

**Act on Prevention of Infectious Diseases and Medical Care for Patients  
Suffering Infectious Diseases  
(Act No. 114 of October 2, 1998)**

Last revision: Act No. 122 of December 14, 2011

(Unenforced government ordinances up to the last revision)

[Act No. 61 of June 3, 2011](#) (Unenforced)

[Act No. 105 of August 30, 2011](#) (Partially unenforced)

Preamble

[Chapter 1: General Provisions \(Article 1 to Article 8\)](#)

[Chapter 2: Basic Guidelines \(Article 9 to Article 11\)](#)

[Chapter 3: Collection and Public Release of Information on Infectious Diseases  
\(Article 12 to Article 16-2\)](#)

[Chapter 4: Medical Examinations, Work Restriction, and Hospitalization \(Article 17  
to Article 26-2\)](#)

[Chapter 5: Sterilization and Other Measures \(Article 27 to Article 36\)](#)

[Chapter 6: Medical Care \(Article 37 to Article 44\)](#)

[Chapter 7: Novel influenza and other infectious diseases \(Article 44-2 to Article  
44-5\)](#)

[Chapter 8: New Infectious Diseases \(Article 44-6 to Article 53\)](#)

[Chapter 9: Tuberculosis \(Article 53-2 to Article 53-15\)](#)

[Chapter 10: Measures for Importation of Animals that Can Transmit Infectious  
Disease-Causing Pathogens \(Article 54 to Article 56-2\)](#)

[Chapter 11: Select pathogens and toxins](#)

[Section 1: Type 1 Pathogens and Toxins \(Article 56-3 to Article 56-5\)](#)

[Section 2: Type 2 Pathogens and Toxins \(Article 56-6 to Article 56-15\)](#)

[Section 3: Type 3 Pathogens and Toxins \(Article 56-16 and Article 56-17\)](#)

[Section 4: Obligations of Holder, etc. \(Article 56-18 to Article 56-29\)](#)

[Section 5: Supervision \(Article 56-30 to Article 56-38\)](#)

[Chapter 12: Expense Payment \(Article 57 to Article 63\)](#)

[Chapter 13: Miscellaneous Provisions \(Article 63-2 to Article 66\)](#)

[Chapter 14: Penal Provisions \(Article 67 to Article 81\)](#)

[Supplementary Provisions](#)

Human beings have experienced tremendous hardships with diseases, specifically infectious diseases. Past outbreaks of infectious diseases, including plague, variola, and cholera, etc., have sometimes brought civilizations to the brink of extinction. Eradication of infectious diseases has thus been a common and ardent desire of all human beings.

With the advancement of medical science and care, and significant improvement of hygienic standards, numerous infectious diseases have been eradicated. Yet, with the advent of new infectious diseases and the resurgence of old ones, and with the increasing international exchanges, etc., infectious diseases still present themselves as threats to human beings in new guises.

On the other hand, in Japan, there used to be unjust discrimination and prejudice against patients with such infectious diseases as Leprosy and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, etc. We should take special notice of our past experiences in this regard and use them as important lessons for our future initiatives.

In careful consideration of these changing circumstances surrounding infectious diseases and the conditions in which patients, etc. have been placed, we now need to provide infectious disease patients, etc. with excellent and suitable medical care, and tackle infectious diseases expeditiously and precisely, with the keen sense of respect toward the patients' human rights.

Therefore, in this perspective, we shall hereby establish this Act to perform fundamental reassessment of our past policies on prevention of infectious diseases, and to promote comprehensive policies for prevention of infectious diseases and medical care for patients suffering from infectious diseases.

## **Chapter 1: General Provisions**

(Purpose)

**Article 1** The purpose of this Act is to prevent occurrence and spread of infectious diseases by stipulating necessary measures for prevention of infectious diseases and for medical care for patients suffering infectious diseases, and thus to improve and enhance public hygiene.

(Basic principles)

**Article 2** The policies to be taken by the national and local governments to prevent occurrence and spread of infectious diseases shall be promoted comprehensively and systematically, in close coordination with international policy trends for these purposes, in order to be able to promptly respond to changing environments surrounding health and medical care, as well as development of international exchanges, etc., so that we can tackle any new and other infectious diseases, etc. expeditiously and precisely, in proper consideration of situations in which patients, etc. suffering from infectious diseases are placed and with due respect for their human rights.

(Responsibilities of national and local governments)

**Article 3** The national and local governments shall endeavor toward disseminating accurate knowledge of infectious diseases through educational and public relations activities, collecting, organizing, analyzing, and providing information on infectious diseases, promoting researches on infectious diseases, improving examination capabilities of pathogens and toxins, developing human resources engaged in prevention of infectious diseases and improving their professional capabilities, and take necessary measures to ensure that patients suffering infectious diseases can receive excellent and proper medical care, while paying proper attention to systematic coordination with relevant policies, including those in social welfare, etc. In these efforts, the national and local governments shall pay close and proper attention to human rights of the patients, etc. suffering from infectious diseases.

- 2 The national and local governments shall coordinate their efforts to ensure that policies on prevention of infectious diseases are implemented comprehensively and expeditiously, while paying close attention to local characteristics.
- 3 The national government shall endeavor to establish proper systems for collection of, and research into, information on infectious diseases and pathogens and toxins, promotion of research and development of medical products for treatment of infectious diseases, and promotion of implementation of examinations on pathogens and toxins, etc., and endeavor to promote international coordination, and provide local governments with necessary technical and financial assistance so that they can sufficiently fulfill their responsibilities specified in preceding two paragraphs.

(Responsibilities of citizens of Japan)

**Article 4** The citizens of Japan shall endeavor to acquire correct knowledge on infectious diseases, pay necessary attention to prevention of those diseases, and take sufficient care not to infringe on human rights of patients, etc. suffering from infectious diseases.

(Responsibilities of doctors, etc.)

**Article 5** Doctors and other medical practitioners shall endeavor to cooperate with the national and local governments in policies in prevention of infectious diseases, and contribute to prevention of those diseases, as well as to provide excellent and proper medical care and adequate explanations on the services they offer for obtaining understanding of the patients, etc., considerately recognizing the situations in which the patients, etc. suffering from infectious diseases are placed.

- 2 Founders and managers of hospitals, clinics, and organizations engaged in examinations of pathogens and toxins, facilities providing long-term care for the elderly, etc. shall endeavor to implement measures necessary to prevent occurrence and spread of any infectious disease within the respective facilities.

(Responsibilities of veterinarians, etc.)

**Article 5-2** Veterinarians and other veterinary practitioners shall endeavor to cooperate with the national and local governments in policies in prevention of infectious diseases, and contribute to prevention of those diseases.

- 2 Persons engaged in business of handling animals (those engaged in business operations of importing, retaining, leasing, and selling animals and the dead bodies, or exhibiting them at amusement parks, zoos, exhibition sites, and other facilities or places to which a large and indefinite number of people may access) shall endeavor to acquire knowledge and skills on prevention of infectious diseases and on proper management of the animals and the dead bodies, and take other necessary measures, so that they can prevent the animals imported, retained, leased, sold, or exhibited, or their dead bodies, from transmitting any infectious diseases to humans.

(Definitions)

**Article 6** In this Act, “infectious diseases” shall mean Class 1 infectious diseases, Class 2 infectious diseases, Class 3 infectious diseases, Class 4

infectious diseases, Class 5 infectious diseases, novel influenza and other infectious diseases, designated infectious diseases, and new infectious diseases.

- 2 In this Act, "Class 1 infectious diseases" shall mean the following infectious diseases.
  - 1 Ebola disease
  - 2 Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever
  - 3 Variola
  - 4 South American hemorrhagic fever
  - 5 Plague
  - 6 Marburg disease
  - 7 Lassa fever
- 3 In this Act, "Class 2 infectious diseases" shall mean the following infectious diseases.
  - 1 Acute poliomyelitis
  - 2 Tuberculosis
  - 3 Diphtheria
  - 4 Severe acute respiratory syndrome (limited to types the pathogen of which are *coronavirus SARS corona virus*)
  - 5 Avian influenza (limited to types the pathogen of which are *influenzavirus A influenza A virus* and serovar H5N1; referred to as "Avian Influenza H5N1" in Item (7), Paragraph 5)
- 4 In this Act, "Class 3 infectious diseases" shall mean the following infectious diseases.
  - 1 Cholera
  - 2 Bacillary dysentery
  - 3 Enterohemorrhagic escherichia coli infection
  - 4 Typhoid
  - 5 Paratyphoid fever
- 5 In this Act, "Class 4 infectious diseases" shall mean the following infectious diseases.
  - 1 Hepatitis E
  - 2 Hepatitis A
  - 3 Yellow fever
  - 4 Q fever
  - 5 Rabies
  - 6 Anthrax
  - 7 Avian Influenza (excluding Avian Influenza (H5N1))
  - 8 Botulism
  - 9 Malaria
  - 10 Tularaemia

- 11 In addition to those listed in the preceding items, known infectious diseases that may be transmitted to humans through animals, their dead bodies, food and beverages, clothes, bedding, and others, and designated by government ordinances as causing impacts equivalent to those listed in the preceding items on the health of the citizens of Japan.
- 6 In this Act, “Class 5 infectious diseases” shall mean the following infectious diseases.
  - 1 Influenza (excluding avian influenza and novel influenza and other infectious diseases)
  - 2 Viral hepatitis (excluding hepatitis E and hepatitis A)
  - 3 Cryptosporidium infection
  - 4 Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
  - 5 Genital chlamydial infection
  - 6 Syphilis
  - 7 Measles
  - 8 Methicillin resistant staphylococcus aureus infection
  - 9 In addition to those listed in the preceding items, known infectious diseases (excluding Class 4 infectious diseases) designated by the provisions of an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance as causing impacts equivalent to those listed in the preceding items on the health of the citizens of Japan.
- 7 In this Act, “novel influenza and other infectious diseases” shall mean the following infectious diseases.
  - 1 Novel influenza (influenza the pathogen of which is a virus with a newly acquired infectious capacity, transmittable from person to person, deemed to have a serious impact on the lives and the health of the citizens of Japan due to its nation-wide and rapid spread, as the general populace has not generally acquired immunity to it.)
  - 2 Reemerging influenza (reemergence of an influenza that used to be pandemic around the world and has since been deemed dormant for an extended period, as designated by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare, deemed to have a serious impact on the lives and the health of the citizens of Japan due to its nation-wide and rapid spread, as the majority of the general populace is not currently immune to it.)
- 8 In this Act, “designated infectious diseases” shall mean known infectious diseases (excluding Class 1 infectious diseases, Class 2 infectious diseases, Class 3 infectious diseases, and novel influenza and other infectious diseases), designated by government ordinances as having serious impacts on the lives and the health of the citizens of Japan due to the pandemic spread unless all or part of the provisions of Chapter 3 through Chapter 7 applies mutatis mutandis.
- 9 In this Act, “new infectious diseases” shall mean disease deemed transmittable from person to person, presenting clearly different symptoms and treatment results from those associated with known diseases, and deemed to have a serious impact on the lives and the health of the citizens of Japan due to the pandemic spread.
- 10 In this Act, “patients with similar symptoms” shall mean those exhibiting

symptoms similar to infectious diseases.

- 11 In this Act, “asymptomatic patients” shall mean those having pathogens of infectious diseases but exhibiting no symptom of the infectious diseases.
- 12 In this Act, “designated medical institutions for infectious diseases” shall mean designated medical institutions for specified infectious diseases, designated medical institutions for Class 1 infectious diseases, designated medical institutions for Class 2 infectious diseases, and designated medical institutions for tuberculosis.
- 13 In this Act, “designated medical institutions for specified infectious diseases” shall mean hospitals designated by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare for hospitalization of persons with evidence of any new infectious diseases, or patients with Class 1 infectious diseases, Class 2 infectious diseases, or novel influenza and other infectious diseases.
- 14 In this Act, “designated medical institutions for Class 1 infectious diseases” shall mean hospitals designated by prefectural governors for hospitalization of patients with Class 1 infectious diseases, Class 2 infectious diseases, or novel influenza and other infectious diseases.
- 15 In this Act, “designated medical institutions for Class 2 infectious diseases” shall mean hospitals designated by prefectural governors for hospitalization of patients with Class 2 infectious diseases or novel influenza and other infectious diseases.
- 16 In this Act, “designated medical institutions for tuberculosis” shall mean hospitals and clinics (including facilities designated as equivalent to them by government ordinances) designated by prefectural governors as medical institutions for providing proper medical treatments for tubercular patients.
- 17 In this Act, “pathogens and toxins” shall mean pathogens of infectious diseases and toxins.
- 18 In this Act, “toxins” shall mean substances which are produced by pathogens of infectious diseases and cause onset of disease or death if they are taken inside the living bodies of humans (including artificially synthesized substances having structural formula identical to those of any toxins (hereinafter referred to as “artificially synthesized toxins”)).
- 19 In this Act, “select pathogens and toxins” shall mean Type 1 pathogens and toxins, Type 2 pathogens and toxins, Type 3 pathogens and toxins, and Type 4 pathogens and toxins.
- 20 In this Act, “Type 1 pathogens and toxins” shall mean pathogens and toxins as listed below (excluding pathogens and toxins contained in pharmaceutical products that have been approved pursuant to the provisions of [Paragraph 1, Article 14](#) of [the Pharmaceutical Affairs Act](#) (Act No. 145 of 1960) or pathogens and toxins equivalent thereto (hereinafter referred to as “pharmaceutical products, etc.”)) which are designated by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare as those being hardly likely to cause onsets of diseases in humans):
  - 1 *Arenavirus Guanarito virus, Arenavirus Sabia virus, Arenavirus Junin virus, Arenavirus Machupo virus, and Arenavirus Lassa virus*
  - 2 *Ebola virus Ivory Coast ebolavirus, Ebola virus Zaire ebolavirus, Ebola virus Sudan ebolavirus, and Ebola virus Reston ebolavirus*

- 3 *Orthopoxvirus Variola virus* (also known as *smallpox virus*)
- 4 *Nirovirus Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever virus* (also known as *Crimean-Cong hemorrhagic fever virus*)
- 5 *Marburg virus Lake Victoria marburgvirus*
- 6 In addition to those listed in the preceding items, those being designated by government ordinances as pathogens and toxins that have pathogenicity equivalent to them and are likely to have extremely serious impacts on the lives and the health of the citizens of Japan.

21 In this Act, "Type 2 pathogens and toxins" shall mean pathogens and toxins listed below (excluding pharmaceutical products, etc. which are designated by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare as those being hardly likely to cause onsets of diseases in humans):

- 1 *Yersinia pestis* (also known as *pest bacillus*)
- 2 *Clostridium botulinum* (also known as *botulinus bacillus*)
- 3 *Coronavirus SARS corona virus*
- 4 *Bacillus anthracis* (also known as *anthrax bacillus*)
- 5 *Francisella tularensis* (ssp. *tularensis*, and *holarctica*)
- 6 Botulinum toxin (including artificially synthesized toxins having a structural formula identical to that of botulinum toxin)
- 7 In addition to those listed in the preceding items, those being designated by government ordinances as pathogens and toxins that have pathogenicity equivalent to them and are likely to have serious impact on the lives and the health of the citizens of Japan.

22 In this Act, "Type 3 pathogens and toxins" shall mean pathogens and toxins listed below (excluding pharmaceutical products, etc. which are designated by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare as those being hardly likely to cause onsets of diseases in humans):

- 1 *Coxiella burnetii*
- 2 *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (also known as *tubercule bacillus*) (isonicotinic acid hydrazide and rifampicin resistant strains)
- 3 *Lyssavirus Rabies virus* (also known as *rabies virus*)
- 4 In addition to those listed in the preceding three items, those being designated by government ordinances as pathogens and toxins that have pathogenicity equivalent to them are likely to have impacts on the lives and the health of the citizens of Japan.

23 In this Act, "Type 4 pathogens and toxins" shall mean pathogens and toxins listed below (excluding pharmaceutical products, etc. which are designated by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare as those being hardly likely to cause onsets of diseases in humans):

- 1 *Influenzavirus A Influenza A virus* (limited to serovars H2N2, H5N1, or H7N7 (excluding those of pathogens of infectious diseases such as novel influenza) or pathogens of infectious diseases such as novel influenza)
- 2 *Escherichia coli* (also known as *colon bacillus*) (limited to EHEC (*enterohemorrhagic Escherichia coli*))

- 3 *Enterovirus Poliovirus*
- 4 *Cryptosporidium parvum* (limited to those of genotypes I or II)
- 5 *Salmonella enterica* (limited to those of serotypes *Typhi* or *Paratyphi A*)
- 6 Shiga toxin (including artificially synthesized toxins having structural formulae identical to that of Shiga toxin)
- 7 *Shigella* (also known as *dysentery bacillus*) *sonnei*, *Shigella dysenteriae*, *Shigella flexneri*, and *Shigella boydii*
- 8 *Vibrio cholerae* (also known as *cholera bacillus*) (limited to those of serovars O1 or O139)
- 9 *Flavivirus Yellow fever virus* (also known as *yellow fever virus*)
- 10 *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (excluding pathogens listed in Item (2) of the preceding paragraph)
- 11 In addition to those listed in the preceding items, those being designated by government ordinances as pathogens and toxins that have pathogenicity equivalent to them and are likely to have impacts on the health of the citizens of Japan.

(Mutatis mutandis application of this Act to designated infectious diseases)

**Article 7** All or part of the provisions of the next article, Chapters 3 through 7, Chapter 10, Chapter 12, and Chapter 13 shall apply mutatis mutandis to designated infectious diseases, as stipulated in government ordinances, limited to periods of one year or less, as set forth by government ordinances.

- 2 The period set forth by a government ordinance, as stipulated in the preceding paragraph, may be extended for a period of one year or less, as set forth by a government ordinance, if the mutatis mutandis application of the specified provisions to a particular disease, as stipulated by the relevant government ordinance, is deemed specifically required to be continued even after the specified period.
- 3 The Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare shall hear the views of the Health Science Council beforehand when the Minister plans to establish, revise, or abolish government ordinances stipulated in the preceding two paragraphs.

(Application of this Act to patients with similar symptoms and asymptomatic patients)

**Article 8** Patients with symptoms similar to Class 1 infectious diseases or patients with symptoms similar to those designated by government ordinances among Class 2 infectious diseases shall be deemed to be patients with Class 1 infectious diseases and those with Class 2 infectious diseases, respectively, to whom the provisions of this Act shall apply.

- 2 Patients with symptoms similar to novel influenza and other infectious diseases, sufficiently deemed infected with those infectious diseases shall be deemed to be patients with novel influenza and other infectious diseases, to whom the provisions of this Act shall apply.
- 3 Asymptomatic carriers of the pathogens of Class 1 infectious diseases or asymptomatic carriers of novel influenza and other infectious diseases shall be deemed to be patients with Class 1 infectious diseases or patients with novel



influenza and other infectious diseases, respectively, to whom the provisions of this Act shall apply.

## **Chapter 2: Basic Guidelines, etc.**

(Basic guidelines)

**Article 9** The Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare shall provide basic guidelines for the comprehensive promotion of prevention of infectious diseases (hereinafter referred to as “Basic Guidelines”).

- 2 The Basic Guidelines shall provide stipulations on the following matters:
  - 1 Basic directions for promoting prevention of infectious diseases;
  - 2 Matters relating to policies for preventing occurrences of infectious diseases;
  - 3 Matters relating to policies for preventing spread of infectious diseases;
  - 4 Matters relating to ensuring the development of a system for provision of medical care concerning infectious diseases;
  - 5 Matters relating to research and study of infectious diseases and pathogens and toxins;
  - 6 Matters relating to research and development of pharmaceutical products for medical treatment of infectious diseases;
  - 7 Matters relating to improvement of examination implementation systems and examination capabilities for pathogens and toxins;
  - 8 Matters relating to development of human resources for prevention of infectious diseases
  - 9 Matters relating to education concerning infectious diseases, and dissemination of the relevant knowledge, and respect for human rights of patients, etc. suffering from infectious diseases;
  - 10 Matters relating to ensuring the development of a system for appropriate handling of select pathogens and toxins;
  - 11 Matters concerning policies for prevention of occurrence and spread of infectious diseases and provision of medical care in the case of an emergency (including communication and coordination systems between the national and local governments, as well as among local governments); and
  - 12 Other important matters relating to promotion of prevention of infectious diseases.
- 3 The Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare shall review the Basic Guidelines at least every five years, taking into account the evaluation of effects of policies concerning the prevention of infectious diseases, and when deemed necessary, amend the Basic Guidelines.
- 4 When the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare plans to establish or change the Basic Guidelines, the Minister shall discuss the matter with heads of the relevant administrative bodies and hear the views of the Health Science Council beforehand.
- 5 When the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare has established or changed

the Basic Guidelines, the Minister shall promptly release the facts to the public.

(Preventive plans)

**Article 10** Prefectural governments shall establish plans for implementing policies on prevention of infectious diseases, in accordance with the Basic Guidelines (hereinafter referred to as “Preventive Plans” in this article).

2 Preventive Plans shall stipulate the following matters:

- 1 Matters relating to policies for preventing occurrence and spread of infectious diseases, most appropriate for local conditions;
- 2 Matters relating to ensuring the development of a system for local provision of medical care for infectious diseases; and
- 3 Matters concerning policies for prevention of occurrence and spread of infectious diseases and provision of medical care in the case of an emergency (including coordination with the national governments and communication systems among local governments).

3 In addition to those listed in the items of the preceding paragraph, efforts shall also be made to ensure that the Preventive Plans stipulate promotion of study of infectious diseases, human resources development, and dissemination of proper knowledge.

4 When the Basic Guidelines are changed, the relevant prefectural governments shall review the Preventive Plans and change them if any change is deemed necessary. The same shall apply to cases in which changes are deemed necessary after the prefectural governments conducts surveys, analyses, and evaluations on the implementation status of the Preventive Plans.

5 When the prefectural governments plan to establish or change the Preventive Plans, they shall hear the views of the affected municipalities and academic societies engaged in the relevant medical treatments.

6 When the prefectural governments have established or changed the Preventive Plans, they shall promptly submit the fact to the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare.

(Preventive guidelines for specified infectious diseases)

**Article 11** The Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare shall establish and publicize guidelines for promoting comprehensive prevention of a particular infectious disease, among other infectious diseases, which is designated by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance as specifically requiring a comprehensive policy for determination of the causes of the infectious disease, prevention of its occurrence and spread, provision of medical care, promotion of research and development, and internationally coordinated efforts, etc. (referred to as “preventive guidelines for specified infectious diseases” in the following paragraph).

2 The Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare shall hear the views of the Health Science Council beforehand when the Minister plans to establish or change preventive guidelines for specified infectious diseases.

### **Chapter 3: Collection and Public Release of Information on Infectious**

## Diseases

(Notification by a doctor)

**Article 12** After examining and detecting any of the following, a doctor shall notify the prefectural governor, through the chief of the nearest public health center, about the name, age, sex, and other matters specified by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance, unless otherwise stipulated by any MHLW Ministerial Ordinances, immediately in the case of a person specified in Item (1) and about the age, sex, and other matters specified by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance within seven days in the case of a person specified in Item (2).

- 1 A patient of a Class 1 infectious disease, or a patient or an asymptomatic carrier of the pathogen of a Class 2 infectious disease, a Class 3 infectious disease, a Class 4 infectious disease, or novel influenza, or a person suspected of being infected by a new infectious disease
  - 2 A patient of a Class 5 infectious disease specified by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance (including an asymptomatic carrier of a pathogen of a Class 5 infectious disease as specified by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance)
- 2 Upon receiving the notification specified in the preceding paragraph, the prefectural governor shall notify the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare of the notification, immediately in the case of a person specified in Item (1) of the paragraph and within a period specified by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance in the case of a person specified in Item (2) of the paragraph.
  - 3 Upon receiving the notification specified in Paragraph 1 above concerning a person living in an area outside of the jurisdiction, the prefectural governor shall transfer the notification to the governor of the prefecture where the person lives.
  - 4 A doctor who treats a patient with a chronic infectious disease specified by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance shall notify the prefectural governor, through the chief of the nearest public health center, about the age, sex, and other matters specified by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance, every year, as stipulated by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance.
  - 5 The provisions of Paragraphs 2 and 3 above shall apply mutatis mutandis to the notification stipulated in the preceding paragraph. In this case, “immediately in the case of a person specified in Item (1) of the paragraph and within a period specified by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance in the case of a person specified in Item (2) of the paragraph” shall be read as “within a period specified by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance.”
  - 6 The provisions from Paragraph 1 through Paragraph 3 above shall apply mutatis mutandis to a case in which a doctor has performed a postmortem on a person who has died of any infectious disease listed in any Items of Paragraph 1 (including a person suspected of having died of such an infectious disease).

(Notification by a veterinarian)

**Article 13** After examining and treating monkeys and other animals infected, or suspected of being infected, by Ebola disease, Marburg disease, and other infectious diseases designated by government ordinances as highly likely to infect humans, among Class 1 infectious diseases, Class 2 infectious diseases, Class 3 infectious diseases, Class 4 infectious diseases, or novel influenza and

other infectious diseases, a veterinarian immediately notify the prefectural governor, through the chief of the nearest public health center, about the name of the owner of the animals (or any other person responsible for management of the animals; the same shall apply hereinafter in this article) and other matters specified by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance.

- 2 When the owner of the animals, stipulated in the provision of the preceding paragraph, finds that any animals are infected, or suspected of being infected, by infectious diseases stipulated in the provision of government ordinances in the paragraph, he/she shall make the notification stipulated in the paragraph, if he/she does not have the animals examined by a veterinarian.
- 3 Upon receiving the notification specified in the preceding two paragraphs, the prefectural governor shall immediately notify the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare of the content of the notification.
- 4 Upon receiving the notification specified in the provisions of Paragraph 1 and Paragraph 2 above concerning an animal that has been kept in an area outside of the jurisdiction, the prefectural governor shall transfer the notification to the governor of the prefecture where the animal has been kept.
- 5 The provisions of Paragraph 1 and Paragraph 2 above shall apply mutatis mutandis to a case in which the veterinarian has performed a postmortem on the dead bodies of the animals infected, or suspected of having been infected, of infectious diseases stipulated by government ordinances of Paragraph 1; and the provisions of Paragraph 3 above shall apply mutatis mutandis to a case in which the owner finds the dead bodies of the animals infected, or suspected of having been infected, by the infectious diseases stipulated by government ordinances of Paragraph 1.

(Grasping occurrence and trend of infectious diseases)

**Article 14** Prefectural governors shall designate hospitals and clinics responsible for notifying occurrences of those designated by MHLW Ministerial Ordinances among Class 5 infectious diseases or cases similar to those designated by MHLW Ministerial Ordinances among Class 2 infectious diseases, Class 3 infectious diseases, Class 4 infectious diseases, or Class 5 infectious diseases, in accordance with the provisions of MHLW Ministerial Ordinances, by acquiring consents of the founders of those facilities (hereinafter referred to as “Designated Notification Bodies” in this article).

- 2 When a doctor of the Designated Notification Body examined a patient of a Class 5 infectious disease specified by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance, as set forth in the preceding paragraph (including an asymptomatic carrier of a pathogen of a Class 5 infectious disease as specified by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance; the same shall apply hereinafter in this article) or a patient of an infectious disease similar to those designated by MHLW Ministerial Ordinances among Class 2 infectious diseases, Class 3 infectious diseases, Class 4 infectious diseases, or Class 5 infectious diseases, as set forth in the preceding paragraph, or performed a postmortem on the dead body of a person who has died of a Class 5 infectious disease as specified by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance of the paragraph, the manager of the Designated Notification Body shall notify the governor with the jurisdiction of the prefecture where the

Designated Notification Body is located, about the age, sex, and other matters designated by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance.

- 3 Upon receiving the notification specified in the preceding paragraph, the prefectural governor shall notify the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare of the content, as specified by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance.
- 4 The Designated Notification Body may decline to be designated as such by providing a 30-day or longer advance notice.
- 5 The prefectural governor may cancel a designation of a Designated Notification Body when the manager of the Designated Notification Body violates any provisions of Paragraph 2 above, or the Designated Notification Body is deemed inappropriate for making notification specified in the paragraph.

(Investigation into occurrence situation, trend, and cause of infectious disease)

**Article 15** In order to prevent occurrences of infectious diseases, or identify the occurrence situations, trends, and causes of infectious diseases, a prefectural governor may have the relevant staff ask questions to obtain answers from patients of Class 1 infectious diseases, Class 2 infectious diseases, Class 3 infectious diseases, Class 4 infectious diseases, or Class 5 infectious diseases, patients of novel influenza or other infectious diseases, patients with infectious diseases similar to any of these infectious diseases, or asymptomatic carriers of the pathogen of these infectious diseases, or a person deemed to be infected by any new infectious diseases, or owners or managers of animals or their dead bodies that may infect humans with these infectious diseases, or any other relevant people, or have the staff conduct other necessary investigation.

- 2 When deemed urgently necessary to prevent occurrences or spread of infectious diseases, the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare may have the relevant staff ask questions to obtain answers from patients of Class 1 infectious diseases, Class 2 infectious diseases, Class 3 infectious diseases, Class 4 infectious diseases, or Class 5 infectious diseases, patients of novel influenza or other infectious diseases, patients with infectious diseases similar to any of these infectious diseases, or asymptomatic carriers of the pathogen of these infectious diseases, or a person deemed to be infected by any new infectious diseases, or owners or managers of animals or their dead bodies that may infect humans with these infectious diseases, or any other relevant people, or have the staff conduct other necessary investigation.
- 3 Patients of Class 1 infectious diseases, Class 2 infectious diseases, Class 3 infectious diseases, Class 4 infectious diseases, or Class 5 infectious diseases, patients of novel influenza or other infectious diseases, patients with infectious diseases similar to any of these infectious diseases, or asymptomatic carriers of the pathogen of these infectious diseases, or a person deemed to be infected by any new infectious diseases, or owners or managers of animals or their dead bodies that may infect humans with these infectious diseases, or any other relevant people shall endeavor to cooperate in the questions or necessary investigation stipulated in the preceding two paragraphs.
- 4 Each of the staff stipulated in Paragraph 1 and Paragraph 2 above shall carry his/her identification card and present it whenever requested by the relevant parties.

- 5 A prefectural governor shall report results of questions or necessary investigation conducted in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 above to the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare, as stipulated by MHLW Ministerial Ordinances.
- 6 When specifically deemed necessary to implement the provisions of Paragraph 1 above, a prefectural governor may request governors of other prefectures or the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare to dispatch personnel of organizations engaged in researches on methods of medical treatments for infectious diseases, examinations of pathogens and toxins, or other researches and examinations concerning infectious diseases, or to provide assistance required for implementation of the questions and necessary investigation stipulated in the paragraph.
- 7 The provisions of Paragraph 4 above shall apply mutatis mutandis to the staff dispatched in accordance with the provision of the preceding article.
- 8 The matters required for the identification card of Paragraph 4 above shall be established by MHLW Ministerial Ordinances.

(Coordination with quarantine station chief)

**Article 15-2** Upon receiving a notice from a quarantine station chief about instructions given to a person who has experienced any abnormal health conditions, as stipulated in [Paragraph 3, Article 18 of the Quarantine Act](#) (Act No. 201 of 1951) (including cases to which the relevant provisions apply mutatis mutandis in accordance with government ordinances, as stipulated in [Article 34 of the Quarantine Act](#)) or other notices stipulated by MHLW Ministerial Ordinances (including cases implemented in accordance with the provisions of [Paragraph 3, Article 34-2 of the Quarantine Act](#)), the prefectural governor may have the relevant staff ask questions to obtain answers from the person who has experienced any abnormal health conditions and any other relevant people, or have the staff conduct other necessary investigation.

- 2 The prefectural governor shall report results of questions or necessary investigation conducted in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph to the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare, as stipulated by MHLW Ministerial Ordinances.
- 3 The provisions of Paragraph 4 of the preceding article shall apply mutatis mutandis to cases in which the prefectural governor has the relevant staff conduct the measures stipulated in Paragraph 1 above.

**Article 15-3** Upon receiving a notice from a quarantine station chief (including cases implemented in accordance with [Paragraph 3, Article 34-2 of the Quarantine Act](#)) concerning reports given, as stipulated in [Paragraph 4, Article 18 of the Quarantine Act](#), about a person stipulated in the provisions of [the same paragraph](#), in accordance with [Paragraph 5, Article 18 of the Quarantine Act](#) (including cases to which the relevant provisions apply mutatis mutandis in accordance with government ordinances, as stipulated in [Article 34 of the Quarantine Act](#)), the prefectural governor may require the person to report the body temperatures and other health conditions or have the relevant prefectural staff ask the person questions within a certain period set by the quarantine

station chief.

- 2 Upon confirmation of the person who has experienced any abnormal health conditions, as a result of the reports or questions stipulated in the preceding paragraph, the prefectural governor shall promptly report the case to the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare, as stipulated by MHLW Ministerial Ordinances, and have the relevant staff ask questions to obtain answers from the person and any other relevant people, or have the staff conduct other necessary investigation.
- 3 The prefectural governor shall report results of questions or necessary investigation conducted in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, as stipulated by MHLW Ministerial Ordinances.
- 4 The provisions of Paragraph 4, Article 15, shall apply mutatis mutandis to cases where the prefectural governor has the relevant staff conduct the measures stipulated in Paragraph 1 and Paragraph 2.

(Public release of information)

**Article 16** The Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare and prefectural governors shall analyze information on a particular infectious disease, collected in accordance with the provisions from Article 12 through the preceding article, and actively publicize information concerning occurrence situations, trends, and causes of infectious diseases, and information necessary for prevention and treatment of the infectious disease, through newspapers, broadcast, the Internet, and other appropriate channels.

- 2 When publicizing the information as stipulated in the preceding paragraph, it is necessary to pay proper attention to protection of personal information.

(Request for cooperation)

**Article 16-2** When deemed urgently necessary to prevent occurrence or spread of a particular infectious disease, the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare and prefectural governors may establish measures necessary for the prevention of occurrence or spread of the infectious disease, and request doctors and other medical practitioners to provide assistance necessary for implementation of those measures, in consideration of the symptoms and the number of the patients of the infectious disease, and other conditions concerning occurrence and spread of the infectious disease.

#### **Chapter 4: Medical Examinations, Work Restriction, and Hospitalization**

(Medical examination)

**Article 17** When deemed necessary to prevent spread of Class 1 infectious diseases, Class 2 infectious diseases, Class 3 infectious diseases, or novel influenza or other infectious diseases, a prefectural governor may recommend a person with a sufficient cause to be deemed infected by any of these infectious diseases to take medical examinations by a doctor to find whether he/she is actually infected by the infectious disease or to recommend a guardian (a person who exercises parental authority or a carer; the same shall apply hereinafter) to have the person with a sufficient cause to be deemed infected

with the infectious disease take medical examinations.

- 2 When the person recommended to take actions as stipulated in the preceding paragraph fails to perform the recommended action, the prefectural governor may have the relevant staff conduct the medical examinations on the person with a sufficient cause to be deemed infected by the infectious disease for which the recommendation has been issued.
- 3 When recommending medical examinations specified in Paragraph 1 or implementing the measures concerning medical examinations, stipulated in the preceding paragraph, the prefectural governor shall simultaneously make an official written notification about reasons for implementing such recommendation or measures, and other matters specified by MHLW Ministerial Ordinances; except, however, that there is an urgent need to recommend medical examinations or implement measures for medical examinations even without such a written notification.
- 4 In the case of the proviso of the preceding paragraph, the prefectural governor shall make an official written notification describing the reasons for implementing such recommendation or measures, and other matters specified by MHLW Ministerial Ordinances, within a reasonable period of time after the recommendation is given or the measures are taken for the medical examinations.

(Work restriction)

**Article 18** Upon receiving a notification made pursuant to Paragraph 1, Article 12 concerning a patient of a Class 1 infectious disease, or a patient or an asymptomatic carrier of the pathogen of a Class 2 infectious disease, a Class 3 infectious disease, or novel influenza or other infectious diseases, and when deemed necessary to prevent spread of the infectious disease, the prefectural governor may notify the person or his/her guardian in writing about the notified details or other matters specified by MHLW Ministerial Ordinances.

- 2 If the patient or the asymptomatic carrier, or his/her guardian receives the notice specified in the preceding paragraph, the patient or the asymptomatic carrier shall not be engaged in any work designated by MHLW Ministerial Ordinances as causing possible spread of each specified infectious disease to the general public for a period determined by MHLW Ministerial Ordinances as required for dissipation of such epidemic effects.
- 3 The person to whom the provisions of the preceding paragraph apply or the guardian may request the prefectural governor to confirm that the provisions of the preceding paragraph no longer apply to the person.
- 4 When requested for confirmation, as provided for in the preceding paragraph, the prefectural governor shall confirm whether the person to whom the provisions of Paragraph 2 apply is a patient or an asymptomatic carrier of the infectious disease, as specified in the same paragraph, or the period specified in the paragraph has already elapsed.
- 5 Prior to making the notification stipulated in Paragraph 1, the prefectural governor shall hear the views of the Council established, as stipulated in Paragraph 1, Article 24, for a public health center supervising the area where the patient or the asymptomatic carrier of the infectious disease lives; except,



however, that there is no time for hearing such views of the Council in case of an emergency.

- 6 In the case of the proviso of the preceding paragraph, the prefectural governor shall promptly report the content of the notification to the Council.

(Hospitalization)

**Article 19** When deemed necessary to prevent spread of Class 1 infectious diseases, a prefectural governor may recommend a patient with an infectious disease in that category to be hospitalized in a designated medical institution for specified infectious diseases or a designated medical institution for Class 1 infectious diseases, or to recommend his/her guardian to have the patient be hospitalized in either of these institutions. However, in the case of an emergency or under other unavoidable circumstances, the governor may recommend hospitalization in a hospital or clinic deemed appropriate by the governor, other than a designated medical institution for specified infectious diseases or a designated medical institution for Class 1 infectious diseases.

- 2 When making a recommendation stipulated in the preceding paragraph, the prefectural governor shall provide the patient to whom the recommendation is given or his/her guardian with proper explanations to secure proper understanding of those involved.
- 3 When the person recommended to be hospitalized fails to follow the recommendation, the prefectural governor may order the person to be hospitalized in a designated medical institution for specified infectious diseases or a designated medical institution for Class 1 infectious diseases (if the person fails to follow the recommendation in the case of the proviso of the paragraph, in a hospital or clinic deemed appropriate by the governor, other than a designated medical institution for specified infectious diseases or a designated medical institution for Class 1 infectious diseases).
- 4 The hospitalization period stipulated in Paragraph 1 and the preceding paragraph shall not exceed 72 hours.
- 5 In the case of an emergency or under other unavoidable circumstances, the prefectural governor may order the person who has been hospitalized in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 or Paragraph 3 to be hospitalized in a hospital or clinic deemed appropriate by the governor, other than the hospital or clinic in which the person is currently hospitalized.
- 6 The total period of the hospitalization stipulated in Paragraph 1 and Paragraph 3 and the period stipulated in the preceding paragraph shall not exceed 72 hours.
- 7 The prefectural governor shall, after making the recommendation stipulated Paragraph 1 or taking measures for hospitalization specified in Paragraph 3, promptly make a report to the Council established, as stipulated in Paragraph 1, Article 24, for a public health center supervising the location of the hospital or clinic in which the patient is hospitalized.

**Article 20** When deemed necessary to prevent spread of Class 1 infectious diseases, a prefectural governor may recommend a patient with an infectious disease in that category and currently hospitalized in accordance with the provisions of the preceding article to be hospitalized in a designated medical

institution for specified infectious diseases or a designated medical institution for Class 1 infectious diseases, or to recommend his/her guardian to have the patient be hospitalized in either of these institutions for a specified period of ten days or less. However, in the case of an emergency or under other unavoidable circumstances, the governor may recommend hospitalization in a hospital or clinic deemed appropriate by the governor, other than a designated medical institution for specified infectious diseases or a designated medical institution for Class 1 infectious diseases, for a specified period less than ten days.

- 2 When the person recommended to be hospitalized fails to follow the recommendation, the prefectural governor may order the person thus recommended to be hospitalized in a designated medical institution for specified infectious diseases or a designated medical institution for Class 1 infectious diseases (if the person fails to follow the recommendation in the case of the proviso of the paragraph, in a hospital or clinic deemed appropriate by the governor, other than a designated medical institution for specified infectious diseases or a designated medical institution for Class 1 infectious diseases) for a specified period less than ten days.
- 3 In the case of an emergency or under other unavoidable circumstances, the prefectural governor may order the person who has been hospitalized in accordance with the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs to be hospitalized in a hospital or clinic deemed appropriate by the governor, other than the hospital or clinic in which the person is currently hospitalized, for a specified period less than ten days from the day when the person was hospitalized as stipulated in the preceding two paragraphs.
- 4 If it is deemed necessary to continue the hospitalization of the person after the hospitalization period specified in the preceding three paragraphs, the prefectural governor may extend the hospitalization period for a specified period of ten days or less. This provision shall also apply to any further extension of hospitalization.
- 5 Prior to extending the hospitalization period as recommended in Paragraph 1 or as stipulated in the preceding paragraph, the prefectural governor shall hear the opinions of the Council established, as stipulated in Paragraph 1, Article 24, for a public health center supervising the location of the hospital or clinic in which the patient is hospitalized.
- 6 When making a recommendation stipulated in Paragraph 1, the prefectural governor shall provide the patient or his/her guardian with proper explanations to secure proper understanding, and with an opportunity to express his/her or the guardian's opinions to the staff designated by the prefectural governor. In this case, the patient or his/her guardian shall be notified beforehand of the time and date and place for expressing such opinions and of the facts leading to the recommendation.
- 7 The patient or his/her guardian who has received the notification stipulated in the preceding paragraph may have a representative attend that occasion and submit evidence favorable to the patient or his/her guardian.
- 8 The staff member who has received the opinions expressed in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 6 shall compile an official record of the opinions and submit it to the prefectural governor.

(Transport)

**Article 21** The prefectural governor shall transport the patient, who should be hospitalized as stipulated in the preceding two articles, to the relevant hospital or clinic, as provided for by MHLW Ministerial Ordinances.

(Discharge from hospital)

**Article 22** When it is confirmed that the patient hospitalized in accordance with the provisions of Article 19 or Article 20 is no longer infected by the pathogens of Class 1 infectious diseases, the cause for the hospitalization, the prefectural governor shall discharge the patient from hospital.

- 2 When it is confirmed that the patient hospitalized in accordance with the provisions of Article 19 or Article 20 is no longer infected by the pathogens of Class 1 infectious diseases, the cause for the hospitalization, the manager of the hospital or clinic shall report the finding to the prefectural governor.
- 3 The patient hospitalized in accordance with the provisions of Article 19 or Article 20, or his/her guardian may request the prefectural governor to discharge the patient.
- 4 Upon receiving a request for discharge from hospital, as stipulated in the preceding paragraph, the prefectural governor shall confirm whether the patient is infected by the pathogen of Class 1 infectious diseases, the cause for the hospitalization.

(Minimum measures)

**Article 22-2** The measures implemented in accordance with the provisions from Article 17 to Article 21 shall be the requisite minimum measures for preventing occurrence or spread of infectious diseases, as viewed from the perspectives of the possibilities of expansive spread of the infectious diseases, levels of symptoms of patients of the infectious diseases, and other relevant conditions.

(Written notification)

**Article 23** The provisions of Paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 17 shall apply mutatis mutandis to recommendations for hospitalization, stipulated in Paragraph 1, Article 19 and Paragraph 1, Article 20, measures for hospitalization, stipulated in Paragraphs 3 and 5 of Article 19 and Paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 20, and extension of hospitalization periods, as stipulated in Paragraph 4, Article 20, to be performed by the prefectural governor.

(Council for exploration of infectious diseases)

**Article 24** Each public health center shall establish a council for exploration of infectious diseases (hereinafter referred to as "Council" in this article).

- 2 Irrespective of the provision of the preceding paragraph, a prefecture where two or more public health centers are established may establish one Council for two or more public health centers if deemed specifically necessary.
- 3 The Council shall be responsible for the following affairs:
  - 1 To discuss matters necessary for notification stipulated in Paragraph 1, Article 18, recommendation stipulated in Paragraph 1, Article 20 (including

cases applied mutatis mutandis in Article 26), extension of hospitalization period stipulated in Paragraph 4, Article 20 (including cases applied mutatis mutandis in Article 26), and payment of expenses, as stipulated in Paragraph 1, Article 37-2, in order to respond to the prefectural governor's request for consultation; and

- 2 To express opinions about reports made in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 6, Article 18 and Paragraph 7, Article 19 (including cases applied mutatis mutandis in Article 26).
- 4 The Council shall be composed of three or more members.
- 5 The Council members shall be appointed by the prefectural governor from doctors of designated medical institutions for infectious diseases, persons of academic and practical background in the field of medical treatment of infected patients (excluding doctors of designated medical institutions for infectious diseases), persons of academic and practical background in the field of law, and persons of academic and practical background in the fields other than medicine and law; provided, however, that the majority of the members shall be doctors.
- 6 In addition to the prescriptions in this Act, matters required for the Council shall be determined by prefectural ordinances.

(Filing complaints with prefectural governor)

**Article 24-2** A patient hospitalized in accordance with the provisions of Article 19 or Article 20 or his/her guardian may file an oral or written complaint about treatments accorded with the prefectural governor.

- 2 When the patient or his/her guardian intends to file an oral or written complaint as stipulated in the preceding paragraph, the prefectural governor may have the designated staff receive the complaint.
- 3 Upon receiving a complaint, the prefectural governor shall respond to it in good faith, and notify the person who filed the complaint about the results of the response.

(Special provisions for application for examination)

**Article 25** A person who has been hospitalized pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 2 or Paragraph 3 of Article 20 or his/her guardian may, if more than thirty days have elapsed since the start of the hospitalization, apply for an examination of the hospitalization (including re-examination, and the same shall apply hereinafter in this article) to the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare, in writing or orally.

- 2 If an application for examination is done pursuant to the preceding paragraph, the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare shall make a decision within five days from the day of such application for examination.
- 3 If a person who has been hospitalized pursuant to the provisions in Paragraph 2 or Paragraph 3 of Article 20 or his/her guardian applies for examination to the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare in accordance with [the Administrative Appeal Act](#) (Act No. 160 of 1962) before thirty days have elapsed since the start of the hospitalization, the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare shall make a decision regarding the case within 35 days from the day of his/her

hospitalization under the provisions of the Paragraph 2 or Paragraph 3 of the article.

- 4 If a person who has been hospitalized pursuant to the provisions in Paragraph 2 or Paragraph 3 of Article 20 or his/her guardian applies for examination to the prefectural governor in accordance with [the Administrative Appeal Act](#) before thirty days have elapsed since the start of the hospitalization, and then more than thirty days elapse, the prefectural governor shall transfer the case to the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare, and shall notify the applicant for examination about the transfer.
- 5 When the case is transferred pursuant to the provision in the preceding paragraph, the provision in Paragraph 3 shall apply to such cases as if the examination were applied for to the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare from the start.
- 6 The Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare shall hear the views of the council and others (institutions set forth in [Article 8 of the National Government Organization Law](#): Act No. 120 of 1948) specified by a government ordinance before the Minister determines the case pursuant to Paragraph 2 or Paragraph 3 (limited to cases where more than thirty days have elapsed from the start of the hospitalization).

(Mutatis mutandis application)

**Article 26** Provisions of Article 19 through Article 23, Article 24-2, and the preceding article shall apply mutatis mutandis to patients with Class 2 infectious diseases or novel influenza and other infectious diseases. In any of these cases, “designated medical institutions for specified infectious diseases and designated medical institutions for Class 1 infectious diseases” in Paragraphs 1 and 3 of Article 19, and Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 20 shall be read as “designated medical institutions for specified infectious diseases, designated medical institutions for Class 1 infectious diseases, or designated medical institutions for Class 2 infectious diseases,” “designated medical institutions for specified infectious diseases or designated medical institutions for Class 1 infectious diseases” in Paragraphs 3 of Article 19 and Paragraphs 2 of Article 20 shall be read as “designated medical institutions for specified infectious diseases, designated medical institutions for Class 1 infectious diseases, or designated medical institutions for Class 2 infectious diseases,” “shall transport” in Article 21 shall be read as “may transport,” “no longer infected by the pathogens of Class 1 infectious diseases” in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 22 shall be read as “is no longer infected by the pathogens of Class 2 infectious diseases, or free from any symptom of the infectious diseases, or no longer infected by the pathogens of novel influenza or other infectious diseases,” and “whether the patient is infected by the pathogen of Class 1 infectious diseases” in Paragraph 4 of the same article shall be read as “whether the patient is infected by the pathogens of Class 2 infectious diseases, or free from any symptom of the infectious diseases, or no longer infected by the pathogens of novel influenza or other infectious diseases,” and any necessary terminological replacements for these provisions shall be stipulated by government ordinances.

(Special provisions for hospitalization of tubercular patients)

**Article 26-2** The provisions of Articles 19 and 20 applicable to tubercular patients with certain phrasal replacements stipulated in the preceding paragraph shall be as follows; “location of the hospital or clinic in which the patient is hospitalized” in Paragraph 7, Article 19 shall be read as “address of the patient,” and “period of ten days or less” in Paragraph 1, Article 20 shall be read as “period of thirty days or less,” “period of ten days or less” in Paragraph 4 of the same article shall be read as “period of ten days or less (thirty days in the case of hospitalization stipulated in Paragraph 1),” and “location of the hospital or clinic in which the patient is hospitalized” in Paragraph 5 of the same article shall be read as “address of the patient.”

## **Chapter 5: Sterilization and Other Measures**

(Sterilization of places infected by pathogens of infectious diseases)

**Article 27** When deemed necessary to prevent occurrence or spread of Class 1 infectious diseases, Class 2 infectious diseases, Class 3 infectious diseases, Class 4 infectious diseases, or novel influenza or other infectious diseases, a prefectural governor may order the patient or his/her guardian, or a manager or his/her representative in charge of the relevant locations to sterilize the place where the patient stays or stayed, the place where the dead body of a person who died of any of the infectious disease is or was placed, or any other place infected or suspected of being infected by any of the infectious diseases, in accordance with the provisions of an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance.

- 2 When it is deemed difficult to prevent occurrence or spread of Class 1 infectious diseases, Class 2 infectious diseases, Class 3 infectious diseases, Class 4 infectious diseases, or novel influenza or other infectious diseases with the orders stipulated in the preceding paragraph, a prefectural governor may order the relevant municipal governments to, or have the relevant prefectural staff, sterilize the place where the patient stays or stayed, the place where the dead body of a person who died of any of the infectious disease is or was placed, or any other place infected or suspected of being infected by any of the infectious diseases, in accordance with the provisions of an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance.

(Deratization and insect extermination)

**Article 28** When deemed necessary to prevent occurrence or spread of Class 1 infectious diseases, Class 2 infectious diseases, Class 3 infectious diseases, or Class 4 infectious diseases, a prefectural governor may designate areas infested by rats and insects, etc. infected, or suspected of being infected, by any of these infectious diseases, and order a manager or his/her representative in charge of the area to deratize the area or exterminate the insects, etc. in accordance with the provisions of an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance.

- 2 When it is deemed difficult to prevent occurrence or spread of Class 1 infectious diseases, Class 2 infectious diseases, Class 3 infectious diseases, or Class 4 infectious diseases, with the orders stipulated in the preceding paragraph, a prefectural governor may designate areas infested by rats and insects, etc. infected, or suspected of being infected, by any of the infectious diseases, and instruct the relevant municipal governments in charge of the areas to, or have

the relevant prefectural staff, deratize the area or exterminate the insects, etc., in accordance with the provisions of an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance.

(Measures for properties)

**Article 29** When deemed necessary to prevent occurrence or spread of Class 1 infectious diseases, Class 2 infectious diseases, Class 3 infectious diseases, Class 4 infectious diseases, or novel influenza or other infectious diseases, a prefectural governor may order an owner of food and beverages, clothes, bedding, and other properties infected, or suspected of being infected, by pathogens of any of the infectious diseases, to limit or prohibit their movement, and take other measures necessary for prevention of occurrence or spread of the infectious diseases, including sterilization and disposal, etc., in accordance with the provisions of an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance.

- 2 When it is deemed difficult to prevent occurrence or spread of Class 1 infectious diseases, Class 2 infectious diseases, Class 3 infectious diseases, Class 4 infectious diseases, or novel influenza or other infectious diseases with the orders stipulated in the preceding paragraph, a prefectural governor may order the relevant municipal governments to sterilize food and beverages, clothes, bedding, and other properties infected or suspected of being infected, by pathogens of any of the infectious diseases, or have the relevant prefectural staff sterilize or dispose of those properties, or take other measures necessary for prevention of occurrence or spread of any of the infectious diseases, in accordance with the provisions of an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance.

(Movement restriction, etc. concerning dead bodies)

**Article 30** When deemed necessary to prevent occurrence or spread of Class 1 infectious diseases, Class 2 infectious diseases, Class 3 infectious diseases, or novel influenza or other infectious diseases, a prefectural governor may limit or prohibit movement of dead bodies infected, or suspected of being infected, by pathogens of any of the infectious diseases.

- 2 Dead bodies infected, or suspected of being infected, by pathogens of Class 1 infectious diseases, Class 2 infectious diseases, Class 3 infectious diseases, or novel influenza or other infectious diseases shall be cremated; provided, however, that they may be buried after sufficient sterilization is applied, with permission of the prefectural governor.
- 3 Dead bodies infected, or suspected of being infected, by pathogens of Class 1 infectious diseases, Class 2 infectious diseases, Class 3 infectious diseases, or novel influenza or other infectious diseases may be cremated or buried within 24 hours.

(Restriction of use of water supplied for everyday life)

**Article 31** When deemed necessary to prevent occurrence or spread of Class 1 infectious diseases, Class 2 infectious diseases, or Class 3 infectious diseases, a prefectural governor may order a manager in charge of supplying water for everyday use, which is infected, or suspected of being infected, by pathogens of any of the infectious diseases, to restrict or prohibit the use or supply of the water by specifying the period.

- 2 When ordered to restrict or prohibit the use or supply of the water, as specified in the preceding paragraph by the prefectural governor, the municipal government shall follow the instruction and supply the water for everyday use to users of such water accordingly for the period specified by the paragraph.

(Measures for buildings)

**Article 32** When deemed necessary to prevent spread of Class 1 infectious diseases detected in a building, and when it is difficult to prevent such spread only by means of sterilization, a prefectural governor may restrict or prohibit access to the building contaminated, or suspected of being contaminated, by the pathogens of the infectious diseases by specifying a period, in accordance with the provisions of an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance.

- 2 When the spread of Class 1 infectious diseases cannot be prevented even by the measures specified in the preceding paragraph, and only when urgently required, the prefectural governor may blockade the building contaminated, or suspected of being contaminated, by the pathogens of the infectious diseases, and take other measures necessary for prevention of the spread of the infectious diseases, in accordance with criteria stipulated by a government ordinance.

(Traffic restriction or blockade)

**Article 33** When deemed urgently necessary to prevent spread of Class 1 infectious diseases, and when the spread cannot be contained only by sterilization, a prefectural governor may restrict or blockade the traffic in the place where the patient is located or the areas contaminated, or suspected of being contaminated, by the pathogens of the infectious diseases, by specifying a period, which should be 72 hours or less, in accordance with criteria stipulated by a government ordinance.

(Requisite minimum measures)

**Article 34** The measures implemented in accordance with the provisions from Article 27 to the preceding article shall be the requisite minimum required for preventing occurrence or spread of infectious diseases.

(Questions and investigations)

**Article 35** When deemed necessary to implement the measures stipulated from Article 27 to Article 33, a prefectural governor may have the relevant prefectural staff enter a place where a patient of any of Class 1 infectious diseases, Class 2 infectious diseases, Class 3 infectious diseases, Class 4 infectious diseases, or novel influenza or other infectious diseases stays or stayed, a place where a dead body of a person who died of any of the infectious diseases is or was placed, a place where an animal that may infect humans with any of these infectious diseases is or was kept, a place where a dead body of an animal that died of any of these infectious diseases is or was placed, or other places contaminated or suspected of being contaminated by pathogens of these infected diseases, ask questions and obtain answers from a patient, a patient with any similar symptoms, or an asymptomatic patient of Class 1 infectious diseases, Class 2 infectious diseases, Class 3 infectious diseases, Class 4



infectious diseases, or novel influenza or other infectious diseases, or an owner or a manager of the animals or their dead bodies that may infect humans with these infectious diseases, or conduct any necessary investigations.

- 2 Each member of the staff stipulated in the preceding paragraph shall carry his/her identification card and present it whenever requested by the relevant persons.
- 3 The provision of Paragraph 1 shall not be interpreted as extending to criminal investigation.
- 4 The provision of Paragraph 3 shall apply mutatis mutandis to cases in which it is deemed necessary by a head of the relevant municipality to conduct measures stipulated in Paragraph 2, Article 27, Paragraph 2, Article 28, Paragraph 2, Article 29, or Paragraph 2, Article 31.
- 5 Matters necessary for the identification card stipulated in Paragraph 2 shall be defined in accordance with provisions of an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance.

(Written notification)

**Article 36** When implementing, or having the relevant staff implement, measures stipulated in Paragraph 1 or Paragraph 2 of Article 27, Paragraph 1 or Paragraph 2 of Article 28, Paragraph 1 or Paragraph 2 of Article 29, Paragraph 1, Article 30, or Paragraph 1, Article 31, a prefectural governor shall notify the addressee or his/her guardian in writing about the measures to be implemented, the reasons, and other matters stipulated by MHLW Ministerial Ordinances; except, however, that there is an urgent need to implement measures without such a written notification.

- 2 In the case of the proviso of the preceding paragraph, the prefectural governor shall provide the addressee or his/her guardian with an official written notification describing the fact that the measures have been implemented, the reasons, and other matters specified by MHLW Ministerial Ordinances set forth in the paragraph, within a reasonable period of time after the implementation.
- 3 When implementing, or having the relevant staff implement, the measures stipulated in Articles 32 and 33, the prefectural governor shall post the intention to implement the measures, the reasons, and other matters specified by MHLW Ministerial Ordinances, in appropriate places.
- 4 The provision of Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall apply mutatis mutandis to cases in which a head of the relevant municipality has the relevant staff implement the measures stipulated in Paragraph 2, Article 27, Paragraph 2, Article 28, and Paragraph 2, Article 29.

## **Chapter 6: Medical Care**

(Medical care for hospitalized patients)

**Article 37** When a prefectural governor made a recommendation for hospitalization or took measures for hospitalization pursuant to the provisions of Article 19 or Article 20 (including cases in which these provisions apply mutatis mutandis to cases in Article 26) or Article 46, and when an application is made by the patient (including a person deemed to be infected by any new infectious diseases; hereinafter the same shall apply in this article) or his/her guardian, the

prefectural governor shall pay the following expenses of medical care the patient receives at a designated medical institutions for infectious diseases.

- 1 Medical examination
  - 2 Provision of medication or treatment materials
  - 3 Medical treatment, surgery, and other medical procedures
  - 4 Care and other nursing services accompanied by hospitalization and treatment
- 2 Irrespective of the provisions of the preceding paragraph, when the patient stipulated in the preceding paragraph or his/her spouse, or the “supporter under duty” provided for by the Civil Code (Act No. 89, of 1896) may be capable of paying all or part of the expenses stipulated in the preceding paragraph, the prefectural government will not have to pay the expenses stipulated in the preceding paragraph up to the limit that can be paid by any of these persons.
- 3 The application stipulated in Paragraph 1 shall be filed with the prefectural governor through the chief of a public health center having jurisdiction over the place of residence of the patient.

(Medical care for tubercular patients)

**Article 37-2** In order to disseminate proper medical care for treatment of tuberculosis, a prefectural government may pay an amount equivalent to ninety-five over one hundred of the expenses required for medical care stipulated by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance at a designated medical institution for tuberculosis when an application is submitted by the tubercular patient or his/her guardian living in the area under the prefectural jurisdiction.

- 2 The application stipulated in Paragraph 1 shall be filed with the prefectural governor through the chief of a public health center having jurisdiction over the place of residence of the tubercular patient.
- 3 Prior to making a decision concerning the application stipulated in the preceding paragraph, the prefectural governor shall hear the views of the Council stipulated in Paragraph 1, Article 24, established for the public health center.
- 4 When six months elapse after the application stipulated in Paragraph 1 is made, the payment of the expenses pursuant to the application shall be discontinued.

(Designated medical institutions for infectious diseases)

**Article 38** Designated medical institutions for specified infectious diseases shall be designated by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare by securing the consent of the founders of the institutions after consultation with the prefectural governors having jurisdiction over the locations of the hospitals.

- 2 Designated medical institutions for Class 1 infectious diseases, designated medical institutions for Class 2 infectious diseases, and designated medical institutions for tuberculosis shall be designated by a prefectural governor for hospitals (in the case of designated medical institutions for tuberculosis, hospitals or clinics (including those stipulated in the provisions of Paragraph 16, Article 6), or pharmacies) complying with the criteria stipulated by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare, after securing the consent of the founders of those institutions.

- 3 Designated medical institutions for infectious diseases shall take charge of the medical care for a patient with a infectious disease or exhibiting symptoms of any new infectious disease, the expenses of which shall be paid by the prefectural government pursuant to the provisions of the preceding two articles, as stipulated by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare.
- 4 Designated medical institutions for specified infectious diseases shall follow the instructions of the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare concerning medical treatments for persons exhibiting symptoms of new infectious disease, patients of Class 1 infectious diseases, Class 2 infectious diseases, or novel influenza and other infectious diseases, among the medical treatments specified in each item of Paragraph 1, Article 37.
- 5 Designated medical institutions for Class 1 infectious diseases shall follow the instructions of the prefectural governor concerning medical treatments for patients of Class 1 infectious diseases, Class 2 infectious diseases, or novel influenza and other infectious diseases, among the medical treatments specified in each item of Paragraph 1, Article 37, as stipulated by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance.
- 6 Designated medical institutions for Class 2 infectious diseases shall follow the instructions of the prefectural governor concerning medical treatments for patients of Class 2 infectious diseases or novel influenza and other infectious diseases, among the medical treatments specified in each item of Paragraph 1, Article 37, as stipulated by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance.
- 7 Designated medical institutions for tuberculosis shall follow the instructions of the prefectural governor concerning medical treatments specified in Paragraph 1 of the preceding Article, as stipulated by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance.
- 8 When a designated medical institutions for infectious diseases intends to decline the designation as such, it shall provide a notice to the relevant authorities at least one year (thirty days in the case of a designated medical institutions for tuberculosis) prior to the intended last day of the designation; designated medical institutions for specified infectious diseases shall present the resignation notice to the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare, and designated medical institutions for Class 1 infectious diseases, designated medical institutions for Class 2 infectious diseases, and designated medical institutions for tuberculosis shall present the notice to the prefectural governors.
- 9 When a designated medical institutions for infectious diseases violates the provisions stipulated in Paragraph 3 through Paragraph 7, or when any medical treatments performed pursuant to the preceding two articles are deemed inappropriate, the designation of the designated medical institutions for infectious diseases may be rescinded by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare; and the designation of a designated medical institutions for Class 1 infectious diseases, a designated medical institution for Class 2 infectious diseases, and a designated medical institution for tuberculosis may be rescinded by the prefectural governor.

(Adjustment with medical benefits provided pursuant to other laws)

**Article 39** When a patient (excluding a person exhibiting symptoms of any new infectious diseases) entitled to receive payments stipulated in Paragraph 1,

Article 37 or Paragraph 1, Article 37-2 is also entitled to receive any medical benefits pursuant to the provisions of [the Health Insurance Act](#) (Act No. 70 of 1922), [the National Health Insurance Act](#) (Act No. 192 of 1958), [the Mariners Insurance Act](#) (Act No. 73 of 1939), [the Industrial Accident Compensation Insurance Act](#) (Act No. 50 of 1947), [the National Public Service Personnel, etc. Mutual Aid Association Act](#) (Act No. 128 of 1958, including cases in which other laws apply mutatis mutandis and remain broadly applicable), [the Local Public Service Mutual Aid Association Act](#) (Act No. 152 of 1962), [the Act on Assurance of Medical Care for Elderly People](#) (Act No. 80 of 1982), or [the Long-Term Care Insurance Act](#) (Act No. 123 of 1997), the prefectural government will not have to pay the expenses stipulated in Paragraph 1, Article 37 or Paragraph 1, Article 37-2 up to the limit to be paid pursuant to the other laws.

- 2 The provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 37 or Paragraph 1, Article 37-2 shall not apply to a tubercular patient entitled to receive medical care pursuant to the provisions of [the Act on Special Aid to the Wounded and Sick Retired Soldiers](#) (Act No. 168 of 1963).
- 3 When a tubercular patient entitled to receive payment of expenses pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 37 or Paragraph 1, Article 37-2 is also entitled to receive medical treatment and education benefits in accordance with the provisions of [the Child Welfare Act](#) (Act No. 164 of 1947), the medical treatment and education benefits pursuant to [the Child Welfare Act](#) shall not be provided within the limit payable by the prefectural government.

(Request for, examination and payment of, medical service fees)

**Article 40** A designated medical institution for infectious diseases shall request the prefectural government to pay the expenses, among the medical service fees, which are supposed to be paid by the prefectural government pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 37 or Paragraph 1, Article 37-2.

- 2 The prefectural government shall pay the expenses set forth in the preceding paragraph to the designated medical institutions for infectious diseases.
- 3 The prefectural governor may from time to time review the medical service details of a designated medical institutions for infectious diseases and the medical fees requested by it and decide the amounts of the medical fees that can be requested by the designated medical institutions for infectious diseases pursuant to the provision of Paragraph 1.
- 4 The designated medical institutions for infectious diseases shall comply with the decisions made by the prefectural governor set forth in the preceding paragraph.
- 5 A prefectural governor shall, when deciding the amounts of medical fees pursuant to the provision of Paragraph 3, hear opinions from the review committee prescribed in [the Act on Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund](#) (Act No. 129 of 1948), the National Health Insurance Medical Fees Review Committee prescribed in [the National Health Insurance Act](#), and other reviewing bodies concerning medical care as specified by a government ordinance.
- 6 A prefectural government may entrust the Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund, the Federation of National Health Insurance or any other person

specified by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance, to conduct the affairs concerning payments of medical fees to the designated medical institutions for infectious diseases.

- 7 With regard to a decision of the amounts of medical fees pursuant to the provision of Paragraph 3, no appeal pursuant to [the Administrative Appeal Act](#) may be entered.

(Criteria of medical fees)

**Article 41** Medical fees for medical services provided by designated medical institutions for infectious diseases pursuant to Paragraph 1, Article 37 and medical services set forth by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance pursuant to Paragraph 1, Article 37-2 shall be determined pursuant to medical fees applied in the relevant health insurances.

- 2 When no applicable medical fee set forth in the preceding paragraph is available or appropriate in a particular case, the medical fee shall be determined by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare.

(Special provisions for medical care in case of emergency, etc.)

**Article 42** When a patient (including a person exhibiting symptoms of any new infectious diseases; hereinafter the same shall apply in this article) hospitalized in a hospital or clinic other than a designated medical institution for infectious diseases, pursuant to the provisions of Article 19, Article 20 (including cases in which these provisions apply mutatis mutandis in Article 26; hereinafter the same shall apply in this paragraph), or Article 46 receives medical care stipulated in Paragraph 1, Article 37 from the hospital or clinic, or when a tubercular patient residing in the area (excluding patients hospitalized pursuant to the provisions of Article 19 or Article 20, applicable mutatis mutandis to Article 26 with necessary phrasal changes; hereinafter the same shall apply in this paragraph) receives medical care stipulated by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance, as set forth in Paragraph 1, Article 37-2, from a hospital or clinic other than a designated medical institution for tuberculosis (including one provided for by a government ordinance as stipulated in Paragraph 16, Article 6) or from a pharmacy in case of an emergency or under other unavoidable circumstances, the prefectural government may pay the medical expenses calculated based on the amounts pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 37 or Paragraph 1, Article 37-2, at the request from the patient or his/her guardian, for the total expenses incurred in the medical care received. The same shall apply to cases in which a patient hospitalized in a designated medical institution for infectious diseases, pursuant to the provisions of Article 19, Article 20, or Article 46 receives medical care stipulated in Paragraph 1, Article 37 from the designated medical institution for infectious diseases, or in which a tubercular patient residing in the area receives medical care stipulated by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance, as set forth in Paragraph 1, Article 37-2 from a designated medical institution for tuberculosis, and in which the medical care is provided without the request stipulated in Paragraph 1, Article 37 or Paragraph 1, Article 37-2, as urgently needed in case of an emergency or under other unavoidable circumstances.

- 2 The provisions of Paragraph 3, Article 37 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the

request stipulated in the preceding paragraph.

- 3 The medical expenses stipulated in Paragraph 1 shall be paid only when the medical care is deemed necessary at the time when the medical care was received by the patient.

(Request for report and inspection)

**Article 43** When it is deemed necessary to ensure that the payment of expenses stipulated in Paragraph 1, Article 37 or Paragraph 1, Article 37-2 is made appropriately, the prefectural governor (Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare or prefectural governor in the case of a designated medical institutions for specified infectious diseases) may request the administrator of a designated medical institutions for infectious diseases to submit necessary reports, or have the relevant staff perform on-site inspections on the medical practice records and other ledgers or documents (including electromagnetic records (records made by electronic forms, magnetic forms, or any other forms not recognizable to human perception, which is used in information processing by computers) if such records and documents are formulated or retained in electromagnetic formats) after obtaining the consent of the administrator.

- 2 When the designated medical institutions for infectious diseases fails to respond to the request for reports stipulated in the preceding paragraph without due cause, make false reports, or refuse consent stipulated in the preceding paragraph, the prefectural governor may issue instructions to suspend, or actually suspend, the payment of the medical fees to the designated medical institutions for infectious diseases.

(Authorization by MHLW Ministerial Ordinance)

**Article 44** In addition to the provisions of this Act, any matters needed for the application procedures stipulated in Paragraph 1, Article 37 or Paragraph 1, Article 37-2, procedures for request for, and payment of, medical fees stipulated in Article 40, and any relevant clerical operation entrustment procedures, as well as other matter required for payment of expenses stipulated in this chapter, shall be specified by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance.

## **Chapter 7: Novel influenza and other infectious diseases**

(Public release of information on occurrence of novel influenza and other infectious diseases, and on measures, etc. to be implemented)

**Article 44-2** When the occurrence of novel influenza and other infectious diseases is confirmed, the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare shall promptly publicize the occurrence and the affected areas, make proper public release of information as stipulated in Article 16, and publicize any subtype of the virus functioning as a pathogen, inspection methods for the pathogen, symptoms, diagnoses, treatments, preventive methods of infection, measures to be taken pursuant to the provisions of this Act, and other information necessary for prevention of occurrence and spread of the infectious disease, one after another, through newspapers, broadcast, the Internet, and other appropriate channels.

- 2 When publicizing the information as stipulated in the preceding article, it is necessary to pay proper attention to protection of personal information.

- 3 When the infectious disease the information of which has been released pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1 is no longer deemed to be novel influenza and other infectious disease, as the majority of citizens of Japan have acquired immunity to the infectious disease, the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare shall promptly make a public notification to that effect.

(Cooperation for prevention of infection)

**Article 44-3** When deemed necessary to prevent the spread of novel influenza and other infectious diseases, a prefectural governor may request a person having sufficient cause to be suspected of being infected by an infectious disease to report his/her body temperature and other health conditions within a period specified in consideration of the incubation period of the infectious disease, pursuant to the provisions of an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance.

- 2 When deemed necessary to prevent the spread of novel influenza and other infectious diseases, a prefectural governor may request a person to whom the request stipulated in the preceding paragraph has been made to stay inside of his/her residence or any other place equivalent to it, and to offer cooperation necessary for prevention of the infectious disease, within a period specified in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, pursuant to the provisions of an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance.
- 3 The person who has been requested to report or offer cooperation pursuant to the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs shall make efforts to respond to the requests.
- 4 When requesting cooperation, as stipulated in Paragraph 2, the prefectural governor shall make efforts to provide, as necessary, meals, daily necessities, and other goods and services required for daily life (referred to as “provision of meals, etc.” in the following paragraph).
- 5 When provisions of meals, etc. are performed, as stipulated in the preceding paragraph, the prefectural governor may collect the actual costs incurred for the provisions of meals, etc. from the person to whom the meals, etc. have been provided or his/her guardian.

(Application of Measures for buildings)

**Article 44-4** When deemed specifically necessary to prevent the occurrence or spread of novel influenza and other infectious diseases, the national government may apply all or part of the provisions of Article 28, Article 31 through Article 33, and those from Article 34 through Article 36, and those of Chapters 12 and 13 (limited to the portions related to the measures implemented in accordance with the provisions of Article 28, or Article 31 through Article 33), by regarding the infectious disease as Class 1 infectious disease only for a period less than two years, set forth by a government ordinance, pursuant to the provisions of a government ordinance.

- 2 The period specified in the provisions of the preceding paragraph may be extended only for a period less than one year, stipulated by a government ordinance, when it is deemed specifically necessary to apply the provisions applicable to the infectious disease pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph after the expiration of the period specified. This provision shall apply

to a case in which the extended period stipulated by a government ordinance needs to be further extended.

- 3 The Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare shall, when planning to establish, revise, or abolish the government ordinances stipulated in the preceding two paragraphs, hear the views of the Health Science Council beforehand; except, however, that there is an urgent need and no time for hearing such views of the Council in establishment, revision, or abolishment of the government ordinance stipulated in Paragraph 1.
- 4 In the case stipulated in the proviso of the preceding paragraph, the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare shall promptly report the contents of the government ordinance to the Health Science Council.

(Reporting progress of affairs conducted concerning novel influenza and other infectious diseases)

**Article 44-5** When a prefectural governor conducts affairs stipulated in this Act or other government ordinances stipulated pursuant to this Act concerning novel influenza and other infectious diseases, the prefectural governor shall report the details to the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare, as required by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance.

- 2 The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall apply mutatis mutandis to cases in which a head of a municipality has the relevant staff conduct the measures stipulated in Paragraph 1, Article 35, applicable mutatis mutandis to Paragraph 4 of the same article, concerning novel influenza and other infectious diseases.

## Chapter 8: New Infectious Diseases

(Public release of information on occurrence of a new infectious disease, and on measures, etc. to be implemented)

**Article 44-6** When an occurrence of a new infectious diseases is confirmed, the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare shall promptly publicize the occurrence and the affected areas, make proper public release of information as stipulated in Article 16, and publicize the inspection methods for the pathogen, symptoms, diagnoses, treatments, preventive methods of the infection, measures to be taken pursuant to the provisions of this Act, and other information necessary for prevention of occurrence and spread of the infectious disease, one after another, through newspapers, broadcast, the Internet, and other appropriate channels.

- 2 When publicizing the information as stipulated in the preceding article, it is necessary to pay proper attention to protection of personal information.

(Medical examination for new infectious disease)

**Article 45** When deemed necessary to prevent the spread of a new infectious disease, a prefectural governor may recommend a person having sufficient cause to be suspected of being infected by the infectious disease to take a medical examination by a doctor to find whether he/she is actually infected by the infectious disease, or recommend his/her guardian to have the person having sufficient cause to be suspected of being infected by the infectious disease take the medical examination.



- 2 When the person recommended as stipulated in the preceding paragraph fails to follow the recommendation, the prefectural governor may have the relevant staff ensure that the person having sufficient cause to be suspected of being infected by the infectious disease takes the medical examination.
- 3 The provisions of Paragraph 3 and 4 of Article 17 shall apply mutatis mutandis to cases in which the prefectural governor makes recommendation for medical examinations stipulate in Paragraph 1 or conducts measures for medical examinations stipulated in the preceding paragraph.

(Hospitalization of person exhibiting symptom of new infectious disease)

**Article 46** When deemed necessary to prevent spread of a new infectious disease, a prefectural governor may recommend a person exhibiting symptoms of a new infectious disease to be hospitalized in a designated medical institution for specified infectious diseases, or to recommend his/her guardian to have the person be hospitalized in that kind of institution for a specified period of ten days or less. However, in case of an emergency or under other unavoidable circumstances, the governor may recommend hospitalization in a hospital deemed appropriate by the governor, other than a designated medical institution for specified infectious diseases, or recommend the guardian to have the person hospitalized in that kind of institution.

- 2 When the person recommended to be hospitalized, as stipulated in the preceding paragraph, fails to follow the recommendation, the prefectural governor may have the person exhibiting symptoms of a new infectious disease hospitalized in a designated medical institution for specified infectious diseases (if the person fails to follow the recommendation in the case of the proviso of the paragraph, in a hospital deemed appropriate by the governor, other than a designated medical institution for specified infectious diseases) for a specified period less than ten days.
- 3 In case of an emergency or under other unavoidable circumstances, the prefectural governor may order the person exhibiting symptoms of a new infectious disease, who has been hospitalized in accordance with the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs, to be hospitalized in a hospital deemed appropriate by the governor, other than the hospital in which the person is currently hospitalized, for a specified period less than ten days from the time of hospitalization stipulated in the preceding two paragraphs.
- 4 If it is deemed necessary to continue the hospitalization of the person exhibiting symptoms of a new infectious disease after the hospitalization period specified in the preceding three paragraphs, the prefectural governor may extend the hospitalization period for a specified period of ten days or less. This provision shall also apply to any further extension of hospitalization.
- 5 When making a recommendation stipulated in Paragraph 1, the prefectural governor shall provide the person exhibiting symptoms of a new infectious disease or his/her guardian with proper explanations to secure his/her or the guardian's understanding, and with an opportunity to express his/her or the guardian's opinions to the staff designated by the prefectural governor. In this case, the person exhibiting symptoms of a new infectious disease or his/her guardian shall be notified beforehand of the time and date and place for

expressing such opinions and of the facts leading to the recommendation.

- 6 The person exhibiting symptoms of a new infectious disease or his/her guardian who has received the notification stipulated in the preceding paragraph may have a representative attend that occasion and submit evidence favorable to him/her.
- 7 The staff member who has received the opinions expressed in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 5 shall compile an official record of the opinions and submit it to the prefectural governor.

(Transport of a person exhibiting symptoms of a new infectious disease)

**Article 47** The prefectural governor shall transport the person exhibiting symptoms of a new infectious disease, who should be hospitalized as stipulated in the preceding article, to the relevant hospital.

(Discharge of a person who exhibited symptoms of a new infectious disease from hospital)

**Article 48** When it is confirmed that the person hospitalized in accordance with the provisions of Article 46 is no longer likely to spread the new infectious diseases, the cause for the hospitalization, the prefectural governor shall discharge the person from hospital.

- 2 The administrator of the hospital in which the person hospitalized in accordance with the provisions of Article 46 may express an opinion to the effect that he/she is no longer likely to spread the new infectious diseases, the cause for the hospitalization, to the prefectural governor.
- 3 The person hospitalized in accordance with the provisions of Article 46 or his/her guardian may request the prefectural governor to discharge the hospitalized patient.
- 4 Upon receiving a request for discharge from hospital, as stipulated in the preceding paragraph, the prefectural governor shall confirm whether the hospitalized patient is no longer likely to spread the new infectious diseases, the cause for the hospitalization.

(Minimum measures)

**Article 48-2** The measures implemented in accordance with the provisions from Article 45 to Article 47 shall be the requisite minimum for preventing occurrence or spread of a new infectious diseases in the light of the possibilities of expansive spread of the infectious diseases, levels of symptoms of patients of the infectious diseases, and other relevant conditions.

(Written notification concerning hospitalization of a person deemed to be infected by a new infectious disease)

**Article 49** The provisions of Paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 17 shall apply mutatis mutandis to recommendations for hospitalization, stipulated in Paragraph 1, Article 46, measures for hospitalization, stipulated in Paragraphs 2 and 3 of the same article, and extension of hospitalization periods, as stipulated in Paragraph 4 of the same article, to be conducted by a prefectural governor.

(Filing complaints with prefectural governor)

**Article 49-2** The provisions of Article 24-2 shall apply mutatis mutandis to a person exhibiting symptoms of a new infectious disease, hospitalized in accordance with the provisions of Article 46.

(Sterilization and other measures for new infectious disease)

**Article 50** When deemed necessary to prevent occurrence and spread of a new infectious disease, a prefectural governor may regard the new infectious disease as Class 1 infectious disease, and perform, or have the relevant staff perform, all or part of the measures stipulated in Article 27 through Article 33 and in Paragraph 1, Article 35.

- 2 The provisions of Paragraph 2 and Paragraph 3 of Article 35 shall apply mutatis mutandis to cases where the prefectural governor has the relevant staff perform, the measures stipulated in Paragraph 1 of the same article pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph.
- 3 The provisions of Paragraph 1 and Paragraph 2 of Article 36 shall apply mutatis mutandis to cases where the prefectural governor performs, or has the relevant staff perform, the measures stipulated in Paragraph 1 or Paragraph 2 of Article 27, Paragraph 1 or Paragraph 2 of Article 28, Paragraph 1 or Paragraph 2 of Article 29, Paragraph 1, Article 30, or Paragraph 1, Article 31 pursuant to Paragraph 1.
- 4 The provisions of Paragraph 3 of Article 36 shall apply mutatis mutandis to cases where the prefectural governor performs, or has the relevant staff perform, the measures stipulated in Article 32 or Article 33 pursuant to Paragraph 1.
- 5 When deemed necessary to prevent occurrence and spread of a new infectious disease, a head of a municipality may regard the new infectious disease as Class 1 infectious disease, and have the measures stipulated in Paragraph 1 of Article 35, applied mutatis mutandis in Paragraph 4 of the same article.
- 6 The provisions of Paragraph 2 and Paragraph 3 of Article 35, applied mutatis mutandis in Paragraph 4 of the same article shall apply mutatis mutandis to cases where the relevant staff of the municipality implements the measures stipulated in Paragraph 1, Article 35, applied mutatis mutandis in Paragraph 4 of the same article.
- 7 The provisions of Paragraph 1 and Paragraph 2 of Article 36, applied mutatis mutandis in Paragraph 4 of the same article shall apply mutatis mutandis to cases where a head of a municipality has the relevant staff perform the measures stipulated in Paragraph 2, Article 27, Paragraph 2, Article 28, or Paragraph 2, Article 29 in accordance with the instructions given by the prefectural governor, set forth in Paragraph 2, Article 27, Paragraph 2, Article 28, or Paragraph 2, Article 29, to be performed pursuant to Paragraph 1.
- 8 The measures to be taken in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 and Paragraph 5 shall be the requisite minimum for preventing occurrence or spread of the new infectious diseases.

(Cooperation for preventing infection)

**Article 50-2** When deemed necessary to prevent the spread of a new infectious disease, a prefectural governor may request a person having sufficient cause to

be suspected of being infected by the infectious disease to report his/her body temperature and other health conditions within a period specified in consideration of the incubation period of the infectious disease, pursuant to the provisions of an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance.

- 2 When deemed necessary to prevent the spread of a new infectious disease, a prefectural governor may request a person to whom the request stipulated in the preceding paragraph has been issued to stay inside of his/her residence or any other place equivalent to it, and to offer cooperation necessary for prevention of the infectious disease, within a period specified in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, pursuant to the provisions of an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance.
- 3 The person who has been requested to report or offer cooperation pursuant to the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs shall make efforts to respond to the requests.
- 4 The provisions of Paragraph 4 and Paragraph 5 of Article 44 shall apply mutatis mutandis to cases where a prefectural governor requests cooperation pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 2.

(Technical guidance and advice by Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare)

**Article 51** When intending to perform, or have the relevant staff perform, measures stipulated in Paragraph 1, Article 45, Paragraph 1, Paragraph 3, or Paragraph 4 of Article 46, or Article 47, or Paragraph 1 or Paragraph 4 of Article 48, or measures stipulated in Article 27 to Article 33 or in Paragraph 1, Article 35, pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 50, a prefectural governor shall notify the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare beforehand about the details of the measures, the timing, and other matters set forth in an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance, and perform the measures in close coordination with the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare.

- 2 Upon receiving the notification stipulated in the preceding paragraph, the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare shall provide the prefectural governor with technical guidance and advice to ensure that the measures stipulated in Article 45 through Article 48, and Paragraph 1, Article 50 are properly implemented.
- 3 When the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare plans to provide the prefectural governor with technical guidance and advice, as stipulated in the preceding paragraph, the Minister shall hear the views of the Health Science Council beforehand.
- 4 The provisions of the preceding three paragraphs shall apply mutatis mutandis to cases where a head of a municipality has the relevant staff perform the measures stipulated in Paragraph 1, Article 35, applicable mutatis mutandis to Paragraph 4 of the same article, pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 5, Article 50.

(Instruction of Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare)

**Article 51-2** When deemed urgently necessary to prevent the occurrence or spread of a new infectious disease, the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare may provide a prefectural governor with necessary instructions concerning

affairs to be performed by the prefectural governor pursuant to Paragraph 1, Article 45, Paragraph 1, Paragraph 3, or Paragraph 4 of Article 46, Article 47, Paragraph 1 or Paragraph 4 of Article 48, Paragraph 1, Article 50, or Paragraph 1 or Paragraph 2 of Article 50-2.

- 2 Prior to providing the prefectural governor with the instructions stipulated in the preceding paragraph, the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare shall hear the views of the Health Science Council beforehand; except, however, that there is no time for hearing such views of the Health Science Council in case of an emergency.
- 3 In the case of the proviso of the preceding paragraph, the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare shall report the content of the instructions to the Health Science Council without delay.

(Reporting progress concerning new infectious diseases)

**Article 52** When the prefectural governor shall, after performing, or having the relevant staff perform, measures stipulated in Article 45 through Article 48 or Paragraph 1, Article 50, or conducting the affairs stipulated in Paragraph 1 or Paragraph 2 of Article 50-2, keep the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare informed about the details and the subsequent progresses.

- 2 The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall apply mutatis mutandis to cases where a head of a municipality has the relevant staff perform the measures stipulated in Paragraph 5, Article 50.

(Designation of new infectious disease by government ordinance)

**Article 53** When the national government has become capable of identifying specific symptoms of a new infectious disease and presenting the measures to be taken for prevention of the spread of the new infectious disease through collecting and analyzing the relevant information on the disease, it shall take all or part of the measures stipulated in Chapter 3 through Chapter 6, Chapter 10, Chapter 12, and Chapter 13, by regarding the new infectious disease or patients exhibiting symptoms of the disease as a Class 1 infectious disease or patients infected by a Class1 infectious disease, respectively, only for a period less than one year, stipulated by a government ordinance.

- 2 The period set forth by a government ordinance, as stipulated in the preceding paragraph, may be extended for a period of one year or less, as set forth by a government ordinance, if the application of the specified provisions to the new infectious disease, as stipulated in the relevant government ordinance, is deemed specifically required to be continued even after the specified period. This provision shall also apply to further extensions after the extended periods specified by government ordinances.
- 3 The Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare shall hear the views of the Health Science Council beforehand when the Minister plans to establish, revise, or abolish the government ordinances stipulated in the preceding two paragraphs.

## **Chapter 9: Tuberculosis**

(Regular medical examination)

**Article 53-2** An employer stipulated in [Paragraph 3, Article 2 of the Industrial Safety and Health Act](#) (Act No. 57 of 1972) (hereinafter referred to as “Employer” in this chapter and Chapter 12), a head of a school (including special technical schools and miscellaneous schools and excluding those offering the period of study less than one year; the same shall apply hereinafter), or a head of a correction or other facilities stipulated in government ordinances (hereinafter referred to as “Facilities” in this chapter and Chapter 12) shall provide those engaged in operations performed by the Employer, students and pupils of the schools, or those staying in the Facilities (excluding those younger than the age of enrollment in elementary school), stipulated by government ordinances, with regular medical examinations concerning tuberculosis at frequencies stipulated by government ordinances by setting specific dates or periods.

- 2 A chief of a public health center may provide employers (excluding national and prefectural governments, and cities and special wards where public health centers are established) or heads of schools or Facilities (excluding schools or Facilities established by national and prefectural governments, and cities and special wards where public health centers are established) instructions about specification of the dates or periods of the regular medical examinations stipulated in the preceding paragraph.
- 3 A head of a municipality shall provide regular medical examinations concerning tuberculosis for those who are not supposed to take medical examinations pursuant to Paragraph 1 and specified by government ordinances, among those residing in areas within the municipal jurisdiction (excluding those younger than the age of enrollment in elementary school) at frequencies stipulated by government ordinances, as instructed by a chief of a public health center (a prefectural governor in the case of a ward or a municipality in which a public health center is established) by specifying the dates or the periods.
- 4 When medical examinations are performed for those who are supposed to take medical examinations stipulated in Paragraph 1 in accordance with the provisions of [the Industrial Safety and Health Act](#), [the School Health and Safety Act](#) (Act No. 56 of 1958) or other laws, or orders or regulations based on any of these laws, and when those medical examinations comply with the technical standards stipulated in Article 53-9, the Employers, or heads of schools or Facilities shall be deemed to have provided the relevant persons with the regular medical examinations stipulated in the same paragraph.
- 5 The number of health examinations stipulated in Paragraph 1 and Paragraph 3 shall be stipulated by government ordinances.

(Obligation of taking health examination)

**Article 53-3** Persons supposed to take medical examinations stipulated in Paragraph 1 or Paragraph 3 of the preceding article shall take the medical examinations provided by the Employer, the heads of schools or Facilities, or the heads of municipalities at the dates or within the periods respectively specified.

- 2 When a person supposed to take a medical examination stipulated in the preceding paragraph is at the age of 16 or younger, or an adult ward, his/her

guardian shall take necessary measures to ensure that the person under the custody takes the medical examination.

(Medical examination taken elsewhere)

**Article 53-4** When a person who is supposed to take a regular medical examination takes a medical examination complying with the technical standards stipulated in Article 53-9 at least three months prior to the date or the last day of the period in which he/she is supposed to take the medical examination, and when a doctor's certificate or other documents evidencing that the person has taken the medical examination is submitted to the party supposed to provide the medical examination by the date or the last day of the period, the person shall be deemed to have taken the regular medical examination.

(Person who fails to take medical examination)

**Article 53-5** A person who has not taken a regular medical examination due to an illness or any unavoidable accident shall take a medical examination within one month after the hindrance no longer exists if it ceases to exist within two months, and shall submit a doctor's certificate describing the details of the medical examination and other documents evidencing that the person has taken the medical examination, to the party supposed to provide the medical examination.

(Record of regular medical examination)

**Article 53-6** Upon receiving a doctor's certificate and other documents stipulated in the preceding two articles, a party implementing a regular medical examination (hereinafter referred to as "Medical Examination Provider" in this chapter) shall compile and retain a record on the medical examination without delay.

2 When requested by a person who has taken the regular medical examination for disclosure of the records compiled in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the medical examination provider shall not refuse the request without due cause.

(Notification or report)

**Article 53-7** A medical examination provider shall, after performing regular medical examinations, provide the prefectural governor with the notification or report of the number of the persons who have taken the medical examinations (including medical examinations for which doctors' certificates and other documents have been submitted, as stipulated in Paragraph 4, Article 53 or Paragraph 5, Article 53) and other matters stipulated by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance through the chief of a public health center having jurisdiction over the place where the medical examinations were conducted (if the place is in a city or a special ward establishing a public health center, the chief of the public health center, the mayor, or the ward mayor).

2 The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall apply mutatis mutandis to a case where a medical examination provider pursuant to other laws or any orders or regulations based on those laws has performed a medical examination

regarded as a medical examination stipulated in Paragraph 1, Article 53-2, in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 4 of the same article.

(Coordination with other administrative bodies)

**Article 53-8** When intending to provide instructions to an Employer concerning a person engaged in the Employer's business, to whom [the Industrial Safety and Health Act](#) applies, as stipulated in Paragraph 2, Article 53-2, a chief of a public health center shall have a prior discussion with the chief of the labor standards supervision office having jurisdiction over the area in which the business is located.

- 2 For schools supervised by a board of education, a chief of a public health center shall notify the board of education about the matters to be instructed, instead of giving the instructions stipulated in Paragraph 2, Article 53-2.
- 3 Upon receiving the notification stipulated in the preceding paragraph, the board of education shall provide the relevant schools with the necessary instructions.

(Authorization by MHLW Ministerial Ordinances)

**Article 53-9** Methods of regular medical examinations, the technical standards, matters to be described in a doctor's certificate or other documents stipulated in Paragraph 4, Article 53 or Paragraph 5, Article 53, recording formats for medical examinations, and the retention periods shall be specified by MHLW Ministerial Ordinances.

(Filing notification of tubercular patient)

**Article 53-10** Upon receiving a notification about a tubercular patient, as stipulated in Paragraph 1, Article 12, and if the notification is made through a chief of a public health center other than the one having jurisdiction over the area in which the person's residence is located, a prefectural governor shall promptly provide a notice about the content of the notification to a chief of a public health center having jurisdiction over the area in which the person's residence is located.

(Notification by hospital administrator)

**Article 53-11** When a tubercular patient is hospitalized or when a hospitalized tubercular patient is discharged, the hospital administrator shall notify the chief of the nearest public health center about the matters concerning the patient as specified by MHLW Ministerial Ordinances.

- 2 Upon receiving a notification stipulated in the preceding paragraph about a person living in an area outside of the jurisdiction, the chief of the public health center shall notify the chief of a public health center having jurisdiction over the place of residence of the patient.

(Tuberculosis registration sheet)

**Article 53-12** A chief of a public health center shall prepare a tuberculosis registration sheet describing matters concerning tubercular patients living in the area under the jurisdiction and matters stipulated by MHLW Ministerial Ordinances concerning persons convalescent from tuberculosis.



- 2 The records stipulated in the preceding paragraph shall be kept for those about whom the notifications were made pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 12 or notices were issued pursuant to the provisions of Article 53-10.
- 3 Matters to be described in the tuberculosis registration sheets, the transfers, retention periods and other matters necessary for the registration sheets shall be specified by MHLW Ministerial Ordinances.

(Complete medical examinations)

**Article 53-13** When deemed necessary for persons listed in the tuberculosis registration sheets for prevention of the disease or for provision of medical treatment, a chief of a public health center shall ensure that complete medical examinations, including X-ray examinations, etc., are conducted, as stipulated by MHLW Ministerial Ordinances.

(Domiciliary visit and guidance)

**Article 53-14** When deemed necessary for persons listed in the tuberculosis registration sheets for prevention of the disease or for provision of medical treatment, a chief of a public health center shall have public health nurses or other staff members visit their houses to ensure that they take prescribed medicine and to provide other necessary guidance.

(Doctor's instruction)

**Article 53-15** A doctor who has examined a tubercular patient shall provide the patient, the guardian, or persons who take physical care of the patient with proper guidance, including instructions about taking prescribed medicine and other matters necessary for treatment of the patient, as specified by MHLW Ministerial Ordinances, as well as sterilization and other matters necessary for prevention of the spread of the infection, as specified by MHLW Ministerial Ordinances.

## Chapter 10: Measures for Importation of Animals that Can Transmit Infectious Disease-Causing Pathogens

(Import prohibition)

**Article 54** No person shall import animals designated in government ordinances as highly likely to spread infection among humans (hereinafter referred to as “Designated Animals”) and listed below; provided, however, that this shall not apply to cases where there are special reasons for importation from areas stipulated by ordinances of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare and of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, as provided in the Item (1), and in which such imports are permitted by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare and of the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

- 1 Those shipped from areas stipulated by ordinances of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare and of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, for the respective designated animals, in consideration of occurrence of infectious diseases and other circumstances
- 2 Those shipped via areas stipulated by ordinances of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare and of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, as provided for in the preceding item

(Import quarantine)

**Article 55** A person intending to import designated animals (hereinafter referred to as “Importer”) shall attach a certificate issued by a government organization of the exporting country, or its copy, indicating the results of inspections conducted in the exporting country, and specifying that the respective designated animals are not infected, or suspected of being infected, by any infectious diseases designated by government ordinances, and describing other matters specified by ordinances of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare and of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

- 2 Designated animals shall not be imported at places other than ports and airports designated by ordinances of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
- 3 An importer shall notify a quarantine station about the types and quantities of the animals, importation timing and place, and other matters specified by ordinances of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, as stipulated in ordinances of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. In this case, the chief of the quarantine station may instruct the person who has submitted the notification to change the timing and places for the importation under review when deemed specifically necessary for smooth implementation of inspections specified in the following paragraph.
- 4 The importer shall undergo inspection by an animal quarantine officer at an animal quarantine station or a place designated by the animal quarantine officer within the port or airport, stipulated in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 2, to check whether the designated animals are infected, or suspected to be infected, by any infectious diseases stipulated by government ordinances, as stipulated in Paragraph 1. However, under special circumstances, the inspection may be conducted at other places designated by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

- 5 The animal quarantine officer may provide necessary instructions when deemed necessary for implementation of the inspection specified in the preceding paragraph.
- 6 In addition to those listed in the preceding paragraph, matters necessary for quarantine of designated animals shall be stipulated by ordinances of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

(Measures taken based on inspection)

**Article 56** The provisions of Article 13 shall not apply to cases where an animal quarantine officer has found any designated animal infected, or suspected of being infected, by any infectious disease stipulated by government ordinances, as stipulated in Paragraph 1 of the preceding article in the inspection stipulated in Paragraph 4 of the same article. In this case, the chief of the quarantine station shall promptly notify the prefectural governor through the chief of the nearest public health center about the name of the importer of the designated animals and other matters stipulated by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance, as set forth in Paragraph 1 of the same article.

- 2 Upon receiving the notice stipulated in the preceding paragraph, the prefectural governor shall promptly report the content of the notice to the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare.
- 3 The chief of the quarantine station may have the animal quarantine officer perform isolation, sterilization, slaughter, and other necessary measures for the designated animals specified in Paragraph 1, as set forth by ordinances of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

(Import notification)

**Article 56-2** A person intending to import animals (excluding designated animals) designated by MHLW Ministerial Ordinances as likely to spread infection among humans or dead bodies of animals designated by MHLW Ministerial Ordinances as likely to spread infection among humans (hereinafter referred to as “Notified Animals, etc.” in this article and Item (9) of Article 77) shall submit a notification sheet describing the types and quantities of the Notified Animals, etc. and other matters specified by ordinances of the MHLW Ministerial Ordinances to the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare. In this case, the notification shall be attached by a certificate issued by a government organization of the exporting country, or its copy, indicating the results of inspections conducted in the exporting country, and specifying that respective designated animals are not infected, or suspected of being infected, by any infectious diseases designated by MHLW Ministerial Ordinances, and describing other matters specified by MHLW Ministerial Ordinances.

- 2 In addition to those listed in the preceding paragraph, matters necessary for notification of Notified Animals, etc. shall be stipulated by ordinances of MHLW Ministerial Ordinances.

## **Chapter 11: Select pathogens and toxins**

### **Section 1: Type 1 Pathogens and Toxins**

(Prohibition of possession of Type 1 pathogens and toxins)

**Article 56-3** No person shall possess Type 1 pathogens and toxins; provided, however, that this shall not apply to the following cases:

- 1 When a holder of specified Type 1 pathogens and toxins possesses those specified by a government ordinance as Type 1 pathogens and toxins for which tests and researches are needed (hereinafter referred to as “specified Type 1 pathogens and toxins”), for the purpose of tests and researches to be conducted in a facility designated by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare;
  - 2 When a person who is required to disinfect or inactivate (hereinafter referred to as “disinfection, etc.”) or assign Type 1 pathogens and toxins pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 56-22 (hereinafter referred to as “person obliged to Type 1 disinfection or assignment”) possesses Type 1 pathogens and toxins in a manner prescribed by the provisions of MHLW Ministerial Ordinances until disinfection, etc. or assignment (hereinafter referred to as “disinfection or assignment”) is completed;
  - 3 When a person who has been entrusted with transport by a person provided for in either of the preceding two items possess Type 1 pathogens and toxins pertaining to the entrustment for the said transport; and
  - 4 When an employee of a person provided for in any of the preceding three items possesses Type 1 pathogens and toxins in pursuance of his/her duty.
- 2 The holder of specified Type 1 pathogens and toxins according to item (1) of the preceding paragraph means the national government of Japan, an independent administrative corporation (which means an “independent administrative corporation” provided for in [Paragraph 1, Article 2 of the Act on General Rules for Independent Administrative Corporations](#) (Act No. 103 of 1999)) or any other legal person that is specified by a government ordinance and designated by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare for the specified Type 1 pathogens and toxins as a person capable of appropriately possessing the said specified Type 1 pathogens and toxins.

(Import prohibition of Type 1 pathogens and toxins)

**Article 56-4** No person shall import Type 1 pathogens and toxins; provided, however, that this shall not apply to the case in which a holder of a specified Type 1 pathogens and toxins (which means the holder of specified Type 1 pathogens and toxins provided for in Paragraph 2 of the preceding article; the same applies hereinafter) imports specified Type 1 pathogens and toxins which are designated by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare as those need to be procured from a foreign country.

(Prohibition of assignment and acquisition of Type 1 pathogens and toxins)

**Article 56-5** No person shall assign or acquire Type 1 pathogens and toxins; provided, however, that this shall not apply to the following cases:

- 1 When a holder of specified Type 1 pathogens and toxins assign specified Type 1 pathogens and toxins to another holder of specified Type 1 pathogens and toxins or acquire from another holder of specified Type 1

pathogens and toxins or a person obliged to Type 1 disinfection or assignment under the approval thereof by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare; and

- 2 When a person obliged to Type 1 disinfection or assignment assigns specified Type 1 pathogens and toxins to a holder of specified Type 1 pathogens and toxins in a manner prescribed by the provisions of an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance.

## **Section 2: Type 2 Pathogens and Toxins**

(Permission of possession of Type 2 pathogens and toxins)

**Article 56-6** A person who intends to possess Type 2 pathogens and toxins shall obtain a permit granted by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare in a manner prescribed by a government ordinance; provided, however, that this shall not apply to the following cases:

- 1 When a person who is required to disinfect or inactivate or assign Type 2 pathogens and toxins pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 56-22 (hereinafter referred to as “person obliged to Type 2 disinfection or assignment”) intends to possess Type 2 pathogens and toxins in a manner prescribed by the provisions of an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance until disinfection or assignment is completed;
  - 2 When a person to whom a permit of the first sentence of this paragraph has been granted (hereinafter referred to as “permitted holder of Type 2 pathogens and toxins”) or a person who has been entrusted with transport by a person obliged to Type 2 disinfection or assignment intends to possess Type 2 pathogens and toxins pertaining to the entrustment for the said transport; and
  - 3 When an employee of a permitted holder of Type 2 pathogens and toxins or person provided for in either of the preceding two items intends to possess Type 2 pathogens and toxins in pursuance of his/her duty.
- 2 A person who intends to obtain a permit of the first sentence of the preceding paragraph shall submit an application form describing the following matters to the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare in a manner prescribed by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance:
- 1 Name and address and, in the case a legal person, name of the representative;
  - 2 Identification of pathogens of Type 2 pathogens and toxins (or identification and quantity, for toxins);
  - 3 Purpose and method of possession; and
  - 4 Location, structure, and installation of facilities for storage, use, and disinfection, etc. of Type 2 pathogens and toxins (hereinafter referred to as “Type 2 pathogens and toxins handling facilities”).

(Disqualification)

**Article 56-7** A person who falls under any of the following items shall not be granted a permit pursuant to the first sentence of Paragraph 1 of the preceding

article:

- 1 An adult ward or a person under curatorship or a bankrupt whose rights have not been restored;
- 2 A person sentenced to imprisonment or severer punishment and for whom five years have yet to elapse from the day on which execution of the sentence is completed or the day on which the person has ceased to be subject to execution of the sentence;
- 3 A person who has been sentenced to a fine for violating the provisions of this Act, [the Rabies Prevention Act](#) (Act No. 247 of 1950) or [the Quarantine Act](#) or the provisions of orders based on these Acts, and for whom five years have yet to elapse from the day on which execution of the sentence is completed or the day on which the person has ceased to be subject to execution of the sentence;
- 4 A person whose permit has been rescinded pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 2, Article 56-35 and for whom five years have not elapsed from the date of the said rescission (in the case where a person that has been rescinded for the said permission is a legal person, including a person that is or was an officer of the said legal person (which means a partner, director, or executive officer that executes the business or a person in an equivalent position thereto, and includes a person that shall be deemed to have a power of influence equivalent to a partner, director, or executive officer that executes the business over the legal person, regardless of his/her title or position such as a consultant or advisor; the same shall apply hereinafter in this article) within 60 days prior to the date of notification pursuant to the provisions of [Article 15](#) of [the Administrative Procedures Act](#) (Act No. 88 of 1993) pertaining to the said rescission and for whom five years have yet to elapse from the date of the said rescission);
- 5 A person who had submitted a notification pursuant to the provisions of [Paragraph 2, Article 56-22](#) during a period between the date of notification pursuant to the provisions of [Article 15 of the Administration Procedures Act](#) pertaining to the rescission pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 2, Article 56-35, and the date of the said rescission or the decision of not pursuing rescission (excluding a person that has a reasonable basis pertaining to the said notification) and for whom five years have yet to elapse from the date of the said notification;
- 6 In the case where a notification pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 2, Article 56-22 was duly submitted during the period prescribed by the preceding item, when a person who was an officer or employee, prescribed by a government ordinance, of a legal person pertaining to the said notification (excluding a legal person that has a reasonable basis pertaining to the said notification) or an employee of an individual pertaining to the said notification (excluding a person that has a reasonable basis pertaining to the said notification) within 60 days before the notification pursuant to the same item, and for five years have yet to elapse from the date of the said notification;
- 7 A minor who does not have the same competency as an adult regarding business and whose statutory representative falls under any of the

preceding items;

- 8 A legal person that has an officer or an employee prescribed by a government ordinance falling under any of Item (1) through Item (6); and
- 9 An individual who has an employee, prescribed by a government ordinance, falling under any of Item (1) through Item (6).

(Standards for granting permit)

**Article 56-8** On receiving an application pursuant to the first sentence of Paragraph 1, Article 56-6, the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare shall not grant a permit of the said provisions unless the Minister finds that the application meets both of the following criteria:

- 1 The purpose of possession is for medical inspection or treatment, or production, test or research of pharmaceutical products or any other product prescribed by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance; and
- 2 Location, structure, and installation of Type 2 pathogens and toxins handling facilities meet the technical standards prescribed by MHLW Ministerial Ordinances and there is no likelihood of occurrence or spread of infectious diseases due to Type 2 pathogens and toxins.

(Conditions for granting permit)

**Article 56-9** A permit pursuant to the first sentence of Paragraph 1, Article 56-6 may be granted with conditions.

- 2 A condition pursuant to the preceding paragraph shall be least restrictive in view of the prevention of the occurrence or spread of infectious diseases due to Type 2 pathogens and toxins and not be of imposing unreasonable obligations on the addressee of the permit.

(Permit certificate)

**Article 56-10** The Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare shall, when a permit pursuant to the first sentence of Paragraph 1, Article 56-6 has been granted, issue a certificate describing identification of Type 2 pathogens and toxins (or identification and quantity, for toxins) pertaining to the permit and any other matters prescribed by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance.

- 2 Reissuance and return of a permit certificate and any other formality matters concerning the certificate shall be prescribed by MHLW Ministerial Ordinances.

(Change of matters pertaining to permit)

**Article 56-11** A permitted holder of Type 2 pathogens and toxins shall, when making a change to any of the matters listed in Item (2) to Item (4), Paragraph 2, Article 56-6, obtain a permit granted by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare in a manner prescribed by a government ordinance; provided, however, that this shall not apply to a case in which the change is a minor one prescribed by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance.

- 2 A permitted holder of Type 2 pathogens and toxins shall, when making a minor change prescribed in the proviso to the preceding paragraph, submit a notification thereof to the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare in a manner prescribed by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance beforehand.

- 3 A permitted holder of Type 2 pathogens and toxins shall, when the matters listed in Item (1), Paragraph 2, Article 56-6 have been changed, submit a notification thereof to the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare in a manner prescribed by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance within thirty days from the date of change.
- 4 The provisions of Article 56-8 and Article 56-9 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the permit pursuant to the provisions of the first sentence of Paragraph 1.

(Import permit for Type 2 pathogens and toxins)

**Article 56-12** A person who intends to import Type 2 pathogens and toxins shall obtain a permit granted by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare in a manner prescribed by a government ordinance.

- 2 A person who intends to obtain a permit of the preceding paragraph shall submit an application form describing the following matters to the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare in a manner prescribed by a government ordinance:
  - 1 Name and address and, in the case of a legal person, name of the representative;
  - 2 Identification of pathogens of Type 2 pathogens and toxins to be imported (or identification of quantity, for toxins);
  - 3 Purpose of importation;
  - 4 Name and address of the exporter;
  - 5 Period of importation;
  - 6 Method of transport; and
  - 7 Name of port of importation.

(Standards for granting permit)

**Article 56-13** On receiving an application under Paragraph 1 of the preceding article, the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare shall not grant a permit unless the Minister finds that the application meets all of the following criteria:

- 1 The applicant is a permitted holder to Type 2 pathogens and toxins;
- 2 The purpose of importation is for inspection, treatment, or production, test, or research of pharmaceutical products or any other products prescribed by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance; and
- 3 There is no likelihood of occurrence or spread of infectious diseases due to Type 2 pathogens and toxins.

(Mutatis mutandis application)

**Article 56-14** The provisions of Article 56-9, Article 56-10, and Article 56-11 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the permit pursuant to Paragraph 1, Article 56-12, the permit certificate pursuant to Paragraph 1, Article 56-12, and the person to whom a permit pursuant to Paragraph 1, Article 56-12, has been granted, respectively. In these cases, "Item (2) to Item (4), Paragraph 2, Article 56-6," in Paragraph 1, Article 56-11, "Item (1), Paragraph 2, Article 56-6" in Paragraph 3 of the same article, and "Article 56-8 and Article 56-9" in Paragraph 4 of the same article shall be replaced with "Item (2) to Item (7), Paragraph 2, Article 56-12," "Item (1), Paragraph 2, Article 56-12," and "Article 56-9 and Article 56-13," respectively.



(Restriction on assignment and acquisition of Type 2 pathogens and toxins)

**Article 56-15** No person shall assign or acquire Type 2 pathogens and toxins, unless either of the following cases is applicable:

- 1 When a permitted holder of Type 2 pathogens and toxins assigns Type 2 pathogens and toxins pertaining to the permit to another permitted holder of Type 2 pathogens and toxins, or acquire the same from another permitted holder of Type 2 pathogens and toxins or a person obliged to Type 2 disinfection or assignment; or
- 2 When a person obliged to Type 2 disinfection or assignment assigns Type 2 pathogens and toxins to a permitted holder of Type 2 pathogens and toxins in a manner prescribed by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance.

### **Section 3: Type 3 Pathogens and Toxins**

(Notification of possession of Type 3 pathogens and toxins)

**Article 56-16** A person who possesses Type 3 pathogens and toxins shall submit a notification to the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare, in a manner prescribed by a government ordinance, describing the identification of the said Type 3 pathogens and toxins and any other matters prescribed by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance within seven days from the first day of the possession of the said Type 3 pathogens and toxins; provided, however, that this shall not apply to the following cases:

- 1 In the case where a hospital or a clinic or an institution that carries out inspection of pathogens and toxins has come to possess Type 3 pathogens and toxins in association with its business operations, when it possesses Type 3 pathogens and toxins in a manner prescribed by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance until disinfection or assignment is completed;
  - 2 When a person who has been entrusted with transport by a person who possesses Type 3 pathogens and toxins possesses Type 3 pathogens and toxins pertaining to the entrustment for the said transport; and
  - 3 When an employee of a person who possesses Type 3 pathogens and toxins in pursuance of his/her duty.
- 2 The person who possesses Type 3 pathogens and toxins and has submitted a notification pursuant to the provisions of the first sentence of the preceding paragraph shall, when any of the matters pertaining to the notification has been changed, submit a notification thereof to the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare in a manner prescribed by a MHLW Ministerial Ordinance within seven days from the date of the change. The same shall apply to the case where the person no longer possesses the Type 3 pathogens and toxins pertaining to the notification.

(Import notification of Type 3 pathogens and toxins)

**Article 56-17** A person who has imported Type 3 pathogens and toxins shall submit a notification describing the following matters to the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare in a manner prescribed by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance, within seven days from the date of importation of the said Type 3 pathogens and

toxins:

- 1 Name and address and, in the case of a legal person, name of the representative;
- 2 Identification of pathogens of Type 3 pathogens and toxins that has been imported (or identification of quantity, for toxins);
- 3 Purpose of importation;
- 4 Name and address of the exporter;
- 5 Date of importation;
- 6 Method of transport; and
- 7 Name of port of importation.

#### **Section 4: Obligations of Holder, etc.**

(Development of institutional rules for preventing occurrence of infectious diseases, etc.)

**Article 56-18** A holder of specified Type 1 pathogens and toxins and a permitted holder of Type 2 pathogens and toxins shall, in order to prevent the occurrence and spread of infectious diseases due to the pathogens and toxins pertaining to the permit, develop institutional rules for preventing occurrence of infectious diseases and submit a notification thereof to the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare in a manner prescribed by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance, before the commencement of possession of the said pathogens and toxins.

- 2 A holder of specified Type 1 pathogens and toxins and a permitted holder of Type 2 pathogens and toxins shall, when institutional rules for preventing occurrence of infectious diseases have been changed, submit a notification thereof to the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare within thirty days from the date of the change.

(Appointment, etc. of pathogens and toxins handling officer)

**Article 56-19** A holder of specified Type 1 pathogens and toxins and a permitted holder of Type 2 pathogens and toxins shall, in order to provide supervision on the prevention of the occurrence and spread of infectious diseases due to the pathogens and toxins, appoint a pathogens and toxins handling officer among those meeting the requirements relating to the knowledge and experience of handling the said pathogens and toxins, which are prescribed by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance.

- 2 When a holder of specified Type 1 pathogens and toxins or a permitted holder of Type 2 pathogens and toxins has appointed a pathogens and toxins handling officer, the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare shall be notified of such appointment in manner prescribed by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance within thirty days from the date of the appointment. The same shall apply to a case of removal thereof.

(Duties, etc. of pathogens and toxins handling officer)

**Article 56-20** A pathogens and toxins handling officer shall perform the duties thereof sincerely.

- 2 A person who has access to facilities for storage, use, disinfection, etc. of specified Type 1 pathogens and toxins (hereinafter referred to as "Type 1 pathogens and toxins handling facilities") or Type 2 pathogens and toxins handling facilities shall follow instructions provided by the pathogens and toxins handling officer for ensuring the implementation of this Act, orders based on this Act, or institutional rules for preventing occurrence of infectious diseases.
- 3 A holder of specified Type 1 pathogens and toxins and a permitted holder of Type 2 pathogens and toxins shall respect opinion of the pathogens and toxins handling officer concerning the prevention of the occurrence or spread of infectious diseases of the said pathogens and toxins.

(Education and training)

**Article 56-21** A holder of specified Type 1 pathogens and toxins and a permitted holder of Type 2 pathogens and toxins shall provide education and training necessary for preventing the occurrence and spread of infectious diseases due to the said pathogens and toxins, to persons who have access to Type 1 pathogens and toxins handling facilities or Type 2 pathogens and toxins handling facilities in a manner prescribed by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance, as well as notify them of instructional rules for preventing occurrence of infectious diseases.

(Disinfection, etc.)

**Article 56-22** In the case where a person listed in any of the following items meet the description in the item, the Type 1 pathogens and toxins or Type 2 pathogens and toxins in possession shall be disinfected or inactivated, or assigned:

- 1 A holder of specified Type 1 pathogens and toxins or a permitted holder of Type 2 pathogens and toxins: When the person no longer needs to possess the specified Type 1 pathogens and toxins or Type 2 pathogens and toxins, or the person's designation pursuant to Paragraph 2, Article 56-3 or permit pursuant to the first sentence of Paragraph 1, Article 56-6 is rescinded, or the effect of the designation or the permit of the person is suspended; or
  - 2 A hospital or a clinic, or an institution that carries out inspection of pathogens and toxins: When it has come to possess Type 1 pathogens and toxins or Type 2 pathogens and toxins in association with the business thereof.
- 2 When a person who is required to perform disinfection or assignment of Type 1 pathogens and toxins or Type 2 pathogens and toxins pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph intends to perform disinfection or assignment of the said pathogens and toxins, the person shall submit a notification describing the identification of the pathogens and toxins, method of disinfection or assignment, and any other matters prescribed by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance to the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare in a manner prescribed by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance.
  - 3 In the case where a holder of specified Type 1 pathogens and toxins or a permitted holder of Type 2 pathogens and toxins no longer needs to possess the pathogens and toxins, when a notification pursuant to the provisions of the

preceding paragraph has been submitted, the designation pursuant to Paragraph 2, Article 56-3 or the permit pursuant to the first sentence of Paragraph 1, Article 56-6 shall cease to be effective.

(Obligation of keeping ledger)

**Article 56-23** A holder of specified Type 1 pathogens and toxins, a permitted holder of Type 2 pathogens and toxin, and a person who possesses Type 3 pathogens and toxins (excluding an employee provided for in Item (3), Paragraph 1, Article 56-16; hereinafter referred to as “holder of Type 3 pathogens and toxins”) shall, in a manner prescribed by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance, provide ledgers and keep records of matters relating to the storage, use, and disinfection, etc. of the said pathogens and toxins, and any other matters necessary for preventing the occurrence and spread of infectious diseases due to the said pathogens and toxins.

- 2 The ledgers pursuant to the preceding paragraph shall be maintained in a manner prescribed by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance.

(Standards for facilities)

**Article 56-24** A holder of specified Type 1 pathogens and toxins, a permitted holder of Type 2 pathogens and toxins, a holder of Type 3 pathogens and toxins, and a person who possesses Type 4 pathogens and toxins (excluding an employee of a person who possesses Type 4 pathogens and toxins, possessing the said Type 4 pathogens and toxins in pursuance of his/her duty; hereinafter referred to as “holder of Type 4 pathogens and toxins”) shall maintain the location, structure, and installation of facilities for storage, use and disinfection, etc. of the said select pathogens and toxins, so as to meet the technical standards prescribed by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance.

(Standards for storage, etc.)

**Article 56-25** In the case where a holder of specified Type 1 pathogens and toxins and a permitted holder of Type 2 pathogens and toxins, a person who has been entrusted with transport by these, a holder of Type 3 pathogens and toxins, and a holder of Type 4 pathogens and toxins (hereinafter referred to as “holder of select pathogens and toxins”) store, use, transport (excluding transport by ship or aircraft; the same shall apply hereinafter, except for Paragraph 4 of the next article), or disinfect, etc., select pathogens and toxins, the holder shall provide measures necessary for preventing the occurrence or spread of infectious diseases due to select pathogens and toxins in accordance with the technical standards prescribed by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance.

(Exclusion)

**Article 56-26** The provisions of the preceding three articles and Article 56-32 shall not apply to the case provided for in Item (1), Paragraph 1, Article 56-16.

- 2 The provisions of Article 56-23, Article 56-24, and Paragraph 1, Article 56-32 shall not apply to the case provided for in Item (2), Paragraph 1, Article 56-16.

- 3 The provisions of the preceding two articles and Article 56-32 shall not apply to the case where a hospital or a clinic, or an institution that carries out inspection of pathogens and toxins has come to possess Type 4 pathogens and toxins in

association with his business and possesses Type 4 pathogens and toxins in a manner prescribed by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance until disinfection or assignment is completed.

- 4 The provisions of Article 56-24 and Paragraph 1, Article 56-32 shall not apply to the case where a person who has been entrusted with transport by a holder of Type 4 pathogens and toxins possesses the Type 4 pathogens and toxins pertaining to the entrustment for the said transport.

(Notification of transport, etc.)

**Article 56-27** In the case where a holder of specified Type 1 pathogens and toxins, a person obliged to Type 1 disinfection or assignment, a permitted holder of Type 2 pathogens and toxins, a person obliged to Type 2 disinfection or assignment, a person who has been entrusted with transport by any of these, or a holder of Type 3 pathogens and toxins transport (excluding transport by ship or aircraft) the Type 1 pathogens and toxins, Type 2 pathogens and toxins, Type 3 pathogens and toxins outside the property of the business place, the person shall submit a notification thereof to the competent prefectural public safety commission in a manner prescribed by the Rules of the National Public Safety Commission, and secure the issuance of a document certifying the submission of notification (hereinafter referred to as “transport certificate”).

- 2 On receiving a notification pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the prefectural public safety commission may, when finding it necessary for preventing such incidents as theft and misplacement, etc. of the Type 1 pathogens and toxins, Type 2 pathogens and toxins, or Type 3 pathogens and toxins pertaining to the transport, in a manner prescribed by the Rules of the National Public Safety Commission, provide necessary instructions for the time and date and/or route of transport, and any other matters prescribed by the Rules of the National Public Safety Commission.
- 3 When the prefectural public safety commission has provided instructions pursuant to the preceding paragraph, the descriptions of the instructions shall be filled in on the transport certificate.
- 4 In the case where the provisions of Paragraph 1 apply, when a transport certificate has been issued, the holder of specified Type 1 pathogens and toxins, the person obliged to Type 1 disinfection or assignment, the permitted holder of Type 2 pathogens and toxins, the person obliged to Type 2 disinfection or assignment, the person who has been entrusted with transport by them, and the holder of Type 3 pathogens and toxins shall carry the transport certificate, and perform transport in accordance with the descriptions on the transport certificate.
- 5 When a police official finds it particularly necessary in order to prevent such incidents as theft and misplacement, etc. of the Type 1 pathogens and toxins, Type 2 pathogens and toxins, and Type 3 pathogens and toxins that are being transported by a vehicle or light vehicle, the police official may stop the said vehicle or light vehicle, and request the person transporting these to present the transport certificate, or inspect, in a manner prescribed by the Rules of the National Public Safety Commission, to make sure that the transport is being conducted in compliance with the descriptions on the transport certificate, or

order the person transporting these to change the route, and provide any other appropriate measures within the limit necessary for implementing the provisions of Paragraphs 1 and 2, and the preceding paragraph in order to prevent the occurrence of such incident as theft and misplacement, etc. of the pathogens and toxins.

- 6 The powers pursuant to the preceding paragraph shall not be construed as having been granted for the purpose of investigating crimes.
- 7 Revision or reissuance of a transport certificate, and return of a transport certificate that is no longer required, and any necessary liaison between prefectural public safety commissions pertaining to the notification under Paragraph 1, the instructions under Paragraph 2, issuance, revision, reissuance, or return of transport certificates in the case of transport concerning two or more prefectural governments, shall be prescribed by government ordinances.

(Incident notification)

**Article 56-28** When select pathogens and toxins that a holder of select pathogens and toxins, a person obliged to Type 1 disinfection or assignment, or a person obliged to Type 2 disinfection or assignment possesses are stolen or missing, or any other incidents have occurred, the person shall notify a police officer or a coast guard about them without delay.

(First-aid measures under emergency situation)

**Article 56-29** A holder of select pathogens and toxins, a person obliged to Type 1 disinfection or assignment, and a person obliged to Type 2 disinfection or assignment shall, in a case where the occurrence or spread of infectious diseases due to the select pathogens and toxins in the possession has been caused subsequently to an occurrence of earthquake, fire, or any other disaster, or there is a likelihood of occurrence or spread of infectious diseases due to the select pathogens and toxins, the person shall provide first-aid measures immediately in a manner prescribed by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance.

- 2 Any person who has detected a situation provided for in the preceding paragraph shall notify a police officer or a coast guard immediately.
- 3 A holder of select pathogens and toxins, a person obliged to Type 1 disinfection or assignment, and a person obliged to Type 2 disinfection or assignment shall, when a situation provided for in Paragraph 1 has occurred, submit a notification thereof to the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare in a manner prescribed by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance without delay.

## **Section 5: Supervision**

(Collection of report)

**Article 56-30** The Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare or a prefectural public safety commission may, within the limit necessary for implementing the provisions in this chapter (or the provisions of Paragraph 2, Article 56-27, in the case of a prefectural public safety commission), have a holder of select pathogens and toxins, a person who has imported Type 3 pathogens and toxins, a person who has imported Type 4 pathogens and toxins, a person obliged to

Type 1 disinfection or assignment, and person obliged to Type 2 disinfection or assignment (hereinafter referred to as “holders, etc. of select pathogens and toxins”) submit a report.

(On-site inspection)

**Article 56-31** The Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare or a prefectural public safety commission may, within the limit necessary for implementing the provisions in this chapter (or the provisions of Paragraph 2, Article 56-27, in the case of a prefectural public safety commission), cause employees thereof (police officers, in the case of a prefectural public safety commission) enter the offices or business places of the holders, etc. of select pathogens and toxins, and inspect the ledgers, documents, and any other items owned by them, question relevant persons, or remove select pathogens and toxins or items contaminated with select pathogens and toxins, within the minimum requisite for inspection, without compensation.

- 2 Each employee pursuant to the preceding paragraph shall carry an identification card proving his/her position, and present the identification card upon request by a person concerned.
- 3 The powers pursuant to Paragraph 1 shall not be construed as having been granted for the purpose of investigating crimes.

(Order for improvement)

**Article 56-32** The Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare may, when finding that the location, structure, or installation of facilities for storage, use or disinfection, etc. of select pathogens and toxins fail to meet the technical standards provided for in Article 56-24, order the holder of specified Type 1 pathogens and toxins, the permitted holder of Type 2 pathogens and toxins, the holder of Type 3 pathogens and toxins, or the holder of Type 4 pathogens and toxins to repair or renovate the said facilities, or to provide any other measures necessary for preventing the occurrence or spread of infectious diseases due to the select pathogens and toxins.

- 2 The Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare may, when finding that the measures for storage, use, transport, or disinfection, etc. of select pathogens and toxins fail to meet the technical standards provided for in Article 56-25, order the holder of select pathogens and toxins to change the method of storage, use, transport, or disinfection, etc., or provide any other measures necessary for preventing the occurrence or spread of infectious diseases due to the select pathogens and toxins.

(Order for amendment of institutional rules for preventing occurrence of infectious diseases)

**Article 56-33** The Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare may, when finding it necessary to prevent the occurrence or spread of infectious diseases due to specified Type 1 pathogens and toxins or Type 2 pathogens and toxins, order a holder of specified Type 1 pathogens and toxins or a permitted holder of Type 2 pathogens and toxins to amend institutional rules for preventing occurrence of infectious diseases.

(Dismissal order)

**Article 56-34** The Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare may, when a pathogens and toxins handling officer has violated this Act or any order based on this Act, order the holder of specified Type 1 pathogens and toxins or the permitted holder of Type 2 pathogens and toxins to dismiss the pathogens and toxins handling officer.

(Rescinding designation, etc.)

**Article 56-35** The Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare may, when a holder of specified Type 1 pathogens and toxins falls under any of the following items, rescind the designation pursuant to Paragraph 2, Article 56-3, or suspend the effect of the designation by prescribing a period not exceeding one year:

- 1 When the holder has violated this Act or orders or administrative actions based on this Act;
  - 2 When the location, structure, or installation of Type 1 pathogens and toxins handling facilities no longer meets the technical standards prescribed by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance; or
  - 3 When the holder is found to be incapable of appropriately possessing specified Type 1 pathogens and toxins.
- 2 The Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare may, when a permitted holder of Type 2 pathogens and toxins falls under any of the following items, rescind the permit pursuant to the first sentence of Paragraph 1, Article 56-6, or suspend the effect of the permit by prescribing a period not exceeding one year:
- 1 When the permitted holder falls under any of the items provided for in Article 56-7;
  - 2 When the permitted holder has violated this Act or orders or administrative actions based on this Act;
  - 3 When the location, structure, or installation of Type 2 pathogens and toxins handling facilities no longer meets the technical standards provided for in Item (2), Article 56-8; and
  - 4 When the permitted holder has violated a condition pursuant to Item (1), Article 56-9 (including cases applied mutatis mutandis in Paragraph 4, Article 56-11).

(Order for disinfection and other measures)

**Article 56-36** The Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare may, when finding it necessary, order a person required to perform disinfection or assignment of Type 1 pathogens and toxins or Type 2 pathogens and toxins pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 56-22, to change the methods of disinfection or assignment of pathogens and toxins, or to provide any other measures necessary for preventing the occurrence or spread of infectious diseases due to the said pathogens and toxins, in a manner prescribed by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance.

(Order for measures under emergency situation)

**Article 56-37** The Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare may, when finding it



urgently necessary to prevent the occurrence or spread of infectious diseases due to select pathogens and toxins under the situations provided for in Paragraph 1, Article 56-29, order a holder of select pathogens and toxins, a person obliged to Type 1 disinfection or assignment or a person obliged to Type 2 disinfection or assignment, to change the places of storing the select pathogens and toxins, disinfect, etc. the select pathogens and toxins, and provide any other measures necessary for preventing the occurrence or spread of infectious diseases due to select pathogens and toxins.

(Relationship between Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare and Commissioner General of the National Police Agency, etc.)

**Article 56-38** The Commissioner General of the National Police Agency or the Commandant of the Japan Coast Guard may, when finding it specifically necessary for maintaining the public safety or the maritime safety, express their respective opinions on practices concerning the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 56-18, Paragraph 1, Article 56-19, Article 56-20, Article 56-21, Paragraph 1, Article 56-22, Article 56-23 through Article 56-25, Article 56-28, Paragraph 1, Article 56-29, or Article 56-32 through the preceding article to the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare.

- 2 The Commissioner General of the National Police Agency or the Commandant of the Japan Coast Guard may, within the limits necessary for implementation of the provisions of the preceding paragraph, cause the relevant employees thereof enter the offices or the business places of the holder of select pathogens and toxins, person obliged to Type 1 disinfection or assignment or person obliged to Type 2 disinfection or assignment, inspect the ledgers, documents, or other necessary items, or ask questions and obtain answers from relevant persons.
- 3 The provisions of Paragraphs 2 and 3, Article 56-31 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the on-site inspection pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph.
- 4 The Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare shall, upon designation of a facility pursuant to Item (1), Paragraph 1, Article 56-3 or a legal person pursuant to Paragraph 2 of the same article, upon grant of a permit pursuant to the first sentence of Paragraph 1, Article 56-6, the first sentence of Paragraph 1, Article 56-11 (including cases applied mutatis mutandis in Article 56-14) or Paragraph 1, Article 56-12, upon approval pursuant to Paragraph 1, Article 56-5, upon issuance of administrative action pursuant to Article 56-35, or upon receipt of notification pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 2 or Paragraph 3, Article 56-11 (including cases applied mutatis mutandis in Article 56-14), Article 56-16 through Article 56-18, Paragraph 2, Article 56-19, Paragraph 2, Article 56-22, or Paragraph 3, Article 56-29, notify the Commissioner General of the National Police Agency, the Commandant of the Japan Coast Guard, or the Commissioner of the Fire and Disaster Management Agency, without delay.
- 5 Police officers and coast guards shall, upon receiving the notification pursuant to the provisions of Article 56-28, promptly notify the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare.
- 6 The Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare may, when finding it necessary to

prevent the occurrence or spread of infectious diseases due to select pathogens and toxins, request the competent minister who has jurisdiction over operations of a business entity that handles the said select pathogens and toxins to take measures necessary for ensuring appropriate handling of the select pathogens and toxins by the said business entity.

- 7 The Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare may, when finding it urgently necessary for protecting human life and body of citizens of Japan, request a prefectural governor to dispatch employees of an institution that carries out tests and researches, or inspections regarding infectious diseases, or to provide any other cooperation necessary for preventing the occurrence or spread of infectious diseases due to select pathogens and toxins.

## **Chapter 12: Expense Payment**

(Expenses to be paid by municipal government)

**Article 57** A municipal government shall pay the following expenses:

- 1 Expenses required for sterilization conducted by the municipality pursuant to Paragraph 2, Article 27 (including cases in which these measures are conducted pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 50);
- 2 Expenses required for deratization and extermination of insects, etc. conducted by the municipality pursuant to Paragraph 2, Article 28 (including cases in which these measures are conducted pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 50);
- 3 Expenses required for sterilization conducted by the municipality pursuant to Paragraph 2, Article 29 (including cases in which these measures are conducted pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 50);
- 4 Expenses required for water supply for domestic use, conducted by the municipality pursuant to Paragraph 2, Article 31 (including cases in which these measures are conducted pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 50);
- 5 Expenses required for regular medical examinations conducted by a head of municipality as an employer, or heads of schools and other facilities established by the municipality pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 53-2; and
- 6 Expenses required for regular medical examinations conducted by a head of municipality pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 3, Article 53-2.

(Expenses to be paid by prefectural government)

**Article 58** A prefectural government shall pay the following expenses:

- 1 Expenses required for affairs conducted pursuant to the provisions of Article 14 through Article 16 (excluding Paragraph 2, Article 15);
- 2 Expenses required for medical examinations pursuant to Article 17 or Article 45;
- 3 Expenses required for confirmation pursuant to Paragraph 4, Article 18, Paragraph 4, Article 22 (including cases in which this provision is applied mutatis mutandis in Article 26), or Paragraph 4, Article 48;

- 4 Expenses required for transport pursuant to Article 21 (including cases in which this provision is applied mutatis mutandis in Article 26) or Article 47;
- 5 Expenses required for sterilization pursuant to Paragraph 2, Article 27 (including cases in which these measures are conducted pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 50);
- 6 Expenses required for deratization and extermination of insects, etc. conducted pursuant to Paragraph 2, Article 28 (including cases in which these measures are conducted pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 50);
- 7 Expenses required for measures pursuant to Paragraph 2, Article 29 (including cases in which these measures are conducted pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 50);
- 8 Expenses required for measures concerning buildings pursuant to Paragraph 2, Article 32 (including cases in which these measures are conducted pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 50);
- 9 Expenses required for traffic restriction and blockade pursuant to Article 33 (including cases in which these measures are conducted pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 50);
- 10 Expenses to be paid pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 37
- 11 Expenses to be paid pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 37-2
- 12 Expenses for payment of medical treatment costs pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 42
- 13 Expenses required for regular medical examinations conducted by a prefectural government as an employer, or heads of schools and other facilities established by the prefectural government pursuant to Paragraph 1, Article 53-2; and
- 14 Expenses required for complete medical examinations conducted by a head of a public health center pursuant to the provisions of Article 53-13.

(Expenses to be paid by employer)

**Article 58-2** An employer (excluding national, prefectural, and municipal governments) shall pay expenses required for regular medical examinations pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 53-2.

(Expenses to be paid by founder of school or facility)

**Article 58-3** Founders of schools or facilities (excluding schools or facilities established by national, prefectural, and municipal governments) shall pay expenses required for regular medical examinations provided by heads of schools or facilities, pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 53-2.

(Payment by prefectural government)

**Article 59** A prefectural government shall pay two thirds of the expenses set forth in Item (1) through Item (4) of Article 57, as provided for in government ordinances.

(Subsidy by prefectural government)

**Article 60** A prefectural government shall subsidize two thirds of the expenses set forth in Article 58-3, as provided for in government ordinances.

- 2 A prefectural government may subsidize all or part of the expenses required for establishment and operation of a designated medical institution for Class 1 infectious disease or a designated medical institutions for Class 2 infectious diseases by the founder of the designated medical institution for Class 1 infectious disease or the designated medical institutions for Class 2 infectious diseases, pursuant to government ordinances.

(Payment by national government)

**Article 61** The national government shall pay expenses required for import quarantine (excluding expenses for rearing management of designated animals during the import quarantine) pursuant to the provisions of Article 55.

- 2 The national government shall pay three fourths of the expenses set forth in Item (10) and Item (12), Article 58 (excluding those of medical treatment prescribed by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance, as stipulated in Paragraph 1, Article 37-2), pursuant to provisions of government ordinances.
- 3 The national government shall pay one half of the expenses set forth in Item (1) through Item (9) and Item (14), Article 58 and Article 59, pursuant to provisions of government ordinances.

(Subsidy by national government)

**Article 62** The national government shall subsidize one half of the expenses set forth in Item (11), Article 58 and Item (12) of the same article (excluding those of medical treatment prescribed by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance, as stipulated in Paragraph 1, Article 37-2), as provided for in government ordinances.

- 2 The national government may subsidize one half of the expenses set forth in Paragraph 2, Article 60, as provided for in government ordinances.
- 3 The national government may subsidize part of the expenses required for establishment and operation of a designated medical institution for specified infectious diseases by the founder of the designated medical institution for specified infectious diseases, within the budgetary limit, pursuant to government ordinances.

(Collection of expense)

**Article 63** When a head of a municipality has the relevant staff sterilize a location where a patient infected by any of Class 1 infectious diseases, Class 2 infectious diseases, Class 3 infectious diseases, Class 4 infectious diseases, or novel influenza or other infectious diseases, stays or stayed, a location where a dead body of a person who died of any of these infectious diseases is or was placed, and any other places contaminated, or suspected of being contaminated, by any of the infectious diseases (including cases where these measures are taken pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 50) pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 2, Article 27, the head of the municipality may collect actual costs incurred for the sterilization from the patient or his/her guardian, or a manager of the place or his/her representative.

- 2 When a head of a municipality has the relevant staff perform deratize and

exterminate rats and insects, etc. infected, or suspected of being infected, by Class 1 infectious diseases, Class 2 infectious diseases, Class 3 infectious diseases, Class 4 infectious diseases (including cases where these measures are taken pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 50), pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 2, Article 28, the head of the municipality may collect actual costs incurred for the deratization and extermination from the manager in charge of the place or his/her representative.

- 3 When a head of a municipality has the relevant staff sterilize food, beverage, clothes, bedding, and other items contaminated, or suspected of being contaminated, by Class 1 infectious diseases, Class 2 infectious diseases, Class 3 infectious diseases, Class 4 infectious diseases, or novel influenza or other infectious diseases, (including cases where these measures are taken pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 50) pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 2, Article 29, the head of the municipality may collect actual costs incurred for the sterilization by the owners of food, beverage, clothes, bedding, and other items.
- 4 The provisions of the preceding three paragraphs shall apply mutatis mutandis to cases where a prefectural governor has the relevant staff perform the sterilization provided for in Paragraph 2, Article 27, the deratization and extermination of rats and insects, etc., provided for in Paragraph 2, Article 28, and the sterilization provided for in Paragraph 2, Article 29.

### **Chapter 13: Miscellaneous Provisions**

(Instruction by Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare)

**Article 63-2** The Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare may, when finding it urgently necessary to prevent the occurrence or spread of infectious diseases, provide a prefectural governor with necessary instructions for affairs to be conducted by the prefectural governor pursuant to this Act (excluding Chapter 8) or government ordinances based hereon.

(City or special ward where a public health center is established)

**Article 64** For cities and wards where public health centers are established, “prefectural governor” pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 3 through the preceding chapter (excluding those of Paragraph 1 through Paragraph 5, Article 14, Paragraph 1, Paragraph 2, and Paragraph 5 through Paragraph 9 of Article 38, Paragraph 3 through Paragraph 5 of Article 40, Article 43, Paragraph 3, Article 53-2, Paragraph 1, Article 53-7, Paragraph 7, Article 56-27, and Article 60) and in the preceding article shall be read as “mayor” or “ward mayor,” and “prefectural government” shall be read as “municipal government” or “ward government.”

- 2 For a special ward, “municipal government” pursuant to Paragraph 2, Article 31 and Article 57 (limited to those concerning the provisions concerning Item (4)) shall be read as “Tokyo Metropolitan Government.”

(Exceptions for major cities, etc.)

**Article 64-2** In addition to the provisions of the preceding article, affairs to be handled by a prefectural government in this Act (limited to those concerning

prevention of tuberculosis), pursuant to government ordinances, shall be handed, in a designate city set forth in [Paragraph 1, Article 252-19 of the Local Autonomy Act](#) (Act No. 67 of 1947) (hereinafter referred to as “Designated City”) and a core city set forth in [Paragraph 1, Article 252-22 of the same act](#) (hereinafter referred to as “Core City”), by the designated city and the core city (hereinafter collective referred to as “Designated Cities, etc.”), respectively, pursuant to government ordinances. In this case, provisions for a prefectural government in this Act shall apply to designated cities, etc. as provisions pertaining to the designated cities, etc.

(Application for re-examination)

**Article 65** A person who disagrees with a decision concerning an application for examination of the matters, made by a head of a city or a special ward where a public health center is established (limited to [Item \(1\)](#) statutory entrusted functions as prescribed in [Item \(1\), Paragraph 9, Article 2 of the Local Autonomy Act](#)), among the affairs provided for by this Act, may apply for re-examination to the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare.

(Administrative classification)

**Article 65-2** Affairs to be processed by a prefectural government, or a city or a special ward where a public health center is established under the provisions of Chapter 3 (excluding Paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 12, Article 14, Article 16, and Article 16-2, applied mutatis mutandis in Paragraphs 4 and 5 of Article 12), Chapter 4 (excluding Paragraphs 5 and 6 of Article 18, Paragraphs 2 and 7 of Article 19, Paragraph 6 and 8 of Article 20 (including cases in which these provisions are applied mutatis mutandis in Article 26), Article 24, Article 24-2 (including cases applied mutatis mutandis in Article 26 and Article 49-2)), Article 32, Article 33, Paragraph 2 (limited to portions concerning designated medical institutions for Class 1 infectious diseases) and Paragraph 5 of Article 38, Paragraph 8 and Paragraph 9 of the same article (limited to portions concerning designated medical institutions for Class 1 infectious diseases), Paragraph 1 though Paragraph 3 of Article 44, Article 44-5, Chapter 8 (excluding Paragraphs 5 and 7 of Article 46, Paragraph 5, Article 50, Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 36 to be applied mutatis mutandis in Paragraph 4, Article 36 to be applied mutatis mutandis in Paragraph 7 of Article 50, Paragraphs 4 and 5 to be applied mutatis mutandis in Paragraph 4, Article 50-2, and Paragraphs 1 through 3 of Article 51 to be applied mutatis mutandis in Paragraph 4, Article 51), and Chapter 10 shall be deemed to be [Item \(1\)](#) statutory entrusted functions as prescribed in [Item \(1\), Paragraph 9, Article 2 of the Local Autonomy Act](#).

(Delegation of authorities)

**Article 65-3** The authorities of the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare provided for in this Act may be delegated to a Director General of each Regional Bureau of Health and Welfare in a manner prescribed by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance.

2 The authorities delegated to the Director General of the Regional Bureau of Health and Welfare pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph may be further delegated to a Director General of each Regional Branch Bureau of

Health and Welfare in a manner prescribed by an MHLW Ministerial Ordinance.

(Transitional measures)

**Article 66** In cases in which an order is issued, revised, or abolished pursuant to the provisions of this Act, necessary transitional measures (including transitional measures relating to penal provisions) may be provided to the extent deemed reasonably necessary for such issuance, revision, and abolition.

#### **Chapter 14: Penal Provisions**

**Article 67** A person who has casually released Type 1 pathogens and toxins, and thereby endangered the public, shall be punished by imprisonment with work for life or for not less than two years, or a fine not more than 10,000,000 yen.

2 An attempt of the crime prescribed under the preceding paragraph shall be punished.

3 A person who has prepared for committing the crime prescribed under Paragraph 1 shall be punished by imprisonment with work for not more than five years or a fine not more than 2,500,000 yen; provided, however, that the person who surrendered him/herself before commencing the crime under the same paragraph shall be reduced or exculpated.

**Article 68** A person who has violated the provisions of Article 56-4 shall be punished by imprisonment with work for not more than ten years, or a fine not more than 5,000,000 yen.

2 A person who has committed the crime prescribed under the preceding paragraph having an aim to provide a supply for the crime prescribed under Paragraph 1 of the preceding article shall be punished by imprisonment with work for not more than 15 years, or a fine not more than 7,000,000 yen.

3 An attempt of a crime prescribed under the preceding two paragraphs shall be punished.

4 A person who has prepared for committing a crime prescribed under Paragraph 1 or Paragraph 2 shall be punished by imprisonment with work for three years, or a fine not more than 2,000,000 yen.

**Article 69** A person who falls under any of the following items shall be punished by imprisonment with work for not more than seven years, or a fine not more than 3,000,000 yen:

1 A person who has possessed Type1 pathogens and toxins, violating the provisions of Article 56-3; and

2 A person who has assigned or acquired Type1 pathogens and toxins, violating the provisions of Article 56-5.

2 A person who has committed the crime prescribed under the preceding paragraph, having an aim to provide a supply for the crime prescribed under Paragraph 1, Article 67 shall be punished by imprisonment with work for not more than ten years, or a fine not more than 5,000,000 yen.

3 An attempt of a crime prescribed under the preceding two paragraphs shall be punished.

**Article 70** A person who has imported Type 2 pathogens and toxins without obtaining a permit pursuant to Paragraph 1, Article 56-12 shall be punished by imprisonment with work for not more than five years, or a fine not more than 2,500,000 yen.

**Article 71** A person who falls under any of the following items shall be punished by imprisonment with work for not more than three years, or a fine not more than 2,000,000 yen:

- 1 A person who has possessed Type 2 pathogens and toxins without obtaining a permit pursuant to the first sentence of Paragraph 1, Article 56-6; and
- 2 A person who has assigned or acquired Type 2 pathogens and toxins, violating the provisions of Article 56-15.

**Article 72** A person who falls under any of the following items shall be punished by imprisonment with work for not more than one year, or a fine not more than 1,000,000 yen:

- 1 A person who has changed any of the matters listed in Item (2) through Item (4), Paragraph 2, Article 56-6 without obtaining a permit pursuant to the first sentence Paragraph 1, Article 56-11;
- 2 A person who has changed any of the matters listed in Item (2) through Item (7), Paragraph 2, Article 56-12, in violation of the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 56-11 applied mutatis mutandis in Article 56-14 with necessary replacements of terms, without obtaining a permit pursuant to the first sentence of the same paragraph;
- 3 A person who has violated the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 56-19;
- 4 A person who has violated the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 56-22;
- 5 A person who has violated the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 56-29, or has violated an order pursuant to the provisions of Article 56-37;
- 6 A person who did not make a report pursuant to the provisions of Article 56-30, or has made a false report;
- 7 A person who refused, obstructed, or evaded any entry, inspection, or removal pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 56-31, did not make a statement, or made a false statement in response to a question; and
- 8 A person who refused, obstructed, or evaded any entry or inspection pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 2, Article 56-38, did not make a statement, or made a false statement in response to a question.

**Article 73** A doctor who has revealed any personal secret of a person, obtained through a medical examination to determine whether he/she is infected by an infectious disease (including a patient deemed to be infected by any similar infectious disease, or asymptomatic carrier of a pathogen of an infectious disease, or a person suspected of being infected by any new infectious disease;



the same shall apply to Paragraph 1 of the next article) or in connection with any treatment of the infectious disease, without proper reasons, shall be punished by imprisonment with work for not more than one year, or a fine not more than 1,000,000 yen.

- 2 The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall apply to cases where a public servant, or a former public servant, has revealed personal secrets obtained in the course of his/her duties involving the receipt of notification pursuant to the provisions of Article 12 through Article 14 (including cases where those provisions applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to government ordinances based on Paragraph 1, Article 7 (including cases where the period pursuant to Paragraph 1 of the same article is extended pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 2 of the same article; the same shall apply to the rest of this paragraph and Article 77) and including cases in which those provisions applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to government ordinances based on Paragraph 1 of the same article (including cases where the period pursuant to Paragraph 1 of the same article is extended pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 2 of the same article; the same shall apply to the rest of this paragraph and Article 77)), the questions or investigations pursuant to the provisions of Article 15 (including cases applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to the provisions of government ordinances based on Paragraph 1, Article 7, and cases applied pursuant to the provisions of government ordinances based on Paragraph 1, Article 53), Paragraph 1, Article 15-2 or Paragraph 2, Article 15-3, the reports or questions pursuant to Paragraph 1 of the same article, the medical examinations pursuant to the provisions of Article 17 (including cases applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to the provisions of government ordinances based on Paragraph 1, Article 7, and cases applied pursuant to the provisions of government ordinances based on Paragraph 1, Article 53), Article 45, or Article 53-2, the hospitalization pursuant to the provisions of Article 19 or Article 20, or those of Article 19 or Article 20 to be applied mutatis mutandis in Article 26 (including cases where these provisions are applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to the provisions based on Paragraph 1, Article 7 and cases where these provisions are applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to the provisions based Paragraph 1, Article 53) or the provisions of Article 46, the measures (including cases where they are implemented pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1 or Paragraph 5 of Article 50), pursuant to Article 27 (including cases applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to the provisions of government ordinances based on Paragraph 1, Article 7, and cases applied pursuant to the provisions of government ordinances based on Paragraph 1, Article 53), Article 28 (including cases applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to the provisions of government ordinances based on Paragraph 1, Article 7, cases applied pursuant to the provisions of government ordinances based on Paragraph 1, Article 44-4 (including cases where the period pursuant to Paragraph 1 of the same article is extended pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 2 of the same article; the same shall apply to the rest of this paragraph and Article 77), and cases applied pursuant to the provisions of government ordinances based on Paragraph 1, Article 53), the provisions of Article 29 or Article 30 (including cases where these provisions applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to the provisions of government ordinances based on Paragraph 1, Article 7, and cases applied pursuant to the provisions of

government ordinances based on Paragraph 1, Article 53), or the provisions of Article 31 through Article 33, or Article 35 (including cases where these provisions applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to the provisions of government ordinances based on Paragraph 1, Article 7, cases applied pursuant to the provisions of government ordinances based on Paragraph 1, Article 44-4, and cases applied pursuant to the provisions of government ordinances based on Paragraph 1, Article 53), the reports pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 44-3 (including cases applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to the provisions of government ordinances based on Paragraph 1, Article 7) or Paragraph 1, Article 50-2, the requests for cooperation pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 2, Article 44-3 (including cases applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to the provisions of government ordinances based on Paragraph 1, Article 7) or Paragraph 2, Article 50-2, the provisions of meals pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 4 or Paragraph 5, Article 44-3 (including cases where these provisions apply mutatis mutandis pursuant to the provisions of government ordinances based on Paragraph 1, Article 7) or pursuant to the provisions Paragraph 4 or Paragraph 5, Article 44-3 to be applied mutatis mutandis to Paragraph 4, Article 50-2, or the complete medical examinations pursuant to the provisions of Article 53-13.

- 3 The provisions of Paragraph 1 shall also apply to other public servants or former public servants who have revealed, without any proper reason, secrets obtained in the course of their duties and set forth in the preceding article.

**Article 74** A person who has obtained a personal secret in the course of his/her duties, to the effect that another person is afflicted with an infectious disease, and who has revealed the secret without proper reasons, shall be punished by imprisonment with work for not more than six months, or a fine not more than 500,000 yen.

- 2 A person who has not made a report pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 15-3, or made a false report, or has not responded to a question of the relevant staff pursuant to the provisions of the same paragraph, or made a false response, shall be punished by imprisonment with work for not more than six months, or a fine not more than 500,000 yen.

**Article 75** A person who falls under any of the following items shall be punished by a fine not more than 3,000,000 yen:

- 1 A person who has violated a condition pursuant to Paragraph 1, Article 56-9 (including cases applied mutatis mutandis in Paragraph 4, Article 56-11 and Article 56-14);
- 2 A person who did not submit a notification pursuant to the provisions of the first sentence of Paragraph 1, Article 56-16 and Article 56-17, or has submitted a false notification;
- 3 A person who did not submit a notification pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 2, Article 56-22 or has submitted a false notification;
- 4 A person who has violated the provisions of Article 56-24 (limited to those relevant to a holder of specified Type 1 pathogens and toxins or a permitted holder of Type 2 pathogens and toxins);

- 5 A person who has transported Type 1 pathogens and toxins, Type 2 pathogens and toxins, or Type 3 pathogens and toxins, without submission of a notification pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 56-27 or with submission of a false notification;
- 6 A person who has violated the provisions of Paragraph 4, Article 56-27;
- 7 A person who has violated an order pursuant to the provisions of Article 56-32;
- 8 A person who has violated an order pursuant to the provisions of Article 56-36;

**Article 76** A person who falls under any of the following items shall be punished by a fine not more than 1,000,000 yen:

- 1 A person who has made a change provided for in the provisions of the proviso of Paragraph 1, Article 56-11, without submission of a notification pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 2, Article 56-11 (including cases applied mutatis mutandis in Article 56-14) or with submission of a false notification;
- 2 A person who did not submit a notification pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 2, Article 56-16, Article 56-28, or Paragraph 3, Article 56-29, or has submitted a false notification;
- 3 A person who has violated the provisions of Article 56-21;
- 4 A person who did not provide ledgers, did not keep records in the ledgers, or has kept a false record in the ledgers, in violation of the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 56-23, or did not maintain ledgers in violation of the provisions of Paragraph 2 of the same article; and
- 5 A person who did not follow a stop order by a police officer, rejected a request for presentation, or rejected or obstructed inspection pursuant to Paragraph 5, Article 56-27, or did not follow an order pursuant to the same paragraph.

**Article 77** A person who falls under any of the following items shall be punished by a fine not more than 500,000 yen:

- 1 A doctor who has not submitted a notification (excluding any notification concerning new infectious diseases) pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1 or Paragraph 4 of Article 12, or the provisions of Paragraph 1 of the same article applied mutatis mutandis to Paragraph 6 of the same article (including cases where these provisions apply mutatis mutandis pursuant to the provisions of government ordinances based on Paragraph 1, Article 7);
- 2 A veterinarian who did not submit a notification pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 13, or those of Paragraph 1 of the same article applied mutatis mutandis to Paragraph 5 of the same article (including cases where these provisions apply mutatis mutandis pursuant to the provisions of government ordinances based on Paragraph 1, Article 7);
- 3 A person who has not responded to a question of the relevant staff pursuant

to the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 15-2 or Paragraph 2, Article 15-3, or made a false response, or refused, obstructed, or evaded any investigation of the staff pursuant to these provisions;

- 4 A person who has received a notice pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 18 (including cases applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to the provisions of government ordinances based on Paragraph 1, Article 7, and cases applied pursuant to the provisions of government ordinances based on Paragraph 1, Article 53) and violated the provisions of Paragraph 2, Article 18 (including cases applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to the provisions of government ordinances based on Paragraph 1, Article 7, and cases applied pursuant to the provisions of government ordinances based on Paragraph 1, Article 53);
- 5 A person who did not follow an order (including one given pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 50) of a prefectural governor (including a mayor of a city or a ward mayor of a ward in which a public health center is established), pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 27 (including cases applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to the provisions of government ordinances based on Paragraph 1, Article 7, and cases applied pursuant to the provisions of government ordinances based on Paragraph 1, Article 53), Paragraph 1, Article 28 (including cases where these provisions applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to the provisions of government ordinances based on Paragraph 1, Article 7, cases applied pursuant to the provisions of government ordinances based on Paragraph 1, Article 44-4, and cases applied pursuant to the provisions of government ordinances based on Paragraph 1, Article 53), Paragraph 1, Article 29 or Paragraph 1 Article 30 (including cases applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to the provisions of government ordinances based on Paragraph 1, Article 7, and cases applied pursuant to the provisions of government ordinances based on Paragraph 1, Article 53), or the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 31, Paragraph 1 Article 32, or Article 33 (including cases where these provisions applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to the provisions of government ordinances based on Paragraph 1, Article 7, cases applied pursuant to the provisions of government ordinances based on Paragraph 1, Article 44-4, and cases applied pursuant to the provisions of government ordinances based on Paragraph 1, Article 53);
- 6 A person who has violated the provisions of Paragraph 2, Article 30, to be implemented pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 2, Article 30 (including cases applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to the provisions of government ordinances based on Paragraph 1, Article 7, and cases applied pursuant to the provisions of government ordinances based on Paragraph 1, Article 53) or Paragraph 1, Article 50;
- 7 A person who has not responded to a question of the relevant staff pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 35 (including cases where these provisions applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to the provisions of government ordinances based on Paragraph 1, Article 7, cases applied pursuant to the provisions of government ordinances based on Paragraph 1, Article 44-4, and cases applied pursuant to the provisions of government

ordinances based on Paragraph 1, Article 53) or Paragraph 1 or Paragraph 5 of Article 50, or made a false response, or refused, obstructed, or evaded any investigation of the staff, set forth in Paragraph 1, Article 35, to be conducted pursuant to the provisions of the same paragraph (including cases where these provisions applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to the provisions of government ordinances based on Paragraph 1, Article 7, cases applied pursuant to the provisions of government ordinances based on Paragraph 1, Article 44-4, and cases applied pursuant to the provisions of government ordinances based on Paragraph 1, Article 53) or Paragraph 1 or Paragraph 5 of Article 50;

- 8 A person who has imported designated animals in violation of the provisions of Article 54, Paragraph 1, Paragraph 2, or Paragraph 4 of Article 55 (including cases applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to the provisions of government ordinances based on Paragraph 1, Article 7, and cases applied pursuant to the provisions of government ordinances based on Paragraph 1, Article 53); and
- 9 A person who has imported notified animals, etc. in violation of the provision of Paragraph 1, Article 56-2.

**Article 78** The crimes identified in Article 67 shall follow the provision of [Article 4-2 of the Penal Code](#) (Act No. 45 of 1907).

**Article 79** If a representative of a juridical person or agent, employee or other staff of a juridical person or an individual, has committed a crime stipulated in Article 67 or any infraction of the provisions in Article 68 through Article 72, Article 75, Article 76, or Item (8) or Item (9) of Article 77, with regard to the business of the juridical person or individual, not only the offender, but also the said juridical person or individual shall also be punished by the fine prescribed in the respective articles.

**Article 80** A person who falls under any of the following items shall be punished by a non-penal fine not more than 100,000 yen:

- 1 A person who has violated the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 56-18;
- 2 A person who did not submit a notification pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 2, Article 56-19; and
- 3 A person who has violated an order pursuant to the provisions of Article 56-33.

**Article 81** A person who falls under any of the following items shall be punished by a non-penal fine not more than 50,000 yen:

- 1 A person who did not submit a notification pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 3, Article 56-11 (including cases applied mutatis mutandis in Article 56-14 with necessary replacements of terms); and
- 2 A person who did not submit a notification pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 2, Article 56-18.

## Supplementary Provisions, Extracts

(Effective date)

**Article 1** This Act shall come into effect as from April 1, 1999; provided, however, that the following provisions shall come into effect as from the dates respectively specified.

- 1 Provisions of Article 13 of the Supplementary Provisions: Day of promulgation
- 2 Provisions of Chapter 8, Paragraph 1, Article 61, Item (7) of Article 69 of this Act, and Article 34 of the Supplementary Provisions: Day stipulated by a government ordinance within two years from the day of promulgation

(Review)

**Article 2** The provisions of this Act shall be reviewed, after approximately five years from the enforcement of this Act, in consideration of epidemic status of infectious diseases, progress of medical science and treatments, development of international exchanges, dissemination of information concerning infectious diseases, the status of the enforcement of this Act, and others of similar nature, and any necessary measures shall be taken, based on the results of the review, whenever deemed necessary.

- 2 The scopes and classifications of infectious diseases provided for in Article 6 shall be reviewed, at least every five years, in consideration of progress of medical science and treatments, development of international exchanges, and others of similar nature, and any necessary measures shall be taken, based on the results of the review, whenever deemed necessary.

(Abolition of Act on Prevention of Infectious Diseases, etc.)

**Article 3** The following laws shall be abolished.

- 1 Act on Prevention of Infectious Diseases (Act No. 36 of 1897)
- 2 Act on Prevention of Venereal Diseases (Act No. 167 of 1948)
- 3 Act on Prevention of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (Act No. 2 of 1989)

(Transitional measures in conjunction with abolishment of Act on Prevention of Infectious Diseases)

**Article 4** For a notification on a doctor's diagnosis or postmortem conducted prior to the effective date of this Act (hereinafter referred to as "Effective Date"), pursuant to the provisions of Article 3 and Article 3-2 of the Act on Prevention of Infectious Diseases prior to the abolishment pursuant to the provisions of the preceding article, the provisions effective before the enforcement of this Act shall remain applicable.

**Article 5** Permission pursuant to Paragraph 1, Article 12 of the former Act on Prevention of Infectious Diseases, granted prior to the effective date shall be deemed to be permission pursuant to the provision of Paragraph 2, Article 30.

**Article 6** For expenses to be disbursed by a municipal government or a prefectural government, and borne by the national treasury, pursuant to the provisions of Article 21 of the former Act on Prevention of Infectious Diseases, for measures undertaken prior to the effective date, and expenses to be disbursed by a prefectural government or a municipal government where a public health center is established, and borne by the national treasury, pursuant to Article 22 and Article 22-2 of the former Act on Prevention of Infectious Diseases, the provisions effective before the enforcement of this Act shall remain applicable.

**Article 7** For collection of expenses pursuant to the provisions of Article 26 or Article 27 of the former Act on Prevention of Infectious Diseases, performed prior to the effective date, the provisions effective before the enforcement of this Act shall remain applicable.

(Special provisions for designation of designated medical institutions for infectious diseases)

**Article 8** When a shortage of designated medical institutions for infectious diseases in a particular area is deemed to cause significant hindrance to prevention of spread of infectious diseases, a prefectural governor may, irrespective of the provisions of Paragraph 2, Article 38, designate hospitals for infectious diseases or isolation wards pursuant to Article 17 of the former Act on Prevention of Infectious Diseases, actually existing as of the enforcement of this Act, as designate medical institutions for Class 2 infectious diseases. However, this measure may be taken only once.

- 2 The designation pursuant to the provision of the preceding paragraph shall be invalidated when five years have elapsed since the effective date.
- 3 A municipal government shall provide cooperation for the measures taken by the prefectural governor pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1 until a sufficient number of designated hospitals for infectious diseases is available.

(Transitional measures in conjunction with abolishment of Act on Prevention of Venereal Diseases)

**Article 9** For a notification on a doctor's diagnosis conducted prior to the effective date of this Act, pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 6 of the Act on Prevention of Venereal Diseases prior to the abolishment pursuant to the provisions of Article 3 of the Supplementary Provisions, the provisions effective before the enforcement of this Act shall remain applicable.

**Article 10** For expenses to be disbursed by a prefecture, or a city or a ward where a public health center is established, and borne by the national treasury, pursuant to the provisions of each item of Article 17 of the former Act on Prevention of Venereal Diseases, for measures undertaken prior to the effective date, and expenses to be disbursed by a municipal government and borne by the national treasury, pursuant to Article 18 of the former Act on Prevention of Venereal Diseases, the provisions effective before the enforcement of this Act shall remain applicable.

(Transitional measures in conjunction with abolishment of Act on Prevention of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome)

**Article 11** For a report on a doctor's diagnosis conducted prior to the effective date of this Act, pursuant to the provisions of Article 5 of the Act on Prevention of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome prior to the abolishment pursuant to the provisions of Article 3 of the Supplementary Provisions (referred to as "former Act on Prevention of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome" in the following article), the provisions effective before the enforcement of this Act shall remain applicable.

**Article 12** For expenses necessary for measures conducted prior to the effective date, stipulated in Article 22 and Article 22-2 of the former Act on Prevention of Infectious Diseases, to be applied pursuant to Paragraph 1, Article 11 of the former Act on Prevention of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome, to be disbursed by a prefecture, or a city where a public health center is established, and borne by the national treasury, the provisions effective before the enforcement of this Act shall remain applicable.

(Preparation required for enforcement)

**Article 13** The Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare may, when intending to establish the basic guidelines stipulated in Article 9 or the preventive guidelines for specified infectious diseases stipulated in Article 11, hear the views of the Council on Public Health and consult with heads of the relevant administrative bodies, even before the effective date.

(Transitional measures relating to penal provisions)

**Article 14** The penal provisions already in force shall remain applicable to actions prior to the enforcement of this Act and other actions after the enforcement of this Act, for which the provisions before the effective date shall apply pursuant to the provisions of the Supplementary Provisions.

### **Supplementary Provisions (Act No. 87, July 16, 1999), Extracts**

(Effective date)

**Article 1** This Act shall come into effect as from April 1, 2000; provided, however, that the following provisions shall come into effect as from the dates respectively specified.

- 1 Revision provisions, in Article 1, adding five articles, section names, and two subsections and their names next to Article 250 of the Local Autonomy Act (limited to the portion pertaining to Paragraph 1 of Article 250-9 of the Local Autonomy Act (limited to the portion pertaining to the provision regarding agreement of both Houses)), revision provisions, in Article 40, of Paragraph 9 and Paragraph 10 of the Supplementary Provisions of the Natural Parks Act (limited to the portion pertaining to Paragraph 10 of the Supplementary Provisions of the Natural Parks Act), the provisions in Article 244 (except the portion pertaining to the revision provisions in Article 14-3 regarding Agricultural Improvement and Promotion Act), and the provisions in Article 472 (except the portions pertaining to the revision provisions in Article 6,



Article 8 and Article 17 of the Act on Special Provisions of Consolidation of Municipalities), and the provisions in Article 7, Article 10, Article 12, the proviso of Article 59, Paragraph 4 and Paragraph 5 of Article 60, Article 73, Article 77, Paragraph 4 through Paragraph 6 of Article 157, Article 160, Article 163, Article 164 and Article 202 of the Supplementary Provisions: Day of promulgation

(Transitional measures relating to affairs, etc. to be handled pursuant to former provisions)

**Article 69** Affairs, authorities, and duties of a prefectural governor for matters to be handled pursuant to the former provisions (hereinafter referred to as “Affairs, etc.” in this article), pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 1, Article 32 of the Supplementary Provisions of the Act for the Partial Revision of the National Pension Act (Act No. 34 of 1985), Paragraph 1, Article 78, and Paragraphs 1 and 13 of Article 87, shall be deemed to be affairs and duties of the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare or the Commissioner of the Social Insurance Agency, or the Director-General of a Regional Social Insurance Bureau appointed by the Commissioner, or the head of a social insurance office appointed by the Director-General, supposed to perform the affairs and authorities equivalent to the Affairs, etc., pursuant to the provisions of the National Pension Act, the Employees' Pension Insurance Act, and the Mariners Insurance Act, or of orders based on any of these laws, after relevant revisions pursuant to this Act.

(Special provisions for application of Paragraph 4, Article 156 of new Local Autonomy Act)

**Article 70** The provisions of Paragraph 4, Article 156 of the new Local Autonomy Act shall not apply to a Regional Social Insurance Bureau and a social insurance office, pursuant to Article 14 of the Act for Establishment of Ministry of Health and Welfare after revision based on the provisions of Article 166, established in positions equivalent to those of prefectural organizations (limited to those handling social insurance affairs) (limited to a city where the prefectural government office is located (including a special ward) in the case of a Regional Social Insurance Bureau) for processing affairs stipulated in Article 8 of the Supplementary Provisions of the former Local Autonomy Act at the time of enforcement of this Act.

(Transitional measures relating to local staff handling social insurance affairs)

**Article 71** The staff pursuant to Article 8 the Supplementary Provisions of the former Local Autonomy Act at the time of enforcement of this Act (limited to those appointed by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare or a person entrusted by the Minister; referred to as “local staff handling social insurance affairs” in Article 158 of the Supplementary Provisions) shall be deemed to be the equivalent staff of a Regional Social Insurance Bureau or a social insurance office unless written appointments are issued separately.

(Transitional measures relating to Local Social Insurance Council)

**Article 72** A local Social Insurance Council, the chairperson, the members, and

the special members pursuant to the provisions of the Social Insurance Council Act before the revision pursuant to the provisions of Article 169 shall be deemed to be the equivalent regional social insurance council under a Regional Social Insurance Bureau, the chairperson, the members, and the special members, and continue to function in the same capacity.

(Preparatory action)

**Article 73** Designation pursuant to the provisions of Item (2), Paragraph 1, Article 92 of the National Pension Act after the revision pursuant to Article 200, and public notification pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 2 of the same article may be performed before the enforcement of the provisions of Article 200.

(Transitional measures relating to application for re-examination to be filed with the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare)

**Article 74** For application for re-examination, concerning any processes performed by administrative agencies, prior to the effective date, pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 2, Article 59-4 of the Child Welfare Act, Article 12-4 of the Act for Practitioners of Massage, Finger Pressure, Acupuncture, and Moxacauterization, etc., Article 29-4 of the Food Sanitation Act, Article 9-3 of the Hotel Business Act, Article 7-3 of the Public Bath Houses Act, Article 71-3 of the Medical Care Act, Paragraph 2, Article 43-2 of the Physically Disabled Persons Welfare Act, Paragraph 2, Article 51-12 of the Act Related to Mental Health and Welfare of the Persons with Mental Disorder, Paragraph 2, Article 14-2 of the Laundries Act, Article 25-2 of the Rabies Prevention Act, Paragraph 2, Article 83-2 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 and Health Laboratory Technicians, etc., Paragraph 2, Article 30 of the Act for the Welfare of Mentally Retarded Persons, Paragraph 2, Article 34 of the Act for the Welfare of the Aged, Paragraph 2, Article 26 of the Maternal and Child Health Act, Article 23 of the Judo Therapists Act, Paragraph 2, Article 14 of the Act on Maintenance of Sanitation in Buildings, Article 24 of the Waste Management and Public Cleansing Act, Paragraph 3, Article 41 of the Poultry Slaughtering Business Control and Poultry Meat Inspection Act, and Article 65 of the Act on Prevention of Infectious Diseases and Medical Care for Patients Suffering Infectious Diseases, before the revisions pursuant to the provisions of Article 149 through Article 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, Article 219 through Article 221, Article 229, or Article 238, the provisions effective before the enforcement of this Act shall remain applicable.

(Transitional measures relating to cease-and-desist orders and other actions for services, issued from the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare, prefectural governor, and other local government organizations)

**Article 75** Cease-and-desist orders and other actions for services, issued from the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare, prefectural governor, and other local

government organizations, pursuant to Paragraph 4, Article 46, Paragraph 1 or Paragraph 3 of Article 59 the Child Welfare Act, Paragraph 1, Article 8 the Act for Practitioners of Massage, Finger Pressure, Acupuncture, and Moxacauterization, etc. (including cases applied mutatis mutandis in Paragraph 2, Article 12-2 of the same Act), Article 22 of the Food Sanitation Act, Paragraph 2, Article 5 or Paragraph 1, Article 25 of the Medical Care Act, Paragraph 1, Article 17 of the Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Act (including cases applied mutatis mutandis in Paragraphs 4 and 5, Article 22 of the same Act), Paragraph 1, Article 100 of the Employees' Pension Insurance Act, Paragraph 1, Article 39 of the Water Supply Act, Paragraph 1, Article 106 of the National Pension Act, Paragraph 1, Article 69 or Article 72 of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Act, Paragraph 1, Article 18 of the Judo Therapists Act, before the revisions pursuant to this Act, shall be deemed to be cease-and-desist orders and other actions for services, from the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare or local governments pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 4, Article 46, Paragraph 1 or Paragraph 3 of Article 59 of the Child Welfare Act, Paragraph 1, Article 8 the Act for Practitioners of Massage, Finger Pressure, Acupuncture, and Moxacauterization, etc. (including cases applied mutatis mutandis in Paragraph 2, Article 12-2 of the same Act), Article 22 or Article 23 of the Food Sanitation Act, Paragraph 2, Article 5 or Paragraph 1, Article 25 of the Medical Care Act, Paragraph 1 or Paragraph 2 of Article 17 of the Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Act (including cases applied mutatis mutandis in Paragraphs 4 and 5, Article 22 of the same Act), Paragraph 1, Article 100 of the Employees' Pension Insurance Act, Paragraph 1 or Paragraph 2 of Article 39 of the Water Supply Act, Paragraph 1, Article 106 of the National Pension Act, Paragraph 1 or Paragraph 2 of Article 69 or Paragraph 2, Article 72 of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Act, or Paragraph 1, Article 18 of the Judo Therapists Act, after the revisions pursuant to this Act, respectively.

(National Affairs)

**Article 159** In addition to the affairs prescribed by the respective laws prior to the revisions by this Act, the affairs of the national or local governments, or local public entities that are administered or executed, before the effective date of this Act, by a local government pursuant to a relevant law or a relevant Cabinet Order (referred to as "National Affairs" in Article 161 of the Supplementary Provisions) shall be treated by a relevant local government as the affairs of the relevant local government pursuant to the relevant laws or the relevant Cabinet Order after this Act comes into force.

(Transitional measures concerning dispositions and applications, etc.)

**Article 160** Dispositions and other acts, such as permits, etc. (hereinafter referred to as "acts including dispositions, etc." in this article), conducted pursuant to the provisions of the respective laws prior to the revision by this Act and before the enforcement of this Act (or the relevant provision of each item of Article 1 of the Supplementary Provisions, if applicable; the same shall apply to this article and Article 163 of the Supplementary Provisions), or applications for permission and other acts pursuant to the relevant laws already in force prior to

the revision of this Act when this Act comes into force (hereinafter referred to as “acts including applications, etc.” in this article), if those who are to do the administration relating to such acts are different on the day of enforcement of this Act, shall be considered to be acts including dispositions, etc. or acts including applications, etc., pursuant to the corresponding provisions of the relevant laws revised by this Act after the day of enforcement of this Act, except those pursuant to the provisions of Article 2 through the preceding article of the Supplementary Provisions or the provisions of the transitional measures of the relevant laws (including orders pursuant to them) after the revisions.

- 2 With regard to obligations relating to reports, notification, submissions or other procedures involving a governmental institution or a local government body pursuant to the provisions of the relevant laws prior to the revisions by this Act before the enforcement of this Act, if the matters have not followed the due procedures prior to the enforcement of this Act, they shall be considered to be obligations relating to reports, notification, submissions or other procedures involving a governmental institution or a local government body pursuant to the provisions of the relevant laws revised by this Act that have not gone through the procedures yet, in which case the relevant provisions of the laws revised by this Act shall apply to the matters, except as otherwise provided for in this Act or any government ordinance pursuant to this Act.

(Transitional measures for appeals)

**Article 161** With regard to appeals relating to dispositions pertaining to national affairs conducted before the enforcement of this Act, field pursuant to the Administrative Appeal Act if the relevant government agency (hereinafter referred to as “administrative agency ordering the disposition” in this article) had a higher government agency prescribed in the same act before the day of enforcement (hereinafter referred to as “higher government agency” in this article), the said higher government agency shall be deemed to remain in existence even after the day of enforcement, in which case the provisions of the Administrative Appeal Act shall apply to such appeals. In this case, the said higher government agency shall be deemed to be the one that was then a higher government agency of the administrative agency ordering the disposition before the enforcement of this Act.

- 2 In the case referred to in the preceding paragraph, if such a higher government agency is a local government body, the matters to be dealt with by such a body pursuant to the provisions of the Administrative Appeal Act shall be deemed to be the Item (1) statutory entrusted functions as prescribed in Item (1), Paragraph 9 of Article 2 of the new Local Autonomy Act.

(Transitional measures for fees)

**Article 162** The provisions already in force shall remain applicable to the payment of fees pursuant to the provisions of the relevant laws (including orders pursuant to the laws) prior to the revision by this Act before the day of enforcement of this Act, except as otherwise provided by this Act or any government ordinances pursuant to this Act.

(Transitional measures for penal provisions)

**Article 163** The penal provisions already in force shall remain applicable to the acts conducted before the enforcement of this Act.

(Other transitional measures authorized by government ordinance)

**Article 164** In addition to the prescriptions in the Supplementary Provisions, necessary transitional measures for the enforcement of this Act (including the transitional measures for penal provisions) shall be specified by government ordinances.

2 Any matters needed for the application procedures stipulated in provisions of Article 18, Article 51 and Article 184 of the Supplementary Provisions shall be specified by government ordinances.

(Examination)

**Article 250** The Item (1) statutory entrusted functions as prescribed in Item (1), Paragraph 9 of Article 2 of the new Local Autonomy Act shall not, as far as possible, be newly created, and matters listed in the appended Table 1 of the new Local Autonomy Act and specified by a government ordinance pursuant to the new Local Autonomy Act shall be examined and reviewed accordingly from the standpoint of promoting local autonomy.

**Article 251** The government shall take necessary measures, based on studies which take developments including the economic situations into consideration, with regard to how to raise and secure financial resources for local taxation in line with role sharing between national and local governments, in such a way that local governments can conduct their affairs and perform services freely and independently.

**Article 252** The government shall study the clerical processing systems for social insurances and the functions of the staff involved in these processes, in conjunction with the reforms of the medical insurance systems and of the national pension systems, etc., and take necessary measures, based on studies, from the perspectives of enhancing convenience of the insured, etc. and efficiency of clerical processing operations.

#### **Supplementary Provisions (Act No. 160, December 22, 1999), Extracts**

(Effective date)

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

#### **Supplementary Provisions (Act No. 145, October 16, 2003), Extracts**

(Effective date)

**Article 1** This act shall come into effect from the date when twenty days from the day of promulgation have elapsed; provided, however, that the revision provisions, in Article 1, for adding an article after Article 56 of the Act on Prevention of Infectious Diseases and Medical Care for Patients Suffering Infectious Diseases and the revision provisions for adding an item in Article 69

of the Act shall come into effect as from the date stipulated in government ordinances within two years from the day of promulgation.

(Transitional measures due to partial revision of the Act on Prevention of Infectious Diseases and Medical Care for Patients Suffering Infectious Diseases)

**Article 2** With regard to the notification pursuant to Paragraph 1, Article 12 of the Act on Prevention of Infectious Diseases and Medical Care for Patients Suffering Infectious Diseases before the revision based on the provisions of Article 1 concerning a doctor's diagnosis conducted before the enforcement of this Act, provisions then in force shall remain applicable.

(Transitional measures for penal provisions)

**Article 3** The penal provisions already in force shall remain applicable to acts conducted before the enforcement of this Act.

(Examination)

**Article 4** After five years from the effective date of this Act, the government shall examine the provisions hereof, and take any necessary measures, based on the results of the examination, in consideration of the enforcement status of this Act.

#### **Supplementary Provisions (Act No. 133, June 23, 2004), Extracts**

(Effective date)

**Article 1** This act shall come into effect as April 1, 2005.

#### **Supplementary Provisions (Act No. 150, December 1, 2004), Extracts**

(Effective date)

**Article 1** This act shall come into effect as April 1, 2005.

(Transitional measures for penal provisions)

**Article 4** The penal provisions already in force shall remain applicable to acts conducted before the enforcement of this Act.

#### **Supplementary Provisions (Act No. 83, June 21, 2006), Extracts**

(Effective date)

**Article 1** This Act shall come into effect as from October 1, 2006; provided, however, that the following provisions shall come into effect as from the dates respectively specified.

- 1 Provisions of Article 10 of the Act, and of Article 4, Article 33 6through Article 36, Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 52, Article 105, Article 124, Article 131 through 133 of the Supplementary Provisions: Day of promulgation
- 2 Provisions of Article 22 of the Act, and of Paragraph 3, Article 52 of the Supplementary Provisions: March 1, 2007
- 3 Provisions of Article 2, Article 12, and Article 18 of the Act, and of Paragraph 7 through Article 11, Article 48 through Article 51, Article 54, Article 56,

Article 62, Article 63, Article 65, Article 71, Article 72, Article 74, and Article 86 of the Supplementary Provisions: April 1, 2007

- 4 Provisions of Article 3, Article 7, Article 13, Article 16, Article 19, Article 24 of the Act, and of Paragraph 2, Article 2, Article 37 through Article 39, Article 41, Article 42, Article 44, Article 57, Article 66, Article 75, Article 76, Article 78, Article 79, Article 81, Article 84, Article 85, Article 87, Article 89, Article 93 through Article 95, Article 97 through Article 100, Article 103, Article 109, Article 114, Article 117, Article 120, Article 123, Article 126, Article 128, and Article 130 of the Supplementary Provisions: April 1, 2008
- 5 Provisions of Article 4, Article 8, Article 25 of the Act, and of Article 16, Article 17, Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 18, Article 19 through Article 31, Article 80, Article 82, Article 88, Article 92, Article 101, Article 104, Article 107, Article 108, Article 115, Article 116, Article 118, Article 121, and Article 129 of the Supplementary Provisions: October 1, 2012
- 6 Provisions of Article 5, Article 9, Article 14, Article 20, Article 26 of the Act, and of Article 53, Article 58, Article 67, Article 90, Article 91, Article 96, Article 111, Article 111-2, and Article 130-2 of the Supplementary Provisions: April 1, 2012

(Transitional measures concerning penal provisions)

**Article 131** With regard to application of penal provisions to any acts committed prior to the enforcement of this Act (for provisions provided in each item of the Supplementary Provisions Article 1, those provisions; the same shall apply hereinafter) and any acts committed after the enforcement of this Act in the cases where the provisions previously in force shall remain applicable or remain in force pursuant to the Supplementary Provisions, and any acts committed before expiration of the provisions of laws set forth in Paragraph 1 of the preceding article, deemed still in force pursuant to the provisions of the same paragraph even after the enforcement of this Act, the provisions then in force shall remain applicable.

(Transitional measures concerning dispositions and procedures, etc.)

**Article 132** With regard to dispositions, procedures, and other acts conducted pursuant to the provisions of the respective laws prior to the revisions pursuant to this Act and before the enforcement of this Act (including orders based thereon; the same shall apply to the rest of this article), stipulated in the relevant provisions of the corresponding laws after the revisions, shall be considered to be acts pursuant to the corresponding provisions of the relevant laws revised by this Act unless otherwise stipulated in this Supplementary Provisions.

- 2 With regard to obligations relating to notification or other procedures pursuant to the provisions of the relevant laws prior to the revision by this Act before the enforcement of this Act, if the matters have not followed the due procedures prior to the enforcement of this Act, they shall be considered to be obligations relating to notification or other procedures pursuant to the provision of the relevant law revised by this Act that have not gone through the procedures yet, in which case the relevant provisions of the law revised by this Act shall apply to the matters, except as otherwise provided for in this Act or any orders based

hereon.

(Other transitional measures authorized by government ordinance)

**Article 133** In addition to the prescriptions of Article 3 through the preceding article of the Supplementary Provisions, necessary transitional measures for the enforcement of this Act shall be specified by government ordinances

### **Supplementary Provisions (Act No. 106, December 8, 2006), Extracts**

(Effective date)

**Article 1** This act shall come into effect as from the date stipulated in government ordinances within six months from the day of promulgation; provided, however, that the revision provisions, in Article 1, for the contents of the Act on Prevention of Infectious Diseases and Medical Care for Patients Suffering Infectious Diseases (limited to the portion of revising “Article 26” to “Article 26-2,” and the portion of revising “Chapter 7: Novel influenza (Article 45 to Article 53)” to “Chapter 7: Novel influenza (Article 45 to Article 53), Chapter 7-2: Tuberculosis (Article 53-2 to Article 53-15)”), revision provisions for Paragraph 2 through Paragraph 6 of Article 6 (limited to the portions relating to Item (2), Paragraph 3 of the same article) and Paragraph 11 of the same article, revision provisions for adding Article 8 to the same article (limited to the portions relating to Paragraph 15, Item (2) of Paragraph 21, and Item (10) of Paragraph 22 of the same article), revision provisions for deleting Paragraph 6, Article 10 of the Act, revision provisions for Article 18 through Article 20, Article 23, and Article 24 of the Act, revision provisions for adding one article after the same article, revision provisions for Article 26 of the Act, revision provisions for adding one article after the same article, revision provisions for adding one article after Article 37 of the Act, revision provisions for Article 38 through Article 44, and Article 46 of the Act, revision provisions for adding one article after Article 49 of the Act, revision provisions for adding one chapter after Chapter 7 of the Act, revision provisions for Article 57 and Article 58 of the Act, revision provisions for adding two articles after the same article, revision provisions for Article 59 through Article 62, and Article 64 of the Act, revision provisions for adding one article after the same article, revision provisions for Article 65, Article 65-2 (excluding the portions relating to Chapter 3) and Paragraph 2, Article 67 of the Act, the provisions of Article 2, as well as from the following article through Article 7 of the Supplementary Provisions, Article 13 of the Supplementary Provisions (excluding the portions relating to Chapter 3, in the revision provisions in the paragraph for the Act on Prevention of Infectious Diseases and Medical Care for Patients Suffering Infectious Diseases (Act No. 114 of 1998), Table 1 of the Local Autonomy Act (Act No. 67 of 1947)) and Article 14 through Article 23 of the Supplementary Provisions shall come into effect as from April 1, 2007.

(Transitional measures concerning pathogens and toxins)

**Article 8** A person who has possessed Type 2 pathogens and toxins defined in Paragraph 20, Article 6 of the new Infectious Diseases Act (hereinafter referred to as “Type 2 pathogens and toxins”) when this Act comes into force shall



disinfect or inactivate (hereinafter referred to as “disinfection, etc.”), or assign (hereinafter referred to as “disinfection or assignment”) the Type 2 pathogens and toxins in his/her possession in a manner prescribed by the provisions of MHLW Ministerial Ordinances, immediately after a thirty-day period from the effective date of this Act (hereinafter referred to as “grace period”) in the case where an application has not been filed for the permit pursuant to the first sentence of Paragraph 1, Article 56-6 of the new Infectious Diseases Act, and immediately after the decision in the case where the application filed during the grace period is rejected.

- 2 A person who has possessed Type 2 pathogens and toxins when this Act comes into force may possess the Type 2 pathogens and toxins for the following periods without obtaining the permit pursuant to the first sentence of Paragraph 1, Article 56-6 of the new Infectious Diseases Act. The same shall apply to cases where an employee of the person possesses the pathogens and toxins in pursuance of his/her duty and where a person who has been entrusted with transport or disinfection, etc. by the person (including the employee) possesses Type 2 pathogens and toxins pertaining to the entrustment for the said transport or disinfection.
  - 1 Grace period
  - 2 Until the disposition for the permit applied pursuant to the first sentence of Paragraph 1, Article 56-6 of the new Infectious Diseases Act is finalized
  - 3 Until the disinfection or assignment pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph is completed
- 3 A person who possesses Type 2 pathogens and toxins pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall, when storing, using, transporting (excluding transporting by ship or aircraft; the same shall apply hereinafter), or disinfecting, etc. the Type 2 pathogens and toxins, take measures necessary for prevention of the occurrence or spread of infectious diseases due to Type 2 pathogens and toxins, in accordance with the technical standards prescribed in Article 56-25 of the new Infectious Diseases Act.
- 4 The Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare may, when the measures for storage, use, transport, or disinfection, etc. of Type 2 pathogens and toxins are deemed not to comply with the technical standards prescribed in Article 56-25 of the new Infectious Diseases Act, order the holder of the Type 2 pathogens and toxins, pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 2, to take measures necessary for prevention of the occurrence or spread of infectious diseases due to Type 2 pathogens and toxins.
- 5 A person who has possessed Type 2 pathogens and toxins when this Act comes into effect shall be deemed to be a permitted holder of Type 2 pathogens and toxins pursuant to Paragraph 1, Article 56-27 for application of the provisions of the same article of the new Infectious Diseases Act, and a holder of select pathogens and toxins pursuant to Article 56-29 and Article 56-37 for application of the provisions of the same articles.
- 6 The provisions of Paragraph 2, Article 56-22 and Article 56-36 of the new Infectious Diseases Act shall apply mutatis mutandis to cases where a person who has possessed Type 2 pathogens and toxins when this Act comes into

effect conducts disinfection or assignment of the Type 2 pathogens and toxins.

**Article 9** A person who has violated the provisions of Paragraph 1 of the preceding article shall be punished by imprisonment with work for not more than one year, or a fine not more than 5,00,000 yen.

- 2 A person who falls under any of the following items shall be punished by a fine not more than 3,00,000 yen:
  - 1 A person who has violated the provisions of Paragraph 4 of the preceding article;
  - 2 A person who has failed to make the notification pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 2, Article 56-22 of the new Infectious Diseases Act, applied mutatis mutandis to Paragraph 6 of the preceding article, or has made false notification; and
  - 3 A person who has violated the provisions of Article 56-36 of the new Infectious Diseases Act, applied mutatis mutandis to Paragraph 6 of the preceding article.
- 3 If a representative of a juridical person or agent, employee or other staff of a juridical person or an individual, has committed a crime stipulated in the preceding two paragraphs, with regard to the business of the juridical person or individual, not only the offender, but also the said juridical person or individual shall also be punished by the fine prescribed in the respective paragraphs.

**Article 10** Omitted

(Transitional measures concerning application to crimes committed outside Japan, governed by a treaty)

**Article 11** The provisions of Article 78 of the new Infectious Diseases Act shall apply only to such a crime that is supposed to be punished, even in the case it is committed outside Japan, by virtue of a treaty coming into force with regard to Japan on or after the date of the coming into effect of the provisions of this Act or the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombing.

- 2 If the date when the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime comes into effect in Japan is prior to the effective date of this Act, the provisions of Article 78 of the new Infectious Diseases Act shall, irrespective of the provisions of the preceding paragraph, apply to a crime that is supposed to be punished even in the case where it is committed outside Japan by virtue of the Convention.

(Examination)

**Article 12** After five years from the effective date of this Act, the government, when deeming it necessary, shall examine the provisions hereof, and take any necessary measures, based on the results of the examination, in consideration of the enforcement status of this Act.

(Transitional measures for penal provisions)

**Article 24** Penal provisions already in force shall remain applicable to actions prior to the enforcement of this Act (or the proviso of Article 1 of the

Supplementary Provisions, if applicable), and actions conducted after the enforcement of the provisions of the proviso of the said article in cases where the provisions then in force remain applicable to actions pursuant to the Supplementary Provisions.

(Other transitional measures authorized by government ordinance)

**Article 25** In addition to prescriptions in the Supplementary Provisions, necessary transitional measures for the enforcement of this Act shall be specified by government ordinances.

### **Supplementary Provisions (Act No. 30, May 2, 2008), Extracts**

(Effective date)

**Article 1** This act shall come into effect from the date when ten days from the day of promulgation have elapsed.

(Examination)

**Article 2** After five years from the effective date of this Act, the government shall examine the enforcement status of the provisions revised pursuant to the provisions of this Act, and when deeming it necessary, take any necessary measures necessary, based on the results of the examination.

(Research promotion, etc.)

**Article 3** The national government shall take measures necessary for promoting research and development of medical products, including vaccine, etc., against novel influenza and other infectious diseases (referring to novel influenza and other infectious diseases provided for in Paragraph 7, Article 6 of the Act on Prevention of Infectious Diseases and Medical Care for Patients Suffering Infectious Diseases after revisions pursuant to the provisions of Article 1; the same shall apply in the next paragraph), and other necessary measures expediting marketing authorization of such products pursuant to the Pharmaceutical Affairs Act (Act No. 145 of 1960).

2 The national government shall make efforts to store adequate amounts of anti-influenza drugs and pre-pandemic vaccines, etc. in preparation of proper prevention of occurrence and spread of novel influenza and other infectious diseases.

### **Supplementary Provisions (Act No. 73, June 18, 2008), Extracts**

(Effective date)

**Article 1** This act shall come into effect as from April 1, 2009.

### **Supplementary Provisions (Act No. 61, June 3, 2011), Extracts**

(Effective date)

**Article 1** This act shall come into effect as from the day specified by a government ordinance within a period not exceeding one year from the day of promulgation (hereinafter referred to as "Effective Date").

### **Supplementary Provisions (Act No. 70, June 22, 2011), Extracts**

(Effective date)

**Article 1** This act shall come into effect as from April 1, 2012; provided, however, that the provisions of the following article shall come into effect as from the day of promulgation, and those of Article 17 of the Supplementary Provisions shall come into effect as from either of the date of promulgation of the Act concerning Provision of Related Acts, etc. for Promotion of Reforms to Enhance Autonomy and Independence of Local Authorities (Act No. 105 of 2011) or the date of promulgation of this Act, whichever comes later.

### **Supplementary Provisions (Act No. 72, June 22, 2011), Extracts**

(Effective date)

**Article 1** This Act shall come into effect as from April 1, 2012; provided, however, that the following provisions shall come into effect as from the dates respectively specified.

- 1 Provisions of Article 2 (limited to the revision provisions of the contents of the Act for the Welfare of the Aged, the revision provisions for deleting Chapter 4-2 of the same act, the revision provisions for changing the Chapter 4-3 of the same act into Chapter 4-2, and the revision provisions of Item (1), Article 40 (limited to the portion deleting "Paragraph 1, Article 28-12 or")), Article 4, Article 6, and Article 7 of this Act, and the provisions of Article 9, Article 11, Article 15, Article 22, Article 41, Article 47 (limited to the revision provisions for the proviso of Article 1 of the Supplementary Provisions of the Act on Special Financial Assistance and Promotion to Counter the Aftermath of the Great East Japan Earthquake (Act No. 40 of 2011) and the revision provisions for deleting each item of the same article, and the revision provisions for Article 14 of the supplementary provisions of the same act), Article 50, and Article 52 of the Supplementary Provisions:  
Day of promulgation

### **Supplementary Provisions (Act No. 74, June 24, 2011), Extracts**

(Effective date)

**Article 1** This act shall come into effect from the date when twenty days from the day of promulgation have elapsed.

### **Supplementary Provisions (Act No. 105, August 30, 2011), Extracts**

(Effective date)

**Article 1** This Act shall come into effect as from the day of promulgation; provided, however, that the following provisions shall come into effect as from the dates respectively specified.

- 2 The provisions of Article 2, Article 10 (limited to the revision provisions for Article 18 of the Act on Special Zones for Structural Reform), Article 14 (limited to the

revision provisions for Article 252-19 and Article 260 of the Local Autonomy Act, and the item concerning the Noise Regulation Act (Act No. 98 of 1968), the item concerning the City Planning Act (Act No. 100 of 1969), the item concerning the Urban Renewal Act (Act No. 38 of 1969), the item concerning the Basic Environment Act (Act No. 91 of 1993), and the item concerning the Act concerning the Promotion of Disaster Prevention Block Improvement in Concentrated Urban Area (Act No. 49 of 1997) of the Attachment 1, and the item concerning the Urban Renewal Act (Act No. 38 of 1969), the item concerning the Act on Promotion of Expansion of Public Land (Act No. 66 of 1972), the item concerning the Act on Special Measures concerning the Promotion of Housing and Residential Land Supply in Major Urban Areas (Act No. 67 of 1975), the item concerning the Act concerning the Promotion of Disaster Prevention Block Improvement in Concentrated Urban Areas (Act No. 49 of 1997), and the item concerning the Act on Facilitation, etc. of Reconstruction of Condominiums (Act No. 78 of 2002) of the Attachment 2), Article 17 through Article 19, Article 22 (limited to the revision provisions for Article 21-5-6, Article 21-5-15, Article 21-5-23, Article 24-9, Article 24-17, Article 24-28, and Article 24-36 of the Child Welfare Act), Article 23 through Article 27, Article 29 through Article 33, Article 34 (limited to the revision provisions for Article 62, Article 65, Article 71 of the Social Welfare Act ), Article 35, Article 37, Article 38 (excluding the revision provisions for Article 46, Article 48-2, Article 50, and Article 50-2 of the Water Supply Act), Article 39, Article 43 (limited to the revision provisions for Article 19, Article 23, Article 28, Article 30-2 of the Human Resources Development Promotion Act), Article 51 (limited to the revision provisions for Article 64 of the Act on Prevention of Infectious Diseases and Medical Care for Patients Suffering Infectious Diseases), Article 54 (excluding the revision provisions for Article 88 and Article 89 of the Services and Supports for Persons with Disabilities Act), Article 65 (excluding the revision provisions for the Item (9), Paragraph 1, Article 3, Article 4, Article 5, and Article 57 of the Agricultural Land Act), Article 87 through Article 92, Article 99 (limited to the revision provisions for Article 24-3 and Article 48-3 of the Road Act), Article 101 (limited to the revision provisions for Article 76 of the Land Readjustment Act), Article 102 (limited to the revision provisions for Article 18 through Article 21, Article 27, Article 49, and Article 50 of the Act on Special Measures concerning Road Construction and Improvement), Article 103, Article 105 (excluding the revision provisions for Article 4 of the Parking Places Act), Article 107, Article 108, Article 115 (limited to the revision provisions for Article 15 and Article 17 of the Act for the Conservation of Suburban Green Zones in the National Capital Region), Article 116 (excluding the revision provisions for Article 3-2 of the Act concerning the Improvement of Urban Distribution Centers), Article 118 (limited to the revision provisions for Article 16 and Article 18 of the Act concerning the Development of Conservation Areas in the Kinki Region), Article 120 (excluding the revision provisions for Article 6-2, Article 7-2, Article 8, Article 10-2 through Article 12-2, Article 12-4, Article 12-5, Article 12-10, Article 14, Article 20, Article 23, Article 33, and Article 58-2 of the City Planning Act), Article 121 (limited to the revision provisions for Article 7-4 through Article 7-7, Article 60 through Article 62, Article 66, Article 98, Article 99-8, Article 139-3, Article 141-2, and Article 142 of the Urban Renewal Act), Article 125 (excluding the revision provisions for Article 9

of the Act on Promotion of Expansion of Public Land), Article 128 (excluding the revision provisions for Article 20 and Article 39 of the Urban Green Space Conservation Act), Article 131 (limited to the revision provisions for Article 7, Article 26, Article 64, Article 67, Article 104 and Article 109-2 of the Act on Special Measures concerning the Promotion of Housing and Residential Land Supply in Major Urban Areas), Article 142 (limited to the revision provisions for Article 18 and Article 21 through Article 23 of the Act concerning the Promotion of the Development of Regional Core Urban Areas and the Relocation of Facilities for Industrial Business), Article 145, Article 146 (limited to the revision provisions for Article 5 and Paragraph 3, Article 7 of the Act on Special Measures concerning Disaster-Stricken Urban District Reconstruction), 149 (limited to the revision provisions for Article 20, Article 21, Article 191, Article 192, Article 197, Article 233, Article 241, Article 283, Article 311, and Article 318 of the Act concerning the Promotion of Disaster Prevention Block Improvement in Concentrated Urban Areas), Article 155 (limited to the revision provisions for Paragraph 4, Article 51 of the Act on Special Measures concerning Urban Renaissance), Article 156 (excluding the revision provisions for Article 102 of the Act on Facilitation, etc. of Reconstruction of Condominiums), Article 157, Article 158 (limited to the revision provisions for Article 57 of the Landscape Act), Article 160 (limited to the revision provisions for Paragraph 5, Article 6 of the Act on Special Measures concerning Development of Public Rental Housing, etc. to Accommodate Various Demands of Communities (excluding the portion for changing “(a), Item (2), Paragraph 2” into “(a), Item (1), Paragraph 2”) and for Article 11 and Article 13 of the same Act), Article 162 (limited to the revision provisions for Article 10, Article 12, Article 13, Paragraph 2, Article 36, and Article 56 of the Act on Promotion of Smooth Transportation, etc. of Elderly Persons, Disabled Persons, etc.), Article 165 (limited to the revision provisions for Article 24 and Article 29 of the Act concerning the Maintenance and Improvement of Historic Scenery), Article 169, Article 171 (limited to the revision provisions for Article 21 of the Waste Management and Public Cleansing Act), Article 174, Article 178, Article 182 (limited to the revision provisions for Article 16 and Article 40-2 of the Basic Environment Act), and Article 187 (limited to the revision provisions for Article 15 of the Wildlife Protection and Proper Hunting Act, the revision provisions for Paragraph 9, Article 28 of the same Act (excluding the portion for changing “Paragraph 3, Article 4” into “Paragraph 4, Article 4”), the revision provisions for Paragraph 4, Article 29 of the same Act (excluding the portion for changing “Paragraph 3, Article 4” into “Paragraph 4, Article 4”), and the revision provisions for Article 34 and Article 35 of the Act) of the Act, and the provisions of Article 13, Article 15 through Article 24, Paragraph 1, Article 25, Article 26, Paragraph 1 through Paragraph 3 of Article 27, Article 30 through Article 32, Article 38, Article 44, Paragraph 1 and Paragraph 4 of Article 46, Article 47 through Article 49, Article 51 through Article 53, Article 55, Article 58, Article 59, Article 61 through Article 69, Article 71, Paragraph 1 through Paragraph 3 of Article 72, Article 74 through Article 76, Article 78, Paragraph 1 and Paragraph 3 of Article 80, Article 83, Article 87 (excluding the revision provisions for Article 587-2 and of the Local Tax Act and Article 11 of the Supplementary Provisions), Article 89, Article 90, Article 92 (limited to the revision provisions for Article 25 of the National Highway Act), Article 101, Article

102, Article 105 through Article 107, Article 112, Article 117 (limited to the revision provisions for Paragraph 8, Article 4 of the Act on Promotion of Activities for Biodiversity Conservation through Cooperation among Diverse Regional Entities (Act No. 72 of 2010)), Article 119, Article 121-2, and Paragraph 2, Article 123 of the Supplementary Provisions: April 1, 2012

(Transitional measures due to partial revision of the Act on Prevention of Infectious Diseases and Medical Care for Patients Suffering Infectious Diseases)

**Article 31** With regard to dispositions and other acts, such as designation, etc. (hereinafter referred to as “acts including dispositions, etc.” in this article), conducted pursuant to the provisions of the Act on Prevention of Infectious Diseases and Medical Care for Patients Suffering Infectious Diseases prior to the revision pursuant to Article 51 (hereinafter referred to as “old Infectious Diseases Act” in this article) before the enactment of the provisions of Article 51 (limited to the revision provisions for Article 64 of the Act on Prevention of Infectious Diseases and Medical Care for Patients Suffering Infectious Diseases; the same shall apply hereinafter) or applications for designation or notification of declination conducted pursuant to the provisions of the old Infectious Diseases Act when the provisions of Article 51 come into effect (hereinafter referred to as “acts including applications, etc.” in this article), if those who are to do the administration relating to such acts are different on the day of enforcement of the provisions of Article 51, these shall be considered to be acts including dispositions, etc. or acts including applications, etc., pursuant to the corresponding provisions of the revised Act on Prevention of Infectious Diseases and Medical Care for Patients Suffering Infectious Diseases (hereinafter referred to as “new Infectious Diseases Act”), for applications of the new Infectious Diseases Act revised pursuant to Article 51 after the day of enforcement.

2 With regard to obligations relating to reports involving a local government body pursuant to the provisions of the old Infectious Diseases Act before the enforcement of the provisions of Article 51, if the matters have not been properly reported before the enforcement of the provisions of Article 51, in which case, the matters to be reported to the relevant local government body pursuant to the corresponding provisions of the new Infectious Diseases Act shall be deemed not to have been reported properly, and the provisions of the new Infectious Diseases Act shall apply.

(Transitional measures for penal provisions)

**Article 81** Penal provisions already in force shall remain applicable to actions prior to the enforcement of this Act (or the provisions in Article 1 of the Supplementary Provisions, if applicable; the same shall apply hereinafter in this article), and actions conducted after the enforcement of the this Act in cases where the provisions then in force remain applicable to actions pursuant to the Supplementary Provisions.

(Authorization by government ordinance)

**Article 82** In addition to prescriptions in the Supplementary Provisions, necessary transitional measures for the enforcement of this Act (including

transitional measures for penal provisions) shall be specified by government ordinances.

**Supplementary Provisions (Act No. 122, December 14, 2011), Extracts**

(Effective date)

**Article 1** This act shall come into effect as from the day specified by a government ordinance within a period not exceeding two months from the day of promulgation; provided, however, that the following provisions shall come into effect as from the dates respectively specified.

- 1 The provisions of Article 6, Article 8, Article 9, and Article 13 of the Supplementary Provisions: Day of promulgation