

provision of the preceding paragraph shall not apply to a narcotic practitioner in such institution.

3. The book mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be kept for the period of two years.

Article 15. In case narcotics in the possession of a narcotic dealer are lost, stolen or become unknown, or in case accidents provided for by Ministerial Ordinance happens, the narcotic dealer shall immediately report to the prefectural governor of his place of business, the name and quantity and other necessary informations of the narcotic concerned.

Article 16. A narcotic dealer shall store narcotics he possesses in a safe place with lock, apart from other medicines.

Article 17. In case the registration of narcotic dealers (excluding a narcotic administrator) is deleted in accordance with the provisions of Art. 10 or 48, or the license loses its effectiveness, and person has thus become no longer a narcotic dealer, the former narcotic dealer, the heir, the liquidator or the company established by amalgamation or the company continuing to exist after amalgamation shall submit, without delay, to Minister of Welfare a report of the names and quantities of the narcotics that were in the possession of the narcotic dealer concerned, and transfer the narcotics to a narcotic dealer as approved by the Minister of Welfare; however, this provision shall not apply in case the heir or company concerned in a narcotic dealer and is specifically authorized by the Minister of Welfare to receive the narcotics.

Article 18. Any person other than a narcotic importer as defined in this Law shall not import narcotics.

Article 19. When a narcotic importer wishes to import narcotics, he shall first receive authorization of the Minister of Welfare in regard to the name and quantity of the narcotics to be imported and any other information provided for by Ministerial Ordinance.

Article 20. A narcotic importer shall not sell narcotics to persons other than narcotic manufacturers, narcotic compounders, narcotic producers, and narcotic central wholesale dealers.

Article 21. A narcotic importer shall submit a monthly report to the Minister of Welfare on the following matters by the 10th of the following month:

- 1) The name and quantity of narcotics on hand at the beginning of the month and the unit weight of container into which narcotics are

packed (hereinafter referred to as unit weight of container) and the number of such containers;

- 2) The name and quantity of narcotics by number and unit weight of container imported during the month and the date of import;
- 3) The name and quantity of narcotics by number and unit weight of container sold during the month, the date of sale and the name, address and registry number of the person to whom narcotics are sold;
- 4) The name and quantity of narcotics by number and unit weight of container on hand at the end of the month;
- 5) Other informations provided for by Ministerial Ordinance.

Article 22. Any person other than a narcotic manufacturer as defined in this Law shall not manufacture narcotics.

Article 23. When a narcotic manufacturer wishes to manufacture narcotics, he shall first receive the authorization of the Minister of Welfare for each business office in regard to the name and quantity of narcotics to be manufactured and to the name and quantity of narcotics to be used for manufacture during the period from January to March, April to June, July to September, October to December.

Article 24. A narcotic manufacturer shall not sell narcotics to persons other than narcotic manufacturers, narcotic compounders, narcotic producers and narcotic central wholesale dealers.

Article 25. A narcotic manufacturer shall submit a monthly report to the Minister of Welfare on the following matters for each business office by the 10th of the following month:

- 1) The name and quantity of narcotics by number and unit weight of container on hand at the beginning of the month;
- 2) The name and quantity of narcotics used for manufacture during the month;
- 3) The name and quantity of narcotics by number and unit weight of container manufactured during the month;
- 4) The name and quantity of narcotics by number and unit weight of container purchased or sold during the month, the date of purchase and sale, name, address and registry number of the person from whom narcotics were purchased or to whom they were sold;
- 5) The name and quantity of narcotics by number and unit weight of container on hand at the end of the month;
- 6) Other informations provided for by Ministerial Ordinance.

2. A narcotic manufacturer shall submit a report to the Minister of Welfare on the following matters for each business office within 10 days after the expiration of each period from January to March, April to June, July to September, October to December:

- 1) The name and quantity of narcotics used for manufacture;
- 2) The name and quantity of narcotics by number and unit weight of container manufactured;
- 3) Other informations provided for by Ministerial Ordinance.

Article 26. Any person other than a narcotic compounder as defined in this Law shall not compound narcotics.

2. Any person other than a narcotic producer shall not produce narcotics.

Article 27. When a narcotic compounder or narcotic producer wishes to compound or produce narcotics, he shall first receive the authorization of the Minister of Welfare for each business office in regard to the name and quantity of narcotics to be compounded or produced and to the name and quantity of narcotics to be used for compounding or production during the period from January to March, April to June, July to September, October to December.

Article 28. A narcotic compounder or narcotic producer shall not sell narcotics to persons other than narcotic central wholesale dealers; however, this provision shall not apply in case sales are made by the approval of the Minister of Welfare, or in case exempt narcotic preparations are sold to narcotic local wholesale dealers or dealers in exempt narcotic preparations.

Article 29. A narcotic importer, narcotic manufacturer, narcotic compounder, or narcotic producer shall put the imported, manufactured, compounded or produced narcotics into a container sealed with the seal issued by the Japanese Government; however, this provision shall not apply to exempt narcotic preparations.

2. A narcotic dealer shall not purchase narcotics from another narcotic dealer or sell narcotics to another narcotic dealer unless containers are sealed as provided for in Paragraph 1 of this Article; however, this provision shall not apply to exempt narcotic preparations or to specific exceptions as approved by the Minister of Welfare.

Article 30. A narcotic importer, narcotic manufacturer, narcotic compounder, or narcotic producer shall indicate certain particulars provided

for by Ministerial Ordinance on the containers or on the wrappers of the narcotics which he has imported, manufactured, compounded or produced.

Article 31. A narcotic compounder or narcotic producer shall submit a report to the Minister of Welfare on the following matters for each business office by the 10th of the following month:

- 1) The name and quantity of narcotics by number and unit weight of container on hand at the beginning of the month;
- 2) The name and quantity of narcotics by number and unit weight of container used for compounding or producing during the month;
- 3) The name and quantity of narcotics by number and unit weight of container compounded or produced during the month;
- 4) The name and quantity of narcotics by number and unit weight of container purchased or sold during the month, the date of purchase or sale and the name, address, and registry number of the person from whom narcotics were purchased or to whom they were sold;
- 5) The name and quantity of narcotics by number and unit weight of container on hand at the end of the month;
- 6) Other informations provided for by Ministerial Ordinance.

2. A narcotic compounder or producer shall submit a report to the Minister of Welfare on the following matters for each business office within 10 days after the expiration of each period from January to March, April to June, July to September, October to December:

- 1) The name and quantity of narcotics by number and unit weight of container used for compounding or producing;
- 2) The name and quantity of narcotics by number and unit weight of container compounded or produced;
- 3) Other informations provided for by Ministerial Ordinance.

Article 32. A narcotic central wholesale dealer, or a narcotic local wholesale dealer shall not sell the narcotic container sealed which have damaged or broken seals, in accordance with the provision of Art. 29, Par. 1, provided that this provision shall not apply when sale of such narcotics is approved by the Minister of Welfare.

Article 33. A narcotic central wholesale dealer shall not sell narcotics to persons other than narcotic local wholesale dealers; however, this provision shall not apply in case sales are made by the approval of the

Minister of Welfare or in case exempt narcotic preparations are sold to dealers in exempt narcotic preparations.

Article 34. A narcotic local wholesale dealer shall not sell narcotics to persons other than narcotic retail dealers, narcotic practitioners, narcotic administrators, or narcotic research workers having their offices within the prefecture where the local wholesale dealer's office is located; however, this provision shall not apply in case sales are made by the approval of the Minister of Welfare, or in case exempt narcotic preparations are sold to dealers in exempt narcotic preparations.

Article 35. A narcotic central wholesale dealer or a local wholesale dealer shall submit a monthly report to the Minister of Welfare on the following matters for each business office by the 10th of the following month:

- 1) The name and quantity of narcotics by number and unit weight of container on hand at the beginning of the month;
- 2) The name and quantity of narcotics by number and unit weight of container purchased or sold during the month, the date of purchase or sale, and the name, address and registry number of the person from whom narcotics were purchased or to whom they were sold;
- 3) The name and quantity of narcotics by number and unit weight of container on hand at the end of the month;
- 4) Other informations provided for by Ministerial Ordinance.

Article 36. A person other than a narcotic retail dealer as defined in this Law shall not sell narcotics prepared according to a narcotic prescription issued by a narcotic practitioner; provided that a narcotic practitioner may dispense the narcotics which he prepares himself according to his own prescription.

2. A narcotic retail dealer shall not transfer narcotics unless such narcotics are prepared from an original container sealed according to paragraph 1 of Article 29, pursuant to a narcotic prescription issued by a narcotic practitioner.
3. A narcotic retail dealer shall keep the narcotic prescriptions for two years.

Article 37. A person other than a narcotic practitioner as defined in this Law shall not deliver narcotic prescription.

Article 38. A narcotic practitioner shall not administer, dispense, prescribe or otherwise distribute narcotics except in the course of his professional

practice only and then only to persons other than himself or domestic animals.

2. A narcotic practitioner shall not administer, dispense or otherwise distribute narcotics unless the narcotics are from an original container sealed according to paragraph 1 of Article 29.

Article 39. A narcotic practitioner shall not administer, dispense, prescribe or otherwise distribute narcotics to a narcotic addict for the purpose of relieving his addiction or of treating his addiction.

Article 40. A narcotic practitioner shall, in issuing narcotic prescription, enter his name, address, and registry number, the date and the name, address and diagnosis of the patient on the prescription.

Article 41. In case a narcotic practitioner diagnoses a person to be addicted to narcotics, he shall report immediately to the governor of the prefecture who exercises jurisdiction over the place of his office of business, the name, address, age and sex of the narcotic addict and the name of the narcotics to which he is addicted.

Article 42. A narcotic practitioner shall make a record in regard to the name, address, age, name of the disease, main symptom of the patient to whom narcotics are administered, dispensed or otherwise distributed (in case of a domestic animal, its species, the name and address of the owner), quantity of narcotics administered, dispensed or otherwise distributed and the date.

2. A narcotic practitioner shall keep the record mentioned in the preceding paragraph for two years; however, in a hospital or dispensary in which there is a narcotic administrator, the narcotic administrator is required to keep this record.

Article 43. The establisher of a hospital or dispensary, in which two or more narcotic practitioners are engaged in medical treatment, shall designate a narcotic administrator.

2. In a hospital or dispensary mentioned in the preceding paragraph, a narcotic practitioner shall not administer, or dispense, narcotics unless such narcotics are purchased or received and kept by the narcotic administrator for the administration or dispensation of that hospital or dispensary.
3. When the narcotic administrator of a hospital or dispensary no longer is the narcotic administrator of that hospital or dispensary, the former narcotic administrator (in case of death of the narcotic administrator,

the establisher) shall without delay deliver the narcotics that were in the possession of the narcotic administrator to the new successor and report the names and quantities of narcotics to the Minister of Welfare; however, in case the establisher cannot designate a narcotic administrator provided for in paragraph 1, he shall sell the narcotics that were in the possession of the narcotic administrator to the narcotic dealer approved by the Minister of Welfare.

Article 44. A person other than a narcotic retail dealer in exempt narcotic preparations as defined in this Law shall not retail exempt narcotic preparations.

Article 45. A retail dealer in exempt narcotic preparations shall not sell exempt narcotic preparations unless the purchaser enters his name and address, the name and quantity of narcotics, the purpose of use, date, and his seal in the permanent record maintained by the retail dealer in exempt narcotic preparations.

2. The permanent record mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be kept for two years.

Article 46. A person other than a narcotic research worker as defined in this Law shall not use narcotics for the purposes of research.

Article 47. A narcotic retail dealer, a narcotic practitioner, a narcotic administrator, or a narcotic research worker shall submit a report in regard to the following informations to the Minister of Welfare, in applying for renewal of license as a narcotic dealer:

- 1) The name and quantity of narcotics by number and unit weight of container on hand on the date of application for the previous license.
- 2) The name and quantity of narcotics by number and unit weight of container received, purchased, sold, transferred, administered, dispensed or used for research, between the date of application for previous license and that of application for renewal.
- 3) The name and quantity of narcotics by number and unit weight of container on hand on the date of application for renewal of license.

2. In the hospital or dispensary where there is a narcotic administrator, the said administrator shall be required to report the abovementioned informations relating to the narcotics which narcotic practitioners in such institution have administered or dispensed in the said hospital or dispensary. In this case, the provision of the preceding paragraph shall not apply to the narcotic practitioner in such institution.

#### Chapter IV. Supervision

Article 48. In case a narcotic dealer has been convicted of a crime relative to his business, the Minister of Welfare may delete his registration as a narcotic dealer from the registration book.

2. In case a narcotic dealer has committed a minor violation of this Law, the Minister of Welfare or the prefectural governor may suspend his business for a certain period.

Article 49. The Minister of Welfare or a prefectural governor may, whenever he deems it necessary for the control of narcotics, issue necessary orders to narcotic dealers in regard to import, manufacture, compounding, production, purchase, sale, administering, dispensing, prescribing or research of narcotics.

Article 50. The Minister of Welfare may require any narcotic dealer to submit a report relative to his narcotic activities.

Article 51. The Minister of Welfare may take necessary steps to dispose of narcotics possessed, cultivated, imported, manufactured, compounded, produced, purchased, sold, administered, dispensed or used for research in violation of this Law.

Article 52. The Minister of Welfare or a prefectural governor may, whenever he deems it necessary for the control of narcotics, have the competent government or prefectural official enter factory, shop, warehouse, drug-store, pharmacy, or any other place used to store or process narcotics to investigate the structure, facilities, condition of business, documents and other matters or take away any necessary amount of narcotics for the purpose of testing without paying for them.

2. When a government or prefectural official investigates, enters or takes away narcotics in accordance with the provision of the preceding paragraph, he shall carry his identification card with him, and when he is required by the person concerned, he shall show it to him.

Article 53. In spite of the provision of this Law, a narcotic agent may purchase or receive narcotics from any person while conducting an investigation of narcotic violations as authorized by the Minister of Welfare.

## Chapter V. Miscellaneous Provisions

Article 54. In this Law the provision of purchase or sale of narcotics shall correspondingly apply to the purchase or sale between the different business offices of the same narcotic dealer.

Article 55. The Minister of Welfare may take necessary steps to dispose of the narcotics confiscated under the provisions of this Law upon consulting with the Minister of Finance.

Article 56. The Minister of Welfare may issue necessary orders for the enforcement of this Law.

## Chapter VI. Penal Provisions

Article 57. A person who has violated the provisions of each item of Article 3, Item 1, 2 or 3 of Article 4, Articles 12, 18, 22, Paragraph 1 or 2 of Article 26, Paragraph 1 of Article 36, Article 37, Paragraph 1 of Article 38, Article 39, 44 or 46 shall be subjected to penal servitude not exceeding 5 years or a fine not exceeding 50,000 *yen*.

2. A person may be subjected to both the penalties mentioned in the preceding paragraph in consideration of the circumstances.

Article 58. A person falling under either of the following shall be subjected to penal servitude not exceeding 3 years or a fine not exceeding 30,000 *yen*:

1) A person who has violated the provisions of Articles 19, 20, 23, 24, 27, 28, 33, 34, Paragraph 2 of Article 36 or Paragraph 2 of Article 38.

2) A narcotic dealer who purchased the narcotics which other narcotic dealer sells in violation of the provisions of Articles 20, 24, 28 or 34.

2. A person may be subjected to both the penalties mentioned in the preceding paragraph in consideration of the circumstances.

Article 59. A person falling under either of the following shall be subjected to penal servitude not exceeding 1 year or a fine not exceeding 10,000 *yen*:

1) A person who has violated the provisions of Paragraph 2 of Article 7, Paragraph 1 or 2 of Article 13, each paragraph of Article 14, Article 16, Paragraph 1 or 2 of Article 29, Article 30, Paragraph 3 of Article 36, Paragraph 1 or 2 of Article 42, Paragraph 2 of Article 43 or Paragraph 1 or 2 of Article 45.

- 2) A person who has made a false statement in transfer form or receipt form mentioned in Paragraph 1 of Article 13, or in books mentioned Paragraph 1 of Article 14, or in prescription mentioned in Article 40 or in record provided for in Paragraph 1 of Article 42.
- 3) A person who, in violation of the provisions of Articles 17, 21, 25, 31, 35, Paragraph 3 of Article 43, Paragraph 1 or 2 of Article 47 or Article 50, has neglected report or made a false report.
- 4) A person who, in violation of the provision of Article 15, has neglected report or made a false report or a person who, in violation of the provision of Article 41, has neglected report.
- 5) A person who has engaged in his business during the suspension of his activities mentioned in Paragraph 2 of Article 48.
- 6) A person who has violated the order mentioned in Article 49.
- 7) A person who has evaded, hindered or refused the disposition mentioned in Article 51 or the inspection or seizure by the competent government or prefectural official mentioned in Paragraph 1 of Article 52.
- 8) A person who, in violation of the provisions of Article 17 or Paragraph 3 of Article 43, has not transferred narcotics to the person approved by the Minister of Welfare.
2. A person may be subjected to both the penalties mentioned in the preceding paragraph together in consideration of the circumstances.
- Article 60. A person who has violated the provision of Paragraph 4 of Article 4 shall be subjected to penal servitude of not less than 6 months and of not more than 1 year.
- Article 61. A person falling under either of the following items shall be subjected to a fine not exceeding 5,000 *yen*:
- 1) A person who, in violation of the provision of Paragraph 2 of Article 10, has neglected report.
- 2) A person who, in violation of the provision of Paragraph 1 of Article 11, has not returned the license.
- 3) A person who has violated the provision of Article 32.
- Article 62. A person who attempts to violate each paragraph of Article 3, Items 1, 2 or 3 of Article 4, Articles 12, 18, 22, Paragraph 1 or 2 of Article 26, Articles 28, 33, Paragraph 1 of Article 36, Article 37, Paragraph 1 of Article 38, Article 39, 44 or 46 shall be punished.

Article 63. If any representative of a juridical person, or a proxy, an employee, or other subordinate of a juridical person or a person commits the offence provided for in Article 57, 58, 59, 61 or 62 in connection with the business of the said juridical person or a person, not only the person who committed the offence but also the juridical person or the person shall be subjected to the fine provided for in the above-mentioned Articles.

#### Supplementary Provisions

Article 64. This Law shall come into force as from the date of its promulgation.

Article 65. The Opium Law (Law No. 27 of 1897), the Ordinance concerning the prohibition of possession and so forth of diacetylmorphine hydrochloride and its preparations and the confiscation of diacetylmorphine hydrochloride and its preparations based on the Imperial Ordinance No. 542 of 1945 concerning the Orders to be issued in consequence of the acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration (Welfare Ministry Ordinance No. 44 of 1945), the Ordinance concerning the prohibition of cultivation of narcotic seeds or plants and the prohibition of manufacture, import or export, etc. of narcotics based on the Imperial Ordinance No. 542 of 1945 concerning the Orders to be issued in consequence of the acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration (Welfare Ministry Ordinance No. 46 of 1945), the Ordinance concerning the custody, receipt or disposal of the former military narcotics based on the Imperial Ordinance No. 542 of 1945 concerning the Orders to be issued in consequence of the acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration (Welfare Ministry Ordinance No. 8 of 1946) and the Narcotic Control Regulations based on the Imperial Ordinance No. 542 of 1945 concerning the Orders to be issued in consequence of the acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration (Welfare Ministry Ordinance No. 25 of 1946) shall be abrogated.

Article 66. A person who has been registered in the registration book of narcotic dealers in accordance with the provisions of the Narcotic Control Regulations on the date of enforcement of this Law shall be regarded as registered in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

Article 67. A person who has been authorized to manufacture narcotics in accordance with the provisions of the Welfare Ministry Ordinance No.

46 issued in 1945 on the date of enforcement of this Law shall be regarded as authorized in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

Article 68. A person who has been authorized to compound or produce narcotics in accordance with the provisions of the Narcotic Control Regulations on the date of enforcement of this Law shall be regarded as authorized in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

Article 69. The narcotics sealed in accordance with the provisions of the Narcotic Control Regulations on the date of enforcement of this Law shall be regarded as the narcotics sealed in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

Article 70. A person who has had his narcotic activities suspended in accordance with the provisions of the Narcotic Control Regulations on the date of enforcement of this Law shall be regarded as having his activities suspended in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

2. In this case, the period of suspension shall be the same as before.

Article 71. The particulars indicated on the container of narcotics or its container or wrapper shall be the same as before for the period of one year from the date of enforcement of this Law.

Article 72. In a hospital or dispensary in which two or more narcotic practitioners are engaged in the medical treatment, they may administer dispense or prescribe narcotics as before for the period of two months from the date of enforcement of this Law.

Article 73. The license of narcotic dealers issued under the Narcotic Control Regulations shall be deemed as the license of narcotic dealers provided for by this Law.

Article 74. The Law and Regulations described in Article 65 shall remain valid even after their abrogation for the application of penal provisions to those acts violating the provisions of the said Law and Regulations before their abrogation.

Article 75. Books, papers or records provided for by the Narcotic Control Regulations shall be deemed as books, records, receipt forms or transfer forms provided for by this Law.

## ANNEX 2--B

Law for Partial Amendment to the  
Narcotic Control Law (Law No. 238 of 1948)

A part of the Narcotic Control Law (Law No. 123 of 1948) shall be amended as follows:

The following Article shall be added next to Article 52.

Article 52--(2). The Minister of Welfare shall designate Narcotic Agents (Mayaku-torishimari-in) from among the Narcotic Control Officers (Mayaku-tosei-shuji) of Metropolitan, Hokkaido and each prefecture, within the limit of 250 persons in total.

2. Under the direction and supervision of the Minister of Welfare, Narcotic Agents shall take charge of entering, inspecting and removing as authorized by this Law as well as the Taima Control Law (Law No. 124 of 1948) and other matters concerning the enforcement of these Laws, and be authorized, as judicial police officers prescribed in the Code of Criminal Procedure, to perform their duties in respect to the offences concerning narcotic or taima and also the offences prescribed in Chapter 14 of the Penal Code (Law No. 45 of 1907).

3. Narcotic Agents may perform their duties outside the area to their prefecture.

4. Narcotic Agents shall be authorized to carry with them small arms in the exercise of their duties.

In Article 53, "Narcotic Control Officers" (Mayaku-tosei-shuji) shall read "Narcotic Agents" (Mayaku-torishimari-in).

## Supplementary Provision:

The present Law shall come into force as from the day of enforcement (January 1, 1949) of the Law for Amendments to the Code of Criminal Procedure (Law No. 131 of 1948).

## ANNEX 3.

## Japanese Legislation Concerning Narcotic Drugs

## A. For Japan Proper

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| 1. Regulations relating to Trading in and Dealing with Medicines | Law No. 10, March 16, 1889,  | Abolished by the Pharmaceutical Law, of 1943.   |
| 2. Opium Law   | Law No. 27, March 30, 1897, revised by Law No. 26, of 1917, and by Law No. 42, of 1919.  | Abolished by the Narcotic Control Law, of 1948.   |
| Regulations for the Enforcement of the Opium Law                 | Ministry of Home Affairs Ordinance No. 4, March 31, 1897, revised by Ministry of Home Affairs Ordinance No. 14, of 1899, Ministry of Home Affairs Ord. No. 21, of 1909, Ministry of Home Affairs Ord. No. 11, of 1913, Ministry of Home Affairs Ord. No. 5, of 1916, Ministry of Home Affairs Ord. No. 43, of 1920, and Ministry of Home Affairs Ord. No. 44, of 1927. | Made inapplicable by Welfare Ministry Ord. No. 46, of 1945, and No. 25, of 1946. Abolished by the Narcotic Control Law of 1948, and regulations for the enforcement of the above Law. |
| 3. Customs Law   | Law No. 61, March 14, 1899, revised by Law No. 49, of 1920.  | Practically there has been no case of application.  |
| Customs Tariff Law   | Law No. 5, of 1910, revised by Law No. 4, of 1930.   |   |
| 4. Mail Law  | Law No. 54, March 13, 1900, revised by Law No. 17, of 1916.  | Revised by Law No. 165, of 1947.  |
| Postal Regulations   | Communications Ministry Ord. No. 42, of 1900, revised by Communications Min. Ord. No. 25, of 1938, Communications Min. Ord. No. 4, of 1930.  | Revised by Transportation Ministry Ord. No. 34, of 1947.  |



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| 5. Criminal Code (Chapter 14, Articles 136-141)   | Law No. 45, April 24, 1907, revised by Law No. 77, of 1921.  | Now in force.   |
| 6. Pharmaceutical Law   | Law No. 44, April 13, 1925, revised by Law No. 48, of 1943.  | Revised by Law No. 223, of 1947, in which provisions relative to narcotic drugs were abolished.   |
| Ordinance for the Enforcement of the Pharmaceutical Law                                 |  | Regulations concerning narcotic drugs were abolished by Welfare Min. Ord. No. 25, of 1947.  |
| 7. Ordinance concerning Official Sales of Opium for Payment in Revenue Stamps           | Imperial Ord. No. 65, of 1899.   | Law concerning the Validity of the Provisions of Orders in Force at the Time of Coming into Force of Constitution of Japan, Law No. 72, dated April 17, 1947. |
| 8. Ordinance concerning the Official Sale of Medicinal Opium                            | Ministry of Home Affairs Ord. No. 6, August 14, 1917, revised by Ministry of Home Affairs Ord. No. 43, of 1920.  | ditto   |
| 9. Notification concerning Value and Fixed Price of Opium to be Sold by the Government. | Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. 18, March 28, 1919.  | Abolished by Price Board Notification No. 788, of 1947.   |
| 10. Foreign Mails Regulations   | Communications Min. Ord. No. 56, of 1921, revised by Communications Min. Ord. No. 27, of 1930. (However, there is no provisions concerning narcotic drugs in the revised Ordinance.) | Made inapplicable by Communications Min. Ord. No. 16, September 9, 1946, Regulations concerning the Handling of Foreign Mails.                                |
| 11. Regulations Controlling Transport of Opium by Ships                                 | Communications Min. Ord. No. 5, March 17, 1930.  | Abolished by Transportation Min. Ord. in 1948.  |
| 12. Narcotic Control Regulations  | Ministry of Home Affairs Ord. No. 17, May 19, 1930, revised by Ministry of Home Affairs Ord. No. 33, of 1934.  | Abolished by the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Pharmaceutical Law, of 1943.  |

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| Designation of Narcotic drugs in accordance with the provisions of the Narcotic Control Regulations       | Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. 222, September 10, 1931.  | ditto  |
| 13. Regulations governing the Organization of the Opium Committee   | Imperial Ord. No. 38, March 31, 1931.   | Abolished by Imperial Ord. No. 311, of 1941.   |
| 14. Japanese Pharmacopoeia  | Ministry of Home Affairs Ord. No. 21, June 25, 1932, revised by Welfare Min. Ord. No. 27, dated June 19, 1946.                  | Now in force.  |
| 15. Regulations relative to the Official Sale of Phosphatic Codeine                                       | Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. 183, June 22, 1933, revised on October 11, 1934.                                      | Abolished by Board of Trade Notification No. 788, of 1947.   |
| 16. Prevention of Narcotic Addiction  | Circular No. 149, issued from the Director of Sanitary Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, to governors on December 26, 1934.     | Repealed by Welfare Min. Ord. No. 25, of 1946.   |
| 17. Revision of the Narcotic Control Regulations  | Circular No. 150, " " "   | Repealed by Welfare Min. Ord. No. 25, of 1946.   |
| 18. Morphine Content in Opium to be Subjected to the Payment of an Indemnity and Amount of Such Indemnity | Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. 242, July 22, 1929, revised by Welfare Min. Notification No. 28, dated April 1, 1938. | Made inapplicable by Welfare Min. Ord. No. 46, of 1945, and No. 25, of 1946. Abolished by the Narcotic Control Law, of 1948. |
| 19. Regulations relative to the Official Sale of Ethylmorphine Hydrochloride.                             | Welfare Min. Notification No. 101, of 1939.   | Abolished by Board of Trade Notification No. 788, of 1947.   |
| 20. Regulations relative to the Official Sale of Papaverine Hydrochloride.                                | Welfare Min. Notification No. 236, of 1939  | ditto  |
| 21. Regulations for the Official Sale of Sulphuric Codeine  | Welfare Min. Notification No. 63, of 1945.  | ditto  |

22. Imperial Ord. No. 542, of 1945 (Ordinance concerning the orders to be issued in consequence of the Acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration)
23. Ordinance concerning the Prohibition of Possession and so forth of and Confiscation of Diacetylmorphine Hydrochloride and its Preparations, based on the Imperial Ord. No. 542 of 1945
24. Ordinance concerning the Prohibition of Cultivation of Narcotic Seeds or Plants and of Manufacture, Importation or Exportation, etc. of Narcotics, based on the Imperial Ord. No. 542 of 1945
25. Ordinance concerning the Custody, Receipt or Disposal of the Former Military Narcotics, based on the Imperial Ord. No. 542 of 1945
26. Narcotic Control Regulations based on the Imperial Ord. No. 542, of 1945
27. Marijuana Control Regulations
28. Narcotic Control Law
- Regulations relative to the Enforcement of the Narcotic Control Law
29. Marijuana (Taima) Control Law
- Regulations relative to the Enforcement of the Marijuana Control Law
- Welfare Min. Ord. No. 44, November 20, 1945.
- Welfare Min. Ord. No. 46, November 24, 1945.
- Welfare Min. Ord. No. 8, March 7, 1946.
- Welfare Min. Ord. No. 25, June 19, 1946.
- Ministries of Welfare and Agriculture & Forestry Ord. No. 1, April 23, 1947.
- Law No. 123, July 10, 1948.
- Welfare Min. Ord. No. 26, July 22, 1948.
- Law No. 124, July 10, 1948.
- Ministries of Welfare and Agriculture & Forestry Ord. No. 1, July 22, 1948.
- Abolished by the Narcotic Control Law.
- Abolished by the Narcotic Control Law, of 1948.
- Abolished by the Narcotic Control Law, of 1948.
- Abolished by the Marijuana Control Law, of 1948.

## B. For Outlying Territories

- (I) Chosen (Korea)
1. Chosen Opium Control Ordinance (Ordinance No. 15, June 11, 1919.)  
Regulations relative to the Enforcement of the Chosen Opium Control Ordinance (Government-General of Chosen Ordinance No. 111, June 11, 1919.)
  2. Chosen Narcotic Control Ordinance (Ord. No. 6, April 25, 1935)  
Regulations relative to the Enforcement of the Chosen Narcotic Control Ordinance (Government-General of Chosen Ord. No. 99, August 14, 1935)
  3. Provision for Registration of Narcotic Addicts (Article 16 of the Government-General of Chosen Ord., March 3, 1930)
  4. Regulations Controlling the Transport of Opium by Ships (Government-General of Chosen Ord. No. 87, October 4, 1930)
- (II) Taiwan (Formosa)
1. Taiwan Opium Ordinance (Ord. No. 5, December 5, 1936)  
Regulations relative to the Enforcement of the Taiwan Opium Ordinance (Government-General of Taiwan Ord. 1, January 8, 1929; Government-General of Taiwan Ord. No. 28, of 1930; Government-General of Taiwan Ord. No. 17, of 1931; Government-General of Taiwan Ord. No. 32, of 1932; Government-General Ord. No. 64, of 1935)
  2. Ordinance concerning the Use of Order for Remedy of Opium Addiction in place of Special Licence for Prepared Opium-Smoking (Government-General of Taiwan Ordinance No. 19, April 22, 1930)
  3. Taiwan Narcotic Control Regulations (Government-General of Taiwan Ord. No. 71, December 15, 1929)
  4. Regulations for the Transport of Opium by Ships (Government-General of Taiwan Ord. No. 15, March 4, 1931)
- (III) Karafuto (Saghalien)
1. Narcotic Control Regulations (Government-General of Saghalien Ord. No. 40, November 26, 1930)
  2. Designation of Narcotic Drugs in accordance with the Provi-

sions of Narcotic Control Regulations, Article 1, Item 7 (Notification No. 213, October 30, 1931)

3. Designated Narcotic Drugs under the Provisions of Article 2, Narcotic Control Regulations (Notification No. 232, November 26, 1930; Notification No. 214 of October, 1931)
4. Designation of Narcotic Drugs in accordance with the Provisions in the Proviso of Narcotic Control Regulations, Article 16 (Notification No. 215, October 30, 1931)

(IV) South Sea Islands

1. Regulations for the Controlling of Opium and of Morphine, Cocaine, and Their Salts (South Sea Islands Government Office Ord. No. 28, September 4, 1922)
2. Drugs Considered to have Same Effects at the Narcotics Mentioned in Regulations Controlling Opium, Morphine, Cocaine, and Their Salts, Article 12, Items 1 and 2. (South Sea Islands Govt. Notification No. 10, June 1, 1928)
3. Regulations Controlling Opium, Morphine, Cocaine and Their Salts to be Used for the Medical Purpose in the South Sea Islands Government Hospitals (South Sea Islands Government Order No. 42, September 26, 1924)

(V) Kwantung Leased Territory

1. Kwantung Leased Territory Opium Ordinance (Imperial Ord. No. 53, March 27, 1924, revised on February 1, 1937)  
Regulations relative to the Enforcement of the Kwantung Leased Territory Opium Ordinance (Kwantung Government-General Ord. No. 50, August 13, 1924)

C. For Areas under Extraterritorial Jurisdiction

(I) Republic of China

1. Regulations on Opium Control in China  
(Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ord. No. 10, June 30, 1936)
2. Ordinance on Narcotic Control in China  
(Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ord. No. 11, June 30, 1936)
3. Regulations relative to the Enforcement of the Imperial

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Ordinance No. 815, August 12, 1941, Ordinance of Narcotic Control in China

(Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ord. No. 32, of 1943)

(II) Manchoukuo

1. Ordinance on Narcotic Control in Manchoukuo  
(Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ord. No. 12, June 30, 1936)

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## ANNEX 4.

Steps Taken by the General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and the Japanese Government after the War's End

1. Control of Narcotic Products and Records in Japan  
AG 441.1 (12 Oct. 45) PH  
Ordinance concerning the Prohibition of Cultivation of Narcotic Seeds or Plants and of Manufacture, Importation or Exportation, etc. of Narcotics, based on the Imperial Ordinance No. 542 of 1945 (Welfare Min. Ord. No. 46, November 24, 1945)
2. Disposition of Heroin in Japan  
AG 441.1 (2 Nov. 45) PH  
Ordinance concerning the Prohibition of Possession and so forth of and Confiscation of Diacetylmorphine Hydrochloride and Its Preparations, based on the Imperial Ordinance No. 542 of 1945 (Welfare Min. Ord. No. 44, November 20, 1945)
3. Custody and Distribution of Japanese Military Medicinal Narcotic Stocks  
AG 441.1 (4 Dec. 45) PH  
Ordinance concerning the Custody, Receipt or Disposal of the Former Military Narcotics, based on the Imperial Ordinance No. 542 of 1945 (Welfare Min. Ord. No. 8, March 7, 1946)
4. Establishment of an Effective System for Narcotic Control in Japan  
AG 441.1 (22 Jan. 46) PH  
Narcotic Control Regulations, based on the Imperial Ordinance No. 542 of 1945 (Welfare Min. Ord. No. 25, June 19, 1946)
5. Cultivation of Marijuana (Cannabis Sativa L.) for Fiber Purposes  
AG 441.1 (11 Feb. 47) PH  
Marijuana Control Regulations (Ministries of Welfare and Agriculture & Forestry Ord. No. 1, April 23, 1947)
6. Authorization to Manufacture Narcotics in Japan  
AG 441.1 (23 June 47) PH  
Narcotic Control Law (Law No. 123, July 10, 1948)  
Regulations relative to the Enforcement of the Narcotic Control Law