

Pharmacists Act

(Act No. 146 of August 10, 1960)

- Chapter I General Provisions (Article 1)
- Chapter II License (Articles 2 to 10)
- Chapter III Examination (Articles 11 to 18)
- Chapter IV Services (Articles 19 to 28-3)
- Chapter V Penal Provisions (Articles 29 to 33)

Chapter I General Provisions

(Duties of a Pharmacist)

Article 1 A pharmacist is to contribute to the improvement and promotion of public health by administering the dispensing of medicine, supply of medicine and other pharmaceutical health and sanitation services, thereby ensuring the healthy living of citizens.

Chapter II License

(License)

Article 2 A person who intends to be a pharmacist must obtain a license from the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare.

(Requirements for License)

Article 3 A pharmacist license (hereinafter referred to as "License") is to be granted to a person who has passed a national examination for pharmacists (hereinafter referred to as the "Examination").

(Absolute Grounds for Disqualification)

Article 4 The License will not be granted to a minor, adult ward, or person under curatorship.

(Relative Grounds for Disqualification)

Article 5 The License might not be granted to a person who falls under any of the following items:

- (i) a person specified by Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare as being unable to properly perform the services of pharmacist due to mental or physical disorder;
- (ii) a person who is addicted to narcotics, cannabis, or opium;

- (iii) a person who has been punished by a fine or heavier punishment; or
- (iv) beyond one falling under the preceding item, a person who has committed a crime or wrongful act related to pharmaceutical affairs.

(Register of Pharmacists)

Article 6 The Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare maintains the register of pharmacists, in which the date of registration, matters concerning any disposition made pursuant to the provisions of Article 8, paragraph (1) or (2), and other matters concerning the License are registered.

(Registration and Issuance of a License Certificate)

Article 7 (1) Licensure is performed by registering a person who has passed the Examination in the register of pharmacists, in response to an application filed by said person.

- (2) The Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare issues a pharmacist license certificate when the Minister has granted a License.

(Hearing of Opinions)

Article 7-2 When the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare finds that a person applying for a License falls under item (i) of Article 5, and decides not to grant him/her a License pursuant to the provisions of the same Article, the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare must notify said applicant to that effect in advance and cause an official designated by him/her to hear the opinions of said applicant at the request of said applicant.

(Revocation of a License)

Article 8 (1) When a pharmacist becomes an adult ward or person under curatorship, the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare will revoke the pharmacist's License.

- (2) When a pharmacist falls under any item of Article 5 or acts in a way that may damage the standing as a pharmacist, the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare may make any of the following dispositions:

- (i) admonition;
- (ii) suspension of services for not more than three years; or
- (iii) revocation of License.

- (3) When a prefectural governor finds it necessary to make any of the dispositions set forth in the preceding two paragraphs against a pharmacist, the prefectural governor must inform the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare to that effect.

- (4) A person whose License has been revoked pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1) or (2) (in the case of a person whose License has been revoked

pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (2) as falling under Article 5, item (iii) or (iv), or as acting in a way that may damage the standing as a pharmacist, excluding one for whom five years have not elapsed from the date of revocation) may be regranted a License when said person ceases to fall under the case which gave rise to the revocation or when it becomes deemed appropriate to regrant him/her a License due to other subsequent circumstances. In this case, the provisions of Article 7 apply mutatis mutandis.

- (5) Prior to making any of the dispositions prescribed by paragraph (1), paragraph (2), and the preceding paragraph, the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare must hear the opinions of the Medical Ethics Council.
- (6) When the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare intends to make a disposition to revoke a License pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1) or (2), the Minister may request the prefectural governor to hear the opinions of the person subject to said disposition, and may substitute said hearing of opinions with the Minister's own hearing.
- (7) The provisions of Section 2, Chapter III of the Administrative Procedure Act (Act No. 88 of 1993) (excluding Articles 25, 26 and 28) apply mutatis mutandis to the case where the prefectural governor holds a hearing of opinions pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph. In this case, the term "hearings" in the same Section is deemed to be replaced with "hearing of opinions"; the term "administrative agencies" in Article 15, paragraph (1) of the same Act with "prefectural governors"; the phrase "Administrative agencies may" in paragraph (3) of the same Article (including the cases where it is applied mutatis mutandis in Article 22, paragraph (3) of the same Act) with "Prefectural governors may", the phrase "of their offices" in the same paragraph with "of the offices of the prefecture", and the phrase "the administrative agency will" with "the prefectural governor will"; the term "the administrative agencies" in Article 16, paragraph (4) of the same Act with "the prefectural governor"; the phrase "from the administrative agency" in Article 18, paragraph (1) of the same Act with "from the prefectural governor" and the phrase "administrative agencies may not" in the same paragraph with "prefectural governors may not"; the term "Administrative agencies" in Article 18, paragraph (3) of the same Act with "Prefectural governors"; the phrase "an official designated by the administrative agencies or such other persons as may be provided for by a Cabinet Order" in Article 19, paragraph (1) of the same Act with "an official designated by the prefectural governor"; the term "the administrative agency" in Article 20, paragraphs (1), (2) and (4) of the same Act with "the prefecture"; and the term "administrative agencies" in paragraph (6) of the same Article with "prefectural governors"; the term "the administrative agency" in Article 24, paragraph (3) of the same Act with "the prefectural governor"; and the term "administrative agencies" in Article 27,

- paragraph (1) of the same Act with "prefectural governors".
- (8) When the documents to prove the fact giving rise to the disposition and other documents necessary for holding a hearing of opinions are requested by a prefectural governor, the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare must promptly send them to the prefectural governor.
- (9) When a hearing of opinions is held pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (6), and the prefectural governor receives, pursuant to the provisions of Article 24, paragraph (3) of the Administrative Procedure Act as applied mutatis mutandis by replacing certain terms in paragraph (7), a record set forth in paragraph (1) of the same Article or a written report set forth in paragraph (3) of the same Article, the prefectural governor must keep it, draw up a written opinion in which the prefectural governor states the opinion on the disposition, and submit said opinion to the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare with a copy of said record and written report attached thereto.
- (10) When the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare finds it necessary in light of the circumstances arising after the conclusion of hearing of opinions, the Minister may return to the prefectural governor the written opinion submitted pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph and request him/her to order the presiding official to reopen the hearing of opinions. The provisions of the main clause of Article 22, paragraph (2) and paragraph (3) of the Administrative Procedure Act apply mutatis mutandis to this case.
- (11) The Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare must fully consider the details of the written opinion and a copy of the record and written report submitted pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (9) when the Minister makes a decision on the disposition.
- (12) When the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare intends to issue an order for suspension of services pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (2), the Minister may request the prefectural governor to hear the explanations of the person who is subject to said disposition, and may substitute said hearing of explanations with the granting of an opportunity for explanation by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare.
- (13) When an explanation hearing is held pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the prefectural governor must notify the person who is subject to the disposition of the following matters in writing, within a reasonable period of time prior to the date and time for the explanation hearing:
- (i) the intention to make the disposition based on the provisions of paragraph (2) and the details thereof;
 - (ii) the fact giving rise to the disposition; and
 - (iii) the time, date and place of the explanation hearing.
- (14) In addition to the cases prescribed by paragraph (12), the Minister of Health,

Labour and Welfare may cause a member of the Medical Ethics Council to hear the explanations of the person who is subject to the disposition, in lieu of the granting of an opportunity for explanation by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare. In this case, the provisions of the preceding paragraph applies by replacing the term "the preceding paragraph" in the same paragraph with "the following paragraph" and the term "the prefectural governor" with "the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare".

- (15) A person who has received the notification set forth in paragraph (13) (including the cases where it is applied by replacing certain terms pursuant to the provisions of the second sentence of the preceding paragraph) may cause the person's agent to appear and submit documentary evidence or articles of evidence.
- (16) When a prefectural governor or a member of the Medical Ethics Council has held an explanation hearing pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (12) or the first sentence of paragraph (14), the prefectural governor or the member must prepare and keep a hearing report, draw up a written report in which the prefectural governor or the member states the opinion on the disposition, and submit said report to the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare.
- (17) When a prefectural governor holds a hearing of opinions or an explanation hearing pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (6) or (12), the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare must notify the prefectural governor of the following matters in advance:
- (i) the name and address of the person who is subject to the disposition;
 - (ii) the details of the disposition and the provisions on which it is based; and
 - (iii) the fact giving rise to the disposition.
- (18) The notice set forth in Article 15, paragraph (1) of the Administrative Procedure Act as applied mutatis mutandis by replacing certain terms in paragraph (7) for a hearing of opinions held pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (6), or the notification set forth in paragraph (13) for an explanation hearing held pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (12) must be based on the contents of the respective notifications made pursuant to the preceding paragraph.
- (19) With regard to a disposition where a hearing of opinions or an explanatory hearing is held by a prefectural governor pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (6) or (12), or where an explanatory hearing is held by a member of the Medical Ethics Council pursuant to the provisions of the first sentence of paragraph (14), the provisions of Chapter III of the Administrative Procedure Act (excluding Articles 12 and 14) do not apply.

(Re-education and Training)

Article 8-2 (1) The Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare may order a

pharmacist who has become subject to the disposition set forth in item (i) or (ii) of paragraph (2) of the preceding Article or a person who intends to reobtain a License pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (4) of the same Article to receive the training specified by Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare concerning the maintenance of ethics as a pharmacist or the knowledge and skills required of a pharmacist (hereinafter referred to as "Re-education and Training").

- (2) The Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare registers in the register of pharmacists the completion of Re-education and Training by a person who has completed the Re-education and Training pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, in response to an application filed by said person.
- (3) The Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare issues a registration certificate for completion of re-education and training when the Minister has made a registration set forth in the preceding paragraph.
- (4) A person who intends to be registered as set forth in paragraph (2) or a person who intends to obtain a replacement or reissuance of registration certificate for completion of re-education and training must pay fees in the amount specified by a Cabinet Order taking into account the actual costs.
- (5) The provisions of paragraphs (12) through (19) of the preceding Article (excluding paragraph (14)) apply mutatis mutandis to the cases where the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare intends to issue an order pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1). In this case, any necessary technical replacement of terms and phrases will be specified by a Cabinet Order.

(Authority for Investigation)

- Article 8-3 (1) When the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare finds it necessary to investigate whether a disposition should be made against a pharmacist pursuant to the provisions of Article 8, paragraph (2), the Minister may collect the opinions of or reports from any person connected with the relevant case or any witness, order the owner of dispensing records and other articles to submit them, and cause a relevant official to enter the pharmacy or any other location connected with the relevant case and to inspect the dispensing records and other articles.
- (2) The official who intends to conduct an on-site inspection pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph must carry the identification certificate and present the same at the request of any relevant person.
 - (3) The authority of on-site inspection prescribed by the provisions of paragraph (1) must not be constructed as being granted for the purpose of criminal investigation.

(Notification)

Article 9 A pharmacist must notify the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare of the pharmacist's name, address and other particulars specified by Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare as of December 31 of every second year specified by Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, via the prefectural governor of the region where the domicile of the pharmacist is located, on or before January 15 of the following year.

(Delegation to Cabinet Order)

Article 10 Beyond what is provided for in this Chapter, matters necessary for application for a License, registration, correction and deletion in and from the register of pharmacists as well as issuance, replacement, reissuance and return of a license certificate will be specified by a Cabinet Order, and matters necessary for conducting the Re-education and Training set forth in Article 8-2, paragraph (1), the registration in the register of pharmacists set forth in paragraph (2) of the same Article as well as the issuance, replacement and reissuance of the registration certificate for completion of re-education and training will be specified by Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

Chapter III Examination

(Purpose of Examination)

Article 11 The Examination is conducted with respect to the knowledge and skills required of a pharmacist.

(Conduct of Examination)

Article 12 (1) The Examination is conducted by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare at least once every year.

(2) When the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare intends to determine the subjects of Examination, or the method of conducting the Examination or of deciding successful examinees, the Minister must hear the opinions of the Medical Ethics Council in advance.

(Pharmacist Examiner)

Article 13 (1) The position of Pharmacist Examiner is established in the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare to administer affairs related to the Examination.

(2) Necessary matters concerning the Pharmacist Examiner will be specified by a Cabinet Order.

(Prohibition of Misconduct by Person Administering Examination Affairs)

Article 14 The Pharmacist Examiner and any other person administering affairs related to the Examination must maintain a strict and fair attitude and avoid any wrongful act in the administration of said affairs.

(Qualifications to Sit for Examination)

Article 15 No person other than one who falls under either of the following items is qualified to take the Examination:

- (i) a person who has studied at and graduated from a university under the School Education Act (Act No. 26 of 1947) by completing a regular course in pharmaceutical science (limited to one prescribed by Article 87, paragraph (2) of the same Act); or
- (ii) a person who has graduated from a pharmacy school in a foreign country or who has obtained a pharmacist license granted in a foreign country, whom the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare finds to have academic ability and skills equivalent or superior to the person set forth in the preceding item.

(Examination Fees)

Article 16 (1) A person who intends to take the Examination must pay examination fees in the amount specified by a Cabinet Order by taking into account the actual costs.

(2) The examination fees paid pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph will not be refunded even if the relevant person does not take the Examination.

(Prohibition of Misconduct)

Article 17 When there is any wrongful act related to the Examination, the person involved in the misconduct may be stopped from taking the Examination, or the Examination of said person may be invalidated. In this case, said person may be barred from taking the Examination for a specified period.

(Delegation to Ministerial Ordinance)

Article 18 Beyond what is provided for in this Chapter, the subjects of Examination, procedures for taking the Examination and other necessary matters concerning the Examination will be specified by Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

Chapter IV Services

(Dispensing of Medicine)

Article 19 No person other than a pharmacist may dispense medicine for the

purpose of sale or provisions thereof; provided, however, that this does not apply where a medical practitioner or dental practitioner dispenses medicine according to the practitioner's own prescription in either of the following cases, or where a veterinarian dispenses medicine according to the veterinarian's own prescription:

- (i) where a patient or a person caring for the patient requests to take delivery of the medicine specifically from said medical practitioner or dental practitioner; or
- (ii) the cases listed in each item of Article 22 of the Medical Practitioners' Act (Act No. 201 of 1948) or in each item of Article 21 of the Dental Practitioners Act (Act No. 202 of 1948).

(Restriction on Use of Titles)

Article 20 No person other than a pharmacist may use the title of pharmacist or any other confusingly similar title.

(Obligation to Accept a Request for Dispensing of Medicine)

Article 21 A pharmacist engaged in the dispensing of medicine may not reject any request for the dispensing of medicine without justifiable reason.

(Location of Dispensing of Medicine)

Article 22 Except for the cases where a pharmacist performs those dispensing services which are specified by Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare at the home of a person receiving medical care or other location (meaning the home or other location specified by Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare) according to a prescription issued by a medical practitioner or dental practitioner at said home or other location, the pharmacist may not dispense medicine at any location other than a pharmacy for the purpose of sale or provisions thereof; provided, however, that this does not apply where a pharmacist dispenses medicine at a dispensing room of a hospital or clinic, or of a medical facility for human-reared animals (meaning a medical facility prescribed by Article 2, paragraph (2) of the Veterinary Practice Act (Act No. 46 of 1992) and including the address of a person who causes a veterinarian to practice medicine for human-reared animals only by visiting them; hereinafter the same applies in this Article) according to a prescription issued by a medical practitioner or dental practitioner, or veterinarian engaged in medical care at said hospital or clinic, or medical facility for human-reared animals, where a pharmacist is unable to dispense medicine at a pharmacy due to a disaster or other special event, or where there are other special circumstances specified by Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

(Dispensing of Medicine According to Prescription)

Article 23 (1) A pharmacist may dispense medicine for the purpose of sale or provisions thereof only according to a prescription issued by a medical practitioner, dental practitioner, or veterinarian.

(2) A pharmacist must not dispense medicine by making any change in the medicine described in a prescription, except otherwise agreed by a medical practitioner, dental practitioner, or veterinarian who has issued the prescription.

(Uncertainty in Prescription)

Article 24 In case of any uncertain point in a prescription, a pharmacist may dispense medicine according thereto only after contacting the medical practitioner, dental practitioner, or veterinarian who has issued the prescription and resolving said uncertain point.

(Indication of Medicine Dispensed)

Article 25 A pharmacist must indicate the name of the patient and instructions on usage and dosage described in the prescription and other particulars specified by Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare on the container or package of the medicine dispensed for the purpose of sale or provisions thereof.

(Provisions of Information and Guidance)

Article 25-2 When a pharmacist dispenses medicine for the purpose of sale or provisions thereof, for the purpose of ensuring proper use of the medicine dispensed the pharmacist must provide the patient or a person caring for the patient with necessary information and give said patient or person necessary guidance based on pharmaceutical knowledge.

(Description in Prescription)

Article 26 When a pharmacist has dispensed medicine, the pharmacist must describe in the relevant prescription the fact that the dispensing of medicine has been completed (or, if the dispensing of medicine as described in said prescription has not been completed by said dispensing, the amount of medicine dispensed), the dispensing date, and other particulars specified by Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, and must affix the pharmacist's name and seal, or signature thereto.

(Keeping of Prescription)

Article 27 An establisher of a pharmacy must keep each prescription according

to which the dispensing of medicine has been completed at its pharmacy, for three years from the completion date of dispensing.

(Dispensing Record)

Article 28 (1) An establisher of a pharmacy must keep and maintain dispensing records at its pharmacy.

(2) When a pharmacist has dispensed medicine at a pharmacy, the pharmacist must describe in the relevant dispensing record the particulars specified by Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare; provided, however, that this does not apply where the dispensing of medicine as described in said prescription has been completed by said dispensing.

(3) An establisher of a pharmacy must keep each dispensing record set forth in paragraph (1) for three years from the date on which the final description therein was made.

(Publication of Names of Pharmacists)

Article 28-2 The Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare makes public the names of pharmacists and other particulars specified by Cabinet Order so as to help a person receiving medical care or any other citizen confirm the qualifications of a pharmacist and make appropriate selection concerning medical care.

(Classification of Affairs)

Article 28-3 Affairs required to be administered by each prefecture pursuant to the provisions of Article 8, paragraph (6) and the first sentence of paragraph (10); paragraphs (12) and (13) of the same Article (including the cases where these provisions are applied mutatis mutandis in Article 8-2, paragraph (5)); Article 15, paragraphs (1) and (3) of the Administrative Procedure Act (including the cases where they are applied mutatis mutandis in Article 22, paragraph (3) of the same Act), and Article 16, paragraph (4), Article 18, paragraphs (1) and (3), Article 19, paragraph (1), Article 20, paragraph (6), and Article 24, paragraph (3) of the same Act, as applied mutatis mutandis in Article 8, paragraph (7); Article 15, paragraph (3) of the same Act as applied mutatis mutandis in Article 22, paragraph (3) of the same Act as applied mutatis mutandis in the second sentence of Article 8, paragraph (10); and Article 9 are regarded as the Type 1 statutory entrusted functions set forth in Article 2, paragraph (9), item (i) of the Local Autonomy Act (Act No. 67 of 1947).

Chapter V Penal Provisions

Article 29 A person who has violated the provisions of Article 19 (excluding a

medical practitioner, dental practitioner or veterinarian) will be punished by imprisonment with work for not more than three years or a fine of not more than one million yen, or both.

Article 30 A person who falls under either of the following items will be punished by imprisonment with work for not more than one year or a fine of not more than five hundred thousand yen, or both:

- (i) a person who has been ordered to suspend services pursuant to the provisions of Article 8, paragraph (2) but who performs services during the period of said suspension; or
- (ii) a person who has violated the provisions of Article 22, 23 or 25.

Article 31 A person who has divulged the examination questions in advance intentionally or through gross negligence or who has given unfair scores intentionally, in violation of the provisions of Article 14, will be punished by imprisonment with work for not more than one year or a fine of not more than five hundred thousand yen.

Article 32 A person who falls under any of the following items will be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred thousand yen:

- (i) a person who has failed to receive the Re-education and Training in violation of an order prescribed by the provisions of Article 8-2, paragraph (1);
- (ii) a person who has failed to make a statement or report as prescribed by the provisions of Article 8-3, paragraph (1), or has made a false statement or report thereunder, or who has failed to submit such prescribed articles, or has refused, obstructed or evaded prescribed the inspection prescribed by the provisions of Article 8-3, paragraph (1);
- (iii) a person who has violated the provisions of Article 9;
- (iv) a medical practitioner, dental practitioner or veterinarian who has violated the provisions of Article 19;
- (v) a person who has violated the provisions of Article 20; or
- (vi) a person who has violated the provisions of Article 24 or any of the provisions of Articles 26 through 28.

Article 33 When a representative of a corporation, or an agent, employee or other worker of a corporation or of an individual has committed a violation under item (ii) or (vi) of the preceding Article (limited to the portion pertaining to Article 27 or Article 28, paragraph (1) or (3)) with regard to the business of the corporation or the individual, not only the offender himself/herself but also the corporation or the individual will be punished by the fine prescribed in the

preceding Article.

Supplementary Provisions [Extract]

(Effective Date)

- (1) This Act will come into effect from the date of enforcement of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Act (Act No. 145 of 1960).

(Person Having Obtained a License under the Former Act)

- (2) A person who has obtained a pharmacist license pursuant to the provisions of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Act (Act No. 197 of 1948; hereinafter referred to as the "Former Act") at the time of enforcement of this Act is deemed to have obtained a License pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

(Registration in Register of Pharmacists under the Former Act)

- (3) The registration of a person in the register of pharmacists made pursuant to the provisions of the Former Act is deemed as registration in the register of pharmacists made pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

(Pharmacist License Certificate under the Former Act)

- (4) A pharmacist license certificate issued pursuant to the provisions of the Former Act is deemed as a pharmacist license certificate issued pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

(Revocation of a License under the Former Act)

- (5) A disposition to revoke a License or suspend services made pursuant to the provisions of the Former Act is deemed to have been made pursuant to the corresponding provisions of this Act. In this case, the provisions then in force remain applicable to the period of suspension.

(Person Falling under Article 76 of the Former Act)

- (6) The Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare may grant a License to a person who falls under the provisions of Article 76 of the Former Act, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 3.

(Examination under Former Act)

- (7) A national examination for pharmacists conducted pursuant to the provisions of the Former Act is deemed as an Examination conducted pursuant to the provisions of this Act.
- (8) A person who has passed the theoretical part of a national examination for pharmacists conducted pursuant to the provisions of Article 7 of the Former

Act is exempt from that part of the Examination conducted pursuant to the provisions of Article 11 which corresponds to said theoretical part, as specified by Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

(Special Provisions on Qualifications to Sit for Examination)

(10) A person who falls under the provisions of Article 74, paragraph (2) of the Former Act is deemed to be a university graduate set forth in item (i) of Article 15 with regard to the qualifications to sit for the Examination prescribed by the provisions of Article 11.

Supplementary Provisions [Act No. 51 of June 25, 1969]

This Act will come into effect from the date of promulgation; provided, however, that the amending provisions in Article 1 to delete the row for the pharmacist examination council in the table in Article 29, paragraph (1) of the Act for Establishment of the Ministry of Health and Welfare, and the provisions of Articles 10 and 11 come into effect from September 1, 1969; and the amending provisions for the row for the nutrition council in the table in Article 29, paragraph (1) of the Act for Establishment of the Ministry of Health and Welfare, the amending provisions to amend the row for the medical practitioners' examination and training council in the same table, the amending provisions to delete the rows for the dental practitioners' examination council, the council for public health nurses, midwives and nurses, and the council for physical therapists and occupational therapists in the same table, and the amending provisions to add the proviso to item (iii), Article 36-7 of the same Act, and the amending provisions to add one item to Article 36-8 of the same Act, each in Article 1, and the provisions of Articles 2 through 9 come into effect from November 1, 1969.

Supplementary Provisions [Act No. 69 of July 23, 1982] [Extract]

(Effective Date)

(1) This Act will come into effect from the date of promulgation.

Supplementary Provisions [Act No. 23 of May 1, 1984] [Extract]

(Effective Date)

(1) This Act will come into effect from the day on which 20 days have elapsed from the date of promulgation.

Supplementary Provisions [Act No. 46 of May 20, 1992] [Extract]

(Effective Date)

Article 1 This Act will come into effect from the date of enforcement of the Act Partially Amending the Veterinarian Act (Act No. 45 of 1992; hereinafter referred to as the "Amending Act").

Supplementary Provisions [Act No. 89 of November 12, 1993] [Extract]

(Effective Date)

Article 1 This Act will come into effect from the date of enforcement of the Administrative Procedure Act (Act No. 88 of 1993).

(Transitional Measures Concerning Adverse Dispositions Following Consultation)

Article 2 If a consultation or other request has been made, prior to the enforcement of this Act, under laws and regulations to a council or any other body with a council system, with respect to the implementation of procedures corresponding to hearings, the granting of an opportunity for explanation and other procedures for giving a statement of opinion prescribed by Article 13 of the Administrative Procedure Act, the provisions then in force will remain applicable with regard to the procedures for adverse dispositions pertaining to said consultation or other request, notwithstanding the provisions of relevant Acts as amended by this Act.

(Transitional Measures Concerning Penal Provisions)

Article 13 With regard to the application of penal provisions to acts committed prior to the enforcement of this Act, the provisions then in force remain applicable.

(Transitional Measures upon Arrangement of Provisions on Hearings)

Article 14 Hearings (excluding those concerning adverse dispositions) conducted pursuant to the provisions of an Act prior to the enforcement of this Act or procedures taken therefor are deemed to have been conducted or taken pursuant to the corresponding provisions of relevant Acts as amended by this Act.

(Delegation to Cabinet Order)

Article 15 Beyond what is provided for in Article 2 through the preceding Article of the supplementary provisions, transitional measures necessary for the enforcement of this Act will be specified by a Cabinet Order.

Supplementary Provisions [Act No. 104 of June 26, 1996] [Extract]

(Effective Date)

Article 1 This Act will come into effect from April 1, 1997.

(Review)

Article 2 Taking into account the AIDS problem caused by the administration of blood products, the government is to promptly conduct a comprehensive review of measures to prevent health damage by medicine and other causes, and take necessary measures, including improvement of the legal system, based on the results of such review.

Supplementary Provisions [Act No. 87 of July 16, 1999] [Extract]

(Effective Date)

Article 1 This Act will come into effect from April 1, 2000; provided, however, that the provisions listed in the following items come into effect on the day specified therein respectively:

(i) the amending provisions in Article 1 to add five articles, a section heading, two subsections and subsection headings after Article 250 of the Local Autonomy Act (limited to the portion pertaining to Article 250-9, paragraph (1) of the same Act (limited to the portion pertaining to obtaining the consent of both Houses of the Diet)); the provisions in Article 40 to amend paragraphs (9) and (10) of the supplementary provisions of the Natural Parks Act (limited to the portion pertaining to paragraph (10) of the supplementary provisions of the same Act); the provisions of Article 244 (excluding the portion pertaining to the provisions to amend Article 14-3 of the Agricultural Improvement Promotion Act) and the provisions of Article 472 (excluding the portion pertaining to the provisions to amend Article 6, Article 8, and Article 17 of the Act on Special Measures for Merger of Municipalities); and the provisions of Article 7, Article 10, Article 12, the proviso to Article 59, paragraphs (4) and (5) of Article 60, Article 73, Article 77, paragraphs (4) through (6) of Article 157, Article 160, Article 163, Article 164 and Article 202 of the supplementary provisions: the date of promulgation.

(Transitional Measures Concerning Affairs Where Provisions Then in Force Remain Applicable)

Article 69 The affairs, powers or authority of a prefectural governor related to the matters for which the provisions then in force remain applicable pursuant to the provisions of Article 32, paragraph (1), Article 78, paragraph (1), and

Article 87, paragraphs (1) and (13) of the supplementary provisions of the Act Partially Amending the National Pension Act (Act No. 34 of 1985) (hereinafter referred to as the "affairs, etc." in this Article) are regarded as the affairs or powers of the Minister of Health and Welfare or the Director-General of the Social Insurance Agency, who is required to administer or exercise the affairs or powers corresponding to the said affairs, etc. pursuant to the provisions of the National Pension Act, the Employees Pension Insurance Act, and the Mariners Insurance Act, as amended by this Act, or the provisions of any order thereunder, or of the head of a local social insurance bureau delegated by the foregoing or the head of a social insurance office delegated by said head of local social insurance bureau.

(Special Application of Article 156, Paragraph (4) of the New Local Autonomy Act)

Article 70 The provisions of Article 156, paragraph (4) of the new Local Autonomy Act does not apply to a local social insurance bureau or a social insurance office set forth in Article 14 of the Act for Establishment of the Ministry of Health and Welfare as amended by the provisions of Article 166 which is established, at the time of enforcement of this Act, in the same location as the prefectural government organ for administering the affairs set forth in Article 8 of the supplementary provisions of the former Local Autonomy Act (limited to one handling social insurance related affairs) (in the case of a local social insurance bureau, limited to one established in a city, including a special ward, where the prefectural capital is located).

(Transitional Measures Concerning Local Officials Related to Social Insurance)

Article 71 A person who is an official prescribed by Article 8 of the supplementary provisions of the former Local Autonomy Act at the time of enforcement of this Act (limited to one appointed by the Minister of Health and Welfare or any person delegated by him/her; referred to as a "local official related to social insurance" in Article 158 of the supplementary provisions) is to become an official of the corresponding local social insurance bureau or social insurance office unless a separate appointment is issued for said person.

(Transitional Measures Concerning Local Social Insurance Medical Council)

Article 72 A local social insurance medical council established and its chairperson, member, or expert advisor appointed pursuant to the provisions of the Social Insurance Medical Council Act prior to amendment by the provisions of Article 169 are to become a local social insurance medical council and its chairperson, member or expert advisor of the corresponding local social insurance bureau, and continue with the same identity.

(Preparatory Act)

Article 73 Designation pursuant to the provisions of Article 92-3, paragraph (1), item (ii) of the National Pension Act as amended by the provisions of Article 200 and public notice pursuant to the provisions of Article 92-3, paragraph (2) of the same Act may be made even prior to the enforcement of the provisions of Article 200.

(Transitional Measures Concerning Requests for Re-Examination to Minister of Health and Welfare)

Article 74 With regard to requests for re-examination pertaining to dispositions made by an administrative agency prior to the date of enforcement pursuant to the provisions of Article 59-4, paragraph (2) of the Child Welfare Act, Article 12-4 of the Act on Practitioners of Massage, Finger Pressure, Acupuncture and Moxacauterization, etc., Article 29-4 of the Food Sanitation Act, Article 9-3 of the Inns and Hotels Act, Article 7-3 of the Public Bath Houses Act, Article 71-3 of the Medical Care Act, Article 43-2, paragraph (2) of the Act on Welfare of Physically Disabled Persons, Article 51-12, paragraph (2) of the Act on Mental Health and Welfare for the Mentally Disabled, Article 14-2, paragraph (2) of the Laundries Act, Article 25-2 of the Rabies Prevention Act, Article 83-2, paragraph (2) of the Social Welfare Services Act, Article 69 of the Tuberculosis Prevention Act, Article 20 of the Slaughterhouse Act, Article 27-2 of the Dental Technicians Act, Article 20-8-2 of the Act on Clinical Laboratory Technicians, Public Health Laboratory Technicians, etc., Article 30, paragraph (2) of the Act on Welfare of Mentally Retarded Persons, Article 34, paragraph (2) of the Act on Social Welfare for the Elderly, Article 26, paragraph (2) of the Maternal and Child Health Act, Article 23 of the Judo Therapists Act, Article 14, paragraph (2) of the Act on Maintenance of Sanitation in Buildings, Article 24 of the Waste Management and Public Cleansing Act, Article 41, paragraph (3) of the Poultry Slaughtering Business Control and Poultry Meat Inspection Act or Article 65 of the Act on Prevention of Infectious Diseases and Medical Care for Patients Suffering Infectious Diseases, prior to amendment by the provisions of Articles 149 through 151, Article 157, Article 158, Article 165, Article 168, Article 170, Article 172, Article 173, Article 175, Article 176, Article 183, Article 188, Article 195, Article 201, Article 208, Article 214, Articles 219 through 221, Article 229 or Article 238, the provisions then in force remain applicable.

(Transitional Measures Concerning Orders for Suspension of Business or Other Dispositions by Minister of Health and Welfare or Prefectural Governor or Other Local Government Organ)

Article 75 Orders for suspension of business or other dispositions issued or made by the Minister of Health and Welfare or a prefectural governor or other local government organ pursuant to the provisions of Article 46, paragraph (4), Article 46 or Article 59, paragraph (1) or (3) of the Child Welfare Act, Article 8, paragraph (1) of the Act on Practitioners of Massage, Finger Pressure, Acupuncture and Moxacauterization, etc. (including the cases where it is applied mutatis mutandis in Article 12-2, paragraph (2) of the same Act), Article 22 of the Food Sanitation Act, Article 5, paragraph (2) or Article 25, paragraph (1) of the Medical Care Act, Article 17, paragraph (1) of the Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Act (including the cases where it is applied mutatis mutandis in Article 22, paragraphs (4) and (5) of the same Act), Article 100, paragraph (1) of the Employees' Pension Insurance Act, Article 39, paragraph (1) of the Water Supply Act, Article 106, paragraph (1) of the National Pension Act, Article 69, paragraph (1), or Article 72 of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Act, or Article 18, paragraph (1) of the Judo Therapists Act, prior to amendment by this Act are deemed to be orders of suspension of business or other dispositions issued or made by the Minister of Health and Welfare or a local government pursuant to the provisions of Article 46, paragraph (4), or Article 59, paragraph (1) or (3) of the Child Welfare Act, Article 8, paragraph (1) of the Act on Practitioners of Massage, Finger Pressure, Acupuncture and Moxacauterization, etc. (including the cases where it is applied mutatis mutandis in Article 12-2, paragraph (2) of the same Act), Article 22 or 23 of the Food Sanitation Act, Article 5, paragraph (2), or Article 25, paragraph (1) of the Medical Care Act, Article 17, paragraph (1) or (2) of the Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Act (including the cases where it is applied mutatis mutandis in Article 22, paragraphs (4) and (5) of the same Act), Article 100, paragraph (1) of the Employees' Pension Insurance Act, Article 39, paragraph (1) or (2) of the Water Supply Act, Article 106, paragraph (1) of the National Pension Act, Article 69, paragraph (1) or (2), or Article 72, paragraph (2) of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Act or Article 18, paragraph (1) of the Judo Therapists Act, as amended by this Act, respectively.

(Affairs of the State)

Article 159 Beyond what is provided for in the respective Acts prior to amendment by this Act, affairs of the State, other local governments and other public entities that are, prior to the enforcement of this Act, managed or executed by a local government organ in accordance with an Act or a Cabinet Order thereunder (in Article 161 of the supplementary provisions referred to as the "affairs of the State, etc.") are to be, after the enforcement of this Act, administered by the local government as its own affairs in accordance with an Act or a Cabinet Order thereunder.

(Transitional Measures Concerning Dispositions, Applications)

Article 160 (1) With respect to dispositions to grant a License or permission and other acts made or conducted prior to the enforcement of this Act (or the respective provisions listed in the items of Article 1 of the supplementary provisions; hereinafter the same applies in this Article and Article 163 of the supplementary provisions) pursuant to the provisions of the respective Acts prior to amendment (hereinafter referred to as the "dispositions and other acts" in this Article), or applications for a License or permission and other acts which have been made or conducted at the time of enforcement of this Act, pursuant to the provisions of the respective Acts prior to amendment (hereinafter referred to as the "applications and other acts" in this Article), if administrative affairs pertaining to these acts come under the jurisdiction of different persons on the date of enforcement of this Act, these acts, except those prescribed by Article 2 through the preceding Article of the supplementary provisions or by the provisions of the respective amended Acts (including the orders thereunder) concerning transitional measures, are deemed, with regard to the application of the respective amended Acts on and after the date of enforcement of this Act, to be the dispositions and other acts or the applications and other acts made or conducted pursuant to the corresponding provisions of the respective amended Acts.

(2) With regard to the matters for which report, notification, submission or other procedures are required to be made or taken prior to the enforcement of this Act to or with a national or local government organ pursuant to the provisions of the respective Acts prior to amendment, and for which those procedures have not been taken prior to the date of enforcement of this Act, the provisions of the respective Acts as amended by this Act apply by regarding the same as the matters for which report, notification, submission or other procedures are required to be made or taken to or with the corresponding organ of the national or local government pursuant to the corresponding provisions of the respective amended Acts, and for which those procedures have not been taken, except as otherwise provided for in this Act or a Cabinet Order hereunder.

(Transitional Measures Concerning Appeals)

Article 161 (1) With regard to appeals filed under the Administrative Appeal Act against dispositions pertaining to the affairs of the State, etc. ordered prior to the date of enforcement by an administrative agency (hereinafter referred to as the "administrative agency ordering the disposition" in this Article) which is subordinate to a higher administrative agency provided for in the Administrative Appeal Act (hereinafter referred to as the "higher administrative agency" in this Article) prior to the date of enforcement, the

provisions of the Administrative Appeal Act apply to the appeals filed against said dispositions by regarding that the administrative agency ordering the disposition is still subordinate to a higher administrative agency after the date of enforcement. In this case, the administrative agency to be regarded as the higher administrative agency of said administrative agency ordering the disposition is the administrative agency which was the higher administrative agency of said administrative agency ordering the disposition prior to the date of enforcement.

(2) In the case of the preceding paragraph, if an administrative agency to be regarded as the higher administrative agency is a local government organ, the affairs required to be administered by said organ pursuant to the provisions of the Administrative Appeal Act are regarded as the Type 1 statutory entrusted functions set forth in Article 2, paragraph (9), item (i) of the new Local Autonomy Act.

(Transitional Measures Concerning Fees)

Article 162 With regard to the fees which should have been paid prior to the date of enforcement pursuant to the provisions of the respective Acts (including the orders thereunder) prior to amendment by this Act, the provisions then in force remain applicable, except as otherwise specified in this Act or a Cabinet Order hereunder.

(Transitional Measures Concerning Penal Provisions)

Article 163 With regard to the application of penal provisions to acts committed prior to the enforcement of this Act, the provisions then in force remain applicable.

(Delegation of Other Transitional Measures to Cabinet Order)

Article 164 (1) Beyond what is provided for in these supplementary provisions, transitional measures necessary for the enforcement of this Act (including transitional measures concerning the penal provisions) will be specified by a Cabinet Order.

(2) Matters necessary for the application of the provisions of Articles 18, 51, and 184 of the supplementary provisions will be specified by a Cabinet Order.

(Review)

Article 250 With regard to the Type 1 statutory entrusted functions set forth in Article 2, paragraph (9), item (i) of the new Local Autonomy Act, the creation of new functions is to be avoided to the extent possible, and the functions listed in Appended Table 1 of the new Local Autonomy Act and those specified by a Cabinet Order under the new Local Autonomy Act are to be reviewed from the

viewpoint of promoting decentralization, and revised as appropriate.

Article 251 In order to enable local governments to execute their affairs and services voluntarily and independently, the national government is to examine how to secure adequate sources of local tax revenue according to the sharing of roles between the national government and local governments taking into account the prevailing economic trends and other factors, and take necessary measures based on the results of said examination.

Article 252 The government is to review how the framework of administrative processing for social insurance and the officials engaged therein should be, in line with reforms in the medical insurance system, pension system and other systems, from the viewpoint of securing convenience for the insured and other persons, increasing the efficiency of administrative processing and the like, and when deemed necessary, is to take necessary measures based on the results of such review.

Supplementary Provisions [Act No. 151 of December 8, 1999] [Extract]

(Effective Date)

Article 1 This Act will come into effect from April 1, 2000.

Article 4 With regard to the application of penal provisions to acts committed prior to the enforcement of this Act, the provisions then in force remain applicable.

Supplementary Provisions [Act No. 160 of December 22, 1999] [Extract]

(Effective Date)

Article 1 This Act (excluding Articles 2 and 3) will come into effect from January 6, 2001.

Supplementary Provisions [Act No. 87 of June 29, 2001] [Extract]

(Effective Date)

Article 1 This Act will come into effect from the day specified by a Cabinet Order within a period not exceeding one month from the date of promulgation.

(Review)

Article 2 After approximately five years from the enforcement of this Act, the government is to review how the grounds for disqualification in the respective

Acts after amendment by this Act as related to persons with disabilities should be, taking into account the status of enforcement of the provisions concerning said grounds for disqualification, and is to take necessary measures based on the results of said review.

(Transitional Measures Concerning Relicensure)

Article 3 If a person's License has been revoked on the grounds for revocation of License provided for in the respective Acts prior to amendment by this Act, which are equivalent to the grounds for revocation that, pursuant to the respective Acts as amended by this Act, allow for a person to be regranted a License (hereinafter referred to as the "grounds for revocation of a License allowing regrating of a License" in this Article), the provisions concerning relicense in the respective Acts as amended by this Act apply by regarding that said person has had the person's License revoked on the grounds for revocation of License allowing relicense.

(Transitional Measures Concerning Penal Provisions)

Article 4 With regard to the application of penal provisions to acts committed prior to the enforcement of this Act, the provisions then in force remain applicable.

Supplementary Provisions [Act No. 134 of June 23, 2004]

(Effective Date)

Article 1 This Act will come into effect from April 1, 2006.

(Transitional Measures)

Article 2 (1) A person who falls under either of the following items may take the national examination for pharmacists, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 15 of the Pharmacists Act as amended by this Act (hereinafter referred to as the "New Pharmacists Act"):

- (i) a person who falls under either item of Article 15 of the Pharmacists Act prior to amendment by this Act (hereinafter referred to as the "Former Pharmacists Act") at the time of enforcement of this Act; or
- (ii) a person attending a university under the School Education Act (Act No. 26 of 1947) (excluding a junior college; hereinafter the same applies) prior to the date of enforcement of this Act (hereinafter referred to as the "Enforcement Date") who, on or after the Enforcement Date, meets the requirements set forth in item (i), Article 15 of the Former Pharmacists Act (excluding a person who enters a university under the School Education Act on or after the Enforcement Date, has studied at and graduated from said university by

completing a regular course in pharmaceutical science (excluding one prescribed by Article 87, paragraph (2) of the same Act)).

- (2) With regard to the application of the provisions of item (ii), Article 15 of the New Pharmacists Act to a person who has graduated from a pharmacy school in a foreign country or who has obtained a pharmacist license granted in a foreign country, the phrase "the person set forth in the preceding item" in the same item is replaced with "the person set forth in item (i), Article 15 of the Pharmacists Act prior to amendment by the Act Partially Amending the Pharmacists Act (Act No.134 of 2004)", for six years starting on the Enforcement Date.

Article 3 A person who enters a university under the School Education Act during the period from the school year including the Enforcement Date through the school year of 2017, has studied at and graduated from said university by completing a regular course in pharmaceutical science (excluding the one prescribed by Article 87, paragraph (2) of the same Act) and has completed a master or doctor course in pharmaceutical science at a graduate university under the same Act, whom the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare finds to have academic ability and skills equivalent or superior to the person set forth in item (i), Article 15 of the New Pharmacists Act, as specified by Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, may take the national examination for pharmacists, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 15 of the New Pharmacists Act.

Supplementary Provisions [Act No. 84 of June 21, 2006] [Extract]

(Effective Date)

Article 1 This Act will come into effect from April 1, 2007; provided, however, that the provisions listed in the following items come into effect on the day specified therein respectively.

- (i) the provisions of Article 16 of the supplementary provisions, the provisions of Article 31 of the supplementary provisions and the provisions of Article 32 of the supplementary provisions: the date of promulgation;
- (ii) the provisions of Article 1, the provisions of Article 3, paragraphs (1) through (3) of the supplementary provisions and the provisions to amend Article 65, paragraph (2) of the Health Insurance Act (Act No. 70 of 1922) in the provisions of Article 17 of the supplementary provisions: January 1, 2007; or
- (iii) the provisions of Article 3, the provisions of Article 7, the provisions to amend Article 7, paragraph (1) of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Act in the provisions of Article 8, the provisions of Article 9 (excluding the provisions to

amend Article 22 of the Pharmacists Act), the provisions of Article 11, the provisions of Article 14, paragraphs (3) and (4) of the supplementary provisions, the provisions to amend the row for the Act on Public Health Nurses, Midwives and Nurses (Act No. 203 of 1948) in Appended Table 1 and the row for the Pharmacists Act (Act No. 146 of 1960) in the same Table of the Local Autonomy Act (Act No. 67 of 1947) in the provisions of Article 18 of the supplementary provisions, and the provisions of Article 30 of the supplementary provisions: April 1, 2008.

(Review)

Article 2 After approximately five years from the enforcement of this Act, the government is to review how the regulations under the provisions of the Medical Care Act and other Acts as amended by this Act should be, taking into account the status of enforcement of this Act and other factors, and when deemed necessary, is to take necessary measures based on the results of such review.

(Transitional Measures for Issuance of Relicenses)

Article 14 (1) With regard to the application of the provisions of Article 7, paragraph (3) of the Medical Practitioners' Act as amended by the provisions of Article 4 to a person who, prior to the Enforcement Date, has been subject to a disposition of revocation pursuant to the provisions of Article 7, paragraph (2) of the Medical Practitioners' Act prior to amendment by the provisions of Article 4, the provisions then in force remain applicable.

(2) With regard to the application of the provisions of Article 7, paragraph (3) of the Dental Practitioners Act as amended by the provisions of Article 5 to a person who, prior to the Enforcement Date, has been subject to a disposition of revocation pursuant to the provisions of Article 7, paragraph (2) of the Dental Practitioners Act prior to amendment by the provisions of Article 5, the provisions then in force remain applicable.

(3) With regard to the application of the provisions of Article 14, paragraph (3) of the Act on Public Health Nurses, Midwives and Nurses as amended by the provisions of Article 7 to a person who, prior to the date of enforcement of the provisions set forth in item (iii), Article 1 of the supplementary provisions, has been subject to a disposition of revocation pursuant to the provisions of Article 14, paragraph (1) or (2) of the Act on Public Health Nurses, Midwives and Nurses prior to amendment by the provisions of Article 7, the provisions then in force remain applicable.

(4) With regard to the application of the provisions of Article 8, paragraph (4) of the Pharmacists Act as amended by the provisions of Article 9 to a person who, prior to the date of enforcement of the provisions set forth in item (iii), Article

1 of the supplementary provisions, has been subject to a disposition of revocation pursuant to the provisions of Article 8, paragraph (2) of the Pharmacists Act prior to amendment by the provisions of Article 9, the provisions then in force remain applicable.

(Transitional Measures for Application of Penal Provisions)

Article 31 With regard to the application of penal provisions to acts committed prior to the enforcement of this Act (or the respective provisions where the provisions listed in the items of Article 1 of the supplementary provisions are concerned) as well as acts committed after the enforcement of this Act where the provisions then in force remain applicable pursuant to the provisions of these supplementary provisions and acts committed after the enforcement of this Act where the provisions then in force remain in force pursuant to the provisions of these supplementary provisions, the provisions then in force remain applicable.

(Delegation of Other Transitional Measures to Cabinet Order)

Article 32 Beyond what is provided for in Articles 3 through 16 and the preceding Article of the supplementary provisions, transitional measures necessary for the enforcement of this Act will be specified by a Cabinet Order.

Supplementary Provisions [Act No. 96 of June 27, 2007] [Extract]

(Effective Date)

Article 1 This Act will come into effect from the day specified by a Cabinet Order within a period not exceeding six months from the date of promulgation.

Supplementary Provisions [Act No. 44 of June 14, 2013] [Extract]

(Effective Date)

Article 1 This Act will come into effect from the date of promulgation.

(Transitional Measures Concerning Penal Provisions)

Article 10 With regard to the application of penal provisions to acts committed prior to the enforcement of this Act (or, where the provisions listed in the items of Article 1 of the supplementary provisions are concerned, such respective provisions), the provisions then in force remain applicable.

(Delegation to Cabinet Order)

Article 11 Beyond what is provided for in these supplementary provisions, transitional measures necessary for the enforcement of this Act (including

transitional measures concerning the penal provisions) will be specified by a Cabinet Order.

Supplementary Provisions [Act No. 103 of December 13, 2013] [Extract]

(Effective Date)

Article 1 This Act will come into effect from the day specified by a Cabinet Order within a period not exceeding six months from the date of promulgation.