

Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act

(Act No. 82 of May 24, 2000)

(Purpose)

Article 1 The purpose of this Act is to promote measures concerning prevention, etc. of child abuse by determining the responsibilities of the national and local governments concerning prevention of child abuse, such as the prohibition of child abuse, precaution against and early detection of child abuse, and the measures and other particulars for protection of children who have suffered child abuse and support of their self-reliance, taking into account the serious violation of human rights of children resulting from child abuse, the significant impact of child abuse on the mental and physical development of children and their character formation and the adverse effect of child abuse on the nurturing of future generations of Japan, whereby contributing to the protection of rights and interests of children.

(Definition of Child Abuse)

Article 2 The term "child abuse" as used in this Act means the following acts committed by a custodian (meaning a person who exercises parental authority, a custodian of a minor or other person who is currently engaged in the custody of a child; hereinafter the same applies) against a child (meaning a person who is under 18 years of age; hereinafter the same applies) under their custody:

- (i) assaulting the child in a manner that will cause or is likely to cause external injury to the child's body;
- (ii) engaging in indecent acts against the child or cause the child to engage in indecent acts;
- (iii) substantially reducing the amount of food for the child or abandon and neglect the child for a long time period in a manner that may interfere with normal development of the child mentally or physically, or leave a person living together other than the custodian to commit any act that is equivalent to those listed in the preceding two items or the following item, or otherwise materially fail to perform the duty of custody as a custodian; or
- (iv) using significantly violent language or take an extreme attitude of rejection against the child, use violence upon one's spouse in a family in which the child is living together (meaning illegal attacks on the body of the spouse (including those who have not registered their marriage but are in a similar situation to that of a marriage) that threaten the spouse's life or body, as well as the words and behaviors equivalent to the relevant attacks which would have harmful effect on the spouse mentally or physically), or otherwise

speak or behave in a manner that would be significantly traumatic to the child.

(Prohibition of Child Abuse)

Article 3 No person is to abuse a child

(Responsibilities of National and Local Governments)

Article 4 (1) The national and local governments must endeavor to develop systems necessary for the prevention, etc. of child abuse, such as for strengthening collaboration among the relevant ministries and government agencies, or the relevant local governments, municipalities, child guidance centers, welfare offices, spousal violence counseling and support centers (Act No. 31 of 2001) as prescribed in Article 3, paragraph (1) of the Act on the Prevention of Spousal Violence and the Protection of Victims (hereinafter referred to simply as the "spousal violence counseling and support centers" in paragraph (1) of the following Article), schools and medical institutions, other relevant organs and private bodies, providing support to the private bodies, developing the system for providing medical care and the like, in order to facilitate precaution against and early detection of child abuse, prompt and appropriate protection of children who have suffered child abuse and support of their self-reliance (including self-reliance support for persons who have become 18 years of age after suffering child abuse; the same applies in paragraph (3) and paragraph (2) of the following Article), and to provide appropriate guidance and support to custodians who have committed child abuse by taking into account the promotion of reunion of the parent and child and other particulars necessary for the abused children to live in a home (including a nurturing environment similar to a home-rearing environment and a good and nurturing home environment).

(2) The national and local governments are to take necessary measures such as providing training in order to promote early detection of child abuse by officials of child guidance centers and other relevant organs, teachers and other staff workers of schools, officials of child welfare institutions, medical practitioners, dental practitioners, public health nurses, midwives, clinical nurses, attorneys-at-law and other persons involved in child welfare in the course of their duties, and otherwise to contribute to the prevention of child abuse.

(3) The national and local governments are to take necessary measures such as providing training for maintaining human resources of officials of child guidance centers and other relevant organs, teachers and other staff workers of schools, officials of child welfare institutions and other persons engaged in the duties of protecting abused children and supporting their self-reliance, and for helping them improve their qualifications, in order to conduct the protection of

children who have suffered child abuse and the support of their self-reliance properly based on expert knowledge.

- (4) The national and local governments, for facilitating the prevention of child abuse, must endeavor to conduct necessary public relations and other enlightenment activities regarding human rights of children, effect of child abuse on children, obligation of the notification of child abuse and the like.
- (5) The national and local governments are to conduct an analysis of child abuse cases in which the abused children suffered significant mental or physical damage, while conducting research and study as well as observation of necessary particulars for prevention, etc. of child abuse, such as the measures for precaution against and early detection of child abuse, what the care of children who have suffered child abuse and the guidance and support for custodians who committed child abuse should be like, and the roles and functions of teachers and other staff workers of schools and officials of child welfare institutions in the prevention of child abuse.
- (6) If a child who has suffered child abuse relocates the domicile or residence of the child outside the jurisdiction of the child guidance center, the director of the child guidance center must promptly provide necessary information to the director of the child guidance center which has jurisdiction over the location of the domicile or residence of the child to ensure that the child and the custodian who committed child abuse continue to receive guidance, advice and other necessary support before and after the relocation, taking into account the impact of changes in the child's family environment and other environments. In this case, the director of the child guidance center who received the information is to take measures necessary to enable Children Requiring Aid as prescribed in Article 25-2, paragraph (1) of the Child Welfare Act (Act No.164 of 1947) to promptly exchange the information, and is to take other extended assistance for close collaboration.
- (7) A person who exercises parental authority over the person's child is primarily responsible for nurturing the child in good physical and mental health, and must endeavor to respect the interests of the child as much as possible in exercising parental authority.
- (8) Persons must pay attention to the need for collaboration among homes (including a nurturing environment similar to a home-rearing environment and a good and nurturing home environment) and neighboring societies for sound development of children.

(Early Detection of Child Abuse)

Article 5 (1) Teachers, officials and other staff workers of schools, child welfare institutions, hospitals, prefectural police, public women's counseling centers, education committees, spousal violence counseling and support centers and

other bodies involved in child welfare in the course of their operations, and officials of child welfare institutions, medical practitioners, dental practitioners, public health nurses, midwives, clinical nurses, attorneys-at-law, police, women's consultants and other persons involved in child welfare in the course of their duties, must endeavor to detect child abuse at an early stage, acknowledging that they are in a position to easily detect child abuse.

- (2) A person prescribed in the preceding paragraph must endeavor to cooperate with the precautions against child abuse and other measures for preventing child abuse, as well as the measures concerning protection of children who have suffered child abuse and support of their self-reliance, taken by the national and local governments.
- (3) The person prescribed in paragraph (1) must not divulge any secrets of children suspected of being abused obtained in their duties, without justifiable grounds.
- (4) The provisions set forth in the preceding paragraph and the provisions set forth in any other Acts providing for confidentiality obligations must not be construed to preclude a person who endeavors to seek cooperation with the measures of the national and local governments pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (2).
- (5) Schools and child welfare institutions must endeavor to educate and enlighten children and custodians for the prevention of child abuse.

(Notification of Child Abuse)

- Article 6 (1) A person who has detected a child who appears to have suffered child abuse must promptly give notification to the municipality or the welfare office or child guidance center established by the prefecture, or to the municipality or such welfare office or child guidance center through a commissioned child welfare volunteer.
- (2) The notification given pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph is deemed to be a notification given pursuant to the provisions of Article 25, paragraph (1) of the Child Welfare Act, and the provisions of the same Act applies.
 - (3) The provisions concerning the crime of unlawful disclosure of confidential information set forth in the Penal Code (Act No. 45 of 1907) and the provisions in any other Act providing for confidentiality obligations must not be construed to preclude a person from complying with the obligation of notification prescribed by paragraph (1).

Article 7 When a municipality or a welfare office or child guidance center established by a prefecture receives a notification pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1) of the preceding Article, the director, employees and other

officials of the municipality or the welfare office or child guidance center established by a prefecture, and the commissioned child welfare volunteer who mediated the relevant notification, must not divulge any information that comes to their knowledge in the course of their duties and that may identify the person who made the relevant notification.

(Measures Taken upon Receipt of Notification or Referral)

Article 8 (1) When a municipality or a welfare office established by a prefecture receives a notification pursuant to the provisions of Article 6, paragraph (1) the mayor of the municipality or the director of the welfare office is to take measures to confirm safety of the relevant child, such as an interview with the child, while obtaining cooperation of the residents of neighboring communities, teachers and other staff workers of their school, officials of child welfare institutions and other persons as necessary, and are to take the measures listed in the following as necessary:

- (i) referring the child to a child guidance center pursuant to the provisions of Article 25-7, paragraph (1), item (i), or Article 25-7, paragraph (2), item (i) of the Child Welfare Act or Article 25-8, item (i) of the same Act; or
- (ii) notifying the prefectural governor or the director of the child guidance center of the relevant child for whom it would be appropriate to make a request for appearance and conduct investigations or questioning pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1) of the following Article, or conduct an entry and investigations or questioning pursuant to the provisions of Article 9, paragraph (1) or take temporary custody pursuant to the provisions of Article 33, paragraph (1) or (2) of the Child Welfare Act.

(2) When a child guidance center receives a notification pursuant to the provisions of Article 6, paragraph (1) or a referral pursuant to the provisions of Article 25-7, paragraph (1), item (i) or paragraph (2), item (i) or Article 25-8, item (i) of the Child Welfare Act, the director of the child guidance center is to take measures to confirm safety of the child, such as meeting with the child, while obtaining cooperation of the residents of neighboring communities, teachers and other staff workers of the child's school, officials of child welfare institutions and other persons as necessary, and are to take the measures listed in the following as necessary.

- (i) taking temporary custody of the child or delegate the temporary custody to an appropriate person, in accordance with the provisions of Article 33, paragraph (1) of the Child Welfare Act;
- (ii) referring the child who received notification pursuant to the provisions of Article 6, paragraph (1) to the municipality, in accordance with the provisions of Article 26, paragraph (1), item (iii) of the Child Welfare Act;
- (iii) reporting or notifying the child for whom it would be appropriate to use the

childcare service as prescribed in Article 25-8, item (iii) of the Child Welfare Act (hereinafter referred to as "use of childcare service" in this item) to the head of the prefecture or municipality related to the use of the childcare service; or

- (iv) notifying the child for whom it would be appropriate to provide after-school child sound upbringing services as prescribed in Article 6-3, paragraph (2) of the Child Welfare Act, short-term child care support services as prescribed in paragraph (3) of the same Article, house-call services to support childrearing as prescribed in paragraph (5) of the same Article, local childrearing support center services as prescribed in paragraph (6) of the same Article, childrearing assistance activity support services as prescribed in paragraph (14) of the same Article, other services provided by a municipality that contributes to the sound upbringing of children or services listed in Article 59, item (i) of the Child and Child Care Support Act (Act No. 65 of 2012) to the head of the municipality concerned with the provision of the services.
- (3) The person who takes the measures to confirm safety of the child, refers the child to a municipality or a child guidance center or takes temporary custody of the child set forth in the preceding two paragraphs is to do so in a prompt manner.

(Request for Appearance)

- Article 8-2 (1) When a prefectural governor finds a possibility of ongoing child abuse, they may request the custodian of the relevant child to make an appearance with the child, and cause a commissioned child welfare volunteer or an official engaged in the affairs concerning welfare of children to conduct necessary investigations or questioning. In this case, the prefectural governor must require the child welfare volunteer or the official to carry their identification and to produce it at the request of the relevant person.
- (2) When the prefectural governor intends to request appearance of the custodian of the child pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the prefectural governor must give notification to the custodian in writing describing the particulars of the fact which constitutes the ground for requesting the appearance, the date, time and place of the requested appearance, the name of the child with whom the custodian is to make appearance and other necessary particulars, as specified by an Order of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.
- (3) If the custodian set forth in paragraph (1) fails to follow the request for appearance made pursuant to the provisions of the same paragraph, the prefectural governor is to take necessary measures such as an entry and investigations or questioning by a commissioned child welfare volunteer or an official engaged in the affairs concerning welfare of children pursuant to the

provisions of paragraph (1) of the following Article.

(On-Site Investigations)

Article 9 (1) When a prefectural governor finds a possibility of ongoing child abuse, they may have a commissioned child welfare volunteer or an official engaged in the affairs concerning welfare of children to enter the domicile or residence of the child and conduct necessary investigations or questioning. In this case, the prefectural governor must require the commissioned child welfare volunteer or the official to carry their identification and to produce it at the request of the relevant person.

(2) The entry and investigations or questioning conducted by a commissioned child welfare volunteer or an official engaged in the affairs concerning welfare of children pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph is deemed to be an entry and investigations or questioning conducted by a commissioned child welfare volunteer or an official engaged in the affairs concerning welfare of children pursuant to the provisions of Article 29 of the Child Welfare Act, and the provisions of Article 61-5 of the same Act apply.

(Request for Re-Appearance)

Article 9-2 (1) When a prefectural governor finds a possibility of ongoing child abuse in cases where the custodian set forth in Article 8-2, paragraph (1) or the custodian of the child set forth in paragraph (1) of the preceding Article has refused, obstructed or evaded the entry or investigations by a commissioned child welfare volunteer or an official engaged in the affairs concerning welfare of children pursuant to the provisions of the same paragraph without justifiable grounds, the prefectural governor may request the relevant custodian to make an appearance with the child, and have the commissioned child welfare volunteer or the official engaged in the affairs concerning welfare of children to conduct necessary investigations or questioning. In this case, the prefectural governor must require the child welfare volunteer or the official to carry their identification and to produce it at the request of the relevant person.

(2) The provisions of Article 8-2, paragraph (2) apply mutatis mutandis to the request for appearance made pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

(Inspection, Search)

Article 9-3 (1) If a prefectural governor finds a possibility of ongoing child abuse in cases where the custodian set forth in Article 8-2, paragraph (1) or the custodian of the child set forth in Article 9, paragraph (1) has refused, obstructed or evaded the entry or investigations by a commissioned child welfare volunteer or an official engaged in the affairs concerning welfare of

children pursuant to the provisions of the same paragraph without justifiable grounds, the prefectural governor may have an official engaged in the affairs concerning welfare of children to inspect the domicile or residence of the child or search for the child, for ensuring that safety of the child is confirmed and secured, with a permit issued in advance by a judge of a district court, family court or summary court which has jurisdiction over the location of the domicile or residence of the child.

- (2) When the prefectural governor has the inspection or search to be conducted pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the prefectural governor may have an official engaged in the affairs concerning welfare of children to conduct necessary investigations or questioning.
- (3) When a prefectural governor makes a request for the permit set forth in paragraph (1) (hereinafter referred to as the "permit"), the prefectural governor must submit the materials to prove the suspicion of ongoing child abuse, materials to prove that the child is in the domicile or residence to be inspected, and materials to prove the fact that the custodian of the child has refused, obstructed or evaded the entry or investigations pursuant to the provisions of Article 9, paragraph (1).
- (4) If a request set forth in the preceding paragraph is made, the judge of the district court, family court or summary court must issue the permit to the prefectural governor with the judge's name and seal affixed and the following information written: the site to be inspected or the name of the child to be searched and the valid period of the permit, and the description to the effect that the inspection or search may not be initiated and the permit must be returned after the expiration of the valid period, and the date of issuance of the permit and the name of the court.
- (5) The prefectural governor is to deliver the permit to an official engaged in the affairs concerning welfare of children to have the official conduct the inspection or search pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1).
- (6) The system for the inspection or search pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1) must be operated properly by giving sufficient consideration to the fact that relevant system has been established specifically taking into account the risk of child abuse which may cause significant danger of life or body of the child due to special circumstances, such as the fact that child abuse is hardly acknowledged by others and the child can hardly escape from suffering on their own because child abuse is committed by the custodian against the child under the custodian's custody.

(Restriction on Night Inspection or Search)

Article 9-4 (1) No inspection or search pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1) of the preceding Article may be conducted during the period from sunset to

sunrise unless it is specified in the permit that the permit may be executed at night.

- (2) An inspection or search conducted pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1) of the preceding Article which has been started before sunset may, when it is found necessary, be continued after sunset.

(Presentation of Permit)

Article 9-5 The permit for the inspection or search issued pursuant to the provisions of Article 9-3, paragraph (1) must be presented to the person who is subject to that disposition.

(Certification of Status)

Article 9-6 When an official engaged in the affairs concerning welfare of children conducts the inspection or search pursuant to the provisions of Article 9-3, paragraph (1) or the investigations or questioning pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (2) of the same Article (hereinafter referred to as the "inspection, etc."), the official must carry their identification and produce it at the request of the relevant person.

(Necessary Dispositions upon Inspection or Search)

Article 9-7 An official engaged in the affairs concerning welfare of children, when it is necessary for conducting the inspection or search pursuant to the provisions of Article 9-3, paragraph (1) may remove the lock or take other necessary dispositions.

(Prohibition of Entrance and Leaving During Inspection)

Article 9-8 An official engaged in the affairs concerning welfare of children may prohibit any person from entering or leaving the site without permission while the inspection, etc. is conducted.

(Attendance of Responsible Persons)

- Article 9-9 (1) When an official engaged in the affairs concerning welfare of children conducts an inspection or search pursuant to the provisions of Article 9-3, paragraph (1) the official must have the owner or manager of the domicile or residence of the relevant child (including the representative, agent or other person acting on their behalf) or a relative who has attained the age of majority and lives together to attend the relevant inspection or search.
- (2) In the case of the preceding paragraph, if the official is unable to have a person prescribed in the same paragraph to attend their inspection or search, the official must have a neighbor who has attained the age of majority or an official of the local government be present.

(Request for Assistance from the Chief of Police)

- Article 10 (1) When a director of child guidance center intends to confirm the safety of the child set forth in the provisions of Article 8, paragraph (2), take temporary custody of the child set forth in item (i) of the same paragraph or have another person take the temporary custody of the child, and finds it necessary in performing those duties, the director of child guidance center may ask the chief of police having jurisdiction over the location of the domicile or residence of the relevant child for assistance. The same applies where a prefectural governor intends to have the entry and investigations or questioning to be conducted or cause the inspection, etc. to be conducted pursuant to the provisions of Article 9, paragraph (1).
- (2) The director of a child guidance center or the prefectural governor must request assistance from the chief of police pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph as quickly and appropriately as necessary from the viewpoint of confirming the safety of the child and ensuring their safety.
- (3) When the chief of police receives a request for assistance pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1) and finds it necessary to confirm or secure the life or physical safety of the child, the chief of police must endeavor to have a police official belonging to the relevant police station to take measures provided for in the Police Duties Execution Act (Act No. 136 of 1948) and other laws and regulations which are necessary for assisting the performance of the duties set forth in the same paragraph.

(Record)

Article 10-2 When an official engaged in the affairs concerning welfare of children has conducted an inspection or search pursuant to the provisions of Article 9-3, paragraph (1) produce a record describing the date on which such disposition was made and the result thereof, the officer must present the same to the witness who attended the disposition, and sign and seal the with the witness; provided, however, that if the observer fails to, or is unable to, sign and seal the record, it would be sufficient to make a supplementary note to that effect.

(Report to the Prefectural Governor)

Article 10-3 When an official engaged in the affairs concerning welfare of children has completed the inspection, etc., the official must report the result thereof to the prefectural governor.

(Exclusion from Application of the Administrative Procedure Act)

Article 10-4 The provisions of Chapter III of the Administrative Procedure Act

(Act No. 88 of 1993) do not apply with regard to the dispositions for the inspection, etc.

(Request for Examination)

Article 10-5 No request for examination may be made against a disposition for the inspection, etc.

(Restriction on Administrative Case Litigation)

Article 10-6 No action for an injunctive order may be filed against a disposition for the inspection, etc. pursuant to the provisions of Article 37-4 of the Administrative Case Litigation Act (Act No. 139 of 1962).

(Guidance for a Custodian Who Has Committed Child Abuse)

Article 11 (1) When a prefectural governor or a director of child guidance center provides guidance to a custodian who has committed child abuse pursuant to the provisions of Article 27, paragraph (1), item (ii) or Article 26, paragraph (1), item (ii) of the Child Welfare Act, the prefectural governor or the director of child guidance center is to endeavor to provide guidance based on medical or psychological knowledge to the custodian in order to prevent the recurrence of child abuse.

(2) Guidance to be given under Article 27, paragraph (1), item (ii) of the Child Welfare Act to a custodian who has committed child abuse must be properly given by taking into account the reunion of parent and child and other particulars necessary for the abused child to live in a home (including a nurturing environment similar to a home-rearing environment and a good and nurturing home environment).

(3) If the measures set forth in Article 27, paragraph (1), item (ii) of the Child Welfare Act are taken against a custodian who has committed child abuse, the custodian must receive guidance set forth in the same item.

(4) If, in the case of the preceding paragraph, the custodian fails to receive guidance set forth in the same paragraph, the prefectural governor may recommend the custodian to receive guidance set forth in the same paragraph.

(5) When the prefectural governor finds it necessary where the custodian who has received recommendation pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph fails to follow the recommendation, the prefectural governor is to have the director of child guidance center to take temporary custody of the child who has suffered child abuse pursuant to the provisions of Article 33, paragraph (2) of the Child Welfare Act or to delegate the temporary custody to an appropriate person and take necessary measures such as the measures pursuant to the provisions of Article 27, paragraph (1), item (iii) or Article 28 paragraph (1) of the same Act.

- (6) If the custodian who has received recommendation pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (4) fails to follow the recommendation, and the welfare of the child under the child's custody is materially harmed by the exercise of parental authority by the custodian, the director of child guidance center is to make a request pursuant to the provisions of Article 33-7 of the Child Welfare Act properly as necessary.
- (7) To effectively provide guidance to a custodian (guidance set forth in paragraph (2) and guidance pursuant to the provisions of Article 11, paragraph (1), item (ii), (d) of the Child Welfare Act for custodians who have committed child abuse; the same applies hereinafter in this paragraph), a prefecture must have a child welfare officer in charge of instruction and education as prescribed in Article 13, paragraph (5) of the same Act to provide guidance and education as prescribed in the same paragraph and guidance and education on specialized skills for the person who provides guidance to a custodian; have the child welfare officer in charge of instruction and education to conduct investigations or questioning pursuant to the provisions of Article 8-2, paragraph (1), an entry and investigations or questioning pursuant to the provisions of Article 9, paragraph (1), investigations or questioning pursuant to the provisions of Article 9-2, paragraph (1) or inspection or search pursuant to the provisions of Article 9-3, paragraph (1); or have an official engaged in the affairs concerning welfare of children who conducted investigations or questioning pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (2) of the same Article and a person other than the child welfare officer who took temporary custody of the child pursuant to the provisions of Article 33, paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) of the same Act to provide guidance to a custodian of the child; and take other necessary measures.

(Restriction on Visitation and Other Acts)

Article 12 (1) If the measures prescribed by Article 27, paragraph (1), item (iii) of the Child Welfare Act (hereinafter referred to as the "measures for residential care, etc.") are taken for a child who has suffered child abuse or temporary custody is taken for such child pursuant to the provisions of Article 33, paragraph (1) or (2) of the same Act, when it is found necessary for preventing child abuse and for protecting the child who has suffered child abuse, the director of child guidance center and in the case of the measures for residential care, etc. being taken for the child, the head of the institution prescribed in the same item into which the measures for residential care, etc. are taken may, as specified by an Order of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, restrict the whole or part of the following acts by the custodian who committed the child abuse:

- (i) visitation with the child; and

- (ii) communication with the child.
- (2) When the head of the institution set forth in the preceding paragraph imposes the restriction pursuant to the provisions of the same paragraph or ceases to impose such restriction, the head is to give notice to the director of a child guidance center to that effect.
- (3) If the measures for residential care, etc. (limited to those taken pursuant to the provisions of Article 28 of the Child Welfare Act) are taken for a child who has suffered child abuse or temporary custody is taken for such child pursuant to the provisions of Article 33, paragraph (1) or (2) of the same Act, when there is a possibility of repeated child abuse, such as the possibility of the child taken back by the custodian, or when it is found that the protection of the child would be disturbed if the domicile or resident of the child is identified to the custodian who has abused the child, the director of child guidance center is not to identify the domicile or residence of the child.

Article 12-2 (1) If measures for residential care, etc. (excluding those taken pursuant to the provisions of Article 28 of the Child Welfare Act; the same applies in this paragraph) are taken for a child who has suffered child abuse, when the measures are against the will of the relevant custodian and it is found difficult to continue the measures on the ground of the circumstances such as the custodian demands delivery of the child or fails to observe the restriction as prescribed in paragraph (1) of the preceding Article, even though it is found that repeated child abuse is likely once the child is delivered to the custodian who committed the child abuse, the director of child guidance center may take temporary custody of the child or delegate the temporary custody to an appropriate person pursuant to the provisions of Article 33, paragraph (1) of the same Act until the director of child guidance center makes the report as prescribed in the following paragraph.

- (2) If a director of a child guidance center takes temporary custody or has other person take temporary custody of the child as prescribed in the preceding paragraph, the director of child guidance center must promptly report to the prefectural governor to the effect that the measures for residential care, etc. as prescribed in Article 28 of the Child Welfare Act are necessary in accordance with the provisions of Article 26, paragraph (1), item (i) of the same Act.

Article 12-3 If a director of a child guidance center takes temporary custody of a child who has suffered child abuse or delegate the temporary custody of the child to an appropriate person pursuant to the provisions of Article 33, paragraph (1) of the Child Welfare Act (excluding the cases where temporary custody is taken or taken by a delegated person under paragraph (1) of the preceding Article) and it is found that the measures for residential care, etc.

are necessary for the child, when it is found that the measures are against the will of the relevant custodian on the ground of the circumstances such as the custodian demanding delivery of the child or fails to observe the restriction as prescribed in paragraph (1) of Article 12, even though it is found that repeated child abuse is likely once the child is returned to the custodian who committed the child abuse, the director of child guidance center must promptly report to the prefectural governor to the effect that the measures for residential care, etc. as prescribed in Article 28 of the Child Welfare Act are necessary in accordance with the provisions of Article 26, paragraph (1), item (i) of the same Act.

Article 12-4 (1) When a prefectural governor or a director of child guidance center specifically finds it necessary for preventing child abuse and protecting a child who has suffered child abuse in cases where the measures for residential care, etc. have been taken or temporary custody pursuant to the provisions of Article 33, paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) of the Child Welfare Act has been taken for the child who has suffered child abuse and the custodian who has abused the child is restricted from being engaged in all acts listed in each item of Article 12, paragraph (1) pursuant to the provisions of the same paragraph, the prefectural governor or the director of child guidance center may, as specified by Order of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, order the custodian to refrain from constantly approaching the child at the domicile or residence of the child, the school the child attends or any other place, or from loitering in the vicinity of the domicile or residence of the child, the school the child attends or any other place normally frequented by the child (including the school commuting roads and other routes the child normally uses for living the child's daily or social life) by specifying the period not exceeding six months.

(2) In the case prescribed in the preceding paragraph, if the prefectural governor or the director of child guidance center specifically finds it necessary for continuously preventing child abuse and protecting the child who has suffered child abuse, the prefectural governor or the director of a child guidance center may renew the valid period of an order which has been issued pursuant to the provisions of the same paragraph by specifying the period not exceeding six months.

(3) When the prefectural governor or the director of a child guidance center intends to issue an order pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1) (including the cases of intending to renew the valid period of an order issued under paragraph (1) pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph), the prefectural governor or the director of child guidance center must hold a hearing irrespective of the categories of procedures for hearing statement of opinions pursuant to the provisions of Article 13, paragraph (1) of the

Administrative Procedure Act.

- (4) When issuing an order pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1) (including the cases of renewing the valid period of an order issued under paragraph (1) pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (2)), a written order describing the particulars specified by an Order of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare must be delivered.
- (5) When the measures for residential care, etc. taken are canceled, suspended or changed to other measures, the temporary custody pursuant to the provisions of Article 33, paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) of the Child Welfare Act is canceled, or the restrictions imposed pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1) of Article 12 ceases to be imposed, in whole or part, after an order is issued pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1), the relevant order is to lose its effect. The same applies when an order is issued pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1) if the measures for residential care, etc. are continuously taken pursuant to the provisions of Article 28, paragraph (3) of the same Act or the temporary custody pursuant to the provisions of Article 33, paragraph (6) of the same Act is continuously taken and the determination on an application for approval pertaining to the renewal of the valid period for the measures filed pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (2) of the same Article or the determination on an application for approval pertaining to the continued temporary custody pursuant to the provisions of the main clause of Article 33, paragraph (5) of the same Act becomes final and binding prior to the lapse of the valid period of the order.
- (6) When a prefectural governor or a director of child guidance center issues an order pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1) and finds that the order is no longer necessary, the prefectural governor or the director of child guidance center must rescind the order as specified by Order of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

(Cancellation of Measures for Residential Care)

Article 13 (1) When a prefectural governor intends to cancel the measures for residential care, etc. taken for a child who has suffered child abuse in case where the measures for residential care, etc. have been taken for the child and also the measures prescribed in Article 27, paragraph (1), item (ii) of the Child Welfare Act have been taken for the custodian of the child, the prefectural governor must hear opinions of the child welfare officer or another person who is supposed to give guidance to the custodian of the child as prescribed in the same item, while taking into account the effect of the guidance given to the custodian, the expected effect of the precautionary measures taken against repeated abuse of the child, the child's home environment, and other particulars specified by Order of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

- (2) When a prefectural governor intends to cancel the measures for residential care, etc. taken for a child who has suffered child abuse or the temporary custody taken in case where the measures for residential care, etc. have been taken for the child or the temporary custody of the child pursuant to the provisions of Article 33, paragraph (2) of the Child Welfare Act has been taken, the prefectural governor may provide the custodian of the child advice necessary to promote reunion of parent and child and other support necessary for the abused children to live in a home.
- (3) A prefectural governor may delegate all or part of the affairs related to the advice set forth in the preceding paragraph to a person specified by Order of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.
- (4) A person who is engaged in or was engaged in the affairs related to the advice provided pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph must not divulge secrets obtained in connection with the affairs without justifiable grounds.

(Safety Confirmation When Measures for Residential Care Are Canceled)

Article 13-2 When a prefectural governor intends to cancel the measures for residential care, etc. taken for a child who has suffered child abuse or the temporary custody taken in case where the measures for residential care, etc. have been taken for the child or the temporary custody of the child pursuant to the provisions of Article 33, paragraph (2) of the Child Welfare Act has been taken, or when the child returns home temporarily, the prefectural governor, for the period deemed necessary, may confirm the safety of the child by continuously visiting the child's home while maintaining close cooperation with municipalities, child welfare institutions and other related organizations and provide guidance, advice and other necessary support regarding the care of the child in response to consultation request from the custodian of the child.

(Support of Children Who Have Suffered Child Abuse)

Article 13-3 (1) When a municipality provides consultation, advice, mediation or make a request in accordance with the provisions of Article 42, paragraph (1) or Article 54, paragraph (1) of the same Act or make adjustment or a request in accordance with the provisions of Article 24, paragraph (3) of the Child Welfare Act, for the use of the specific education and childcare facilities (referred to as the "specific education and childcare facilities" in the following paragraph) as prescribed in Article 27, paragraph (1) of the Child and Child Care Support Act or the specific area childcare service (referred to as the "specific area childcare service" in the following paragraph) as prescribed in Article 43, paragraph (2) of the same Act, the municipality must take into account the welfare of families in need of special support, for contributing to the prevention of child

abuse.

- (2) When a founder of the specific education and childcare facilities or a provider of the specific area childcare service as prescribed in Article 29, paragraph (1) of the Child and Child Care Support Act selects a child who will use the specific education and childcare facilities pursuant to the provisions of Article 33, paragraph (2) or Article 45, paragraph (2) of the same Act (limited to a child who falls under Article 19, paragraph (1), item (ii) or item (iii) of the same Act; the same applies hereinafter in this paragraph) or a child who will use the specific area childcare service provided by the provider of the specific area childcare service, the founder of the specific education and childcare facilities or the provider of the specific area childcare service must take into account the welfare of families in need of special support, for contributing to the prevention of child abuse.
- (3) The national and local governments must take extended assistance such as improvement and enrichment of contents and methods of education, in order to allow children who have suffered child abuse to receive sufficient education suitable to their age and capabilities.
- (4) The national and local governments must take measures to support self-reliance of persons who have suffered child abuse, such as securing their residential place, supporting their education at higher-level schools or employment and the like.

(Provision of Materials or Information)

Article 13-4 When it is required by a mayor of municipality, director of a welfare office established by a prefecture or director of child guidance center to provide materials or information on the mental or physical condition and surroundings of an abused child or the child's custodian, and other materials or information related to the abused child, the child's custodian and other relevant persons pertaining to prevention, etc. of child abuse, a local government organ and hospitals, clinics, child welfare institutions, schools and other institutions related to medical care, welfare or education for children (excluding institutions of local public governments), and, medical practitioners, dental practitioners, public health nurses, midwives, clinical nurses, officials of child welfare institutions, teachers and other staff workers of schools and persons engaged in other duties related to medical care, welfare or education for children may provide the materials or information, as long as the mayor of municipality, director of a welfare office established by a prefecture or director of child guidance center uses the same within the scope necessary to conduct the affairs or services related to prevention, etc. of child abuse and there is any reasonable ground for the use; provided, however, that this does not apply to cases where the provision of the materials or information is found to be likely

to violate the rights and interests of the child, the child's custodian or other relevant persons or any third party in an unreasonable manner.

(Report to Prefectural Child Welfare Council)

Article 13-5 A prefectural governor must report, to the prefectural child welfare council as prescribed in Article 8, paragraph (2) of the Child Welfare Act (or the Local Social Welfare Council, in the case of a prefecture as prescribed in the proviso to paragraph (1) of the same Article), the state of implementation of the entry and investigations or questioning made pursuant to the provisions of Article 9, paragraph (1), inspection, etc. and temporary custody of children who have suffered child abuse pursuant to the provisions of Article 33, paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) of the Child Welfare Act, child abuse cases which caused significant mental or physical damage to the children and other particulars specified by Order of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

(Consideration of Exercise of Parental Authority)

Article 14 (1) A person who exercises parental authority over the person's child must not discipline the child by imposing corporal punishment or any other act exceeding the scope necessary for custody and education pursuant to the provisions of Article 820 of the Civil Code (Act No. 89 of 1896) and must give due consideration to appropriate exercise of the authority in disciplining the child.

(2) No person who exercises parental authority over their child is exempt from punishment for assault, bodily injury or other criminal offence related to child abuse on the ground that the person is the one who exercises parental authority over the child.

(Proper Operation of System for Loss of Parental Authority)

Article 15 The system for the loss of parental authority provided for in the Civil Code must be properly operated from the viewpoint of preventing child abuse and protecting children who have suffered child abuse.

(Special Provisions for a Person Requiring Extended Assistance)

Article 16 (1) With respect to the following actions to be taken against a person requiring extended assistance under custody by a person who has actual custody of the person requiring extended assistance (hereinafter referred to as "a person who has custody of a person requiring extended assistance" in this paragraph) and a person who has custody requiring extended assistance from among a person requiring extended assistance as prescribed in Article 31, paragraph (4) of the Child Welfare Act (hereinafter referred to as "a person requiring extended assistance" in this Article), a person who exercises parental

authority over a person requiring extended assistance, a custodian of a minor or other person (hereinafter referred to as the "abuse of a person requiring extended assistance" in this paragraph), the provisions of Article 11, paragraphs (1) through (4) and paragraph (6), Article 12-4 and Article 13, paragraph (1) is applied by deeming a person requiring extended assistance to be a child, a person who has custody of a person requiring extended assistance to be a custodian, abuse of a person requiring extended assistance pursuant to the provisions of Article 31, paragraphs (2) through (4) of the same Act to be measures pursuant to provisions of Article 27, paragraph (1), items (i) through (iii) or paragraph (2) of the same Act.

- (i) assaulting a person requiring extended assistance in a manner that will cause or is likely to cause external injury on the body of the person requiring extended assistance;
 - (ii) engaging in indecent acts against the person requiring extended assistance or cause the person requiring extended assistance to engage in indecent acts;
 - (iii) substantially reducing the amount of food for a person who requiring extended assistance or abandoning and neglecting a person requiring extended assistance for a long time period in a manner that may interfere with normal mental and physical development of a person requiring extended assistance, or leaving a person living together other than the custodian to commit any act that is equivalent to those listed in the preceding two items or the following item, or otherwise materially fail to perform the duty of custody as a custodian; or
 - (iv) using significantly violent language or taking an extreme attitude of rejection against a person requiring extended assistance, using violence upon one's spouse in a family in which the person requiring extended assistance is living together, or otherwise speaking or behaving in a manner that would be significantly traumatic to a person requiring extended assistance.
- (2) With respect to the following actions to be taken against a person requiring extended assistance under custody by a person who has actual custody of the person requiring extended assistance (hereinafter referred to as "a person who has custody of a person requiring extended assistance, etc. " in this paragraph) and a person who has custody requiring extended assistance, etc. from among a person requiring extended assistance, a person requiring custody as prescribed in Article 33, paragraph (10) of the Child Welfare Act (hereinafter referred to as "a person requiring extended assistance, etc." in this paragraph), a person who exercises parental authority over a person requiring extended assistance, etc., a custodian of a minor or other person (hereinafter referred to as the "abuse of a person requiring extended assistance, etc." in this paragraph), the provisions of Article 11, paragraph (5), Article 12-1 through 12-3, Article 13, paragraphs (2) through (4), Article 13-2, Article 13-4 and Article 13-5 is applied

by deeming a person requiring extended assistance, etc. to be a child, a person, etc. who has custody of a person requiring extended assistance, etc. to be a custodian, abuse of a person requiring extended assistance, etc. to be child abuse, measures pursuant to the provisions of Article 31, paragraphs (2) through (4) of the same Act to be measures pursuant to provisions of Article 27, paragraph (1), items (i) through (iii) or paragraph (2) of the same Act and temporary custody pursuant to the provisions of Article 33, paragraphs (8) through (11) of the same Act to be temporary custody pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) of the same Article.

- (i) assaulting a person requiring extended assistance, etc. in a manner that will cause or is likely to cause external injury on the body of the person requiring extended assistance, etc.;
- (ii) engaging in indecent acts against the person requiring extended assistance, etc. or cause the person requiring extended assistance, etc. to engage in indecent acts;
- (iii) substantially reducing the amount of food for the person requiring extended assistance, etc. or abandoning and neglecting the person requiring extended assistance, etc. for a long time period in a manner that may interfere with normal mental or physical development of the person requiring extended assistance, etc., or leave a person living together other than the custodian to commit any act that is equivalent to those listed in the preceding two items or the following item, or otherwise materially fail to perform the duty of custody as a custodian; or
- (iv) using significantly violent language or taking an extreme attitude of rejection against the person requiring extended assistance, etc., use violence upon one's spouse in a family in which the person requiring extended assistance, etc. is living together, or otherwise speak or behave in a manner that would be significantly traumatic to the person requiring extended assistance, etc.

(Special Provisions for Large Cities)

Article 17 In a designated city prescribed in Article 252-19, paragraph (1) of the Local Autonomy Act (Act No. 67 of 1947) (hereinafter referred to as the "designated city") and a core city prescribed in Article 252-22, paragraph (1) of the same Act (hereinafter referred to as the "core city"), and in a city with child guidance center prescribed in Article 59-4, paragraph (1) of the Child Welfare Act, the administrative affairs which a prefecture is supposed to process in this Act and which are prescribed in Cabinet Order are processed, pursuant to the provisions of Cabinet Order, by the designated city, the core city or the city with a child guidance center (hereinafter referred to as the "designated city, etc."), respectively. In this case, the provisions concerning a prefecture in this

Act is deemed to apply to the designated city, etc. as if they were the provisions concerned with the designated city, etc.

(Penal Provisions)

Article 18 A person who has violated the provisions of Article 12-4, paragraph (1) (including where it is deemed to be applied pursuant to the provisions of Article 16, paragraph (1); the same applies hereinafter in this Article) (including the order where the valid period of an order issued under Article 12-4, paragraph (1) has been renewed pursuant to the provisions of Article 12-4, paragraph (2) (including the cases where it is deemed to be applied pursuant to the provisions of Article 16, paragraph (1)) is sentenced to imprisonment for not more than one year or a fine of not more than one million yen.

Article 19 A person who has violated the provisions of Article 13-4, paragraph (1) (including where it is deemed to be applied pursuant to the provisions of Article 16, paragraph (2)) is sentenced to imprisonment for not more than one year or a fine of not more than five hundred thousand yen.

Supplementary Provisions

(Effective Date)

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

Supplementary Provisions [Act No. 69 of June 13, 2014 Extract] [Extract]

(Effective Date)

Article 1 This Act comes into effect as of the date of enforcement of the Administrative Complaint Review Act (Act No. 68 of 2014).

(Principles of Transitional Measures)

Article 5 Prior laws continue to govern appeals filed against dispositions or other acts that administrative authorities have undertaken prior to the enforcement of this Act or against inactions by administrative authorities pertaining to applications that have been filed prior to the enforcement of this Act, unless otherwise provided for in these Supplementary Provisions.

(Transitional Measures Concerning Proceedings)

Article 6 (1) Prior laws continue to govern the filing of an action with regard to particulars for which an action may be filed only after a determination, decision or any other act is made by an administrative agency in relation to an

administrative appeal pursuant to the provisions of laws amended by the provisions of this Act and for which the statutes of limitation for filing an action has expired before this Act comes into effect while no administrative appeal has been entered (if this administrative appeal may be entered only after a determination, decision or any other act is made by an administrative agency in relation to another administrative appeal, including particulars for which the statute of limitations for filing an action has expired before this Act comes into effect while no other administrative appeal has been entered).

- (2) Prior laws continue to govern the filing of an action for revocation of a disposition or any other act against which an objection has been filed pursuant to the provisions of laws prior to amendment by the provisions of this Act (including cases where prior laws continue to govern pursuant to the provisions of the preceding Article) and for which an action for revocation may be filed only after a determination on an appeal for review is made pursuant to the provisions of laws as amended by the provisions of this Act.
- (3) Prior laws continue to govern an action for revocation of a determination, decision or any other act made by an administrative agency in relation to an administrative appeal, where the action has been filed before this Act comes into effect.

(Transitional Measure Concerning Penal Provisions)

Article 9 Prior laws continue to govern the application of penal provisions to acts committed prior to the enforcement of this Act and to acts committed after the enforcement of this Act in cases where Article 5 and the two preceding Articles of these Supplementary Provisions stipulate that prior laws continue to apply.

(Delegation of Other Transitional Measures to Cabinet Order)

Article 10 Beyond the provisions of Article 5 through the preceding Article of these Supplementary Provisions, any transitional measures necessary for enforcing this Act (including transitional measures relating to penal provisions) are specified by Cabinet Order.

Supplementary Provisions [Act No. 63 of June 3, 2016 Extract] [Extract]

(Effective Date)

Article 1 This Act comes into effect as of April 1, 2017; provided, however, that the provisions listed in each of the following items come into effect as of the date specified in each item.

- (i) the provisions amending the Table of Contents of the Child Welfare Act in Article 1, the provisions amending Article 1 of the same Act, the provisions adding two paragraphs as paragraphs (1) and (2) to Article 2 of the same Act,

the provisions amending Section 6 to Section 7 and Section 5 to Section 6 in Chapter 1 of the same Act, the provisions amending Section 4 of the same chapter to Section 5 of the same chapter, the provisions amending Article 10, paragraph (1) of the same Act, the provisions adding one item to Article 11, paragraph (1) of the same Act, the provisions changing Section 3 of the same Chapter to Section 4 of the same chapter, the provisions amending Section 2 of the same Chapter to Section 3 of the same Chapter, the provisions amending Article 6-3, paragraph (4) of the same Act, the provisions amending Section 1 in Chapter 1 of the same Act to Section 2 and adding one section before the same Section, the provisions amending Article 23, paragraph (1), Article 26, paragraph (1), item (ii), Article 27, paragraph (1), item (ii), Article 33, paragraph (1) and paragraph (2), Article 33-2, paragraph (1) and paragraph (2), Article 33-2-2, paragraph (1) and Article 33-3, paragraph (1) of the same Act, the provisions adding one Article after Article 33-9 in Section 6 in Chapter 2 of the same Act and the provisions amending Article 33-10, Article 33-14, paragraph (2) and Article 56, paragraph (4) of the same Act, the provisions amending Article 3-2, paragraph (1) of the Single Mother and Widow Welfare Act in Article 4, and the provisions amending Article 5, paragraph (2) of the Maternal and Child Health Act in Article 5 and the provisions amending Article 4, paragraph (1) and paragraph (7), Article 8, paragraph (2), Article 10, paragraph (1), Article 11, paragraph (1) and paragraph (4), Article 12-2, Article 12-3, Article 14, paragraph (1) and Article 15 of the Child Abuse Treatment and Prevention Act in Article 6 and the provisions amending Article 4, Article 8 and Article 17 of the Supplementary Provisions and provisions amending Article 12-4, paragraphs (1) and paragraph (8) of the National Strategic Special Zone Act (Act No. 107 of 2013) in Article 21 of the Supplementary Provisions (limited to the part amending "Section 6 in Chapter 1" in paragraph (1) and paragraph (8) of the same Article to "Section 7 in Chapter 1"): the date of promulgation;

- (ii) the provisions amending Article 1 (excluding the amended provisions listed in the previous item), Article 3 (excluding the amended provisions that eliminate Article 35, paragraph (4) of the Anti-Prostitution Act) and Article 6 (excluding the amended provisions listed in the same item), and, the provisions amending Article 9 of the Supplementary Provisions, Article 6, paragraph (2) of the Supplementary Provisions of the Child and Child Care Support Act (Act No. 65 of 2012) in Article 18 of the Supplementary Provisions and the provisions of Article 21 of the Supplementary Provisions (excluding the amended provisions listed in the previous item): October 1, 2016;

(Transitional Measure on Penal Provisions)

Article 7 Prior laws continue to govern the applicability of penal provisions to any acts committed prior to the enforcement of this Act.

(Delegation of Other Transitional Measures to Cabinet Order)

Article 8 Beyond what is provided for in this Supplementary Provisions, transitional measures (including transitional measures concerning penal provisions) necessary for the enforcement of this Act are specified by Cabinet Order.

Supplementary Provisions [Act No. 69 of June 21, 2017 Extract] [Extract]

(Effective Date)

Article 1 This Act comes into effect as of the date specified by Cabinet Order within a period not exceeding one year from the date of promulgation; provided, however, that the provisions of Article 3 of the Supplementary Provisions comes into effect as of the date of promulgation.

(Delegation of Other Transitional Measures to Cabinet Order)

Article 3 Beyond what is provided for in this Supplementary Provisions, transitional measures necessary for the enforcement of this Act are specified by Cabinet Order.

(Review)

Article 4 After approximately three years from the enforcement of this Act, the government is to review the provisions of each Act after its amendment by this Act taking into account such as the status of the child guidance center system, the implementation status of measures taken by prefectures and child guidance centers to properly take custody of the child requiring assistance as prescribed in Article 6-3, paragraph (8) of the Child Welfare Act with the involvement of the family court and the enforcement status of relevant Acts after their amendment by this Act and take necessary measures based on the results.

Supplementary Provisions [Act No. 59 of June 20, 2018 Extract] [Extract]

(Effective Date)

Article 1 This Act comes into effect as of April 1, 2018; provided, however, that the provisions of Article 26 of the Supplementary Provisions comes into effect as of the date of promulgation.

(Delegation to Cabinet Order)

Article 26 Beyond what is provided for in this Supplementary Provisions, transitional measures necessary for the enforcement of this Act are specified by Cabinet Order.

Supplementary Provisions [Act No. 46 of June 26, 2019 Extract] [Extract]

(Effective Date)

Article 1 This Act comes into effect as of April 1, 2020; provided, however, that the provisions listed in each of the following items comes into effect as of the date specified in each item.

- (i) provisions of Article 4, Article 7, paragraph (1) and Article 8 of the Supplementary Provisions: the date of promulgation;
- (ii) , (iii) [Omitted]

(Delegation of Other Transitional Measures to Cabinet Order)

Article 4 Beyond what is provided for in the preceding two Articles, transitional measures necessary for the enforcement of this Act are specified by Cabinet Order.

(Review)

Article 7 (1)

(ii) - (viii) [Omitted]

(9) After approximately five years from the enforcement of this Act, the government is to review the measures for precaution against and early detection of child abuse and what the protection of children who have suffered child abuse and support of their self-reliance and the guidance and support for custodian taking into account the status of enforcement of the provisions of the Child Welfare Act and the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act after their amendment by this Act and take necessary measures based on the results.

Supplementary Provisions [Act No. 41 of June 10, 2020 Extract] [Extract]

(Effective Date)

Article 1 This Act comes into effect as of the date when three months have passed from the date of promulgation. [Further provisions omitted]