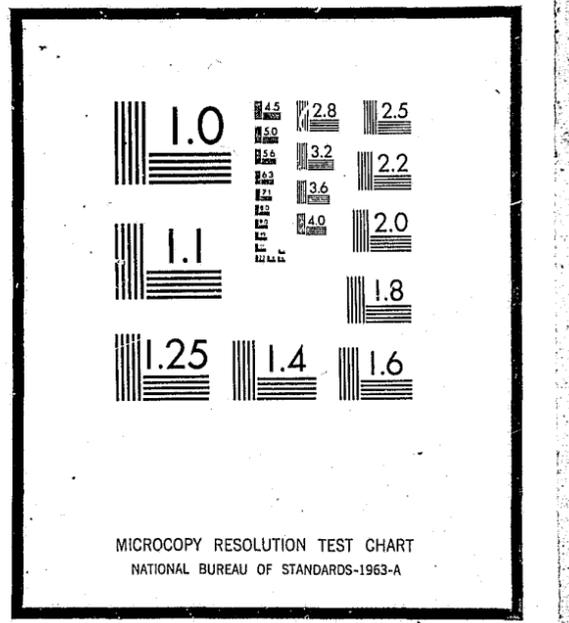


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COURT ORGANIZATION

IN

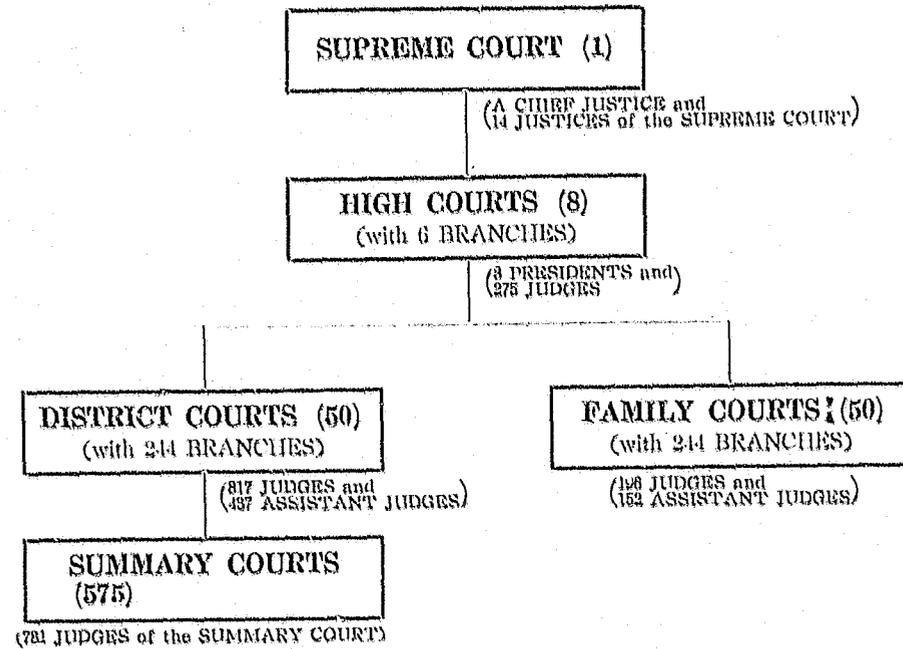
JAPAN

29069

SUPREME COURT OF JAPAN

TOKYO: 1972

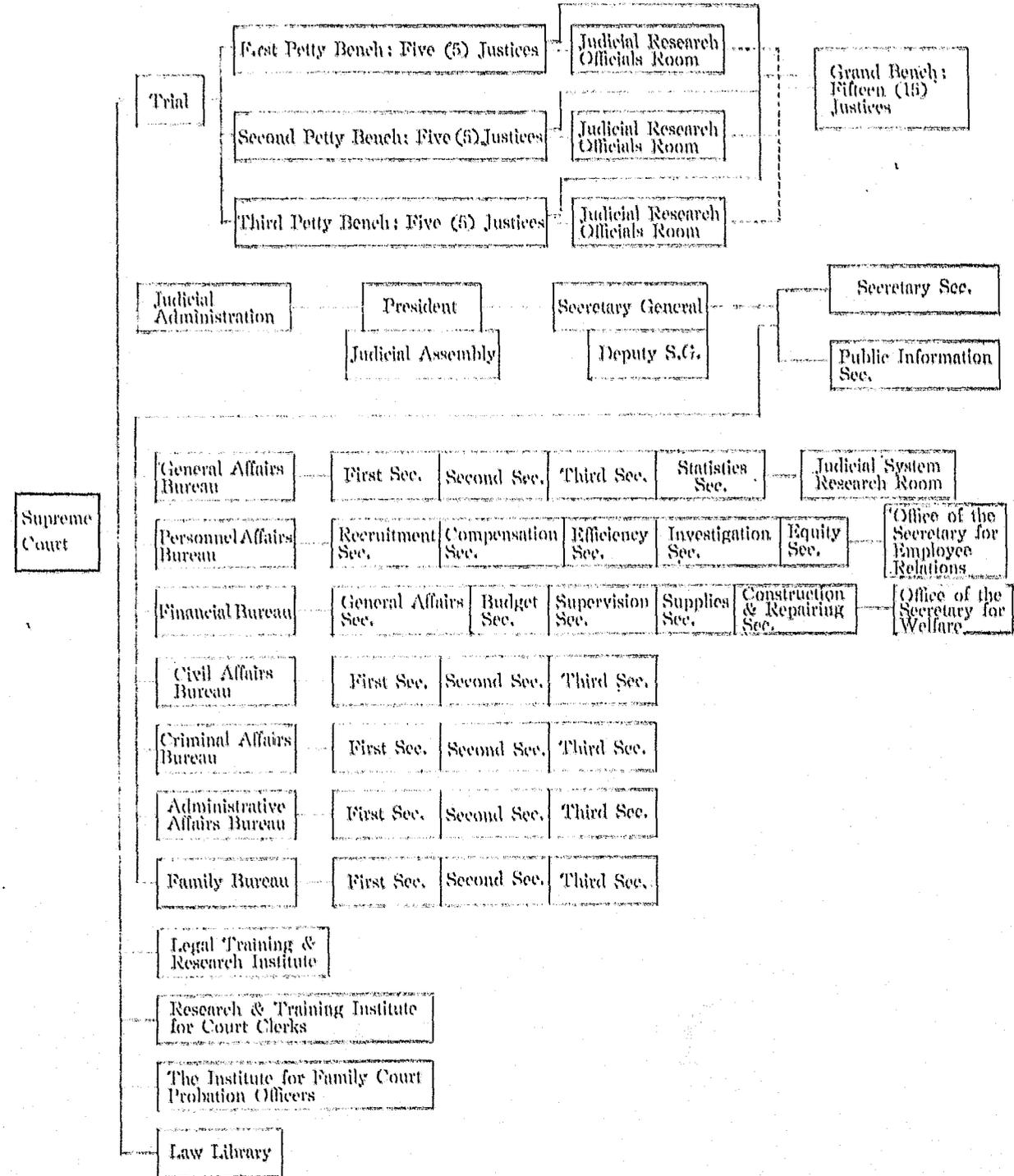
Court Organization Chart



Fixed Number of Judges and Supporting Personnel (1972)

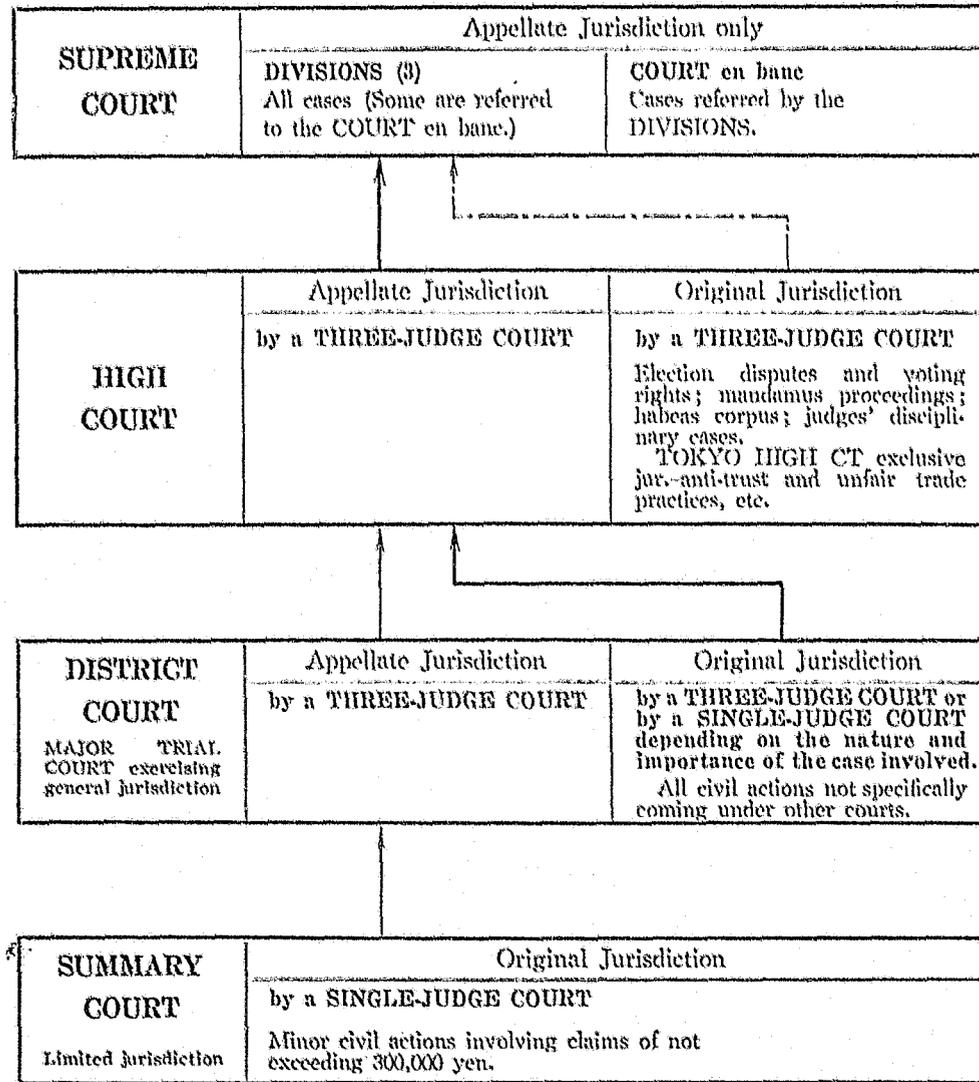
Classification	Number
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court	1
Justice of the Supreme Court	14
President of the High Court	8
Judge	1,288
Assistant Judge	589
Judge of the Summary Court	781
Court Clerk	6,568
Family Court Probation Officer	1,502
Court Stenotypist	935
Court Secretary	6,900
Bailiff	1,883
Other	3,831
Total	24,300

Organization Chart of the Supreme Court



Jurisdiction and Procedure of Japanese Courts I

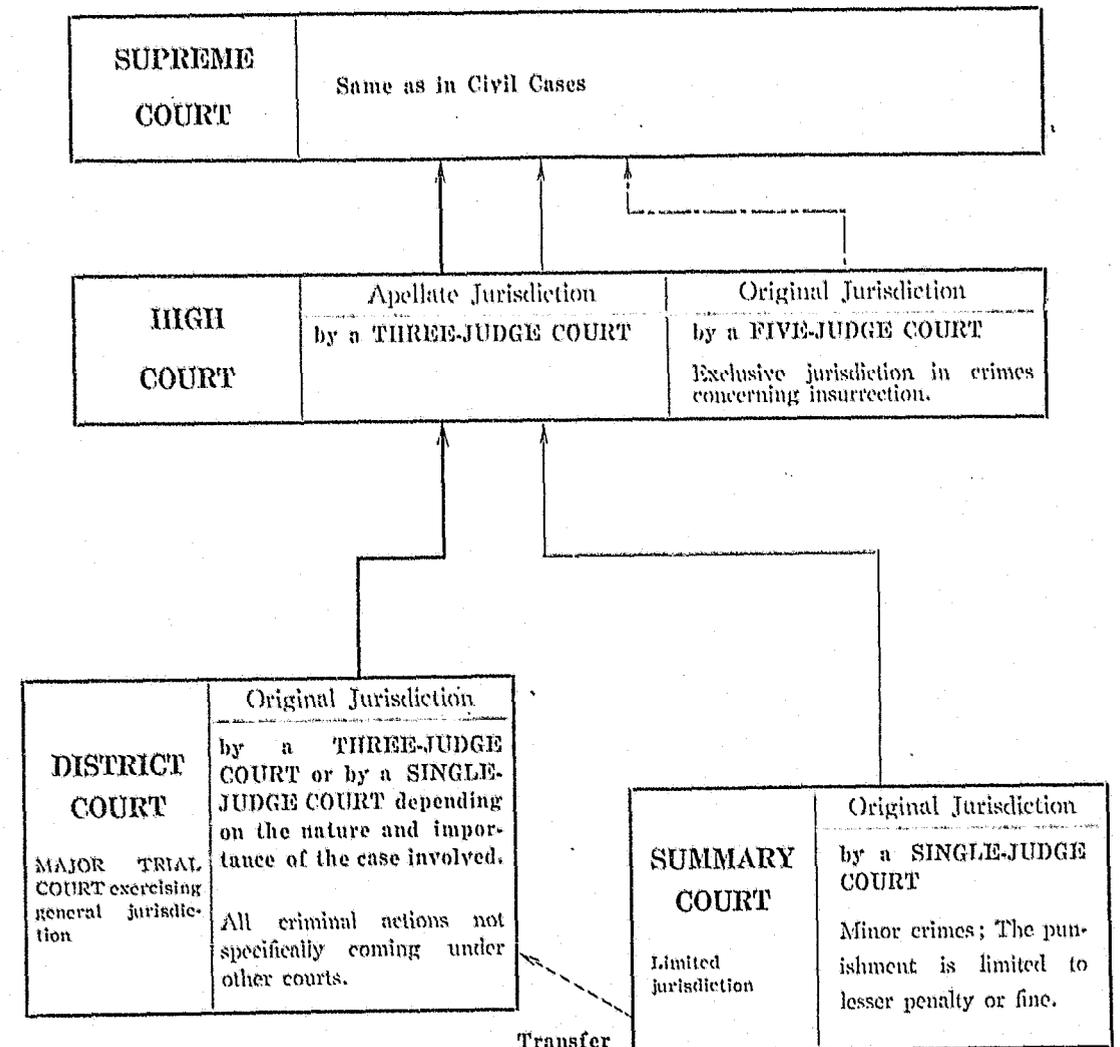
CIVIL CASES



- Note: 1) Where both parties agree, a jumping appeal may be made from a judgment of the SUMMARY COURT to the HIGH COURT or from a judgment of the DISTRICT COURT to the SUPREME COURT.
- 2) Where a SUMMARY COURT case involves constitutional questions, a special appeal may be made from a judgment of the HIGH COURT to the SUPREME COURT.

Jurisdiction and Procedure of Japanese Courts II

CRIMINAL CASES

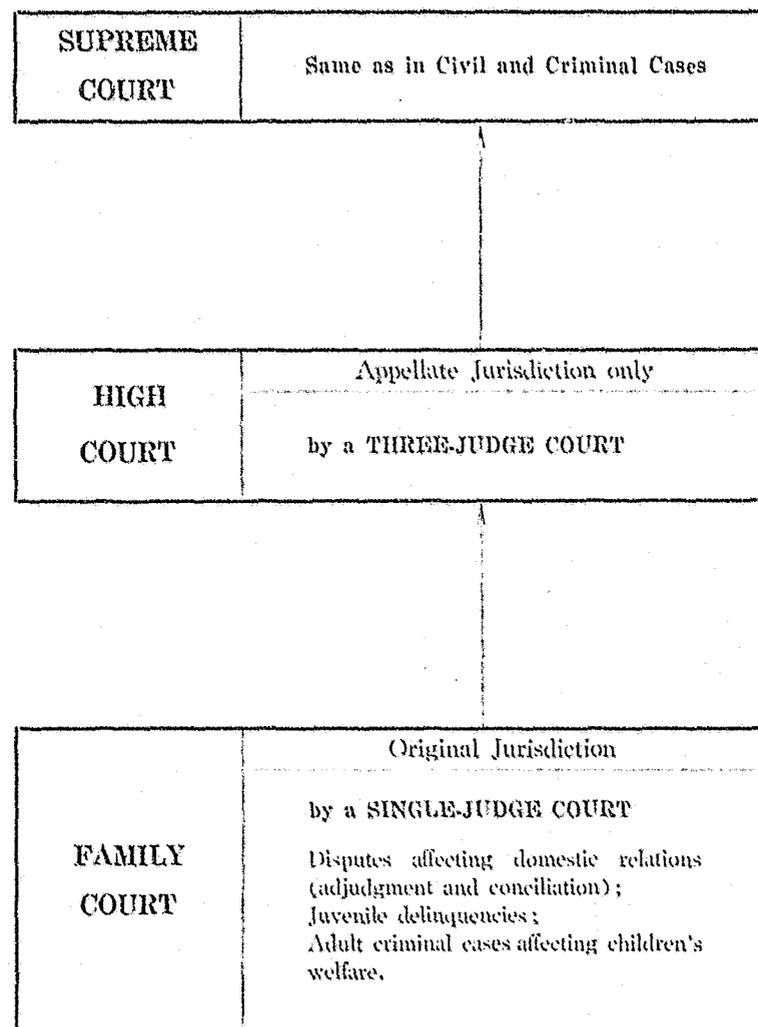


Transfer
Where the court deems it proper to impose imprisonment exceeding 3 years.

- Note: A direct appeal may be made to the SUPREME COURT from a judgment of the DISTRICT COURT or the SUMMARY COURT in which the court decided unconstitutionality of law, ordinance, etc.

Jurisdiction and Procedure of Japanese Courts III

FAMILY CASES



Note: A direct appeal may be made to the SUPREME COURT from a judgment of the FAMILY COURT in which the court decided unconstitutionality of law, ordinance, etc.

Kinds of Courts and Jurisdiction Thereof

There are five kinds of courts: the Supreme Court as the highest court; High Courts under the Supreme Court; District Courts and Family Courts under the High Courts; and Summary Courts as the lowest courts.

The respective courts have jurisdiction as follows:

(1) The Supreme Court

The Supreme Court does not handle cases in the first instance. It hears and determines only those cases appealed from the high courts for the reason of unconstitutionality or gross violation of laws or ordinances.

In addition, it must be noted that the Supreme Court is vested with the rule-making power under which it determines rules of procedure and other matters. It handles its administrative business, such as designation of post of judges, the appointment and removal of court personnel other than judges, financial affairs of the courts, etc. These judicial administrative affairs are determined by the Judicial Assembly of the fifteen justices composing the Supreme Court. The General Secretariat was established as an auxiliary organ to manage these affairs.

(2) The High Court

As a rule, a high court handles those cases which may be appealed from the district courts or family courts which tried the cases in the first instance.

In addition, high courts may, as the court of first instance, hear cases which may be appealed from such quasi-judicial tribunals as the Fair Trade Commission or the Patent Bureau, and cases concerning elections, or civil rebellion, etc.

(3) The District Court

A district court is primarily the court of first instance, and it handles cases in the first instance except those which are specifically provided for by law to be handled by the high court, the family court or the summary court. The non-contentious matters are also handled by this court.

(4) The Family Court

Family Courts are special courts which were established on January 1, 1949 upon the consideration that it is more proper that domestic and juvenile cases, which closely affect the home life, be handled complying with an informal form and disposed of in an individualized judgment, by the courts which have a different system other than those handling general cases. They are established in the same places as district courts.

(5) The Summary Court

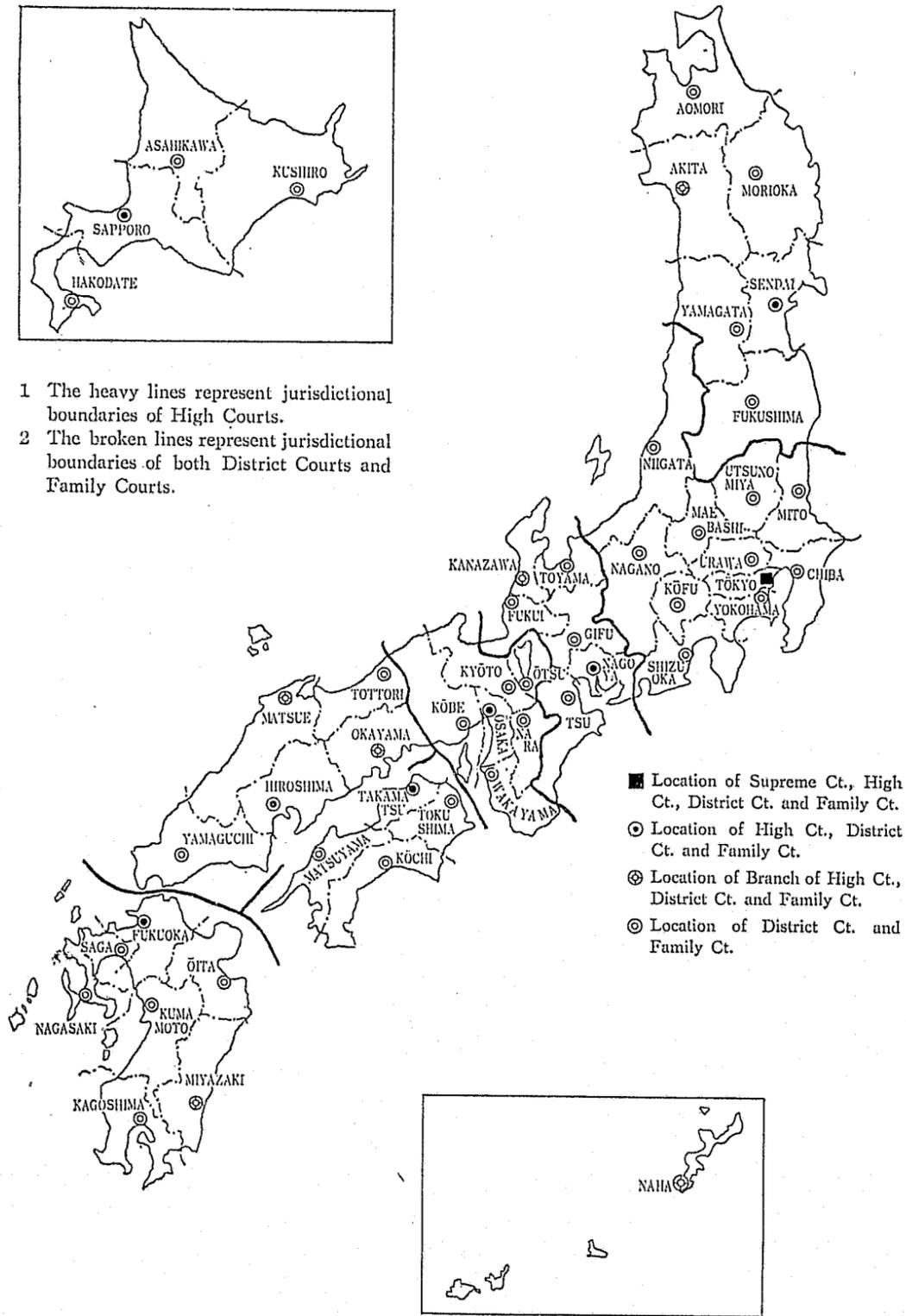
The summary court has authority to try comparatively minor civil and criminal cases by a summary procedure, and to issue warrants for arrest, seizure, search, etc.

The exercise of judicial power by the courts is explained in brief as follows:

The Supreme Court, as a rule, handles cases involving constitutional problems, through a grand collegiate body composed of fifteen justices, and other cases through a petit collegiate body of five justices. The high court, as a rule, hears cases in a collegiate body of three judges, and the district court handles cases through one judge as a rule and the complicated or difficult cases through a collegiate body of three judges. The family court and the summary court make it a principle to render decisions by one judge.



- 1 The heavy lines represent jurisdictional boundaries of High Courts.
- 2 The broken lines represent jurisdictional boundaries of both District Courts and Family Courts.



- Location of Supreme Ct., High Ct., District Ct. and Family Ct.
- ⊙ Location of High Ct., District Ct. and Family Ct.
- ⊕ Location of Branch of High Ct., District Ct. and Family Ct.
- ⊗ Location of District Ct. and Family Ct.

END