

Correction by the Author

November 2, 2016
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The author would like to correct lines 24-26 (and note 30) on page 946 as follows.

Original sentence

While (A) applies only to *sosho* (the adjudication procedure) and does not apply to *chotei* (the conciliation procedure), (B), (C) and (D) apply to *chotei* as well as *sosho*.

↓

Revised sentence (see underlined parts)

While (A) applies only to *shinpan* (the adjudication procedure) and does not apply to *chotei* (the conciliation procedure), (B), (C) and (D) apply to *chotei* as well as *shinpan*. (A) also applies to *sosho* (the litigation procedure).

Add one more source to note 30 (see underlined parts)

30 *Id.* at art. 258, para. 1. Jinji Sosho Ho [Personal Status Litigation Act], Law No.109 of 2003, art. 32, para. 4 (Japan).

A supplemental note:

The author omitted an explanation of *shinpan* in the original article. The author's intention was to simplify explanations of the complicated family court system in Japan, but it might have been misleading.

If *chotei* (the conciliation procedure) fails, the case will go to either *sosho* or *shinpan* in accordance with the nature of the case. Parties must file a lawsuit to start *sosho* (the litigation procedure) in cases where divorce itself is an issue in dispute. *Shinpan* (the adjudication procedure) is the adjudication procedure used for cases where custody of the child or visitation is disputed without disputing divorce itself. These cases automatically move to *shinpan* once *chotei* fails. The judge adjudicate issues in dispute such as designation of the custodial parent or surrender of the child custody. Kaji Jiken Tetsuzuki Ho [The Domestic Relations Case Procedure Act], Law No. 52 of 2011 applies to *chotei* and *shinpan*. Jinji Sosho Ho [Personal Status Litigation Act], Law No.109 of 2003 applies to *sosho*.