

Review Committee for the Registered Foreign Lawyer System Report

July 5, 2016

Review Committee for the Registered Foreign Lawyer System

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Part I. Introduction

1. Background of the Committee

The registered foreign lawyer (Gaikokuho-Jimu-Bengoshi) system has been discussed with regard to its format of the system based on domestic and international demand, etc. The Review Committee for the Registered Foreign Lawyer System (hereinafter referred to as the “Committee”) has been established by the Ministry of Justice and the Japan Federation of Bar Associations, responding to the “Implementation Plan for Regulatory Reforms” (Cabinet Decision, June 24, 2014), which prescribes that “a committee for the registered foreign lawyer system shall be established with the participation of registered foreign lawyers in order to discuss the standards for requirements of experience of having performed professional duties, etc. for approval in consideration of the situations of the foreign legal consultant systems in foreign countries based on increasing international legal demand, etc.”

The Committee also discusses the indication on the registered foreign lawyer system described in the “Additional Regulatory Reforms in National Strategic Special Zones” (Decision of the Advisory Council on National Strategic Special Zones, October 10, 2014).

2. Overview of the Committee

The Committee has discussed requirements of experience of having performed professional duties and the establishment of a system of so-called type B corporations (hereinafter referred to as “B corporations,” Note 1).

This Report clarifies the results of the discussion in the Committee, and indicates ways forward for the registered foreign lawyer system in the future.

A conclusion has been reached that the measures regarding the registered foreign lawyer system should be taken uniformly throughout the country instead of being limited to the special zones.

(Note 1) Corporations which aim to provide legal services regarding Japanese and foreign laws with attorneys at law and registered foreign lawyers as their members.

Part II. Requirements of experience of having performed professional duties

1. Premises

Requirements of experience of having performed professional duties have been established for the purpose of protecting clients who lack the knowledge and experience to judge the reliability of the qualification of registered foreign lawyers, and eventually maintaining legal order in Japan by systematically securing the level of capacity, quality and ethics of registered foreign lawyers. Since the professional duties of registered foreign lawyers are concerned with the legal services, although they are limited to foreign laws, if the level of

capacity, etc. of registered foreign lawyers was not secured, irreversible damage would be caused to clients, which would lead to the disruption of legal order in Japan. Under circumstances where the courses for qualification as an attorney at law vary by country, it is required to establish universal, unified standards in order to secure the level of capacity, etc. of registered foreign lawyers. In practice, it is a fact that other countries also have adopted requirements of experience of having performed professional duties.

Based on these standpoints, requirements of experience of having performed professional duties have been maintained since the establishment of the Act on Special Measures concerning the Handling of Legal Services by Foreign Lawyers (hereinafter referred to as the “Foreign Lawyers Act”).

2. Overview of the discussion in the Committee

As premises for the perspectives of the existing laws described above, the Committee discussed respectively: (1) how the capacity, quality and ethics of registered foreign lawyers should be secured; (2) whether or not rationality is found in the system that imposes requirements of experience of having performed professional duties as a measure of (1); and (3) whether or not the existing provisions regarding requirements of experience of having performed professional duties are rational as contents of requirements of experience of having performed professional duties.

With respect to above-mentioned (1) and (2), some members offered opinions that, since foreign lawyers who have just acquired the qualification can handle legal services regarding the laws of the country of primary qualification as a profession in the country of primary qualification, it is irrational that they are not allowed to provide legal services on the same laws of the country of primary qualification in Japan despite of this, and the requirements of experience of having performed professional duties should immediately be removed so that Japan can appropriately deal with the society and economy which has become more and more complex, diverse and internationalized.

However, the legal systems and the legal training system in the countries of primary qualification of those who want to become a registered foreign lawyer are diverse, and it is desirable that there is some systematical securement to protect clients in light of the grounds described in 1 above. In addition, since there is not enough accumulation of legislative facts which makes systematical securement unnecessary at this moment, the Committee has reached the conclusion that it is reasonable to maintain measures to secure the capacity, quality and ethics of registered foreign lawyers at the present stage.

As a measure to secure the capacity, quality and ethics, the Committee has come to the conclusion that certain rationality is found in imposing requirements of experience of having performed professional duties on the following grounds: the fact that practicing law based on legal qualification without facing any disciplinary action in the country of primary qualification for a certain period has the significance of showing that they did not lack the capacity and quality, as well as the ethics as an attorney at law, at least for that

period; many other countries also employ similar systems; and there are no other appropriate alternatives.

3. Specific contents of requirements of experience of having performed professional duties

In the Committee, with respect to specific contents of requirements of experience of having performed professional duties(above-mentioned (3)), some members expressed views that it is rational to maintain the existing laws that impose requirements of experience of having performed professional duties (above-mentioned (3)), which is a three-year period of experience of having performed professional duties, on those who want to become a registered foreign lawyer since a three-year period is rather short in light of examples in other countries, and one year of provision of services in Japan can be included in the period of experience of having performed professional duties.

On the other hand, there were other views that, in order for Japan to appropriately deal with a society and economy which is becoming more and more complex, diverse and internationalized, and to become a business center of Asia, the establishment of a sound competitive market should be pursued by proactively accepting capable foreign lawyers who wish to work in Japan.

With reference to these views, the Committee decided to consider the possibility to relax the existing requirements of experience of having performed professional duties in some way, and held a series of discussions on how they should be relaxed in concrete terms, where various opinions were offered on how to consider the period of experience of having performed professional duties and the period of the provision of services in Japan.

Some members offered opinions as follows:

- Under the existing laws, it is required to gain two-years of experience of having performed professional duties in a country other than Japan, and to go back to their country once after providing services in Japan, which hinders young foreign lawyers with high motivation from building their career, and also places a heavy burden on firms. Therefore, measures should be taken to allow such foreign lawyers to stay in Japan without leaving it, or otherwise to minimize the period for which they must live outside Japan to one year at the most.
- Since they became engaged in the legal services in Japan after having acquired a qualification as a registered foreign lawyer, it is also desirable that they gain experience in Japan from the aspect of improving the legal services provided by such registered foreign lawyers. Therefore, a longer period of the provision of services in Japan should be included in the period of experience of having performed professional duties than that specified in the existing laws.

On the other hand, the following opinions were also offered:

- The difference between the experiences of having performed professional duties based on a legal qualification in the country of primary qualification and the provision of services not based on a qualification in Japan is essential, considering that experience of having performed professional duties in the country of primary qualification and provision of services in Japan are different in content in the first place, and that the requirement of experience of having performed professional duties indicates that, on the basis of the fact that they practiced law based on legal qualification without facing any disciplinary action in the country of primary qualification for a certain period, there is no lack of capacity and quality as well as ethics as an attorney at law for that period.
- A period of provision of services should not be included which exceeds half of the period of experience of having performed professional duties in light of the intent of a system that exceptionally allows the inclusion of a period of provision of services within the framework of requirements of experience of having performed professional duties.

With reference to the above-mentioned discussions, the Committee has reached the conclusion that there are basically two possible measures as concrete easing measures for the requirements of experience of having performed professional duties:

- To maintain the current period of experience of having performed professional duties which is three years, and to allow the inclusion of a period of provision of services up to two years; and
- To specify the period of experience of having performed professional duties as two years, and to allow the inclusion of a period of provision of services up to one year.

4. Summary

With reference to the above-mentioned points, the Committee urges concerned organizations to proceed with a serious examination to relax the requirement of experience of having performed professional duties in consideration of the situation of the system in foreign countries.

Part III. B corporation system

1. Necessity of introducing the B corporation system

With respect to the B corporation system, following indications were made in the Committee: the necessity of establishing said system proposed in the final report of the Foreign Lawyer System Study Group in 2009 is still applicable today; and the system also leads to the discovery of potential demand including the overseas expansion of SMEs as well as improving the convenience of users by providing one-stop legal services for Japanese laws

and foreign laws throughout Japan through the establishment of secondary offices of B corporations.

2. Concerns over the B corporation system

With regard to the B corporation system, a proposal that it should be established along with registered foreign lawyer corporations (hereinafter referred to as “A corporations,” Note 2) was made by the Foreign Lawyer System Study Group in 2009. However, the following concerns over its introduction were shown before and after the final report of the Study Group:

- If the establishment of B corporations is allowed, their members who are registered foreign lawyers might handle legal services on Japanese laws through lawyers who are their members or employees; and
- As it is difficult to see who makes the decisions on individual handling of legal services from the outside compared to foreign law joint enterprises, it will be more difficult to check ultra vires handling of legal services by registered foreign lawyers from the outside.

When the Committee asked concerned bodies for feedback about these concerns over B corporations through interviews, etc., the Japan Patent Attorneys Association showed the following concerns:

- As it is difficult to observe the decision making and actions inside B corporations from the outside, the concern that approval of the establishment of B corporations enables registered foreign lawyers to get improperly involved in the ultra vires services by making use of the corporation system still remains;
- Unintended leakage of technical information could happen; and
- It is predicted that, if the B corporation system is introduced, the concerns over improper involvement and unintended leakage of technical information will extraordinarily increase compared to foreign law joint enterprises since it is difficult to observe from the outside compared to foreign law joint enterprises, and the massive entry of registered foreign lawyers belonging to foreign major law firms, who are inexperienced, to Japan through the introduction of B corporations and the relaxation of requirements of experience of having performed professional duties.

(Note 2) Corporations which aim to provide legal services on foreign laws with registered foreign lawyers as their members.

3. Discussion on the concerns

The Committee discussed the above-mentioned concerns, where the following opinions dominated with respect to the two concerns which have been shown: The concerns over the possibility of improper involvement and invisible decision making can be adequately deterred by establishing regulations

similar to those (disciplinary action and criminal punishment) imposed on the existing A corporation system or foreign law joint enterprises since, compared to other business categories including foreign law joint enterprises, or registered foreign lawyers or A corporations that employ attorneys at law, it seems unlikely that having such a business category as B corporations increases such risk.

With respect to the concerns of the Japan Patent Attorneys Association, some opinions were offered, arguing that some measures are already taken to deter leakage of technical information by registered foreign lawyers under the existing laws, and thus the concerns did not acquire empathy from the Committee. These opinions include: (1) Registered foreign lawyers or those who were registered foreign lawyers (hereinafter referred to as “registered foreign lawyers, etc.”) bear the duty to maintain confidentiality, and also in B corporations, if registered foreign lawyers, etc. leak technical information, which is recognized as a breach of confidentiality, a criminal penalty is imposed; (2) If registered foreign lawyers, etc. engage in the business of patent attorneys’ business such as representing others regarding applications for registration to the Japan Patent Office in B corporations, a criminal penalty under the Patent Attorney Act is imposed; and (3) If registered foreign lawyers, etc. disclose trade secrets acquired from their clients, etc. for the purpose of acquiring a wrongful gain, etc. in B corporations, which is recognized as a crime of infringement of trade secrets under the Unfair Competition Prevention Act, a criminal penalty is imposed.

Further, in regard to introducing B corporations, it is possible to check from the outside the attorney at law in a B corporation in charge of representing others regarding patent applications by applying a system clarifying the patent attorney in charge, which the Patent Office currently implements on patent professional corporations and major patent firms (individual firms), to the patent applications in which B corporations are engaged as representatives. It is also possible to respond to said concerns by appropriate disciplinary action, etc. by the Japan Federation of Bar Associations and Bar Associations in the case where registered foreign lawyers belonging to a B corporation violate laws and regulations including leakage of technical information. In addition, it is also possible to take measures as needed in order to secure the effectiveness of instruction and supervision to A corporations and B corporations.

4. Others

Further issues related to the institutional design were also provided, which includes measures for a smooth transition from a foreign law joint enterprise, which is currently run, to a B corporation, and the way of organizational restructuring such as reorganization and merger with existing legal professional corporations and A corporations. These issues should be discussed with reference to the operational situations and actual conditions of A corporations and foreign law joint enterprises.

5. Summary

With reference to the above-mentioned points, the Committee presupposes that the B corporation system should be established, and urges concerned organizations to proceed with sufficient consideration on the remaining issues such as enabling a smooth reorganization while giving thought to resolving the concerns shown over the B corporation system.

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Members of the Committee

* Names listed without honorifics, in Japanese syllabary order.

* The indicated positions, etc. are at the time of assuming the post.

Chairperson:	Junichi Matsushita	(The University of Tokyo Graduate Schools for Law and Politics: Professor of Law)
Member:	Naoki Idei	(Attorney at law, from the 1st through the 9th meeting)
Member:	Masahiko Omura	(Chuo University Graduate School of Law: Professor of Law)
Member:	Haruo Okada	(Attorney at law)
Member:	Yuko Kato	(Mitsubishi Corporation: Manager of Planning Sec. Legal Dept.)
Member:	Masahiro Kamei	(Fujitsu limited: Vice Head of Legal, Compliance & IP Unit)
Member:	Kenneth Lebrun	(Registered foreign lawyer)
Member:	Eiichiro Kozuma	(Attorney at law)
Member:	Reiko Sakimura	(Registered foreign lawyer)
Member:	Chen Tianhua	(Registered foreign lawyer)
Member:	Yasushi Nakanishi	(Kyoto University Graduate Schools for Law: Professor)
Member:	Shiro Yanagi	(Attorney at law, from the 10th through the 12th meeting)

(Observers)

Services Trade Division, International Trade Division, Economic Affairs Bureau,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Office of Regional Revitalization, Cabinet Office

(Secretariat)

[Ministry of Justice (Judicial System Department, Minister's Secretariat)]

Osamu Hagimoto (Director-General)
Shohei Murata (Director of Examination and Supervision Division)
Yukio Nakajima (Attached to Secretariat, from the 1st to the 6th meeting)
Akira Matsumoto (Attached to Secretariat, from the 7th to the 12th meeting)
Kaori Miichi (Assigned to Department, from the 5th to the 12th meeting)
Keiichiro Endo (Assigned to Department, from the 1st to the 9th meeting)
Kazuyuki Iga (Assigned to Department, from the 10th to the 12th meeting)

[Japan Federation of Bar Associations]

Maki Kanekawa (Deputy Secretary General, from the 1st to the 6th meeting)
Ayumi Michi (Deputy Secretary General, from the 7th to the 12th meeting)
Tatsu Katayama (Vice Chairman of the Foreign Lawyers and International Legal Practice Committee)
Sakon Kuramoto (Office of International Affairs: Officer /Attorney at law, from the 1st to the 9th meeting)
Sachiko Tanaka (Office of International Affairs: Officer /Attorney at law, from the 10th to the 12th meeting)

Holding of Meetings of the Committee

* The indicated positions, etc. are at the time of hearing.

The 1st meeting (March 13, 2015)

- Introduction of the members
- Explanation on the operation of the meeting
- Explanation on considerations and the schedule
- Explanation on the current situation of the registered foreign lawyer system
- Exchange of opinions

The 2nd meeting (April 23, 2015)

- Explanation on the registered foreign lawyer system in foreign countries by the members and the Secretariat (Japan Federation of Bar Associations)

The 3rd meeting (May 20, 2015)

- Hearing on the requirements of experience of having performed professional duties
 - Eric W. Sedlak (Co-president of the Registered Foreign Lawyers Association, and Vice President of the American Chamber of Commerce in Japan)
 - Rikako Beppu (Chairperson of the Legal Service Committee, the European Business Council)
 - Yasuhisa Abe (Managing Director of the Japan Business Federation)
 - Hiroshi Miyake (Vice President of the Japan Federation of Bar Associations)

The 4th meeting (June 26, 2015)

- Exchange of opinions on the requirements of experience of having performed professional duties

The 5th meeting (July 22, 2015)

- Exchange of opinions on the requirements of experience of having performed professional duties

The 6th meeting (September 18, 2015)

- Explanation on the B corporation system
- Hearing on the B corporation system
 - Eric W. Sedlak (Co-president of the Registered Foreign Lawyers Association, and Vice President of the American Chamber of Commerce in Japan)
 - Rikako Beppu (Chairperson of the Legal Service Committee, the European Business Council)

The 7th meeting (November 26, 2015)

- Hearing on the B corporation system
- Toshio Dokei (White & Case Registered Foreign Lawyer Office: Attorney at law)
 - Brian G. Strawn (White & Case Registered Foreign Lawyer Office: Registered foreign lawyer)
 - Hiroyuki Nezu (Atsumi & Sakai Law Firm and Foreign Law Joint Enterprise: Attorney at law)

- Bonnie L. Dixon (Atsumi & Sakai Law Firm and Foreign Law Joint Enterprise: Registered foreign lawyer)
- Toshio Kasukawa (Vice President of the Japan Patent Attorneys Association)
- Hideki Shionoya (Vice President of the Japan Patent Attorneys Association)

The 8th meeting (December 15, 2015)

- Exchange of opinions on the B corporation system

The 9th meeting (February 2, 2016)

- Exchange of opinions on the “Outline of Conclusion by Review Committee for Registered Foreign Lawyer System (draft)”

The 10th meeting (April 5, 2016)

- Hearing on the B corporation system
 - Yasuhisa Abe (Managing Director of the Japan Business Federation)
 - Naoto Kuji (Executive Managing Director of the Japan Intellectual Property Association)
- Exchange of opinions on the requirements of experience of having performed professional duties and the B corporation system

The 11th meeting (June 10, 2016)

- Exchange of opinions on the “Outline of Conclusion by Review Committee for Registered Foreign Lawyer System (draft)”

The 12th meeting (July 5, 2016)

- Final conclusion

Revision History of the Act on Special Measures concerning the Handling of Legal Services by Foreign Lawyers

- May 1986: Enactment of the Act on Special Measures concerning the Handling of Legal Services by Foreign Lawyers (Foreign Lawyers Act) (April 1987 in effect)
- Specifying reciprocity and the requirement of experience of having performed professional duties (experience of having performed professional duties for five or more years in the country where they have acquired the qualification) as requirements for approval by the Minister of Justice
 - Prohibiting joint enterprises by registered foreign lawyers and attorneys at law
- September 1992: Establishment of the Foreign Lawyer System Study Group (1st FL Study Group)
Established by the Ministry of Justice and the Japan Federation of Bar Associations for the purpose of examination, study and consideration of the acceptance system for foreign lawyers
- September 1993: Proposals by the 1st FL Study Group
- Allowing certain joint enterprises
 - Allowing the employment of attorneys at law at joint firms of attorneys at law and registered foreign lawyers while maintaining the prohibition of the employment of attorneys at law by registered foreign lawyers alone
 - Relaxing the requirements of experience of having performed professional duties (allowance of the inclusion of a period of provision of services), etc.
- June 1994: Partial amendment of the Foreign Lawyers Act (January 1995 in effect)
- Relaxing reciprocity (not applying reciprocity to lawyers from the contracting countries of the WTO agreements)
 - Allowing specific joint enterprises of attorneys at law and registered foreign lawyers
 - Relaxing the requirements of experience of having performed professional duties (enabling the inclusion of a period of provision of services in Japan up to two years into the five-year period of experience of having performed professional duties), etc.
- March 1996: Revision of the Deregulation Promotion Plan (Cabinet Decision)
Undertaking consideration of the review of prohibition of employment, the requirements of experience of having performed professional duties, and prohibition of handling laws of a third country during FY1996, etc.

- June 1996: Partial amendment of the Foreign Lawyers Act (September 1996 in effect)
 Liberalization of representation in international arbitral proceedings
- December 1996: Establishment of the Foreign Lawyer System Study Group (2nd FL Study Group)
- March 1997: Second revision of the Deregulation Promotion Plan (Cabinet Decision)
 Taking necessary law amendment measures during FY1997 based on the results of the consideration of the review of employment, the requirements of experience of having performed professional duties, and the handling laws of a third country during FY1997
- October 1997: Proposal by the 2nd FL Study Group
 - Relaxing the requirements of experience of having performed professional duties (shortening the period of experience of having performed professional duties from five years to three years, into which a period of provision of services in Japan can be included up to one year)
 - Allowing the handling laws of a third country (subject to advice by a qualified person etc.)
 - Easing the restrictions on the purposes of specific joint enterprises (permitting the provision of litigation service, etc. with regard to legal services with foreign affairs)
- May 1998: Partial amendment of the Foreign Lawyers Act (August 1998 in effect)
 Relaxing the requirements of experience of having performed professional duties (specifying the period of experience of having performed professional duties as three years, into which a period of provision of services in Japan can be included up to one year), etc.
- December 1999: Submission of the second opinion by the Regulatory Reforms Committee
 Suggesting the consideration of necessary measures including the abolishment of the prohibition of employment and a review of the regulations on the purposes of specific joint enterprises
- March 2001: Three-year Plan for Regulatory Reforms Promotion (Cabinet Decision)
 Considering necessary measures such as a review of the regulations on the purposes of specific joint enterprises
- July 2003: Partial amendment of the Foreign Lawyers Act (April 2004 partially in effect, April 2005 fully in effect)
 - Deletion of the provision prohibiting employment of attorneys at law by registered foreign lawyers

- Measures to prevent registered foreign lawyers who run a foreign law joint enterprise with attorneys at law, etc. from overstepping their authority, etc.
- June 2007: Three-year Plan for Promotion of Regulatory Reforms (Cabinet Decision)
Considering the incorporation of registered foreign lawyer offices to reach a conclusion
- May 2008: Establishment of the Foreign Lawyer System Study Group
- December 2009: Proposals by the Foreign Lawyer System Study Group
- Introduction of the A corporation (a corporation which aims to provide legal services on foreign laws with foreign registered lawyers as its members) system
 - Introduction of the B corporation (a corporation which aims to provide legal services on Japanese and foreign laws with attorneys at law and registered foreign lawyers as its members) system
- April 2014: Partial amendment of the Foreign Lawyers Act (March 2016 in effect)
Institutionalization of A corporations
- June 2014: Regulatory Reforms Implementation Plan (Cabinet Decision)
Establishing the Review Committee for the Registered Foreign Lawyer System (tentative name) with the participation of registered foreign lawyers in order to discuss standards for the requirements of experience of having performed professional duties, etc. (measured in FY2014)
- October 2014: Additional Regulatory Reforms, etc. in the National Strategic Special Zones (Decision of the Advisory Council on National Strategic Special Zones, October 10, 2014)
Discussing measures to promote the activities in Japan by those who obtained qualification as a lawyer overseas promptly within six months after the enforcement of the Amended law, and taking necessary measures based on the result of such discussion.
- March 2015: Establishment of the Review Committee for Registered Foreign Lawyer System

■ Breakdown of Registration of Registered Foreign Lawyers (Gaikokuho-Jimu-Bengoshi) ■ (As of April 1, 2015)

[Breakdown by bar association]
(Total: 380)

Daini Tokyo	159
Dai-ichi Tokyo	117
Tokyo	71
Osaka	12
Aichi-ken	6
Yokohama※	3
Fukuoka-ken	3
Gifu-ken	2
Hyogo-ken	2
Okinawa	2
Iwate	1
Ibaraki-ken	1
Shizuoka-ken	1

[Breakdown by nationality]
(Total: 385)

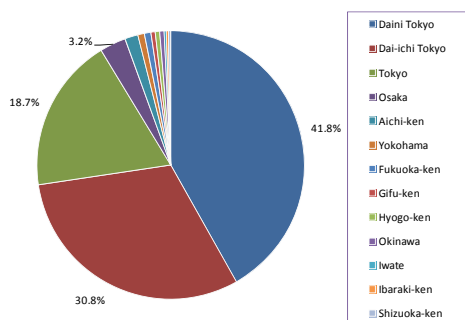
U.S.	137
Japan	73
U.K.	44
China	33
Australia	28
Canada	18
Germany	9
France	6
India	5
Brazil	5
Singapore	3
New Zealand	3
Ireland	3
Switzerland	2
Republic of the Philippines	2
Taiwan	2
The Netherlands	1
Poland	1
Italy	1
Bulgaria	1
Republic of Korea	1
Spain	1
Nepal	1
Samoa	1
Paraguay	1
Greece	1
Sweden	1
Belgium	1

[Breakdown by home jurisdiction]
(Total: 381)

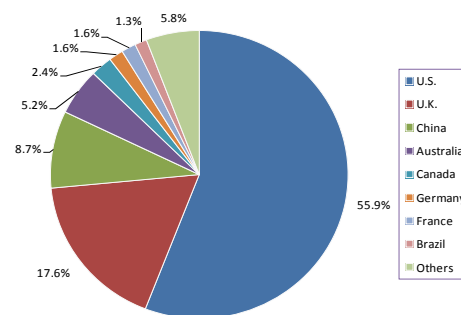
U.S.	Total: 213
U.K.	67
China	33
Australia	Total: 20
Canada	Total: 9
Germany	6
France	6
Brazil	5
Hong Kong	4
India	4
Republic of the Philippines	2
New Zealand	2
Switzerland	2
Singapore	2
Italy	1
Republic of Korea	1
Spain	1
Nepal	1
Taiwan	1
Paraguay	1

※ As of April 1, 2016 ,the name of "Yokohama Bar Association" was changed to "Kanagawa Bar Association."

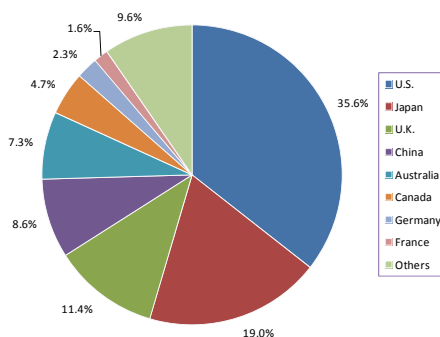
Breakdown by bar association



Breakdown by home jurisdiction



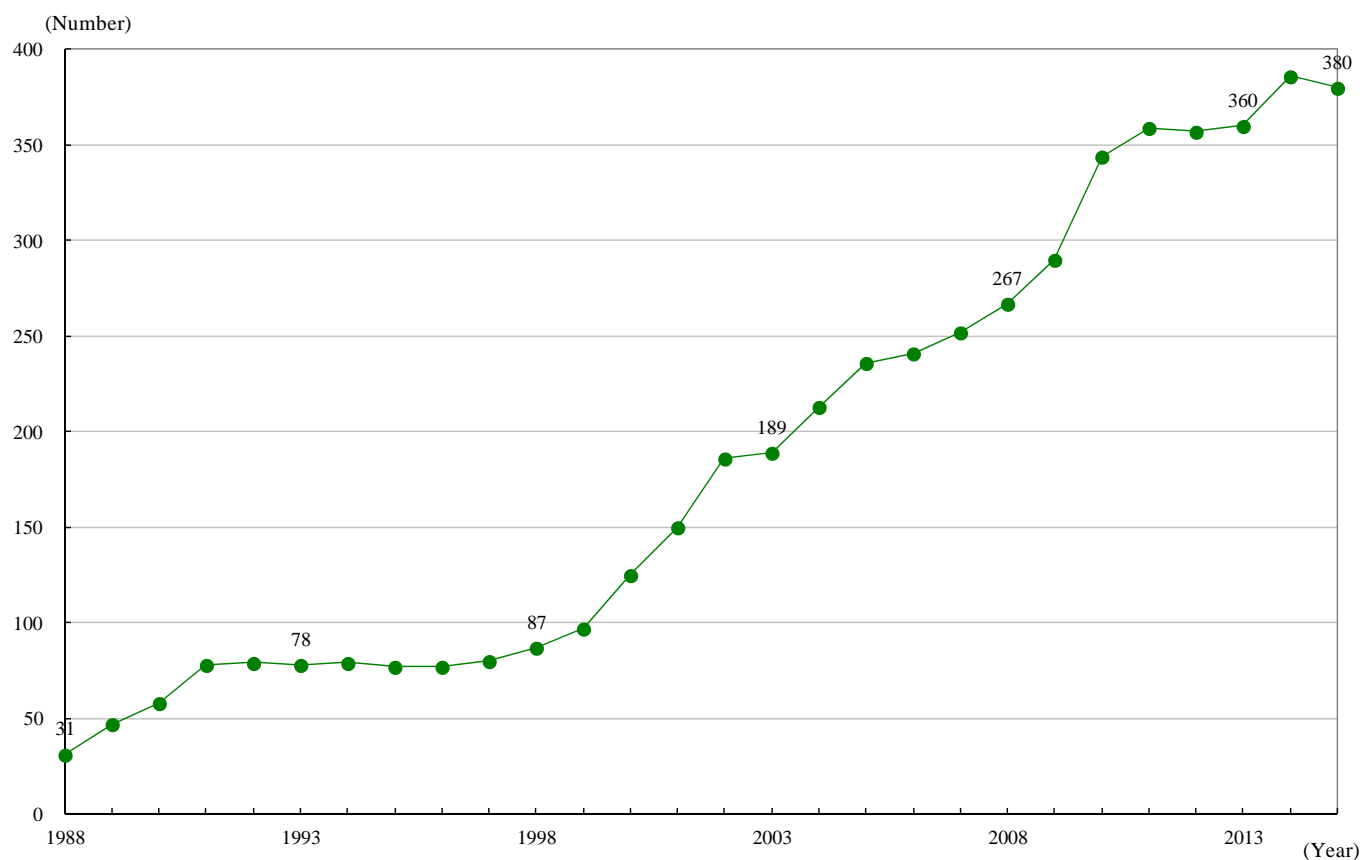
Breakdown by nationality



[Note]

1. Data are extracted from the White Paper on Attorneys 2015.
2. Regarding nationalities, some persons have dual nationalities and in that case, both nationalities were counted.
3. Regarding home jurisdictions, some persons have been licensed in multiple jurisdictions and in that case, all were counted.
4. The names of the countries in the above list are shown in line with those shown in the Roll of Gaikokuho-Jimu-Bengoshi (Registered Foreign Lawyers).

■ Changes in the Number of Registration of Registered Foreign Lawyers(*Gaikokuho-Jimu-Bengoshi*)■

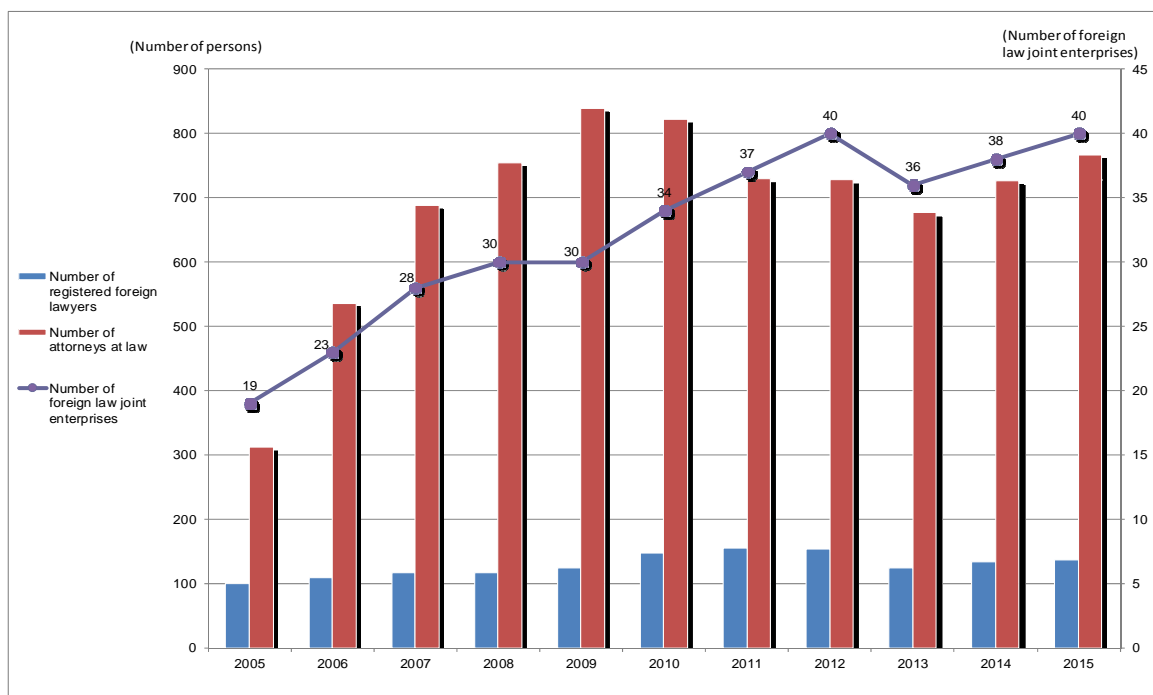


[Note]

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

(Extracted from the White Paper on Attorneys 2015)

■ Affiliation by Foreign Law Joint Enterprises ■



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of registered foreign lawyers	99	109	116	116	124	148	155	154	125	133	137
Number of attorneys at law	312	536	688	755	839	822	730	728	677	727	767
Number of foreign law joint enterprises	19	23	28	30	30	34	37	40	36	38	40

(Note 1) Data are based on statistical values from the White Paper on Attorneys.

(Note 2) The "number of registered foreign lawyers" indicates the total of the number of registered foreign lawyers that run joint enterprises, and that of registered foreign lawyers who are employed by attorneys at law, legal professional corporations or registered foreign lawyers that run joint enterprises.

(Note 3) The "number of attorneys at law" indicates the total of the number of attorneys at law that run joint enterprises, and that of attorneys at law who are employed by attorneys at law, legal professional corporations or registered foreign lawyers that run joint enterprises.

■ Employment of Attorneys at Law, etc. by Registered Foreign Lawyers (Gaikokuho-Jimu-Bengoshi) ■
(as of April 1, 2015)

Office No.	Total number of workers in the office (person(s))	Number of employers (person(s))	Number of employed attorneys at law (person(s))	Number of employed registered foreign lawyers (person(s))
1	4	1	2	1
2	4	1	2	1
3	8	5	1	2
4	14	1	13	0
5	4	1	0	3
6	3	1	2	0
7	2	1	1	0
8	2	1	0	1
9	10	1	0	9
10	2	1	1	0
11	7	4	0	3
12	6	1	0	5
13	2	1	1	0
14	1	1	0	0
15	29	2	25	2

(Note) Those whose registration has been rescinded or who have changed offices clearly are counted as persons whose employment has been terminated, even if termination of employment has not been notified.

[* Extracted from the White Paper on Attorneys 2015]

■ Number of Foreign Lawyers Employed by Attorneys at law, etc. by Home Jurisdiction ■

(As of April 1, 2015) (Unit: person)

Home Jurisdiction	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
U.S.	15	35	43	48	26	34	20	28	24	18	291
U.K.	11	6	22	27	14	18	20	32	9	12	171
Australia	6	4	11	10	4	3	7	18	6	9	78
China	2	3	3	5	2	6	2	5	3	4	35
Germany	1		4	1		1		1	2	1	11
New Zealand		2	2	3	1	1	1				10
Singapore			1			1	1	4		3	10
Philippines	1	1	1	2		1			1	1	8
India				1				2	4		7
Hong Kong			1	1	1	1	1	1			6
Canada		1	2	1			1				5
Taiwan					1			1	1	1	4
Bulgaria									3		3
Brazil						1				2	3
Republic of Korea									1	1	2
Russia						1	1				2
Italy									1	1	2
Malaysia										1	1
Mexico			1								1
Jamaica							1				1
Indonesia								1			1
Ireland									1		1
France									1		1
Vietnam										1	1
Total	36	52	91	99	49	68	55	93	57	55	655

(Extracted from the White Paper on Attorneys 2015)

[Note]

1. "Attorneys at law, etc." includes "attorneys at law", "legal professional corporations", "special members", "registered foreign lawyers", "registered foreign lawyer corporations" and "quasi members of the JFBA".
2. The above numbers of employed foreign lawyers are based on the date of their employment in the notifications submitted by April 1, 2015. Those whose employment has been terminated are not reflected in the numbers. Accordingly, the total number is not equal to the number of those actually employed at the time of April 1, 2015.
3. Some persons hold qualifications in multiple jurisdictions. In such cases, all are counted.
4. The total number does not include the numbers in the notifications submitted before 2005.

Overview of Acceptance System for Foreign Lawyers in Major Countries

		Acceptance system for foreign lawyers	Requirements of experience of having performed professional duties
Japan		Yes	(Period) 3 years abroad (no requirement for proximity) 1 year of provision of services in Japan can be included.
US	22 states	No	
	28 states and Washington, D.C.	Yes	(Period) 3 years out of 5 years, right before application (New York State, Michigan, Texas) 4 years out of 6 years, right before application (California, Ohio) 5 years out of 7 years, right before application (Florida, Alaska, etc.) 5 years out of 5 years, right before application (Louisiana, Massachusetts, etc.)
United Kingdom		Those who are not attorneys at law can also handle legal services other than those which involve lawsuits, some parts of domestic real estate, and inheritance. There is no acceptance system by means of registration or approval.	
People's Republic of China		Yes	(Period) 2 years abroad 3 years abroad in cases of office representatives
French Republic		No (however, there is a system to provide a full license by special exam)	
Federal Republic of Germany		Yes	Unnecessary

* Based on reference data for the 3rd Foreign Lawyer System Study Group (June 2008), and partly updated on the basis of the IBA Global Regulation and Trade in Legal Services Report 2014.

* There is no acceptance system for foreign lawyers that is equivalent to the system in Japan in the Republic of Indonesia, Malaysia and the Republic of the Philippines (as of September 2013).