

I hereby promulgate the Law Concerning the Prevention of Infections and Medical Care for Patients of Infections.

The Imperial Sign and Seal

Law Concerning the Prevention of Infections and Medical Care for Patients of Infections

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To date, human beings have suffered a great deal from diseases, particularly infections. In some cases, the epidemic of infections such as plagues, variola and cholera has driven our civilization to the verge of extinction. To eradicate infections is an earnest wish for mankind. While a number of infections have been conquered by advanced medicines and remarkably improved sanitation, the emergence of new infections and the recurrence of existing infections are imposing a new form of threat on mankind, as international exchange is promoted.

In Japan, it is important to acknowledge the fact that discrimination and prejudice against the patients of Hansen's disease or acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) existed in the past and to make use of the lessons we learned from these experiences.

Based on the changing situation concerning infections and the circumstances surrounding the patients of infections, we are now required to ensure effective medical treatment for these patients and to deal with infections promptly and appropriately, while respecting the human

rights of the patients.

From the above standpoint, this law is hereby enacted in order to drastically reexamine preventive measures against infections and promote comprehensive measures concerning medical care for the patients of infections.

Chapter 1 General Provisions

(Purpose)

Article 1 The purpose of this law is to prevent the outbreak and spread of infections by setting out the necessary measures concerning the prevention of infections and medical care for the patients of infections for the ultimate purpose of improving and enhancing public health.

(Basic Principles)

Article 2 The basic principle of the measures to be taken by the national government and local public entities for the purpose of preventing the outbreak and spread of infections is to respond promptly to the changing situation concerning health and medical care as well as the development of international exchanges, to fully recognize the circumstances surrounding the patients of infections so as to be able to deal with new and other infections promptly and appropriately, and the comprehensive and systematic adoption of these measures while respecting the rights of the patients.

(Obligations of National and Local Public Entities)

Article 3 The national government and local public entities shall promulgate correct information concerning infections through educational activities and public relations; collect, classify, analyze and distribute information on infections, promote research on infections, improve techniques to test the pathogens of infections, give training for the personnel who are engaged in activities to prevent infections and enhance their abilities, and take necessary measures to provide the patients of infections with effective, high quality treatment. In carrying out these measures, the national government and local public entities shall see to it that the rights of the patients are protected.

2 The national government and local public entities shall cooperate with each other so that preventive measures against infections are carried out promptly and comprehensively.

3 The national government shall establish a system to collect information on infections, promote research and development of medicines to treat infections and conduct tests of pathogens, while providing the technical and financial support necessary for local public entities to perform their obligations stipulated in the preceding two sections.

(Obligation of the People)

Article 4 The people shall make efforts to obtain correct information concerning infections and take necessary care for the prevention of the spread of infections, while ensuring that the rights of the patients of infections are not violate.

(Obligation of Doctors)

Article 5 Doctors and other medical personnel shall cooperate with the national government and local public entities in implementing preventive measures against infections to contribute to the prevention of infections, and, at the same time, make efforts to provide effective medical care of high quality to the patients of infections based on a comprehensive awareness of the circumstances surrounding them.

- 2 Those who establish or manage hospitals, clinics, facilities for social welfare for the elderly and other medical facilities shall take necessary measures to prevent infections from breaking out and spreading within such facilities.

(Obligation of Veterinarians)

Article 5-2 Veterinarians and other veterinary personnel shall cooperate with the national government and local public entities in implementing preventive measures against infections, and contribute to the prevention of infections.

- 2 Dealers of animals (those who import, store, rent and/or sell animals or carcasses thereof or exhibit them at an amusement ground, a zoo, an exposition site or other facilities or sites which are accessed by the general public, and do these as their business) should make efforts to obtain knowledge and techniques for the prevention of infections and to take necessary measures including appropriate management of animals and carcasses they import, store, rent, sell and/or exhibit so as not to allow them to transmit infections to people.

(Added by Law No. 145 of 2003)

(Definition)

Article 6 The term “infections” in this law refers to category 1 infections, category 2 infections, category 3 infections, category 4 infections, category 5 infections, designated infections and new infections.

- 2 The term “category 1 infections” in this law refers to the Ebola virus, Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever, severe acute respiratory syndrome (those caused by SARS coronavirus only), variola, plagues, the Marburg virus disease, and Lassa fever.
- 3 The term “category 2 infections” in this law refers to acute poliomyelitis, cholera, shigellosis, diphtheria, typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever.
- 4 The term “category 3 infections” in this law refers to enterohaemorrhagic *Escherichia coli* infection.
- 5 The term “category 4 infections” in this law refers to already known infectious diseases designated by the government ordinance as diseases which may be transmitted via animals, or carcasses thereof, food, drinks, clothing, bedclothes or other personal property and affect the health of the people, including hepatitis E, hepatitis A, yellow fever, Q fever, rabies, highly-pathogenic avian influenza, malaria.
- 6 The term “category 5 infections” in this law refers to already known infectious diseases (excluding category 4 infections) designated by the ordinance of Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare as diseases which may affect the health of the people including influenza (excluding highly-pathogenic avian influenza), viral hepatitis (excluding hepatitis E and hepatitis A) cryptosporidiosis, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, chlamydial infection of genital tract, syphilis, measles, methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus infection.

- 7 The term “designated infections” in this law refers to already known infectious diseases (excluding category 1, 2 and 3 infections) designated by the ordinance as diseases which may threaten the lives of or seriously affect the health of the people unless all or part of the provisions in Chapter 3 through Chapter 6 are not applied.
- 8 The term “new infections” in this law refers to diseases which are proved to be transmitted from person to person, cause distinctively different symptoms from those of already known infectious diseases, respond differently to the existing treatment and induce serious conditions, an epidemic of which may threaten the lives of or seriously affect the health of the people.
- 9 The term “suspected patient” in this law refers to a person who has symptoms similar to those of an infection.
- 10 The term “pathogen carrier with no symptoms” in this law refers to a person who has the pathogen of an infection but does not develop any of the symptoms of said infection.
- 11 The term “medical institutions designated to treat infections” in this law refers to specified medical institutions designated to treat infections, class 1 medical institutions designated to treat infections and class 2 medical institutions designated to treat infections.
- 12 The term “specified medical institutions designated to treat infections” in this law refers to hospitals designated by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare as medical institutions which shall admit those who have the symptoms of new infections or the patients of category 1 or category 2 infections.
- 13 The term “class 1 medical institutions designated to treat infections” in this law refers to hospitals designated by the prefectural governor as medical institutions which shall admit the patients of category 1 or category 2 infections.
- 14 The term “class 2 medical institutions designated to treat infections” in this law refers to hospitals designated by the prefectural governor as medical institutions which shall admit the patients of category 2 infections.

(Partially amended by Law No. 160 of 1999 and Law No. 145 of 2003)

(Application of this Law to Designated Infections)

Article 7 With regard to designated infections, all or part of the provisions of the following article, Chapters 3 to 6 and Chapters 8 to 10 shall be applied pursuant to the provisions of the ordinance for the period of not more than one (1) year specified by the ordinance.

- 2 The period specified by the ordinance referred to in the preceding section may be extended for the period of not more than one (1) year specified by the ordinance, provided that the application of the provisions which were applied to the infection specified in the ordinance referred to in the preceding section according to such ordinance is deemed to be necessary after the expiration of said period.
- 3 The Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare shall seek the opinion of the Council on Health Sciences prior to the enactment, abolishment or amendment of the ordinances referred to in the preceding two sections.

(Partially amended by Law No. 160 of 1999)

(Application of the Law to Suspected Patients and Pathogen Carriers with No Symptoms)

- Article 8 With regard to suspected patients of category 1 infections and some of category 2 infections specified by the ordinance, the provisions of this law shall be applied as if they were the patients of category 1 infections or category 2 infections accordingly.
- 2 With regard to the pathogen carriers of category 1 infections with no symptoms, the provisions of this law shall be applied as if they were the patients of category 1 infections.

Chapter 2 Basic Guidelines

(Basic Guidelines)

- Article 9 The Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare shall establish basic guidelines for the comprehensive promotion of preventive measures against infections (hereinafter referred to as “Basic Guidelines”).
- 2 The Basic Guidelines shall set out the matters listed below.
- (1) Basic direction of the promotion of preventive measures against infections
 - (2) Matters related to measures to prevent the outbreak of infections
 - (3) Matters related to measures to prevent the spread of infections
 - (4) Matters related to the establishment of a framework to provide medical care for infections
 - (5) Matters related to research and study on infections
 - (6) Matters related to the promotion of research and development of medicines to be used in the medical care of infections
 - (7) Matters related to the improvement of the system to test pathogens of infections and its testing capacity
 - (8) Matters related to training of those who are engaged in activities to prevent infections
 - (9) Matters related to education and the promulgation of knowledge concerning infections and consideration for the rights of the patients of infections
 - (10) Matters related to measures to prevent the outbreak and spread of infections and to provide medical care in the case of emergency (including the emergency liaison system between the national government and local public entities as well as that among local public entities)
 - (11) Other important matters related to the promotion of preventive measures against infections
- 3 The Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare shall reexamine the Basic Guidelines at least once in five (5) years and shall modify them if the Minister deems any modification to be necessary.
- 4 The Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare shall consult with the heads of the administrative authorities concerned and seek the opinion of the Council on Health Sciences prior to the establishment or modification of the Basic Guidelines.
- 5 The Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare shall make an official announcement on the establishment or modification of the Basic Guidelines immediately after such establishment or modification.

(Partially amended by Law No. 160 of 1999 and Law No. 145 of 2003)

(Prevention Plan)

Article 10 Each prefectural government shall establish a plan for the implementation of preventive measures against infections in line with the Basic Guidelines (refer to in this law as “prevention plan”).

- 2 The prevention plan shall set out the matters listed below.
 - (1) Matters related to measures to prevent the outbreak and spread of infections which are suitable for the local situation
 - (2) Matters related to establishment of a framework to provide medical care for infections in each region.
 - (3) Matters related to measures to prevent the outbreak and spread of infections and to provide medical care in the case of emergency (including the emergency liaison system between the national government and local public entities as well as that among local public entities)
 - (4) Other important matters related to the promotion of preventive measures against infections which are suitable for the local situation
- 3 Each prefectural government shall reexamine the prevention plan when the Basic Guidelines are modified, and modify the prevention plan if any modification is deemed to be necessary.
- 4 Prefectural governments shall seek the opinion of municipalities and organizations of specialists of medical care prior to any modification of the prevention plan.
- 5 Prefectural governments shall submit the settled or modified prevention plan to the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare and make an official announcement immediately after such establishment or modification.

(Partially amended by Law No. 160 of 1999 and Law No. 145 of 2003)

(Guidelines for the Prevention of Specified Infections)

Article 11 With regard to the infections designated by the ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare as those for which special comprehensive measures are necessary to promote their prevention, the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare shall establish the guidelines for the research on the cause of such infections, the prevention of their outbreak or spread, provision of medical care, promotion of research and development, international cooperation, and promotion of comprehensive measures against each infection (referred to in the following section as “Guidelines for Prevention of Specified Infections) and publicize such guidelines.

- 2 The Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare shall seek the opinion of the Council on Health Sciences prior to the establishment or modification of the Guidelines for Prevention of Specified Infections.

(Partially amended by Law No. 160 of 1999)

Chapter 3 Collection and Publication of Information concerning Infections

(Notification by Doctors)

Article 12 A doctor who examines a patient who falls under any of the following descriptions shall notify the prefectural governor via the director of the nearby health center of the name, age, sex and any other information required by the ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of the patient who falls under (1) below

immediately, or the age, sex and other information required by ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of the patient who falls under (2) below immediately in the case of (1) and within 7 days in the case of (2), except for the cases excluded from this provision by the ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

- (1) The patients of category 1 infections and the patients and carriers with no symptoms of category 2, 3 or 4 pathogen, and those who are suspected of having contracted new infections
 - (2) The patients of category 5 infections which are specified by the ordinance of the Ministry of, Health, Labour and Welfare (including pathogen carriers with no symptoms of category 5 which are specified by the ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)
- 2 The prefectural governor who received notification under the preceding section shall notify the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare of the contents of such notification immediately in the case of (1) and within the period specified by the ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare in the case of (2).
 - 3 The prefectural governor who received the notification under Section 1 of this article concerning a person who lives outside its jurisdiction shall report the contents of such notification to the governor of the prefecture which has jurisdiction over the place where the said person resides.
 - 4 The provisions of the preceding three sections shall be applied to cases where a doctor examines the body of a person who has died of any of the infections specified in each paragraph of Section 1 of this article (including a person who is suspected of having died of such infections).

(Partially amended by Law No. 160 of 1999 and Law No. 145 of 2003)

(Notification by Veterinarians)

Article 13 With regard to monkeys and other animals specified for each infection by ordinance as having a high risk of transmitting the Ebola virus, the Marburg virus disease and other infections in category 1, 2, 3 or 4 which are specified by the ordinance to humans, a veterinarian who judges or suspects that any such animal has contracted said infection shall immediately notify the prefectural governor of the name of the owner of such animal (or the person who keeps the animal as the case may be. The same shall be applied to the term “owner” in this law) and other information required by the ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare via the director of the nearby health center.

- 2 The owner of any animal specified by ordinance referred to in the preceding section who judges or suspects that the animal has contracted an infection specified by the ordinance referred to in the preceding section without having such animal examined by a veterinarian shall submit a notification as provided in the preceding section.
- 3 The prefectural governor who received notification under the provisions of the preceding two sections shall immediately notify the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare of the contents of such notification.
- 4 The prefectural governor who received notification under the provisions of Section 1 or 2 above concerning an animal which is kept outside of its jurisdiction shall report the contents of such notification to the governor of the prefecture which has jurisdiction over the place where the said animal is kept.

- 5 The provisions of sections 1 and 2 of this article shall be applied to any cases where a veterinarian who examines the body of one of the animals specified by the ordinance referred to in Section 1, judges or suspects that the said animal has contracted the infection specified in the ordinance referred to in Section 1. The provisions of Section 3 shall be applied to any cases where the owner of one of the animals specified by the ordinance referred to in Section 1 examines the body of said animal and judges or suspects that it has contracted the infection specified in the ordinance referred to in Section 1.

(Partially amended by Law No. 160 of 1999 and Law No. 145 of 2003)

(Ascertaining the Situation and Trends concerning the Outbreak of Infections)

Article 14 In accordance with the ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, each prefectural governor shall designate the hospitals or clinics to be in charge of notifying a situation concerning the outbreak of any category 5 infections specified by the ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, with the consent of the founders of such institutions (referred to in this article as “designated notifying institutions”).

- 2 If the doctor of a designated notifying institution examines a patient of a category 5 infection specified by the ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare referred to in the preceding section (including pathogen carriers of category 5 infections specified by the ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare who have no symptoms. The same shall be applied to the term “ patient” in this section), or examines the body of a person who has died of any of the category 5 infections specified by the ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare referred to in the preceding section, the manager of such institution shall notify the governor of the prefecture which has jurisdiction over the place where such institution is located of the age and sex of the patient or the dead person and any other information required by the ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.
- 3 The prefectural governor who receives a notification under the preceding section shall report the contents of such notification to the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare pursuant to the ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.
- 4 Any designated notifying institution may decline the designation on at least 30 days’ notice.
- 5 If the manager of a designated notifying institution violates the provisions of Section 2, or a designated notifying institution is deemed to be unsuitable to take charge of the notification provided in Section 2, the prefectural governor may revoke the designation of such institution.

(Partially amended by Law No. 160 of 1999 and Law No. 145 of 2003)

(Investigation of Situations and Trends concerning the Outbreak of Infection and its Causes)

Article 15 Each prefectural governor, if he/she deems it to be necessary in order to prevent the outbreak of infection or to ascertain the situation and trends concerning the outbreak of infection and its causes, may require their personnel to make inquiries regarding the patients or suspected patients of infections of categories 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5, pathogen carriers with no symptoms, those who have developed the symptoms of new

- infections, owners or keepers of animals or body of animals which may transmit infections to people and other persons concerned, or conduct necessary investigations.
- 2 The Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare, if he/she deems it to be of emergent necessity in order to prevent the outbreak or spread of infections, may require their personnel to make inquiries regarding the patients or suspected patients of infections of categories 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5, pathogen carriers with no symptoms, those who have developed the symptoms of new infections, owners or managers of animals or carcasses which may transmit infectious disease to the people and other persons concerned, or conduct necessary investigations.
 - 3 The patients or suspected patients of infections of categories 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5, pathogen carriers with no symptoms, those who have developed the symptoms of new infections, owners or keepers of animals or body of animals which may transmit infections to people and other persons concerned, shall cooperate with the personnel in charge of the inquiry or investigation provided for in the preceding two sections.
 - 4 The personnel in charge referred to in Sections 1 and 2 shall carry identification to be presented on demand to the person concerned.
 - 5 Each prefectural governor shall report the results of the inquiry or investigation conducted under the provisions of Section 1 to the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare pursuant to the ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.
 - 6 Each prefectural governor, if he/she deems it to be necessary, may request the governors of other prefectures or the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare to dispatch personnel from the institutions conducting research on medical treatment, pathogen testing or any other research or testing on infections or otherwise extend any support which is necessary to conduct the inquiry and investigation provided in Section 1.
 - 7 The provisions of Section 4 shall be applied to the personnel dispatched under the preceding section.
 - 8 Items to be contained in the identification referred to in Section 4 shall be provided by the ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.
- (Partially amended by Law No. 160 of 1999 and Law No. 145 of 2003)

(Liaison with Director of Quarantine)

- Article 15-2 Each prefectural governor, when he/she has received notification from the director of quarantine concerning the order issued to a person who has developed unusual health conditions pursuant to Section 3 of Article 18 of the Quarantine Law (Law No. 201 of 1951) (including the cases in which a government ordinance based on the provision of Article 34 of the Law is applied) or any other report designated by the ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (including the cases in which the provision of Section 3 of Article 34-2 of the Law is applied), may require their personnel to make inquiries regarding said person who has developed unusual health conditions and other persons concerned, or conduct necessary investigations.
- 2 Each prefectural governor shall report the results of the inquiry or investigation conducted under the provisions of Section 1 to the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare.
 - 3 The provision of Section 4 of the preceding article shall be applied to the cases in which the prefectural governor requires said personnel to conduct measures specified in Section 1.

(Added Law No. 145 of 2003)

(Publication of Information)

Article 16 The Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare and prefectural governors shall analyze the information on infections collected under Article 12 through the preceding article and make positive efforts to publicize the information related to the prevention of infections.

- 2 In publicizing the information referred to in the preceding section, due consideration shall be given to the protection of private information on individuals.

(Partially amended by Law No. 160 of 1999)

Chapter 4 Medical Examination, Restrictions on Employment and Hospitalization

(Medical Examination)

Article 17 Each prefectural governor, if he/she deems it to be necessary to prevent the spread of infections of categories 1, 2 or 3, may recommend a person who is reasonably suspected of having contracted any of these infections to undergo a medical examination by a doctor to ascertain whether or not such person has contracted such infection, or recommend the parent (in this law refers to the person in the position of parental authority or the guardian) of a person who is reasonably suspected of having contracted any of the said infections to have such person undergo a medical examination.

- 2 If the person who receives a recommendation as provided in the preceding section does not comply with such recommendation, the prefectural governor may require its personnel to conduct a medical examination of the person who is reasonably suspected of having contracted the infection referred to in said recommendation.
- 3 When issuing a recommendation for medical examination as provided in Section 1 or implementing procedures to conduct such medical examination as provided in the preceding section, the prefectural governor shall notify the person who is subject to such recommendation or procedures of the reason for issuing such recommendation or implementing such procedures and other information required by the ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare in writing, except in the case where there is an urgent need to recommend medical examination or to implement procedures to conduct a medical examination without notifying the said information in writing.
- 4 With regard to the urgent cases described in the preceding section, the prefectural governor shall deliver a document showing the reason referred to in the preceding section and other information required by ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare within a reasonable period following the issuance of such recommendation of medical examination or the implementation of such procedures.

(Partially amended by Law No. 160 of 1999)

(Restrictions on Employment)

Article 18 The prefectural governor who receives notification concerning a patient of a category 1 infection, a patient of category 2 or 3 infection, or a pathogen carrier with no symptoms provided in Section 1 of Article 12, shall deliver such person or the parent of such person a written notice showing the contents of such notification and other information required by the ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

- 2 The patient, the parent of the patient or the pathogen carrier with no symptoms referred to in the preceding section who receives a notice as provided in the preceding section shall not engage in the activities specified for each infection by the ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare which may spread such infection among the general public for the period provided by the ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare during which such potential is expected to be eliminated.
- 3 The patient or the parent of the patient who has been subject to the provisions of the preceding section may make a request to the prefectural governor to confirm that the patient who has been subject to the provisions of the same section has ceased to be subject to the said provisions.
- 4 The prefectural governor who receives the request for confirmation provided in the preceding section shall confirm whether or not the person who has been subject to the provisions of Section 2 and who made such request is a patient or a pathogen carrier with no symptoms of any of the infections to which the said provisions shall be applied, or whether the period as provided in the same section has expired.

(Partially amended by Law No. 160 of 1999)

(Hospitalization)

Article 19 Each prefectural governor, if he/she deems it to be necessary in order to prevent the spread of category 1 infections, may recommend the patient of any such infection or the parent of such patient to be hospitalized or to hospitalize such patient in a specified medical institution designated to treat infections or class 1 medical institution designated to treat infections. Provided, however, that if any unavoidable reason including urgency exists, the governor may recommend such patient or the parent of such patient to be hospitalized or to hospitalize such patient in a hospital or clinic other than specified medical institutions designated to treat infections or class 1 medical institutions designated to treat infections which the governor deems to be appropriate.

- 2 If the person who receives a recommendation as provided for in the preceding section does not comply with such recommendation, the prefectural governor may hospitalize the patient who is subject to such recommendation in a specified medical institution designated to treat infections or a class 1 medical institution designated to treat infections (or, in the case of a recommendation under a provisory clause, a hospital or clinic other than a specified medical institution designated to treat infections or class 1 medical institution designated to treat infections which the governor deems appropriate).
- 3 The period of hospitalization provided for in the preceding two sections shall not exceed 72 hours.
- 4 If any unavoidable reason including emergency exists, the prefectural governor may hospitalize the patient who is in any hospital or clinic under the provisions of Section 1 or Section 2 in other hospital or clinic which the governor deems to be appropriate.
- 5 The total of the period of hospitalization under the provisions of Section 1 or Section 2 and that of hospitalization under the provisions of the preceding section shall not exceed 72 hours.

Article 20 Each prefectural governor, if he/she deems it to be necessary in order to prevent the spread of category 1 infections, may recommend the patient of any of such infections who is in a hospital or clinic under the provisions of the preceding article or the

- parent of such patient, to be hospitalized or to hospitalize such patient in the specified medical institution designated to treat infections or class 1 medical institution designated to treat infections for the period of not more than 10 days specified by the governor, provided that, if any unavoidable reason including emergency exists, the governor may recommend such patient or the parent of such patient to be hospitalized, or to hospitalize such patient in a hospital or clinic other than a specified medical institution designated to treat infections or class 1 medical institutions designated to treat infections which the governor deems to appropriate, for the period of not more than 10 days specified by the governor.
- 2 If the person who receives a recommendation as provided for in the preceding section does not comply with such recommendation, the prefectural governor may hospitalize the patient who is subject to such recommendation in a specified medical institution designated to treat infections or a class 1 medical institution designated to treat infections (or, in the case of a recommendation under the provisory clause, a hospital or clinic other than a specified medical institution designated to treat infections or a class 1 medical institution designated to treat infections which the governor deems to be appropriate), for the period of not more than 10 days specified by the governor.
 - 3 If any unavoidable reason including emergency exists, the prefectural governor may hospitalize the patient who is in a hospital or clinic under the provisions of the preceding two sections in another hospital or clinic which the governor deems to be appropriate for the specified period of not more than 10 days counting from the date such patient was hospitalized pursuant to the provisions of the preceding two sections.
 - 4 Upon expiration of the period of hospitalization provided for in the preceding three sections, the prefectural governor may extend the period of hospitalization for the period of not more than 10 days specified by the governor if the governor deems it to be necessary to have such patient stay in hospital. The same shall be applied to the re-extension of the period extended pursuant to the preceding paragraph.
 - 5 Prior to the issuance of a recommendation as provided for in Section 1 or the extension of the period of hospitalization provided for in the preceding section, the prefectural governor shall seek the opinion of the Council organized pursuant to Section 1 of Article 24 under the health center which has jurisdiction over the hospital or clinic where the subject patient is hospitalized.

(Transfer)

Article 21 The prefectural governor shall transfer the patient who is to be hospitalized pursuant to the provisions of the preceding two articles to the hospital or clinic where such patient is to be hospitalized in accordance with the ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

(Partially amended by Law No. 160 of 1999)

(Discharge from Hospital)

Article 22 If it is confirmed that a patient hospitalized pursuant to the provisions of Article 19 or Article 20 does not have the pathogen of the category 1 infection for which such patient was hospitalized, the prefectural governor shall discharge said patient from hospital.

- 2 The manager of the hospital or clinic who confirms that a hospitalized patient pursuant to the provisions of Article 19 or Article 20 does not have the pathogen of the category 1 infection for which such patient was hospitalized shall notify the prefectural governor of such fact.
- 3 The patient who has been hospitalized pursuant to the provisions of Article 19 or Article 20, or the parent of such patient may file a request for discharge from the hospital with the prefectural governor.
- 4 The prefectural governor who receives a request for in the preceding section shall confirm whether or not the patient subject to such request has the pathogen of the category 1 infection for which such patient was hospitalized.

(Written Notice)

Article 23 The provisions of Section 3 and Section 4 of Article 17 shall be applied to any recommendation by the prefectural governor provided in Section 1 of Article 19 or Section 1 of Article 20, the procedure of hospitalization provided in Section 2 or Section 4 of Article 19 as well as Section 2 and Section 3 of Article 20, and the extension of hospitalization period provided for in Section 4 of Article 20.

(Council on Medical Examination of Infections)

Article 24 A Council on Medical Examination of Infections (referred to in this article as “Council”) shall be organized under the jurisdiction of each health center for the purpose of discussing matters related to the recommendation provided for in Section 1 of Article 20 and the extension of hospitalization period provided for in Section 4 of the same article in response to a request by the prefectural governor.

- 2 Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding section, a prefecture which has more than two health centers may organize a single Council to cover more than two health centers if a special reason is found to exist.
- 3 The Council provided for in this Section shall consist of at least three (3) members.
- 4 The members of the Council shall be appointed by the prefectural governor and shall include the doctors of specified medical institutions designated to treat infections, scholars specializing in medical care for the patients of infections (excluding the doctors of the specified medical institutions designated to treat infections), and scholars from fields other than medicine, provided that the majority of the Council shall be doctors.
- 5 Other matters related to the Council that are not included in this law shall be provided by the ordinance.

(Special Cases of Petition for Examination)

Article 25 A patient or the parent of such patient, who has been hospitalized pursuant to Section 2 or Section 3 of Article 20 and whose hospitalization period exceeds 30 days may make a written or oral petition for examination (in this article, including the petition for reexamination) to the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare.

- 2 The Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare shall make a judgement on the petition for examination provided in the preceding section within 5 days counting from the date such petition was made.
- 3 If a patient or the parent of such patient, who has been hospitalized pursuant to Section 2 or Section 3 of Article 20 and whose hospitalization period does not exceed 30 days

makes a petition for examination to the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare under the Administrative Appeal Law (Law No. 160, 1962), the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare shall make a judgement on such petition for examination within 35 days counting from the date such patient was hospitalized pursuant to the provisions of Section 2 or Section 3 of Article 20.

- 4 If a patient or the parent of such patient, who has been hospitalized pursuant to Section 2 or Section 3 of Article 20 and whose hospitalization period does not exceed 30 days makes a petition for examination to the prefectural governor under the Administrative Appeal Law (Law No. 160 of 1962), and after that the hospitalization period of such patient exceeds 30 days, the prefectural governor shall immediately transfer the case to the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare and notify the person who made such petition of the transfer.
- 5 With regard to a case transferred pursuant to the provisions of the preceding section, the provisions of Section 3 shall be applied as if such petition for examination had been originally made to the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare.
- 6 Prior to the judgment under Section 2 or judgment under Section 3 (only for the cases where the hospitalization period of the subject patient exceeded 30 days), the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare shall seek the opinion of a person designated by the government ordinance at the Council or other agency ('the Council or other agency' refers to agencies provided in Article 8 of the National Government Organization Law (Law No. 120 of 1948)).

(Partially amended by Law No. 160 of 1999)

(Application)

Article 26 The provisions of Article 19 through Article 23 and the preceding article shall be applied to the patients of category 2 infections. In this case, the phrase "specified medical institution designated to treat infections or class 1 medical institution designated to treat infections" in Section 1 and Section 2 of Article 19 and Section 1 and Section 2 of Article 20 shall be changed to "specified medical institution designated to treat infections", and the phrase "that a patient does not have the pathogen of the category 1 infection for which such patient was hospitalized" in Section 1 and Section 2 of Article 22 shall be changed to "that a patient does not have the pathogen of the category 2 infection for which such patient was hospitalized or the symptom of such infection has disappeared", and the phrase "whether or not the patient subject to such request has the pathogen of the category 1 infection for which such patient was hospitalized" in Section 4 of Article 22 shall be changed to "whether or not the patient subject to such request has the pathogen of the category 2 infection for which such patient was hospitalized or the symptom of such infection has disappeared". Other necessary changes in these provisions shall be provided in the ordinance.

Chapter 5 Disinfecting and Other Measures

(Disinfection of a Place Contaminated by a Pathogen of Infection)

Article 27 Each prefectural governor, if he/she deems it to be necessary in order to prevent the outbreak or spread of an infection of categories 1, 2, 3 or 4 may order the patient of any of these infections, the parent of such patient, the person who takes charge

of the place where such patient is or was, the place where the body of the person who has died of such infection is or was, or the places which are contaminated or suspected to be contaminated by the pathogen of such infection, or the representative of such person to disinfect such place pursuant to the ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

- 2 Each prefectural governor, if he/she deems it to be difficult to prevent the outbreak or spread of an infection of categories 1, 2, 3 or 4 by the order issued pursuant to the preceding section, may order the municipality to disinfect the place where the patient of such infection is or was, the place where the body of the person who has died of such infection is or was, or the places which are contaminated or suspected to be contaminated by the pathogen of such infection, or may require the personnel of said prefecture government to disinfect such places in accordance with the ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

(Partially amended by Law No. 160 of 1999 and Law No. 145 of 2003)

(Extermination of Mice and Insects)

Article 28 Each prefectural governor, if he/she deems it to be necessary in order to prevent the outbreak or spread of an infection of categories 1, 2, 3 or 4 may designate an area inhabited by mice or insects which are contaminated or suspected to be contaminated by the pathogen of any of these infections, and order the person who takes charge of such area or the representative of such person to exterminate the mice or insects pursuant to the ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

- 2 Each prefectural governor, if he/she deems it to be difficult to prevent the outbreak or spread of an infection of categories 1, 2, 3 or 4 by an order issued pursuant to the preceding section, may designate an area inhabited by mice or insects which are contaminated or suspected to be contaminated by the pathogen of any of these infections and order the municipality which has jurisdiction over such area, or may require the personnel of said prefectural government to exterminate such mice or insects pursuant to the ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

(Partially amended by Law No. 160 of 1999 and Law No. 145 of 2003)

(Measures concerning Personal Property)

Article 29 Each prefectural governor, if he/she deems it to be necessary in order to prevent the outbreak or spread of an infection of categories 1, 2, 3 or 4 may restrict or prohibit the transport of food, drinks, clothing, bedclothes or other personal property which are contaminated or suspected to be contaminated by the pathogen of any of these infections and order the owner of said property to disinfect or dispose of said property or take other necessary measures to prevent the outbreak or spread of infection pursuant to the ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

- 2 Each prefectural governor, if he/she deems it to be difficult to prevent the outbreak or spread of an infection of categories 1, 2, 3 or 4 by the orders issued pursuant to the preceding section, may order the municipality to disinfect food, drinks, clothing, bedclothes or other personal property which are contaminated or suspected to be contaminated by the pathogen of such infection or require the personnel of the prefectural government to implement the necessary measures including disinfection and disposal to

prevent the outbreak or spread of such infection pursuant to the ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

(Partially amended by Law No. 160 of 1999 and Law No. 145 of 2003)

(Restrictions on Transport of Bodies)

Article 30 Each prefectural governor, if he/she deems it to be necessary in order to prevent the outbreak or spread of an infection of categories 1, 2 or 3, may restrict or prohibit the transport of a body which is contaminated or suspected to be contaminated by the pathogen of any of these infections.

- 2 A body which is contaminated or suspected to be contaminated by the pathogen of an infection of categories 1, 2 or 3 shall be cremated. Provided, however, if the body has been completely disinfected and the permission of the prefectural governor is obtained, such body can be buried.
- 3 A body which is contaminated or suspected to be contaminated by the pathogen of an infection of categories 1, 2 or 3 shall be cremated or buried within 24 hours.

(Restrictions on Use of Water Supplied for Domestic Use)

Article 31 Each prefectural governor, if he/she deems it to be necessary in order to prevent the outbreak or spread of an infection of categories 1, 2 or 3, may order the person who is in charge of supplying water for domestic use which is contaminated or suspected to be contaminated by the pathogen of any of these infections to restrict or prohibit the use or supply of such water for a specified period.

- 2 If a prefectural governor issues an order to restrict or prohibit the use or supply of water for domestic use pursuant to the provisions of the preceding section, the municipalities concerned shall supply water to the users of such water for the period provided for in the preceding section under the direction of the prefectural governor.

(Measures concerning Buildings)

Article 32 In the case where a building is contaminated or suspected to be contaminated by the pathogen of a category 1 infection and it is difficult to prevent the spread of such infection by disinfection, the prefectural governor may restrict or prohibit entry into such building pursuant to the ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare for the period specified by the governor.

- 2 In the case where a category 1 infection cannot be prevented from spreading by the measure provided in the preceding section and there is an urgent need to prevent the spread of such infection, the prefectural governor may brockade any building which is contaminated or suspected to be contaminated by the pathogen of said infection or take other necessary measures to prevent the spread of such infection in accordance with the standards provided by the ordinance.

(Partially amended by Law No. 160 of 1999)

(Traffic Restrictions or Road Blocks)

Article 33 If there is an urgent need to prevent the spread a category 1 infection and it is difficult to do so by disinfection, the prefectural governor may restrict traffic or block off the roads in the area that is contaminated or suspected to be contaminated by the

pathogen of such infection for a period of not more than 72 hours specified by the governor in accordance with the standards provided by the ordinance.

(Minimum Measures)

Article 34 Measures to be taken pursuant to the provisions of Article 27 through the preceding article shall be the minimum measures to prevent the outbreak or spread of infections.

(Inquiry and Investigation)

Article 35 Each prefectural governor, if he/she deems it to be necessary in order to implement the measures provided for in Article 27 through Article 33, may require its personnel to inspect the place where a patient of an infection of categories 1, 2, 3 or 4 is or was, the place where the body of the person who has died of such infection is or was, the place where an animal which could transmit such infections to people is or was, the place where the body of the animal which has died of such infection is or was, or the place which is contaminated or suspected to be contaminated by the pathogen of said infection, and to question the patient or suspected patient, the pathogen carrier with no symptoms or the owner or manager of the animal or the carcass which could transmit said infection to the people or other persons concerned and to conduct necessary investigations.

- 2 The personnel referred to in Section 1 shall carry identification to be presented on demand to the person concerned.
- 3 The provisions of Section 1 shall not be construed as being in any way related to those laid down for the purpose of criminal investigation.
- 4 The provisions of preceding three sections shall be applied to any cases where a mayor deems such procedures to be necessary in order to implement the measures provided for in Section 2 of Article 27, Section 2 of Article 28, Section 2 of Article 29 or Section 2 of Article 31.
- 5 Items to be contained in the identification referred to in Section 3 shall be provided by the ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

(Partially amended by Law No. 160 of 1999 and Law No. 145 of 2003)

(Written Notice)

Article 36 When taking or requiring its personnel to implement any of the measures provided for in Section 1 or Section 2 of Article 27, Section 1 or Section 2 of Article 28, Section 1 or Section 2 of Article 29, Section 1 of Article 30, or Section 1 of Article 31, the prefectural governor shall notify the person who is subject to such measure or the parent of such person, of the decision to take such measures, the reason for taking such measures and other information required by the ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare in writing, except for any cases where there is an urgent need to implement such measures without notifying the said information in writing.

- 2 With regard to urgent cases as described in the preceding section, the prefectural governor shall deliver a document showing the fact that such measures have been taken, the reason for taking such measures, and other information required by the ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare referred to in the preceding section within a reasonable period following the implementation of such measures.

- 3 When taking or requiring its personnel to implement any of the measures provided for in Article 32 or Article 33, the prefectural governor shall post a notice in an appropriate place, showing the decision to take such measures, the reason for taking such measures, and other information required by the ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.
 - 4 The provisions of Section 1 and Section 2 shall be applied to any cases where a mayor requires his personnel to implement any of the measures provided for in Section 2 of Article 27, Section 2 of Article 28, or Section 2 of Article 29.
- (Partially amended by Law No. 160 of 1999 and Law No. 145 of 2003)

Chapter 6 Medical Care

(Medical Care for Inpatients)

- Article 37 If a prefectural governor issues a recommendation for hospitalization or implements procedures to hospitalize a patient of an infection pursuant to the provisions of Article 19, Article 20 (including the application of these provisions under Article 26), or Article 46, the prefectural government shall bear the expenses of the following medical care to be provided to the patient (in this article, including a person who has the symptoms of a new infection) hospitalized pursuant to such recommendation or procedures if such patient or the parent of such patient makes an application.
- (1) Medical examination
 - (2) Provision of drugs and medical equipment
 - (3) Medical treatment, surgery and other kinds of medical care
 - (4) Hospitalization, nursing during medical treatment and other care
- 2 Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding section, if the patient referred to in the preceding section, the spouse or person who has the duty of supporting such patient under Article 877 Section 1 of the Civil Code (Law No. 89 of 1896) is deemed to be able to pay all or part of the expenses specified in the preceding section, the prefectural government shall not have to bear the expenses for that part which such person can afford.
 - 3 The application referred to in Section 1 shall be submitted to the prefectural governor via the director of the health center which has jurisdiction over the address of the patient.

(Medical Institutions Designated to Treat Infections)

- Article 38 The designation of a specified medical institution to treat infections shall be made by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare upon consultation with the governor of the prefecture which has jurisdiction over the place such institution is located with the consent of the founder of such institution.
- 2 The designation of a class 1 medical institution designated to treat infections or a class 2 medical institution designated to treat infections, which must satisfy the standards set by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, shall be made by the prefectural governor with the consent of the founder of such institution.
 - 3 Medical institutions designated to treat infections shall, under the provisions set by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare, take charge of providing medical care for the patients of infections or those who have the symptoms of new infections whose medical expenses are to be born by the prefectural government pursuant to the provisions of the preceding article.

- 4 Specified medical institutions designated to treat infections shall follow the guidance provided by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare in providing the medical care specified in Section 1 of the preceding article for those patients who have the symptoms of new infections and the patients of category 1 or category 2 infections.
- 5 Class 1 medical institutions shall follow the guidance provided by the prefectural governors pursuant to the ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare in providing the medical care specified in Section 1 of the preceding article for the patients of category 1 or category 2 infections.
- 6 Class 2 medical institutions shall follow the guidance provided by the prefectural governors pursuant to the ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare in providing the medical care specified in Section 1 of the preceding article for the patients of category 2 infections.
- 7 A medical institution designated to treat infections which intends to decline such designation shall notify its intention to the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare in the case of a specified medical institution designated to treat infections, and to the prefectural governor in the case of class 1 or class 2 medical institution designated to treat infections, at least one year prior to the date it intends to decline the designation.
- 8 If a medical institution designated to treat infections violates any of the provisions of Section 3 to Section 6, or is otherwise deemed to be unsuitable to provide the medical care referred to in the preceding section, the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare may revoke the designation of such institution if it is a specified medical institution designated to treat infections, and the prefectural governor may revoke the designation of such institution if it is a class 1 or class 2 medical institution designated to treat infections.

(Partially amended by Law No. 160 of 1999)

(Relation with Medical Benefits under Other Laws)

Article 39 If a patient of an infection (excluding a person who has the symptoms of a new infection) who is entitled to receive payment for the expenses specified in Section 1 of Article 37, is entitled to any medical benefit under the provisions of the Health Insurance Act (Law No. 70 of 1922), National Health Insurance Law (Law No. 192 of 1958), Mariners' Insurance Law (Law No. 73 of 1939), Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance Law (Law No. 50 of 1947), National Public Service Mutual Aid Association Law (Law No. 128 of 1958). Including its application to other laws or examples), Local Public Service Mutual Aid Association Law (Law No. 152 of 1962), or (Law No. 80 of 1982), the prefectural government shall not have to bear the expenses specified in the section indicated to the extent of the amount of such benefit.

(Claims for, Examination and Payment of Medical Fees)

Article 40 Each medical institution designated to treat infections shall claim from the prefectural government the portion of the medical fees to be paid by the prefectural government pursuant to the provisions of Section 1 of Article 37.

- 2 Each prefectural government shall pay the medical fees referred to in the preceding section to the medical institution designated to treat infections that made such claim.
- 3 Each prefectural governor may at any time examine the contents of medical care provided by medical institutions designated to treat infections and the claims for medical fees

made by such institutions, and may also decide the amount of the medical fees which each institution can claim for under the provisions of Section 1.

- 4 Each medical institution designated to treat infections shall comply with the decision made by the prefectural governor pursuant to the provisions of the preceding section.
- 5 In deciding the amount of medical fees pursuant to the provisions of Section 3, each prefectural governor shall seek the opinion of the examination committee provided in the Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund Law (law No. 129 of 1948), the National Health Insurance Medical Fee Examination Committee provided in the National Health Insurance Law, or other examination organization related to medical care provided in the ordinance.
- 6 Each prefectural government may entrust the administration related to the payment of medical fees to medical institutions designated to treat infections to the Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund, the Association of National Health Insurance Organization or other person specified by the ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.
- 7 Any appeal under the Administrative Appeal Law can not be filed against the decision of the amount of medical fees that has been made pursuant to the provisions of Section 3.

(Partially amended by Law No. 160 of 1999)

(Standard Medical Fees)

Article 41 The fees for the medical care listed in Section 1 of Article 37 to be provided by medical institutions designated to treat infections shall be determined according to the standard fees set for the purposes of health insurance.

- 2 In cases to which the application of the standard fees referred to in the preceding section is impossible or inappropriate, the medical fees shall be determined by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare upon consultation with the Council on Public Health.

(Partially amended by Law No. 160 of 1999)

(Exceptions concerning Medical Care in an Emergency)

Article 42 If a patient (or, in this article, a person who has the symptoms of a new infection) who was hospitalized in a hospital or clinic other than the medical institutions designated to treat infections pursuant to the provisions of Article 19, Article 20 (including the case where these provisions are applied under Article 26), or Article 46, receives any of the medical care listed in Section 1 of Article 37 at such hospital or clinic, the prefectural government may pay the amount to be born by the prefectural governor which is determined according to the standard fees referred to in said section, in response to an application filed by such patient or the parent of such patient. The same shall be applied to cases where such patient receives any of the medical care listed in said section at a medical institution designated to treat infections without making an application referred to in the same section for any unavoidable reason such as emergency.

- 2 The provisions of Section 3 of Article 37 shall be applied to the application referred to in the preceding section.
- 3 The medical fees specified in Section 1 shall be paid on condition that it is deemed that such medical care was necessary at the time it was provided to such patient.

(Demand for Report and Inspection)

Article 43 Each prefectural governor (with regard to a specified medical institution designated to treat infections, the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare or the prefectural governor. The same shall be applied to the following section), if he/she deems it to be necessary in order to ensure that the expenses to be born under the provision of Section 1 of Article 37 is reasonable, may demand the necessary reports from the managers of the medical institutions designated to treat infections, or require its personnel to conduct an on-site inspection of the medical records, books and other documents of such institutions with the consent of its manager.

- 2 If a medical institution designated to treat infections does not comply with the demand or fails to submit the report provided for in the preceding section without good reason, or submits a falsified report, or its manager refuses to consent to the inspection provided in the preceding section, the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare or the prefectural governor may suspend or require suspension of the payment of medical fees to such institution.

(Partially amended by Law No. 87 of 1999 and Law No. 160 of 1999)

(Matters to be Provided by the Ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)

Article 44 Other matters related to the payment of expenses specified in this chapter that are not provided for in this law, including the procedures to make application under Section 1 of Article 37, claims for and payment of medical fees under Article 40, and the procedures to entrust paperwork, shall be provided in the ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

(Partially amended by Law No. 160 of 1999)

Chapter 7 New Infections

(Medical Examination of New Infections)

Article 45 Each prefectural governor, if he/she deems it to be necessary in order to prevent the spread of a new infection, may recommend the person who is reasonably suspected of having contracted such infection to undergo an examination by a doctor to establish whether such person has contracted said infection, or recommend the parent of said person to have such person undergo a medical examination.

- 2 If the person who receives a recommendation under the preceding section does not comply with such recommendation, the prefectural governor may require its personnel to conduct a medical examination of the person who is reasonably suspected of having contracted the new infection referred to in such recommendation.
- 3 The provisions of Section 3 and Section 4 of Article 17 shall be applied when a prefectural governor issues a recommendation for medical examination or implements the procedures provided in the preceding section.

(Hospitalization of a Person Who Has the Symptoms of a New Infection)

Article 46 Each prefectural governor, if he/she deems it to be necessary in order to prevent the spread of a new infection, may recommend the person who has the symptoms of such new infection to be hospitalized in a specified medical institution designated to treat infections for the period of not more than 10 days specified by the governor, or

recommend the parent of such person to hospitalize said person. Provided, however, that if there is any unavoidable reason such as emergency, the prefectural governor may recommend the person who has the symptoms of such new infection or the parent of such person to be hospitalized or to hospitalize said person in a hospital or clinic other than the specified medical institution designated to treat infections which the governor deems to be appropriate.

- 2 If the person who receives a recommendation issued under the preceding section does not comply with such recommendation, the prefectural governor may hospitalize the person who has the symptoms of the new infection referred to in such recommendation in a specified medical institution designated to treat infections (or, in the case of a recommendation under the provisory clause, a hospital or clinic other than specified medical institutions designated to treat infections which the governor deems to be appropriate), for the period of not more than 10 days specified by the governor.
- 3 If there is an unavoidable reason such as emergency, the prefectural governor may hospitalize the person who is in a hospital or clinic under the provisions of preceding two sections in another hospital or clinic which the governor deems to be appropriate for the specified period of not more than 10 days counting from the date such person was hospitalized, pursuant to the provisions of the preceding two sections.
- 4 Upon the expiration of the period of hospitalization provided for in the preceding three sections, the prefectural governor may extend the period of hospitalization of the person who has the symptoms of the new infection referred to in the preceding sections for the period of not more than 10 days specified by the governor if the governor deems to extension to be necessary. The same shall be applied to the re-extension of the extended period pursuant to the preceding paragraph.

(Transfer)

Article 47 The prefectural governor shall transfer the person who has the symptoms of a new infection and is to be hospitalized pursuant to the provisions of the preceding article to the hospital or clinic where such person is to be hospitalized in accordance with the ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

(Discharge from Hospital)

Article 48 If it is confirmed that the person hospitalized pursuant to the provisions of Article 46 will not cause the spread of the new infection for which such person was hospitalized, the prefectural governor shall discharge said person from hospital.

- 2 The manager of the hospital or clinic where the person who has the symptoms of a new infection has been hospitalized pursuant to the provisions of Article 46, may give the prefectural governor an opinion that such person is not likely to cause the spread of the new infection for which such person was hospitalized.
- 3 The person who has been hospitalized pursuant to the provisions of Article 46 or the parent of such person may file a request for discharge from hospital with the prefectural governor.
- 4 The prefectural governor who receives a request filed under the preceding section shall establish whether or not the person in the hospital who is subject to such request will not cause the spread of the new infection for which such person was hospitalized.

(Written Notice Concerning Hospitalization of a Person Who Has the Symptoms of a New Infection)

Article 49 The provisions of Section 3 and Section 4 of Article 17 shall be applied to a recommendation by the prefectural governor provided for in Section 1 of Article 46, the procedures for hospitalization provided for in Section 2 or Section 3 of Article 46, and the extension of hospitalization period provided for in Section 4 of Article 46.

(Disinfection and Other Measures Concerning New Infections)

Article 50 Each prefectural governor, if he/she deems it to be necessary in order to prevent the outbreak or spread of a new infection, may implement or require its personnel to implement all or part of the measures provided for in Article 27 through Article 33 and Section 1 of Article 35, as if such new infection is a category 1 infection.

2 The provisions of Section 2 and Section 3 of Article 35 shall be applied when a prefectural governor requires its personnel to implement the measures provided for in Section 1 of the same article pursuant to the provisions of the preceding section.

3 The provisions of Section 1 and Section 2 of Article 36 shall be applied when a prefectural governor implements or requires its personnel to implement the measures provided for in Section 1 or 2 of the Article 27, Section 1 or 2 of the Article 28, Section 1 or 2 of the Article 29, Section 1 of the Article 30, or Section 1 of Article 31 pursuant to the provisions of the preceding section.

4 The provisions of Section 3 of Article 36 shall be applied when a prefectural governor implements or requires its personnel to implement the measures provided for Article 32 or Article 33 pursuant to the provisions of Section 1 of this article.

5 The mayor of each municipality, if he/she deems it to be necessary in order to prevent the outbreak or spread of a new infection, may require its personnel to implement the measures provided for in Section 1 of the Article 35 to be applied under Section 4 of the same article as if such new infection is a category 1 infection.

6 The provisions of Section 2 and Section 3 of Article 35 to be applied under Section 4 of the same article, shall be applied when a mayor requires its personnel to implement the measures provided for in Section 1 of the same article to be applied under Section 4 of the same article pursuant to the provisions of the preceding section.

7 The provisions of Section 1 and Section 2 of Article 36 to be applied under Section 4 of the same article, shall be applied when a mayor requires its personnel to implement the measures provided for in Section 2 of Article 27, Section 2 of Article 28 or Section 2 of Article 29, in compliance with the order issued by the prefectural governor pursuant to the provisions of Section 2 of Article 27, Section 2 of Article 28, or Section 2 of Article 29 which are applied pursuant to Section 1 of this article.

8 The measures to be implemented pursuant to the provisions of Section 1 or Section 5 shall be the minimum measures by which to prevent the outbreak or spread of new infections.

(Partially amended by Law No. 145 of 2003)

(Technical Guidance and Advice by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare)

Article 51 A prefectural governor who intends to implement or to require its personnel to implement the measures provided for in Section 1 of Article 45, Section 1, Section 3 or Section 4 of Article 46, Section 1 or Section 4 of Article 47 or 48, or, pursuant to the

provisions of Section 1 of the preceding article, implement or require its personnel to implement the measures provided for in Article 27 through Article 33 or Section 1 of Article 35, shall notify the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare of the contents, schedule and other information concerning the measures to be implemented required by the ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare prior to the implementation of such measures and implement such measures in close cooperation with the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare.

- 2 The Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare, if he/she receives a notification submitted under the preceding section, shall provide technical guidance and advice to the prefectural governor in order to ensure that the measures provided for in Article 45 through Article 48 and Section 1 of the preceding article are appropriate.
- 3 Prior to the provision of technical guidance and advice to the prefectural governor under the preceding section, the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare shall seek the opinion of the Council on Health Sciences.
- 4 The provisions of the preceding three sections shall be applied when a mayor required its personnel to implement the measures provided for in Section 1 of Article 35 to be applied under Section 4 of the same article pursuant to the provisions of Section 5 of the preceding article.

(Partially amended by Law No. 160 of 1999)

(Instructions of the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare)

Article 51-2 The Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare, if he/she deems it to be urgently necessary in order to prevent the outbreak or spread of a new infection, may give necessary instructions to the prefectural governor concerning the services which the prefectural governor shall provide in accordance with the provisions of Section 1 of Article 45, Sections 1, 3 or 4 of Article 46, Article 47, Sections 1 or 4 of Article 48 or Section 1 of Article 50.

- 2 The Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare, if he/she gives instructions to the prefectural governor in accordance with the preceding section, shall seek the opinion of the Council of Health Sciences, except for any cases where there is an urgent need and no time to seek the opinion of the Council in advance.
- 3 In such urgent cases as described in the preceding section, the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare shall immediately report to the Council of Health Sciences the measures he/she has instructed.

(Added by Law No. 145 of 2003)

(Report on the Development of the Case Involving New Infections)

Article 52 The prefectural governor who implements or requires its personnel to implement the measures provided for in Article 45 through Article 48 or Section 1 of Article 50, shall periodically report on the contents of such measures and the development of each case to the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare.

- 2 The provisions of the preceding section shall be applied where a mayor requires its personnel to implement the measures provided for in Section 5 of Article 50.

(Partially amended by Law No. 160 of 1999)

(Designation of New Infections by Ordinance)

Article 53 The national government, if it has become able to specify the symptoms of a new infection and the necessary measures to prevent the spread of such infection as a result of the collection and analysis of information on such infection, shall immediately implement procedures to apply part or all of the provisions of Chapter 3 to the previous chapter as well as the next chapter to Chapter 10 for the period of not more than 1 year specified by the ordinance, as if such new infection and the person who has the symptoms of such new infection are a category 1 infection and the patient of a category 1 infection, respectively, pursuant to the provisions of the ordinance.

- 2 The period referred to in the preceding section to be specified by the ordinance may be extended for a period of not more than 1 year if it is deemed necessary that the provisions applied pursuant to the ordinance referred to in the preceding section be applied after the expiration of said period. The same can be applied to the re-extension of the period that is specified by the relevant ordinance.
- 3 Prior to the enactment, amendment or abolishment of the ordinance referred to in the preceding two sections, the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare shall seek the opinion of the Council on Health Sciences.

(Partially amended by Law No. 160 of 1999)

Chapter 8 Measures Concerning Import of Animals that might Transmit the Pathogens of Infectious Diseases

(Import Bans)

Article 54 No one shall be allowed to import any of the following animals which are designated by the ordinance as animals of high risk of transmitting infections to the people (hereinafter referred to as “designated animals”), except for cases where there is a special reason to import such animal from any of the regions specified by the ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare or that of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries referred to in the following paragraph, provided that the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare and the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries gives permission for such import.

- (1) Animals exported from the regions specified for each animal in the ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare or that of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, considering the situation concerning the outbreak of infections specified in Section 1 of Article 13 and other relevant circumstances
- (2) Animals transported via the regions specified in the ordinance of, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare or that of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries referred to in the preceding paragraph

(Partially amended by Law No. 160 of 1999 and Law No. 145 of 2003)

(Quarantine)

Article 55 A person who intends to import any designated animal (hereinafter referred to as the “importer”) shall submit a certificate issued by the government authority of the exporting nation or a copy of such certificate proving that the imported animal has not contracted the infection, or there is no suspicion that such animal has contracted such infection based on the results of tests conducted in that nation, and containing other

- information required by the ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare or that of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
- 2 Designated animals shall not be imported at any location other than the ports or airports designated by the ordinance of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
 - 3 The importer shall notify the Animal Quarantine Station of the species to be imported and its number, the date and place of import and other information required by the ordinance of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. In this case, the director of the Animal Quarantine Station, if he/she deems it to be necessary in order to conduct the tests required under the following section efficiently, may direct the importer who has made such notification to change the notified date or place of import.
 - 4 The importer shall have each of the imported animals undergo a test conducted by a domestic animal quarantine officer at the Animal, Quarantine Station or other location designated by the domestic animal quarantine officer in the port or airport designated under Section 2, to establish whether such animal has contracted the infection specified in the ordinance referred to in Section 1 or is suspected of having contracted such infection. Provided, however, that if there is any special reason, such test may be conducted at another location designated by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
 - 5 The domestic animal quarantine officer, if he/she deems it to be necessary in order to conduct the test required under the preceding section efficiently, may give necessary directions to the person who is responsible for the animal to be tested.
 - 6 Other matters related to the quarantine of designated animals that are not included in the preceding sections shall be provided by the ordinance of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

(Partially amended by Law No. 160 of 1999 and Law No. 145 of 2003)

(Measures to be Taken Based on the Tests)

Article 56 If a domestic animal quarantine officer finds in the tests referred to in Section 4 of the preceding article a designated animal to have contracted or be suspected of having contracted any infection specified in the ordinance referred to in Section 1 of the same article, the provisions of Article 13 shall not be applied. In this case, the director of the Animal Quarantine Station shall immediately notify the name of the importer of the designated animal and other information required by the ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare referred to in Section 1 of the same article to the prefectural governor via the director of the nearby health center.

- 2 The prefectural governor who receives a notification submitted under the preceding section shall immediately notify the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare of the contents of such notification.
- 3 The director of the Animal Quarantine Station may implement the necessary measures including quarantine, disinfection and slaughter of the designated animal referred to in Section 1 pursuant to the provisions of the ordinance of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

(Partially amended by Law No. 160 of 1999 and Law No. 145 of 2003)

Chapter 9 Share of Cost

(Expenses to be Born by Municipalities)

Article 57 Municipal governments shall bear the following expenses:

- (1) Expenses for disinfection conducted by the municipalities pursuant to the provisions of Section 2 of Article 27 (including that conducted under Section 1 of Article 50)
- (2) Expenses for extermination of mice and insects conducted by the municipalities pursuant to the provisions of Section 2 of Article 28 (including that conducted under Section 1 of Article 50)
- (3) Expenses for disinfection conducted by the municipalities pursuant to the provisions of Section 2 of Article 29 (including that conducted under Section 1 of Article 50)
- (4) Expenses for supply of water for domestic use conducted by municipalities pursuant to the provisions of Section 2 of Article 31 (including that conducted under Section 1 of Article 50)

(Expenses to be Born by Prefectures)

Article 58 Prefectural Government shall bear the following expenses:

- (1) Expenses for administration carried out pursuant to the provisions of Article 14 to Article 16 (excluding Section 2 of Article 15)
- (2) Expenses for medical examinations provided for in Article 17 or Article 45
- (3) Expenses for the confirmation provided for in Section 4 of Article 18, Section 4 of Article 22 (including the application of such provisions under Article 26), or Section 4 of Article 48
- (4) Expenses for transfer provided for in Article 21 (including the application of such provisions under Article 26) or Article 47
- (5) Expenses for the disinfection provided for in Section 2 of Article 27 (including those implemented under Section 1 of Article 50)
- (6) Expenses for the extermination of mice and insects provided for in Section 2 of Article 28 (including those implemented under Section 1 of Article 50)
- (7) Expenses for the implementation of the measures provided for in Section 2 of Article 29 (including those implemented under Section 1 of Article 50)
- (8) Expenses for the implementation of the measures concerning buildings provided for in Section 2 of Article 32 (including those implemented under Section 1 of Article 50)
- (9) Expenses for the traffic restrictions or road blocks provided for in Article 33 (including those conducted under Section 1 of Article 50)
- (10) Expenses for the medical care to be born pursuant to the provisions of Section 1 Article 37.
- (11) Expenses for the medical care to be born pursuant to the provisions of Section 1 Article 42.

(Partially amended by Law No. 145 of 2003)

(Share of Prefectures)

Article 59 Prefectural governments shall share two thirds of the expenses specified in Article 57 in accordance with the provisions of the ordinance.

(Subsidies by Prefectures)

Article 60 Prefectural governments may, in accordance with the provisions of the ordinance, supply all or part of the expenses of the establishment and management of class 1 medical institutions designated to treat infections or class 2 medical institutions designated to treat infection to the founders of such institutions.

(Share of the National Government)

Article 61 The national government shall bear the expenses of the import quarantine provided for in Article 55 (excluding the expenses of feeding the animals during the import quarantine).

- 2 The national government shall share three quarters of the expenses specified in (10) and (11) of Article 58 in accordance with the provisions of the ordinance.
- 3 The national government shall share half the expenses specified in (1) to (9) of Article 58 and Article 59 in accordance with the provisions of the ordinance.

(Partially amended by Law No. 145 of 2003)

(Subsidies by the National Government)

Article 62 The national government may bear half or less than half of the expenses specified in Article 60 in accordance with the provisions of the ordinance.

- 2 The national government may, in accordance with the provisions of the ordinance, supply all or part of the expenses of the establishment and management of specified medical institutions designated to treat infections to those who established such institutions within the amount provided for in the budget.

(Collection of Expenses)

Article 63 The mayor who designated the location where the patient of any infection of category 1, 2, 3 or 4 was or is, the location where the body of the person who has died of such infection was or is, or a location which is contaminated or suspected of being contaminated by the pathogen of such infection to be disinfected pursuant to the provisions of Section 2 of Article 27 (including cases where disinfection was conducted under Section 1 of Article 50) may collect the actual expenses incurred to disinfect such location from the patient, the parent of such patient, the person who is responsible for said place or the representative of such person.

- 2 The mayor who requires its personnel to exterminate mice of insects which are contaminated or suspected to be contaminated with the pathogen of any infection of category 1, 2,3 or 4 pursuant to the provisions of Section 2 of Article 28 (including cases where extermination was conducted under Section 1 of Article 50) may collect the actual expenses incurred for such termination from the person who is responsible for the location inhabited by said mice or insects or the representative of such person.
- 3 The mayor who ordered the food, drinks, clothing, bedclothes or other personal property which are contaminated or suspected of being contaminated by the pathogen of such infections of category 1, 2, 3 or 4 pursuant to the provisions of Section 2 of Article 29

(including cases where disinfection was conducted under Section 1 of Article 50) may collect the actual expenses incurred to disinfect such food, drinks, clothing, bedclothes or other personal property from the owner of such property.

- 4 The provisions of the preceding three sections should be applied in the case where the prefectural governor requires its personnel to conduct the disinfection pursuant to the provisions of Section 2 of Article 27, the extermination of mice and insects pursuant to the provisions of Section 2 of Article 28 or the measures for disinfection pursuant to the provisions of Section 2 of Article 29.

(Partially amended by Law No. 145 of 2003)

Chapter 10 Miscellaneous Provisions

(Instructions of the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare)

Article 63-2 The Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare, if he/she deems it to be urgently necessary in order to prevent the outbreak or spread of an infection, may give necessary instructions to the prefectural governor concerning the services which the prefectural governor shall provide pursuant to this Law (excluding Article 7) or the government ordinance in accordance with this Law.

(Added by Law No. 145 of 2003)

(Cities or Special Wards Authorized to Establish Health Centers)

Article 64 The provisions of Chapter 3 through the previous chapter (excluding the application of such provisions under Section 1 and Section 5 of Article 14, Section 1 and Section 2 and Section 5 to Section 8 of Article 38, Section 3 to Section 5 of Article 40, Article 43 and Article 60) and of the previous Article, shall be applied to the cities or special wards authorized to establish health centers by changing the words “prefectural governor” and “prefecture” to “mayor” or “the chief of the ward”, and “city” or “ward”, respectively.

- 2 The word “municipalities” in Section 2 of Article 31 and Article 57 (limited to the provisions related to (4)) shall be changed to “the metropolitan government” when being applied to special wards.

(Partially amended by Law No. 87 of 1999 and Law No. 145 of 1999)

(Petition for Reexamination)

Article 65 Anyone who objects to a judgment on the petition for examination of the measures taken by the mayor or the head of a city or a special ward authorized to establish health centers (only for those related to the ‘Paragraph 1 legally entrusted services’ provided for in Paragraph 1 of Section 9 of Article 2 of the Local Autonomy Law (Law No. 67 of 1947)) among the services provided for in this Law may make a petition for reexamination to the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

(Partially amended by Law No. 87 of 1999 and Law No. 160 of 1999)

(Classification of Services)

Article 65-2 Services which are provided for in the provisions of Chapter 3, Chapter 4 (excluding Article 24), Chapter 5 (excluding Section 1 of Article 35 applied pursuant to Section 4 of the same article and Section 1 and Section 2 of Article 36 applied pursuant to

Section 4 of the same article (including those applied pursuant to Section 7 of Article 50), Article 38 (excluding Section 1), Chapter 7 (excluding Section 1 to Section 3 of Section 51 applied pursuant to Section 5 of Article 50 and Section 4 of Article 4) and Chapter 8 to be dealt with by a prefecture, a city or a special ward authorized to establish health centers (excluding the measures provided for in Section 2 of Article 27 and Section 2 of Article 28, the disinfection provided for in Section 2 of Article 29, and the measures provided for in Section 2 of Article 31) shall be deemed to be the ‘Paragraph 1 legally entrusted services’ provided for in Paragraph 1 of Section 9 of Article 2 of the Local Autonomy Law.
(Added by Law No. 87 of 1999, and partially amended by Law No. 145 of 2003)

(Delegation of Authority)

Article 65-3 The authority of the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare provided for in this Law may be delegated to the head of Local Health Bureau in accordance with the provisions of the ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

2 The authority delegated to the head of Local Health Bureau under the provisions of the preceding section may be delegated to the head of Local Health Office in accordance with the provisions of the ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

(Added by Law No. 160 of 1999)

(Interim Measures)

Article 66 If an order is issued, modified, or repealed pursuant to the provisions of this law, interim measures may be provided by such order as long as such interim measures are reasonably deemed to be necessary in order to issue, modify or repeal such order.

Chapter 11 Punitive Provisions

Article 67 A doctor who divulges confidential information about other persons obtained through a medical examination to establish whether the subject person is the patient of an infection (including suspected patients and pathogen carriers with no symptoms. The same shall be applied in the following article), or treatment of an infection, without good reason shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding 1,000,000 yen.

2 A civil servant or former civil servant engaged in administration related to the receipt of notifications provided for in Article 12 through Article 14 (including the application of these provisions under the ordinance referred to in Section 1 of Article 7 [hereinafter including cases where the period specified by the ordinance referred to in Section 1 of the same article is extended under the ordinance referred to in Section 2 of the same article] and under the ordinance referred to in Section 1 of Article 53 [hereinafter including cases where the period specified by the ordinance referred to in Section 1 of the same article is extended under the ordinance referred to in Section 2 of the same article]), inquiries and investigation provided in Section 1 of Article 15-2, Article 17 (including the application of these provisions under the ordinance referred to in Section 1 of Article 7 and the ordinance referred to in Section 1 of Section 53), medical examination provided in Article 45, hospitalization provided in Article 19 or Article 20 applied under Article 19, Article 20 or Article 26 (including the application of these provisions under the ordinance referred to in Section 1 of Article 7 and the ordinance referred to in Section 1 of Article

53) or Article 46, measures provided in Article 27 through Article 33 or article 35 (including the application of these provisions under the ordinance referred to in Section 1 of Article 7 and the ordinance referred to in Section 1 of Article 53) (including the implementation of such measures under the provisions of Section 1 or Section 5 of Article 50) who divulges confidential information about other persons obtained through the performance of his/her duty without good reason shall be liable to the same punishment as that provided for in the preceding section.

- 3 A civil servant to former civil servant other than those specified in the preceding section, who obtains the confidential information referred to in the preceding section through the performance of his/her duty and divulges such information shall also be liable to the same punishment as in Section 1.

(Partially amended by Law No. 145 of 2003)

Article 68 Any person who obtains confidential information about any patient of an infection through the performance of his/her duty and divulges such information without good reason shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or a fine not exceeding 500,000 yen.

(Partially amended by Law No. 145 of 2003)

Article 69 Any person who falls under any of the following categories shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 500,000 yen.

- (1) A doctor who fails to submit a notification (excluding that of a new infection) required under the provisions of Section 1 of Article 12 or the same provisions applied under Section 4 of the same article (including the application of these provisions under the ordinance referred to in Section 1 of Article 7)
- (2) A veterinarian who fails to submit a notification required under the provisions of Section 1 of Article 13 or the same provisions applied under Section 5 of the same article (including the application of these provisions under the ordinance referred to in Section 1 of Article 7)
- (3) A person who fails to answer or gives false information to an inquiry conducted by the relevant personnel under the provisions of Section 1 of Article 15-2 and or a person who refuses, obstructs or evades the investigations made by the relevant personnel under the provisions of the same section
- (4) A person who receives a notification provided under Section 1 of Article 18 (including the application of these provisions under the ordinance referred to in Section 1 of Article 7 and the ordinance referred to in Section 1 of Article 53) and violates the provisions of Section 2 of Article 18 (including the application of these provisions under the ordinance referred to in Section 1 of Article 7 and the ordinance referred to in Section 1 of Article 53)
- (5) A person who does not comply with any order (including those issued under the provisions of Section 1 of Article 50) issued by the prefectural governor (or the mayor or chief of a city or a special ward authorized to establish a health center) under the provisions of Section 1 of Article 27, Section 1 of Article 28, Section 1 of Article 29, Section 1 of Article 30, Section 1 of Article 31, Section 1 of Article 32, of Article 33 (including the application of these provisions under the ordinance referred to in Section 1 of Article 7 and the ordinance referred to in Section 1 of Article 53)

- (6) A person who violates the provisions of Section 2 of Article 30 (including the application of these provisions under the ordinance referred to in Section 1 of Article 7 and the ordinance referred to in Section 1 of Article 53) or the provisions applied under Section 1 of Article 50
 - (7) A person who fails to answer or gives false information to an inquiry conducted by the relevant personnel under the provisions of Section 1 of Article (including the application of these provisions under the ordinance referred to in Section 1 of Article 7 and the ordinance referred to in Section 1 of Article 53) or the same provisions applied under Section 1 or Section 5 of Article 50, or refuses, obstructs, or evades the investigations conducted by the relevant personnel under the provision of Section 1 of Article 35 (including the application of these provisions under the ordinance referred to in Section 1 of Article 7 and the ordinance referred to in Section 1 of Article 53)
 - (8) A person who imports any designated animal in violation of the provisions of Article 54, Section 1, Section 2 or Section 4 of Article 55 (including the application of these provisions under the ordinance referred to in Section 1 of Article 7 and the ordinance referred to in Section 1 of Article 53)
- (Partially amended by Law No. 145 of 2003)

Article 70 If a representative of a corporation or a deputy, an employee or other persons engaged of a corporation or a person conducts a violation of Section 8 or Section 9 of the preceding article in the course of business of said corporation or said person, the corporation or the person as well as the tort-feasor shall be liable to the fine provided for in the same article.

(Added by Law No. 145 of 2003)

Supplementary Provisions (Abstract)

(Date of Enforcement)

Article 1 This law shall come into effect on the 1st day of April 1999. However, the following provisions shall come into effect on the dates specified below.

- (1) The provisions of Article 13 of Supplementary Provisions: the date of promulgation
- (2) The provisions of Chapter 8, Section 1 of Article 61, Paragraph (7) of Article 69, and Article 34 of Supplementary Provisions: the date determined by Government Ordinance within a period not exceeding 2 years calculated from the date of promulgation

(Enforced on January 1, 2000, by Government Ordinance No. 419 of 1998)

(Review)

Article 2 The provisions of this law shall be reviewed approximately 5 years after they come into effect, considering the situation of the spread of infections, the progress of pharmaceuticals, the development of international exchange, the spread of knowledge about infections, and other situations related to the enforcement of this law, and appropriate measures shall be implemented if such measures are deemed to be necessary.

- 2 The definition and categories of infections provided for in Article 6 shall be reviewed every 5 years considering the progress of pharmaceuticals and the development of

international exchange, and appropriate measures shall be implemented if such measures are deemed to be necessary.

(Abolition of Infectious Diseases Prevention Law, etc.)

Article 3 The following laws shall be abolished.

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

(Interim Measures Concerning Abolition of Infectious Diseases Prevention Law)

Article 4 The notification required under the provisions of Article 3 and Article 3-2 of the Infectious Diseases Prevention Law before it is abolished pursuant to the provisions of the preceding article (hereinafter referred to as “old Infectious Diseases Prevention Law”) concerning a medical examination or an autopsy conducted by a doctor prior to the date upon which this law comes into effect (hereinafter referred to as the “enforcement date”) shall be handled according to the provisions of the old Infectious Diseases Prevention Law.

Article 5 A permission which has been granted before the enforcement date pursuant to the provisions of Section 1 of Article 12 of the old Infectious Diseases Prevention Law shall be handled as if it is a permission under Section 2 of Article 30.

Article 6 The expenses of measures implemented before the enforcement date that are to be provided by municipalities, born by prefectures or subsidized out of the national treasury pursuant to Article 21 of the old Infectious Diseases Prevention Law and those to be provided by prefectures, cities or special wards authorized to establish health centers or subsidized out of the national treasury pursuant to Article 22 and Article 22-2 of the old Infectious Diseases Prevention Law shall be handled according to the provisions of the old Infectious Diseases Prevention Law.

Article 7 An additional collection of the expenses provided in Article 26 or Article 27 of the old Infectious Diseases Prevention Law concerning the measures implemented before the enforcement date shall be handled according to the provisions of the old Infectious Diseases Prevention Law.

(Exceptions Concerning Designation of Medical Institutions to Treat Infections)

Article 8 Notwithstanding the provision of Section 2 of Article 38, each prefectural governor may, only once, designate hospitals to treat infections or isolation wards which existed under the provisions of Article 17 of the old Infectious Diseases Prevention Law immediately before this law comes into effect which are deemed to be appropriate as class 2 medical institutions designated to treat infections, if it is deemed that a lack of medical institutions designated to treat infections in the target region will greatly obstruct the prevention of spread of infections.

- 2 The designation under the provisions of the preceding section shall be invalidated when 5 years have passed since the enforcement date.

- 3 Municipalities shall cooperate with prefectural governors in implementing the measures provided for in Section 1 until sufficient medical institutions designated to treat infections have been established.

(Interim Measures Concerning Abolition of Venereal Diseases Prevention Law)

Article 9 The notification required under the provision of Section 1 of Article 6 of the Venereal Diseases Prevention Law before it is abolished pursuant to the provisions of Article 3 of Supplementary Provisions (in the following article referred to as “old Venereal Diseases Prevention Law”) concerning medical examinations conducted by a doctor before the enforcement, shall be handled according to the provisions of the old Venereal Diseases Prevention Law.

Article 10 The expenses for measures implemented before the enforcement date that are to be provided by prefectures, cities or special wards authorized to establish health centers and subsidized out of the national treasury pursuant to Article 17 of the old Venereal Diseases Prevention Law, and those to be provided by municipalities or subsidized out of the national treasury pursuant to Article 18 of the old Venereal Diseases Prevention Law shall be handled according to the provisions of the old Venereal Diseases Prevention Law.

(Interim Measures Concerning Abolition of the Law Concerning Prevention of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome)

Article 11 The report required under the provisions of Article 5 of the Law Concerning Prevention of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome before it is abolished pursuant to the provisions of Article 3 of Supplementary Provisions (in the following article referred to as “old Law Concerning Prevention of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome”) concerning medical examinations conducted by a doctor before the enforcement, shall be handled according to the provisions of the old Law Concerning Prevention of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome.

Article 12 The expenses of measures implemented before the enforcement date that are to be provided by prefectures, cities or special wards authorized to establish health centers and subsidized out of the national treasury pursuant to Article 22 and Article 22-2 of the old Infectious Diseases Prevention Law applied under the provisions of Section 1 of Article 11 of the old Law Concerning Prevention of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome shall be handled according to the provisions of the old law.

(Preparations for Enforcement)

Article 13 The Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare, if he/she intends to establish Basic Guidelines as provided for in Article 9 or the Guidelines for Prevention of Specified Infections provided for Article 11, may seek the opinion of the Council on Public Health and consult with the heads of the administrative authorities concerned even before the enforcement date.

(Interim Measures Concerning Punitive Provisions)