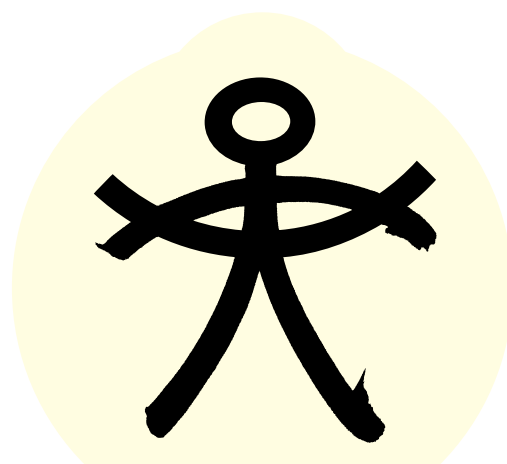


Legal Aid

Annual Report for 2002

June 30, 2003



Legal Aid

Japan Legal Aid Association

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June 2003

Annual Report for Fiscal 2002

Japan Legal Aid Association

[1] Results of Major Services

Services	Numbers in parenthesis show fiscal 2001 results	
	Results	Amount of expenditures (unit: thousand yen)
① Civil legal aid		
a. Legal representation aid	35,820 (29,855)	6,239,597 (5,154,674)
b. Aid for the preparation of legal documents	1,820 (1,063)	189,469 (92,164)
c. Legal consultation aid	58,158 (49,802)	317,805 (275,963)
d. Investigation	1,721 (1,940)	32,216 (26,749)
Total of a to d	97,569 (82,660)	6,779,087 (5,549,550)
② Free legal consultation services		
a. Services subsidized by the Nippon Foundation	8,920 (13,001)	30,179 (40,717)
b. Services provided by branch offices	13,063 (14,599)	46,542 (50,035)
c. Consultations in commemoration	2,940 (2,926)	10,146 (8,828)
Total of a to c	24,923 (30,526)	86,867 (99,580)
③ Aid for the defense of suspects in criminal cases	6,370 (6,174)	544,668 (472,120)
④ Aid for attendance in juvenile cases	2,695 (2,429)	290,493 (250,945)
⑤ Aid for the acquisition of Japanese nationality by the Japanese war orphans left in China, etc.		
a. Unidentified orphans	23 (20)	3,450 (3,150)
b. Identified orphans left in China and Sakhalin	10 (10)	3,254 (3,352)
⑥ Refugee legal aid	28 (27)	2,569 (2,865)
⑦ Legal Assistance for Victims of Crime	73 (38)	7,380 (3,800)

Notes: “ Legal consultation aid ” described in ①c. is free service subsidized by the government while
“ Free legal consultation ” described in ② is the one not subsidized by the government.

[2] General conditions

1. Legal aid after two years from the enactment of the Civil Legal Aid Law

The Japan Legal Aid Association (JLAA) was established by the Japan Federation of Bar Associations (JFBA) in January 1952 and since then has been engaged in legal aid activities with the full support of the JFBA and local bar associations. Since 1958, the Association has been subsidized by the government to fund its services. However, these subsidies have

been nowhere in the vicinity of what is required to meet estimated demand for aid. Moreover, subsidies have been basically used only to pay the costs of mandatory lawyers who provide legal aid services, and for a long time subsidies were not used to fund administrative expenses to maintain JLAA services.

The Civil Legal Aid Law established and passed as law in 2000 is Japan's first basic law for legal aid and was a groundbreaking step that put the responsibility for legal aid activities in the hands of the government. With the passing of this law, the Japan Legal Aid Association (JLAA) was designated as the body to conduct civil legal aid services by the Minister of Justice, and government subsidies were increased to more than double their previous levels. A portion of these subsidies could now be used to fund administrative expenses as well.

In fiscal 2002, two years elapsed between the enactment of the Civil Legal Aid Law and there was a further increase in the number of cases requiring legal aid, centering on the problem of multiple consumer loans. During the year, the JLAA nationwide tried hard to think of how to carry out services without any increase in government subsidies. In only one and a half years of the Civil Legal Aid Law coming into effect, on which a lot of hope was placed regarding an increase in subsidies and the number of actual cases handled, the number of cases handled had to be strictly controlled across the nation, revealing limits on the implementation of legal aid services under the Law.

Meanwhile, the idea of the Legal Services Center (temporary name) suddenly came up in the fall of 2002. Therefore, the JLAA also started to examine the nature of the access to justice and what systems should be adopted for civil legal aid services and public defenses services.

2. Idea of the Legal Services Center (temporary name)

The judicial system reform plan, which was agreed to by the Cabinet on March 19, 2002, provides for the expansion of civil legal aid. Its purpose is for the civil legal aid system to be improved after additionally and comprehensively examining in a systematic way the cases covered, the scope of aid recipients, the cost to be borne by users, and the optimum nature of the administrative organization. The plan called for the required measures to be implemented by November 30, 2004. This problem was examined at an Access to Justice Committee which was established at the headquarters for promoting judicial system reform. The committee that held the study meeting made an inspection of JLAA.

The JLAA proceeded with studies in a bid to further reform the legal aid system while the reforms to the judicial system were underway. The reforms were with respect to subsidies to the administrative expenses which are still insufficient even after the Civil

Legal Aid Law came into effect, and a shortage in legal aid service fees which were short consecutively in fiscal 2000 and 2001. At that exact moment, the idea of the Legal Services Center (temporary name) was announced in the media around November 2002.

The idea of the Legal Services Center was generated based on the idea of an independent administrative corporation which has units all over the country to facilitate access to justice. The Legal Services Center is expected to provide the following services:

- ① Window service for access to justice (providing legal information, introduction to lawyers, related legal experts and ADR),
- ② Provision of legal services in areas where there are no lawyers,
- ③ Services for public defense,
- ④ Services for civil legal aid, and
- ⑤ Others, including legal aid services for the bankruptcy of small and midsize companies, and civil rehabilitation which were not covered by previous civil legal aid systems, provision of legal services to foreigners, various consultation services (including consultations about domestic violence, support to the victims of crime, and advice to consumers), and the administration of ADR

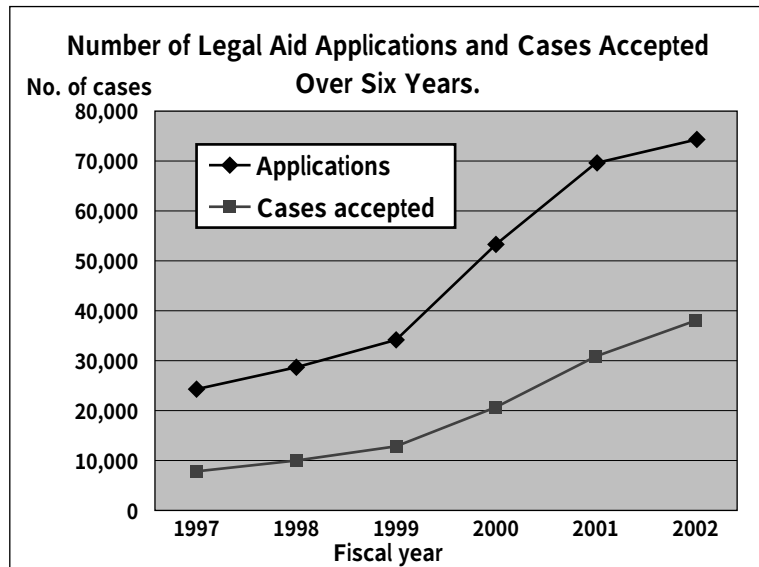
If this idea comes to fruition, the provision of information on the prevention and resolution of disputes to everybody in the country, which has been advocated by the JLAA for many years, becomes possible. In addition, it is expected to provide substantial support for access to justice.

However, there are many problems in bringing the idea to fruition, including those relating to the method for carrying out civil and criminal legal services, the body to administer the services, independence, security of service costs and administrative expenses, and cooperation with local governments, dispute settlement organizations and related legal experts. The JLAA sorted out these problems at its board of directors and the administration committee mainly consisting of all JLAA branch office heads, and actively examined a means of developing an appropriate idea regarding the system.

3. Increasing Caseloads and Financial Constraints

Fiscal 2002 was the second year after the Civil Legal Aid Law came into effect, when civil legal aid services were provided on the basis of a full year. Civil legal aid activities continued to grow with the total number of cases involving legal representation and the preparation of legal documents standing at 20,261 cases in fiscal 2000, 30,918 cases in fiscal 2001 (52.6% increase on the previous year), and then increasing to 37,690 cases in fiscal 2002 (21.9% increase on the previous year). However, the number of people requiring legal aid has continued to increase at a much faster pace than the growth indicated above.

The plan for fiscal 2002 initially indicated a planned number of legal aid representations of 30,600 which is almost same as the actual result for fiscal 2001. The reason for this can be found in the limited increase in the government subsidies. In addition, at the end of fiscal 2001, the number of legal aid representations was limited by



setting an upper limit on the number of cases for each JLAA branch office due to financial constraints. Therefore, for some of the cases for which an application was not submitted in February and March 2002, an application for legal aid was filed in April 2002. Because of this and because of the expected increase in the number of cases requiring legal aid, it became clear that the initially planned number of legal aid services for fiscal 2002 would become insufficient. Therefore, a quarterly plan has been drawn up beginning in fiscal 2002 to render legal aid based on the plan throughout the year.

In anticipation of a shortage of funds for the JLAA before the end of fiscal 2002, the Japan Federation of Bar Associations established a headquarters for emergency financial measures for legal aid in April 2002, and adopted an emergency resolution calling for drastic financial measures for civil legal aid services. A similar resolution was adopted and announced by 45 bar associations and three blocks of the Japan Federation of Bar Associations, and a range of activities were carried to provide financial support.

4. The drawing-up of a quarterly plan

The amount of government subsidies for fiscal 2002 increased only slightly from the previous year. Therefore, the JLAA drew up an annual plan which is mostly the same as that for the previous year, and set up an upper limit of the quarterly number of cases that each JLAA branch office can decide. In particular, the JLAA imposed limitations on personal bankruptcy cases by determining the priority of legal aid for each JLAA branch office. As a result, all the JLAA branch offices dealt with this problem by limiting the targets of legal aid for personal bankruptcy cases to those receiving the social welfare, restricting targets to those whose income is equivalent to 50% to 80% of the standard income for obtaining legal aid, and closely investigating the motives for borrowing.

However, despite the imposing the limits, the number of people calling for legal aid continued to increase. Therefore, some JLAA branch offices unavoidably took measures to temporarily suspend the acceptance of applications when they reached their planned quota of cases every three months. However, even with these measures, a problem of the sharply increasing number of applicants was not solved. Therefore, some JLAA branch offices had to make the criteria for the acceptance of applications stricter and take measures to temporarily suspend the acceptance of applications before the end of fiscal 2002.

In fiscal 2002, additional subsidies could be obtained as in the previous year because of a national supplementary budget in the middle of the year, and the income from repayments increased. Therefore, the annual plan was revised in February 2003, and the planned number of legal aid representations was increased from the initial 30,600 to 37,000. However, this change was made toward the end of fiscal 2002, and the JLAA branch offices delayed the change in the criteria and arrangements for the screening committee. Therefore, the total number of actual cases was limited to 35,820. However, there were many people around the country who needed legal aid but could not receive it because JLAA branch offices strictly controlled the number of cases prior to February 2003. The increasing needs and financial constraints are indicative of the difficulties in carrying out legal aid services, not only in fiscal 2002, but also in the future.

5. Heavily-Indebted Persons and Personal Bankruptcy Cases

The number of personal bankruptcy cases brought before the courts around the country was 122,741 in 1999, 139,281 in 2000, 160,419 in 2001 and 214,638 in 2002, showing a continuous increase. Meanwhile, the number of ordinary lawsuits accepted by district courts has stayed at the level of 140,000 over the past several years. With an increase in the number of personal bankruptcy cases, the number of ordinary lawsuits reached almost the same level as bankruptcy cases in 2000. The number of bankruptcy cases exceeded the number of ordinary lawsuits in 2001, and indicated a much sharper rise than was ever seen in 2002.

Against the backdrop of the ongoing recession, there are increasing cries for legal aid in all JLAA branch offices in response to bankruptcy, restructuring, and so forth. The number of legal aid representations for personal bankruptcy accounts for about two third of the total number of representations provided by the JLAA.

Most of the personal bankruptcy cases are considered as satisfying the requirements of legal aid if screened based on the criteria applied to ordinary cases. However, the JLAA has made the requirements for legal aid for bankruptcy cases more stringent due to financial constraints, and reduced the number of legal aid representations by controlling the number of cases accepted by each JLAA branch office. Therefore, the number of legal aid

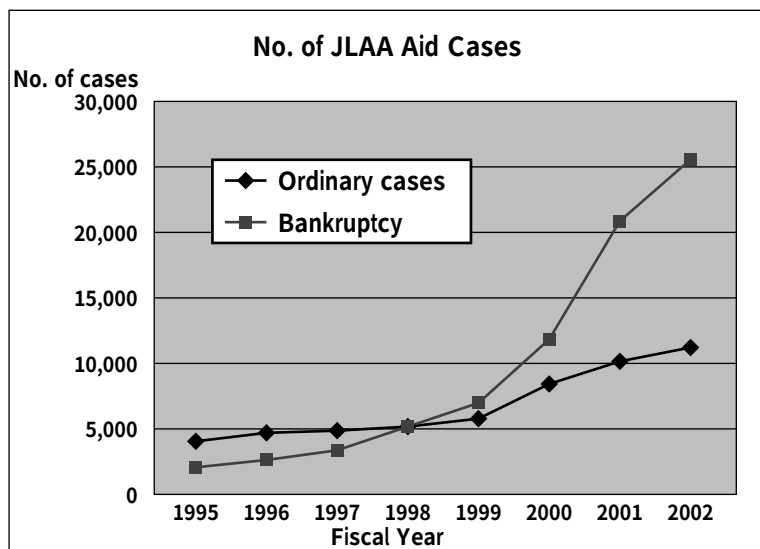
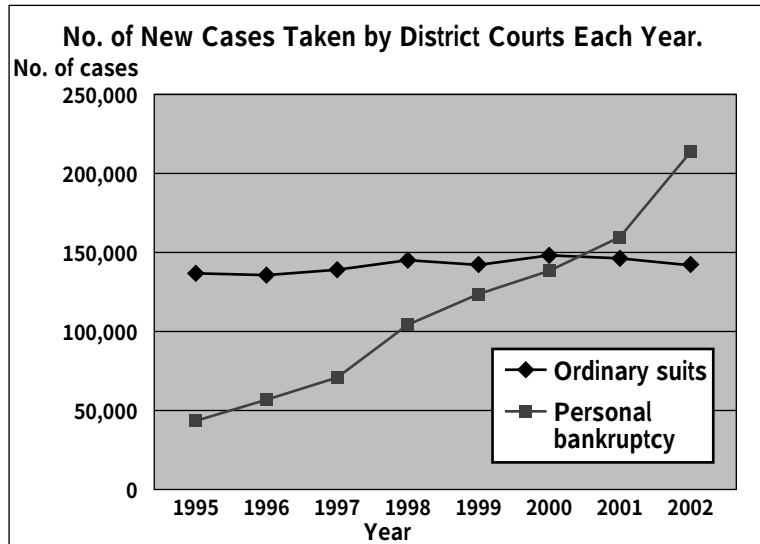
cases accounted for only 12.1% of the number of the cases accepted by district courts around the country in 2002, which was down from 13% in 2001. This indicates that the civil legal aid services provided legal aid to only a very limited number of people who really need the legal assistance of a lawyer while there are many applicants for bankruptcy who satisfy the requirements of legal aid.

When providing legal aid for personal bankruptcy cases, the JLAA accommodates only those cases for which there is sympathy for the motive for borrowing the money, an exemption from liability is expected, an emergency exists and assistance by a lawyer or a judicial scrivener is acknowledged necessary. In addition, there are many JLAA branch offices that limit the targets of legal aid for bankruptcy to those receiving social welfare, and make the income criteria stricter than normal because of the financial constraints.

No legal aid can be provided to people who were forced into bankruptcy because they wasted money on gambling or the purchase of luxury or leisure articles.

According to the survey of legal aid for personal bankruptcy cases (legal aid decided as of June 2002) by the Tokyo JLAA branch office, the status of people who received legal

aid is as follows. The survey indicated that aid recipients for personal bankruptcy cases were applicants for personal bankruptcy who were living off social welfare, or were experiencing difficulty in being re-employed because of illness, disability or old age, and were in a particularly miserable condition, and needed urgent assistance to reconstruct their lives.



Circumstances of people having received legal aid for personal bankruptcy

	at Kasumigaseki		at Shinjuku	
Total Number	139	100.0%	73	100.0%
Welfare Recipients	33	23.7%	27	37.0%
Sick or disabled	48	34.5%	23	31.5%
Aged (sixty and over)	33	23.7%	14	19.2%
Living alone	50	36.0%	33	45.2%
Having no relatives	22	15.8%	17	23.3%
hard to be reemployed	60	43.2%	35	47.9%
supporting young child	12	8.6%	8	11.0%
mother-child family	17	12.2%	1	1.4%

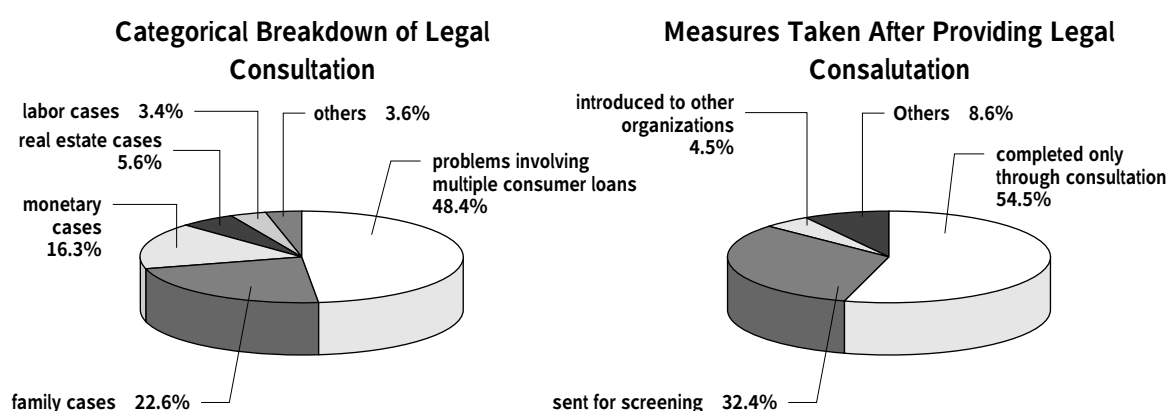
Results of the survey regarding the representation aid cases at Tokyo branch office (Kasumigaseki) and Shinjuku Legal Aid Center in June 2002

6. Legal consultation with an increased role

The free legal consultations provided by the JLAA are broadly divided into the three, namely, legal consultation subsidized by the government, the constantly available consultation subsidized by the Nippon Foundation, and the JLAA branch office consultation independently provided by JLAA branch offices.

The free legal consultation subsidized by the Nippon Foundation has been provided since 1974. However, with the enactment of the Civil Legal Aid Law in 2002, legal consultation services will be implemented as a national responsibility. Therefore, the free legal consultation subsidized by the Nippon Foundation will be scaled down or suspended, and the constantly available consultation ended in fiscal 2002. Itinerant consultation is planned to end in fiscal 2003.

The breakdown of the free legal consultations provided by the JLAA in terms of area indicates 48.4% of the consultations are for problems involving multiple consumer loans, 22.6% for family cases, 16.3% for monetary cases, 5.6% for real estate cases and 3.4% for labor cases.



Concerning the measures taken after providing legal consultation, the proportion of cases that were completed only through consultation is highest at 54.5%. These cases included the recipient understanding the circumstances as a result of consultation and resolution through consultation. The next highest at 32.4% were cases that were sent for review. Cases introduced to other organizations, such as bar associations and court, accounted for 4.5% of the total. Cases classified into others, including cases about which future policy has not yet been decided and cases where re-consultation was instructed, accounted for 8.6%.

The result of this survey indicated that the proportion of cases is different between legal consultations and legal aid cases. The results of the survey and the survey of the results of measures taken after consultation were analyzed, and the analysis shows that there are many serious and urgent cases involving problems with multiple consumer loans which represent a high proportion of the receipt of legal aid. With other cases, it appears that many consulting people have chosen a method for consulting people themselves to negotiate or arbitrate based on the advice of a lawyer.

If people who have a dispute receive appropriate advice from a lawyer at an early stage, it will lead to not only the resolution of the dispute by people concerned but also the prevention of disputes by obtaining in advance advice about legal understanding and methods to prevent a dispute. In this sense, the role of free legal consultation of the JLAA, by which consultation is possible without concern about fees, is important. Therefore, the free legal consultation of the JLAA needs to be improved further in the future.

7. Legal consultation by judicial scriveners and preparation to provide representation through legal aid

Based on the amended Judicial Scrivener Law which was enacted in April 2003, a judicial scrivener who completed prescribed seminars and qualify by passing an examination will be granted the right to represent cases governed by the summary courts. The JLAA has held meetings and researched with the Judicial Scrivener Association of Japan how to provide legal aid representation and consultation. This initiative was conducted to prepare for judicial scriveners to provide legal aid representation and consultation. The enrolled consultant judicial scrivener system was established so that judicial scriveners may provide legal aid consultation at their own office, as is the case with lawyers. The civil legal aid service regulation was amended to facilitate legal aid provided by judicial scriveners.

While the cases handled by judicial scriveners are limited, about 10,000 judicial scriveners nationwide are expected to be granted the right to appear in the summary courts in and after July 2003, although the number will gradually increase. The window for access to justice is expected to be improved with the start of legal aid representation by

judicial scriveners in addition to legal aid in the preparation of legal documents.

8. Cooperation with public law offices established by the Japan Federation of Bar Associations and other bar associations.

The Japan Federation of Bar Association has established public law offices centered in areas where there are no lawyers or only one lawyer in a unit connected to the branch of a court to resolve problems. In the public law offices, the lawyer in charge provides legal aid consultation as an enrolled consultant lawyer, and sends the necessary cases for review as legal aid cases. There has been an increase in the number of cases in which lawyers take an active role by obtaining a decision on legal aid services.

In Tokyo, bar associations have started to establish urban-style public law offices that provide a range of services for professional consultation to serve as a sanctuary for citizens. The Tokyo branch office of the JLAA helps strengthen the overall dispute resolution functions through cooperation with these public law offices (Shinjyuku Legal Aid Center and the Tokyo Frontier law office) and the establishment of legal aid centers that share office space with a public law office (Ikebukuro Legal Aid Center established within the Tokyo Public law office).

[3] Civil Legal Aid

1. Details of Services

Civil legal aid is the service set out in Article 2 of the Civil Legal Aid Law. This service involves providing legal aid to indigent people, etc. through a lawyer and/or a judicial scrivener for the required procedures for civil, family or administrative cases in the courts, and making loans for the payment of those legal costs. The details of the services include representation aid in which a lawyer provides legal representation, aid for the preparation of legal documents by a lawyer or judicial scrivener, and legal consultation aid by a lawyer.

A person who wishes to receive civil legal aid needs to apply to a JLAA branch office or to the law office of an enrolled lawyer, and can receive legal consultation aid after an investigation into their financial situation. If as a result of the legal consultation aid, the applicant is found to require representation aid or aid for the preparation of legal documents, the consulting lawyer will prepare a case report that will be reviewed by a branch office review committee.

The requirements for legal aid are as follows:

- (1) The person in question cannot pay the judicial cost themselves.
- (2) There must be a possibility of winning the case.
- (3) The nature of the case must comply with the purpose of the legal aid system.

The financial requirements are designed to cater to roughly the bottom 20% of low-income earners.

Where it is decided to commence representation aid or aid for the preparation of legal documents, the JLAA appoints a mandatory or appointed legal representative, and advances the legal costs. When an enrolled lawyer or a lawyer at a branch office is consulted about a case and the decision is made to commence legal aid, in principle, that lawyer shall be nominated or entrusted with that case.

Procedures for handling legal aid cases are the same as those for ordinary cases where a lawyer is privately appointed, and a commencement report is submitted to the JLAA when the lawyer commences work on the case, and likewise a final report will be submitted after the case is settled. The legal aid recipient as a general rule makes payments of around ¥10,000 each month via automatic direct debit through the post office from the month following the start of legal aid. A grace period may be granted to recipients who receive or are eligible for social welfare. When a case concludes and a result is obtained, the payment for representation aid will be decided at the final review. A loan can be provided for payment when the case does not yield any financial profit for the aid recipient from the other party. When an aid recipient is not expected to be able to afford to reimburse the costs after the settlement of a case, the person may be exempted from reimbursement if certain requirements are satisfied.

2. Overview of Operations in Fiscal 2002

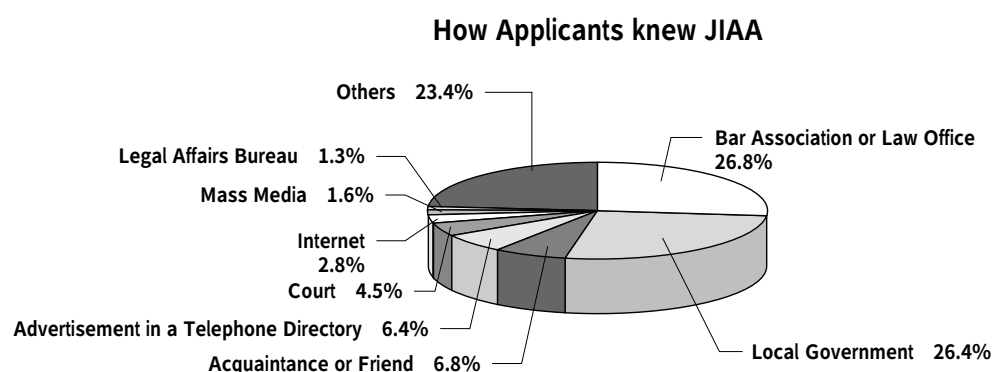
(1) Applications and the Acceptance of Cases

The number of applications made for civil legal aid in fiscal 2002 stood at 74,296 cases. As for the number of cases accepted to commence aid, legal representation aid saw a rapid increase to 35,820 cases (up 20.0% from the previous year), as did aid for the preparation of legal documentation which surged to 1,870 cases (up 75.9% from the previous year). There were 2,024 cases nationwide that could not be resolved through legal consultation aid alone, but that were rejected when later screened by branch review committees. Of these, 29.1% were cases that there was no possibility of winning, 25.1% were cases where the applicants exceeded the financial requirements, and 45.8% of cases were rejected for other reasons. Other cases include those that do not meet the purpose of legal aid, and cases where legal aid cannot be provided because the limited quota of cases imposed on each branch office

based on the legal aid plan is exceeded even though the cases satisfy the requirements for legal aid.

A survey of branch offices consultations and how people knew the legal aid association was first conducted in fiscal 2002. The results show that 26.6% of the people knew of the legal aid association through the introduction of a lawyer or the bar association (26.8%), the introduction by local governments, while 6.8% were introduced by an acquaintance or a friend, 6.4% responded to an advertisement in a telephone directory, 4.5% were introduced by a court and 2.8% came via the Internet.

The result of the inquiries to local bar associations with legal problems indicates that there are many people who know of the legal aid system. There are many branch offices which cooperate with local governments regarding the holding of legal consultations and the introduction of applicants when providing legal consultations. Therefore, there are many applicants who visit the legal aid association through the introduction of a local government.



Meanwhile, each branch office made it generally known to everyone that the budget and the planned number of legal aid cases for legal aid service are limited through public information to the members of bar associations and local governments. Therefore, it appears that there are many cases where people did not even submit an application because of the possibility that even a needy applicant cannot receive legal aid.

(2) Legal Consultation Aid

Legal consultation aid was provided for 58,158 cases nationwide (up 16.8% from the previous year). Legal consultation aid is generally provided either at the office where the branch is located, or at the office an enrolled lawyer. The enrolled consultant lawyer system is a newly established system based on the Civil Legal Aid Law. Under this system, a lawyer provides needy people with legal consultations in his or her own office, and

carries out a procedure for legal aid screening by preparing a case record if representation or assistance in the reparation of legal documents is required. There are about 6,000 such lawyers across the country. About one third of the total of about 19,000 lawyers of Japan is enrolled, and a system of cooperation for legal aid service has been established.

Many large-scale branch offices have their own rooms for consultation. Therefore, consultation at a branch office is possible. However, small-scale branch offices are often unable to provide a consulting room within the building. Therefore, enrolled consultant lawyers provide consultation in most cases.

(3) Types of Cases

If we break the cases down by type, we see that of all legal representation aid cases, 23,849 cases (or 66.6 %) were personal bankruptcy cases, 4,015(or 11.2%) were divorce cases, and 1,503 (or 4.2%) cases were compensation claims for damages (medical malpractice, traffic accidents, etc.). With respect to aid for the preparation of legal documents, 96% of all cases, or 1,796 cases were for personal bankruptcy cases. With respect to divorce cases, which indicated the second highest proportion after personal bankruptcy cases, a survey of reasons for requiring legal aid and the result of cases was conducted for 2002.

Most of the reasons for requiring legal aid were domestic violence, the absence of living expenses provided by the husband, and the husband's refusal to talk about divorce, all of which are serious cases. Among them, there was a case involving domestic violence where a wife who risked

being killed or

seriously hurt was

kept in a shelter.

There are many cases

requiring urgent

measures. It was found

that 60% of aid

recipients have no

occupation and no

income. Those hired

on a part-time basis

with low income

accounted for more

than 20%. Therefore,

applicants for legal aid

**Circumstances of Aid Recipients for Divorce Cases
and Results of the cases**

Total Number, of which 79 are women, 3 are men	82	100.0%
Receiving Welfare	17	20.7%
Occupation		
No occupation	50	61.0%
Part-time job	19	23.2%
Reasons for requiring legal aid		
Partner's violence	39	47.6%
Absence of living expenses provided by the partner	43	52.4%
Partner's refusal to talk or accept mediation	33	40.2%
Partner's missing	15	18.3%
Results		
Divorce/Parental authority identified	70	85.4%
Monetary compensation gained with divorce	33	40.2%
Live separately with receiving living expenses	5	6.1%

Results of the survey for the concluded cases at Tokyo branch office (Kasumigaseki) from April to June 2002.

services for divorce cases are those who cannot pay their own legal fees.

The results also indicated that cases where divorce and parental authority were identified as factors accounted for 85.4% of the total. Cases where monetary compensation was obtained accounted for 40.2%. Most of the legal aid for divorce cases brought about a resolution which was beneficial to aid recipients.

(4) Breakdown of Recipients

The majority of aid recipients were women at 60.3%, and 39.7% were men.

The majority of male recipients were over sixty years of age, followed by those in their fifties, while the majority of female recipients were in their thirties, with those in their sixties making up the second largest group. The age distribution of female recipients can be attributed to the number of divorces cases, while the male recipient distribution is thought to be the result of personal bankruptcy cases.

Of all aid recipients, 51.3% had no income, and over 69.5% of recipients received an income of less than \ 100,000. Due to the restriction of aid recipients for personal bankruptcy cases to those receiving social welfare and making the criteria for the needy stricter, 31.8% of aid recipients were those receiving social welfare, up from 27.2% for fiscal 2001.

(5) Outcome of Aid Cases

All up there were 30,213 legal representation aid cases settled, or 28,013 cases excluding discontinuances mid-way through the case, etc. As for the outcome of these cases, 69.8% resulted in exonerations from liability, 8.3% were settled amicably, 5.9% were won, 4.4% went to arbitration, and 3.5% were settled out-of-court. In 91.9% of cases, the outcome was beneficial to the aid recipient.

(6) Filing of Protests and Re-screening

If a client objects to the decision made by the branch review committee for aid cases, a protest can be lodged with the branch office manager. When a protest is lodged, it shall be reviewed by the branch's protest review committee. The results of such actions nationwide are as follows.

Type of Protest		Relevant to decisions to refuse aid			Relevant to decisions to conclude aid			Others		
Outcome	Total	Sub-total	Adopted	Rejected	Sub-total	Adopted	Rejected	Sub-total	Adopted	Rejected
No. of cases	114	89	17	72	18	6	12	7	5	2

In addition, an application for re-screening can be lodged with the President in cases where the initial application for aid was rejected and the subsequent appeal was also rejected. The re-screening is conducted by the Headquarters review committee. Of the 32 cases up for re-screening in fiscal 2002, 30 were rejected and 2 were remanded to the branch for further proceedings.

(7) Repayment control work

Repayment control work was carried out by branch offices in the past. However, the Fund Management Department has been in charge of cases of failure in repayment since fiscal 2002. As a result, the work to request payment for cases of failure in repayment after the conclusion of cases and the work for the necessary surveys has been performed solely by the Fund Management Department. Failure in repayment is prevented through the proper implementation of the repayment control work, and exemption from repayment is decided based on reviews of those who are experiencing difficulty in making the repayments due to their personal circumstances.

3. Results for fiscal 2002

Numbers in parenthesis show those for fiscal 2001.

(1) Legal consultation aid

① Results:	58,158 cases (	49,802 cases)
② Amount of expenditure:	\ 317,804,550 (	\ 275,963,100)

(2) Cases for screening

① Covered by screening:	39,714 cases (	32,319 cases)
② Cases for a decision was made to start of legal aid:	37,690 cases (	30,918 cases)
a) Representation aid:	35,820 cases (	29,855 cases)
b) Aid for preparation of legal documents:	1,870 cases (	1,063 cases)

(3) Representation aid

① Started and settled		
a) Started:	35,820 cases (	29,855 cases)
b) Settled:	30,213 cases (	21,074 cases)
② Expenditure for judicial cost (No. of cases is number of funded cases)		
a) Retaining fee:	36,315 cases,	\ 4,725,872,589
	(29,644 cases,	\ 3,901,199,179)
b) Attorney's fee:	2,424 cases,	\ 332,942,487
	(2,043 cases,	\ 280,144,677)



c) Actual expenses, etc.:	37,000 cases,	\ 1,163,441,892
	(29,936 cases,	\ 956,475,160)
d) Guarantee money:	23 cases,	\ 17,340,000
	(19 cases,	\ 16,855,000)
Sub-total:		\ 6,239,596,968
		(\ 5,154,674,016)
e) Investigation fee:	1,721 cases,	\ 32,215,975
	(1,940 cases,	\ 26,748,975)
Grand total:		\ 6,271,812,943
		(\ 5,181,422,991)
③ Security by payment bond		
1. Carried-over from previous term:		
	627 cases, \ 919,168,371	(607 cases, \ 951,614,371)
2. Additional amount for current term:		
	252 cases, \ 335,930,000	(287 cases, 370,998,000)
3. Amount extinct in the current term:		
	276 cases, \ 349,084,572	(267 cases, \ 403,444,000)
4. Amount carried-forward to next term:		
	603 cases, \ 906,013,799	(627 cases, \ 919,168,371)
④ Exemption from reimbursement, and amount deemed extinct		
a) Exemption from reimbursement:		
	2,079 cases, \ 268,566,671	(1,630 cases, \ 230,204,250)
b) Deemed extinction:		
	693 cases, \ 102,294,880	(1,015 cases, \ 129,326,192)
(4) Aid for preparation of legal documents		
① Started and settled		
a) Started:	1,870 cases (	1,063 cases)
b) Settled:	1,188 cases (	415 cases)
② Expenditure for judicial cost		
a) Documentation fees:	\ 153,074,250 (	\ 74,393,000)
b) Actual expenses, etc.:	\ 36,395,000 (	\ 17,771,000)
Total:	\ 189,469,250 (	\ 92,164,000)
③ Exemption from reimbursement, and amount deemed extinct		
a) Exemption from reimbursement:		
	28 cases, \ 2,178,250	(7 cases, \ 610,250)
b) Deemed extinction:		
	0 cases, \ 0	(0 cases, \ 0)

[4] Free legal consultation

1. Services Subsidized by the Nippon Foundation

(1) Details of Services

This service is to provide the advice of a lawyer to people who lack legal knowledge to remove their anxieties about their life, and apply legal aid where procedures for litigation and arbitration are necessary.

This service has been provided since 1984. In fiscal 2002, ¥24,142,000, or 80% of the total service cost of ¥30,178,700, was provided as a subsidy.

Under Civil Legal Aid Law introduced in 2000, legal consultation aid was launched nationwide and has achieved its initial objectives. Therefore permanent consultation and circuit consultation will be phased out in 2002 and 2003 respectively.

(2) Results of Services: Numbers in parenthesis show those for fiscal 2001

① Permanent consultation

Number of branch offices that conducted it: 5 branch offices (33 branch offices)

Frequency of consultation: 1,022 (1,581)

Total number of lawyers involved: 1,022 (1,581)

Number of consultations and their details:

Number of consultations: 6,550 cases (10,687 cases)

Measures:

Advice and guidance: 5,745 cases (9,951 cases)

Sent for screening: 617 cases (529 cases)

Introduced to other agency: 188 cases (207 cases)

② Circuit consultation

Number of branch offices conducting consultation:

17 branch offices (23 branch offices)

Frequency of consultation: 388 (352)

Number of consultations and their details:

Number of consultations: 2,370 cases (2,314 cases)

Measures:

Advice and guidance: 2,352 cases (2,291 cases)

Sent for screening: 4 cases (4 cases)

Introduced to other agency: 14 cases (19 cases)

2. Legal Consultation under the Auspices of Branch Offices

In fiscal 2002, 20 branch offices held legal consultations using the funds of the branch office.

These included special consultations jointly held with bar associations, and consultations held with the cooperation of local autonomous entities and social welfare councils. In addition, branch offices provided legal aid independently by using their own funds for free professional legal consultations for the elderly, the disabled, foreigners and for cases that exceeded the planned number of cases for civil legal aid service.

Number of consultations: 13,063 cases

Amount of expenditure: \ 46,542,152

3. Legal Consultation in Commemoration

Thirty-eight branch offices held free legal consultations on January 24 in commemoration of Legal Aid day.

Number of consultations: 2,940 cases

Cost: \ 10,145,817

[5] Aid for the Defense of Suspects in Criminal Cases

This service is designed to provide assistance for defense activities before prosecution to indigent suspects in criminal cases. The service was started in 1990, in response to a request from the JFBA. As headquarters could not raise the necessary funds initially, they only established an overview for implementation, and the branches conducted the service by establishing their own implementation guidelines. The JFBA set up a special fund and has been subsidizing the service since 1995. However, even though the number of cases handled continues to increase, it is difficult to secure an on-going source of funds to handle these cases through the collection of JFBA special membership fees, and the branches conducting this service also have financial constraints. It would be preferable to establish a government-funded suspect defense system.

The number of cases accepted for aid in fiscal 2002 was 6,370 (3.2% up from the previous year).

The results and amount of expenditure since the start of this system are as follows:

Trend of Results of Aid for the Defense of Suspects in Criminal Cases (Unit:\)

Fiscal year	Number of actual cases	Total amount of expenditure	Subsidies from headquarters	Subsidies from JFBA	Other
1990	73	5,472,000	2,010,000	—	3,462,000
1991	317	24,217,000	6,930,000	—	17,287,000
1992	950	73,164,731	13,830,000	—	52,334,000
1993	1,461	114,710,613	26,970,000	—	87,740,000

1994	1,775	136,539,698	27,210,000	—	109,329,698
1995	1,997	165,113,555	57,780,000	44,860,000	62,473,555
1996	2,445	204,759,689	71,280,000	67,656,900	65,822,789
1997	2,836	238,610,779	81,540,000	85,530,000	71,540,779
1998	3,065	263,706,935	91,860,000	89,910,000	81,936,935
1999	3,876	313,446,335	112,590,000	112,165,000	88,691,335
2000	5,237	411,149,440	153,870,000	157,100,000	100,179,440
2001	6,174	472,120,200	182,220,000	185,250,000	104,650,200
2002	6,370	544,668,470	193,080,000	191,100,000	160,488,470

[6] Aid for Attendance in Juvenile Cases

This service is designed to provide a lawyer for attendance with juveniles appearing before family court. This service started in 1983 in response to an inquiry that was conducted by the Supreme Court in December 1982. However, as the headquarters could not raise funds, only two branch offices - the Tokyo branch office and the Aichi branch office - provided the service initially. As awareness of the necessity of having lawyers attend to juveniles in criminal cases has increased, the service has spread nationwide and is now offered in all branch offices. However, the results differ markedly among branch offices, according to the differing financial conditions and ways of handling the service between branches. The number of cases taken on in fiscal 2002 was 2,695 cases (10.3% increases on the previous year).

Since 1998, the JFBA has provided a subsidy of ¥30,000 per case through bar associations for this service, in addition to the subsidy to headquarters.

The results for the past six years are as follows:

Trend of Results of Aid for the Attendance in Juvenile Cases (Unit: ¥)

Fiscal year	Number of actual cases	Total amount of expenditure	Subsidies from headquarters	Subsidies from JFBA	Other
1993	531	48,023,161	12,690,000	—	35,333,161
1994	548	53,757,399	13,770,000	—	39,987,399
1995	677	64,975,597	20,310,000	—	44,665,597
1996	768	79,026,344	22,440,000	—	56,586,344
1997	973	107,641,276	28,350,000	—	79,291,276
1998	1,102	120,870,348	32,700,000	23,610,000	64,560,348
1999	1,274	135,789,710	37,620,000	39,490,000	58,679,710
2000	1,726	187,118,831	50,700,000	51,780,000	84,638,831
2001	2,429	250,945,486	72,240,000	72,870,000	105,835,486
2002	2,695	290,493,184	78,960,000	80,850,000	130,683,184

[7] Aid for the Acquisition of Japanese Nationality by Japanese War Orphans left in China, etc.

This service is to provide aid for the acquisition of a family register that is necessary for the re-starting of life by Japanese orphans left in China after World War II who have returned to Japan. This service started in 1986 by obtaining a subsidy from the Nippon Foundation. From 1995, the Ministry of Health and Welfare began providing a subsidy (entrusted money) for assistance to unidentified orphans. Consequently, at present the Ministry of Health and Welfare provides a subsidy for assistance to unidentified orphans, and the Nippon Foundation provides a subsidy for assistance to identified orphans.

The subsidy from the Nippon Foundation has been used for the recovery of Japanese nationality for Japanese left in Sakhalin since 1999. Three aid cases out of a total of 10 aid cases for fiscal 2002 were for Japanese left in Sakhalin.

The results for fiscal 2002 are as follows. Numbers shown in parenthesis indicate the results for fiscal 2001.

(1) Unidentified orphans

Actual aid results:	23 cases (20 cases)
Expenditures:	\ 3,450,000 (\ 3,150,000)
Subsidy:	\ 3,450,000 (\ 3,000,000)

(2) Identified orphans

Actual aid results:	10 cases (10 cases)
Expenditures:	\ 3,254,400 (\ 3,352,130)
Subsidy:	\ 2,603,000 (\ 2,600,000)

[8] Legal Aid for Refugees

This service started from December 1983 when Japan ratified the Refugees Convention, and it provides legal aid to people who apply for a certificate of refugee by obtaining a subsidy from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

The results for fiscal 2002 are as follows. Numbers in parenthesis indicate the results for fiscal 2001.

Number of aid cases:	28 cases (27 cases)
Total amount of expenditure:	\ 2,569,200 (\ 2,865,000)
Subsidy from UNHCR:	\ 1,200,000 (\ 1,200,000)

Details of aid:

Filing of an application for certificate of refugee:	7 cases (4cases)
Litigation:	3 cases (6 cases)

Consultation: 18 cases (17 cases)

By nationality: 9 cases for Iraq, 7 cases for Afghanistan, 4 cases for Pakistan,
8 cases for other different countries.

[9] Legal Assistance for Crime Victims

Legal aid for victims of crime began as a service offered independently through the Tokyo and Osaka branches in fiscal 2000, and went nationwide in fiscal 2001 with the support(subsidy) of the Nippon Foundation. This service provides legal assistance to the victims of crime whose life has been threatened, who have suffered physical injury, who have had their liberty restricted, and who have suffered loss of human dignity. The services include: ① legal consultation, ② criminal accusation, ③ attendance at court hearings, ④ attendance at the cross-examination of witnesses and statements of opinion, ⑤ negotiation for settlements in criminal proceedings, and ⑥ response to the media.

The fiscal 2002 results are as follows. Numbers in parenthesis indicate the results for fiscal 2001.

No. of aid cases 73 cases(38 cases)

Cost: \ 7,380,172 (\ 3,800,000)

Subsidies: \ 5,812,000 (\ 3,040,000)

Types of damages:

Sexual assault: 28 cases (38%), Bodily injury or bodily injury resulting in death: 20 cases (27%), Murder or attempted murder: 4 cases (11%), Child abuse: 5 cases (7 cases), Others: 12 cases (16%).

Details of aid (including provision of multiple services):

Sustained consultation and advice: 47 cases, Criminal prosecution: 38 cases, Submission of report on damage: 24 cases, Support services for court: 20 cases, Out-of-court negotiations, including criminal settlements: 12 cases, Access to and copies of criminal records: 4 cases, Media and public affairs activities: 4 cases, Applications to Committees for the Inquest of Prosecution: 1 case.

[10] Other service

Branch offices provide aid services for the protection of the human rights of foreigners, for the mentally disabled, for victims of child abuse or domestic violence and for the elderly, according to the capacity of each branch to do so. Forteen branch offices reported results for fiscal 2002. There are many services included in the results that were specially conducted by specific branch offices because of restrictions on legal aid eligibility or requirements for such.

[11] Public Affairs and Advertising Activities

The government granted funding for legal aid system promotional and educational activities, and the JLAA has been engaged in promotional activities on a large scale since fiscal 2000. Headquarters has run a broad educational campaign encompassing national radio program advertisements (on Nippon Broadcasting System), newspaper advertisements, posters, leaflets, pamphlets, etc.

Additionally, a telephone and fax information service was launched in fiscal 2001. Through this service, users can access information 24 hours a day by telephone or fax, such as an overview of the legal aid system, how to apply, branch locations, maps, and simple information on heavy debt or divorce issues. (Tel: 03-5678-5666)

Branch offices also actively conducted advertising activities including placing advertisements in telephone directories.

Issues 76 through 79 of the newsletter entitled the "Legal Aid Journal" were published and distributed to bar association members, judicial scriveners due to be appointed, local governments, courts, prosecutors' offices and universities.

[12] Research and study activities

1. Study of need survey

For the purpose of further reform of the civil legal aid system, the Research Office started a study of need survey for legal aid beginning in 2001. The Research Office translated Local Legal Needs, and published the document as material for study in January 2003. This document was issued in January 2001 by the legal research service center, a research division of the Legal Services Commission which is a legal aid service organization in the United Kingdom. This report introduces the historical development of the study for legal need, and indicates the results of studying the relationship between need and demand, and the specific method for research. The report is expected to be used for the need survey in Japan.

2. Symposium on Access to Justice and Civil Legal Aid

A symposium entitled Access to Justice and Civil Legal Aid - from Crisis to Reform was held on January 31, 2003 in commemoration of Legal Aid day. Mr. Ken Fujimori (a senior staff writer at Asahi Shimbun), Mr. Manabu Agatsuma (Associate Professor of Tokyo Metropolitan University), Ms. Tokiko Kamei (a lawyer), and Mr. Norihiro Fujii (Executive Director of JLAA) were invited as panelists. Discussions were held about the verification of the legal aid service during the two years since the enactment of the Civil Legal Aid Law, and further reform of legal aid. There were 150 attendees.

3. Publication of materials for study

A report on the symposium entitled Access to Justice and Civil Legal Aid was prepared in February 2003. In March 2003, a collection of materials to examine the idea of the Legal Service Center (Vol. 1) was published.

4. Establishment of a legal aid system in Cambodia

The JLAA participated in the legal aid team of the judicial support project for the Bar Association of Kingdom of Cambodia. This is a project of the Japan Federation of Bar Associations. The JLAA conducted research and study activities to establish a legal aid system in Cambodia. A report entitled "For the Purpose of Sustained Development of Legal Aid in Cambodia" was compiled on May 25, 2002 as the results of the studies, including the research in Cambodia. An international conference, the South East Asian Legal Aid Conference - Establishing the Rule of Law and the Role of Legal Aid, is planned to be held in the capital of Cambodia, Phnom Penh, in the fall of 2003 under the joint auspices of the JLAA, the Japan Federation of Bar Association and the bar association of Cambodia. The JLAA has commenced preparations for it.

[13] Meetings

1. Board of directors' meetings: 11
2. Councilors' meetings: 3
3. Operating Committee:

Councilors appointed by nationwide branch office managers and the president held four meetings.

4. Legal Aid Staff Study Meeting

From June through September 2002, nationwide branch directors and employees, and legal aid representatives from bar associations and judicial scrivener associations

met in seven locations across the country.

The following four topics were the common themes, while topics raised by branches were also addressed.

- (1) Creation of a defense system from the public purse
- (2) The effective and efficient implementation of services
- (3) Legal representation for summary court and legal aid by judicial scriveners
- (4) Complaints procedure

5. Meeting of Chairmen of All Branch Office Review Committees

The meeting was held on October 23, 2002 and the topics discussed included business plans and the screening framework, the amendment of the judicial scrivener law, the handling of personal bankruptcy cases, and the lodging of protests and re-screening.

6. Workshop for Staff of all Branch Offices

Legal aid staff from the 50 branches across Japan participated in the workshop was held on January 31, 2003.

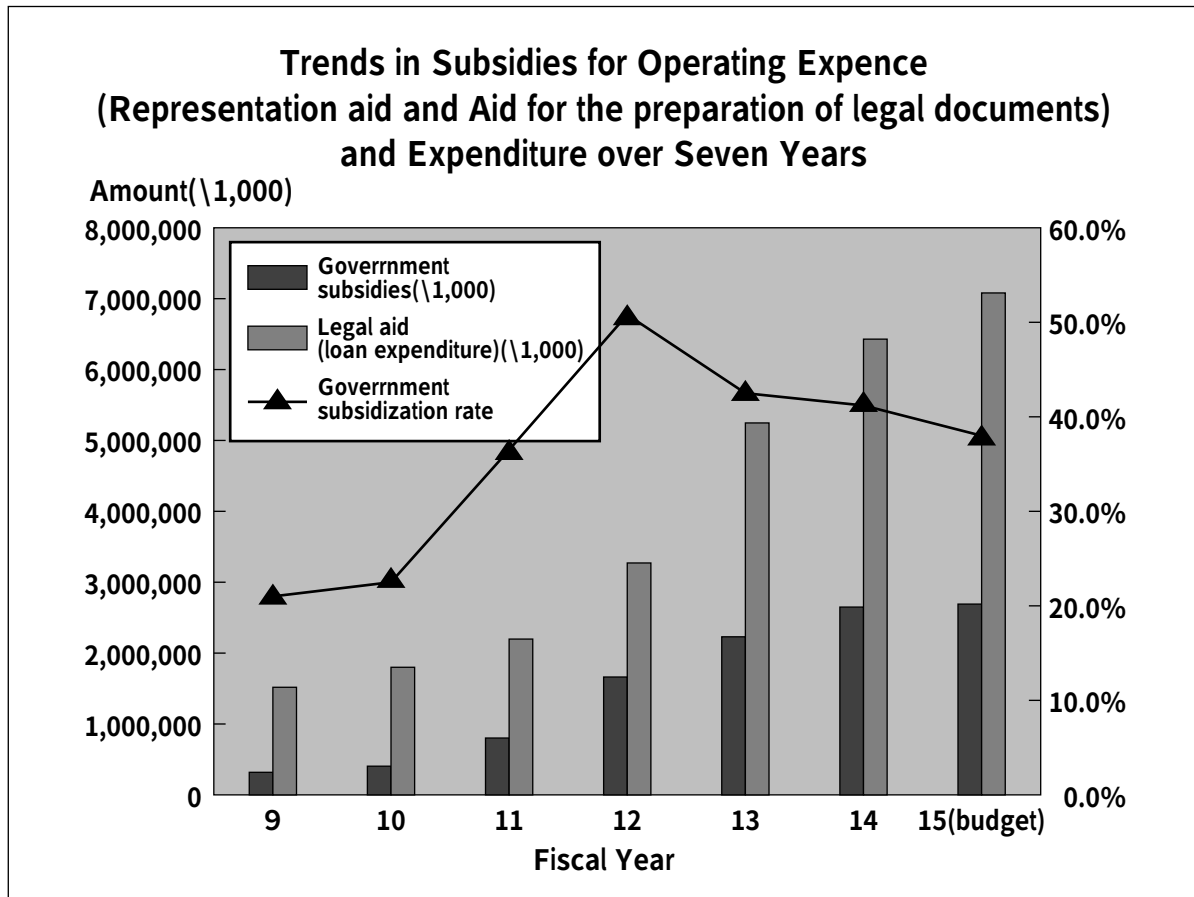
[14] Financial Status

**Trends in Subsidies for Operating Expense
(Representation aid and Aid for the preparation of lugal documents)
and Expenditure over Seven Years**

FY	9	10	11	12	13	14	15(budget)
Government subsidies(\1,000)	318,277	404,637	801,981	1,662,628	2,229,936	2,649,304	2,691,284
Legal aid(loan expenditure) (\1,000)	1,517,785	1,800,072	2,197,875	3,271,525	5,246,838	6,429,066	7,143,750
Government subsidization rate	21.0%	22.5%	36.5%	50.8%	42.5%	41.2%	37.7%

With the introduction of the Civil Legal Aid Law, government subsidies have increased considerably, but these subsidy increases cannot keep pace with rapidly increasing number of people requiring legal aid services. Subsidies for operations increased approximately \200 million from last year in the fiscal 2002 budget. Each branch office was forced to implement strict controls on the number of cases handled from the beginning of fiscal 2002. In fiscal 2002, an additional subsidy of about \300 million was approved. Therefore, it was not necessary to take measures to temporarily suspend the acceptance of applications as happened in fiscal 2001. However, each branch office made the requirements for qualifying for legal aid more severe and restricted the number of legal aid cases in the middle of fiscal

2002. Therefore, there were many cases where legal aid could not be provided to those who should have received it if financial conditions allowed. As operations in fiscal 2002 will only benefit from about \42 million subsidy increase from the fiscal 2001 level, it will be necessary to keep operations firmly in check right from the start of the year.



The proportion of subsidies for operating expenses that were used to fund legal representation aid and aid for preparation of legal documentation was little more than 20% up until 1998. However, subsidies were increased with the subsequent introduction of the Civil Legal Aid Law in 2000, and subsidization rates even rose to over 50%. However, the subsidization rate continued to decline to 42.5% in fiscal 2001, and 41.2% in fiscal 2002, and remained at 38% in the fiscal 2003 budget. The rate returned to the level before the enactment of the Civil Legal Aid Law. In addition, the government subsidy has started to be provided for the administrative expenses since fiscal 2000, but was decreased by about \40 million from the previous year in fiscal 2002. The legal aid service relies on all bar associations for staff members in charge, facilities and the different subsidies. It is necessary to sharply increase the subsidy for the administrative expenses to keep the legal aid service independent from the bar associations.

Trends in Government Subsidies for Civil Legal Aid(FY 1999 — 2003)

Note: Results for fiscal 1999 through 2002, and budget for fiscal 2003.

(Unit: thousand yen)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
1.Subsidy for legal aid service cost					
①Representation aid					
a.Initial budget	472,367	1,652,628	1,929,936	2,298,661	2,497,253
b.Additional budget	329,614	—	280,000	228,741	—
Sub-total	801,981	1,652,628	2,209,936	2,527,402	2,497,253
②Aid for the preparation of legal documents					
a.Initial budget	—	10,000	20,000	43,313	194,031
b.Additional budget	—	—	—	78,589	—
Sub-total	—	10,000	20,000	121,902	194,031
③Legal consultation	99,800	158,800	176,155	259,720	354,805
④Investigation expense	8,000	21,220	26,160	30,920	32,347
Sub-total(①～④)	909,781	1,842,648	2,432,251	2,939,944	3,078,436
Administrative expense	—	299,439	389,455	350,272	410,473
Total	909,781	2,142,087	2,821,706	3,290,216	3,488,909
2.Fees for entrustment of public affairs and advertisements	3,060	17,404	28,255	15,572	10,900
Grand total	912,841	2,159,491	2,854,947	2,998,458	3,499,809

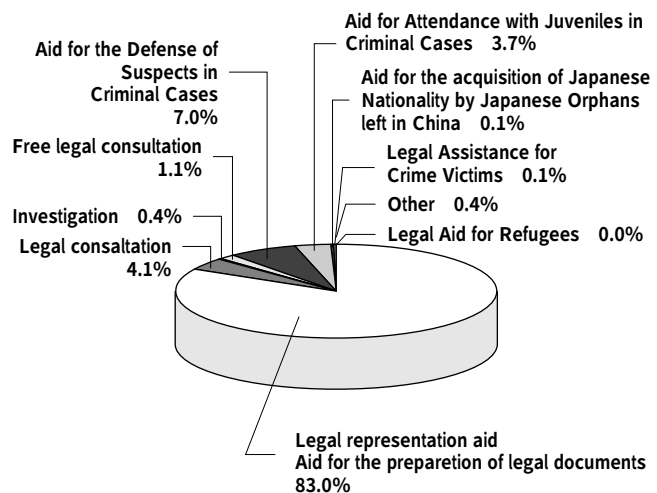
Statistics(Figures and Tables)

[1]General conditions

1. Breakdown of operating expense

Services	Amount(unit:¥)	rate
Civil legal aid services		
Legal representation aid Aid for the preparation of legal documents	6,429,066,218	83.0%
Legal consultation aid	317,804,550	4.1%
Investigation	32,215,975	0.4%
Sub-total	6,779,086,743	87.5%
Self-sponsored services		
Free legal consultation	86,866,669	1.1%
Aid for the Defense of Suspects in Criminal Cases	544,668,470	7.0%
Aid for the Attendance with Juveniles in Criminal Cases	290,493,184	3.7%
Aid for the acquisition of Japanese Nationality	6,704,400	0.1%
Legal Assistance for Crime Victims	7,380,172	0.1%
Legal Aid for Refugees	2,569,200	0.0%
Others	31,004,528	0.4%
Sub-total	969,686,623	12.5%
Grand total	7,748,773,366	100.0%

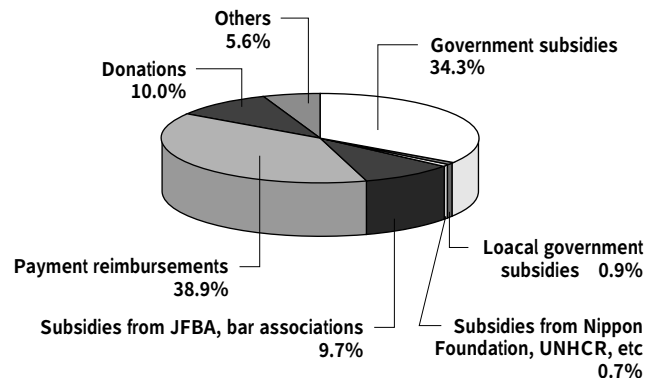
(Figure 1) Breakdown of operating expense



2. Main financial resources

Government subsidies	3,290,216,000	34.3%
Local government subsidies	86,951,300	0.9%
Subsidies from Nippon Foundation, UNHCR, etc	63,548,740	0.7%
Subsidies from JFBA, bar associations	928,304,528	9.7%
Payment reimbursements	3,733,610,404	38.9%
Donations	964,873,062	10.0%
Others	538,083,368	5.6%
Total	9,605,587,402	100.0%

(Figure 2) Breakdown of Main financial resources(Fiscal year 2002)



(Table 1) General revenue for the last 3 years(Unit: ¥1,000) Rate on the right

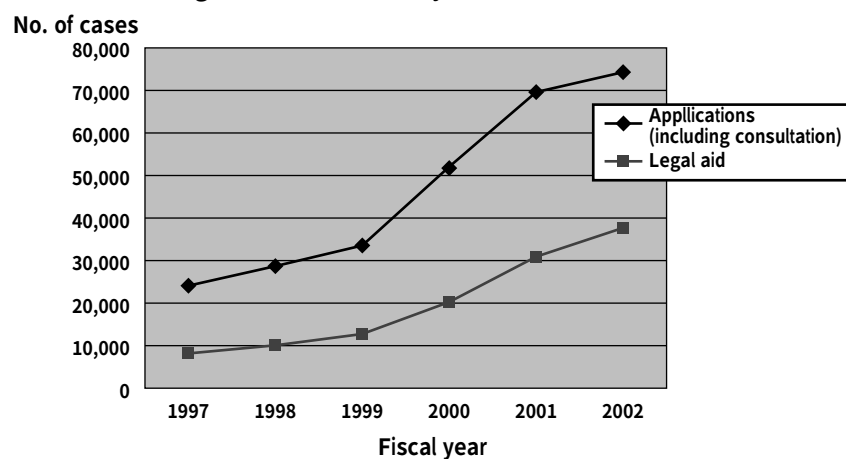
Items	Amount					
	FY 2000		FY 2001		FY 2002	
Government subsidies	2,142,087	36.4%	2,821,706	36.9%	3,290,216	34.3%
Local government subsidies	99,233	1.7%	88,104	1.2%	86,951	0.9%
Subsidies from Nippon Foundation	61,900	1.1%	44,900	0.6%	32,557	0.3%
Subsidies from JFBA, bar associations	640,324	10.9%	835,069	10.9%	928,305	9.7%
Other subsidies	12,394	0.2%	14,287	0.2%	30,992	0.3%
Donations	805,813	13.7%	873,364	11.4%	964,873	10.0%
Payment reimbursement	1,911,903	32.4%	2,735,117	35.7%	3,733,610	38.9%
Withdrawal of deposits	141,549	2.4%	148,107	1.9%	102,814	1.1%
Investment profit	1,231	0.0%	1,005	0.0%	330	0.0%
Others	75,740	1.3%	93,040	1.2%	434,939	4.5%
Total	5,892,174	100%	7,654,699	100%	9,605,587	100%

[2] Civil Legal Aid

3. Trends in number of applications for aid and consultation and legal aid for the last 6 years (Applications and acceptance including aid before trial)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
(including consultation)	24,095	28,693	33,551	51,735	69,611	74,296
Legal aid	8,172	10,079	12,744	20,261	30,918	37,690

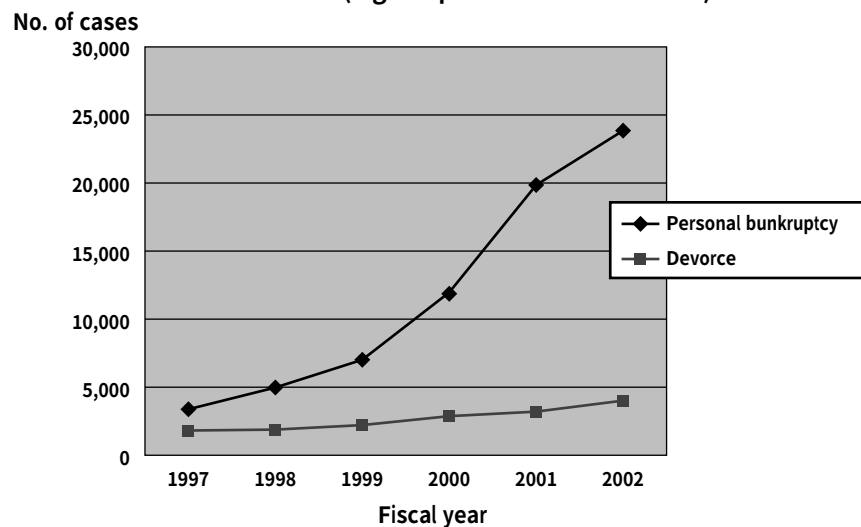
(Figure 3) Trends in number of applications for aid and consultation and legal aid for the last 6 years



4. Trends in the number of personal bankruptcy cases and divorce cases (Applications and acceptance including aid before trial)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Personal bankruptcy	3,380	4,978	7,016	11,864	19,854	23,849
Devorce	1,818	1,886	2,217	2,873	3,206	4,015

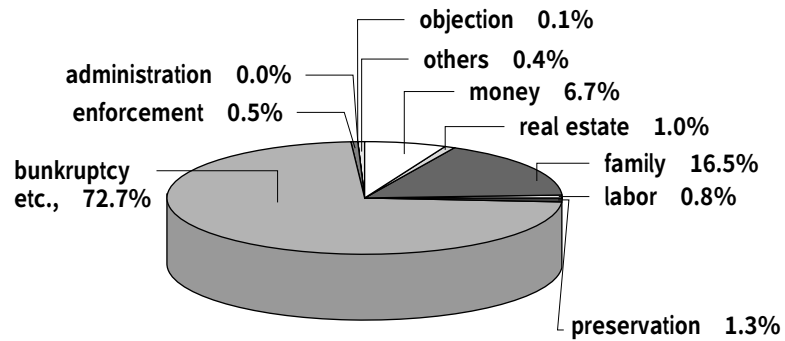
(Figure 4) Trends in the number of personal bankruptcy cases and divorce cases (legal representation aid cases)



5. Category of the aided cases (Legal representation aid)

Money	real estate	family	labor	preservation	bunkruptcy etc.	enforcement	administration	objection	others	total
2,409	359	5,904	281	469	26,024	174	16	39	145	35,820
6.7%	1.0%	16.5%	0.8%	1.3%	72.7%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	100.0%

(Figure 5) Category of the aided cases

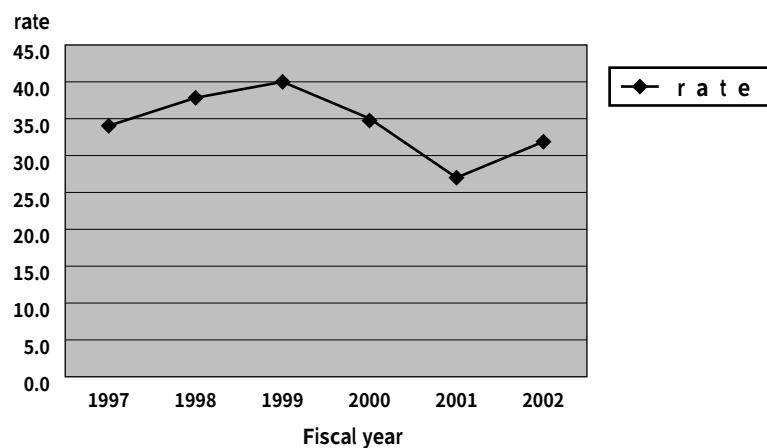


Note : Bunkruptcy etc. includes the adjustment of debts and the civil rehabilitation procedure.

6. Trends in the proportion of welfare recipients out of the civil legal aid recipients

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
rate	33.5	37.3	40.0	34.2	27.0	31.8

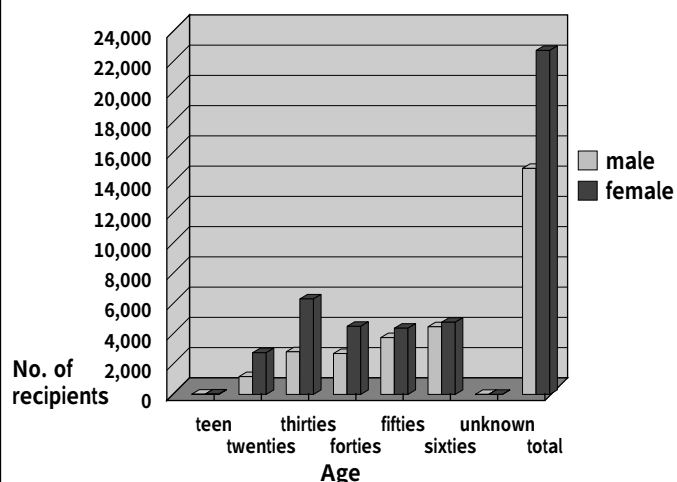
(Figure 6) the Proportion of welfare recipients (%)



7. Sex and age of recipients

age	male	female	total	rate
teen	9	25	34	0.1%
twenties	1,177	2,756	3,933	10.4%
thirties	2,819	6,312	9,131	24.2%
forties	2,704	4,500	7,204	19.1%
fifties	3,755	4,377	8,132	21.6%
sixties	4,473	4,772	9,245	24.5%
unknown	8	3	11	0.0%
total	14,945	22,745	37,690	100.0%
rate	39.7%	60.3%	100.0%	

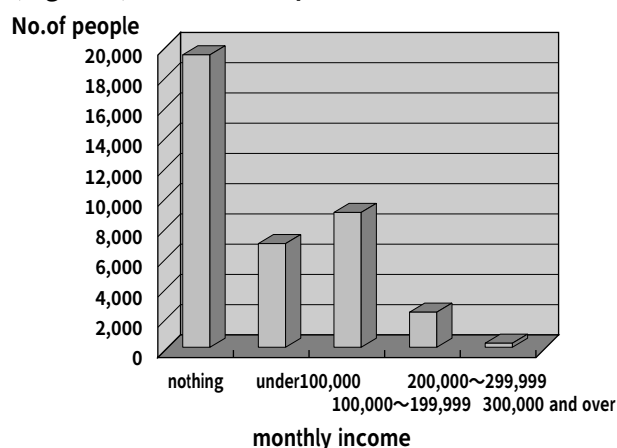
(Figure 7) Sex and age of recipients



8. Breakdown of recipient's income layer

monthly income(\)	number	rate
nothing	19,336	51.3%
under 100,000	6,854	18.2%
100,000~199,999	8,914	23.7%
200,000~299,999	2,319	6.2%
300,000 and over	267	0.7%
total	37,690	100.0%

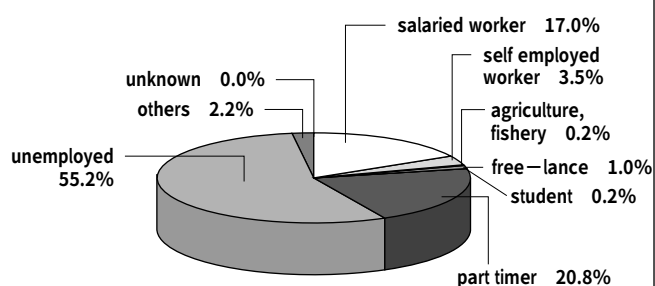
(Figure 8) Income of recipients



9. Occupation of recipients

occupation	number	rate
salaried worker	6,395	17.0%
self employed worker	1,311	3.5%
agriculture, fishery	68	0.2%
free-lance	381	1.0%
student	83	0.2%
part timer	7,838	20.8%
unemployed	20,792	55.2%
others	822	2.2%
unknown	0	0.0%
total	37,690	100.0%

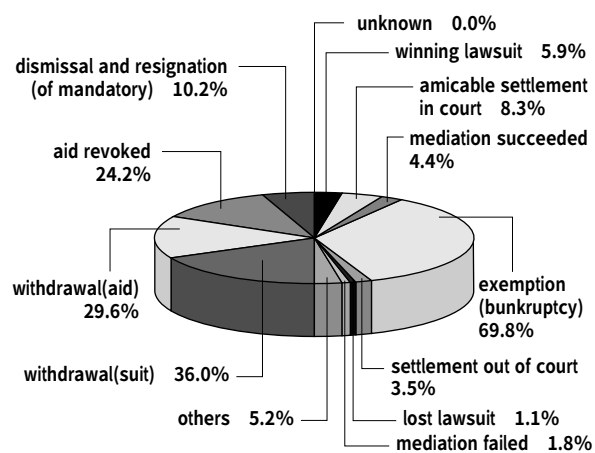
(Figure 9) Occupation of recipients



10. Results of legal representation cases concluded

Results	number	rate
cases concluded as aided cases		
winning lawsuit	1,663	5.9%
amicable settlement in court	2,314	8.3%
mediation succeeded	1,229	4.4%
exemption(bankruptcy)	19,560	69.8%
settlement out of court	967	3.5%
lost lawsuit	310	1.1%
mediation failed	503	1.8%
others	1,467	5.2%
sub—total	28,013	100.0%
suit withdrawal, etc		
withdrawal(suit)	792	36.0%
withdrawal(aid)	651	29.6%
aid revoked	533	24.2%
dismissal and resignation	224	10.2%
unknown	0	0.0%
sub—total	2,200	100.0%
grand total	30,213	—

(Figure 10) Results of legal representation cases concluded





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