

The Judgement rendered on March 29, 2016. The original has received on the same day. Court clerk

Heisei 24nenn (ie ho) 19 Divorce and other affairs Case

The date of the closing of the trial March 1, 2016

Judgment

Registered domicile ●●

Address ●●

Plaintiff ●●

Attorney-at-law on behalf of the Plaintiff in the judgment procedure

Takayo Kamata

Attorney-at-law on behalf of the Plaintiff in the judgment procedure

Tokuyo Ogiwara

Registered domicile ●●

Address ●●

Defendant ●●

Attorney-at-law on behalf of the defendant in the judgment procedure

Yoichi Kitamura

Attorney-at-law on behalf of the defendant in the judgment procedure

Hideki Tani

Attorney-at-law on behalf of the defendant in the judgment procedure

Michihiko Sugiyama

Attorney-at-law on behalf of the defendant in the judgment procedure

Katsuhito Yokokume

Attorney-at-law on behalf of the defendant in the judgment procedure

Akira Ueno

Formal Judgment

1. The Plaintiff and the Defendant shall get a divorce.
2. The Defendant shall be appointed as the person who has parental authority of the eldest daughter

(●●, born on D M Y.) (“the eldest daughter”) of the Plaintiff and the Defendant.

3. The Plaintiff shall transfer the eldest daughter to the Defendant.
4. The Defendant shall permit the Plaintiff to make visitation with the eldest daughter in accordance with the plan in the attached “Outline of Visitation Plan”.
5. The ratio of the division of pension which is described in the attached information notice for division of pension between the Defendant and the Plaintiff shall be 50:50.
6. The rest of the claims by the Plaintiff shall be dismissed.
7. The Plaintiff and the Defendant shall each pay fifty percent of the fees of this judgment procedure.

Facts and Reasons

I. Claims

1. The plaintiff (Main claims)

(1) Same as the article 1 and 5 of the Formal Judgement

(2) The Plaintiff shall be appointed as the person who has parental authority of the eldest daughter of the Plaintiff and the Defendant.

(3) The Defendant shall pay for JPY 100,000 every month as the child support payment until the exact month when the eldest daughter becomes 20 years old.

(4) The Defendant shall pay for JPY 5,000,000 plus interest as 5% per a year until the day the Defendant has made the full payment since April 1, 2012.

2. The Defendant (Preliminary incidental claims)

In case the main claims are accepted and the Plaintiff is appointed as the person who has parental authority,

(1) Same as the article 3 of the Formal Judgement

(2) Regarding the visitation with the eldest daughter, the date and way etc. shall be decided in accordance with the attached joint custody plan.

II. Summary of Case

1. The Plaintiff and the Defendant got married on ●●, there is the eldest daughter (born on ●●) between them (Kou 1).

2. The Plaintiff claims for divorce and compensation for mental suffering of JPY 5 million on the grounds that their marriage was collapsed because of the physical, financial, mental, sexual violence by the Defendant, and moreover, for child support payment and division of pension as incidental claims.

3. The Plaintiff also insists that the Plaintiff shall be appointed as the person who has parental authority on the grounds that the eldest daughter lives with the Plaintiff without any problem regarding the health or development, the parents of the Plaintiff cooperate to take care of the eldest daughter and the surroundings are well organized for the eldest daughter, the primary care taker of the eldest daughter was the Plaintiff, the Plaintiff was appointed as the custody in adjudication procedure regarding the decision of the custody and so on.

4. The Defendant denies all claims by the Plaintiff and insists that the claims shall be dismissed because the Defendant does not want to get a divorce for the interest of the eldest daughter.

5. The Defendant insists preliminary that the Defendant shall be appointed the person who has the parental authority of the eldest daughter, the eldest daughter shall be transferred to the Defendant, the date, way and etc. shall be decided in accordance with the attached joint custody plan as the preliminary decision in that case.

III. Judgement by the court

1. The court found the following facts based on Kou 2 to 26 (including branch number), Otsu 5-8 to 5-15,7 and 26 to 30 (including branch number), result of Examination of Plaintiff and the entire import of the oral argument.

(1)When the Plaintiff and the Defendant got married, the Defendant was a national public servant and working at ●●, and the Plaintiff was a staff of the United Nations and working at ●●. The Plaintiff took a temporary leave from the job and went back to Japan after the marriage to live with the Defendant.

(2) The Plaintiff entered into ●● graduate school in October, 2008 and went to the school in ● campus.

(3) The Defendant was sent on loan to ●● from April, 2011 and the Plaintiff moved to ●● with the eldest daughter. The Plaintiff felt it dissatisfiedly that the Defendant hoped to work in local area because the Defendant did not care that the Plaintiff was obliged long-distance commuting.

(4) As the limit of the term of the temporary leave of the Plaintiff, the Plaintiff started job hunting for the United Nations and applied for many posts of the United Nations, but ended up in failure. On the other hand, the Defendant was appointed as ●● in July, 2011.

(5) Both the Plaintiff and the Defendant were keen to self-realization and both of them felt that the other did not understand the importance of their job and research. Moreover, because of the differences of values, sense of ethics and sense of economy, the Plaintiff and the Defendant often had ferocious quarrel. Therefore, the relationship between the Plaintiff and the Defendant became awkward around 2009.

(6) The Defendant changed the work pickled life from March, 2010, took a lot of role of household, and started keeping a diary. Moreover, the Defendant took procedure for the eldest daughter to quit ●●, which the eldest daughter went to, and enter ●● nursery.

In those days, the Plaintiff sometimes stayed the house of the Plaintiff's parents without the eldest daughter to commute graduate school. During the period, the Defendant took care of the eldest daughter by himself with using a baby sitter or other way.

(7) The Plaintiff was diagnosed with stress-induced enteritis on April 30, 2010.

(8) On May 1, 2010, when the Plaintiff and the Defendant started quarrelling in the morning, the Defendant tried to record the scene by the tape recorder. With this as a starting point, it developed into trouble that the Plaintiff and the Defendant struggled for the tape. Because of the disturbance, the policemen came to the home of the Plaintiff and the Defendant and both of them were interrogated by the policemen.

At that night, the Defendant prepared the draft of an agreement regarding alimony and other staff and asked the Plaintiff for divorce. The Plaintiff replied that the Plaintiff would think and answer another day.

In the document, there were stipulations that the Plaintiff and the Defendant should get a divorce, the Defendant should be the person who had parental authority, the expense for child care should be borne by the Defendant, the Defendant shall admit the visitation by the plaintiff, and the Plaintiff shall pay JPY ●● for the mental suffering.

(9) The Defendant and the eldest daughter went to ●● on May 2, 2010. The Defendant and the eldest daughter went to ●● and the Plaintiff followed them on May 4, 2010. The Defendant and the eldest daughter went to the home of the Defendant's aunt on May 5, 2010.

(10) On May 6, 2010, the Defendant went to work and went to the nursery to pick up the eldest daughter at 5:30 pm, but the Defendant could not find the eldest daughter and found out when the Defendant came home that the Plaintiff left home with the eldest daughter.

The Defendant checked the e-mail and found that the Plaintiff sent the message that the Plaintiff went to home of the Plaintiff's parents because the Plaintiff didn't feel well and the Defendant called the Plaintiff, but could not reach the Plaintiff. When the Defendant called the Plaintiff's parents, the Plaintiff's mother spoke on the phone that she would not let the Plaintiff and the eldest daughter go back.

(11) After that, the Defendant consulted with the Defendant's parents and a lawyer to take the eldest daughter back. The Defendant went to consult with a lawyer on May 7, 2010 by taking a vacation and went to home of the Defendant's parents at ●●, on May 8, 2010, the Defendant asked the Plaintiff's father to leave the eldest daughter in the Defendant's parents' home.

(12) The Plaintiff started to live in the house of the Plaintiff's parents and the Plaintiff allowed the Defendant to visit the eldest daughter on May 15, 22, 29, June 6, 2010 in ●● in response to the Defendant's favor.

The Defendant saw the Plaintiff's father and strongly required him to take the eldest daughter back.

(13) After that, the visitation was made on July 4, 2010, at ●● zoo.

(14) The Plaintiff filed a petition for protection order regarding domestic violence against spouse at Matsudo branch of Chiba district court on July 16, 2010, but withdrew the petition on September 14, 2010.

(15) On beginning of September 2010, the video of the eldest daughter provided by the Defendant was televised in a TV program focusing on the situation of the child who cannot see one of the parents after divorce, and the Plaintiff watched the program. As the part of the eyes of the eldest daughter was masked, only relatives of the eldest daughter could find out that who the person in the video was, but the Plaintiff was shocked by the fact that the Defendant exposed the eldest daughter on media.

(16) The Defendant saw the eldest daughter on September 26, 2010 at a hotel in ●● city. However, the Plaintiff started to reject the visitation after that, and the Plaintiff permitted the Defendant only talk on the phone with the eldest daughter once a week and the Plaintiff started to reject that the Defendant talked with the eldest daughter on the phone after the Plaintiff visited the home of the Plaintiff's parents and required them to see the eldest daughter and the policemen came.

(17) The Defendant quit the job as ●● and reinstatement ●● in April, 2011 and started to live in house of the Defendant's parents in ●●.

(18) In 2011, the case regarding the decision of custody, transfer of the eldest daughter and the provisional order regarding the case the Defendant filed belonged to the court.

The court appointed the Plaintiff as the person with custody, dismissed the petitions filed by the Defendant on February 28, 2012, and the judgement was fixed after that.

The Defendant filed petitions regarding changing the custody twice, but both the petitions were dismissed.

(19) The Plaintiff completed the master degree of ●● graduate school and after the career of visiting co-researcher of the school and specially appointed teacher of ●● graduate school, started the career at ●● in May 2014, and has been working at ●● since June 2015. The Plaintiff works from 9 am to 5 pm on week day and sometimes has short-term intensive class (i.e. on only every Saturday) as a part-time teacher of a university. The Plaintiff's annual income in 2015 was JPY ●●.

The Plaintiff lives with the eldest daughter in an apartment (the "Plaintiff's home") near house where the Plaintiff's parents lives with their support. The eldest daughter is at second grade of ●● elementary school near the Plaintiff's home, well adapted to the school life, and she has developed physically and mentally as the eldest daughter's age. There is no problem regarding the relationship between the Plaintiff and the eldest daughter.

The Plaintiff has no intension to revive the marital life with the Defendant, hopes to be appointed as the person who has parental authority of the eldest daughter. The plaintiff also thinks about the visitation that the visitation must be made under the supervision by a third party and the frequency of the visitation should be once a month and about 2 hours at a time.

The Plaintiff has admitted that the relationship between the Defendant and the eldest daughter was good when the examination by a Family court investigator was made in fall of 2011.

(20) The Defendant worked at ●● from spring of 2011, now the Defendant has been working at ●● as ●●, and will be the person in charge of ●● from April, 2016. The Defendant ●●

works outside the home once a week and is able to work at home at the Defendant's discretion rest of the day.

The Defendant lives in the house in ●● city of the Plaintiff's parents who are working as farmers. The Defendant's parents are in good health. The house of the Defendant's parents is in a wide ground, well furnished, and surrounded by nature. Defendant's uncle who is ●● and the aunt who is ●●, live near the house of the Defendant's parents. The Defendant's parents plan to take care of the eldest daughter while the Defendant is working on day time, and in case the Defendant's parents cannot take care of the eldest daughter, the Defendant's aunt or uncle will take care of the eldest daughter.

The Defendant offers that the Defendant admits the Plaintiff makes visitation for 100 days per a year, based on the idea that keeping relationship between the eldest daughter and both parents conforms to the interest of the eldest daughter. Also, in case the Defendant breaches the offer without rational reasons, the Defendant admits that the person who has the parental authority shall be changed.

2. Divorce

According to the facts the court has found above "1", the court admits that the Plaintiff and the Defendant have high pride, had quarrel for many times, were in bad relationship and lived separately, couldn't trust with each other as they had argument regarding the custody of the eldest daughter, and finally the marriage between the Plaintiff and the Defendant has been collapsed.

Therefore, the court believes that the assertion regarding divorce by the Plaintiff has grounds but the assertion regarding the mental suffering does not have grounds because the both parties have the responsibility of collapse of their marriage and the court cannot say that only one party is responsible for collapse of their marriage.

The Plaintiff insists regarding the marriage has been collapsed because of the physical, financial, mental, sexual violence by the Defendant against the Plaintiff, however, there is not enough evidence for the court to find these facts.

3. The sole custody of their daughter

Based on the above facts ~~the court~~ found by the Court in this case, the Plaintiff took ~~the the~~ eldest daughter without the consent of the Defendant and has been taking care of the eldest daughter for 5 year and 10 months ~~_since then_~~ during which the Plaintiff allowed the visitation between the Defendant and the eldest daughter only about 6 times. The Plaintiff also proposes the visitation between them around once in a month on the certain terms and conditions. On the other hand, ~~we~~ ~~finds that~~ (1) the Defendant has commenced numerous legal actions against the Plaintiff to return the eldest daughter immediately after the eldest daughter was taking away; (2) the Defendant has

failed to return the eldest daughter in all the legal actions so far and therefore the Defendant has not yet lived together with the eldest daughter although the Defendant disparately desired to do so; (3) the Defendant has the strong desire and plan to take care of the eldest daughter with due care in a well-established custodial environment if his dream is realized; (4) the Defendant recognizes the importance of the value between the closely parental relationship between the Plaintiff and the eldest daughter and proposes the plan of the visitation of even 100 days a year. Based on the above, and for the eldest daughter being able to grow healthy with the love of her both parents, the court believes that it is appropriate to appoint the Defendant as the sole parental authority upon the divorce between the Plaintiff and the Defendant.

The Plaintiff insists on that pulling the eldest daughter away from the custody environment where the eldest daughter gets used to is not in the best interest of the eldest daughter, which the court believes groundless for the following reasons: (1) the eldest daughter will be staying in a new environment from now on where her real father with the desire for her healthy development prepares in a well-established manner and not a less comfortable setting compare to the custody environment currently provided by the Plaintiff; and (2) the visitation between the Plaintiff and the eldest daughter is scheduled for even 100 days per year.

Therefore, the Plaintiff shall transfer the eldest daughter to the Defendant immediately after the judgement will be fixed.

4. Visitation

As to the visitation between the Plaintiff and the eldest daughter, the Defendant submitted the Joint Custody Plan of ●● as Otsu 26-2.

Summary of the Joint Custody Plan is as follows:

(1) The visitation shall be implemented under the supervision of the organization appointed by the Defendant until the Plaintiff and her parents admit that the visitation without supervision shall serve the best interest of the eldest daughter and submit the documents in which they admit so.

(2) After the visitation with supervision, the Defendant admits the visitation with Plaintiff from 7:00 pm on Friday to 7:00 pm on Sunday biweekly. In addition, the Defendant admits the visitation on National Holidays, spring stunned holidays (from April 29 to May 5) and the birthday of the eldest daughter biennially. The Defendants admits the visitation on the birthday of the Plaintiff and the year end (from December 23 to December 30) in every year. Furthermore, the Defendant admits the visitation in two weeks in summer. The Defendant also admits the visitation in one week other than the above.

(3) The place of visitation shall be, in principle, [●●, ●● and ●●].

(4) The delivery of the eldest daughter shall be the Defendant's house [address of the Defendant].

(5) The passport of the eldest daughter shall be deposited in the rental save in the bank for the prevention of taking the eldest daughter outside of the country.

(6) The Defendant admits the visitation by phone one a day maximum 1 hour.

(7) The Defendant admits that it consists the element of the change of the person who has parental authority when the Defendant refuses the above visitation without a good reason.

With respect to Item (1) of the visitation with supervision, the Defendant claims that such condition is provided in order the Plaintiff to understand how the visitation with supervision is inhumane and humiliated, the court believes it is not necessary as it is clear that the visitation with supervision is not fit for the best interest of the eldest daughter.

In relation to Item (2) of the frequency and timing of the visitation are, as long as the parties understand the meaning of the visitation, appropriate based on the recent research result.

Regarding Item (3) of the place of visitation, it is appropriate considering the location of both parties.

About Item (4) of the place of the delivery of the eldest daughter, it would be problematic considering the feeling of the Plaintiff. It, however, is reasonable to set the delivery place as the place of the Defendant's parents' house in high frequent visitation such as this case considering the inconvenience of the closest station as to the waiting period and bad weather.

With respect to Item (5) of the deposition of the passport of the eldest daughter, the court believes it is not necessary given the facts that the passport of the eldest daughter shall be kept by the Defendant as the person who has parental authority and the possibility of the Defendant moves outside of the country is low.

The court believes Item (6) and (7) are appropriate.

Now, the court believes the visitation between the Plaintiff and the eldest daughter shall be as attached "Summary of Visitation".

5. Division of pension

According to the above facts the court found, the court believes that the ration of the division of the pension regarding the attached information notice for the division of the pension between the Plaintiff and the Defendant shall be 50:50.

6. Now therefore, the court has rendered the formal judgment.

Chiba district court Matsudo branch

Judge Yoshio Shoji

(Attached document)

Summary of Visitation

1. Regular Visitation

(1) The first visiting period shall be from 7pm on Friday (of the immediately succeeding the date on which the judgment becomes final and binding) to 7pm on Sunday and thereafter the visitation shall be implemented from 7pm on Friday to 7pm on Sunday.

(2) The place of visitation shall be, in principal, within [●●, ●● and ●●].

(3) The delivery of the eldest daughter upon the commencement and the end of the visitation shall be made at the Defendant's house (address of the Defendant).

2. Irregular Visitation

(1) In addition to the regular visitation:

The Defendant shall admit the visitation on national holidays, spring stunned holidays from April 29 to May 5th and the birth day of the eldest daughter biennially.

The Defendant shall also admit the visitation on the birthday of the Plaintiff and the year end from December 23 to December 30 every year.

Furthermore, the Defendant shall admit the visitation in two weeks in summer.

The Defendant also shall admit the visitation in one week other than the above.

(2) The detailed date and time, place and method, etc. of the above visitation shall be determined by mutual consent of the parties considering the interest of the eldest daughter.

3. Visitation by Telephone

The Defendant shall admit the visitation by phone maximum 1 hour per day.

4. Special Provision as to the Default of the Defendant

The Defendant admits that it consists the element of the change of the person who has parental authority where the Defendant refuses the above visitation without a good reason.

Joint Custody plan

Article 1 (Decision of Custody)

The father ("Father") and the mother ("Mother") decide that the person who has custody of the eldest daughter (born on M D Y, "Minor") is Father and Father shall raise Minor.

Article 2 (Expense for raising Minor)

(1) Father shall bear all the expense of raising Minor unless Mother has job, provided however, that costs of visitations under the observation by a third party is bore by Mother.

(2) Changing of circumstances, like Father or Mother gets or loses job, Father and Mother shall amicably settle the burden of child support by consultation with good faith.

(3) Mother and Mother's parent shall pay Father 30,000 yen per day from the separation with Minor from Father, which is May 6, 2010, until the day when Minor will be transferred to Father's house as compensation to Minor with respect to abduction and Minor's damage caused by not visiting Father. Father shall spend all money the above mentioned for interest of Minor, including the tuition fee of Minor.

Article 3 (Visitation)

(1) Father shall agree that Mother visits Minor. The visitation shall be made under the provision of the attached document.

(2) Changing of circumstances, like Father or Mother gets or loses job, Father and Mother shall amicably modify the plan, including the date of the visitation, by consultation with good faith.

Article 4 (Relationship between Visitation and Interest of Child)

Father shall agree that disturbing the visitation does not conform to the interest of Minor, that the disturbance is abuse of custody and that the Father shall hand over the custody to Mother if Father disturbs the visitation.

Article 5 (Use of the Alternative Dispute Resolution)

In case of Father and Mother cannot settle the above matters by discussion, Father and Mother shall settle the matters through the procedures provided Act on Promotion of Use of Alternative Dispute Resolution.

(Attached document)

Article 1 (Visitation with Monitor under observation)

Visitation shall be made under the observation by persons whom Father appoints until Mother and Mother's Father submit a statement which they consider that visitation without observation conforms to the interest of Minor and that abduction does not conform to the interest for Minor. In this case, Mother shall obey instructions by the persons (i.e. cannot take a movie, cannot give a present and so on).

Article 2 (Visitation without observation)

Except case stipulated under the Article 5, from first Friday, two weeks onward from the day visitation with observation will be finished, Mother will visit Minor from Friday 7 pm to Sunday 7 pm biweekly, provided however, that Father and Mother can change by agreement.

Article 3 (Place of Visitation)

(1) The place of visitation shall be only at XXXXXXX, XXXXXXX and XXXXXXX. If Mother wants to make visitation at other place, Mother shall get a written agreement by Father in advance. In this case, Mother shall provide information about place, train, plain and emergency contact and so on to Father.

(2) When visitation, Mother shall transport Minor to Father's house.

(3) Father shall bear cost of visitation within a reasonable range based on Mother's declare unless Mother has job, except visitation under observation.

Article 4 (Protection from Abduction Abroad)

(1) To protect Minor from Father or Mother abducts Minor abroad, Minor shall put own passport safe in bank.

(2) When Father or Mother goes abroad with Minor for sightseeing, Father or Mother shall provide the other the plan and copy of flight tickets and get a written agreement by the other in advance.

Article 5 (Visitation on National Holiday)

(1) Visitation on National Holiday is followed the following list.

(2)

National Holiday	time (Unless there are special circumstances, from previous day of the Holiday 7 pm to the Holiday 7 pm)	every year	even-numbered year	odd-numbered year
Coming - of - Age Day			Father	Mother
Commemoration of the Founding of the Nation			Mother	Father
Vernal Equinox Day			Father	Mother
GW(From April 29 to May 5)			Father	Mother
Marine Day			Mother	Father
Birthday of Mother		Mother		
Respect - for - the - Aged Day			Father	Mother
Autumnal Equinox Day			Mother	Father
Sports Day			Father	Mother
Culture Day			Mother	Father
Birthday of Father		Father		
Labor - Thanksgiving Day			Father	Mother
Birthday of Minor			Mother	Father
From December 23 to 30		Mother		
From December 31 to January 7		Father		

(3) When the above listed national holiday overlap or range weekend, Father and Mother shall discuss before over two weeks from the day for one parent can stay with Minor among the days.

(4) Except the above (2), Mother can visit Minor over a week (“Long Visitation”) two times every year. One of Long Visitation shall be done during July 1 to August 31. Mother shall notify Father Long Visitation plan by a document before over one month from the date. If Father is not convenient for the plan, Father shall reply it within two weeks from receive the written notice.

(5) Mother can take part in events of the Minor's school every year. In this case, Father shall provide the information in advance and shall not disturb Mother.

Article 6 (Cancellation of visitation)

(1) When Mother is late to visitation and does not notify Father, visitation of the day shall be canceled after beginning time pass over 30 minutes.

(2) When Mother cannot visit, Mother shall notify Father as soon as possible.

(3) When doing visitation is difficult for Minor's body condition, Father shall notify Mother as possible. In this case, Father shall show Mother medical certificate.

(4) In case stipulated under the preceding 3 articles, Father shall propose other occasion to Mother.

(5) When Mother is late to the ending time of the visitation and does not notify Father without legitimate reasons, next visitation shall be canceled.

(6) When Minor's physical condition becomes bad during visitation and Mother cannot hand over Minor to Father, Mother shall notify Father as long as possible. In this case, Mother shall submit Father medical certification.

Article 7 (Notice about Moving)

(1) With respect to new address and new phone number with the followings is changed, Father and Mother shall provide the information to the other.

- a. residential area addressee of mail and office
- b. residential area, office, phone number of school and e-mail address.

(2) When Father moves, Father shall notify Mother before over two weeks from the moving day. Father shall record a new address of Minor on the notice in a range of Father knows them. Also, the notice shall be sent by registered mail.

Article 8 (Secure safety of Minor)

(1) Father and Mother shall not leave Minor without a person who is matured and takes care of Minor.

(2) Father and Mother shall provide the other caretaker's information, name, address, phone number

and so on.

(3) When problems about life and health of Minor appear, Father shall notify Mother as soon as possible. Also, when Mother asks Father the problems, Father shall reply. If the problems appear during visitation, Mother shall follow the same as above.

Article 9 (Visitation by Telephone)

(1) Visitation by telephone is the followings.

- a. Minor can call Mother within a reasonable range of time
- b. Visitation by telephone is within one hour and one time per day in general
- c. Father and other persons shall not disturb the visitation by eavesdropping, monitoring and cutting call off.

(2) During visitation, Father can do visitation by telephone. In this case, Father and Mother shall follow preceding article.

Article 10 (Forbid Negative Statements)

Father and Mother shall not say negative words about the other, family and friends in front of Minor and shall not forgive a third party (including the parents of Mother and Father) says negative words about them.

Article 11 (Forbid Using Minor for Message to the Other)

(1) Father and Mother shall directly contact mutually and shall not use Minor for message to the other.

(2) Father and Mother shall not ask Minor about the other's condition.

Article 12 (Forbid Disturbing Visitation)

Father and Mother shall not try to get contact with Minor during Minor stays in the other side unless the other agrees it in advance.

Article 13 (Forbid Disturbing Visitation by a Third Party)

(1) During visitation with a monitor is going on, Mother's parent (XXXX, XXXX) shall not visit Minor.

(2) After finishing visitation with an observation, when there is a possibility that Mother's parent and other persons disturb Father's Custody, Mother's visitation and any other visitation, the person shall not visit Minor until the possibility is gone.

Article 14 (Garments and Property of Minor)

(1) Father and Mother shall keep garments for Minor to eliminate the need for exchange garments between Father and Mother.

(2) Father and Mother shall return the other garments and property which the other keeps when Father and Mother receive Minor from the other.

Article 15 (Record Diary)

(1) Father and Mother shall record diary and hand over it with minor every time.

(2) The diary shall be written relating health, education, welfare of Minor, and Father and Mother shall not write personal opinion.

(3) Exchanging diary, Father and Mother shall hand over maternity record book, health insurance and necessary things for custody and visitation to the other.

Article 16 (Education for Mother)

(1) If Minor suffers trauma because of Minor could not have relationship with Father for more than five years, Father shall cure it. In this case, Mother and Mother's parents shall bear all cost for the cure.

(2) Mother shall attend lectures which Father will select for understanding that visitation conforms to the interest of Minor, that interest of Mother is different from interest of Minor and that other necessary lectures as parent. In this case, Mother shall bear all cost for the lectures.

(3) The preceding 2 articles shall apply mutatis mutandis to Mother's parent.