

# Industrial Technology Enhancement Act

(Act No. 44 of April 19, 2000)

## (Purpose)

Article 1 The purpose of this Act is to help Japanese industry continue to develop by clarifying the responsibilities of the national government, local governments, industrial technology research corporations, universities, and enterprises as it relates to enhancing Japan's industrial technology capabilities, by providing for the particulars that form the basis of policies related to the enhancement of industrial technology capabilities, and by taking measures to support the enhancement of industrial technology capabilities; thereby contributing to increased stability in the lives of the people and to the sound development of the national economy.

## (Definitions)

- Article 2 (1) The term "industrial technology capabilities" as used in this Act means the capability to carry out research and development involving technology that will be utilized in industrial activities, and the capability to commercialize the results of research and development.
- (2) The term "technology management capabilities" as used in this Act means the capability to systematically expand research and development by taking an all-encompassing view of the future substance of a business, while utilizing the results of technology-related research and development effectively in management in combination with other management resources.
- (3) The term "industrial technology research corporation" as used in this Act means an incorporated administrative agency (meaning an incorporated administrative agency specified in Article 2, paragraph (1) of the Act on General Rules for Incorporated Administrative Agencies (Act No. 103 of 1999)) or a local incorporated administrative agency (meaning a local incorporated administrative agency specified in Article 2, paragraph (1) of the Local Independent Administrative Agency Act) that engages in business which involves researching and developing technology that will be utilized in industrial activities and transferring the results of research and development.

## (Basic Principles)

Article 3 (1) The enhancement of industrial technology capabilities is to be undertaken on the basis of the relevant parties' conducting creative research and development through close coordination among the national government, local governments, industrial technology research corporations, universities,

and enterprises, while helping to maintain and advance the level of industrial technology associated with the technological improvements that have supported Japan's industrial development, in light of the fact that industrial technology capabilities are a foundation for helping Japanese industry continue to develop by accurately responding to changes in the domestic and international economic environment such as the changes in the industrial structure and technological advancement.

- (2) In consideration of the fact that enhancing technology management capabilities contributes to the enhancement of industrial technology capabilities as prescribed in the preceding paragraph, technology management capabilities are to be enhanced based on the premise that it is important for an enterprise, in conducting research and development, to look towards the future business activities while having an accurate understanding of its own competitiveness as it stands and of trends in technological innovation, and that, regardless of its field of business at any given time, and to seek a wide range of knowledge and to integrate and utilize the information it has gained in doing so.

(Responsibilities of the National Government)

Article 4 (1) The national government has the responsibility to formulate and implement comprehensive measures for the enhancement of industrial technology capabilities in accordance with the basic principles referred to in the preceding Article (hereinafter referred to as the "basic principles").

- (2) The relevant administrative organs of the national government must cooperate with one another while ensuring coordination among themselves in a way that furthers the smooth implementation of measures for the enhancement of industrial technology capabilities.

- (3) When formulating and implementing the comprehensive measures provided for in paragraph (1), the national government is to take into consideration the importance of furthering the enhancement of technology management capabilities.

(Responsibilities of Local Governments)

Article 5 A local government has the responsibility to formulate measures for enhancing industrial technology capabilities that are based on national measures, to formulate other autonomous measures for enhancing industrial technology capabilities which make use of the characteristics of the area of the local government, and to implement those measures, in accordance with the basic principles.

(Responsibilities of Industrial Technology Research Corporations)

Article 5-2 (1) An industrial technology research corporation is to apply itself autonomously and actively to implementing creative research and development, coordinating with enterprises in their research and development, and transferring the results of research and development to enterprises, in accordance with the basic principles.

(2) An industrial technology research corporation is to endeavor to transfer the results of research and development to enterprises as referred to in the preceding paragraph after considering the need to enhance the industrial technology capabilities of the person to which the results would be transferred, the person's resources, the person's ability to commercialize the results, and other such circumstances, and after also taking into account the need to reduce the amount of consideration for the transfer of the results or to receive the consideration in property other than money or by other such flexible means.

(Responsibilities of Universities)

Article 6 (1) In consideration of the fact that universities' activities contribute to enhancing industrial technology capabilities, a university is to apply itself autonomously and actively to cultivating human resources, conducting research, and making the results of this widespread.

(2) In establishing and implementing measures for enhancing industrial technology capabilities which involve universities, the national and local governments must make considerations for the characteristics of research conducted at universities, including respect for the autonomy of researchers.

(Responsibilities of Enterprises)

Article 7 An enterprise is to actively endeavor to carry out research and development, commercialize the results of this, and enhance its technology management capabilities, in accordance with the basic principles.

(Securing a Sufficient Number of Researchers and Engineers, Training Them, and Strengthening Their Credentials)

Article 8 The national government is to take the necessary measures to secure a sufficient number of researchers and engineers, train them, and strengthen their credentials, in light of the fact that the enhancement of industrial technology capabilities is furthered when researchers and engineers fully demonstrate their creativity.

(Maintenance of Research and Development Facilities)

Article 9 In order to help smoothly implement the enhancement of industrial technology capabilities, the national government is to take the necessary measures to facilitate the maintenance of facilities and equipment for carrying

out research and development, the supplying of materials required for research, and the smooth distribution of technology-related information.

(Prioritization of Funds for Research and Development)

Article 10 In order to help effectively implement the enhancement of industrial technology capabilities, the national government is to take the necessary measures to accelerate the setting of priorities and the increasing of efficiency of funds for research and development related to industrial technologies, by adequately evaluating research and development that is carried out using national funds and causing budget allocations to reflect the results of this.

(Strengthening Coordination)

Article 11 The national government is to take the necessary measures to strengthen the coordination among the research and development institutes of the national and local governments, industrial technology research corporations, universities, and enterprises, in light of the fact that their complementary relationship helps in effectively implementing the enhancement of industrial technology capabilities.

(Facilitating the Transfer of Research Results)

Article 12 The national government is to take the necessary measures to facilitate the transfer of the results of research and development at research and development institutes of the national and local governments, industrial technology research corporations, and universities, to enterprises, in light of the fact that the use of these results in business activities is important for enhancing industrial technology capabilities.

(Measures for Strengthening Technology Management Capabilities)

Article 13 The national government is to present forecasts of future technologies that are useful in allowing enterprises to understand trends in technological innovation, train and improve the credentials of human resources who will contribute to enhancing technology management capabilities, maintain an environment in which enterprises can smoothly and efficiently utilize the results of research and development in their business activities, and take other necessary measures meant to facilitate the enhancement of technology management capabilities, in light of the fact that enhancing technology management capabilities is an important part of enhancing industrial technology capabilities.

(Facilitating the Acceptance of Funds for Entrusted Research)

Article 14 The local government must take the necessary measures to facilitate

the acceptance and use of funds provided by persons other than a local government, to enable the public schools (meaning the public schools as prescribed in Article 2, paragraph (2) of the School Education Act (Act No. 26 of 1947)) run by it, to conduct a research when they receive contributions meant to encourage scholarship, to conduct a research under entrustment by persons other than the local government in question, or to conduct a research together with persons other than the local government in question, in a smooth manner.

(Support for Enterprises That Utilize the Results of Research by Research and Development Institutes)

Article 15 (1) In order to help enhance industrial technology capabilities, the national government must endeavor to take the necessary measures to provide support to enterprises implementing business that utilizes the results of research by national research and development institutes while making considerations for the fact that when researchers at those institutes concurrently hold positions as officers, advisors, or councilors in companies and other such organizations whose purpose is to operate private, for-profit enterprises that implement business utilizing those institutes' research results (referred to as "companies and other such organizations that use the results of research" in the following paragraph), it is of major significance in facilitating the transfer of those institutes' research results to enterprises.

(2) In order to help enhance industrial technology capabilities, a local government must endeavor to take the necessary measures to provide support to enterprises implementing business that utilizes the results of research by public universities and colleges (meaning universities or colleges of technology as prescribed in Article 1 of the School Education Act which are run by local governments) and by local governments' research and development institutes while making considerations for the fact that when researchers at those public universities and colleges or at those institutes concurrently hold positions as officers, advisors, or councilors in companies and other such organizations that use the results of research, it is of major significance in facilitating the transfer of those universities', colleges', and institutes' research results to enterprises.

(Use of National Facilities at No Charge for Persons Implementing the Business of Transferring the Technologies of Specified Research and Development Institutes)

Article 16 If a person that has been accredited as referred to in Article 11, paragraph (1) of the Act to Facilitate Technology Transfer from Universities to the Private Sector (Act No. 52 of 1998), uses the facilities of a specified research and development institute referred to in that paragraph for the

purpose of the business prescribed in that paragraph, and the national government finds it particularly necessary to do so in order to help enhance industrial technology capabilities, the national government may allow the accredited person to use the facilities of that specified research and development institute at no charge.

(Handling of State-Owned Patent Rights and Utility Model Rights)

Article 16-2 When granting a non-exclusive license for a State-owned patent right or utility model right associated with a patented invention or registered utility model that has not been worked continuously for at least the period prescribed by Cabinet Order, to a person prescribed by Cabinet Order as one that particularly needs the national government to support the enhancement of its industrial technology capabilities, the national government may set a price that is lower than the market value as the amount of consideration for granting the license, pursuant to the provisions of Cabinet Order.

(Handling of Patent Rights and Other Rights Associated with the Results of Research and Development with Which the National Government Has Entrusted Another Person)

Article 17 (1) In order to stimulate technology-related research and development activities and prompt persons to use the results of this in their business activities, in a situation that falls under all of the following items, the national government may decide not to acquire a patent right or other right prescribed by Cabinet Order (hereinafter referred to as a "patent right or other right" in this Article) that is associated with the results of technology-related research and development with which it has entrusted another person, or of software development that it has contracted (hereinafter referred to as the "results of specified research or development" in this Article), from the person it has entrusted or the person it has contracted (hereinafter referred to as the "entrusted person or contractor" in this Article):

- (i) the entrusted person or contractor promises that if the results of specified research or development have been obtained, it will report these to the national government without delay;
- (ii) the entrusted person or contractor promises that it will grant the national government the right to use the patent right or other right at no charge if the national government asks the entrusted person to do this while making it clear that its reason for doing so is that it is particularly necessary for the sake of the public interest;
- (iii) the entrusted person or contractor promises that it will grant a third party the right to use the patent right or other right if the entrusted person or contractor is found not to have used the patent right or other right for a

- considerable period of time and is not found to have a legitimate reason for failing to have used this for a considerable period of time, and if the national government asks the entrusted person to do this while making it clear that its reason for doing so is that it is particularly necessary in order to further the use of the patent right or other right ;
- (iv) when intending to transfer the patent right or other right, or intending to give its consent to the establishment or transfer of a right to use a patent right or other right which is prescribed by Cabinet Order, the entrusted person or contractor promises that it will first get the approval of the national government, except when it transfers the patent right or other right as a result of a merger or a split or in a case that Cabinet Order prescribes as one in which the action in question is unlikely to hinder the use of the patent right or other right.
- (2) The provisions of the preceding paragraph apply mutatis mutandis to the relationship between the juridical person in question and the person that it entrusts with conducting the research and development in a case in which the national government provides the funding and has another juridical person conduct technology-related research and development and that juridical person entrusts another person with conducting all or a part of that research and development; the provisions of the preceding paragraph also apply mutatis mutandis to the relationship between the juridical person in question and the person that it contracts to develop the software in a case in which the national government provides the funding and has another juridical person develop software and that juridical person contracts another person to do all or a part of that software development.
- (3) If a juridical person as referred to in the preceding paragraph asks to be granted a right as referred to in paragraph (1), item (ii) or item (iii) as applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to the preceding paragraph, it is to do so in accordance with a request from the national government.

### **Supplementary Provisions**

(Effective Date)

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

(Transitional Measures for Patent Fees Associated with National University Corporations)

Article 2 (1) With regard to the application of the provisions of Article 107, paragraph (2) of the Patent Act (Act No. 121 of 1959), concerning the patent fees that are to be paid pursuant to the provisions of Article 107, paragraph (1)

of the Patent Act; the fees that are to be paid pursuant to the provisions of Article 195, paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) of that Act; or the fees that are to be paid pursuant to the provisions of Article 40, paragraph (1) of the Act on Special Provisions for Procedures Related to Industrial Property Rights; the provisions of Article 195, paragraph (4) and paragraph (5) of that Act (including as applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to Article 18, paragraph (3) of the Act on International Applications under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (Act No. 30 of 1978)), or the provisions of Article 40, paragraph (3) and paragraph (4) of the Act on Special Provisions for Procedures Related to Industrial Property Right (Act No. 30 of 1990), a national university corporation (meaning the national university corporation prescribed in Article 2, paragraph (1) of the national university corporation Act (Act No. 112 of 2003)), an inter-university research institute corporation (meaning the inter-university research institute corporation prescribed in Article 2, paragraph (3) of the national university corporation Act; the same applies in item (iii)), or an Institute of National Colleges of Technology, Incorporated Administrative Agencies (hereinafter collectively referred to as a "national university corporation or other such person" in this paragraph) is deemed to be the national government:

- (i) patent rights that a national university corporation or other such person has succeeded to pursuant to the provisions of Article 9, paragraph (1) of the Supplementary Provisions of the national university corporation Act or the provisions of Article 8, paragraph (1) of the Supplementary Provisions of the Act on the Institute of National Colleges of Technology, Incorporated Administrative Agency (Act No. 113 of 2003);
- (ii) the right to obtain a patent which a national university corporation or other such person has succeeded to pursuant to the provisions of Article 9, paragraph (1) of the Supplementary Provisions of the National University Corporation Act or the provisions of Article 8, paragraph (1) of the Supplementary Provisions of the Act on the Institute of National Colleges of Technology, Incorporated Administrative Agency (limited to rights associated with patent applications filed by March 31, 2007 (excluding those patent applications filed on or after April 1 of the same year, but deemed to have been filed by March 31 of the same year pursuant to the provisions of Article 44, paragraph (2) of the Patent Act (including as applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to Article 46, paragraph (6) of that Act); hereinafter the same applies in this Article)) or patent rights that the national university corporation or other such person obtained based on such a right to obtain a patent;
- (iii) patent rights or the right to obtain a patent which a national university corporation or other such person has succeeded to from a postsecondary-level



researcher of the national university corporation or other such person (meaning a university president, vice president, dean, professor, associate professor, assistant professor, lecturer, assistant, or other such staff member exclusively engaged in research at a university as prescribed in Article 1 of the School Education Act; a college president, professor, associate professor, assistant professor, lecturer, assistant, or other such staff member exclusively engaged in research at a college of technology; or a director or staff member exclusively engaged in research at an inter-university research institute corporation) by March 31, 2007 (limited to rights associated with patent applications filed by the same day) or patent rights that the national university corporation or other such person obtained based on such a right to obtain a patent;

(iv) patent rights or the right to obtain a patent that have been transferred to an accredited person as referred to in Article 4, paragraph (1) of the Act to Facilitate Technology Transfer from Universities to the Private Sector (including one that has received the approval for a change referred to in Article 5, paragraph (1) of that Act; hereinafter referred to as an "accredited enterprise") by a national university corporation or other such person (limited to rights set forth in the preceding three items), or patent rights that an accredited enterprise has obtained based on the rights to obtain a patent (limited to rights associated with patent applications filed by March 31, 2007) and which a national university corporation or other such person has succeeded to from the accredited enterprise.

(2) The provisions of Article 109-2 and Article 195-2-2 of the Patent Act do not apply to the patent fees to be paid pursuant to the provisions of Article 107, paragraph (1) of the Patent Act or the fees for requesting the examination of patent applications that are to be paid pursuant to the provisions of Article 195, paragraph (2) of that Act in connection with the patent rights or right to obtain a patent prescribed in the items of the preceding paragraph.

### **Supplementary Provisions [Act No. 145 of December 11, 2002] [Extract]**

(Effective Date)

Article 1 This Act comes into effect as of the date of its promulgation; provided, however, that the provisions of Articles 15 through 19, Article 26 and Article 27, and Articles 6 through 34 of the Supplementary Provisions come into effect as of October 1, 2003.

(Provisions Governed by Cabinet Order)

Article 35 Beyond what is provided for in these Supplementary Provisions, Cabinet Order provides for the necessary transitional measures occasioned by

the establishment of organizations and prescribes other necessary transitional measures connected with this Act's entry into effect.

### **Supplementary Provisions [Act No. 47 of May 23, 2003] [Extract]**

(Effective Date)

Article 1 This Act comes into effect as of January 1, 2004; provided, however, that the provisions set forth in the following items come into effect as of the date specified in each of those items:

- (i) the provisions of Article 18 of Supplementary Provisions: Date of promulgation;
- (ii) the provisions amending Article 107, Article 195, and items (i) through (iv) and item (vi) of the Appended Table of the Patent Act in Article 1; the provisions amending Article 31 and Article 54 of the Utility Model Act in Article 2; the provisions amending Article 42 and Article 67 of the Design Act in Article 3; the provisions amending Article 40, Article 41-2, Article 65-7 and Article 76 of the Trademark Act in Article 4; the provisions amending Article 18 of the Act on International Applications Under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in Article 5; the provisions amending Article 40 (excluding the parts pertaining to paragraph (1) of that Article) of the Act on Special Provisions for Procedures Related to Industrial Property Rights in Article 6; the provisions of Article 7 and Article 8; and the provisions of Article 2, paragraphs (2) through (6), Article 3, paragraph (2) and paragraph (3), Article 4, paragraph (1), Article 5, paragraph (1), Articles 7 through 11, Article 16 and Article 19 of the Supplementary Provisions: April 1, 2004.

(Transitional Measures Occasioned by the Amendment of the Industrial Technology Enhancement Act)

Article 9 The provisions of Article 16, paragraph (1) of the Industrial Technology Enhancement Act amended by the provisions of Article 8 do not apply to the reduction of, exemption from, or granting of a grace period for the payment of the patent fees for patent applications involving persons set forth in Article 16, paragraph (1), items (iii) and (iv) of the Industrial Technology Enhancement Act, for which a transcript of examiner's decision to grant a patent for a part of the claimed invention or a trial decision has been served prior to the effective date.

(Provisions Governed by Cabinet Order)

Article 18 Beyond what is provided for in Article 2 through the preceding Article of the Supplementary Provisions, Cabinet Order prescribes the necessary transitional measures connected with this Act's entry into effect.

**Supplementary Provisions [Act No. 117 of July 16, 2003] [Extract]**

(Effective Date)

Article 1 This Act comes into effect as of April 1, 2004.

(Other Transitional Measures Governed by Cabinet Order)

Article 8 Beyond what is provided in Article 2 through the preceding Article of the Supplementary Provisions, Cabinet Order prescribes the necessary transitional measures connected with this Act's entry into effect.

**Supplementary Provisions [Act No. 119 of July 16, 2003] [Extract]**

(Effective Date)

Article 1 This Act comes into effect as of the day on which the Local Incorporated Administrative Agency Act (Act No. 118 of 2003) comes into effect.

(Other Transitional Measures Governed by Cabinet Order)

Article 6 Beyond what is provided in these Supplementary Provisions, Cabinet Order prescribes the necessary transitional measures occasioned by this Act's entry into effect.

**Supplementary Provisions [Act No. 83 of July 15, 2005] [Extract]**

(Effective Date)

Article 1 This Act comes into effect as of April 1, 2007.

(Transitional Measures Concerning the Tenure of Assistant Professors)

Article 2 (1) With regard to the application of the provisions of the following Acts, a period during which a person has worked as an assistant professor before this Act comes into effect is deemed to be a period during which that person has worked as an associate professor:

(i) to (xv) Omitted;

(xvi) Article 2 of the Supplementary Provisions of the Industrial Technology Enhancement Act (Act No. 44 of 2000).

**Supplementary Provisions [Act No. 36 of May 11, 2007] [Extract]**

(Effective Date)

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

(Transitional Measures Occasioned by the Amendment of the Industrial Technology Enhancement Act)

Article 6 Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 17, paragraph (1) of the Industrial Technology Enhancement Act amended by the provisions of Article 2, prior laws continue to govern the reduction of, exemption from, or granting of a grace period for the payment of the patent fees for patent applications involving persons set forth in Article 17, paragraph (1), items (i) through (iii), item (vii) and (viii) of the Industrial Technology Enhancement Act amended by the provisions of Article 2, for which a transcript of examiner's decision to grant a patent or a trial decision has been served before this Act comes into effect.

(Delegation of Other Transitional Measures to Cabinet Order)

Article 8 Beyond what is provided in these Supplementary Provisions, Cabinet Order prescribes the necessary transitional measures occasioned by this Act's entry into effect.

### **Supplementary Provisions [Act No. 29 of April 30, 2009] [Extract]**

(Effective Date)

Article 1 This Act comes into effect as of the day specified by Cabinet Order within a period not exceeding three months from the date of its promulgation; provided, however, that the provisions set forth in the following items come into effect as of the date specified in each of those items:

(i) the provisions of Article 1 to add one Article after Article 24 of the Act on Special Measures for Industrial Revitalization, and the provisions of the following Article and Article 13 of the Supplementary Provisions: Date of promulgation

(Other Transitional Measures Governed by Cabinet Order)

Article 13 Beyond what is provided in these Supplementary Provisions, Cabinet Order prescribes the necessary transitional measures occasioned by this Act's entry into effect.

(Reviews)

Article 14 (1)

(3) Within five years after this Act enters into effect, the government is to review the extent of the entry into effect of the Industrial Technology Enhancement Act amended by the New Act on Research and Development Partnership and the provisions of Article 3, and is to take the necessary measures based on the

results of its review if it finds this to be necessary.

**Supplementary Provisions [Act No. 63 of June 8, 2011] [Extract]**

(Effective Date)

Article 1 This Act comes into effect as of the day specified by Cabinet Order within a period not exceeding one year from the date of its promulgation.

(Transitional Measures Occasioned by the Partial Amendment to the Industrial Technology Enhancement Act)

Article 9 Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 17, paragraph (1) and Article 18, paragraph (1) of the Industrial Technology Enhancement Act amended by the provisions of Article 8, prior laws continue to govern the reduction of, exemption from, or granting of a grace period for the payment of patent fees that have already been paid prior to the date on which this Act comes into effect or that were to have been paid prior to that date.

(Delegation to Cabinet Order)

Article 11 Beyond what is provided in Article 2 through the preceding Article of the Supplementary Provisions, Cabinet Order prescribes the necessary transitional measures connected with this Act's entry into effect.

**Supplementary Provisions [Act No. 36 of May 14, 2014] [Extract]**

(Effective Date)

Article 1 This Act comes into effect as of the day specified by Cabinet Order, within a period not exceeding one year from the date of its promulgation.

**Supplementary Provisions [Act No. 33 of May 30, 2018] [Extract]**

(Effective Date)

Article 1 This Act comes into effect as of the day specified by Cabinet Order, within a period not exceeding one year and six months from the date of its promulgation; provided, however, that the provisions set forth in the following items come into effect as of the date specified in each of those items:

- (i) the provisions of Article 18 and Article 34 of the Supplementary Provisions: the date of promulgation;
- (ii) the provisions amending Article 30, paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) of the Patent Act in Article 3, the provisions amending Article 4, paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) of the Design Act in Article 4, the provisions amending Article 10, paragraph (1) of the Trademark Act in Article 5, and the provisions of

Article 10, Article 12, Article 14, Article 16, and Article 33 of the Supplementary Provisions: the day on which ten days have elapsed from the date of its promulgation;

(iii) in Article 1; the provisions amending Article 2, paragraph (1), item (xi) of the Unfair Competition Prevention Act (excluding the part to alter that item to item (xvii) of that paragraph), the provisions amending item (xii) of that paragraph (excluding the part to alter that item to item (xviii) of that paragraph), the provisions amending paragraph (7) of that Article (excluding the part to delete the phrase "(meaning an electronic means, magnetic means or any other means not recognizable to human perception)" and the part to alter that paragraph to paragraph (8) of that Article), and the provisions amending Article 19, paragraph (1), item (viii) (excluding the part to alter the phrase "Article 2, paragraph (1), item (xi) and item (xii)" to "Article 2, paragraph (1), item (xvii) and item (xviii)" and the phrase "item (xi) and item (xii) of that paragraph" to "item (xvii) and item (xviii) of that paragraph" and the part to alter that item to item (ix) of that paragraph); and the provisions of paragraph (2) of the following Article and the provisions of Article 6 of the Supplementary Provisions: the day specified by Cabinet Order within a period not exceeding six months from the date of its promulgation;

(iv) in Article 3; the provisions amending Article 107, paragraph (3) of the Patent Act, the provisions to delete the title of Article 109, add a title before that Article and add one Article after that Article, the provisions amending Article 112, paragraph (1) and paragraph (6), the provisions amending Article 195, paragraph (6), the provisions to delete the title of Article 195-2, add a title before that Article and add one Article after that Article; and the provisions of Article 6 and Article 7, and the provisions of Article 11, Article 15, Article 23, and Articles 25 through 32 of the Supplementary Provisions: the day specified by Cabinet Order within a period not exceeding one year from the date of its promulgation.