

Appendix 4

Cabinet ACT (Extract) (Act No.5 of 1947, as Amended)

Article 1. (1) The Cabinet shall perform functions provided for in Article 73 and other articles of the Constitution of Japan according to the principle of popular sovereignty.

(2) The Cabinet, in exercise of executive power, shall be collectively responsible to the Diet, which comprises the representatives of the entire nation.

Article 2. (1) The Cabinet shall be composed of the Prime Minister, who shall be its head, and Ministers of State appointed by the Prime Minister.

(2) The number of Ministers of State provided in the preceding paragraph shall be not more than fourteen. However, if required by special circumstances, the number may be increased by not more than three, to make the total not more than seventeen.

Article 3. (1) The Ministers shall divide among themselves administrative affairs and be in charge of their respective share thereof as the competent Minister, as provided for by other law.

(2) The provision of the preceding paragraph does not preclude the appointment of Ministers who have no specific share of administrative affairs under their charge.

Article 4. (1) The Cabinet shall perform its functions through Cabinet Meetings.

(2) The Prime Minister shall preside over Cabinet Meetings. Upon such occasion, the Prime Minister may propose items including the basic principals concerning the important policies of the Cabinet.

(3) Each Minister may submit to the Prime Minister any question or matter and ask for a Cabinet Meeting therefore.

Article 5. The Prime Minister, representing the Cabinet, shall submit Cabinet bills, budgets and other proposals to the Diet, and shall report to the Diet on general national affairs and foreign relations.

Article 6. The Prime Minister shall exercise control and supervision over the administrative branches in accordance with the policies to be decided upon at Cabinet Meetings.

Article 7. The Prime Minister shall, following consultation at Cabinet Meetings, decide on any point of doubt relating to jurisdiction between the competent Ministers.

Article 8. The Prime Minister may suspend the official measures or orders of any administrative office, pending action by the Cabinet.

Article 9. In case the Prime Minister is prevented from discharging his functions, or the post of the Prime Minister is vacant, the Minister of State designated by him in advance shall perform temporarily the functions of the Prime Minister.

Article 10. In case a competent Minister of State is prevented from discharging his functions, or the post of such Minister is vacant, the Prime Minister, or the Minister of State designated by him, shall perform temporarily the functions of the said competent Minister of State.

Article 11. No provisions imposing obligations or restricting rights can be made in a Cabinet Order unless authorized by law.