discussion of Practicing Attorneys Recommendation Committee when it needs to do so on the basis of applicable laws and regulations and upon commission of public agency or any other request of a party or relevant persons.

(Proposal and Report)

Article 35 The JFBA may propose to a public agency or make a report to the consultation thereof regarding the affairs of Joint Corporations.

(Request for Investigation)

Article 36 The JFBA may request public agencies and others to conduct necessary investigations in connection with guidance, liaison and supervision of Joint Corporations.

Chapter VII Accounting and Membership Fees

(Accounting)

Article 37 The income and expenditure concerning Joint Corporations shall

be treated in the general account of the JFBA.

(Membership Fees)

Article 38 A Joint Corporation shall pay the membership fee to the JFBA through the bar association to which it belongs in the district where its principal law office is located.

2 The monthly amount of membership fees of the JFBA for the period from April of each year (or, in the year of incorporation of a Joint Corporation, the month including the date of incorporation; in the year of change of type, the month including the date of change; in the year of merger, the month following the month including the date of merger) to March of the following year shall be the amount specified in the following items according to the classification of the number of members listed in the relevant item:

- (1) One person: 2,040 yen
- (2) Two to ten persons: 5,100 yen
- (3) Eleven or more persons: 10,200 yen

3 The number of members set forth in the preceding paragraph shall be based on the number of members as of January 1 of each year (or, in the year of incorporation of a Joint Corporation, the date of incorporation; in the year of change of type, the date of change of type; in the year of merger, the date of merger).

4 A Joint Corporation dissolved pursuant to the provisions of Article 30-23, Paragraph 1, item (iv) or (vii) of the Attorneys Act which is applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to Article 80, Paragraph 1 of the Foreign Lawyers Legal Services Handling Act shall not be required to pay the membership fee of the JFBA from the month following the month including the date of dissolution.

5 Collection of membership fees for a Joint Corporation dissolved pursuant to the provisions of Article 30-23, Paragraph 1, item (vi) of the Attorneys Act which is applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to Article 80, Paragraph 1 of the Foreign Lawyers Legal Services Handling Act shall be separately prescribed in the Federation Rules.



(Special Membership Fee)

Article 39 A Joint Corporation shall, in case special needs arise, pay the special membership fees to the JFBA through the bar association to which it belongs in the district where its principal law office is located.

2 The provisions of Article 66, Paragraph 2 of the Basic Rules on the Duties of Foreign Special Members and Paragraphs 4 and 5 of the preceding article shall apply mutatis mutandis to the collection of special membership fees from a Joint Corporation.

(Collection of Membership Fees, etc.)

Article 40 A bar association (if a Joint Corporation belongs to more than one bar associations, the bar association to which the Joint Corporation belongs in the district where the principal law office is located) shall collect the membership fees and special membership fees of the JFBA from Joint Corporations which belong to the bar association on the last day of each month and shall remit them to the JFBA within two months.

(Delinquent of Membership Fees, etc.)

Article 41 In the event that a Joint Corporation becomes delinquent in the payment of membership fees or special membership fees of the JFBA for six months or more, disciplinary action may be taken, with the consent of the bar association to which it belongs (if a Joint Corporation belongs to more than one bar associations, the bar association to which the Joint Corporation belongs in the district where the principal law office is located), pursuant to the provisions of Article 94 of the Foreign Lawyers Legal Services Handling Act.

## Chapter VIII Miscellaneous Provisions

(Certificate of Qualification to Become a Member, etc.)

Article 42 Upon application by a person who intends to become a member of a Joint Corporation, if the JFBA finds that the said attorney at law or Registered Foreign Lawyer is qualified to become a member of the Joint Corporation

prescribed in Article 58 of the Foreign Lawyers Legal Services Handling Act, the JFBA shall issue a certificate of qualification to become a member.

2 The necessary matters concerning the certificate of qualification to be a member as set forth in the preceding paragraph and other certificates issued by the bar association or the JFBA to be attached to the registration procedures of the Joint Corporation shall be prescribed in the Regulations.

(Petition for Appointment of Liquidators by Bar Associations, etc.)

Article 43 In cases where a Joint Corporation has been dissolved on the grounds listed in item (vi) or (vii) of Article 30-23, Paragraph 1 of the Attorneys Act which is applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to Article 80, Paragraph 1 of the Foreign Lawyers Legal Services Handling Act, if it is necessary, the bar association to which the Joint Corporation belongs in the district where its principal law office is located shall file a petition with the court for the appointment of a liquidator; provided, however, that if the JFBA deems it necessary, the JFBA shall file a petition.

Supplementary Provision

The Rules shall come into force as from the date of enforcement under the provisions of Article 2 of the Act for Partial Amendment of the Act on Special Measures Concerning the Handling of Legal Services by Foreign Lawyers (Act No. 33 of 2020).

Supplementary Provision (Amended on December 3, 2021)

The provisions amending Article 38, Paragraph 2, items (i) to (iii) shall come into force as from December 3, 2021.

Supplementary Provision (Amended on December 3, 2021)

The provisions adding Article 22, Paragraph 3 (new paragraph) and Paragraph 4 (new paragraph) shall come into force as from December 3, 2021.