

National Report: Japan

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1. Summary

In Japan, Japan Legal Support Center (JLSC)¹ is responsible for providing both civil and criminal legal aid which was established as an incorporated administrative legal aid agency in April 2006 in accordance with Comprehensive Legal Support Act² intended to settle both criminal and civil disputes.

The activity of JLSC was introduced at the International Legal Aid Group Conference in 2007 for the first time and this ten years was the first phase of establishing the comprehensive legal aid in Japan. Under the Comprehensive Legal Support Act, JLSC provided basic civil legal aid services to indigent people meeting financial eligibility requirements and criminal legal aid services.

In the decade from 2006 to 2017, following three symbolic social issues need to be pointed out.

First, it became clear that the aging of Japan's demographic structure is becoming pronounced, and the full-blown graying of society appears not far off.

Second, the magnitude 9.0 earthquake hit east Japan in 2011 and the subsequent tsunami, fires and collapse of buildings brought about a devastating disaster. Furthermore, the radioactive materials released by the multiple accidents at the Fukushima nuclear power plant have caused threats to the safety.

Third, since JLSC was established in 2006, annual budget has increased consistently every year. However, in a time of austerity, momentum of budgetary expansion has stopped in 2012 and the further expansion in the future is unclear.

Considering these social changes, the amendment of the Comprehensive Legal Support Act was enacted in 2016 and Japan is in the second phase of the comprehensive legal aid. Main points of amendment are as follows.

First, the elderly and disabled person with cognitive impairment could be granted free legal consultation aid regardless of their financial resources. The elderly and disabled person with cognitive impairment could be represented in administrative appeal procedure relating to public support if he/she is eligible for stated financial condition.

Second, victims of big disaster living in the area specified in the regulation could be granted free legal consultation aid regardless of their financial resources.

Third, victims of stalking and DV (maltreatment to the children and violence by spouse) could be granted free legal consultation aid regardless of financial resources.

¹ Japan Legal Support Center (<http://www.houterasu.or.jp/en/>)

² Comprehensive Legal Support Act

(<http://www.japaneselawtranslation.go.jp/law/detail/?id=1832&vm=04&re=01>)

As above stated, the revised act lifted the financial eligibility requirements for legal consultation to those who have special needs such as elderly and disabled with cognitive impairment, victims of disaster, stalking, DV. These amendments mean Japanese legal aid shifted from the traditional poverty law which targets only indigent people into the modern social welfare law to meet the special needs for vulnerable people. Meanwhile in a time of austerity, the revised act asked for repayment to those who have certain amounts of income after being granted free legal consultation aid regardless of their financial resources.

The revised act has the possibility to grant free legal consultation aid in the future to those who have other special needs such as immigrants, refugees, children etc. _____

2. Basic Information

(1) Total Number of Population

129,300,000,000 (in October 2016).

(2) Percentage of Indigent People in the Population

The rate of indigent households in 2012 was 16.1 percent.

(3) Total Number of Lawyers and the Composition (Male, Female)

The number of licensed lawyers in March 2017 is 37,680, 30,784(81.7 percent) male and 6,896(18.3 percent) female. Number of lawyers in 2001 was 18,243, and it has been increasing every year. Number of female lawyers in 2001 was 1,849(10.1 percent), and increasing every year.

3. Profile of the Organization Providing Legal Aid Service

(1) Profile of the Organization

The Japan Legal Support Center (JLSC) operates legal aid since October 2006.

The JLSC was established in April 2006 under the Comprehensive Legal Support Act (the “Act”) and started its business in October 2006.

Organization Chart is shown in Figure (1).

The Act provides for implementation of the Comprehensive Legal Support Plan (“the Plan”) and a system to promote the Plan, which aims to create a society that provides the information and services necessary to resolve disputes—civil or criminal—by law anywhere in the country. The JLSC is a public corporation, fully funded by the

government that was established as a core body of such comprehensive legal support(Article 1 and 2 of the Act).

The principal services of the JLSC consist of following five services as prescribed in Article 30, Paragraph 1 of the Act.

- ① Information Services
- ② Civil Legal Aid
- ③ Legal Aid for Criminal Defense(Court Appointed Defense Counsel)
- ④ Measures for Areas with Limited Legal Services
- ⑤ Support for Victims of Crime

The JLSC may also provide services entrusted by the national government, local governments, non-profit corporations and other organizations, to the extent it does not impair the JLSC's delivery of its core services. Now, several kind of services entrusted from Japan Federation of Bar Associations (JFBA) and other organization are under operation. In addition, since April 2012, the JLSC has been providing legal aid to the survivors and victims of the Great East Japan Earthquake, under the special act (The Act concerning Special Measures on Legal Aid by Japan Legal Support Center for the Victims of the Great East Japan Earthquake). The Act provides legal consultation for residents of certain disaster areas regardless of their financial status, expands the scope of support of aid beyond ordinary court proceedings such as the newly established ADR process to address compensation of damages in relation to the nuclear power plant accident and suspends of repayment of legal fees paid to the attorney for victims, while a legal matter is ongoing.

(2) Mission and Structure of the Organization

The mission of the JLSC is to provide a variety of support and services to promote a society where the tools to resolve legal problems are accessible across the entire nation as core body to provide comprehensive legal support.

The JLSC is a public corporation established with funding from the national government, and its organizational framework follows that of incorporated administrated agency ("Dokuritsu Gyosei Houjin" in Japanese). The president of the JLSC, as the executive head of the organization, presides over and is also responsible for the JLSC's business administration. Nomination of the president is made by the Minister of Justice after obtaining an opinion from the Supreme Court. The president is assisted by four executive directors appointed from a wide range of professions, not just legal professionals.

The JLSC has headquarter office in Tokyo and over 111 local offices throughout the country.

There are four types of local offices : ① district office, ② district branch office ③ sub-branch office and ④ local law office

① District Offices

District offices are set up at 50 locations at each of the main benches of the district courts. Each district office provides all services provided by the JLSC.

② District branch office

District branch offices are set up at 11 locations in cities with high populations or with a significant number of matters before the court where the relevant district office cannot sufficiently cover the area by itself. These offices provide the five principal services of the JLSC.

③ Sub-Branch Office

There are 3 branch offices in Tokyo and 1 in Osaka(as March 2017). Sub-branch offices provide information services and civil legal aid. By March 2013, the JLSC had set up seven sub branch-offices in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima prefectures, the main disaster areas of the Great East Japan Earthquake.

④ Local Law Office

Local law offices are established in regions where the residents cannot easily access legal services such as due to a limited number of attorneys in the area. As of 2017, there are 37 local law offices where the JLSC's staff attorneys are stationed on a regular basis.

The Act authorizes the Minister of Justice as the supervising authority and directs the JLSC in achieving its mid-term objectives concerning business administration goals to be accomplished within the next four years. In accordance with mid-term objectives, the JLSC sets up its mid-term and annual plan, and independently proceeds with its operational provision of services. Each year, business performance is evaluated by the Evaluation Committee set up in the Ministry of Justice.

The Act states independence of the duties of contract attorneys (article 33(1)of the Act), and states the establishment of Judging Committee within the JLSC to examine those matters to be judged by giving consideration to the characteristics of the duties of attorneys at law and related legal experts in particular with respect to its business operations (article 29(1)of the Act) . The committee is consisted of the members recommended by the Supreme Court, Prosecutor-General, and President of Japan

Federation of Bar Associations (JFBA), and persons of excellent insight(Paragraph 29, (2)). And the Act states that Ministry of Justice must hear the opinion of the Supreme Court on deciding important matters (e.g. appointment of the president of the JLSC). The independence of the performance of the attorneys and administration of the JLSC are secured by these measures.

After accomplishing each year's business, the JLSC makes annual business report to the Minister of Justice, and the report is published through its home page after inspection of the Evaluation Committee. The JLSC also makes a White Paper which contains much information on its business performance every year. Any person can access to these information .

(3) Difficulty on performing legal aid

Since established in 2006, annual budget have increased consistently every year.

However in a time of austerity, momentum of budgetary expansion has stopped in 2012 and the further expansion in the future seems unclear.

4. Main Activities of the Organization Providing Legal Aid

Main activities and the results of performance are shown in Table (1) .

(1) Civil Legal Aid

Civil Legal Aid is composed of three programs, legal consultation, legal representation at court and document preparation. In the early stages of the JLSC, the ratio of insolvency and debt case were very high in the total number of legal representations (in 2007, the ratio of insolvency case was 52.3 percent, and debt case except insolvency was 23.0 percent). The ratio of these cases is declining slowly in recent years. On the contrary, the ratio of family case such as divorce, child support and so on is increasing. The change of performance of legal representation case is shown in Table(2) . Total number of legal consultation was 286,602, legal representation at court was 107,358 and document preparation was 3,993 in 2015 business year.

In the support activities for disaster victims of the Great East Japan Earthquake, compensation of damages in relation to the nuclear power plant accident, and other monetary problems are main cases of legal representation. The number of legal consultation for victims was 54,575 , representation was 2,126 and preparing

documentation was 43 in 2015.

(2) Criminal Legal Aid

Criminal legal aid is composed of three programs ; defense for the suspects, defense for the defendants at trial and accompany aid for the juveniles at family court . As entrusted by the state, upon court's request, JLSC selects candidates for defense counsel from a list of attorneys registered with the JLSC. Defense activity for suspect is provided at the detention institution, such as police station, and defense activity for the defendant is provided at the court. The change of business performance of criminal legal aid is shown in Table (3) .

In 2009, the scope of court-appointed counsel for suspects was expanded, and consequently the number of applicable cases increased by ten times. In 2016 the scope of cases for suspects was more expanded, and all suspects detained in custody could get advice by the defense counsel (new system is to be enforced within two years of its promulgation.)

In 2014, the scope of cases for juvenile was also expanded and applicable cases increased rapidly.

Case of defense for the defendants at trial is decreasing because of decrease of criminal trials.

Total number of cases for suspects was 70, 393 , defendants was 59,504 and juveniles was 3,698 in 2015.

(3) Legal Information Service

The JLSC provides free information on relevant laws and justice system in response to questions.

① Providing Information at the Call Center

Call center is located in Sendai, one of the city which suffered the Great East Japan Earthquake. Its operation hours is from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. on week days, and 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturdays. Anyone can make a call for getting information for resolving legal problems. Operators who have completed certain trainings (not attorneys) will answer the calls. The JLSC accepts e-mail inquiries through JLSC's website. The website also provides a keyword-searchable section of FAQs(approximately 4,300 FAQs). Information regarding the access points across Japan is also searchable on the website.

For victims of Great East Japan Earthquake, call center operates tool free telephone services. The total number of provided information at call center was 318,520 in 2015.

② Information at the District Offices

All 50 district offices, 11 district branch offices and 12 sub-branch offices provide face-to-face information service. District office and district branch offices have specialists with legal knowledge and experience to provide advice in person. The total number of provided information at district office was 202,987 in 2015.

(4) Other Services

① Measures for Areas with Limited Legal Services

In regions where residents cannot easily access legal services such as due to a limited number of attorneys in the area, JLSC set up 37 local law offices and staff attorneys are stationed on a regular basis. They provide legal services for not only indigent people but also all residents of the catchment area of local law office.

② Support for Victims of Crime

The JLSC provides three types of services for victims of crime, providing information, referral to attorney and financial aid.

- Information Service . . . Information such as procedures to participate in criminal proceedings as the victim or to recover damages and reduce pain and suffering is provided.
- Referral to Attorney . . . The JLSC can refer a victim of crime to an attorney with experience and knowledge related to supporting victims of crime and provide services relating to court appointed counsel for victims.
- Financial Aid . . . If certain criteria are met, a victim of crime may receive support to pay for legal fees under civil legal aid or as services entrusted by the JFBA. Since December 2013, when applicable laws and regulations amended, the JLSC started paying for traveling expenses for victims of crime to attend trials under the victim participation system.

③ Legal Social Work

Facing the fast-aging society in Japan, legal support for elderly people has generated a lot of attention in recent years. JLSC staff lawyers at local law office have tried to develop measures to assist elderly people with cognitive impairment. They attempted to contact with the members of local governments in charge of social work and started legal help for elderly persons in cooperation with local governments and welfare agencies. These services were named “Legal Social Work” by them.

The JLSC set Legal Social Work as one of the main activities to be promoted in the third mid-term business plan (from 2015 to 2018) and pushing forward many

activities in the district offices. Legal Social Work is expected to be one of the effective measures for ensuring peaceful and safe lives of elderly people.

(5) Amendment of the Comprehensive Legal Support Act in 2016.

In March 2014, Ministry of Justice set up an expert study group for reviewing the operation of the Act, and the study group made a report regarding measures to implement enhanced comprehensive legal support for citizens. Following the report, the Act was amended in May 2016. Main points of amendment are as follows,

- ① The elderly and disabled person with cognitive impairment could be granted free legal consultation aid regardless of their financial resources. The elderly and disabled person with cognitive impairment could be represented in administrative appeal procedure relating to public support if he/she is eligible for stated financial condition.
- ② Victim of big disaster living in the area specified in the regulation could be granted free legal consultation aid regardless of their financial resources.
- ③ Suspected victim of stalking and DV (maltreatment to the children and violence by spouse) could be granted free legal consultation aid regardless of his/her financial resources.

The revised Act will be enforced within two years of its promulgation and the JLSC has been in preparation for the launch of new programs. Free consultation for victims of big disaster is already enforced, and applied for victims of Kumamoto Earthquake in April 2016.

5. Funding for Legal Aid

(1) Amount of Annual Budget for Legal Aid (Civil, Criminal, Other Activities)

In the budget of the JLSC, main incomes are government subscription, income from entrusted business for criminal legal aid (court appointed defense counsel) and repayment of civil legal aid by the recipients.

According to accounting report of 2015, amount of government subscription was 15,206 million yen (approximately 138.2 million dollars), income from entrusted business for criminal legal aid was 17,230 million yen (156.6 million dollars), and repayment of civil legal aid was 10,958 million yen(99.6 million dollars).

Among main expenditure, costs for civil legal aid was 18,337 million

yen(166.7million dollars) ,criminal legal aid was 15,458 million yen (about 140.5million dollars) and personnel costs, including rent for offices, costs of public relation and costs relating operation of office was 7,981 million yen (72.6 million dollars) . Change of business accounts is shown in Table (4)

(2) Amount of State Funding for Legal Aid

State funding for the JLSC is consisted of government subscription and funding for entrusted business relating to criminal legal aid (court appointed counsel). According to budget of 2016, the amount of funding as government subscription is 15,117 million yen(approximately 137.4 million dollars) and funding for entrusted business relating to criminal legal aid was 16,067 million yen(146 million dollars). Change of government funding is shown in Table (5) .

(3) Amount of Funding from Other Sources (Local Governments, Charity Donations, etc.)

JFBA has been entrusting its legal aid services to the JLSC and funding for the costs. The amount of the funding in 2015 was 1,772 million yen(approximately 16.1million dollars).

Several local governments in Tokyo fund for Tokyo District Office for its activity but the amount is not generous.

6. Civil Legal Aid Proceeding

(1) The Scope of the Civil Legal Aid

Civil legal aid is a system for citizens who face legal problems but have financial difficulties for getting advice from attorneys. Japanese nationals and foreigners reside lawfully in Japan are eligible for legal aid services. Civil legal aid is available for any civil, family or administrative matters that are subject to the civil legal procedures. Among the programs, legal consultation is provided without any contribution of the recipient, but recipient of legal representation and document preparation must repay the costs paid to the attorneys and legal scriveners, in monthly installment. Recipient of social security is suspended from repayment until the conclusion of the case and they are entitled to exemption finally after their financial difficulty were confirmed again.

(2) Necessary requirements for Civil Legal Aid (Financial Eligibility, Probability of Success etc.)

Conditions to Apply for Civil Legal Aid is shown in Figure (2).

All civil legal aid services require financial eligibility. Legal representation and document preparation aid require probability of success.

① Financial eligibility(means test)

Financial eligibility for all civil legal aid service is same. For example, in the case of person with no family, if his/her monthly income is about 182,000(approximately 1,650 dollars) and he/her disposable capital is less than 1,800,000 yen(approximately 16,500 dollars), he/she could consult an attorney free of charge. In the case of a person with family of four, if his/her monthly income is about 299,000 yen (approximately 2,720 dollars) and his dispensable capital is less than 3,000,000 yen (approximately 27,300 dollars), he/she could consult an attorney free of charge. It is estimated that about 20 percent of Japanese people is covered under the current civil legal aid system.

② Probability of success (merit test)

People with financial eligibility can get legal consultation either at the JLSC's office or attorney's office. If people need further aid from attorney, the JLSC performs merit test to check the nature of the case and the probability of success. Subsequently, users who pass the merit test will be funded by JLSC when they hire attorneys to represent them at court or to draft the document to be submitted to the courts (in Japan, legal representation aid includes negotiation as well as representation at court).

③ Consistency with the purpose of civil legal aid

Civil legal aid is not available in case retaliation attempts, promotional purposes, or abuse of rights.

④ Repayment policy

Recipients must refund total amount of money which JLSC paid to attorneys for them. However, recipients who live on welfare can be exempted from repaying if they make a request to the JLSC.

(3) Provider of Civil Legal Aid Service

Attorneys and legal scriveners provide civil legal aid services. Representation services are provided by the attorneys and document preparation services are mainly provided by the legal scriveners. Usually, an attorney who first provide consultation service will be the provider of representation.

In representation case, either registered private lawyers and staff lawyers provide services, but because of history of civil legal aid in Japan and limited number of staff lawyers, ratio of representations provided by staff lawyers is not high (estimated ratio is around 4 percent of total cases).

Providers must submit result report to the JLSC after accomplishing the case.

The JLSC watches progress of cases and requires interim report to the provider in necessary occasion. After receiving result report, the JLSC decides the amount of success fee after inspection of the report, if necessary. The JLSC also decides the final amount of money to be refund by the recipient when closing the case.

(4) Compensation (Remuneration)

The amount of compensation for civil legal aid provider is stated in the statement of operation procedure. For example, in consultation case, 5000 yen (approximately 45 dollars) would be paid to the attorney (consultation within 1 hour). For representation case, the amount of compensation is different according cases. For example in divorce case without monetary claim, attorneys would be paid 194,500~248,400 yen (approximately 1,770 dollars ~ 2,260 dollars) for retainers charge (advanced remuneration) and 35,000 yen (320 dollars) for actual expenses for litigation. If the litigation is finished and the recipient get divorce as a result of the procedure, the attorney would be paid 64,500~129,600 yen (585 dollars~1,180 dollars) for success fee.

(5) Recipients' satisfaction

The JLSC haven't put research about satisfaction of recipients.

7. Assistance for People Having Special Needs.

(1) Those with Physical or Mental Disability

The amended Act in 2016 states free legal consultation for the people with cognitive impairment.

(2) Immigrants or Refugees

Legal assistance for refugees is provided as a service of entrusted business from JFBA.

(3) Victims of DV

The amended Act in 2016 states free legal consultation for the victims of DV

(4) Children

Special civil legal assistance for children is not available. Many problems concerning children (e.g., child care) are treated as family matters.

(5) Elderly People

The JLSC has set a plan for providing legal assistance (Legal Social Work) to elderly people with cognitive impairment as one of the main activities in the latest mid-term business plan , and many activities are to be developed in each district office. Amended Act in 2016 states free legal consultation for the elderly people with cognitive impairment.

(6) Victims of Criminal Offence

As described above, the JLSC provides services for victims of DV, as one of the core business.

(7) Victims of Disaster

Under the special act in 2012, legal services for victims of Great East Japan Earthquake has been conducted. The amended act in 2016 states free legal consultation for the victims of big disaster area.

8. Access to Justice

(1) Legal Support for General People

① Assisting People for Getting Legal Information Easily.

As mentioned above, the JLSC provides legal information for every citizen as one of the main program.

② Public Legal Education

District offices of the JLSC provide legal education for the residents of each community, and staff lawyers participate as the main lecturer .

③ Policies for Legal Needs Living in Rural Area Where There Is Shortage of Lawyers

As mentioned above, the JLSC has local offices for providing legal service in rural area where the residents have difficulty for getting legal services by the attorney.

(2) Legal Assistance Using Technology

① Online Portal

Legal information is provided through home page of the JLSC.

② Assistance for Pro-se Litigant Using IT

The JLSC doesn't have special measure using IT for assisting pro-se litigants.

③ Assistance for Legal Service Providers Using IT Technology

The JLSC doesn't have special measure for assisting legal service provider.

9. Cooperation with Other Area of Assistance

District offices of the JLSC cooperate with local governments (prefectures and cities), social welfare organizations, consumer protection organizations and other groups for promoting access to justice in each district.

10. Policy Initiatives, Researches and Investigations

The JLSC doesn't propose any policy for promoting legal aid directly to the government.

The JLSC had research and investigation section in the headquarter office. The section made investigation plans each year, especially studies to improve legal support activities of the JLSC. Many members participated to the meeting of the studies, including scholars. The section edited and published a journal (Study of Comprehensive Legal Assistance) 1 or 2 times in a year and many articles by the scholars and practitioners were carried on the journal.

In 2008, the JLSC conducted a legal needs survey concerning legal aid. The result of the survey showed that 25.2 percent of the respondents have experienced some legal problem in the past 5 years. Based on the results, it was estimated that needs for legal consultation was 580,000 ~ 830,000 cases (2.4 to 3.5 times the legal consultation aid cases handled in 2009), and needs for civil legal representation case was 160,000 ~ 300,000 cases (1.5 to 2.8 times the representation handled in 2009).

In 2012, the JLSC conducted legal needs survey in the most damaged areas of the Great East Japan Earthquake. The result of the survey showed that 40.1 percent of respondents (victims of the disaster) have experienced some legal problems in the disaster (include the nuclear plant accident). The result of the survey showed needs for providing effective legal services for victims in such a special circumstance. The JLSC made the reports of the survey in 2012 and 2014. They served as valuable

materials for the expert study group set in the Ministry of Justice for inspection of the operation of the Comprehensive Legal Support Act in 2014.

Figure (1) Organization Chart

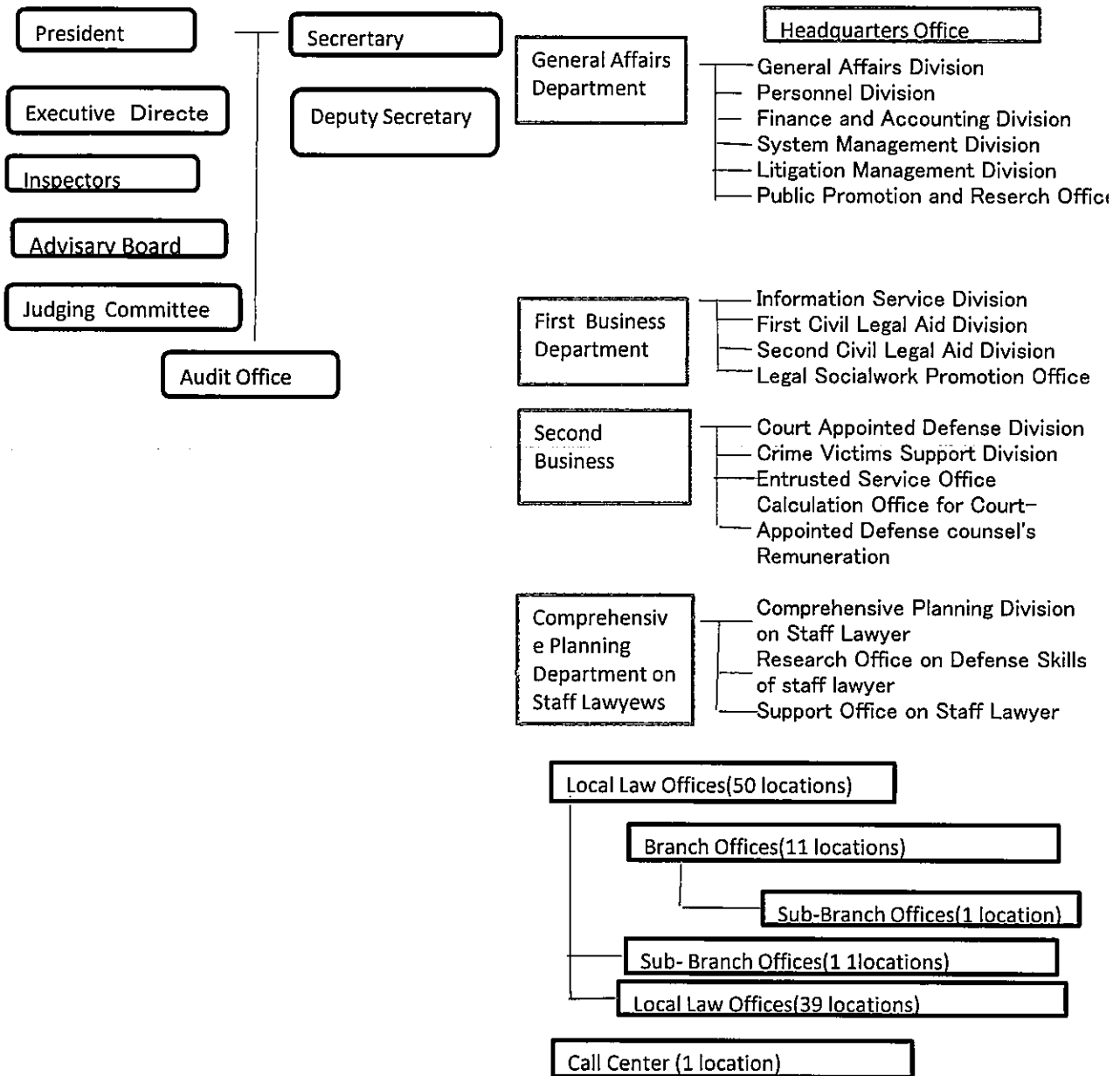


Figure (2) Conditions to Apply for Civil Legal Aid

1. The financial resources of the applicant must be below a certain amount.

The applicant's (A)		The applicant's income must be below a certain amount.	
Legal Consultation Aid			
The range of monthly income (1/12 of the after-tax annual income) is as follows:			
Single-person household	Two-person household	Three-person household	Four-person household
182,000 yen or less (202,000 yen or less)	251,000 yen or less (276,100 yen or less)	272,000 yen or less (299,200 yen or less)	299,000 yen or less (328,000 yen or less)
※The figures in parentheses show the threshold to be applied to those who live in major cities such as Tokyo and Osaka. ※For households with five or more family members, 30,000 yen (33,000 yen). ※Certain expenditures such as medical expenses or educational expenses, if any, will be deducted. ※The amount of rent or housing loan payments, if any, will be added above amount up to the maximum amount shown.			
Single-person household	Two-person household	Three-person household	Four-person household
41,000 yen	53,000 yen	66,000 yen	71,000 yen
Representation / Documentation Aid			
if the applicant receives financial support from family member(s), living in the same household, the aggregate value of the earned income and such financial support must be below the above mentioned income amount.			

The applicant's (B)		The applicant's assets must be below a certain amount.	
Legal Consultation Aid			
The total amount of cash and deposit savings must be under the following ranges:			
Single-person household	Two-person household	Three-person household	Four-person household
1,800,000 yen or less (202,000 yen or less)	2,500,000 yen or less (276,100 yen or less)	2,700,000 yen or less (299,200 yen or less)	3,000,000 yen or less (328,000 yen or less)
※Certain expenditures such as medical expenses or educational expenses, if any, will be deducted.			
Representation / Documentation Aid			
if the applicant receives financial support from family member(s), living in the same household, the aggregate value of the earned income and such financial support must be below the above mentioned income amount.			

2. Possibility of a Successful Outcome

the possibility of success includes not only in the case where a favorable court decision is expected but where a

3. Consistency with the Purpose of Civil Legal Aid

Civil legal aid is not available in case of retaliation attempts, promotional purposes, or abuse of rights.

Example of amount of advance payment made by the JLSC

Representation Aid	filing claim for 5 million yen — 245,000 yen
	filing of divorce at court (without monetary claims) — 255,000 yen
	filing of petition for bankruptcy with 10 creditors — 149,000 yen
Documentation aid	drafting of complaint — 41,250 yen
	drafting petition for bankruptcy — 101,000 yen

※ Upon completion of a case, remuneration for attorneys will be charged based on the result of the case. The amount and payment methods will be decided upon assessment.

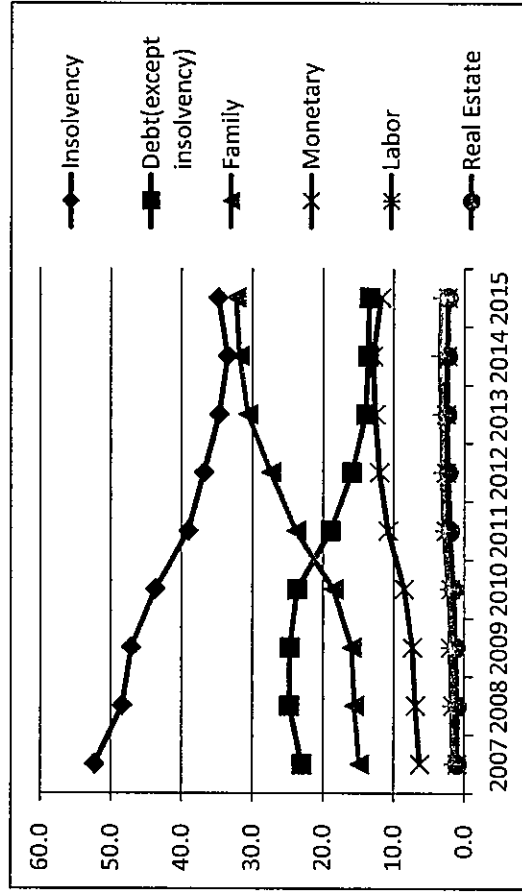
Table(1) Performance of 10 Years

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Legal Information Services										
Call Center	220,727	287,897	401,841	370,124	339,334	327,759	313,488	330,738	318,520	349,599
Local Office	-	188,661	247,172	234,614	198,963	210,432	209,093	198,692	202,987	204,466
Civil Legal Aid										
Legal Consultation	147,430	179,546	237,306	256,719	280,389	271,554	273,594	282,369	286,602	297,225
Legal Representation	68,910	80,442	110,222	1,102,121	103,751	105,019	104,489	103,214	107,358	108,511
Documentation Service	4,197	5,101	6,769	7,366	6,164	5,441	4,620	3,982	3,993	3,874
Criminal Legal Aid										
Suspects	6,775	7,415	61,857	70,917	73,209	73,664	72,118	70,939	70,393	66,575
Defendants	71,305	69,756	74,658	69,634	67,314	63,695	60,269	59,816	59,504	55,601
Juveniles	210	533	552	423	469	419	445	2,955	3,698	3,421
Crime Victims Support										
Information through Support Dial	6,296	8,541	10,429	10,482	9,780	11,048	11,321	13,137	13,056	12,014
Information at Local Office	8,301	11,403	15,616	14,089	13,096	15,582	14,081	12,695	13,380	13,644
Reference to Attorneys	590	696	898	929	877	1,013	1,330	1,491	1,603	1,675
Attorney's Assist for Victims to Attend Trials		29	204	231	282	302	383	451	521	511
Great East Japan Earthquake Legal Aid										
Legal Consultation	-	-	-	-	-	42,981	48,418	51,542	54,575	52,563
Legal Representation	-	-	-	-	-	2,699	2,267	1,802	2,126	472
Documentation Service	-	-	-	-	-	8	13	9	43	31
Entrusted Services	7,194	18,826	18,169	17,589	19,836	23,165	25,317	24,096	22,316	22,422

(figures in 2016 are put temporary)

Table(2) Civil Legal Aid - Legal Representation Ca:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Insolvency	52.3	48.4	47.1	43.7	39.0	36.8	34.7	33.5	34.8
Debt(except insolvency)	23.0	24.8	24.7	23.7	18.9	15.9	13.9	13.6	13.4
Family	14.8	15.5	15.9	18.5	23.8	27.4	30.6	31.8	32.3
Monetary	6.3	6.9	7.3	8.5	10.8	12.0	12.6	12.9	11.8
Labor	1.0	1.6	2.0	1.9	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.3
Real Estate	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.2
Others	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



Table(3) Number of Court Appointed Defence Counsel Case Acce

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Suspected Case	6,775	7,415	61,857	70,917	73,209	73,664	72,118	70,939	70,393
Indicted Case	71,305	69,756	74,658	69,634	67,374	63,695	60,269	59,816	59,504
Juvenile Case	210	533	552	423	469	419	445	2,955	3,698
Total Number of Lawyer	23,119	25,041	26,930	28,789	30,485	32,088	33,624	35,045	36,415
Number of Lawyers Registered with Criminal Case	13,427	15,556	17,620	19,566	21,259	22,550	24,055	25,218	26,370
rate (%)	58.1	62.1	65.4	68.0	69.7	70.3	71.5	72.0	72.4
Number of Lawyers Registered with Juvenile Case	2,922	4,473	5,675	6,564	7,701	8,703	9,637	12,512	13,409
rate (%)	12.6	19.4	21.1	22.8	25.3	27.1	28.7	35.7	36.8

Table (4) Changes of Balance of Accounts

(in yen millions)

Item	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Income									
Government Subscription	10,213	10,395	12,903	15,542	16,554	16,147	12,836	15,507	15,206
Business Income (e.g. repayment of civil legal aid)	7,875	9,041	10,390	11,141	11,394	10,853	10,663	10,737	10,958
grant income	132	256	244	149	84	65	79	68	69
Income from Entrusted Business	8,033	9,862	14,315	16,451	17,150	17,465	17,446	18,079	17,230
Other Business Income	726	1,662	1,673	541	1,342	3,789	5,676	532	1,064
Total	26,979	31,215	39,526	43,824	46,525	48,319	46,701	44,923	44,526
expenses									
Business Expenses (e.g. Civil Legal Aid)	12,863	13,734	17,979	19,085	17,987	17,914	17,666	17,815	18,337
Expenses Relating to Court-Appointed Defence Counsel	7,496	8,300	12,628	14,786	15,323	15,405	15,200	16,066	15,458
Expenses Relating to Entrusted Business	537	1,561	1,687	1,665	1,827	2,060	2,246	2,012	1,772
Other Expenses such as Personnel Costs (excluding those of entrusted business)	4,520	6,045	6,009	7,120	7,729	7,397	8,083	8,046	7,981
total	25,416	29,641	38,302	42,656	42,866	42,776	43,195	43,939	43,477

The total figure may not be equal to the added amount of each item because of rounding off.

Income

Government Subscription means the government fund granted to entities such as Dokuritsu Gyosei Houjin as a financial

Business Income includes repayment of civil legal aid, and legal fees earned by staff attorneys.

Grant Income consists of donations from the public and the grants of local government.

Income from Entrusted Business means the fund to be used for implementation of entrusted business paid by respective organizations.

Other Business Income means income earned outside of ordinary business such as seminar fees.

Expenses

Business Expenses (e.g. civil legal aid) includes expense such as advance of legal fees under Representation Aid of civ

Expenses Concerning Entrusted Business means expenses relating to implementation of entrusted business.

Other Expenses Such As Personnel Costs includes personnel costs, rent for offices, costs for public relations, and

costs for consumable office supplies.

Table(5) Changes in Government Funding of the JLSC

(in yen millions)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Government Subscription	10,213	10,395	10,407	15,542	16,554	16,402	12,836	15,507	15,206	15,117
Funding for Entrusted Business relating to Court-Appointed Counsel	10,093	9,083	15,796	15,548	14,793	15,445	15,686	16,429	16,110	16,067
Total	20,306	19,478	26,203	31,090	31,347	31,847	28,522	31,936	31,316	31,184
growth against previous year(%)	-	△4.08	34.53	18.65	0.83	1.60	△10.44	11.97	△1.94	△0.42

※ The decrease in the government funding for 2013 is due to inclusion of the funding rolled over from the government funding of previous years, which was added up in the income for 2013.