

Act on Authorization of Public Interest Incorporated

Associations and Public Interest Incorporated Foundations

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SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

Chapter 1 : General Rules

(Purpose)

Article 1 This law is applicable in view of the fact that the implementation of projects for the public interest voluntarily carried out by private organizations is important for the promotion of the public interest due to changes in the socio-economic situation inside and outside the country. In addition to establishing a system to certify public interest corporations that can properly implement the business, we will establish measures to ensure the proper implementation of the business by the public interest corporation, thereby contributing to the promotion of the public interest and the realization of a vibrant society. The purpose.

(Definition)

Article 2 In this Act, the meanings of the terms listed in the following items shall be as specified in each item.

- (1) Public interest incorporated association: A general incorporated association certified under Article 4.
- (2) Public interest incorporated foundation: A general incorporated foundation certified under Article 4.
- (3) Public interest corporation: A public interest incorporated association or a public interest incorporated foundation.
- (4) Business for public interest purposes: Businesses of the types listed in the attached table items related to academics, arts, charity, and other public interests that contribute to the promotion of the interests of an unspecified number of people.

(Administrative Agency)

Article 3 The administrative agency under this Act shall be the Prime Minister or the prefectural governor specified in each of the following items according to the classification of the public interest corporation.

- (1) The following public interest corporations, Prime Minister
 - ① Those who set up offices in the area of two or more prefectures
 - ② The articles of incorporation stipulate that the charitable purpose business will be carried out within the area of two or more prefectures.
 - ③ Business for public interest purposes that is closely related to national office work or business and that is carried out as specified by a Cabinet Order.
- (2) Public interest corporations other than the public interest corporations listed in the previous item, the governor of the prefecture where the office is located

Chapter 2 ; Certification of public interest corporations, etc.

Section 1 ; Certification of Public Interest Corporation

(Public interest certification)

Article 4 General incorporated associations or general incorporated foundations that operate charitable purposes may be certified by the administrative agency.

(Criteria for public interest certification)

Article 5 When the administrative agency finds that the general incorporated association or general incorporated foundation that applied for the certification set forth in the preceding article (hereinafter referred to as "public interest certification") meets the following standards, it shall certify the corporation as public interest. And.

- (1) The main purpose is to operate the business for public interest purposes.
- (2) Must have the financial basis and technical ability necessary to operate the business for public interest purposes.
- (3) In conducting the business, it shall not give any special benefit to employees, councilors, directors, auditors, employees and other related persons of the corporation specified by Cabinet Order.
- (4) In conducting the business, donations or other special benefits to those who run a joint-stock company or other for-profit business, or those specified by a Cabinet Order as carrying out activities for the benefit of a specific individual or group. Do not do it. Provided, however, that this shall not apply when making a donation or other special benefit to a public interest corporation for the charitable purposes of the public interest corporation.
- (5) Speculative transactions, high-interest loans and other businesses that are specified by Cabinet Order as unsuitable for maintaining the social credibility of public interest corporations, or may impair public order or good manners and customs. Do not do business.
- (6) Regarding the charitable purpose business to be carried out, it is expected that the income related to the charitable purpose business will not exceed the amount to compensate for the appropriate cost required for its implementation.
- (7) When conducting a business other than the charitable purpose business (hereinafter referred to as "profitable business, etc."), there is no risk of hindering the implementation of the charitable purpose business by conducting the profitable business, etc.
- (8) In conducting the business activities, the ratio of charitable purposes business prescribed in Article 15 is expected to be 50% or more.
- (9) In conducting the business activities, it is expected that the amount of idle property prescribed in Article 16, paragraph 2 will not exceed the limit set forth in Article 16, paragraph 1.
- (10) For each director, the total number of directors who are the director and his / her spouse or relatives within the third degree of kinship (including those who have a special relationship with the director

specified by a Cabinet Order as equivalent to these persons) Must not exceed one-third of the total number of directors. The same shall apply to auditors.

(11) Persons who are directors or employees of other same organizations (excluding public interest corporations or those specified by Cabinet Order as equivalent thereto) and other persons specified by Cabinet Order as having a close relationship with each other equivalent thereto. The total number of directors is not more than one-third of the total number of directors. The same shall apply to auditors.

(12) There must be an accounting auditor. Provided, however, that this shall not apply if the amount of income, expenses and losses of the corporation in each business year and the amount of accounts specified by Cabinet Order do not meet the standards specified by Cabinet Order.

(13) Regarding remuneration, etc. for its directors, auditors and councilors (referring to property benefits and retirement allowances received as compensation, bonuses and other consideration for the performance of duties; the same shall apply hereinafter), as provided for by the Cabinet Office Ordinance, the private sector The standard of payment shall be set so as not to be unreasonably high in consideration of the remuneration of the officers of the business operator, the salary of the employees, the accounting situation of the corporation and other circumstances.

(14) For general incorporated associations, it must fall under any of the following.

① Regarding the qualifications of employees, the conditions for unfairly discriminatory treatment and other unreasonable conditions shall not be attached in light of the purpose of the corporation.

② If there are provisions in the Articles of Incorporation regarding the number of voting rights that can be exercised at the general meeting of employees, matters that can be exercised voting rights, conditions for exercising voting rights, and other voting rights of employees, the provisions shall be in any of the following. Is also applicable.

(a) The voting rights of employees shall not be treated unreasonably discriminatory in light of the purpose of the corporation.

(b) The voting rights of employees shall not be treated differently depending on the value of money or other property provided by the employee to the corporation.

③ It must have a board of directors.

(15) Must not hold shares or other property specified by Cabinet Office Ordinance that can be involved in the decision-making of other organizations. Provided, however, that this shall not apply if the Cabinet Order stipulates that the possession of the property does not substantially control the business activities of other organizations.

(16) When there is a specific property that is indispensable for operating the business for public interest purposes, the articles of incorporation stipulate necessary matters regarding that fact and restrictions on its maintenance and disposal.

(17) When the corporation is extinguished due to a merger or when the public interest certification is revoked pursuant to the provisions of Article 29, paragraph 1 or 2 (when the corporation that succeeds

its rights and obligations is a public interest corporation) (Excluding)), if there is a remaining amount of property acquired for public interest purposes (meaning the remaining amount of property acquired for public interest purposes prescribed in Article 30, paragraph 2), the amount of property equivalent to this is revoked. The Articles of Incorporation stipulate that the gift shall be given to other public interest corporations for the purpose of similar business, the following corporations, or the national or local public bodies within one month from the date of the merger.

- ① Private school corporation stipulated in Article 3 of the Private School Act (Act No. 270 of 1945)
- ② Social welfare corporation stipulated in Article 22 of the Social Welfare Act (Act No. 45 of 1952)
- ③ Rehabilitation protection corporation prescribed in Article 2, Paragraph 6 of the Rehabilitation Protection Business Law (Act No. 86 of 1995)
- ④ Incorporated administrative agency prescribed in Article 2, Paragraph 1 of the Act on General Rules for Incorporated Administrative Agencies (Act No. 103 of 1999)
- ⑤ National University Corporation Law (Act No. 112 of 2003) National University Corporation prescribed in Article 2, Paragraph 1 or Inter-University Research Institute Corporation prescribed in Paragraph 3 of the same Article
- ⑥ Local Incorporated Administrative Agency Act (Act No. 118 of 2003) Local Incorporated Administrative Agency prescribed in Article 2, Paragraph 1

G. Other corporations specified by Cabinet Order as equivalent to the corporations listed in (a) to (f)

(18) The Articles of Incorporation stipulate that the residual property shall be attributed to another public interest corporation for the purpose of similar business, the corporation listed in the preceding items a to g, or the national or local public body in the case of liquidation. There is.

(Reason for disqualification)

Article 6 Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding Article, general incorporated associations or general incorporated foundations that fall under any of the following cannot be certified for public interest.

(1) Among the directors, auditors and councilors, those who fall under any of the following

- ① When a public interest corporation has its public interest certification revoked pursuant to the provisions of Article 29, paragraph (1) or paragraph (2), the business of the public interest corporation shall be carried out within one year before the date of the fact that caused the revocation. Those who were directors who perform and have not passed five years from the date of cancellation
- ② This law, the law concerning general incorporated associations and general incorporated foundations (Act No. 48 of 2006; hereinafter referred to as the "General Incorporated Association / Foundation Law") or the Act on Prevention of Unjust Acts by gang organization Members (By violating the provisions of the Act No. 77 of 1991 (excluding the provisions of Article 32-3, Paragraph 7 and Article

32-11, Paragraph 1 of the same Act), or Criminal Act (Act No. 45 of 1890) Article 204, Article 206, Article 208, Article 208-2, Paragraph 1, Article 222 or Act on Punishment of Offenses of Article 247 or Violent Acts (Act No. 60 of 1918) By committing the offenses of Article 1, Article 2 or Article 3, or national tax or local tax By deceiving or not paying national or local taxes due to deception or other wrongful acts in the law concerning the above, or by receiving a refund of these taxes, or by violating the provisions stipulating the crime of attempting to commit these violations. A person who has been sentenced to a fine and has completed its execution or has not been executed for less than five years.

③ Persons who have been sentenced to imprisonment or more and have completed their execution or have not been sentenced for more than five years.

④ A person who has not passed five years since he / she was no longer a member of a gangster (hereinafter referred to as a "member of a gangster") as stipulated in Article 2, item 6 of the Act on Prevention of Unjust Acts by a gangster. In the sixth issue, it is called "gang members, etc.")

(2) Those whose public interest certification has been revoked pursuant to the provisions of Article 29, paragraph 1 or 2, and five years have not passed since the date of revocation.

(3) The contents of the articles of incorporation or business plan violate the decree or the disposition of the administrative agency based on the decree.

(4) Licenses, etc. of administrative organs required by law to carry out the business (refers to the licenses, etc. prescribed in Article 2, Item 3 of the Administrative Procedures Act (Act No. 88 of 1993). The same shall apply hereinafter.) Cannot be received

(5) Those for which national tax or local tax delinquency has been executed, or those for which three years have not passed since the end of the delinquent disposition

(6) Those whose business activities are controlled by gangsters, etc.

(Application for public interest certification)

Article 7 An application for public interest certification must submit an application containing the following matters to the administrative agency pursuant to the provisions of a Cabinet Office Ordinance.

(1) Name and name of representative

(2) Areas of prefectures where charitable purposes are conducted (limited to cases where the articles of incorporation stipulate) and whereabouts of the main office and subordinate offices

(3) Types and contents of the charitable purposes business

(4) Details of the profitable business, etc.

2. The following documents must be attached to the application form set forth in the preceding paragraph.

(1) Articles of Incorporation

(2) Business plan and income and expenditure budget

(3) Documents certifying that the license, etc. of an administrative agency has been obtained or can be

obtained when the business requires the license, etc. of an administrative agency. (4) Property list, balance sheet and other documents specified by Cabinet Office Ordinance that clarify that the business has the financial basis necessary to operate the charitable purpose business.

(5) Documents stating the criteria for payment of remuneration, etc. as stipulated in Article 5, item 13

(6) In addition to the documents listed in the preceding items, documents specified by Cabinet Office Ordinance

(Hearing of opinions on public interest certification)

Article 8 When the administrative agency intends to certify the public interest, it shall hear the opinions of the persons specified in each of the following items regarding the existence of such reasons according to the classification of the reasons listed in each item.

(1) Reasons stipulated in Article 5, items 1, 2 and 5 and Article 6, items 3 and 4 (when legal approval from an administrative agency is required to carry out a business) (Limited.) The relevant administrative agency (hereinafter referred to as "licensing, etc. administrative agency")

(2) Reasons stipulated in Article 6, item 1 (d) and item (6): If the administrative agency is the Prime Minister, the Commissioner of the National Police Agency, if it is the prefectural governor, the Metropolitan Police Department or the Prefectural Police Headquarters (hereinafter referred to as "National Police Agency Commissioner, etc.")

(3) Reasons stipulated in Article 6, item 5: Commissioner of the National Tax Agency, relevant prefectural governors or mayors of relevant municipalities (hereinafter referred to as "Director of the National Tax Agency, etc.")

(Name, etc.)

Article 9 A general incorporated association or general incorporated foundation that has received public interest certification shall be deemed to have changed the articles of incorporation to change the characters of the general incorporated association or general incorporated foundation in its name to the public interest incorporated association or public interest incorporated foundation, respectively. ..

2. The application for registration of the name change pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph must be accompanied by a document certifying that it has received public interest certification.

3. A public interest incorporated association or public interest incorporated foundation must use the characters "public interest incorporated association or public interest incorporated foundation" in its name according to its type.

4. A person who is not a public interest incorporated association or a public interest incorporated foundation must not use characters in its name or trade name that may be mistaken for a public interest incorporated association or a public interest incorporated foundation.

5. No person shall use a name or trade name that may be mistaken for another public interest

incorporated association or public interest incorporated foundation for fraudulent purposes.

6. The provisions of Article 5, Paragraph 1 of the General Incorporated Association / Foundation Law do not apply to public interest corporations.

(Public interest certification announcement)

Article 10 When an administrative agency recognizes the public interest, it shall publicly announce that fact pursuant to the provisions of a Cabinet Office Ordinance.

(Certification of change)

Article 11 A public interest corporation must be certified by an administrative agency when it intends to make any of the following changes. However, this does not apply to minor changes specified by Cabinet Office Ordinance.

(1) Change of the location of the prefectural area (limited to those specified in the Articles of Incorporation) or the main office or the subordinate office where the charitable purpose business is conducted (including the establishment or abolition of the subordinate office)

(2) Change of type or content of charitable purpose business

(3) Changes in the content of profitable businesses, etc.

2. A public interest corporation that intends to obtain approval for the change set forth in the preceding paragraph must submit an application containing the matters pertaining to the change to the administrative agency pursuant to the provisions of a Cabinet Office Ordinance.

3. Documents specified by Cabinet Office Ordinance must be attached to the application form set forth in the preceding paragraph.

4. The provisions of Articles 5 and 6 (excluding item 2) are for the approval of changes listed in each item of paragraph 1 in Article 8 item 1 (when the change is approved due to an absorption-type merger). In that case, the provisions of each item of the same Article) shall apply mutatis mutandis to the approval of changes listed in items 2 and 3 of the same paragraph, and the provisions of the preceding Article shall apply mutatis mutandis to the approval of changes of the same paragraph.

Article 12 The application form set forth in paragraph (2) of the preceding Article pertaining to the approval of changes accompanying changes in the administrative agency shall be submitted to the administrative agency after the change via the administrative agency before the change.

2. In the case of the preceding paragraph, when the change is approved, the administrative agency after the change shall take over the affairs from the administrative agency before the change without delay, pursuant to the provisions of the Cabinet Office Ordinance.

(Notification of change)

Article 13 When a public interest corporation makes any of the following changes (excluding those

associated with a merger), it shall notify the administrative agency without delay pursuant to the provisions of a Cabinet Office Ordinance.

(1) Change of name or name of representative

(2) Minor changes specified by Cabinet Office Ordinance in the proviso of Article 11, Paragraph 1

(3) Amendments to the Articles of Incorporation (excluding those pertaining to the amendments listed in each item of Article 11, paragraph 1 and the amendments listed in the preceding two items)

(4) In addition to the items listed in the previous three items, changes to matters specified by Cabinet Office Ordinance

2. When the administrative agency receives a notification pursuant to the provisions of the same paragraph regarding the changes listed in item 1 of the preceding paragraph, it shall publicly announce that fact pursuant to the provisions of a Cabinet Office Ordinance.

Section 2 Business activities of public interest corporations, etc.

Subsection 1 Implementation of charitable purposes, etc.

(Income from charitable purposes)

Article 14 A public interest corporation shall not earn more than the amount to compensate for the appropriate expenses required to carry out the charitable purpose business when conducting the charitable purpose business.

(Business for public interest purposes ratio)

Article 15 The charitable purpose business ratio (meaning the ratio of the amount listed in item 1 to the total amount listed in items 3) is 50% or more in each business year. The business for public interest purposes must be carried out so as to be.

(1) Amount calculated according to the Cabinet Office Ordinance as the amount of expenses related to the implementation of charitable purposes

(2) Amount calculated by Cabinet Office Ordinance as the amount of expenses related to the implementation of profitable businesses, etc.

(3) Amount calculated by Cabinet Office Ordinance as the amount of ordinary expenses required for the operation of the public interest corporation

(Restriction on holding idle property)

Article 16 The amount of idle property on the last day of each business year of a public interest corporation is to continue to carry out the charitable purpose business of the same content and scale as the charitable purpose business carried out in the relevant business year in the next business year. As the necessary amount, the amount of expenses required to implement the charitable purposes business in the relevant business year (the amount specified by the Cabinet Office Ordinance as equivalent to the

amount of the expenses depending on the status of the assets held and the mode of business activities) Including)) shall not exceed the amount calculated pursuant to the provisions of the Cabinet Office Ordinance.

2. The "idle property amount" specified in the preceding paragraph is the profitable business, etc. necessary for operating the charitable purpose business or the charitable purpose business in view of the status of use or management of the property by the public interest corporation or the nature of the property. The total value of property specified by Cabinet Office Ordinance as property that is not currently used for business or activities and is not expected to continue to be used for these purposes.

(Prohibited acts regarding donation recruitment)

Article 17 Directors or auditors or agents, employees and other employees of public interest corporations shall not engage in the following acts regarding the solicitation of donations.

(1) To continue the solicitation or request for donations to those who have received the solicitation or request for donations and have indicated their intention not to donate.

(2) To solicit or request donations with crude or violent words and deeds, or in a way that makes people feel annoyed.

(3) Acts that may mislead the use of the donated property.

(4) In addition to the items listed in the preceding three items, acts that may unduly harm the interests of the person who has received the solicitation or request for donation or the donor.

Subsection 2 Business for public interest purposes

Article 18 A public interest corporation shall use or dispose of the following property (hereinafter referred to as "business for public interest purposes") in order to operate the business for public interest purposes. However, this shall not apply if there is a justifiable reason specified by a Cabinet Office Ordinance.

(1) Property donated after the date of receiving public interest certification (excluding those that the person who donated stipulates that it should be used for purposes other than charitable purposes)

(2) Subsidies and other property issued after the date of receiving public interest certification (excluding those that the person who issued the property stipulates that it should be used for purposes other than charitable purposes)

(3) Property obtained as compensation for activities related to charitable purposes after the date of receiving public interest certification

(4) Property equivalent to the amount obtained by multiplying the profits generated from profitable businesses, etc. conducted after the date of receiving public interest certification by the ratio specified by the Cabinet Office Ordinance.

(5) Property acquired by spending the property listed in each of the preceding items

(6) Property prescribed in Article 5, item 16 (excluding those listed in the preceding items)

(7) Property that was acquired before the day when it was certified as public interest and that indicates that it will be used for charitable purposes by the method specified by the Cabinet Office Ordinance after that day.

(8) In addition to the properties listed in the preceding items, the property specified by the Cabinet Office Ordinance as being deemed to be acquired by the public interest corporation by operating the charitable purpose business or held for the charitable purpose business.

Subsection 3 Special provisions for calculations of public interest corporations, etc.

(Division accounting for profitable businesses, etc.)

Article 19 Accounting for profitable businesses, etc. shall be separated from accounting for charitable purposes business, etc., and shall be accounted for as a special accounting for each profitable business, etc.

(Reward, etc.)

Article 20 A public interest corporation shall pay remuneration, etc. to its directors, auditors and councilors in accordance with the criteria for payment of remuneration, etc. prescribed in Article 5, item 13.

2. A public interest corporation must publish the criteria for payment of remuneration, etc. in the preceding paragraph. The same shall apply when this is changed.

(Keeping and browsing the property list, etc.)

Article 21 Public interest corporations shall be subject to Cabinet Office Ordinance by the day before the start date of each business year (in the business year to which the public interest certification is received, without delay after receiving the public interest certification). According to the provisions, prepare a business plan, income and expenditure budget, and other documents specified by Cabinet Office Ordinance for the relevant business year, and keep a copy of the documents at the main office until the last day of the relevant business year. Must be kept in the barrel office.

2. A public interest corporation shall, within three months after the lapse of each business year (in the business year to which the day of receiving the public interest certification belongs, without delay after receiving the public interest certification), pursuant to the provisions of the Cabinet Office Ordinance. The following documents shall be prepared and the documents shall be kept in the main office for five years and a copy in the subordinate office for three years.

(1) Property list

(2) List of officers, etc. (refers to a list containing the names and addresses of directors, auditors, and councilors. The same shall apply hereinafter.)

(3) Documents stating the criteria for payment of remuneration, etc. as stipulated in Article 5, item 13

(4) In addition to the documents listed in the previous three items, documents specified by Cabinet Office Ordinance

3. The documents prescribed in paragraph 1 and the documents listed in each item of the preceding paragraph are electromagnetic records (electronic, magnetic, or other records made by a method that cannot be recognized by human perception, and are electronic. It can be created with the one specified by Cabinet Office Ordinance as being used for information processing by a computer. The same shall apply hereinafter).

4. Any person may, at any time during the business hours of a public interest corporation, the documents prescribed in paragraph 1, the documents listed in each item of paragraph 2, the articles of incorporation, the employee list, and Article 129 of the General Incorporated Association / Foundation Law. The following requests may be made with respect to the financial statements, etc. (hereinafter referred to as "property inventory, etc.") prescribed in paragraph 1 (including cases where it is applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to Article 199 of the General Incorporated Association / Foundation Law). .. In this case, the public interest corporation shall not refuse this without a justifiable reason.

(1) When the property list, etc. is prepared in writing, request for viewing the document or a copy of the document.

(2) When the property list, etc. is created with electromagnetic records, a request for viewing of the items recorded in the electromagnetic records displayed by the method specified by the Cabinet Office Ordinance.

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, a public interest corporation shall be listed or recorded in the list of officers, etc. or the list of employees when requested by a person other than the employees or councilors of the public interest corporation. In the above matters, the part of the description or record relating to the personal address may be excluded and the inspection of the same paragraph may be made.

6. If the property list, etc. is prepared with electromagnetic records, it shall be specified by a Cabinet Office Ordinance as a measure to enable the subordinate office to respond to the request listed in paragraph 4, item 2. Regarding the application of the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 to public interest corporations that are taking things, the phrase "the main office has a copy of it and its subordinate office" in paragraph 1 is "the main office." "Office" and "the main office has a copy of it for three years as its subordinate office" in the second paragraph shall be "the main office".

(Submission and disclosure of property list, etc.)

Article 22 Public interest corporations shall, within three months after the lapse of each business year (for the documents prescribed in paragraph 1 of the preceding Article, until the day before the start date of each business year), pursuant to the provisions of a Cabinet Office Ordinance. A list of property, etc.

(excluding the articles of incorporation) must be submitted to the administrative agency.

2. When a request for inspection or copying of a property list, etc. submitted by a public interest corporation is made, the administrative agency shall have it inspected or copied in accordance with the Cabinet Office Ordinance.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, when there is a request for the same paragraph regarding the list of officers, etc. or the list of employees, the administrative agency excludes the part related to the personal address from the matters stated in these. It shall be viewed or copied.

(Authority of accounting auditor, etc.)

Article 23 The accounting auditor of a public interest incorporated association shall be in accordance with the provisions of Article 107, Paragraph 1 of the General Incorporated Association / Foundation Law (including cases where it is applied mutatis mutandis in Article 197 of the General Incorporated Association / Foundation Law). In addition to things, audit property lists and other documents specified by Cabinet Office Ordinance. In this case, the accounting auditor shall also state or record the results of the audit in the accounting audit report.

Subsection 4 Merger, etc.

(Notification of merger, etc.)

Article 24 When a public interest corporation intends to perform any of the following acts, it must notify the administrative agency in advance pursuant to the provisions of a Cabinet Office Ordinance.

(1) Merger (excluding cases where an application for approval of change under Article 11 paragraph 1 or application for approval under paragraph 1 of the next article is made regarding the merger)

(2) Transfer of all or part of the business (except when applying for approval of change under Article 11, paragraph 1 regarding the transfer of the business)

(3) Complete abolition of charitable purposes

2. When the administrative agency receives a notification pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, it shall publicly announce that fact pursuant to the provisions of a Cabinet Office Ordinance.

(Authorization of succession of status due to merger)

Article 25 When a public interest corporation concludes a new merger agreement to become a corporation that will be extinguished due to the merger, the public interest corporation (if there are two or more public interest corporations, one of them) will be subject to the new merger. An application for approval by the administrative agency may be made for the corporation to be established (hereinafter referred to as "new corporation" in this Article) to succeed to the status of a public interest corporation that will be extinguished by the new merger.

2. The administrative agency shall grant the approval set forth in the preceding paragraph when it finds

that the newly established corporation meets the following requirements.

(1) Must conform to the standards listed in each item of Article 5.

(2) It does not fall under any of the items of Article 6.

3. If the approval set forth in paragraph (1) is obtained, the newly established corporation will succeed to the status of a public interest corporation that will be extinguished by the new merger on the day of its formation.

4. The provisions of Article 7, Article 8, Article 10 and Article 12 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the approval set forth in paragraph 1. In this case, the term "the following matters" in Article 7, paragraph 1 means "the following matters (the matters listed in item 1 are public interest corporations that will be extinguished by the new merger and corporations that will be established by the new merger (the matters listed in item 1). Hereinafter referred to as "new corporation" in this Article), and the matters listed in items 2 to 4 are related to new corporation) "and" Articles of Incorporation "in item 2 of the same paragraph. The "draft of articles of incorporation" and the "documents listed below" in paragraph 2 of the same Article are "the following documents (for the draft of the articles of incorporation of item 1 and the documents listed in items 2 to 5). , Incorporated corporation) "and" Articles of Incorporation "in item 1 of the same paragraph are" Draft of new merger agreement and articles of incorporation "and" Paragraph 2 of the preceding article "in Article 12, paragraph 1. There shall be read as "Article 7, Paragraph 1 as applied mutatis mutandis in Article 25, Paragraph 4".

5. Regarding the application of the provisions of Article 18 and Article 30, Paragraph 2 to a newly established corporation that succeeds to the status of a public interest corporation that is extinguished by the merger with the approval of Paragraph 1, Article 18, Paragraph 1 In the provisions of items 4 to 4, the "date of receiving public interest certification" is "the date of its establishment", and in item 5 of the same article, "previous items" are "previous items and items". "No. 7" and "No. 7" in item 7 of the same Article indicate that "the property was acquired before the day when it was certified for public interest and is to be used for charitable purposes by the method specified by the Cabinet Office Ordinance after that day. The term "property that has been granted" is "the property inherited from the public interest corporation that disappears due to the merger at the time of its establishment, and was the charitable purpose business property of the extinguished public interest corporation", Article 30-2. In item 1 of the paragraph, "acquired" means "succeeded or acquired by merger" and "in the property listed in Article 18, item 6" means "No. In the property listed in Article 18, item 7, which is applied by replacing it with the provisions of Article 25, paragraph 5, "the public interest corporation that disappears due to the merger" and "thing" are "things (the relevant). Except for those that have been indicated by a public interest corporation to be used for charitable purposes pursuant to the provisions of the Cabinet Office Ordinance of Article 18, item 7 on or after the same day.) " The "date of receiving public interest certification" is "the date of its establishment", and the "date of receiving public interest certification" in item 3 of the same paragraph is the "date of its establishment" and "determined". There are "property

other than the charitable purpose business property that is specified and the public interest corporation that disappears due to the merger has been consumed or transferred to operate the charitable purpose business after the date of receiving the charitable purpose certification, and the public interest corporation concerned after the same day. The payment of taxes and public dues borne by the charitable purpose business and other matters specified by the Cabinet Office Ordinance. "

(Notification of dissolution, etc.)

Article 26 If a public interest corporation dissolves for a reason other than a merger, the liquidator (or the bankruptcy trustee if the dissolution is due to a decision to start bankruptcy proceedings) shall be one from the date of the dissolution. You must notify the government agency to that effect within a month.

2. When the period set forth in Article 233, paragraph 1 of the General Incorporated Association / Foundation Act has passed, the liquidator shall notify the administrative agency of the prospect of delivery of the residual property without delay. The same shall apply when there is a change in the forecast.

3. When the liquidation is completed, the liquidator must notify the administrative agency to that effect without delay.

4. When the administrative agency receives a notification pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1) or the preceding paragraph, it shall publicly announce that fact pursuant to the provisions of a Cabinet Office Ordinance.

Section 3 Supervision of public interest corporations

(Report and inspection)

Article 27 The administrative agency, to the extent necessary to ensure the proper operation of the business of a public interest corporation, is necessary for the public interest corporation regarding the status of its operating organization and business activities, pursuant to the provisions of the Cabinet Office Ordinance. You may request a report or have its staff enter the office of the public interest corporation and inspect the status of its operating organization and business activities, books, documents and other properties, or ask the persons concerned.

2. Employees who conduct on-site inspections pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph must carry a certificate showing their status and present it when requested by a person concerned.

3. The authority for on-site inspection pursuant to the provision of paragraph 1 shall not be construed as being granted for criminal investigation.

(Recommendations, orders, etc.)

Article 28 If there is a reasonable reason to suspect that a public interest corporation falls under any of

the items of paragraph 2 of the next article, the administrative agency needs to set a deadline for the public interest corporation. Can make recommendations to take appropriate measures.

2. When an administrative agency makes a recommendation set forth in the preceding paragraph, it shall publish the content of the recommendation pursuant to the provisions of a Cabinet Office Ordinance.

3. When a public interest corporation that has received the recommendation set forth in paragraph 1 does not take the measures related to the recommendation without a justifiable reason, the administrative agency should take the measures related to the recommendation to the public interest corporation. You can order that.

4. When an administrative agency issues an order pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, it shall publicly announce that fact pursuant to the provisions of a Cabinet Office Ordinance.

5. When the administrative agency intends to issue an order pursuant to the recommendation set forth in paragraph (1) and the provisions of paragraph (3), the person specified in each of the following items regarding the existence or nonexistence of the reason in accordance with the classification of the reason. You can hear the opinion of.

(1) Reasons stipulated in Article 5, item 1, item 2, or item 5, Article 6, item 3, or item 4, or the following article, paragraph 2, item 3 (legal approval, etc. in conducting business) Only when the license of the administrative agency is required.) Administrative agency such as the license

(2) Reasons stipulated in Article 6, item 1 (d) or item 6 (National Police Agency Commissioner, etc.)

(3) Reasons stipulated in Article 6, item 5: Commissioner of the National Tax Agency, etc.

(Cancellation of public interest certification)

Article 29 The administrative agency shall revoke the public interest certification when the public interest corporation falls under any of the following.

(1) When any of the items in Article 6 (excluding item 2) is met.

(2) When the public interest is approved, the change under Article 11, paragraph 1 is approved, or the approval under Article 25, paragraph 1 is obtained by deception or other wrongful means.

(3) When the order under the provisions of paragraph 3 of the preceding article is not followed without a justifiable reason.

(4) When there is an application for cancellation of public interest certification from a public interest corporation.

2. The administrative agency may revoke the public interest certification when the public interest corporation falls under any of the following.

(1) When any of the criteria listed in each item of Article 5 is no longer met.

(2) When the provisions of the previous section are not observed.

(3) In addition to the previous two items, when a decree or a disposition of an administrative agency based on the decree is violated.

3. The provisions of paragraph 5 of the preceding Article shall apply mutatis mutandis to cases where the public interest certification under the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs is to be revoked.

4. When the administrative agency cancels the public interest certification pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1) or paragraph (2), it shall publicly announce that fact pursuant to the provisions of a Cabinet Office Ordinance.

5. A public interest corporation that has been revoked from the public interest certification pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) will change the word "public interest incorporated association" or "public interest incorporated foundation" in its name to "general incorporated association" or "general incorporated foundation," respectively. It is considered that the articles of incorporation have been changed.

6. When the administrative agency revokes the public interest certification pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1) or paragraph (2), the public interest shall be placed in the registry office having jurisdiction over the location of the main office and the subordinate office of the public interest corporation without delay. You must commission the registration of the change in the name of the corporation.

7. The commission for registration of the name change pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be accompanied by a document certifying that the disposition related to the reason causing the registration has been taken.

(Gift due to cancellation of public interest certification)

Article 30 When the administrative agency cancels the public interest certification pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 1 or 2 of the preceding article, or when the public interest corporation is extinguished due to a merger (except when the corporation that succeeds its rights and obligations is a public interest corporation)), In accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Incorporation prescribed in Article 5, item 17, the donation of property equivalent to the balance of the property acquired for public interest purposes within one month from the date of revocation of the public interest certification or the date of the merger. If the written contract is not concluded, the government is the government agency if the Prime Minister is the administrative agency, and the prefecture is equivalent to the balance of the property acquired for public interest purposes if the prefectural governor is the administrative agency. With regard to the amount of money to be paid, the corporation that has received the cancellation of the public interest certification or the corporation that inherits the rights and obligations of the public interest corporation that will be extinguished by the merger (in paragraph 4, "certified revocation corporation, etc." It is considered that a written contract has been concluded to the effect that it will be received from. Within one month from the date of cancellation of the public interest certification or the date of the merger, a written contract concerning the gift specified in the articles of incorporation prescribed in the same item was concluded for the property equivalent to a part of the

remaining amount of the property acquired for charitable purposes. The same shall apply to the remaining portion in the case.

2. The "remaining amount of property acquired for charitable purposes" prescribed in the preceding paragraph is the total value of the remaining property excluding the property listed in item 2 from the property listed in item 1 minus the amount listed in item 3. The amount obtained.

(1) All charitable purposes business property acquired by the public interest corporation (excluding the property listed in Article 18, item 6 excluding those acquired before the day of receiving public interest certification)

(2) Public interest business property that has been consumed or transferred to operate the business for public interest purposes after the date when the public interest corporation is certified as public interest.

(3) Assets other than the charitable purpose business property that have been consumed or transferred to carry out the charitable purpose business after the date when the public interest corporation received the charitable purpose certification, and with the implementation of the charitable purpose business after the same day Total amount of taxes and public dues paid and other items specified by Cabinet Office Ordinance

3. Details of the calculation of the amount prescribed in the preceding paragraph and other necessary matters concerning the calculation of the remaining amount of property acquired for charitable purposes shall be specified by Cabinet Office Ordinance.

4. In the case of paragraph (1), the administrative agency shall, with respect to the certified revocation corporation, etc., the remaining amount of property acquired for charitable purposes calculated pursuant to the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs and the national or capital city, etc. You must notify the prefecture that a contract has been concluded for the donation of the remaining amount of the property acquired for public interest purposes or a part of it.

5. Public interest corporations may not change the provisions of the Articles of Incorporation prescribed in Article 5, item 17.

(Opinion to the administrative agency)

Article 31 The persons listed in each of the following items have a good reason to suspect that each of the public interest corporations has the reasons specified in each item, so the administrative agency will take appropriate measures against the public interest corporation. If it is deemed necessary, an opinion to that effect may be given to the administrative agency.

(1) Administrative organizations such as licenses, etc. Reasons that do not meet the standards listed in Article 5, item 1, item 2, or item 5 or Article 6, item 3 or 4, or Article 29, paragraph 2, item 3 Reasons corresponding to item (limited to cases where legal approval, etc. of an administrative agency is required to carry out a business)

(2) National Police Agency Commissioner, etc. Reasons corresponding to Article 6, item 1 (d) or item 6

(3) Reasons corresponding to Article 6, item 5 of the Commissioner of the National Tax Agency, etc.

Chapter 3 Public Interest Commission, etc. and a collegial organization located in each prefecture

Section 1 Public Interest Certification Commission

Subsection 1 Establishment and Organization

(Installation and authority)

Article 32 The Public Interest Commission, etc. (hereinafter referred to as the "committee") shall be established in the Cabinet Office.

2. The Committee handles matters assigned to its authority by this Act.

(Exercise of authority)

Article 33 The members of the committee shall exercise their authority independently.

(Organization)

Article 34 The committee shall consist of seven members.

2 The committee members will be part-time. However, up to four of them may be full-time.

(Appointment of committee members)

Article 35 A member is a person who has a noble personality, can make a fair judgment on matters belonging to the authority of the committee, and has excellent insight into activities related to law, accounting, or public interest corporations. Of these, the Prime Minister will appoint them with the consent of both Houses.

2. If the term of office of a member has expired or a vacancy has occurred and the consent of both Houses cannot be obtained due to the closing of the Diet or the dissolution of the House of Representatives, the Prime Minister shall, notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, . A member may be appointed from among those who have the qualifications specified in the same paragraph.

3. In the case of the preceding paragraph, the ex post facto approval of both Houses must be obtained at the first Diet session after the appointment. In this case, if the ex post facto approval of both Houses cannot be obtained, the Prime Minister shall immediately dismiss the member.

(Term of office of committee members)

Article 36 The term of office of members shall be three years. However, the term of office of a substitute member shall be the remaining term of the predecessor.

2. Members may be reappointed.

3. When the term of office of a member has expired, the member shall continue to perform his / her duties until a successor is appointed.

(Security of committee members)

Article 37 Except when the committee finds that the committee cannot perform its duties due to physical or mental disability, or when it is found that there is a breach of duty or other delinquency that is not suitable for being a member. Will not be dismissed against his will during his tenure.

(Dismissal of committee members)

Article 38 The Prime Minister shall dismiss a member when he / she falls under the case prescribed in the preceding Article.

(Committee duties)

Article 39 Committee members must not divulge any secrets that they have learned in the course of their duties. The same shall apply after retiring from that position.

2. Members must not become officers of political parties or other political organizations or actively engage in political movements during their tenure.

3. Full-time members, except with the permission of the Prime Minister during their tenure, engage in other duties with remuneration, or engage in for-profit business, and perform other business for the purpose of financial benefit. Don't go.

(Member's salary)

Article 40 The salary of members shall be separately determined by law.

(Chairman)

Article 41 A chairperson shall be appointed in the committee, and this shall be determined by mutual election of the members.

2. The chairman is the prime minister of the committee and represents the committee.

3. If the chairperson has an accident, the member appointed in advance will take over the duties.

(Secretariat)

Article 42 A secretariat will be set up in the committee to handle the work of the committee.

2. The secretariat will have the required staff in addition to the secretary-general.

3. The secretary general manages the affairs at the order of the chairperson.

Subsection 2 Advisory, etc.

(Advisory to the committee)

Article 43 The Prime Minister shall, in the following cases, permit or permit under the provisions of

Article 8 or Article 28, Paragraph 5 (including the cases where it is applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to Article 29, Paragraph 3). Etc. The opinion of the administrative organs (excluding those relating to the existence of reasons falling under Article 6, items 3 and 4) shall be attached and consulted with the committee. However, this does not apply to items that the Committee finds to require no consultation.

(1) When attempting to dispose of an application for public interest certification, an application for certification of change under Article 11, paragraph 1 or an application for approval under Article 25, paragraph 1 (the corporation that applied for Article 6) Except for cases that fall under any of the items and cases where these certifications are refused based on the provisions of Article 7 of the Administrative Procedure Law.)

(2) Cancellation of the recommendation set forth in Article 28, paragraph 1, the order pursuant to the provision of paragraph 3 of the same Article, or the public interest authorization pursuant to the provision of Article 29, paragraph 1 or 2 When trying to do (except for the following cases)

① When the public interest corporation that receives supervision, etc. falls under any of Article 29, Paragraph 1, Item 1 or Item 4.

(2) Supervision, etc. due to failure to submit a notification pursuant to the provisions of Article 13 (1) or Article 24 (1) or a property list, etc. pursuant to the provisions of Article 22 (1). If you try

③ When attempting to supervise, etc. based on the recommendation set forth in Article 46, paragraph 1.

2. The Prime Minister shall consult with the Committee in the following cases. However, this does not apply to items that the Committee finds to require no consultation.

(1) In Article 5, items 3 to 5, proviso of items 10, 11, and 12, proviso of item 15 and proviso of item 17, and article 51. The proviso of Article 43, paragraph (1) and the proviso of paragraph (3), which shall be read and applied mutatis mutandis, and the case of enacting or amending or abolishing the Cabinet Order of Attached Table No. 23, and Article 5, items 13 and No. 15, Article 7, Paragraph 1 and Paragraph 2, Items 4 and 6, Article 11, Paragraphs 2 and 3, Article 13, Paragraph 1 (excluding item 2), Article 15 Each item, Article 16, Article 18 proviso and item 4, item 7 and item 8, Article 21, paragraphs 1 and 2, Article 23, Article 24, Paragraph 1, Article 27, Paragraph 1, Article 30, Paragraph 2, Item 3 (including the case where it is read and applied pursuant to the provisions of Article 25, Paragraph 5) and In the case of enacting or amending or abolishing Cabinet Orders set forth in paragraph 3, paragraph 1 of the next article and Article 46, paragraph 2.

(2) When attempting to give instructions pursuant to the provisions of Article 60

3. The Prime Minister shall dispose of the disposition prescribed in Paragraph 1, Item 1, an order pursuant to the provision of Article 28, Paragraph 3, or Article 29, Paragraph 1, Item 2, Item 3, or Paragraph 2. If you intend to make a decision on a request for examination regarding the revocation of public interest certification pursuant to the provisions of the above, you must consult with the Committee, except in the following cases. However, this does not apply to items that the Committee finds to require

no consultation.

- (1) When the request for examination is rejected as illegal
- (2) When the general incorporated association, general incorporated foundation, or public interest corporation that requested the examination falls under any of the items of Article 6.
- (3) When the request is for examination of supervision, etc. for the reasons prescribed in Paragraph 1, Item 2 (a) or (b)

(Publication of report, etc.)

Article 44 When the Committee makes a report to an inquiry, it shall publish the contents pursuant to the provisions of a Cabinet Office Ordinance.

2. When the Committee has made the report set forth in the preceding paragraph, it may request the Prime Minister to report on the measures taken based on the report.

(Sending by the Prime Minister, etc.)

Article 45 The Prime Minister shall make a copy of the documents pertaining to the notification pursuant to the provisions of Article 13, paragraph 1, Article 24, paragraph 1 or Article 26, paragraphs 1 to 3. A copy of the property list, etc. submitted pursuant to the provisions of Article 22, paragraph 1 shall be sent to the Committee.

2. The Prime Minister shall be a member of the opinions expressed by the administrative organs such as permits and licenses pursuant to the provisions of Article 31 (excluding opinions relating to reasons for which public interest corporations fall under Article 6, item 3 or 4). I must notify the meeting.

3. When the Prime Minister has taken the following measures without consulting the Committee, he / she shall notify the Committee to that effect.

(1) Disposition for application for public interest certification, application for approval of change under Article 11, paragraph 1 or application for approval under Article 25, paragraph 1 (excluding refusal based on the provisions of Article 7 of the Administrative Procedure Law) .

(2) Supervision, etc. (Excluding supervision, etc. based on the recommendation set forth in paragraph 1 of the next article)

(3) Enactment or amendment or abolition of Cabinet Order under Article 43, Paragraph 2, Item 1 and enactment or amendment or abolition of Cabinet Office Ordinance under the same item

(4) Decision on the request for examination prescribed in Article 43, paragraph 3 (excluding the decision on dismissal due to the request for examination being illegal)

(5) Instructions pursuant to the provisions of Article 60

(Recommendations by the committee, etc.)

Article 46 The Committee shall collect, inspect or question reports pursuant to the provisions of Article

27, Paragraph 1 in the case of Paragraph 1 or 2 of the preceding Article or based on the provisions of Article 59, Paragraph 1. If the public interest corporation examines whether it falls under any of the items of Article 29, paragraph (1), item (ii) or item (iii) or paragraph (2), and finds it necessary. , The Prime Minister regarding the revocation of the recommendation set forth in Article 28, paragraph 1 or the order pursuant to the provision of paragraph 3 of the same Article, or the revocation of public interest certification pursuant to the provision of Article 29 paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 or other measures. You can make recommendations to the Minister.

2. When the Committee makes the recommendation set forth in the preceding paragraph, it shall publish the content of the recommendation pursuant to the provisions of a Cabinet Office Ordinance.

3. When the Committee has made the recommendation set forth in paragraph (1), it may request the Prime Minister to report on the measures taken based on the recommendation.

Subsection 3 Miscellaneous Provisions

(Submission of materials and other cooperation)

Article 47 When the Committee finds it necessary to handle its affairs, it submits materials, discloses opinions, to the heads of relevant administrative organs, the heads of relevant local public bodies, and other related parties. Explanations and other necessary cooperation can be requested.

(Publication of office work processing status)

Article 48 The committee shall announce the processing status of its affairs every year.

(Delegation to Cabinet Order)

Article 49 In addition to what is provided for in this section, necessary matters concerning the committee shall be specified by Cabinet Order.

Section 2 Collegial institutions located in prefectures

(Installation and authority)

Article 50 A council or other collegial body (hereinafter simply referred to as "collegial body") shall be established in each prefecture to handle matters assigned to its authority under this Act.

2. Necessary matters concerning the organization and operation of a collegial organization shall be stipulated by prefectural ordinances in accordance with the standards specified by Cabinet Order.

(Advisory to collegial institutions)

Article 51 The provisions of Article 43 (excluding paragraph 2) shall apply mutatis mutandis to prefectural governors. In this case, the term "attached, committee" in paragraph 1 of the same Article means "attached, collegial organization prescribed in Article 50, paragraph 1 (hereinafter referred to

simply as" collegial system "in this Article. "Institution") "and" the committee "in the proviso of the same paragraph means" the collegial institution complies with the standards specified by the government ordinance ", " Article 46 in item 2 c of the same paragraph. "Paragraph 1" means "Article 46, Paragraph 1 as applied mutatis mutandis in Article 54", and "to the committee" in paragraph 3 of the same Article means "to a collegial body". In the proviso of the same paragraph, "committee" shall be read as "according to the standards specified by the collegial body by the government ordinance."

(Publication of report, etc.)

Article 52 The provisions of Article 44 shall apply mutatis mutandis to collegial institutions. In this case, the term "Prime Minister" in paragraph 2 of the same Article shall be deemed to be replaced with "prefectural governor."

(Notification by the prefectural governor, etc.)

Article 53 When the prefectural governor gives an instruction pursuant to the provisions of Article 60 to the prefectural governor, he / she shall notify the collegial body to that effect.

2. The provisions of Article 45 (excluding paragraph 3, items 3 and 5) shall apply mutatis mutandis to prefectural governors. In this case, the term "committee" in paragraph 1 of the same Article shall mean "a collegial body prescribed in Article 50, paragraph 1 (hereinafter referred to simply as" a collegial body "in this Article)". In paragraphs 2 and 3 of the same Article, "committee" is a "collegial body", and in item 2 of the same paragraph, "paragraph 1 of the next article" is "Article 54". The term "Article 43, Paragraph 3" in Item 4 of the same paragraph is referred to as "Article 43, Paragraph 3 as applied mutatis mutandis in Article 51". It shall be read as.

(Recommendations by collegial institutions, etc.)

Article 54 The provisions of Article 46 shall apply mutatis mutandis to collegial institutions. In this case, the terms "paragraph 1 or 2 of the preceding article" in paragraph 1 of the same Article shall mean "paragraph 1 or 2 of the preceding article as applied mutatis mutandis in Article 53, paragraph 2" and "paragraph 5". "Article 19, paragraph 1" should be read as "Article 59, paragraph 2", and "Prime Minister" in the same paragraph and paragraph 3 of the same Article should be read as "prefectural governor". To do.

(Submission of materials and other cooperation)

Article 55 The provisions of Article 47 shall apply mutatis mutandis to collegial institutions.

Chapter 4 Miscellaneous Provisions

(Request for cooperation)

Article 56 The administrative agency may, when it finds it necessary for the enforcement of this Act,

refer to the government office, public organizations or other persons, or request cooperation.

(Provision of information)

Article 57 The Prime Minister and the prefectural governors shall investigate and analyze the status of activities of public interest corporations, measures taken by the administrative agency for public interest corporations, and other matters, and obtain necessary statistics and other materials. In addition to the preparation, a database on public interest corporations shall be prepared, and necessary measures shall be taken so that information can be promptly provided to the public through the use of the Internet and other advanced information and communication networks.

(Tax measures)

Article 58 In view of the importance of the role played by activities related to charitable purposes conducted by public interest corporations, public interest corporations and individuals and corporations that donate to them in order to secure appropriate taxation while promoting the activities. Regarding income taxation, necessary measures for taxation of income tax, corporate tax, inheritance tax and local tax and other necessary tax measures shall be taken.

(Delegation of authority, etc.)

Article 59 The Prime Minister shall have the authority pursuant to the provisions of Article 27, paragraph 1 (excluding those relating to the investigation of whether or not he / she falls under any of the general incorporated associations or general incorporated foundations listed in each item of Article 6. The same shall apply in the next section) to the committee.

2. If the administrative agency is the prefectural governor, the term "administrative agency" in Article 27, paragraph 1 means "a collegial body prescribed in Article 50, paragraph 1" and " "The staff" means "the staff who is in charge of the general affairs".

(Instructions to the prefectural governor)

Article 60 The Prime Minister shall, when he / she finds it particularly necessary to achieve a balance between regions regarding the implementation of affairs pursuant to the provisions of this Act and orders based on this Act, to the prefectural governors, Article 28. It may be instructed to take the recommendation set forth in paragraph (1), the order pursuant to the provision of paragraph (3) of the same Article, or the revocation of public interest certification pursuant to the provision of paragraph (2) of Article 29 or other measures.

(Delegation to Cabinet Order)

Article 61 In addition to what is provided for in this Act, matters necessary for the implementation of

this Act shall be specified by Cabinet Order.

Chapter 5 Penalties

Article 62 A person who falls under any of the following shall be punished by imprisonment with work for not more than 6 months or a fine of not more than 500,000 yen.

(1) A person who has received public interest certification, certification of change under Article 11, paragraph 1 or approval under Article 25, paragraph 1 by deception or other wrongful means.

(2) Persons who have made the changes listed in item 1 or 2 of the same paragraph (limited to those that accompany changes in the administrative agency) without being certified for the changes set forth in Article 11 paragraph 1.

(3) Changes listed in item 2 or 3 of the same paragraph without being approved for changes in Article 11 paragraph 1 (those that fall under Article 29 paragraph 2 item 1) Those who did)

Article 63 A person who falls under any of the following shall be punished by a fine of not more than 500,000 yen.

(1) A person who uses characters in the name or trade name that may be mistaken for a public interest incorporated association or a public interest incorporated foundation in violation of the provisions of Article 9, Paragraph 4.

(2) A person who uses a name or trade name that may be mistaken for another public interest incorporated association or public interest incorporated foundation in violation of the provisions of Article 9, Paragraph 5.

Article 64 A person who falls under any of the following shall be punished by a fine of not more than 300,000 yen.

(1) The application form of Article 7, Paragraph 1 (including the cases where it is applied mutatis mutandis in Article 25, Paragraph 4) or each item of Article 7, Paragraph 2 (applicable mutatis mutandis in Article 25, Paragraph 4). A person who submitted a false statement in the documents listed in)

(2) A person who submitted a false statement in the application form set forth in Article 11, paragraph 2 or the documents set forth in Article 11, paragraph 3

(3) In violation of the provisions of Article 21, paragraph 1 or 2, do not keep documents or electromagnetic records, or do not describe or record matters to be recorded or recorded in them. Those who did not, or made false statements or records

Article 65 Representatives or managers of corporations (including non-corporate organizations with a designated representative or manager; the same shall apply hereinafter in this paragraph) or agents, employees and other employees of corporations or persons. When a person commits an act in violation of the preceding three Articles with respect to the business of the corporation or person, the person shall

be punished and the corporation or person shall also be punished by the fine of each Article.

2. If the provisions of the preceding paragraph apply to a non-corporate body, the representative or administrator represents the non-corporate body in the proceedings, and a criminal procedure in which the corporation is the accused or suspect. The provisions of the law concerning the above shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

Article 66 In any of the following cases, a director, auditor or liquidator of a public interest corporation shall be punished by a fine of not more than 500,000 yen.

(1) When the notification is not made pursuant to the provisions of Article 13, paragraph 1, Article 24, paragraph 1 or Article 26, paragraph 1 or 2, or a false notification is made.

(2) In violation of the provisions of Article 22, paragraph 1, when the property list, etc. is not submitted, or when it is submitted with a false statement.

(3) Do not report Article 27, Paragraph 1 (including the case where it is read and applied pursuant to the provisions of Article 59, Paragraph 2; the same shall apply hereinafter in this item), or make a false report. Or, when refusing, hindering, or avoiding the inspection pursuant to the provisions of Article 27, paragraph 1, or failing to answer the question pursuant to the provisions of the same paragraph, or giving a false answer.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

(Effective date)

This law will come into effect as from the day of enforcement of the General Incorporated Association / Foundation Law. However, the provisions listed in each of the following items shall come into effect as from the date specified in each item.

(1) Part related to obtaining the consent of both Houses in Article 35, Paragraph 1 Date of promulgation

(2) Chapter 3 (Article 35, Paragraph 1 (limited to the part related to obtaining the consent of both Houses), Article 43, Paragraph 1, Paragraph 2, Items 2 and 3, From Article 45, Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, Item 1, Item 2, Item 4, and Item 5, Article 46, Article 48, and Article 51 (Excluding Article 54) and the provisions of the next paragraph: The date specified by Cabinet Order within the range not exceeding one year and six months from the date of promulgation.

(Appointment of the first committee member)

Article 35 of the appointment of the members of the committee to be appointed first after the enforcement of the provisions set forth in item 2 of the preceding paragraph, when the consent of both Houses cannot be obtained due to the closing of the Diet or the dissolution of the House of Representatives. The provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

(Consideration)

The government will consider the enforcement status of this law at an appropriate time after the enforcement of this law, and when it finds it necessary, consider the provisions of this law and take necessary measures based on the results. It shall be.

Supplementary Provisions (Act No. 28 of May 2, 2008) Extract

(Effective date)

Article 1 This law shall come into effect on the day of promulgation.

Supplementary Provisions (Act No. 53 of August 1, 2012) Extract

(Effective date)

Article 1 This law shall come into effect from the date specified by Cabinet Order within the range not exceeding three months from the date of promulgation. However, the provisions listed in each of the following items shall come into effect as from the date specified in each item.

(1) Provisions of Article 2 and Supplementary Provisions Article 5, Article 7, Article 10, Article 12, Article 14, Article 16, Article 18, Article 20, Article 20 Provisions of Article 3, Article 28 and Article 31,

Paragraph 2 Date specified by Cabinet Order within the range not exceeding six months from the date of promulgation

Supplementary Provisions (Act No. 86 of January 27, 2013) Extract

(Effective date)

Article 1 This law shall come into effect from the date specified by Cabinet Order within the range not exceeding June from the date of promulgation.

(Transitional measures regarding the application of penalties, etc.)

Article 14 Regarding the application of penalties for acts committed before the enforcement of this Act, the previous rules still apply.

Supplementary Provisions (Act No. 69 of June 13, 2006) Extract

(Effective date)

Article 1 This law shall come into effect as from the day of enforcement of the Administrative Appeal Act (Act No. 68 of 2006).

(Principle of transitional measures)

Article 5 Dispositions and other acts of the administrative agency or complaints about omissions of the administrative agency that were made before the enforcement of this Act or applications made before

the enforcement of this Act. With regard to inaction, unless otherwise specified in this Supplementary Provision, the previous rules shall still apply.

(Transitional measures regarding proceedings)

Article 6 It is a matter that an action can only be filed after the administrative agency has made a decision, decision or other act against the appeal under the provisions of the law before the amendment by this law, and the appeal is filed. It is said that the period for which this law should be filed has passed before the enforcement of this law without filing it (the complaint can only be filed after the decision, decision or other act of the administrative agency against other complaints). In such cases, the filing of an action shall still be in accordance with the previous rules, including those for which the period for which this law should be filed has passed before the enforcement of this Act without filing the other appeal.

2. Dispositions and other acts for which an opposition has been filed pursuant to the provisions of the Act before the amendment pursuant to the provisions of this Act (including cases where the provisions of the preceding Article still apply to the previous provisions), and this Act. Although it is said that an action for revocation can only be filed after the decision on the request for examination has been passed under the provisions of the law after amendment under the provisions of the above, the action for revocation is still subject to the previous rules.

3. Appeals for revocation of decisions, decisions and other acts of the administrative agency against appeals, which were filed before the enforcement of this Act, are still subject to the previous rules.

(Transitional measures regarding penalties)

Article 9 With regard to the application of penalties for acts performed before the enforcement of this Act and for acts performed after the enforcement of this Act in cases where the provisions of Article 5 and the preceding two Articles of the Supplementary Provisions still apply to the previous provisions, the provisions then in force shall remain applicable. As usual.

(Delegation of other transitional measures to Cabinet Order)

Article 10 In addition to what is provided for in Article 5 to the preceding Article of the Supplementary Provisions, transitional measures necessary for the enforcement of this Act (including transitional measures regarding penalties) shall be specified by Cabinet Order.

Attached table (related to Article 2)

- (1) Business aimed at promoting academics and science and technology
- (2) Business aimed at promoting culture and art
- (3) Business aimed at supporting persons with disabilities, people in need of living, or victims of accidents, disasters, or crimes
- (4) Business aimed at improving the welfare of the elderly

- (5) Business aimed at supporting employment for those who are willing to work
- (6) Business aimed at improving public health
- (7) Business aimed at the sound development of children or adolescents
- (8) Business aimed at improving the welfare of workers
- (9) Business that contributes to the healthy development of the mind and body of the people through education, sports, etc., or fosters a rich humanity
- (10) Business aimed at preventing crime or maintaining public order
- (11) Business aimed at preventing accidents or disasters
- (12) Business aimed at preventing and eradicating unfair discrimination or prejudice due to race, gender or other reasons
- (13) Business for the purpose of respecting or defending freedom of thought and conscience, freedom of religion or freedom of expression
- (14) Business aimed at promoting the formation of a gender-equal society and other better societies
- (15) Business for the purpose of promoting international mutual understanding and economic cooperation for overseas regions under development
- (16) Business for the purpose of preserving the global environment or protecting and maintaining the natural environment
- (17) Business for the purpose of use, maintenance or conservation of national land
- (18) Business aimed at ensuring the sound management of national affairs
- (19) Business aimed at the sound development of the local community
- (20) Business aimed at securing and promoting opportunities for fair and free economic activities and improving the stability of people's lives by revitalizing them.
- (21) Business aimed at ensuring a stable supply of supplies, energy, etc. that are indispensable for people's lives
- (22) Business aimed at protecting or promoting the interests of general consumers
- (23) In addition to the items listed in the preceding items, those specified by Cabinet Order as businesses related to the public interest