

Handbook for Consumer Products Import Regulations

March 2006

JETRO

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I-1 Fur and Fur Products

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
4301	Raw Fur	<u>Washington Convention</u> Wildlife Protection and Hunting Law Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law Law for the Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
4302	Leather	<u>Washington Convention</u> Wildlife Protection and Hunting Law Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law Law for the Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
4303	Leather Products	<u>Washington Convention</u> Wildlife Protection and Hunting Law Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law Law for the Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

Rate of Customs Duties <http://www.apectariff.org/>

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

Other than Washington Convention (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) and the Wildlife Protection and Hunting Law, there is no special legal regulation to be applied for furs and fur products.

(1) Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Washington Convention)

The object of this law is to protect the certain endangered species of wild fauna and flora under depressed collecting and catching through the international trade control of the exporting and importing countries of the wild fauna and flora.

The international trade of the fauna, flora and these products listed in Appendix I, II and III to the Convention are subject to the presentation of the export certificate issued under free from endangered situation of these lives in the export country to the certain office of the import country

By the revised law of June 2003, a certificate organization on the products of legal raw materials was changed from the conventional designated system to the registration system.

169 countries have already joined this convention including Japan joined in November 1980. This convention covers not only the animals themselves but also coats made wholly or partially of fur of endangered animals.

However, animals being bred and raised in captivity for commercial purpose of providing animal hides are permitted so long as a certificate by the Management Authority of exporting country to that effect is granted.

The text of the Convention specifically mentions the following endangered species as meriting special surveillance:

Russia: Lynxes

China: Leopard Cats

Canada: Coyotes Bobcats, Lynx Cats, and Lynxes

Norway: Seals, Fur Seals

This convention applies to three categories of species, as discussed below,

A. Appendix-I (All species threatened with extinction)

International commercial traffic in these species or products made from these species is prohibited. For customs purposes all of these animals are designated as import quota items and the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry must approve an import quota before any such item can be imported. Currently about 900 species are covered by this provision.

B. Appendix-II (All species requiring strict international regulation to prevent danger of extinction)

The importer of any such species or product made from a member of such species must present to the Japanese customs authorities an export certificate or re-export certificate from the Management Authority of the exporting country. Currently about 32,500 species are covered by this provision.

C. Appendix-III (All Species which any party identifies as being subject to regulation and as needing the cooperation of other parties in the control of trade)

The importer of any such species or product made from a member of such species must present to Japanese customs an export certificate and a certificate of origin issued by the Management Authority of exporting country, or a certificate granted by the Management Authority of the country of re-export that specimen was processed in that country. Currently about 300 species are covered by this provision.

(2) Wildlife Protection and Hunting Law

The object of this law is to render services to security of national life in enjoyment of the natural circumstances and also to make sound development of local society, by means of appropriate protection and hunting of wildlife, security of life diversity and sound development in security of the life circumstances and the agriculture, forestry and fisheries industries, through protection works of wildlife, prevention damages of life circumstances, the agriculture, forestry and fisheries industries, and an ecosystem against wildlife in addition to taking preventive measures against hunting outfit.

Leather products shall be partly regulated by this law.

(3) Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law

The objective of this law is to promote the livestock industry by preventing the outbreak and spread of infectious diseases **(including parasite and so forth.)** in domestic animals.

Measures are established for the prevention of infectious diseases in domestic animals in Japan and an import and export quarantine system has been established to prevent the transmission of infectious diseases in domestic animals arising from the international distribution of animals and animal products

The importer of any such species or product made of a member of such species must present to the Japanese customs an export certificate and a certificate of origin issued by the Management Authority of the exporting country, or a certificate granted by the Management Authority of the country of re-export that specimen was processed in that country. For more information, please contact Animal Health Division, Food Safety and Consumer Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

Sale of leather products shall be regulated by “Law for the Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora” and “Act against Unjustifiable Premium and Misleading Representation”.

(1) Law for the Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

The object of this law is to conserve the endangered species of wild fauna and flora and also to conserve the good natural circumstances for contribution to secure the healthy and cultural life of nations now and future, in consideration that the wild fauna and flora make the important composition of ecosystem and are essential to the comfortable human life as a part of important natural circumstance.

This law was enforced in 1992. As at the end of December, 2005, 670 items of the international and 73 items of the domestic rare wild fauna and flora are designated. By the revised law of June 2003, a certificate organization on the products of legal raw materials was changed from the conventional designated system to the registration system.

(2) Act Against Unjustifiable Premiums And Misleading Representation

The objective of this act is to prevent consumer incentives by means of unjustifiable premiums or misleading representation in connection with transactions of commodities or services. By establishing special provisions in the **Act Concerning Prohibition of Private Monopolization and Maintenance of Fair Trade (Act No. 54 of 1947)**, fair competition is secured and thereby the interests of consumers are generally protected.

Please refer to Appendix-V for details.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

There is no particular labeling requirement. When the consumer would be liable to mistake a domestic product for an import or mistake the country of origin of an import, however, Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation requires labeling as to the country of origin. Indicate the place where the finished garment or other article was produced (not where the raw fur skin itself was produced).

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

”Industrial Standardization Law” : JIS Mark

The purpose of this law is to contribute to improvement of the product quality, to increase of production efficiency, to rationalization of production processes, to wider spread of simple and fair trade, and to rationalization of use and consumption with respect to mining and manufacturing products, and at the same time to promote the public welfare by enacting and enforcing appropriate and reasonable industrial standards for such products.

The JIS Mark labeling system has changed substantially due to the revision of the Industrial Standardization Law of June, 2004. The new JIS Mark labeling system is as follows.

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

Under the previous law, the commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System shall be designated by the Government (the competent Minister). Now, under the new law, businesses may voluntarily select any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products. As of November 17, 2005, there are 1,673 standards subject to the new JIS Mark Labeling System.

*For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to “List of Designated JIS Products for Marking” at the home page (www.jisc.go.jp/) run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*As for the standards not subject to JIS Mark Labeling System, industry groups and interested parties in the private sector may voluntarily develop a draft of industrial standards (JIS draft) and submit it to the competent Minister. For more details, please visit the home page run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*Under the previous Industrial Standardization Law, JIS Mark certification was conducted by the Government or Government-designated (approved) certification bodies. The new law has made such certification to be conducted by third party certification bodies in the private sector designated by the Government in accordance with international standards (ISO/IEC

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

Those manufacturers or others who have been certified by the accredited certification bodies (certified persons or parties) may display a new JIS Mark on their products or others.

*List of the Accredited Certification Bodies: <http://www.jisc.go.jp/acc/jismrk-jasc.html>

*The New JIS Marks has become the new designs as follows.

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods

Processed goods

Special
categories



JIS Marks under the previous law can be used until September 30, 2005, but the JIS certified manufacturers under the old JIS Mark Labeling System may continue to use the old JIS Marks as a temporary measure until September 30, 2008.

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

<http://www.jisc.go.jp/eng/index.html>

Japanese Standards Association

http://www.jsa.or.jp/default_english.asp

(3) Voluntary Labeling based on Industrial Regulation

There are the following voluntary industry guidelines regarding labeling:

A. Product Name:

The product must display the name of the type of fur used along with the product type name. Manufacturers and sellers should conform name usage to practices of “Guidelines for Product Name Labeling” by the Japan Fur Association.

B. Country of Origin:

Indication of the place is required where the finished garment or other article was produced (not where the raw fur skin itself was produced).

C. Company Name:

The name of the company performing the labeling should appear prominently on the lower portion of the tag or other label.

All forms of labeling other than those specified above are voluntary (such as the place of origin of the fur material, size, or product code).

Tags, sewed-in labels, or other labeling methods may be used at the manufacturer or seller's discretion.

4. Regulatory Agency Contact

Washington Convention:

Trade Control Department, Trade and Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Law for the Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora:

Wildlife Division, Nature Conservation Bureau, Ministry of the Environment

<http://www.env.go.jp/en/index.html>

Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation:

Consumer-related Trade Division, Trade Practices Department, Fair Trade Commission

http://www.jftc.go.jp/e-page/f_home.htm

Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law:

Animal Health Division, Food Safety and Consumer Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

<http://www.maff.go.jp>

I-2 Apparel

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
6101 6114	Knitted Clothes	<u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation <u>Law for the Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances</u>
6201 6211	Textile Cloth & Fabric	<u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation <u>Law for the Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances</u>

Rate of Customs Duties <http://www.apectariff.org/>

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

There is no system restricting the import of apparel. Apparel may be freely imported. Apparel using special fur or leather for partial decoration etc. may be subject to the restriction of Washington Convention. For more details, contact the Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Administration Section, Trade Licensing Division, Trade and Economic cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Economy Trade and Industry.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

(1) Household Goods Quality Labeling Law

The objective of this law is to protect the interests of general consumers by labeling appropriate to the quality of household goods.

90 items are designated now as the household goods for quality labeling. Please refer to Appendix-I.

Sale of apparel products is subject to labeling requirements imposed by Household Goods Quality Labeling Law (For details, see Subsection 2. on Labeling Procedures).

(2) Act Against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

The objective of this act is to prevent consumer incentives by means of unjustifiable premiums or misleading representation in connection with transactions of commodities or services. By establishing special provisions in **the Act Concerning Prohibition of Private Monopolization and Maintenance of Fair Trade (Act No. 54 of 1947)**, fair competition is secured and thereby the interests of consumers are generally protected.

Please refer to Appendix-V for details.

(3) Law for The Control Of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances

The objective of this law is to implement necessary restrictions on household products containing harmful substances from the point of view of public health and sanitation thereby to contribute to safeguarding the health of the nation.

This law designates 17 kinds of "harmful substances" as substances contained in household products that are a risk to human health, and prescribes necessary standards for the maximum quantity permitted to be contained in household products designated by the Law. (Article 4). Accordingly, manufacturers or importers of the household products are requested to pay enough consideration to toxicity in these chemical substances and prevention of trouble in health. Please refer to Appendix-II.

Law for Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances requires that all household products comply with harmful substance content standards for substances likely to cause damage to the skin (including formalin and dieldrin). Apparel products may not have a content level of these substances higher than the statutory standard.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

Household Goods Quality Labeling Law and Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation set labeling requirements for textile products.

Household Goods Quality Labeling Law

A Cabinet Order designates "household goods" as commodities for which the labeling standards (particulars to be declared on the label and instructions, including components of a product, its performance, uses, proper storage and other qualities) are fixed by the state. Manufacturers or distributors, etc. are required to provide proper labeling in compliance with these standards. Designated goods are 35 items of textile goods, 8 items of plastic goods, 17 items of electric appliances, and 30 items of miscellaneous goods and 90 items in total as at the end of December 2005. Please refer to Appendix-I.

Apparel must be labeled with the following information:

a. Composition of Fiber

The fiber used for the product must be indicated using the designated terminology. Further, the ratio of each fiber, by mass, used in the product must be indicated by percentage to show the mixture.

b. Home Washing and Other Methods of Handling

The method of home washing and other suitable handling must be indicated using handling marks (Refer to the following example) prescribed in JIS L 0217 (Labeling Marks for Handling of Textile Products and Other Labeling Methods).

c. Water Repellency

Apparel given special coatings must be labeled to indicate water repellency. Raincoats etc., however, do not necessarily have to be labeled except when the coating is other than that required.

d. Indication of Type of Leather for Products Partially Using Leather

Apparel partially using leather or synthetic leather must be labeled to indicate the type of leather in accordance with the provisions on quality labeling of miscellaneous industrial goods under Household Goods Quality Labeling Law.

e. Labeler

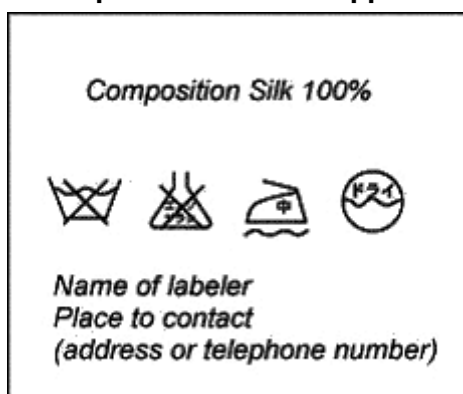
The name and address or telephone number of the party responsible for the labeling must be indicated. 1997 amendments abolished the system of serial numbers of quality labelers approved by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry.

f. Country of Origin

Apparel is subject to country of origin labeling requirements imposed by Act Against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation and administered by the Fair Trade Commission. The act establishes precise labeling practices for imported products to ensure that consumers do not receive misleading information about the actual place of origin.

"Country of origin" means the country where action causing a substantial change in the nature of the product was performed. Note that action certifying a country as the origin for apparel is sewing in the case of sewn goods and knitting in the case of knits (including knitting).

Example Label for Silk Apparel



(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

"Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

The purpose of this law is to contribute to improvement of the product quality, to increase of production efficiency, to rationalization of production processes, to wider spread of simple and fair trade, and to rationalization of use and consumption with respect to mining and manufacturing products, and at the same time to promote the public welfare by enacting and enforcing appropriate and reasonable industrial standards for such products.

The JIS Mark labeling system has changed substantially due to the revision of the Industrial Standardization Law of June, 2004. The new JIS Mark labeling system is as follows.

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

Under the previous law, the commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System shall be designated by the Government (the competent Minister). Now, under the new law,

businesses may voluntarily select any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products. As of November 17, 2005, there are 1,673 standards subject to the new JIS Mark Labeling System.

*For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to “List of Designated JIS Products for Marking” at the home page (www.jisc.go.jp/) run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*As for the standards not subject to JIS Mark Labeling System, industry groups and interested parties in the private sector may voluntarily develop a draft of industrial standards (JIS draft) and submit it to the competent Minister. For more details, please visit the home page run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*Under the previous Industrial Standardization Law, JIS Mark certification was conducted by the Government or Government-designated (approved) certification bodies. The new law has made such certification to be conducted by third party certification bodies in the private sector designated by the Government in accordance with international standards (ISO/IEC

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

Those manufacturers or others who have been certified by the accredited certification bodies (certified persons or parties) may display a new JIS Mark on their products or others.

*List of the Accredited Certification Bodies: <http://www.jisc.go.jp/acc/jismrk-jasc.html>

*The New JIS Marks has become the new designs as follows.

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



JIS Marks under the previous law can be used until September 30, 2005, but the JIS certified manufacturers under the old JIS Mark Labeling System may continue to use the old JIS Marks as a temporary measure until September 30, 2008.

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

<http://www.jisc.go.jp/eng/index.html>

Japanese Standards Association

http://www.jsa.or.jp/default_english.asp

(3) Voluntary Labeling based on Industrial Regulation

There is no particular regulation.

4. Regulatory Agency Contact

Household Goods Quality Labeling Law:

Consumer Protection Division, Consumer Affairs Department., Commerce and Information Policy Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Law for the Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances:

Evaluation and Licensing Division, Pharmaceutical and Food Safety Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

<http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/index.html>

Washington Convention:

Trade Control Department, Trade and Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Act Against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation:

Consumer-related Trade Division, Trade Practices Department, Fair Trade Commission

http://www.jftc.go.jp/e-page/f_home.htm

I-3 Silk Apparel

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
6206.	Silken Blouse for Lady, Undershirts, & Shirts-Blouse	<u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation <u>Law for the Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances</u> Import Trade Control Order <u>Washington Convention</u>
6101~6114, 6201	Other Silken Clothes	<u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation <u>Law for the Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances</u> Import Trade Control Order <u>Washington Convention</u>

Rate of Customs Duties <http://www.apectariff.org/>

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

Silk apparel itself is not subject to any type of import restriction, and may freely be brought into Japan. However, if a silk garment includes decorative trim made from certain types of fur or leather, it may be subject to provisions of Washington Convention.

For more information, please contact the Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Administration Section, Trade Licensing Division, Trade and Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Economy Trade and Industry.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

Sale of silken clothes shall be regulated by the following laws.

(1) Household Goods Quality Labeling Law

The objective of this law is to protect the interests of general consumers by labeling appropriate to the quality of household goods.

90 items are designated now as the household goods for quality labeling. Please refer to Appendix-I.

Imported apparel products are subject to labeling requirements imposed by this law.

(2) Act Against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

The objective of this act is to prevent consumer incentives by means of unjustifiable premiums or misleading representation in connection with transactions of commodities or services. By establishing special provisions in **the Act Concerning Prohibition of Private Monopolization and Maintenance of Fair Trade (Act No. 54 of 1947)**, fair competition is

secured and thereby the interests of consumers are generally protected.
Refer to Appendix-V

(3) Law for The Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances

The objective of this law is to implement necessary restrictions on household products containing harmful substances from the point of view of public health and sanitation thereby to contribute to safeguarding the health of the nation.

The Law designates 17 kinds of "harmful substances" as substances contained in home products that are a risk to human health, and prescribes necessary standards for the maximum quantity permitted to be contained in household products designated by the Law. (Article 4) It is forbidden to sell household products that do not comply with the standards.

Accordingly, manufacturers or importers of the household products are requested to pay enough consideration to toxicity in these chemical substances and prevention of trouble in health. Please refer to Appendix-II.

This law requires that all household products comply with harmful substance content standards for substances likely to cause damage to the skin (including formalin and dieldrin). Content in the apparel products shall not exceed a level of the statutory standard.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

A. Household Goods Quality Labeling Law

A Cabinet Order designates "household goods" as commodities for which the labeling standards (particulars to be declared on the label and instructions, including components of a product, its performance, uses, proper storage and other qualities) are fixed by the state. Manufacturers or distributors, etc. are required to provide proper labeling in compliance with these standards. Designated goods are 35 items of textile goods, 8 items of plastic goods, 17 items of electric appliances, and 30 items of miscellaneous goods and 90 items in total as at the end of December 2005.

This law subject to labeling requirements imposes textile products. Silk apparel items that are covered by provisions of this law must list in a prescribed format on the product label the textile composition, proper washing and care instructions, the name of the entity affixing the label, and place to contact (address or telephone number).

Apparel given special coatings must be labeled to indicate water repellency. However, raincoats, etc., shall be free from labeling except when the coating is required for other purposes.

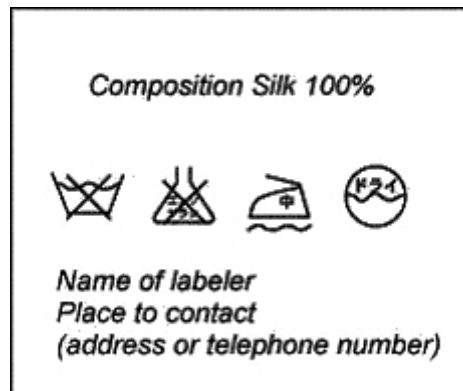
Apparel partially using leather or synthetic leather must be labeled to indicate the type of leather in accordance with the provisions on quality labeling of miscellaneous industrial goods under Household Goods Quality Labeling Law.

B. Labeling required by Act Against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

Silk apparel is also subject to country of origin labeling requirements imposed by Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation and administered by the Fair Trade Commission. The act establishes precise labeling practices for imported products to ensure that consumers do not receive misleading information about the actual place of origin.

The term “country of origin” refers to the place where alterations are performed on raw materials to produce a finished product. In the case of apparel products, the country of origin is considered to be the place where the handiwork is performed on cloth fabric to produce the garment.

Example Label for Silk Apparel



(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

"Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

The purpose of this law is to contribute to improvement of the product quality, to increase of production efficiency, to rationalization of production processes, to wider spread of simple and fair trade, and to rationalization of use and consumption with respect to mining and manufacturing products, and at the same time to promote the public welfare by enacting and enforcing appropriate and reasonable industrial standards for such products.

The JIS Mark labeling system has changed substantially due to the revision of the Industrial Standardization Law of June, 2004. The new JIS Mark labeling system is as follows.

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

Under the previous law, the commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System shall be designated by the Government (the competent Minister). Now, under the new law, businesses may voluntarily select any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products. As of November 17, 2005, there are 1,673 standards subject to the new JIS Mark Labeling System.

*For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to "List of Designated JIS Products for Marking" at the home page (www.jisc.go.jp/) run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*As for the standards not subject to JIS Mark Labeling System, industry groups and interested parties in the private sector may voluntarily develop a draft of industrial standards (JIS draft) and submit it to the competent Minister. For more details, please visit the home page run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*Under the previous Industrial Standardization Law, JIS Mark certification was conducted by the Government or Government-designated (approved) certification bodies. The new law has made such certification to be conducted by third party certification bodies in the private sector

designated by the Government in accordance with international standards (ISO/IEC

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

Those manufacturers or others who have been certified by the accredited certification bodies (certified persons or parties) may display a new JIS Mark on their products or others.

*List of the Accredited Certification Bodies: <http://www.jisc.go.jp/acc/jismrk-jasc.html>

*The New JIS Marks has become the new designs as follows.

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



JIS Marks under the previous law can be used until September 30, 2005, but the JIS certified manufacturers under the old JIS Mark Labeling System may continue to use the old JIS Marks as a temporary measure until September 30, 2008.

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

<http://www.jisc.go.jp/eng/index.html>

Japanese Standards Association

http://www.jsa.or.jp/default_english.asp

(3) Voluntary Industry Standard Labeling

<The Silk Mark >

This is the international unified mark to indicate products made from 100% silk, except for the name of each country of the International silk society participated by 29 countries for market promotion.



4. Regulatory Agency Contact

Household Goods Quality Labeling Law:

Consumer Protection Division, Consumer Affairs Department, Commerce and Information Policy Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Law for the Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances:

Evaluation and Licensing Division, Pharmaceutical and Food Safety Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

<http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/index.html>

Washington Convention:

Trade Control Department, Trade and Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp>

Import Trade Control Order:

Trade Licensing Division, Trade and Economic Cooperation Bureau

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Agricultural and Marine Products Office, Trade and Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation:

Consumer-related Trade Division, Trade Practices Department, Fair Trade Commission

http://www.jftc.go.jp/e-page/f_home.htm

Silk Mark:

Japan Silk Center <http://www.silk-center.or.jp>

I-4 Socks and Stockings

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
6111	Socks for Infants	<u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> <u>Law for the Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation Industrial Standards Law
6115	Panty Stockings (Panty Hose) Tights Stockings Socks Another Kinds of Socks	<u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> <u>Law for the Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation Industrial Standards Law

Rate of Customs Duties <http://www.apectariff.org/>

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

There is no legal restriction on the import of socks or stockings.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

Sale of products in this category is regulated by Household Goods Quality Labeling Law and Law for the Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances. In some cases sales are also subject to Act Against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation.

(1) Household Goods Quality Labeling Law

The objective of this law is to protect the interests of general consumers by labeling appropriate to the quality of household goods.

90 items are designated now as the household goods for quality labeling.

When selling socks or stockings, products must display the labeling specified in this law (For details, please refer to Appendix-I or Subsection 2. on Labeling Procedures).

(2) Law for the Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances

The objective of this law is to implement necessary restrictions on household products containing harmful substances from the point of view of public health and sanitation thereby to contribute to safeguarding the health of the nation.

This law designates 20 kinds of "harmful substances" as substances contained in home products that are a risk to human health, and prescribes necessary standards for the

maximum quantity permitted to be contained in household products designated by the Law. (Article 4) It is forbidden to sell household products that do not comply with the standards.

Accordingly, manufacturers or importers of the household products are requested to pay enough consideration to toxicity in these chemical substances and prevention of trouble in health. Please refer to Appendix-II.

Products must not contain more than a specified amount of harmful substances with the potential to cause skin irritation or injury. In the case of socks, harmful substances used in anti-bacterial or anti-mold agents, insecticides, and resins must comply with these criteria. For example, formaldehyde must not be detected in any measurable concentration when used in socks for infants two years old or younger. In other socks and stockings, this substance may be present in concentrations of less than 75 ppm.

(3) Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

The objective of this act is to prevent consumer incentives by means of unjustifiable premiums or misleading representation in connection with transactions of commodities or services. By establishing special provisions in **the Act Concerning Prohibition of Private Monopolization and Maintenance of Fair Trade (Act No. 54 of 1947)**, fair competition is secured and thereby the interests of consumers are generally protected.

Refer to Appendix-V for details.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

Household Goods Quality Labeling Law

A Cabinet Order designates "household goods" as commodities for which the labeling standards (particulars to be declared on the label and instructions, including components of a product, its performance, uses, proper storage and other qualities) are fixed by the state. Manufacturers or distributors, etc. are required to provide proper labeling in compliance with these standards. Designated goods are 35 items of textile goods, 8 items of plastic goods, 17 items of electric appliances, and 30 items of miscellaneous goods and 90 items in total as at the end of December 2005. Refer to Appendix-I for details.

Household Goods Quality Labeling Law requires that all socks and stockings display fiber content and the name of the labeling company or entity. Additionally, when there is a possibility that consumers will mistake domestic products for imports or, in the case of imports, mistake the country of origin, Act Against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation requires that the product also display the country of origin.

<Reference>

The requirements for labeling of the composition of fibers were amended in 1997 to allow both Japanese *katakana* and English language labeling in addition to conventional designated terminology such as the Japanese words for "cotton", "wool", and "silk".

Example Label for Socks

(Under the "Household Goods Quality Labeling Law")

Socks & Stocking cotton, acrylic, nylon, polyurethane XYZ Inc. TEL: 03-1234-5678

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

"Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

The purpose of this law is to contribute to improvement of the product quality, to increase of production efficiency, to rationalization of production processes, to wider spread of simple and fair trade, and to rationalization of use and consumption with respect to mining and manufacturing products, and at the same time to promote the public welfare by enacting and enforcing appropriate and reasonable industrial standards for such products.

The JIS Mark labeling system has changed substantially due to the revision of the Industrial Standardization Law of June, 2004. The new JIS Mark labeling system is as follows.

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

Under the previous law, the commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System shall be designated by the Government (the competent Minister). Now, under the new law, businesses may voluntarily select any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products. As of November 17, 2005, there are 1,673 standards subject to the new JIS Mark Labeling System.

*For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to "List of Designated JIS Products for Marking" at the home page (www.jisc.go.jp/) run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*As for the standards not subject to JIS Mark Labeling System, industry groups and interested parties in the private sector may voluntarily develop a draft of industrial standards (JIS draft) and submit it to the competent Minister. For more details, please visit the home page run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*Under the previous Industrial Standardization Law, JIS Mark certification was conducted by the Government or Government-designated (approved) certification bodies. The new law has made such certification to be conducted by third party certification bodies in the private sector designated by the Government in accordance with international standards (ISO/IEC

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

Those manufacturers or others who have been certified by the accredited certification bodies (certified persons or parties) may display a new JIS Mark on their products or others.

*List of the Accredited Certification Bodies: <http://www.jisc.go.jp/acc/jismrk-jasc.html>

*The New JIS Marks has become the new designs as follows.

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



JIS Marks under the previous law can be used until September 30, 2005, but the JIS certified manufacturers under the old JIS Mark Labeling System may continue to use the old JIS Marks as a temporary measure until September 30, 2008.

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

<http://www.jisc.go.jp/eng/index.html>

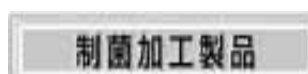
Japanese Standards Association

http://www.jsa.or.jp/default_english.asp

(3) Voluntary Industrial Labeling Requirement

SEK mark

Japan Textile Evaluation Technology Council (JTETC) was established with an objective of ensuring product safety. Products that comply with the approval standard set by this council are permitted to display the SEK mark. The standard wording of label and the color of mark are differentiated depending on the type of products.



4. Regulatory Agency Contact

Household Goods Quality Labeling Law:

Consumer Protection Division, Consumer Affairs Department, Commerce and Information Policy Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Law for the Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances:

Evaluation and Licensing Division, Pharmaceutical and Food Safety Bureau, Ministry of Health and Welfare

<http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/index.html>

Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation:

Consumer-related Trade Division, Trade Practices Department, Fair Trade Commission

http://www.jftc.go.jp/e-page/f_home.htm

SEK Mark:

Japan Textile Evaluation Technology Council

<http://www.sengikyo.or.jp/>

II-1 Leather Footwear

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
6403	Leather Shoes	<u>Customs Tariff Law</u> <u>Washington Convention</u> Law for the Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
6404,	Shoes (Soles are manufactured by Rubber, Plastic, Leather or Composition leather, backs are manufactured by textile	<u>Customs Tariff Law</u> <u>Washington Convention</u> Law for the Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

Rate of Customs Duties <http://www.apectariff.org/>

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

The Import of leather footwear is subject to the “Customs Tariff Law”. The import of leather footwear partially decorated with special leather may be regulated by the “Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Law” in accordance with the “Washington Convention”.

(1) Customs Tariff Law

This law determines the rates of customs duty, the basis for duty assessment, reduction of and exemption from customs duty, and other matters regarding the customs duty system. In accordance with this revised law in April of 2003, declaration system of import suspension was established for infringement goods of patent, a new design right for practical use and a design right.

Leather footwear (leather shoes and footwear made of leather (except sporting footwear and slippers) is designated by this law as an item subject to the Tariff Quota (TQ) System. Products subject to tariff quotas are assessed a relatively low tariff rate (primary rate) for the quantity within the limits of annual tariff quota stipulated every year by a Cabinet Order and then a higher tariff rate (secondary rate) for imports in excess of that pooled quota. If an application for tariff quota is submitted to the relevant Regional Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry on the designated date, and its certificate is issued, the primary tariff rate is applicable to the imported goods under the said quota. For more information, contact the Tariff Division, International Trade Policy Bureau, Ministry of Economy Trade and Industry.

(2) Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Washington Convention)

The object of this law is to protect the certain endangered species of wild fauna and flora

under depressed collecting and catching through the international trade control of the exporting and importing countries of the wild fauna and flora.

The international trade of the fauna, flora and these products listed in Appendix I, II and III to the Convention is subject to the presentation of the export certificate issued under free from endangered situation of these lives in the export country to the certain office of the import country

160 countries have joined this convention including Japan joined in November 1980.

This Convention covers not only the animals themselves but also coats made wholly or partially from fur of endangered animals, as well as other items such as alligator leather handbags.

However, animals may be bred and raised in captivity for commercial purpose of providing animal hides is permitted so long as a certificate by the Management Authority of exporting country to that effect is granted.

The text of the Convention specifically mentions the following endangered species as meriting special surveillance:

Russia: Lynxes

China: Leopard Cats

Canada: Coyotes Bobcats, Lynx Cats, and Lynxes

Norway: Seals, Fur Seals

This Convention applies to three categories of species, as discussed below,

A. Appendix-I (All species threatened with extinction)

Commercial traffic in these species or products made from these species is prohibited. For customs purposes all of these animals are designated as import quota items and the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry must approve an import quota before any such item can be imported. Currently 900 species are covered by this provision.

B. Appendix-II (All species requiring strict international regulation to prevent danger of extinction)

The importer of any such species or product made from a member of such species must present to Japanese customs authorities an export certificate or re-export certificate from the Management Authority of the exporting country. Currently 32,500 species are covered by this provision.

C. Appendix-III (All Species which any party identifies as being subject to regulation and as needing the cooperation of other parties in the control of trade)

The importer of any such species or product made from a member of such species must present to Japanese customs an export certificate and a certificate of origin issued by Management Authority of exporting country, or a certificate granted by the Management Authority of the country of re-export that specimen was processed in that country. Currently 300 species are covered by this provision.

Footwear made from the leather of lizards, snakes and certain other animal species is sometimes subject to provisions of Washington Convention.

For more information, contact the Trade Licensing division, Trade and Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

(1) Act against Unjustifiable Premium and Misleading Representation

The objective of this act is to prevent consumer incentives by means of unjustifiable premiums or misleading representation in connection with transactions of commodities or services. By establishing special provisions in **the Act Concerning Prohibition of Private Monopolization and Maintenance of Fair Trade (Act No. 54 of 1947)**, fair competition is secured and thereby the interests of consumers are generally protected Refer to Appendix-V

(2) Law for the Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

The object of this law is to conserve the endangered species of wild fauna and flora and also to conserve the good natural circumstances for contribution to secure the healthy and cultural life of nations now and future, in consideration that the wild fauna and flora make the important composition of ecosystem and are essential to the comfortable human life as a part of important natural circumstance.

This law was enforced in 1992. As of September 2002, 664 items of the international and 62 items of the domestic rare wild fauna and flora are designated.

Uses of the particular fur and leather for partial decoration shall be regulated by this law.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

There is no particular labeling requirement.

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

"Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

The purpose of this law is to contribute to improvement of the product quality, to increase of production efficiency, to rationalization of production processes, to wider spread of simple and fair trade, and to rationalization of use and consumption with respect to mining and manufacturing products, and at the same time to promote the public welfare by enacting and enforcing appropriate and reasonable industrial standards for such products.

The JIS Mark labeling system has changed substantially due to the revision of the Industrial Standardization Law of June, 2004. The new JIS Mark labeling system is as follows.

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

Under the previous law, the commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System shall be designated by the Government (the competent Minister). Now, under the new law, businesses may voluntarily select any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products. As of November 17, 2005, there are 1,673 standards subject to the new JIS Mark Labeling System.

*For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to "List of Designated JIS Products for Marking" at the home page (www.jisc.go.jp/) run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*As for the standards not subject to JIS Mark Labeling System, industry groups and interested parties in the private sector may voluntarily develop a draft of industrial standards (JIS draft) and submit it to the competent Minister. For more details, please visit the home page run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*Under the previous Industrial Standardization Law, JIS Mark certification was conducted by the Government or Government-designated (approved) certification bodies. The new law has made such certification to be conducted by third party certification bodies in the private sector designated by the Government in accordance with international standards (ISO/IEC

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

Those manufacturers or others who have been certified by the accredited certification bodies (certified persons or parties) may display a new JIS Mark on their products or others.

*List of the Accredited Certification Bodies: <http://www.jisc.go.jp/acc/jismrk-jasc.html>

*The New JIS Marks has become the new designs as follows.

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



JIS Marks under the previous law can be used until September 30, 2005, but the JIS certified manufacturers under the old JIS Mark Labeling System may continue to use the old JIS Marks as a temporary measure until September 30, 2008.

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

<http://www.jisc.go.jp/eng/index.html>

Japanese Standards Association

http://www.jsa.or.jp/default_english.asp

(3) Voluntary Labeling based on Industrial Regulation

There is no particular labeling requirement.

4. Regulatory Agency Contacts

Tariff Quota Matters:

Tariff Policy and Legal Division, Customs and Tariff Bureau, Ministry of Finance

<http://www.mof.go.jp/english/index.htm>

Washington Convention:

Trade Control Department, Trade and Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Economy,
Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Law for the Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora:

Wildlife Division, Nature Conservation Bureau

<http://www.env.go.jp/en/index.html>

Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation:

Consumer-related Trade Division, Trade Practices Department, Fair Trade Commission

http://www.jftc.go.jp/e-page/f_home.htm

II-2 Bags

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
4202.	Trunks, Suitcases	<u>Washington Convention</u> Wildlife Protection and Hunting Law Law for the Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora <u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premium and Misleading Representation
4202.	Handbags	<u>Washington Convention</u> Wildlife Protection and Hunting Law Law for the Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora <u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premium and Misleading Representation
4202.	Accessory Bags	<u>Washington Convention</u> Wildlife Protection and Hunting Law Law for the Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora <u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premium and Misleading Representation

Rate of Customs Duties <http://www.apectariff.org/>

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

(1) Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Washington Convention)

The object of this law is to protect the certain endangered species of wild fauna and flora under depressed collecting and catching through the international trade control of the exporting and importing countries of the wild fauna and flora.

The international trade of the fauna, flora and these products listed in Appendix I, II and III to the Convention is subject to the presentation of the export certificate issued under free from endangered situation of these lives in the export country to the certain office of the import country. 169 countries have joined this convention including Japan joined in November 1980.

This Convention covers not only the animals themselves but also coats made wholly or partially from fur of endangered animals, as well as other items such as alligator leather handbags. However, animals may be bred and raised in captivity for commercial purpose of providing animal hides is permitted so long as a certificate by the Management Authority of exporting country to that effect is granted.

The text of the Convention specifically mentions the following endangered species as meriting special surveillance:

Russia: Lynxes

China: Leopard Cats

Canada: Coyotes Bobcats, Lynx Cats, and Lynxes

Norway: Seals, Fur Seals

This Convention applies to three categories of species, as discussed below,

A. Appendix-I (All species threatened with extinction)

Commercial traffic in these species or products made from these species is prohibited. For customs purposes all of these animals are designated as import quota items and the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry must approve an import quota before any such item can be imported. Currently 900 species are covered by this provision.

B. Appendix-II (All species requiring strict international regulation to prevent danger of extinction)

The importer of any such species or product made from a member of such species must present to Japanese customs authorities an export certificate or re-export certificate from the Management Authority of the exporting country. Currently 32,500 species are covered by this provision.

C. Appendix-III (All Species which any party identifies as being subject to regulation and as needing the cooperation of other parties in the control of trade)

The importer of any such species or product made from a member of such species must present to Japanese customs an export certificate and a certificate of origin issued by Management Authority of exporting country, or a certificate granted by the Management Authority of the country of re-export that specimen was processed in that country. Currently 300 species are covered by this provision.

Washington Convention restricts or prohibits the import of bags containing leather made of the species listed in the Appendix to the Convention.

Although imports for commercial purposes of products made from species covered by

Contact the Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Administration Section, Trade Licensing Division, Trade and Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

(2) Wildlife Protection and Hunting Law

The object of this law is to render services to security of national life in enjoyment of the natural circumstances and also to make sound development of local society, by means of appropriate protection and hunting of wildlife, security of life diversity and sound development in security of the life circumstances and the agriculture, forestry and fisheries industries, through protection works of wildlife, prevention damages of life circumstances, the agriculture, forestry and fisheries industries, and an ecosystem against wildlife in addition to taking preventive measures against hunting outfit.

Leather products shall be partly regulated by this law.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

(1) Law for the Conservation of Endangered Spices of Wild Fauna and Flora

The object of this law is to conserve the endangered species of wild fauna and flora and also to conserve the good natural circumstances for contribution to secure the healthy and cultural life of nations now and future, in consideration that the wild fauna and flora make the important composition of ecosystem and are essential to the comfortable human life as a part of important natural circumstance.

This law was enforced in 1992. As at the end of September 2005, 670 items of the international and 73 items of the domestic rare wild fauna and flora are designated.

(2) Household Goods Quality Labeling Law

The objective of this law is to protect the interests of general consumers by labeling appropriate to the quality of household goods.

90 items are designated now as the household goods for quality labeling. Please refer to Appendix-I.

Provisions of Household Goods Quality Labeling Law require document bags, overnight bags, suitcases, trunks and knapsacks made of cowhide, horsehide, pigskin, sheepskin or goatskin leather to bear proper labeling to provide information that consumers need to make purchases. Handbags, coin purses and other similar types of bags are not subject to these provisions.

(3) Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

The objective of this act is to prevent consumer incentives by means of unjustifiable premiums or misleading representation in connection with transactions of commodities or services. By establishing special provisions in **the Act Concerning Prohibition of Private Monopolization and Maintenance of Fair Trade (Act No. 54 of 1947)**, fair competition is secured and thereby the interests of consumers are generally protected.

Refer to Appendix-V for details.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

A. Household Goods Quality Labeling Law

This law requires that all luggage made from cowhide, horsehide, pigskin, sheepskin or goatskin leather indicate the type of leather material used and the care and preservation methods that should be employed.

Example Label for Luggage

Type of leather: Cowhide

Care and storage

1) Hang in shaded area to dry if becoming wet.

2) Do not use benzene for cleaning.

3) Do not store in hot location.

_____ Co.

_____, _____ Ward, Tokyo

Tel. No. 03-____-____

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

"Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

The purpose of this law is to contribute to improvement of the product quality, to increase of production efficiency, to rationalization of production processes, to wider spread of simple and fair trade, and to rationalization of use and consumption with respect to mining and manufacturing products, and at the same time to promote the public welfare by enacting and enforcing appropriate and reasonable industrial standards for such products.

The JIS Mark labeling system has changed substantially due to the revision of the Industrial Standardization Law of June, 2004. The new JIS Mark labeling system is as follows.

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

Under the previous law, the commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System shall be designated by the Government (the competent Minister). Now, under the new law, businesses may voluntarily select any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products. As of November 17, 2005, there are 1,673 standards subject to the new JIS Mark Labeling System.

*For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to "List of Designated JIS Products for Marking" at the home page (www.jisc.go.jp/) run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*As for the standards not subject to JIS Mark Labeling System, industry groups and interested parties in the private sector may voluntarily develop a draft of industrial standards (JIS draft) and submit it to the competent Minister. For more details, please visit the home page run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*Under the previous Industrial Standardization Law, JIS Mark certification was conducted by the Government or Government-designated (approved) certification bodies. The new law has made such certification to be conducted by third party certification bodies in the private sector

designated by the Government in accordance with international standards (ISO/IEC

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

Those manufacturers or others who have been certified by the accredited certification bodies (certified persons or parties) may display a new JIS Mark on their products or others.

*List of the Accredited Certification Bodies: <http://www.jisc.go.jp/acc/jismrk-jasc.html>

*The New JIS Marks has become the new designs as follows.

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



JIS Marks under the previous law can be used until September 30, 2005, but the JIS certified manufacturers under the old JIS Mark Labeling System may continue to use the old JIS Marks as a temporary measure until September 30, 2008.

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

<http://www.jisc.go.jp/eng/index.html>

Japanese Standards Association

http://www.jsa.or.jp/default_english.asp

(3) Voluntary Labeling based on Industrial Regulation

1) Luggage

The Japan Luggage Association establishes “standard leather mark” and “reliability mark” to guarantee the quality of products. To indicate the quality of leather luggage, the “standard leather mark” is affixed to luggage having the surface area of more than 60% made of cow, horse, swine, sheep or goat leather. On the back of tag showing the mark, the type of leather, care and storage methods, instructions for use, and the manufacturer number are indicated in accordance with the “Household Goods Quality Labeling Law”. The “reliability mark” means that the luggage is made in Japan.

Example Label for Luggage

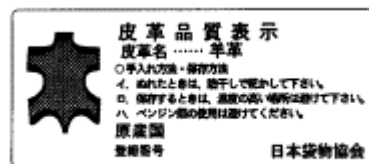


2) Handbags

The Japan Handbag Association has adopted a standard labeling format to be used with all handbags and fashion bags whose exterior surface consists of 60% or more cowhide, sheepskin or pigskin leather. This label displays the type of leather material used, usage warnings and the country of origin. However, this standard labeling format was changed in May 2002 to the following example of label provided by these makers. A new label is also under planning by Japan Handbag Association

<http://www.handbag.gr.jp/> (Japanese only)

Example Label for Handbag



4. Regulatory Agency Contact

Washington Convention:

Agricultural and Marine Products Office, Trade and Economic Cooperation Bureau,
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Law for the Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

Wildlife Division, Nature Conservation Bureau, Ministry of the Environment

<http://www.env.go.jp/en/index.html>

Household Goods Quality Labeling Law:

Consumer Affairs Department, Commerce and Information Policy Bureau, Ministry of
Economy, trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation:

Consumer-related Trade Division, Trade Practices Department, Fair Trade Commission

http://www.jftc.go.jp/e-page/f_home.htm

II-3 Jewelry

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
7113.	Silver Jewel	<u>Washington Convention</u> <u>Customs Tariff Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
7113.	Platinum Jewel	<u>Washington Convention</u> <u>Customs Tariff Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
7113	Gold Jewel	<u>Washington Convention</u> <u>Customs Tariff Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

Rate of Customs Duties <http://www.apectariff.org/>

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

There is no particular legal restriction on the import of jewelry.

However, the following statutes prohibit or restrict imports of certain products:

(1) Customs Tariff Law

A. Counterfeit coins

B. Products that infringe trademark or design rights (including copies of foreign name brand jewelry or designs that mimic those of well-known designer's works)

(2) Washington Convention

Products made from ivory or coral

Note: Check with appropriate government agencies or customs authorities for information on which animal and plant products are prohibited or restricted. Any item on the prohibited list will be either sent back, destroyed, or otherwise disposed of at customs. Prospective importers should also note that attempts to import certain prohibited items may result in criminal prosecution.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

(1) Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

The objective of this act is to prevent consumer incentives by means of unjustifiable premiums or misleading representation in connection with transactions of commodities or services. By establishing special provisions in

(2) the Act Concerning Prohibition of Private Monopolization and Maintenance of Fair Trade (Act No. 54 of 1947), fair competition is secured and thereby the interests of consumers are generally protected.

Refer to Appendix-V for details.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

There is no particular labeling requirement.

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

”Industrial Standardization Law” : JIS Mark

The purpose of this law is to contribute to improvement of the product quality, to increase of production efficiency, to rationalization of production processes, to wider spread of simple and fair trade, and to rationalization of use and consumption with respect to mining and manufacturing products, and at the same time to promote the public welfare by enacting and enforcing appropriate and reasonable industrial standards for such products.

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(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

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*Under the previous Industrial Standardization Law, JIS Mark certification was conducted by the Government or Government-designated (approved) certification bodies. The new law has made such certification to be conducted by third party certification bodies in the private sector designated by the Government in accordance with international standards (ISO/IEC

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

Those manufacturers or others who have been certified by the accredited certification bodies (certified persons or parties) may display a new JIS Mark on their products or others.

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*The New JIS Marks has become the new designs as follows.

*New JIS Marks

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manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

<http://www.jisc.go.jp/eng/index.html>

Japanese Standards Association

http://www.jsa.or.jp/default_english.asp

(3) Voluntary Labeling based on Industrial Regulation

Every country has its own distinctive set of symbols for indicating the precious metal content of products made from precious metals, called “**Hallmark**”.

In Japan Mint Bureau, Ministry of Finance stamps the “Rising Sun” symbol along with a metal identifier code on coins by request of manufacturers or distributors. The hallmark (metal content mark) system is voluntary, but the marking of jewelry in Japan in this way has pretty much become standard practice.

Jewelry made in other developed countries generally bare some sort of metal content mark, but there is no consistent, internationally recognized standard for precious metal or quality labeling.

Example Label for Hallmark

<Japan>



Platinum Jewelry (Platinum 950)

Gold Jewelry (18K Gold)

Silver Jewelry (Silver 950)

<Italy>

Gold Jewelry only

(1) Quality Grading

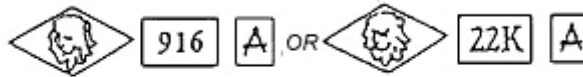
(2) Jeweler's No. and Regional
Abbreviation



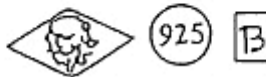
<Singapore>

Example of Mark of SAO (Singapore Assay Office)

Gold Jewelry (22K Gold)



Silver Jewelry (Silver 925)



Note that the industry started a new quality marking system in April 1996. This guarantees the quality (content of precious metal) of jewelry and handicrafts made of precious metals (gold, platinum, and silver). Under this system, the responsibility of the labeler is clearly defined by stamping a registered trademark of the Japan Jewelry Association and labeler identification mark.

4. Regulatory Agency Contacts

Washington Convention:

Trade Control Department, Trade and Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Economy,
Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Customs Tariff Law:

Tariff Policy and Legal Division, Customs and Tariff Bureau, Ministry of Finance

<http://www.mof.go.jp/english/index.htm>

Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation:

Consumer-related Trade Division, Trade Practices Department, Fair Trade Commission

http://www.jftc.go.jp/e-page/f_home.htm

Japan Jewelry Association

<http://www.jja.ne.jp> (Japanese only)

II-4 Timepieces

HS Number	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
9101	Watches	<u>Customs Tariff Law</u> <u>Washington Convention</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation <u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u>
9103	The Movement of Watch	<u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u>
9105	Clock	<u>Washington Convention</u> <u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
9109	The Movement of Watches	<u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u>

Rate of Customs Duties <http://www.apectariff.org/>

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

There is no special restriction on the importation or sale of timepieces. However, there are sometimes problems with fake brand name products. Customs Tariff Law prohibits the importation of goods that infringe trademark rights, design rights or other intellectual property rights. Also, products containing ivory, alligator leather and other material from plant or animal species covered by Washington Convention are subject to import restrictions or prohibitions. For specific products and procedures, contact the regulatory agencies under (3).

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

Note that electric table clocks and electric wall clocks are subject to the provisions of Electrical Appliances and Material Safety Law and sales of timepieces are sometimes subject to the provisions of Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation. (For details, see Subsection 2. on Labeling Procedures)

(1) Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law

The objective of this law is to prevent the occurrence of danger and trouble resulting from electrical appliances by regulating the manufacture and sale, etc. of electrical appliances by introducing the third-party certification system in order to ensure the safety.

Since [**Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law**] was renamed the [**Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law**] in August 1999 and was to be enforced from April 2001, radical amendments such as abolishment of prior control, the introduction of third-party certification by a private organization in the case of certifying standards is being made.

An establishment who intends to manufacture or import electrical appliances and materials shall be under obligation to notify the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry (Article 3), and

the electrical appliances and materials shall be manufactured or imported conforming with technical standards (Article 8).

Total 112 items of electrical appliances and materials deemed likely to be dangerous or cause trouble are defined as "**Specific electrical appliances**" (Paragraph 2 of Article 2, and 338 other items are defined as "**Electrical appliances other than Specific electrical appliances**"). An establishment who intends to manufacture or import the said appliances and materials shall take a legitimate test conducted by a registered testing organization authorized by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, receive the issuance of a conformity certificate and then preserve it (Article 9). Furthermore, in the new Law, all establishments shall be obligated to conform to technical standards (Article 8), prepare and store testing record (Article 8) and label (Article 10).

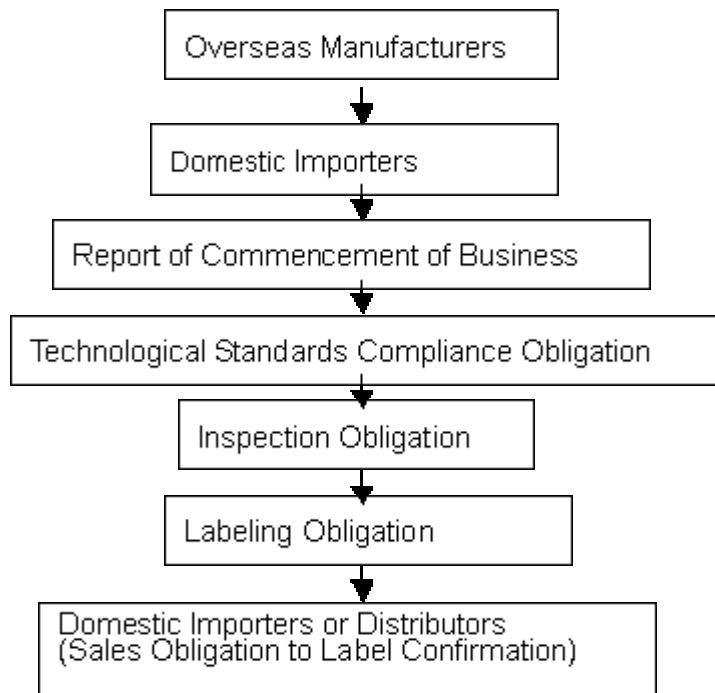
When import is made from the registered overseas manufacturers and the place of type certificate is displayed, the importer shall present a notification of business commencement to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industries. However, when import is made from non-registered manufacturers, the certificate is required for each item and type of the electrical appliances. To these documents, attachment of the compliance certificate of the testing organization (Japan Electrical Safety & Environmental Technology Laboratory:JET) or approved by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, or the specified overseas testing organizations. However, the type certificate is not required for the same item and type products already being imported. The internal inspection and preservation of these records are obligated. Please refer to Appendix-III.

Among timepieces, "electrical table clocks" and "electrical wall clocks" are specified as electrical appliances other than the specific electrical appliance.

Importers who intend to be engaged in the business of import or sell electrical products specified for electrical appliances other than the specific electrical appliance shall submit the start of business to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry.

Chart for "Electrical Appliance Safety Law"

(Electrical appliances other than specific electrical appliances)



In conformity with the technical standard (own attestation), inspections and display of necessary labeling such as manufacturer's names etc. are obligated. (For details, see Subsection 2. on labeling procedures).

To monitor if the details of restriction is observed, an inspection by entry and by trial purchase on the spot are implemented.

(2) Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

The objective of this act is to prevent consumer incentives by means of unjustifiable premiums or misleading representation in connection with transactions of commodities or services. By establishing special provisions in **the Act Concerning Prohibition of Private Monopolization and Maintenance of Fair Trade (Act No. 54 of 1947)**, fair competition is secured and thereby the interests of consumers are generally protected.

Refer to details for Appendix-V

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

A. Labeling based on Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law

So far, any person who engages in manufacture, import, and sell of electrical appliances and materials (hereinafter referred to as "the Persons") was obligated to affix the labeling on electrical appliances and materials to be sold. Nowadays, however, the Persons have not been obligated to affix the labeling, as well as * the Government certification system, such as a registration and type approval system, has been abolished. *The Government certification system: Article 10 of Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law provides that the registered Persons who have fulfilled the obligation stipulated by the law can affix a

designated labeling, and that the Persons who have not fulfilled the obligation are not allowed to affix such labeling.

Therefore, only the Persons who have carried out the specified procedures are authorized to affix the labeling.

It is not changed that "labeling" means the object of regulated electrical appliances and materials. The positioning of the "labeling", however, has been changed, from a conventional concept that conformity to the standards shall be equal to the one confirmed by the Government, to a new one that the Persons shall confirm the conformity to the standards.

B. Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

This act prohibits use of place of origin labeling that may confuse or mislead customers and thus interferes with fair competition.

The place of origin is considered to be the place where substantive transformative action is taken to make the product what it is. In the case of timepieces, the act as applied defined the place of origin as the country where the mechanism was assembled. In the case of upscale wristwatches for which the wristband constitutes a significant component of the product, or in the case of wristwatches with waterproofing or some other special feature, if the wristband constitutes a significant component of the product, or in the case of wristwatches with waterproofing or some other special feature, if the wristband or special feature were added in a different country from that where the mechanism was assembled, the product is considered to have a dual place of origin.

Note: The provisions on quality labeling of miscellaneous industrial goods were amended on December 1, 1997. The provisions no longer cover metal wristwatch bands. For details, contact the Consumer Protection Division, Consumer Affairs Department, Commerce and Information Policy Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

"Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

The purpose of this law is to contribute to improvement of the product quality, to increase of production efficiency, to rationalization of production processes, to wider spread of simple and fair trade, and to rationalization of use and consumption with respect to mining and manufacturing products, and at the same time to promote the public welfare by enacting and enforcing appropriate and reasonable industrial standards for such products.

The JIS Mark labeling system has changed substantially due to the revision of the Industrial Standardization Law of June, 2004. The new JIS Mark labeling system is as follows.

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

Under the previous law, the commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System shall be designated by the Government (the competent Minister). Now, under the new law, businesses may voluntarily select any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS

certifiable products. As of November 17, 2005, there are 1,673 standards subject to the new JIS Mark Labeling System.

*For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to “List of Designated JIS Products for Marking” at the home page (www.jisc.go.jp/) run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*As for the standards not subject to JIS Mark Labeling System, industry groups and interested parties in the private sector may voluntarily develop a draft of industrial standards (JIS draft) and submit it to the competent Minister. For more details, please visit the home page run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*Under the previous Industrial Standardization Law, JIS Mark certification was conducted by the Government or Government-designated (approved) certification bodies. The new law has made such certification to be conducted by third party certification bodies in the private sector designated by the Government in accordance with international standards (ISO/IEC

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

Those manufacturers or others who have been certified by the accredited certification bodies (certified persons or parties) may display a new JIS Mark on their products or others.

*List of the Accredited Certification Bodies: <http://www.jisc.go.jp/acc/jismrk-jasc.html>

*The New JIS Marks has become the new designs as follows.

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



JIS Marks under the previous law can be used until September 30, 2005, but the JIS certified manufacturers under the old JIS Mark Labeling System may continue to use the old JIS Marks as a temporary measure until September 30, 2008.

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

<http://www.jisc.go.jp/eng/index.html>

Japanese Standards Association

http://www.jsa.or.jp/default_english.asp

(3) Voluntary Industry Labeling Requirements

A. Safety Certification Mark (S Mark)

In conjunction with the revision of the Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law to Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law in 1995, a third party certification system was

established. By this certification system, the private organizations entrusted by the Government can certificate that a product has secured the safety exceeding a specified level. Specifically, Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories (JET) or Japan Quality Assurance Organization (JQA) authorized as a certified agency checks the safety study on an individual product and a quality control system of factories. If the JET or JQA confirms the safety, the Safety Certification Mark can be displayed on the products, Such a Safety Certification Mark is displayed by the combination of "Common Certification Mark" certified by the Steering Council of Safety Certification for Electrical and Electronic Appliances and Parts of Japan (SCEA) and "Logo Mark" issued by individual certified agencies.

S Mark (Safety Certification Mark)

JET Mark

JQA Mark



Japan Quality Assurance Organization

http://www.jqa.or.jp/00english/e_index.html

Japan Electrical Safety & Environmental Technology Laboratories

<http://www.jet.or.jp> (Japanese only)

B. Voluntary standards for labeling of timepieces

The Japan Clock and Watch Association has prepared "voluntary standards for labeling of timepieces" which sets down recommendations for catalogs, instruction manuals, guarantees, labeling of the country of origin, etc. Further, attachment of the warrantee is recommended at the time of sale under the prefectural regulation and by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

4. Regulatory Agency Contacts

Customs Tariff Law:

Tariff Policy and Legal Division, Customs and Tariff Bureau, Ministry of Finance

<http://www.mof.go.jp/english/index.htm>

Washington Convention:

Agricultural and Marine Products Office, Trade and Economic Cooperation Bureau,
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation:

Consumer-related Trade Division, Trade Practices Department, Fair Trade Commission

http://www.jftc.go.jp/e-page/f_home.htm

Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law:

Household Goods Quality Labeling Law:

Product Safety Division, Consumer Affairs Department, Commerce and Information Policy
Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

JET Mark:

Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories (JET)

<http://www.jet.or.jp>

JQA Mark:

Japan Quality Assurance Association (JQA)

<http://www.jqa.or.jp>

II-5 Sunglasses

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
9004	Sunglasses	<u>Washington Convention</u> <u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

Rate of Customs Duties <http://www.apectariff.org/>

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

There is no regulation to be applied for import of sunglasses generally. However, imports of sunglasses with frames made from *bekko* shall be restricted or prohibited by provisions of Washington Convention. Prospective importers need to find out ahead of time.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

(1) Household Goods Quality Labeling Law

The objective of this law is to protect the interests of general consumers by labeling appropriate to the quality of household goods.

90 items are designated now as the household goods for quality labeling. Please refer to Appendix-I.

This law requires particular format of labeling. (For details, see Subsection 2. on Labeling Procedures).

(2) Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

The objective of this act is to prevent consumer incentives by means of unjustifiable premiums or misleading representation in connection with transactions of commodities or services. By establishing special provisions in **the Act Concerning Prohibition of Private Monopolization and Maintenance of Fair Trade (Act No. 54 of 1947)**, fair competition is secured and thereby the interests of consumers are generally protected.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally required Labeling

Household Goods Quality Labeling Law requires product labels (excluding sunglass for eyesight compensation) to list the following items of information in the prescribed manner.

This act defines labeling procedures and labeling location in which quality is to be displayed at an easily recognizable way and place without specifying their shapes especially either by a tag or fixable label.

- A. Product name
- B. Lens material
- C. Frame material
- D. Visible light penetration rate
- E. Ultraviolet ray transmittance

F. Precautions for use

G. Name, trademark and address or telephone number of labeler

For more information, please contact the, Consumer Protection Division, Consumer Affairs Department, Commerce and Information Policy Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

"Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

The purpose of this law is to contribute to improvement of the product quality, to increase of production efficiency, to rationalization of production processes, to wider spread of simple and fair trade, and to rationalization of use and consumption with respect to mining and manufacturing products, and at the same time to promote the public welfare by enacting and enforcing appropriate and reasonable industrial standards for such products.

The JIS Mark labeling system has changed substantially due to the revision of the Industrial Standardization Law of June, 2004. The new JIS Mark labeling system is as follows.

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

Under the previous law, the commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System shall be designated by the Government (the competent Minister). Now, under the new law, businesses may voluntarily select any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products. As of November 17, 2005, there are 1,673 standards subject to the new JIS Mark Labeling System.

*For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to "List of Designated JIS Products for Marking" at the home page (www.jisc.go.jp/) run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*As for the standards not subject to JIS Mark Labeling System, industry groups and interested parties in the private sector may voluntarily develop a draft of industrial standards (JIS draft) and submit it to the competent Minister. For more details, please visit the home page run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*Under the previous Industrial Standardization Law, JIS Mark certification was conducted by the Government or Government-designated (approved) certification bodies. The new law has made such certification to be conducted by third party certification bodies in the private sector designated by the Government in accordance with international standards (ISO/IEC

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

Those manufacturers or others who have been certified by the accredited certification bodies (certified persons or parties) may display a new JIS Mark on their products or others.

*List of the Accredited Certification Bodies: <http://www.jisc.go.jp/acc/jismrk-jasc.html>

*The New JIS Marks has become the new designs as follows.

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



JIS Marks under the previous law can be used until September 30, 2005, but the JIS certified manufacturers under the old JIS Mark Labeling System may continue to use the old JIS Marks as a temporary measure until September 30, 2008.

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

<http://www.jisc.go.jp/eng/index.html>

Japanese Standards Association

http://www.jsa.or.jp/default_english.asp

(3) Voluntary Industry Labeling Requirements

There is no particular labeling requirement.

4. Regulatory Agency Contact

Washington Convention:

Agricultural and Marine Products Office, Trade Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Household Goods Quality Labeling Law:

Consumer Protection Division, Consumer Affairs Department, Commerce and Information Policy Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation:

Consumer-related Trade Division, Trade Practices Department, Fair Trade Commission

http://www.jftc.go.jp/e-page/f_home.htm

II-6 Umbrellas

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
6601	Folding Umbrellas	<u>Washington Convention</u> <u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
6601	Another Umbrella	<u>Washington Convention</u> <u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

Rate of Customs Duties <http://www.apectariff.org/>

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

Umbrellas are not subject to any import regulation, but when sold they are subject to provisions of the Household Goods Quality Labeling Law.

Imports may be subject to provisions of the Washington Convention if the handle part is made of the protected species (such as ivory or *bekko*).

For more information, please contact the Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Administration Section, Trade Licensing Division, Trade and Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Economy Trade and Industry.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sales

(1) Voluntary Standards based on Provisions of Law

A. Household Goods Quality Labeling Law

The objective of this law is to protect the interests of general consumers by labeling appropriate to the quality of household goods.

90 items are designated now as the household goods for quality labeling. Please refer to Appendix-I.

B. Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

The objective of this act is to prevent consumer incentives by means of unjustifiable premiums or misleading representation in connection with transactions of commodities or services. By establishing special provisions in **the Act Concerning Prohibition of Private Monopolization and Maintenance of Fair Trade (Act No. 54 of 1947)**, fair competition is secured and thereby the interests of consumers are generally protected.

Refer to Appendix-V for details.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally required Labeling

When selling umbrellas, Household Goods Quality Labeling Law requires that the following information be indicated at a location readily visible to the consumer. This Law defines

labeling procedures and labeling location in which quality is to be displayed at an easily recognizable way and place without specifying their shapes especially either by a tag or fixable label.

- 1) Material composition of umbrella fabric
- 2) Length of the handle
- 3) Cautions on handling (only for beach parasols and garden parasols)
- 4) Name and address or telephone number of labeler

Example Label for Umbrella

Fabric Composition	Polyester 100%
Length of Handle	58cm
Labeler's Name	XYZ Corp.
TEL:	00-00

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

"Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

The purpose of this law is to contribute to improvement of the product quality, to increase of production efficiency, to rationalization of production processes, to wider spread of simple and fair trade, and to rationalization of use and consumption with respect to mining and manufacturing products, and at the same time to promote the public welfare by enacting and enforcing appropriate and reasonable industrial standards for such products.

The JIS Mark labeling system has changed substantially due to the revision of the Industrial Standardization Law of June, 2004. The new JIS Mark labeling system is as follows.

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

Under the previous law, the commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System shall be designated by the Government (the competent Minister). Now, under the new law, businesses may voluntarily select any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products. As of November 17, 2005, there are 1,673 standards subject to the new JIS Mark Labeling System.

*For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to "List of Designated JIS Products for Marking" at the home page (www.jisc.go.jp/) run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*As for the standards not subject to JIS Mark Labeling System, industry groups and interested parties in the private sector may voluntarily develop a draft of industrial standards (JIS draft) and submit it to the competent Minister. For more details, please visit the home page run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*Under the previous Industrial Standardization Law, JIS Mark certification was conducted by the Government or Government-designated (approved) certification bodies. The new law has

made such certification to be conducted by third party certification bodies in the private sector designated by the Government in accordance with international standards (ISO/IEC

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

Those manufacturers or others who have been certified by the accredited certification bodies (certified persons or parties) may display a new JIS Mark on their products or others.

*List of the Accredited Certification Bodies: <http://www.jisc.go.jp/acc/jismrk-jasc.html>

*The New JIS Marks has become the new designs as follows.

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



JIS Marks under the previous law can be used until September 30, 2005, but the JIS certified manufacturers under the old JIS Mark Labeling System may continue to use the old JIS Marks as a temporary measure until September 30, 2008.

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

<http://www.jisc.go.jp/eng/index.html>

Japanese Standards Association

http://www.jsa.or.jp/default_english.asp

(3) Voluntary Labeling based on Private Sector Consumer Product Safety Association: SG Mark

The objective of this voluntary mark is to ensure safety, to impose state regulations on dangerous consumer products, and to promote autonomous activities on the part of private groups to ensure the safety of consumer products, and thereby to protect the interests of the general public. As at the end of December 2005, 129 items are designated as the objective items for SG mark.

"Umbrella for school children" is a subject good of the SG mark system implemented by Consumer Product Safety Association that allows to affix the SG mark to the goods voluntary inspected and passed the inspection. When an accident resulting in injury or death happens by any chance due to the defect of the goods to which the SG mark is displayed, damages up to 100 million yen or less shall be paid. Provided, however, that the damages is applicable only for personal injury. Refer to Appendix-IV and contact Consumer Product Safety Association for detail.

<http://www.sg-mark.org/index-english.htm>

SG Mark



(4) Voluntary Labeling based on Industrial Regulation

JUPA Mark

The Japan Umbrella Promotion Association has established its own umbrella quality standards, and any umbrella produced by a JUPA member, whether Japanese or foreign, which complies with these standards may display the JUPA Mark on its label.

JUPA Mark



JUPA Quality Standard

Item		For Rain		For Rain & Sunshade	
		Stick Type	Collapsible Type	Stick Type	Collapsible Type
Maneuverability		Smooth opening and shutting are available, and free from any obstacles in use in each part such as loosening of main rib and dowel, of dowel and receiving bone, damage, transformation of center sticks, break, wobbles of grip or decorating grip, come-off and loosening and tears of umbrella cloth.			
Durability					
Water leak proof		No water leakage is found inside the umbrella. Moreover, 20 or less of water drops are allowed to leak inside the umbrella.			
Strength	Bend strength of center stick	The residual flexure must be 1/10 or less of the length from the installation part at grip to the ferrule load part of the center stick, and each part is free from crack, damage, and loosening or transformation that cause trouble in use. Moreover, the center stick must not break when a load is added to the tip of ferrule part that is bent to 1/5 of the distance from the installation part at grip of the center stick to the tip of ferrule part.		--	
	Installation strength between center stick and grip or between center stick and decoration grip.	Free from any cracks, loosening or omissions causing troubles in use.			
	Strength of umbrella rib	Free from any crack, deformation, damage, break and other defects			
	Grip	Color-dulling standard: 4th class or more		Color-dulling standard: 4th class or more	

Umbrella cloth and Needlework	Waterproof test	Resistance to water mm	250 or more	250 or more (demerit is indicated in case of 250 or less)
		Water repellency	3 points or more	
	Durability for dyed color	Heat resistance (vivid color is excluded)	Third class or more.	
		Durability for discoloration by water (including sewing thread)	Discoloration: 3-4th class or more Pollution: 3-4th class or more	Discoloration: 3rd class or more Pollution: 3rd class or more
		Friction resistance	Wetness, dryness: 3rd class or more. (However, 2nd class or more for the deep color which contains the natural fiber and mixed fibers)	
		Durability for sublimation	Discoloration: 3-4th class or more Pollution: 3-4th class or more	
		Ultraviolet preventive treatment	Pattern: Ultraviolet reduction rate 90% or more Parasol: Ultraviolet reduction rate 70% or more (except specially treated parasol)	
Umbrella cloth and needlework	Contraction co efficiency %		+2.5 -1.0	
	Strength	Made of fiber N	Vertically 300 and horizontally 300 (except special material)	Vertically 250 and horizontally 200 (except special material)
		Plastic seat	No cracks should occur nor breaks are allowed for three test specimens	
	Needlework		12 seams or more per 3cm as inside needlework	
Surface treatment	Thickness of plating layer	Zinc plating	Thickness of plating layer must be 3 micrometer or more, with chromate treatment.	
		Other than zinc plating	Thickness of plating layer must be 5micrometer or more.	
	Corrosion resistance	Zinc plating	Not to change color to black	
		Other than zinc plating	Free from rust generation	
		Painting	Painting must not be flaked off or discolored.	
	Strength of	Plating	Plating must not be flaked off	

	film	Painting	Irregularity must not be found on the sticking side of the cellophane adhesive tape and the painted film side.
--	------	----------	--

The following is an extract from the procedures for the certification of SG Mark.

For further details, contact Consumer Product Safety Association.

Consumer Product Safety Association: <http://www.sg-mark.org/index-english.htm>

C. SG Mark Approval Standard of Umbrella for School Children

a. Appearance, structure, and size

The appearance, structure and size of the umbrella:

(1) are free from any kurtosis, flash or burr causing injury in parts in contact with hands and fingers while in use.

(2) are free from any irregularity such as crack, damage, and loosening, disorder or transformation causing trouble in use, with a stable installation of each part.

(3) are made so as to fasten an umbrella surely with a fastening cord.

(4) are made so as to ensure a sure operation with a safety mechanism to prevent an unexpected operation of the opening mechanism as for the jump umbrella.

However, the fastening cord is not included in the opening mechanism.

(5) are made that an inside binder is surely fitted in the middle of each main bones.

(6) are made that the connection edge of the wire for installation of rollers and bones is surely bent into inside.

(7) are made that an umbrella has a ferrule and *Tsuyusaki* (outside end of an umbrella from where water drops when opened). The ferrule is a ball, a hemisphere, a cylinder or a conic stand in shape with measurements of 13mm or more in outside diameter and 40mm or less in total length, while the *Tsuyusaki* is a ball or a hemisphere, with 9mm or more of outside diameter.

b. Resistance to water leakage

Free from any sweat, leakage or drops of sweat inside the umbrella when waterfall continues for 60 minutes over the whole upper area of umbrella at a $10\text{mm} \pm 0.5\text{mm}$ per hour of rain conditions.

c. Strength

Strength of an umbrella:

(1) is 1/70 or less of the total lengths of main ribs of umbrella in distortion when they are bent.

(2) is 650N{65kgf} or more in installation strength of the grip and center stick.

(3) is 1/10 or less of the length from the installation part of grip of center stick to the loaded part of ferrule in the remaining bend of center stick, and is free from any crack, damage, loosening causing trouble in use, disorder or transformation, when a load of 2kg in mass is added to the tip of the ferrule. Moreover, center stick must not be broken when it is bent to the length of a half of the length from the installation part of grip of the center stick to the loaded part of the ferrule.

4. Regulatory Agency Contacts

Washington Convention:

Agricultural and Marine Products Office, Trade and Economic Cooperation Bureau,
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Household Goods Quality Labeling Law:

Consumer Protection Division, Consumer Affairs Department, Commerce and Information
Policy Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation:

Consumer-related Trade Division, Trade Practices Department, Fair Trade Commission
http://www.jftc.go.jp/e-page/f_home.htm

SG Mark:

Consumer Product Safety Association
<http://www.sg-mark.org/>

JUPA Mark:

Japan Umbrella Promotion Association
<http://www.jupa.gr.jp>

II-7 Lighters

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
9613	Portable Simplified Gas Lighter	Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
9613	Gas Lighter with Injection Gas	Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
9613	Desk Lighter	High Pressure Gas Safety Law (Excluding under 30 cm ³ capacity)
9613	Another Lighter	High Pressure Gas Safety Law (Excluding under 30 cm ³ capacity) Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

Rate of Customs Duties <http://www.apectariff.org/>

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

High Pressure Gas Safety Law

The objective of this law is to promote voluntary activities by the private enterprises and the High Pressure Gas Safety Institute of Japan in security of high pressure gas and to secure public safety in order to prevent disasters caused by high-pressure gas, through regulation of the production, storage, sale, transportation, other handlings and consumption of high pressure gas and also manufacturing and handling of cylinders.

Measures have been taken to speed up the procedures for High-pressure gas containers (cylinders) by accepting certain foreign testing data at the time of inspections. In concrete terms, Japan shall accept data of the five countries including the US, the UK, France, Germany and Australia (As of 1999).

Gas lighters are regulated by the High-Pressure Gas Safety Law. However, because the law does not apply to liquefied gas filled in containers of less than 30 cm³ inner volume (*Note*), almost all lighters are exempt.

There is no restriction on oil lighters.

Ordinarily no special procedures are required. When importing lighters in containers of over 30 cm³ inner volume, please consult the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

Note: Gas having gauge pressure of not more than 8.1 kg/cm² at a temperature of 35 degrees C which has been designated by the Minister of International Trade and Industry.

2. Regulations at the time of Sale

(1) Voluntary Regulation base on the Private Sector < SG Mark >

Portable simplified gas lighter and Gas lighter with injection gas are a subject good of the SG mark system implemented by Consumer Product Safety Association that allows to affix the SG mark for goods voluntary inspected and passed the inspection.

(2) Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

The objective of this act is to prevent consumer incentives by means of unjustifiable premiums or misleading representation in connection with transactions of commodities or services. By establishing special provisions in **the Act Concerning Prohibition of Private Monopolization and Maintenance of Fair Trade (Act No. 54 of 1947)**, fair competition is secured and thereby the interests of consumers are generally protected.

Refer to Appendix-V for detail.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

There is no labeling requirement for lighters or the components thereof.

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

"Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

The purpose of this law is to contribute to improvement of the product quality, to increase of production efficiency, to rationalization of production processes, to wider spread of simple and fair trade, and to rationalization of use and consumption with respect to mining and manufacturing products, and at the same time to promote the public welfare by enacting and enforcing appropriate and reasonable industrial standards for such products.

The JIS Mark labeling system has changed substantially due to the revision of the Industrial Standardization Law of June, 2004. The new JIS Mark labeling system is as follows.

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

Under the previous law, the commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System shall be designated by the Government (the competent Minister). Now, under the new law, businesses may voluntarily select any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products. As of November 17, 2005, there are 1,673 standards subject to the new JIS Mark Labeling System.

*For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to "List of Designated JIS Products for Marking" at the home page (www.jisc.go.jp/) run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*As for the standards not subject to JIS Mark Labeling System, industry groups and interested parties in the private sector may voluntarily develop a draft of industrial standards (JIS draft) and submit it to the competent Minister. For more details, please visit the home page run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*Under the previous Industrial Standardization Law, JIS Mark certification was conducted by the Government or Government-designated (approved) certification bodies. The new law has made such certification to be conducted by third party certification bodies in the private sector

designated by the Government in accordance with international standards (ISO/IEC

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

Those manufacturers or others who have been certified by the accredited certification bodies (certified persons or parties) may display a new JIS Mark on their products or others.

*List of the Accredited Certification Bodies: <http://www.jisc.go.jp/acc/jismrk-jasc.html>

*The New JIS Marks has become the new designs as follows.

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



JIS Marks under the previous law can be used until September 30, 2005, but the JIS certified manufacturers under the old JIS Mark Labeling System may continue to use the old JIS Marks as a temporary measure until September 30, 2008.

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

<http://www.jisc.go.jp/eng/index.html>

Japanese Standards Association

http://www.jsa.or.jp/default_english.asp

(3) Voluntary Labeling based on Private Organization

Consumer Product Safety Association: SG Mark

Portable simplified gas lighter is a subject good of the SG mark system implemented by Consumer Product Safety Association that allows to affix the SG mark to the goods voluntarily inspected and passed the inspection. When an accident resulting in injury or death happens by any chance due to the defect of the goods to which the SG mark is displayed, damages up to 100 million yen or less shall be paid. Provided, however, that the damages are applicable only for personal injury.

Refer to Appendix-IV for details and contact Consumer Product Safety Association..

Consumer Product Safety Association: <http://www.sg-mark.org/index-english.htm>

SG Mark with Notes



(4) Voluntary Labeling based on Industrial Regulation

No specific labeling according to industry's voluntary restriction is not stipulated concerning the lighter.

The following is an extract from the procedures for the certification of SG Mark.

For further details, contact Consumer Product Safety Association.

Consumer Product Safety Association: <http://www.sg-mark.org/index-english.htm>

<Approval Standard for Portable Simplified Gas Lighter>

1. Appearance and structure

The appearance and structure of the lighter:

- (1) are free from any kurtosis, flash and burr to injure hands and fingers.
- (2) comply with either one or more of the followings in the operation by hand in order to form the flame with a lighter:
 - (a) An intentional continuous operation such as keeping pushing the lever is required in order to form and maintain the flame.
 - (b) Two or more independent operations are required in order to form the flame.
 - (c) An operation power of 1.5kgf{15N} or more is required to form the flame.
- (3) The operation power in the direction of the tangent must be 0.1kgf{1N} or more for a lighter which has a flame height adjuster with its adjustment lever projecting from the outer circle of the main body.
- (4) The adjustment direction must be specified in the neighborhood of a flame height adjuster when it is installed.

However, the adjustment direction must be specified by the way that will not easily disappear when a different adjustment mechanism from the following is installed.

- (5) As for a lighter with a middle case, the main body and middle case are surely fixed by bonding, welding or engagements, free from any loosening or rattle causing trouble in use.

2. Height of Flame

The flame height of lighter at 23+2-degree Centigrade is that:

- (1) The following heights are applied to the lighter with the flame height adjuster:
 - (a) 100mm or less for five seconds after the first ignition under conditions without adjusting the flame height.

- (b) 150mm or less for five seconds after ignition under conditions adjusting the flame height to the maximum.
- (c) 50mm or less for five seconds after ignition under conditions adjusting flame height to the minimum.
- (2) 50mm or less for five seconds after ignition as for lighters without a flame height adjuster.

4. Regulatory Agency Contacts and Relevant Organizations

Lighters in general:

Protect Safety Division, Consumer affairs Department, Commerce and Information Policy Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

High Pressure Gas Safety Law:

Industrial Safety Division, Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency, Agency for Natural Resources and Energy
<http://www.nisa.meti.go.jp>

Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation:

Consumer-related Trade Division, Trade Practices Department, Fair Trade Commission
http://www.jftc.go.jp/e-page/f_home.htm

SG Mark:

Consumer Product Safety Association
<http://www.sg-mark.org/>
The Japan Smoking Articles Corporate Association
<http://www.jsaca.or.jp>

III-1 Marine Sports Equipment

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
9020	Regulators Octopus Ring	Industrial Standards Law Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
9304	Underwater Gun	<u>Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
9506	Fin, Underwater Mask	Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
9506	Snorkel Tube Buoyancy Jacket	Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
9305	Parts	Industrial Standards Law High Pressure Gas Safety Law (Air Tank) Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

Rate of Customs Duties <http://www.apectariff.org/>

1. Legal Regulations at the Time of Import

(1) Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law

The objective of this law is, on the basis of free performance of foreign transactions such as foreign exchange, foreign trade, or others, to enable the proper development of foreign transactions through minimum control and adjustment of foreign transactions, and thereby to promote equilibrium and balance in international payments and stability of currency, and to contribute to the sound development of our national economy.

The import quota is allocated on quantities or values of cargo to be imported into Japan by importers (or consumers), according to the relationship between domestic demand and domestic supply of goods etc. and are published in the public bulletin of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

Items to which import quotas are applied include non liberalized items, animals or plants belonging to the species enumerated in the agenda of the Washington Convention and the Montreal Protocol regarding substances that destroy the ozone layer.

In order to secure lives and health of both humans and animals, underwater guns are subject to import quota. Any import other than those authorized under the quota is not permitted.

(2) High Pressure Gas Safety Law

The objective of this law is to **promote voluntary activities by the private enterprises and the High Pressure Gas Safety Institute of Japan in security of high pressure gas and to secure public safety** in order to prevent disasters caused by high-pressure gas, through

regulation of the production, storage, sale, transportation, **other handlings and consumption** of high pressure gas and also manufacturing and **handling of** cylinders.

Measures have been taken to speed up the procedures for High-pressure gas containers (cylinders) by accepting certain foreign testing data at the time of inspections. In concrete terms, Japan accepts data of five countries including the US, the UK, France, Germany and Australia (As of 1999).

This law shall be applied to air tanks. For safety and protection against high-pressure gasses, the importer of pressure vessels that meet specifications set forth in the Law are required to submit an import notification to either the chief trade officer at the port of entry or to the governor of the nearest local government.

Moreover, the container for Scuba has not so far been obligated to a stamp labeling to display the usage of contents (For instance, if content were "Air", no distinction is required it is for Scuba or industrial use etc.) at the time of import. The mark of "SCUBA (=Self Contained Under Breathing Apparatus)" was obligated to the container that has passed the obligatory "Container inspection" before delivery after importation by the revision of article 8 of the Container Security Rule of High-Pressure Gas Security Law on June 10, 2002.

2. Legal Regulations at the Time of Sale

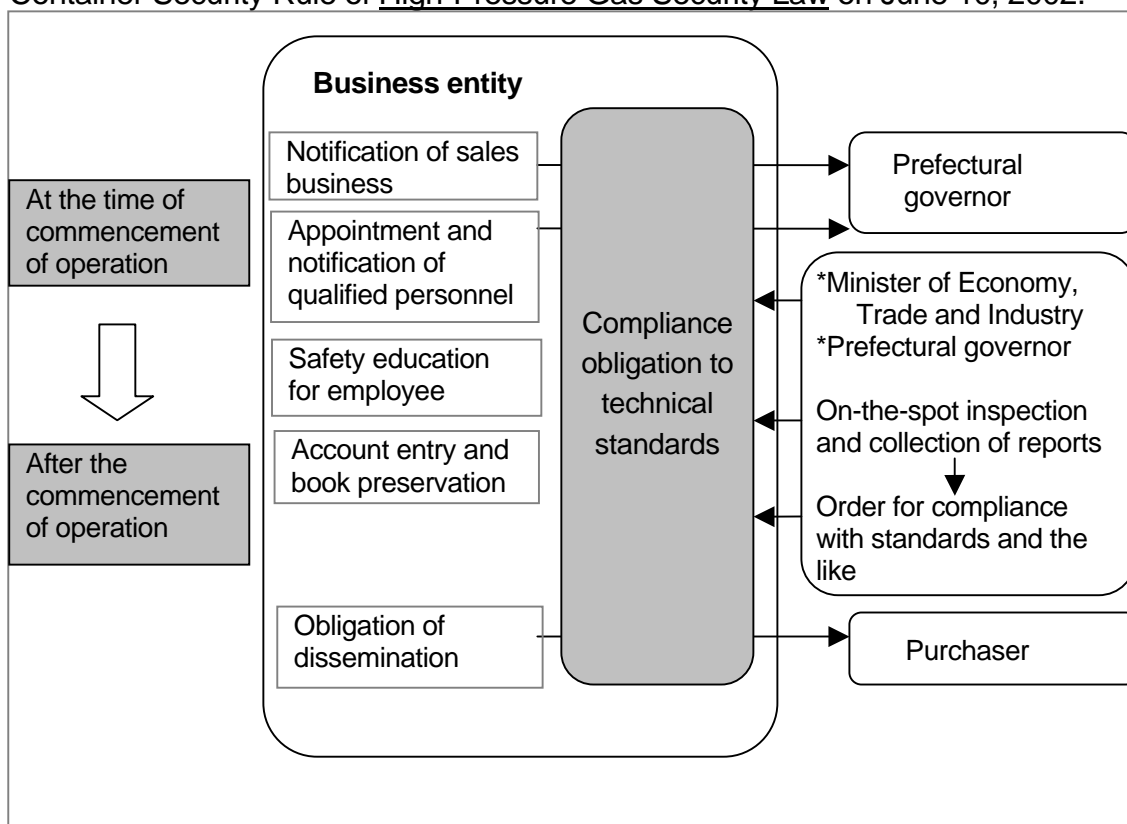
(1) High Pressure Gas Safety Law (Compulsory)

The objective of this law is to promote voluntary activities by the private enterprises and the High Pressure Gas Safety Institute of Japan in security of high pressure gas and to secure public safety in order to prevent disasters caused by high-pressure gas, through regulation of the production, storage, sale, transportation, other handlings and consumption of high pressure gas and also manufacturing and handling of cylinders.

Measures have been taken to speed up the procedures for High-pressure gas containers (cylinders) by accepting certain foreign testing data at the time of inspections. In concrete terms, Japan accepts data of five countries including the US, the UK, France, Germany and Australia (As of 1999).

This law shall be applied to air tanks. For safety and protection against high-pressure gasses, the importer of pressure vessels that meet specifications set forth in the Law are required to submit an import notification to either the chief trade officer at the port of entry or to the governor of the nearest local government.

Moreover, the container for Scuba has not so far been obligated to a stamp labeling to display the usage of contents (For instance, if content were "Air", no distinction is required it is for Scuba or industrial use etc.) at the time of import. The mark of "SCUBA (=Self Contained Under Breathing Apparatus)" was obligated to the container that has passed the obligatory "Container inspection" before delivery after importation by the revision of article 8 of the Container Security Rule of High-Pressure Gas Security Law on June 10, 2002.



Source: Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency

http://www.nisa.meti.jp/11_hipregas/hanbai.html

(2) Industrial Standards Law

The objectives of this law are to promote industrial standardization by establishing and disseminating appropriate and rational industrial standards, to improve the qualities of mining and industrial products, to rationalize the production (by increasing productivity and others), to simplify and make the transactions fair, and to rationalize usages or consumption of mining or industrial products, thereby contributing to enhancement of public welfare

With the revision of the "Industrial Standardization Law" in June 2004, there was a major change in the JIS mark labelling system. The main points of the new JIS mark labelling system are as follows: (effective from October 1, 2005) (For details, please refer to (3) Labelling Procedures)

(3) Voluntary Regulations based on Provisions of Law **Consumer Product Safety Association: SG Mark**

The objective of this voluntary mark is to ensure safety, to impose state regulations on dangerous consumer products, and to promote autonomous activities on the part of private groups to ensure the safety of consumer products, and thereby to protect the interests of the general public. As at the end of December, 2005, 129 items are designated as the objective items for SG mark.

Among marine products, manufacturers etc. may apply to have scuba masks and scuba fins examined and inspected by the Consumer Product Safety Association based on the standards required for ensuring the safety of products. The association shall issue or affix the SG (Safety Goods) mark on the passing products.

(4) Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

The objective of this act is to prevent consumer incentives by means of unjustifiable premiums or misleading representation in connection with transactions of commodities or services. By establishing special provisions in **the Act Concerning Prohibition of Private Monopolization and Maintenance of Fair Trade (Act No. 54 of 1947)**, fair competition is secured and thereby the interests of consumers are generally protected.

Refer to Appendix-V for details.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

There is no particular regulation on the marine sports equipment

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Private Sector

A. Consumer Products Safety Association: SG Mark

Products that are certified compliant with standards set by the Consumer Products Safety Association can display the SG Mark. These voluntary standards are based on provisions of this law. This applies to masks and fins.

When an accident resulting in injury or death happens by any chance due to the defect of the goods to which the SG mark is displayed, damages up to 100 million yen or less per capita shall be paid. Provided, however, that the damages is applicable only to personal injury.

Refer to Appendix-IV for details or contact,

Consumer Product Safety Association <http://www.sg-mark.org/index-english.htm>

SG Mark



B”Industrial Standardization Law” : JIS Mark

The purpose of this law is to contribute to improvement of the product quality, to increase of production efficiency, to rationalization of production processes, to wider spread of simple and fair trade, and to rationalization of use and consumption with respect to mining and manufacturing products, and at the same time to promote the public welfare by enacting and enforcing appropriate and reasonable industrial standards for such products.

The JIS Mark labeling system has changed substantially due to the revision of the Industrial Standardization Law of June, 2004. The new JIS Mark labeling system is as follows.

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

Under the previous law, the commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System shall be designated by the Government (the competent Minister). Now, under the new law, businesses may voluntarily select any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products. As of November 17, 2005, there are 1,673 standards subject to the new JIS Mark Labeling System.

*For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to “List of Designated JIS Products for Marking” at the home page (www.jisc.go.jp/) run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*As for the standards not subject to JIS Mark Labeling System, industry groups and interested parties in the private sector may voluntarily develop a draft of industrial standards (JIS draft) and submit it to the competent Minister. For more details, please visit the home page run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*Under the previous Industrial Standardization Law, JIS Mark certification was conducted by the Government or Government-designated (approved) certification bodies. The new law has made such certification to be conducted by third party certification bodies in the private sector designated by the Government in accordance with international standards (ISO/IEC

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

Those manufacturers or others who have been certified by the accredited certification bodies (certified persons or parties) may display a new JIS Mark on their products or others.

*List of the Accredited Certification Bodies: <http://www.jisc.go.jp/acc/jismrk-jasc.html>

*The New JIS Marks has become the new designs as follows.

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



JIS Marks under the previous law can be used until September 30, 2005, but the JIS certified manufacturers under the old JIS Mark Labeling System may continue to use the old JIS Marks as a temporary measure until September 30, 2008.

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

<http://www.jisc.go.jp/eng/index.html>

Japanese Standards Association

http://www.jsa.or.jp/default_english.asp

a. SG Mark Approval Standard of Underwater Mask

1. Structures and General View

The structure and appearance of mask:

- (1) are excellently finished in each part and free from any square corners and burrs to cause injury.
- (2) do not project remarkably at the tips of screws appearing outside.
- (3) are free from distortion, bubbles, mixture of foreign materials, cracks, threads or waves at the see-through part.
- (4) must have the same degree of transparency as glass for masks that use plastic at the see-through part.

2. Impact Resistance

Impact resistance of a mask:

- (1) is free from irregularity such as detaching, crushing and cracks at the see-through part when tested by a steel ball fall impact.
- (2) is proven by the fact that the broken surface consists of a large numbers of small pieces and cracks of a radial and concentric circle when the see-through part made of glass is broken.

3. Water-tightness

Water-tightness between the main body of the mask and see-through part must be sufficient.

4. Durability

Durability of the mask is as follows:

- (1) When a load of 14kg is added to the strap, no irregularity such as transformation of the buckle, gap of strap or the cutting is found.

(2) When the strap is repeatedly pulled with a load of 2kg, no irregularity such as transformation of the buckle, gap of strap or the cutting is found.

b. SG Mark Approval Standard of Underwater Fin

1. Structures and Appearance

Each part of the fin is excellently finished and free from any square corners and burrs to cause injury.

2. Dimensional Allowance

Dimensional allowance of the part to where the foot is put is plus 0 mm minus 20 mm in length, except that the fin is structured to adjust its dimension.

3. Durability

Durability of the fin is as follows.

(1) When the bending test is repeatedly performed, no irregularity such as cuttings and cracks are found in each part of the fin.

(2) When a load of 14kg is put to the strap, no irregularity such as the transformation of buckle, gap of strap or cutting are found in the strap type.

(3) When the strap is repeatedly pulled with a load of 2kg, no irregularity such as the transformation of buckle, gap of strap or cutting are found in the strap type.

4. Material

The materials of fin are as follows.

(1) Rubber material comply with 3 or less in size and depth of the crack described in table 8 of the method of the vulcanization rubber physics examination of Japan Industrial Standards K6301 (1975), when tested by the ozone deterioration examination for five hours.

(2) A permanent expansion of the strap must be 10% or less at the heel part.

(3) Metallic materials other than corrosion resistance materials must be treated by the plating described in nickel and nickel chrome plating of Japan Industrial Standards: H8617 (1974).

(4) Rubber and plastic materials for the fin comply with the provisions of adhesives used for split-toed socks, hairpiece, false eyelash or garters in the paragraph of formaldehyde of the attached table No.1 of Article 34 of the Public Welfare Ministerial Ordinance in 1974 under the Law Concerning the Restriction of Household Utensils Containing the Toxic Substance.

4. Regulatory Agency Contacts and related organization

Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law:

Trade Control Department, Trade and Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.htm>

High Pressure Gas Safety Law:

Industrial Safety Division, Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency, Agency for Natural Resources and Energy

<http://www.enecho.meti.go.jp/english/index.htm>

The High Pressure Gas Safety Institute of Japan

http://www.khk.or.jp/e_khk.htm

Japan Industrial Standards Law (JIS Law):

Standards Development and Planning Division, Industrial Science and

Technology Policy Environment Bureau, Ministry of Economy Trade and Industry
<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

JIS Mark:

Japanese Standards Association (JSA)
http://www.jsa.or.jp/default_english.asp

Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation:

Consumer-related Trade Division, Trade Practices Department, Fair Trade Commission

http://www.jftc.go.jp/e-page/f_home.htm

SG Mark:

Consumer Product Safety Association

<http://www.sg-mark.org/>

III-2 Fishing Tackle

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
9507	Fishing Rod	Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
9507	Fishing Reels	Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
9507	Fishhook	Industrial Standards Law Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

Rate of Customs Duties <http://www.apectariff.org/>

1. Regulation at the Time of Import

There is no particular legal regulation for import of fishing tackle.

2. Regulations at the time of Sale.

(1) Industrial Standards Law.

The objectives of this law are to promote industrial standardization by establishing and disseminating appropriate and rational industrial standards, to improve the qualities of mining and industrial products, to rationalize the production (by increasing productivity and others), to simplify and make the transactions fair, and to rationalize usages or consumption of mining or industrial products, thereby contributing to enhancement of public welfare.

With the revision of the “Industrial Standardization Law” in June 2004, there was a major change in the JIS mark labelling system. The main points of the new JIS mark labelling system are as follows: (effective from October 1, 2005) (For details, please refer to (3) Labelling Procedures for details)

(2) Labeling in conformity with Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation.

The objective of this act is to prevent consumer incentives by means of unjustifiable premiums or misleading representation in connection with transactions of commodities or services. By establishing special provisions in **the Act Concerning Prohibition of Private Monopolization and Maintenance of Fair Trade (Act No. 54 of 1947)**, fair competition is secured and thereby the interests of consumers are generally protected.

Please refer to Appendix-V.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

There is no particular labeling requirement.

(2) Voluntary Industry Standard Labeling Based on Provisions of Law

”Industrial Standardization Law” : JIS Mark

The purpose of this law is to contribute to improvement of the product quality, to increase of production efficiency, to rationalization of production processes, to wider spread of simple and

fair trade, and to rationalization of use and consumption with respect to mining and manufacturing products, and at the same time to promote the public welfare by enacting and enforcing appropriate and reasonable industrial standards for such products.

The JIS Mark labeling system has changed substantially due to the revision of the Industrial Standardization Law of June, 2004. The new JIS Mark labeling system is as follows.

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

Under the previous law, the commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System shall be designated by the Government (the competent Minister). Now, under the new law, businesses may voluntarily select any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products. As of November 17, 2005, there are 1,673 standards subject to the new JIS Mark Labeling System.

*For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to “List of Designated JIS Products for Marking” at the home page (www.jisc.go.jp/) run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*As for the standards not subject to JIS Mark Labeling System, industry groups and interested parties in the private sector may voluntarily develop a draft of industrial standards (JIS draft) and submit it to the competent Minister. For more details, please visit the home page run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*Under the previous Industrial Standardization Law, JIS Mark certification was conducted by the Government or Government-designated (approved) certification bodies. The new law has made such certification to be conducted by third party certification bodies in the private sector designated by the Government in accordance with international standards (ISO/IEC

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

Those manufacturers or others who have been certified by the accredited certification bodies (certified persons or parties) may display a new JIS Mark on their products or others.

*List of the Accredited Certification Bodies: <http://www.jisc.go.jp/acc/jismrk-jasc.html>

*The New JIS Marks has become the new designs as follows.

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods

Processed goods

Special
categories



JIS Marks under the previous law can be used until September 30, 2005, but the JIS certified manufacturers under the old JIS Mark Labeling System may continue to use the old JIS Marks as a temporary measure until September 30, 2008.

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

<http://www.jisc.go.jp/eng/index.html>

Japanese Standards Association

http://www.jsa.or.jp/default_english.asp

(3) Labeling based on Industrial Regulation

In accordance with the “Fair Trade Code concerning Representation of Fishing Rods”, “Fishing rods” of fishing tackle are required to bear a label indicating the following items: “name of fishing rod classified by specification of material thereof”, “material used”, “Specifications including 1 length, 2 empty weight, 3 collapsed size, 4 number of joint, 5 tip diameter, 6 tail end diameter, 7 sinker load”, “name or trade name and address of business entity”, “country of origin”, and “precautions for safety use”. Products certified by the Fishing Rod Fair Trade Conference are allowed to be affixed the fair mark.

Example Labeling based on the Fair Trade Code Concerning Representation of Fishing Rods

Product Type and Name	Isozao #2	5.4M Medium Action	
Material Name	Carbon Rod	Material (Fiber)	Carbon Fiber: 70% Glass Fiber: 30%
Resin	Epoxy Resin		70%
Dimensions:	Length: 5.4m, Closed Length: 101cm, Tip Diameter: 1.4mm Casting Weight: 3-7, Weight: 285g, No. of Joints: 6 Handle Diameter: 21.0mm		
Country of Origin	ABC	Approval Number	No. ###
Name of Address of Manufacturer or Import	###, X Street, Y City, Z Prefecture ABC Corp.		

4. Regulatory Agency Contacts

Japan Industrial Standards Law (JIS Law):

Standards Development and Planning Division, Industrial Science and Technology Policy
Environment Bureau, Ministry of Economy Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

JIS Mark:

Japanese Standards Association (JSA)

http://www.jsa.or.jp/default_english.asp

Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation:

Consumer-related Trade Division, Trade Practices Department, Fair Trade Commission
http://www.jftc.go.jp/e-page/f_home.htm

Fair Mark:

Fishing Rod Fair Trade Conference
<http://www.jaftma.or.jp/koutori/>

III-3 Mountaineering and Camping Equipment

HS Number	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
6306	Tents	Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
6306	Rope	Consumer Product Safety Law Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
6306	Helmet	Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
6306	Steig-eisen	Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
6306	Krabiner	Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
6306	Mountaineering Belt	Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
6306	Mauerhaken	Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
6306	Ice Pickel	Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
6306	Ice Hammer	

Rate of Customs Duties <http://www.apectariff.org/>

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

High Pressure Gas Safety Law

The objective of this law is to **promote voluntary activities by the private enterprises and the High Pressure Gas Safety Institute of Japan in security of high pressure gas and to secure public safety** in order to prevent disasters caused by high-pressure gas, through regulation of the production, storage, sale, transportation, **other handlings and consumption** of high pressure gas and also manufacturing and **handling of** cylinders.

Products such as gas containers for outdoor use gas ranges are excluded from application of this law if meeting the certain requirements indicated in the law. Note that when a product is not excluded from application by the law, a separate import inspection is required.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

(1) Consumer Product Safety Law

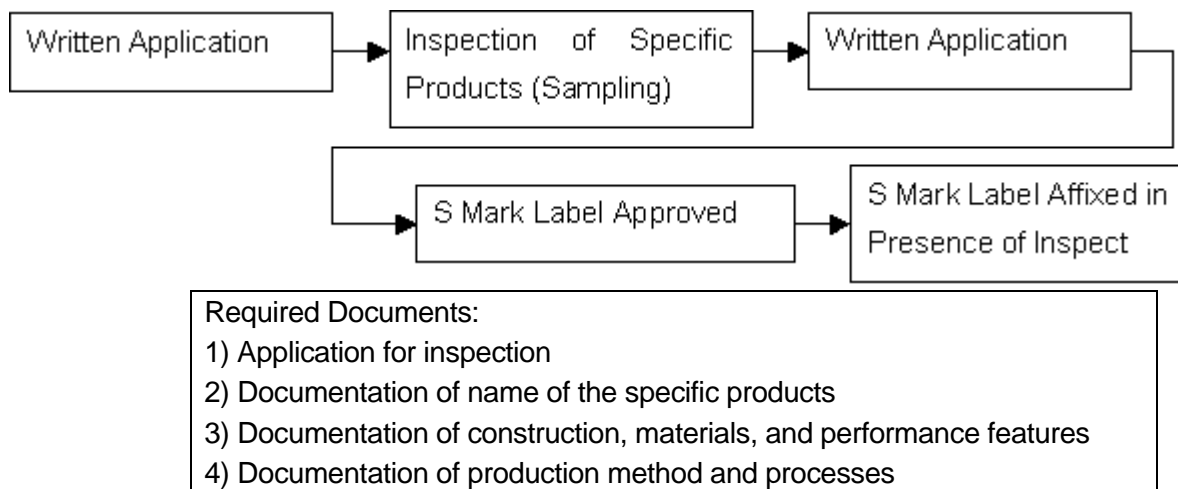
The objective of this law is to ensure safety, to impose state regulations on dangerous consumer products, and to promote autonomous activities on the part of private groups to ensure the safety of consumer products, and thereby to protect the interests of the general public.

Consumer products which are deemed likely to cause danger or injury to general consumers are designated as **Specified Products** (6 items as at the end of December 2005). Of these

products, those which have been deemed insufficient for manufactures or importers to secure quality necessary to prevent danger to the general public are designated as **Special category of specified products** (3 items as of October 2003). For former products self-recognition (obligation to conform to technical requirements) is required, and for latter products control was carried out through the obligation of third-party conformity assessment. Please refer to Appendix-IV.

Mountain climbing ropes are designated as being covered by the law. Rope without passing the inspection of the safety standards for structure, quality, handling, etc. and bearing the "PSC" mark may not be sold or displayed for sale. In addition, any person injured as a result of an accident involving a product bearing the PSC Mark is eligible for compensation from a special fund.

Inspection Procedure under Consumer Product Safety Law



(2) Law Concerning the Securing of Safety and The Optimization of Transaction of Liquefied Petroleum Gas

The objective of this law is to prevent disasters stemming from liquefied petroleum gas as well as to effect proper transactions in liquefied petroleum gas in order to advance the public welfare by regulating the sale of liquefied petroleum gas to the general consumers and the manufacture liquefied petroleum gas apparatus.

Liquefied petroleum gas is regulated under **[High Pressure Gas Safety Law]** in general use for industry and under **[Law Concerning The Securing Of Safety And The Optimization Of Transaction Of Liquefied Petroleum Gas]** in general use for household.

This law applies to gas-fired portable cooking stoves. Products without an inspection certificate of compliance by the certificate organization that was changed in October 2000 from the former designated government test laboratory) shall not be sold in Japan. Products sold at retail must be accompanied with written usage instructions.

There are labeling requirements for indication of the type and name of the gas container.

(3) Household Goods Quality Labeling Law

The objective of this law is to protect the interests of general consumers by labeling appropriate to the quality of household goods.

90 items are designated now as the household goods for quality labeling. Please refer to Appendix-I.

Labeling is required under the law for apparel, thermos bottles, plastic kitchenware and canteens in the mountain and camping equipment.

(4) Industrial Voluntary Regulation

Fair Trade Guidelines for Sporting Goods Labeling

Fair Competition Guidelines have been adopted based on provisions of Act Against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation to provide consumers with information needed to make purchase decisions

(5) Voluntary Regulation by the Private Sector

Tent, helmet, steig-isen, krabiner, mountaineering belt, mauerhaken, ice pickel and ice hammer are eligible for SG Mark designation by the Consumer Product Safety Association. This Association inspects products and allows those meeting certain safety criteria to display the SG Mark.

(6) Labeling in conformity with Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation.

The objective of this act is to prevent consumer incentives by means of unjustifiable premiums or misleading representation in connection with transactions of commodities or services. By establishing special provisions in **the Act Concerning Prohibition of Private Monopolization and Maintenance of Fair Trade (Act No. 54 of 1947)**, fair competition is secured and thereby the interests of consumers are generally protected.

Refer to Appendix-V.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

A. Consumer Product Safety Law

"Ropes for mountain climbing" of mountaineering and camping outfit must pass the adaptability test on safety standard such as "Structure", "Quality", and "Handling method", and the label of the PSC mark is obligated as "Specific product". Refer to Appendix-IV for details.

B. Law Concerning the Security of Safety and the Optimization of Transaction of Liquefied Petroleum Gas

"LPG stove burner (portable gas burner)" shall display the Mark of Compliance shown below after passing inspection by the designated laboratory.

Mark of Compliance



C. Household Goods Quality Labeling Law

Note should be taken at the time of sale that there are labeling requirements for the following types of camping gear under the law.

Applies to apparel, synthetic resin kitchen utensils, and thermos bottles and other heat-retaining containers.

Notes (1) Apparel: The provisions for the quality labeling of textile products under the Household Goods Quality Labeling Law were amended on October 1, 1997 to make labeling of the composition, handling, labeler, and place to contact obligatory.

Note (2) The information to be labeled for plastic products are set by the provisions for quality labeling of plastic products under the Household Goods Quality Labeling Law while the information for thermos bottles are set by the provisions for quality labeling of miscellaneous industrial products under the law.

(Note that the two provisions were amended on December 1, 1997. For details, contact the Consumer Protection Division, Consumer Affairs Department, Commerce and Information Policy Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.)

* For labeling of apparel, see the section on "Apparel".

Example Labeling for Plastic Canteen

(Labeling based on Household Goods Quality Labeling Law)

Product Name	Body	Canteen
Resin Material Used	Cap	Polyethylene
Maximum Usable Temperature	Body	Polypropylene
Size	Cap	100 degrees Celsius
Usage Warning:	800 ml	120 degrees Celsius
1) Do not leave near an open flame.		
2) Cleaning this item with a scrubbing brush, or cleaning powder may scratch the surface.		
Labeler: XXXX Co., Ltd. Address: XXXX, XXX-ku, Tokyo		

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Private Sector

A. SG Mark of the Consumer Products Safety Association

The objective of this voluntary mark is to ensure safety, to impose state regulations on dangerous consumer products, and to promote autonomous activities on the part of private groups to ensure the safety of consumer products, and thereby to protect the interests of the general public. As at the end of December 2005, 129 items are designated as the objective items for SG mark.

These voluntary standards are based on provisions of Consumer Safety Law. This applies to mountaineering products (rope, helmets, karabiner, climbing irons, belts, haken, ice picks, ice hammers, camping tent).

When an accident resulting in injury or death happens by any chance due to the defect of the goods to which the SG mark is displayed, damages up to 100 million yen or less shall be paid. Provided, however, that the damages is applicable only for personal injury. Refer to Appendix-IV

SG Mark



B. "Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

The purpose of this law is to contribute to improvement of the product quality, to increase of production efficiency, to rationalization of production processes, to wider spread of simple and fair trade, and to rationalization of use and consumption with respect to mining and manufacturing products, and at the same time to promote the public welfare by enacting and enforcing appropriate and reasonable industrial standards for such products.

The JIS Mark labeling system has changed substantially due to the revision of the Industrial Standardization Law of June, 2004. The new JIS Mark labeling system is as follows.

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

Under the previous law, the commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System shall be designated by the Government (the competent Minister). Now, under the new law, businesses may voluntarily select any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products. As of November 17, 2005, there are 1,673 standards subject to the new JIS Mark Labeling System.

*For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to "List of Designated JIS Products for Marking" at the home page (www.jisc.go.jp/) run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*As for the standards not subject to JIS Mark Labeling System, industry groups and interested parties in the private sector may voluntarily develop a draft of industrial standards (JIS draft) and submit it to the competent Minister. For more details, please visit the home page run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*Under the previous Industrial Standardization Law, JIS Mark certification was conducted by the Government or Government-designated (approved) certification bodies. The new law has made such certification to be conducted by third party certification bodies in the private sector designated by the Government in accordance with international standards (ISO/IEC

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

Those manufacturers or others who have been certified by the accredited certification bodies (certified persons or parties) may display a new JIS Mark on their products or others.

*List of the Accredited Certification Bodies: <http://www.jisc.go.jp/acc/jismrk-jasc.html>

*The New JIS Marks has become the new designs as follows.

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



JIS Marks under the previous law can be used until September 30, 2005, but the JIS certified manufacturers under the old JIS Mark Labeling System may continue to use the old JIS Marks as a temporary measure until September 30, 2008.

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

<http://www.jisc.go.jp/eng/index.html>

Japanese Standards Association

http://www.jsa.or.jp/default_english.asp

(3) Voluntary Labeling based on Industrial Regulation

A. Fair Trade Guidelines for Sporting Goods Labeling

Fair Competition Guidelines have been adopted based on provisions of Act Against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation to provide consumers with information needed to make purchase decisions. Mountaineering and camping equipment are also covered by these guidelines, which specify what type of labeling may be used in catalogs, on the products themselves, in instruction manuals and in storefront visual.

B. JASPO Voluntary Standards

Products that comply with quality standards of the Association of Japan

Sporting Goods Industries may display a Proof of Quality Mark and a Quality Label (indicating the percentage of down, feathers or fiber content). Applies to products containing down.

JASPO Mark



The following is an extract from the procedures for the certification of SG Mark.

For further details, contact Consumer Product Safety Association.

Consumer Product Safety Association:

<http://www.sg-mark.org/index-english.htm>

C. SG Mark Approval Standard for Tent

a. Structure, Appearance and Size

The structure, appearance and size of a tent:

(1) Larger than the size of a sleeping space available for one person.

(ISO 5912 4.2.1)

Sleeping space for one person (Unit; cm)

	S type		T type	R type
	Standard mass tent	Measurement tent		
Length	200	200	200	205
Width	70	60	65	70
Measured height	15			22

(2) The height of the sleeping space (ISO 5912 4.2.2):

(a) 170cm or more in 30% of the sleeping space as for R-type.

(b) Accommodates at least one person sitting inside the tent for 1-2 persons and at least two persons sitting inside the tent for 3-4 persons as for S-type.

b. Strength and performance

Strength and performance of the tent are as follows.

(1) The frame of T type and R type, when a bending test is given, is free from any buckling or a remarkable transformation (ISO 5912 5.1).

(2) Tensile strength at the bottom of the tent at which the tent is fixed to the ground must be 500N{50kgf} or more in R type, and 350N{35kgf} or more in T type and in S type (ISO 5912 5.2.2,5.2.3).

(3) When resistance test for the infiltration of rainwater is done, the roof of the outer tent does not contact with the inner tent without any water leakage into the tent (ISO 5912 4.15).

D. SG Mark Approval Standard for Ice Pickel and Ice Hammer

a. Appearance

The appearance of the pickel and hammer:

- (1) is free from any burr, wire edge and corner or corner edge not necessary for use.
- (2) is free from crack, damage, or such irregularity as loosening, rattle or transformation to cause trouble in use, and each part is surely installed or can be installed easily and surely.

b. Strength

Strength of Pickel and Hammer is as follows.

(1)

a) A pickel, when the load in table 1 is given to the center part of the shaft, must have a bend of 50 mm or less at the loaded point, without such irregularity as crack, damage or a remarkable permanent transformation in each part.

b) A hammer, when the load in table 1 is given to the center part of the shaft, is free from such irregularity as crack, damage or a remarkable permanent transformation in each part.

(2)

a) A pickel, when the load in table 3 is given to the shaft by holding the head, has a bend of 100 mm or less at the loaded point and is free from such irregularity as crack, damage or a remarkable permanent transformation in each part.

b) A hammer, when the load in table 4 is given to the shaft by holding the head, is free from such irregularity as crack, damage or a remarkable permanent transformation in each part.

(3) A pickel, when a load of 350 kg is given to the head by holding the shaft, is free from such irregularity as crack, damage or a remarkable permanent transformation in each part.

(4) A pickel, when the load in table 5 is given to the shaft by fastening a shupittse, is free from such irregularity as crack, damage or a remarkable permanent transformation in each part.

(5) A pickel, when a load of 400 kg is given to the blade, is free from such irregularity as crack, damage or a remarkable permanent transformation in each part.

(6) Each part, when a load of 200 kg is given at the tip of the pick to the direction of the shaft, is free from such irregularity as crack, damage or a remarkable permanent transformation.

(7) A hammer, when the head and shaft are pulled by a power of 1,000 kilograms, is free from such irregularity as crack, damage, omission, a remarkable loosening or rattle in each part.

E. SG mark Approval Standard for Mauerhaken

1. Appearance and Structure

The appearance and structure of Haken:

- (1) Free from burr or wire edge that might injure fingers, mountaineering rope and belt, sling.
- (2) Free from crack, damage, or such irregularity as transformation etc. to cause trouble in use.
- (3) allow to install, detach and reverse of Karabiner easily .

2. Strength

The maximum load is 2000 kilograms or more when a bending test is done.

F. SG Mark Approval Standard for Mountaineering Belt

a. Appearance, structure, and size

The appearance, structure and size of the belt:

(1) are free from burr or wire edge that might injure body, clothes, belt, mountaineering rope, sling and etrier.

(2) are free from crack, damage or such irregularity as transformation, string omissions and string surges that might cause trouble in use.

(3) can be fastened to the body easily and surely, supporting chest and hip when chinning, and complies with the following stipulation that:

(a) is free from the digging into to body, pain, paralysis, partial pressure and obstruction of breath, securing a free action of body and a stable posture.

(b) has no fastening device in portions in contact with armpit, kidney, inguinal region and private parts.

(c) has a fastening device in parallel with the surface of the body.

(d) allows returning to a steady posture when warping behind.

(4) has a belt of which width is 45 millimeters or more at the part where the load is given sticking to the body at the time of chinning,

40 millimeters or more in other part where the load is given and

20 millimeters or more in the part where the load is not given.

Moreover, width of the loaded part must maintain more than the width multiplied by 0.9 of the original width when the belt is pulled by the power of 1,000 kilograms.

b. Strength

Each part of the belt, when tested by fall impacts, has no such irregularity as crack, damages, break off and rupture at the first test, without break off or rupture at the second test.

c. Material

Any part using metallic materials other than corrosion resistance materials are of rust proof.

G. SG Mark Approval Standard for Karabiner

a..Appearance, Structure and Size

The appearance, structure and size of Karabiner:

(1) are free from burr or wire edge that might injure fingers, mountaineering rope and belt, sling and etrier, etc.

(2) are surely installed in each part and free from crack, damage and such irregularity as loosening, rattle and transformation to cause trouble in use.

(3) allows an opening and shutting ring to operate smoothly and to unite with a catch surely. Moreover, the ring must operate smoothly as for the one with the ring.

(4) allows to fix and detach two mountaineering ropes easily without obstructing the operation of opening and shutting ring.

(5) are composed of a convex curve of 5 millimeters or more in the radius of curvature in the cross section at the part in contact with the rope to which the load is given while in use.

b. Strength

Strength of Karabiner:

(1) is 2,000 kilograms or more of the maximum tensile load, free from crack, damage or a permanent transformation detrimental to use, when pulled to the vertical direction by the power of 1,400 kilograms.

(2) is more than the displayed load value in the maximum tensile load for the Karabiner in which the load value is already displayed.

c. Material

Any parts using metallic materials other than corrosion resistance materials are of rust proof.

H. SG Mark Approval Standard for Steigeisen

a. Appearance and Structure

The appearance and structure of Eisen are:

- (1) free from burr or wire edge that might injure fingers, eisen strap or mountaineering shoes,
- (2) free from crack or damage and, moreover, ensured to unite easily and surely the front and rear parts of the main body that can be separated.
- (3) able to install to mountaineering shoes easily and surely.
- (4) attached with two or more preliminary joints as for an eisen that the joint is easily fixed and detached to the main body.

b. Strength

Strength of Eisen is:

- (1) free from such irregularity as crack, damage or a remarkable permanent transformation in each part and not broken off from the jig when a load of 160 kilograms is given to the nail.
- (2) free from such irregularity as crack, damage, break off or a remarkable permanent transformation in each part when the strap installation ring and the ring installation part of the main body are pulled by a power of 160 kilograms.
- (3) free from such irregularity as crack, damage, break off or a remarkable permanent transformation in each part when the front and rear part of the main body are pulled by a power of 200 kilograms.
- (4) free from such irregularity as crack, damage, break off or a remarkable permanent transformation in each part when a load of 1,000 kilograms is given the main body.

I. SG Mark Approval Standard for Mountaineering Helmet

a. Appearance, Structure and Size

The appearance, structure and size of helmet are:

- (1) well fit to the head of wearer and featured not to damage the head.
- (2) assembled excellently, free from flaw, crack, crackle and wire edges.
- (3) able to take an enough view of right and left and of upper and lower sides.
- (4) featured not to damage hearing remarkably.
- (5) to cover the entire head of the upper side of the reference plane with the headwear.
- (6) featured to have the height of a snap fixed to the headwear and other stiff projections (excluding the head of the rivet) being 6 millimeters or less from the surface outside the headwear. However, among projections, a lamp suspension hook that easily collapses and others that comes off easily are excluded.
- (7) featured to have 2.5 millimeters or less of the height of the head of the rivet.
- (8) featured not to come off easily while wearing on the head. Moreover, no chin cup is attached.
- (9) featured to have 5 millimeters or more of the space between the helmet body and head.

b. Mass

Mass is 800 grams or less.

c. Impact absorption

When impact energy-absorption tests for the top and forehead parts are given, both impacts are below 1,020 weight kilogram.

J. PSC Mark Approval Standard for Mountaineering Rope

a. A rope is excellently finished free from any flaw or other defects.

b. When a fall impact is tested, the impact power is 7,845.3N{800kgf} or less for the rope displayed as 4. (8) and 1,768.0N{1,200kgf} or less for others at the first test, and the rope will not cut at the second test.

c. When shearing impact tests are performed three times, the shearing impact powers of the rope both displayed as 4, and as (8) in manual are 980.7N{100kgf} or more, and 1,471.0N{150kgf} or more for others.

d. Displays the following items on the surface of the end of the rope in a not easily disappearing manner.

Items (3) - (6) may be displayed in the manuals together with important safeguards in handling.

(1) Names or its Abbreviation of Applicant's (manufacturer and importers)

(2) Manufactured month/year or imported month/year or their abbreviations

(3) Name of articles

(4) Nominal diameter (0.5mm unit)

(5) Impact power (100N{10kgf}) Unit

(6) Shearing impact power 50N{5kgf}) Unit

(7) Warning for possibility of cutting off when colliding with objects such as rocks corners of acute angles and the like with strong impact.

(8) The sign of 1/2 for ropes to be used by two fold or in two pieces.

e. Attach a career blank of the rope to the product in addition to the manual that specifies the following handling instruction.

It is desirable to specify by a chart so that general consumers may easily understand.

(1) Never forget to read manual and keep it after reading.

(2) Not to put the rope into crack of the rock or hang it at sharp corners of the rock.

(3) Not to step on the rope with shoes or eisen nor drag on the rock.

(4) Not to use as kinked.

(5) Ensure the braking.

(6) Use a double rope especially in steep rocks.

(7) Roll so as not to be twisted when rolling, putting it in the bag when carrying.

(8) keep from flame.

(9) After use, put it in a cool and dark place, sufficiently drying in shade in a place of good ventilation.

(10) After use, make sure if it is damaged or not. In addition, the rope, which has been used for a long time or received a big impact even once, should not be used even if no damage in the appearance is found.

(11) Maintain histories of the use that should be referred as a time for disposition.

(12) The object of SG mark warranty system is limited to the rope used for the mountaineering (including mountains rescue operations) and excludes special usages such as the training of ranger force and the rescue work for damages from storm and flood.

(13) Names and addresses of manufacture, distributor or importers.

4. Regulatory Agency Contacts

High Pressure Gas Safety Law:

Industrial Safety Division, Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency, Agency for Natural Resources and Energy

<http://www.enecho.meti.go.jp/english/index.htm>

Consumer Product Safety Law:

Products Safety Division, Consumer Affairs Department, Commerce and Information Policy Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Law Concerning the Securing of Safety and the Optimization of Transaction of Liquefied Petroleum Gas:

Products Safety Division, Consumer Affairs Department, Commerce and Information Policy Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Household Goods Quality Labeling Law:

Consumer Protection Division, Consumer Affairs Department, Commerce and Information Policy Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation:

Consumer-related Trade Division, Trade Practices Department, Fair Trade Commission

http://www.jftc.go.jp/e-page/f_home.htm

SG Mark:

Consumer Product Safety Association

<http://www.sg-mark.org/>

JASP Mark:

Association of Japan Sporting Goods Industries

<http://www.jaspo.org/>

III-4 Ski Equipment

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
6401 6402 6403	Ski Boots	Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
9506	Ski	Industrial Standards Law Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
9506	Ski Binding	Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

Rate of Customs Duties <http://www.apectariff.org/>

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

There is no regulation on import of ski equipment.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

There are voluntary industry standards governing sale of ski equipment as described below:

(1) Japan Industrial Standards Law

The objectives of this law are to promote industrial standardization by establishing and disseminating appropriate and rational industrial standards, to improve the qualities of mining and industrial products, to rationalize the production (by increasing productivity and others), to simplify and make the transactions fair, and to rationalize usages or consumption of mining or industrial products, thereby contributing to enhancement of public welfare.

With the revision of the “Industrial Standardization Law” in June 2004., there was a major change in the JIS mark labelling system. The main points of the new JIS mark labelling system are as follows: (effective from October 1, 2005) (For details, please refer to (3) Labelling Procedures for details)

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Private Sector

Consumer Products Safety Association: SG Mark

Products that are certified compliant with standards set by the Consumer Products Safety Association can display the SG Mark. These voluntary standards are based on provisions of this law. When an accident resulting in injury or death happens by any chance due to the defect of the goods to which the SG mark is displayed, damages up to 100 million yen or less shall be paid. Provided, however, that the damages is applicable only to personal injury.

Ski boots, ski and ski binding are covered by the SG Mark system of the Product Safety Association established under this law. Under this system, products that comply with these standards are permitted to display the SG Mark.

(3) Voluntary Labeling based on Industrial Regulation

< Fair Trade Guidelines for Sporting Goods Labeling >

Fair Competition Guidelines have been adopted based on provisions of Act Against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation to provide consumers with information needed to make purchase decisions.

(4) Labeling in conformity with Act Against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

The objective of this act is to prevent consumer incentives by means of unjustifiable premiums or misleading representation in connection with transactions of commodities or services. By establishing special provisions in **the Act Concerning Prohibition of Private Monopolization and Maintenance of Fair Trade (Act No. 54 of 1947)**, fair competition is secured and thereby the interests of consumers are generally protected.

Please refer to Appendix-V.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

There is no particular labeling requirement.

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Private Sector

A. Consumer Product Safety Association: SG Mark

The objective of this voluntary mark is to ensure safety, to impose state regulations on dangerous consumer products, and to promote autonomous activities on the part of private groups to ensure the safety of consumer products, and thereby to protect the interests of the general public. As of October 2003, 129 items are designated as the objective items for SG mark.

Ski, ski boots and ski binding are the subject goods of the SG mark system implemented by Consumer Product Safety Association that allows to affix the SG mark for goods voluntarily inspected and passed the inspection. When an accident resulting in injury or death happens by any chance due to the defect of the goods to which the SG mark is displayed, damages up to 100 million yen or less per capita shall be paid. Provided, however, that the damages is applicable only for personal injury. Refer to Appendix-IV.

SG Mark



B. "Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

The purpose of this law is to contribute to improvement of the product quality, to increase of production efficiency, to rationalization of production processes, to wider spread of simple and fair trade, and to rationalization of use and consumption with respect to mining and manufacturing products, and at the same time to promote the public welfare by enacting and enforcing appropriate and reasonable industrial standards for such products.

The JIS Mark labeling system has changed substantially due to the revision of the Industrial Standardization Law of June, 2004. The new JIS Mark labeling system is as follows.

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

Under the previous law, the commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System shall be designated by the Government (the competent Minister). Now, under the new law, businesses may voluntarily select any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products. As of November 17, 2005, there are 1,673 standards subject to the new JIS Mark Labeling System.

*For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to “List of Designated JIS Products for Marking” at the home page (www.jisc.go.jp/) run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*As for the standards not subject to JIS Mark Labeling System, industry groups and interested parties in the private sector may voluntarily develop a draft of industrial standards (JIS draft) and submit it to the competent Minister. For more details, please visit the home page run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*Under the previous Industrial Standardization Law, JIS Mark certification was conducted by the Government or Government-designated (approved) certification bodies. The new law has made such certification to be conducted by third party certification bodies in the private sector designated by the Government in accordance with international standards (ISO/IEC

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

Those manufacturers or others who have been certified by the accredited certification bodies (certified persons or parties) may display a new JIS Mark on their products or others.

*List of the Accredited Certification Bodies: <http://www.jisc.go.jp/acc/jismrk-jasc.html>

*The New JIS Marks has become the new designs as follows.

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



JIS Marks under the previous law can be used until September 30, 2005, but the JIS certified manufacturers under the old JIS Mark Labeling System may continue to use the old JIS Marks as a temporary measure until September 30, 2008.

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

<http://www.jisc.go.jp/eng/index.html>

Japanese Standards Association

http://www.jsa.or.jp/default_english.asp

(3) Voluntary Labeling based on Industrial Regulation

Fair Trade Guidelines for Sporting Goods Labeling

Virtually all of the Japanese authorized dealer agents for leading overseas sporting goods makers are members of the Fair Trade Council of Sports Goods and participate in the labeling standards system based on the Fair Trade Code for Labeling of Sporting Goods. For example, the Code requires catalog listings to include the following items of information:

- (a) Manufacturer or trademark name
- (b) Product name and product code
- (c) Materials
- (d) Size or standards
- (e) Country of origin
- (f) Name and address of catalog publisher
- (g) Consumer information contact (address & phone)

Industrial Custom for Labeling

Labeling for size and technical level is an important element to consumer purchase decision making for sporting goods products. Few products themselves include technical level labeling, but it is common for catalog listings to include descriptions such as “racing type,” “instructional type” or “sports type” (for ordinary skiers).

Size labeling generally follows the conventions described below:

<Skis>

Most skis have their length listed in centimeters on the sides. However, there is no unified definition for the start and end point of length measurement. In practice there sometimes are slight differences in actual length between skis of the same listed length from different manufacturers. Some manufacturers and importer agents include product codes and country of origin listings in product labeling.

<Ski Boots>

Most ski boot labeling includes sole size and country of origin listings. Different manufacturers use different sole size labeling conventions. Some list sizes in centimeters, but there are also separate American, European and British systems of size labeling in common use (*Note*). Italy imports the largest number of ski boots to Japan, and Italian boots usually are labeled in centimeters. French boot makers, on the other hand, use their own labeling system (*Note*). Manufacturers who design and build boots specifically for typical Japanese foot sizes and shapes usually list the sizes in centimeters. Almost all retail stores have conversion charts for different size labeling systems.

Note: A 24 cm boot would be a size 6-6 1/2 in the American system, a size 4 1/2-5 in the British system and a size 38 in the European system.

Note: This system also lists boot width and length from ankle to heel along with boot length.

<Ski Poles>

Most purchasers choose poles that are proportionate to their body size, and most are labeled in centimeters.

The following is an extract from the procedures for the certification of SG Mark.
For further details, contact Consumer Product Safety Association.
Consumer Product Safety Association:
<http://www.sg-mark.org/index-english.htm>

SG Mark Approval Standard for Ski Equipment

The standard describes the range of fastener installation of alpine skiing, necessary entries and test methods for fasteners for skiing and the maintenance equipment, aiming to optimize the adaptability with "fastener for skiing - the maintenance equipment - shoes" which are the units of the functions.

The standard applies to the alpine ski of the following nominal sizes.

- Group 1: $LN \geq 1,700 \text{ mm}$
- Group 2: $1,400\text{mm} \leq LN < 1,700 \text{ mm}$
- Group 3: $1,000\text{mm} \leq LN < 1,400 \text{ mm}$
- Group 4: $750\text{mm} \leq LN < 1,000 \text{ mm}$

a. Specification of the installation range of fastener

(1) Labeling of installation part

A clear visible mark must be displayed in any event at the installation part of the left side or on the surface of the edge of the left outside of the ski.

(2) Length of the range of fastener installation

Lengths of the range of the fastener installation are as follows in the direction of back and forth from installation parts.

Group 1: 275mm

Group 2: 240mm

Group 3: 210mm

Group 4: 190mm

(3) Width of the range of the fastener installation

Minimum widths of the range of the fastener installation are as follows and symmetric compared with the spindle of ski.

Group 1 and 2: 48mm

Group 3 and 4: 46mm

(4) Distance between centers of fastener installation screw

(a) Maximum distance between centers

A vertical maximum distance between centers to a centerline of ski allows a screw to enter completely within the range of fastener installation.

When a nominal diameter of ST5.5 of the screw for the standard ski fastener is used, the distances between the maximum centers of the fastener installation screw are as follows.

Group 1 and 2: 42.5mm

Group 3 and 4: 40.5mm

(b) Minimum distance between centers

The distance between centers of the screw used to install fastener parts and maintenance equipment are more than the followings.

Group 1 and 2: 25mm in the vertical direction and 20mm in all other directions.

Group 3 and 4: 20mm in the vertical direction and 15mm in all other directions.

4. Regulatory Agency Contacts

Japan Industrial Standards Law (JIS Law):

Standards Development and Planning Division, Industrial Science and
Technology Policy Environment Bureau, Ministry of Economy Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Japanese Standards Association

http://www.jsa.or.jp/default_english.asp

Act Against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation:

Consumer-related Trade Division, Trade Practices Department, Fair Trade Commission

http://www.jftc.go.jp/e-page/f_home.htm

SG Mark:

Consumer Product Safety Association

<http://www.sg-mark.org/>

III-5 Skating Goods

HS Number	Commodity	Relevant Regulation
6402	Skate Shoes (Instep are made of rubber or plastics)	<u>Washington Convention</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
6403	Skate Boots (Instep are made of leather)	<u>Washington Convention</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
6404	Skate Boots (Instep are made of textile)	<u>Washington Convention</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
9503	Roller Skates for Children	Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
9006	Skating Goods (Ice Skates, Roller Skates)	Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

Rate of Customs Duties <http://www.apectariff.org/>

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

There is no particular legal regulation for import of skates and their parts. However, the restrictions of Washington Convention shall be applied when the shoe portions use leather other than of cattle or pigskin, such as lizard or snakeskin. For details, please contact the Trade Licensing Division, Trade and Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

(1) Voluntary Regulation based on Private Sector

Consumer Product Safety Association: SG Mark

The objective of this voluntary mark is to ensure safety, to impose state regulations on dangerous consumer products, and to promote autonomous activities on the part of private groups to ensure the safety of consumer products, and thereby to protect the interests of the general public. As at the end of December 2005, 129 items are designated as the objective items for SG mark.

Roller skates and in-line skates are also covered by the SG Mark system of the Product Safety Association established under this law. Under this system, a manufacturer or importer may request the Product Safety Association to examine its product and affix the SG mark when the product is found to be safe.

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Industrial Regulation

The Fair Trade Code for Labeling of Sporting Goods

Virtually all of the Japanese authorized dealer agents for leading overseas sporting goods makers are members of the Fair Trade Council of Sports Goods and participate in the labeling standards system based on the Fair Trade Code for Labeling of Sporting Goods.

(3) Labeling in conformity with Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

< Act Against Unjustifiable Premiums And Misleading Representation >

The objective of this act is to prevent consumer incentives by means of unjustifiable premiums or misleading representation in connection with transactions of commodities or services. By establishing special provisions in **the Act Concerning Prohibition of Private Monopolization and Maintenance of Fair Trade (Act No. 54 of 1947)**, fair competition is secured and thereby the interests of consumers are generally protected.

Refer to Appendix-V for detail.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

There is no legal requirement for labeling of ice skates, in-line skates, toy roller skates for children, and their parts among the types of skate products. However, Consumer Product Safety Law requires that compliance of roller skates with certain safety standards be checked. Roller skates meeting those standards must bear the S mark.

(2) Voluntary Labeling by the Private Sector

A.<Consumer Product Safety Association: SG Mark >

Roller Skate and in-line skate are a subject good of the SG mark system implemented by Consumer Product Safety Association that allows to affix the SG mark for goods voluntarily inspected and passed the inspection. When an accident resulting in injury or death happens by any chance due to the defect of the goods to which the SG mark is displayed, damages up to 100 million yen or less shall be paid. Provided, however, that the damages is applicable only for personal injury. Refer to Appendix-IV for details.

SG Mark



B. "Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

The purpose of this law is to contribute to improvement of the product quality, to increase of production efficiency, to rationalization of production processes, to wider spread of simple and fair trade, and to rationalization of use and consumption with respect to mining and manufacturing products, and at the same time to promote the public welfare by enacting and enforcing appropriate and reasonable industrial standards for such products.

The JIS Mark labeling system has changed substantially due to the revision of the Industrial Standardization Law of June, 2004. The new JIS Mark labeling system is as follows.

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

Under the previous law, the commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System shall be designated by the Government (the competent Minister). Now, under the new law, businesses may voluntarily select any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products. As of November 17, 2005, there are 1,673 standards subject to the new JIS Mark Labeling System.

*For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to “List of Designated JIS Products for Marking” at the home page (www.jisc.go.jp/) run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*As for the standards not subject to JIS Mark Labeling System, industry groups and interested parties in the private sector may voluntarily develop a draft of industrial standards (JIS draft) and submit it to the competent Minister. For more details, please visit the home page run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*Under the previous Industrial Standardization Law, JIS Mark certification was conducted by the Government or Government-designated (approved) certification bodies. The new law has made such certification to be conducted by third party certification bodies in the private sector designated by the Government in accordance with international standards (ISO/IEC

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

Those manufacturers or others who have been certified by the accredited certification bodies (certified persons or parties) may display a new JIS Mark on their products or others.

*List of the Accredited Certification Bodies: <http://www.jisc.go.jp/acc/jismrk-jasc.html>

*The New JIS Marks has become the new designs as follows.

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



JIS Marks under the previous law can be used until September 30, 2005, but the JIS certified manufacturers under the old JIS Mark Labeling System may continue to use the old JIS Marks as a temporary measure until September 30, 2008.

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

<http://www.jisc.go.jp/eng/index.html>

Japanese Standards Association

http://www.jsa.or.jp/default_english.asp

(3) Voluntary Labeling based on Industrial

A. The Fair Trade Code and Labeling of Sporting Goods

Under this code, the Sporting Goods Fair Trade Council has prepared rules for fair trade in the labeling of sporting goods. These rules call for the following information to be included in the labeling:

- Name or trade name of manufacturer
- Name and serial No. of product
- Material
- Dimensions or specifications
- Country of origin etc.

The following is an extract from the procedures for the certification of SG Mark.

For further details, contact Consumer Product Safety Association.

Consumer Product Safety Association:

<http://www.sg-mark.org/index-english.htm>

B. SG Mark Approval Standard for the Roller Skates

- a.** (1) Wounds, tensions, turns and other transformations do not exist.
(2) Assemble of every part is secure.
- b.** (1) On side of the wheel, there is no protrusion that could cause any body injuries during skating or when a balance is lost.
(2) Over the plate, there is no protrusion that could injure the leg.
- c.** (1) In the type with slide rail, length of the part where shoe is attached to (on this page called below “primary object”) can be easily adjusted, moreover, it is a construction where plate and slide rail are securely fixed.
(2) Slide rail does not protrude from the end of back plate.
- d.** (1) On heads of the roller skates, stoppers are securely attached. However, there is no such limitation for types used in competitions.
(2) Stoppers do not protrude forward from the head of front plate more than 10 mm in horizontal distance. However, there is no such limitation for types used in competitions and with construction that can protect toes.
(3) When stoppers are attached, the angle between horizontal level and plate is within a range of more than 25 and less than 35 degrees. However, there is no such limitation for types used in competitions.
- e.** (1) In type with construction where shoe is attached to the plate using a belt (below, called “sandal form”), belt and attaching part have strength to prevent any disorders of cracks, damages and others during skating.
(2) In other types than sandal form, there are bolts, nuts and other tools attaching the shoe to the **plate** and these tools have sufficient efficiency to guarantee smooth skating.
- f.** There is no possibility that crack, damage, wheel crook or failure or any other disorder occurs during skating. There are other sufficient efficiencies to guarantee smooth skating.
- g.** Plate, slide rail and wheels have strength to prevent cracks, damages, crooks or other disorders caused by fall or breakthrough.

C. SG Mark Approval Standard for the Inline Skates

a. Appearance and construction

Appearance and construction of the inline skates should be as stated below.

(1) Construction should securely fix the leg, completion is satisfactory and there are no projections, protrusions or any other sharp edges that could cause injury to a body during the use.

(2) In other types than those for competition (for example for hockey), there are brakes, their attachment is secure and they cause no obstacles during skating.

(3) Attachment of the wheel and frame (chassis) is secure and does not get loose easily.

b. Power

When the leg is fixed with buckles, they should not break down or disconnect during stretching test and there are no other transformations causing use impediments.

c. Frictional resistance

Static friction coefficient on sideways of the inline skates` wheels in progress is higher than 0.3

d. Collision resistance

The nature of the collision resistance of the inline skates is as stated below.

(1) There are no transformations causing use obstacles or any other disorders like damage during the collision test conducted on the front part of the shoe.

(2) There are no transformations causing use obstacles or any other disorders like damage during the collision test conducted on the brakes part.

(3) There are no transformations causing use obstacles or any other disorders like damage during the collision test conducted on the bottom part, wheel part of the shoe.

e. Skating efficiency

There are no transformations causing use obstacles or any other disorders like damage during the skating test.

4. Regulatory Agency Contacts

Skates as a whole:

Paper industry, Consumer and Recreational Goods Division, Manufacturing Industries Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Washington Convention:

Agricultural and Marine Products Office, Trade and Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation:

Consumer-related Trade Division, Trade Practices Department, Fair Trade Commission
http://www.jftc.go.jp/e-page/f_home.htm

SG Mark:

Consumer Product Safety Association
<http://www.sg-mark.org/>

III-6 Golf Equipment

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
9506	Golf Clubs (completed)	Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
9506	Golf Ball	Japan Industrial Standards Law Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
9506	Other Golf Tools and Equipment	Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

Rate of Customs Duties <http://www.apectariff.org/>

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

There is no particular regulation for import or sale of golf equipment.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

(1) Industrial Standardization Law

The objectives of this law are, through the industrial standardization upgraded by establishing and disseminating appropriate and rational standards, to improve the quality, increase the productivity and rationalize the production of mining and industrial products as well as to promote simple/fair transactions and rationalize usages or consumption, thereby contributing to enhance public welfare.

With the revision of the "Industrial Standardization Law" in June 2004, there was a major change in the JIS mark labelling system. The main points of the new JIS mark labelling system are as follows: (effective from October 1, 2005) (For details, please refer to (3) Labelling Procedures for details)

(2) Consumer Product Safety Association: SG Mark

The objective of this voluntary mark is to ensure safety, to impose state regulations on dangerous consumer products, and to promote autonomous activities on the part of private groups to ensure the safety of consumer products, and thereby to protect the interests of the general public. As at the end of December 2005, 129 items are designated as the objective items for SG mark.

"Golf club" and "Shaft for the golf club" are subject to the SG mark approval standard executed by the Consumer Product Safety Association (established under the Law by the permission of the Minister of the Economy, Trade and Industry), which can be affixed with the SG mark when received a voluntary examination of the Association and approved safe. (For details, see Subsection 2. on Labeling Procedures).

(3) Voluntary Regulation based on Industrial Sector

<The Fair Trade Code for Labeling of Sporting Goods >

This code shall be applied in conformity with Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation.

(4) Labeling in conformity with Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

< Act Against Unjustifiable Premiums And Misleading Representation >

The objective of this act is to prevent consumer incentives by means of unjustifiable premiums or misleading representation in connection with transactions of commodities or services. By establishing special provisions in **the Act Concerning Prohibition of Private Monopolization and Maintenance of Fair Trade (Act No. 54 of 1947)**, fair competition is secured and thereby the interests of consumers are generally protected.

Refer to Appendix-V for detail.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

There is no particular legal regulation.

(2) Voluntary Labeling Based on Provisions of Law

A. Labeling (SG Mark) based on Consumer Products Safety Law

"Golf club" and "Shaft for the golf club" are subject to the SG Mark Approval Standard executed by the Consumer Product Safety Association, which are voluntarily examined and can be affixed with the SG Mark when approved. When an accident resulting in injury or death happens by any chance due to the defect of the goods to which the SG mark is displayed, damages up to 100 million yen or less shall be paid. Provided, however, that the damages is applicable only for personal injury. Refer to Appendix-IV for detail or contact with Consumer Product Safety Association

B. "Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

The purpose of this law is to contribute to improvement of the product quality, to increase of production efficiency, to rationalization of production processes, to wider spread of simple and fair trade, and to rationalization of use and consumption with respect to mining and manufacturing products, and at the same time to promote the public welfare by enacting and enforcing appropriate and reasonable industrial standards for such products.

The JIS Mark labeling system has changed substantially due to the revision of the Industrial Standardization Law of June, 2004. The new JIS Mark labeling system is as follows.

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

Under the previous law, the commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System shall be designated by the Government (the competent Minister). Now, under the new law, businesses may voluntarily select any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products. As of November 17, 2005, there are 1,673 standards subject to the new JIS Mark Labeling System.

*For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to "List of Designated JIS Products for Marking" at the home page (www.jisc.go.jp/) run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*As for the standards not subject to JIS Mark Labeling System, industry groups and interested parties in the private sector may voluntarily develop a draft of industrial standards (JIS draft) and submit it to the competent Minister. For more details, please visit the home page run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*Under the previous Industrial Standardization Law, JIS Mark certification was conducted by the Government or Government-designated (approved) certification bodies. The new law has made such certification to be conducted by third party certification bodies in the private sector designated by the Government in accordance with international standards (ISO/IEC

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

Those manufacturers or others who have been certified by the accredited certification bodies (certified persons or parties) may display a new JIS Mark on their products or others.

*List of the Accredited Certification Bodies: <http://www.jisc.go.jp/acc/jismrk-jasc.html>

*The New JIS Marks has become the new designs as follows.

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods

Processed goods

Special
categories



JIS Marks under the previous law can be used until September 30, 2005, but the JIS certified manufacturers under the old JIS Mark Labeling System may continue to use the old JIS Marks as a temporary measure until September 30, 2008.

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

<http://www.jisc.go.jp/eng/index.html>

Japanese Standards Association

http://www.jsa.or.jp/default_english.asp

(3) Voluntary Labeling based on Industrial Regulation

The Fair Trade Code for Labeling of Sporting Goods

The Fair Trade Council of Sporting Goods has established the Fair Trade Code for Labeling of Sporting Goods, the provisions of which apply to golf clubs and golf balls. The Code calls for manufacturers voluntarily to list the following items of information on product labels. The Code defines specific items of information that must appear in catalog listings, on sporting goods products themselves, on product packaging, in user manuals and in leaflets.

- 1) Manufacturer or trademark name
- 2) Product name and product code
- 3) Materials
- 4) Size or standards
- 5) Country of origin

The following is an extract from the procedures for the certification of SG Mark.

For further details, contact Consumer Product Safety Association.

Consumer Product Safety Association:

<http://www.sg-mark.org/index-english.htm>

SG Mark Approval Standard for the Golf Clubs

Form classification of the golf clubs should be in accordance to the below combination.

- (1) User differentiation (R type): for general use
(L type): designed and manufactured aiming especially at women or children
- (2) Head shape (W type): wooden material
(I type): iron material
- (3) Head material (M type): metal type
(O type): wooden or other non-metallic type like fiber reinforced plastic
- (4) Shaft material (S type): metal type
(C type): non-metallic type like fiber reinforced plastic

a. Appearance and construction

Appearance and construction of the golf club should be as stated below.

(1) Completion is satisfactory and there are no protrusions, projections, sharp edges or others that could do harm to a body during the use.

(2) There are no cracks, fissures, corrosions or any other defects in the golf club that could do ill effect to its strength.

(3) There is no hallmark on the shaft.

(4) Head should not break down as a result of collision during the normal use.

b. Twist testing of the attached head part

Head part of the golf club is fixed and it should not break down when a twist testing is conducted.

c. One side -bending test of the attached head part

Head part of the golf club is fixed and it should not break down when a one side-bending test is conducted.

d. Power of the shaft

Power of the shaft is as stated below.

(1) Twist testing

Shaft should not break down when a twist testing is conducted along its whole length.

(2) Flat testing of the S type shaft

Shaft should not break down when a flat testing is conducted.

(3) 3 points-bending test of the C type shaft

C type shaft should not break down during 3 points-bending test.

(3) Approval Standard for Shafts in Golf Clubs

a. Appearance and construction

Appearance and construction of the shaft should be as stated below.

(1) Completion is satisfactory and there are no protrusions, projections, sharp edges or others that could do harm to a body during the use.

(2) There are no cracks, fissures, corrosions or any other defects in the shaft that could do ill effect to its strength.

(3) There is no hallmark on the shaft.

b. Twist testing

Shaft will not break down when a twist testing is conducted along its whole length.

c. Power of the S type shaft

(1) One side -bending test

In the S type shaft, a remaining bend after conducting one side -bending test is below 3 mm.

(2) Flat testing

S type shaft will not break down during flat testing.

d. Power of the C type shaft

(1) 3 points-bending test

C type shaft will not break down during 3 points-bending test.

4. Regulatory Agency Contacts

Japan Industrial Standards Law (JIS Law):

Standards Development and Planning Division, Industrial Science and Technology
Policy Environment Bureau, Ministry of Economy Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Japanese Standards Association

http://www.jsa.or.jp/default_english.asp

Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation:

Consumer-related Trade Division, Trade Practices Department, Fair Trade Commission

http://www.jftc.go.jp/e-page/f_home.htm

SG Mark:

Consumer Product Safety Association

<http://www.sg-mark.org/>

III-7 Fitness Equipment

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
9019	Vibrator	<u>Radio Law</u> The Pharmaceutical Affairs Law <u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
9506	Bicycle Ergo-meter	<u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
9506	Treadmill	<u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
9506	Muscular Strength Training Apparatus	<u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
9506	Stepper	<u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
9506	Rowing Apparatus	<u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

Rate of Customs Duties <http://www.apectariff.org/>

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

There is no particular regulation for import and sale of most types of fitness equipment. However, vibrators (electric massagers) are subject to regulation under provisions of The Pharmaceutical Affairs Law and Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law. Any other device containing electrical components come under provisions of Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law, and prospective importers should check with appropriate authorities regarding applicability. Further, equipment using supersonic waves etc. may be subject to regulation under Radio Law.

2. Regulation at the Time of Sales

(1) The Pharmaceutical Affairs Law

The objective of this law is to regulate matters necessary for securing the quality, efficacy and safety of pharmaceuticals, quasi-drugs (*Iyaku-bugaihin*), cosmetics and medical devices, while taking necessary steps to promote research and development of pharmaceuticals and medical devices in high necessity, and thereby encourage better health and hygiene.

< Medical Equipment >

a) Although the regulation of pharmaceuticals applies mutatis mutandis to medical equipment,

since the effects of medical devices on human bodies differ by classifying the devices subject to an examination according to the degree of influence on the human body, procedures corresponding to these are being implemented.

Notification is required for the sale of medical devices designated by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare.

b) Medical equipment

The flow for approval of medical equipment is almost the same except for a compliance evaluation of an application conducted by the Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Agency. However, with regard to the examination of medical equipment to verify the sameness with already approved one, it is required to obtain an approval from an registered approval organization registered with the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare.

Vibrators (electric massagers) are defined as medical equipment. Any person wishing to import vibrators as business is required to obtain an approval for the type 2 medical equipment manufacturer/distributor for each of their branch offices and for each of the items.

Applicant shall submit application to the prefectural governor having jurisdiction over the address of applicant for forwarding to the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare.

(2) Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law

The objective of this law is to prevent the occurrence of danger and trouble resulting from electrical appliances by regulating the manufacture and sale, etc. of electrical appliances by introducing the third-party certification system in order to ensure the safety.

Since [**Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law**] was renamed the [**Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law**] in August 1999 and was to be enforced from April 2001, radical amendments such as abolishment of prior control, the introduction of third-party certification by a private organization in the case of certifying standards is being made.

An establishment who intends to manufacture or import electrical appliances and materials shall be under obligation to notify the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry (Article 3), and the electrical appliances and materials shall be manufactured or imported conforming with technical standards (Article 8).

Total 112 items of lectrical appliances and materials deemed likely to be dangerous or cause trouble are defined as "**Specific electrical appliances**"(Paragraph 2 of Article 2, and 340 other itms are defined as "**Electrical appliances other than Specific electrical apppliances**"). An establishment who intends to manufacture or import the said appliances and materials shall take a legitimate test conducted by a testing organization or approved by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, receive the issuance of a conformity certificate and then preserve it (Article 9). Furthermore, in the new Law, all establishments shall be obligated to conform to technical standards (Article 8), prepare and store testing record (Article 8) and label (Article 10).

When import is made from the registered overseas manufacturers and the place of type certificate is displayed, the importer shall present a notification of business commencement to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industries. However, when import is made from

non-registered manufactures, the certificate is required for each item and type of the electrical appliances. To these documents, attachment of the compliance certificate of the testing organization (Japan Electrical Safety & Environmental Technology Laboratory:JET) or approved by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, or the specified overseas testing organizations. However, the type certificate is not required for the same item and type products already being imported. The internal inspection and preservation of these records are obligated. Please refer to Appendix-III.

"Vibrator (electrical massage appliance)" of fitness equipment is specified for "Specific electrical equipment" (confirm to the electrical power technological section of public utility department of the of Agency of Natural Resources and Energy for other appliances using electricity,).

3) Radio Law

The objective of this law is to promote the public welfare by ensuring equitable and efficient utilization of radio waves.

This law regulates devices that use high-frequency electrical current of 10 KHz or greater (not including devices operating at 50 W or less) in order to prevent electromagnetic interference with other devices.

4) Consumer Products Safety Law (SG Mark System)

Based on the law, "Home bicycle ergo meter", "Rowing apparatus", "Muscular power training apparatus", "Stepper" and "Home treadmill" of fitness equipment are subject to the SG mark approval standard executed by the Consumer Product Safety Association (established under the permission of the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry), which are voluntarily examined and can be affixed with the SG Mark when approved.
(For details, see Subsection 2. on Labeling Procedures)

5) Labeling in conformity with Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

Refer to Appendix-V for details.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

A. Labeling based on the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law

This law requires that medical equipment be labeled with the name of the importer, the manufacturer number, and other information and requires that labeling not be misleading.

B. Labeling PSE Mark based on Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law

Since the "Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law" is to be renamed the "Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law" from April 2001, the designated testing agency system and type authorization is to be abolished by shifting government certification to third-party certification by private sector. An establishment who intends to manufacture or import electrical appliances and materials shall be under obligation of conformity to the technical standard and inspection, and shall display the labeling items(PSE mark, name of manufacturer, certain electrical voltage, etc.) on the corresponding electrical appliances.

Please refer to Appendix-III.

So far, any person who engages in manufacture, import, and sell of electrical appliances and materials (hereinafter referred to as "the Persons") were obligated to affix the labeling on electrical appliances and materials to be sold. Nowadays, however, the Persons have not been obligated to affix the labeling, as well as * the Government certification system, such as a registration and type approval system, has been abolished. *The Government certification system: Article 10 of Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law provides that the registered Persons who have fulfilled the obligation stipulated by the Law can affix a designated labeling, and that the Persons who have not fulfilled the obligation are not allowed to affix such labeling.

Therefore, only the Persons who have carried out the specified procedures are authorized to affix the labeling.

It is not changed that "labeling" means the object of regulated electrical appliances and materials. The positioning of the "labeling", however, has been changed, from a conventional concept that conformity to the standards shall be equal to the one confirmed by the Government, to a new one that the Persons shall confirm the conformity to the standards. Refer to Appendix-III for detail.

C. Labeling Based on Radio Law

Products that have received type approval or designation under provisions of the Law must include the approval mark and approval number on the product label.



(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Private Sector

A. < Labeling based on Consumer Products Safety Law (SG Mark) >

"Home bicycle ergo meter", "Rowing apparatus", "Muscular power training apparatus", "Stepper" and "Home treadmill" of fitness equipment are subject to the SG mark approval standard executed by the Consumer Product Safety Association (established under the permission of the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry), which are voluntarily examined and can be affixed with the SG Mark when approved.

When an accident resulting in injury or death happens by any chance due to the defect off the goods to which the SG Mark is displayed, damages up to 100 million yen or less shall be paid. Provided, however, that the damage is applicable only for personal injury. Refer to Appendix-IV for detail or contact Consumer Product Safety Association.

<http://www.sg-mark.org/>

B. "Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

The purpose of this law is to contribute to improvement of the product quality, to increase of production efficiency, to rationalization of production processes, to wider spread of simple and fair trade, and to rationalization of use and consumption with respect to mining and

manufacturing products, and at the same time to promote the public welfare by enacting and enforcing appropriate and reasonable industrial standards for such products.

The JIS Mark labeling system has changed substantially due to the revision of the Industrial Standardization Law of June, 2004. The new JIS Mark labeling system is as follows.

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

Under the previous law, the commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System shall be designated by the Government (the competent Minister). Now, under the new law, businesses may voluntarily select any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products. As of November 17, 2005, there are 1,673 standards subject to the new JIS Mark Labeling System.

*For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to “List of Designated JIS Products for Marking” at the home page (www.jisc.go.jp/) run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*As for the standards not subject to JIS Mark Labeling System, industry groups and interested parties in the private sector may voluntarily develop a draft of industrial standards (JIS draft) and submit it to the competent Minister. For more details, please visit the home page run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*Under the previous Industrial Standardization Law, JIS Mark certification was conducted by the Government or Government-designated (approved) certification bodies. The new law has made such certification to be conducted by third party certification bodies in the private sector designated by the Government in accordance with international standards (ISO/IEC

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

Those manufacturers or others who have been certified by the accredited certification bodies (certified persons or parties) may display a new JIS Mark on their products or others.

*List of the Accredited Certification Bodies: <http://www.jisc.go.jp/acc/jismrk-jasc.html>

*The New JIS Marks has become the new designs as follows.

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



JIS Marks under the previous law can be used until September 30, 2005, but the JIS certified

manufacturers under the old JIS Mark Labeling System may continue to use the old JIS Marks as a temporary measure until September 30, 2008.

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

<http://www.jisc.go.jp/eng/index.html>

Japanese Standards Association

http://www.jsa.or.jp/default_english.asp

(3) Voluntary Labeling based on Industrial Regulation

Safety Certification Mark (S Mark)

In conjunction with the revision of the Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law in 1995, a third party certification system was established. By this certification system, the private organizations entrusted by the Government can certificate that a product has secured the safety exceeding a specified level.

Specifically, Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories (JET) or Japan Quality Assurance Organization (JQA) authorized as a certified agency checks the safety study on an individual product and a quality control system of factories. If the JET or JQA confirms the safety, the Safety Certification Mark can be displayed on the products.

Such a Safety Certification Mark is displayed by the combination of "Common Certification Mark" certified by the Steering Council of Safety Certification for Electrical and Electronic Appliances and Parts of Japan (SCEA) and "Logo Mark" issued by individual certified agencies



The following is an extract from the procedures for the certification of SG Mark.

For further details, contact Consumer Product Safety Association.

Consumer Product Safety Association: <http://www.sg-mark.org/index-english.htm>

SG Mark Approval Standard for Treadmill for Household Use

This standard shall apply to the treadmill for household use that aims at the maintenance and improvement of the health (hereinafter referred to as the "TREADMILL".)

The type classification of the TREADMILL is made as follows.

i. Classification by its use purpose

* For walking: TREADMILL aiming at the walking exercise

* For running: TREADMILL making it possible to take the running exercise

ii. Classification by its drive form

* Self-propelled type: TREADMILL driven by the user's walking or running power

* Motor-driven type: TREADMILL driven by using commercial power source

a. Appearance, Structure, and Size

Appearance, structure, and size of the TREADMILL shall be as follows:

- (1) Do not expose or peel any base material that may impair the safety, if the TREADMILL is plated or painted.
- (2) Do not expose any pointed parts, burrs, and sharp points on the part where the body may touch.
- (3) If TREADMILL is a knockdown type, do not cause any looseness, backlash, or deformation that may impair the safety in each part of the products assembled in an appropriate method, as well as it should be easily assembled.
- (4) Assemble and joint rigidly and firmly any part other than the knockdown-type components so that any looseness, backlash, or deformation may not occur.
- (5) Do not project substantially any bolts, nuts, rivets, and the point of welding parts which may appear outside.
- (6) The driving-force part of the motor-driven type TREADMILL must be insulated with the cover that may not come off easily.
- (7) The driving and moving parts must be structured so that the fingers may not be rolled in.
- (8) Do not put any obstructions such as adjustment levers in an area where the users may move for their exercise.
- (9) Make sure to fix the grasping part of the handrail so that it may not easily deviate or come off.
- (10) Prepare the frame for the walking or running auxiliary use.
- (11) Arrange the walking space and the running space with the size shown in Chart 1.

Chart 1: Size on walking/running area

	For running	For walking
Belt width	330mm	380mm
Effective width	350mm	420mm
Length	850mm	1,000mm

b. Strength

Strength of the TREADMILL shall be as follows:

- (1) When conducting the withstand load test of the walking and running space, do not find any breakage, deformation, or malfunction that may cause obstacles in use for each part.
- (2) When conducting the withstand load test of the frame, do not find any breakage, deformation, or malfunction that may cause obstacles in use for each part.

c. Stability

When conducting the stability test, the tensile strength that generates the floatage should be more than the value shown in Chart 2.

Chart 2. Stability test: tensile strength

	Front frame	Side frame
For walking	200N {20kgf}	150N {15kgf}
For running	300N {30kgf}	200N {20kgf}

C. SG Mark Approval Standard for Muscular Strength Training Apparatus

This standard shall apply to a stationary type of muscular strength training apparatus for the general household use (hereinafter referred to as the "TRAINING APPARATUS".)

The type classification of the TRAINING APPARATUS is as follows:

Classification by difference of load type

- * Freeway type: using heavy weight or barbell
- * Hydraulic (or pneumatic) load type: using hydraulic (or pneumatic) cylinder
- * Elastic load type: using rubber etc.
- * Weight load type: using the user's weight; for example, the stomach muscles stand
- * Others: Another load type besides the above-mentioned; for example, electromagnetic-resistance method type using commercial power supply

a. Appearance, Structure, and Size

Appearance, structure, and size of the TRAINING APPARATUS are as follows:

- (1) Do not expose any pointed parts, burrs, and sharp points on the part where the body may touch.
- (2) Do not project substantially any bolts, nuts, rivets, or the point of the welding parts that may appear outside.
- (3) If the TRAINING APPARATUS is a knockdown type, it shall be easily and surely assembled.
- (4) Make sure to take a measure to prevent the slipping for the operation handle.
- (5) The surface of the bench seat etc., on which the exercising body may touch, must be covered with cushioning material.
- (6) Make sure to arrange the TRAINING APPARATUS properly so that the edge of the opening part may not locate in a position where the body may touch.
- (7) Make sure to arrange it properly so that the body, hand, or fingers that may not be pinched in the movable part.
- (8) Make sure to arrange it properly so that the detachable load part may not be disengaged or slipped off during its use.
- (9) When using a wire rope for a load transmitting part, the diameter of the pulley must be 18 times or more compared with that of the wire.

- (10) When using a wire rope for the load transmitting part, arrange it so that the wire rope may not remove from the pulley.
- (11) The structure must be designed so that each moving operation may surely be performed. Further, do not put any frame and lever that may hinder a proper movement in each moving area.
- (12) If the wire rope is exposed to the position of 1,800mm or less in height, it must be shielded by the resin etc. or the cover.
- (13) A barbell receptacle of a freeway type of the TRAINING APPARATUS using a barbell must be designed so that the barbell may be surely received.
- (14) The frame that sustains the load of the column, of which the height can be adjusted, shall have a depth to support it fully and a mechanism to fix it surely, even if it is at the highest or the longest.

b. Strength

Strength of the TRAINING APPARATUS is as follows:

- (1) When conducting the withstand load test for a bench part where only the weight may add, any breakage, deformation, and obstacles that may cause trouble in use, are not be permitted.
- (2) When conducting the withstand load test for a part where the action power may add during its use, any breakage, deformation, and obstacles that may cause trouble in use, are not be permitted.
- (3) When conducting the impact load test for a barbell receptacle of a freeway type of the TRAINING APPARATUS using a barbell, any breakage, deformation, and obstacles that may cause trouble in use, are not be permitted.

c. Durability

When conducting the endurance test, any breakage, deformation, and obstacles that may cause trouble in each part, are not be permitted.

d. Stability

When conducting the stability test, any upset is not permitted.

e. Material

The rustproof process shall be made for metallic materials other than the corrosion-resistance material.

D. SG Mark Approval Standard for Stepper

This standard shall apply to a stationary type of stepper for the general household use that aims to maintain and improve the health (hereinafter referred to as the "STEPPER".)

a. Appearance, Structure, and Size

Appearance, structure, and size of the STEPPER are as follows:

- (1) Do not expose any pointed parts, burrs, sharp points on the part where the body may touch.
- (2) Do not project substantially any bolts, nuts, rivets, and the point of the welding parts that may appear outside.
- (3) If it is a knockdown type, it must be easily and surely assembled.

- (4) The width of the step must be 100mm or more.
- (5) Make sure to arrange it so that the body, fingers and hands may not be pinched.
- (6) The wire rope, which may be used for the synchronization drive of the step, must be shielded by the resin etc. or be covered with the cover etc.

b. Strength

The STEPPER's strength shall be as follows:

- (1) When conducting the strength test for the step, any breakage, deformation, or obstacles that may cause trouble in use, are not permitted.
- (2) When conducting the strength test for the handle of the STEPPER, which has the handle or handrail, any breakage, deformation, or obstacles that may cause trouble in use, are not permitted.

c. Durability and Temperature Rise

When conducting the durability test, any breakage, deformation, or obstacles that may cause trouble in use in each part, are not permitted.

In addition, the part where the hands may be touched shall not be 65-degree Centigrade or more in temperature.

d. Material

Rustproof process shall be performed for the metallic material other than the corrosion-resistance material.

E. SG Mark Approval Standard for Rowing Apparatus

This standard shall apply to a stationary type of the rowing apparatus for the general household use that aims at the maintenance and improvement of the health (hereinafter referred to as the "ROWING APPARATUS".)

a. Appearance, Structure, and Size

Appearance, structure, and size of the ROWING APPARATUS are as follows:

- (1) Do not expose any pointed parts, burrs, or sharp points on the part where the body may touch.
- (2) Do not project substantially any bolts, nuts, rivets, and the point of the welding parts that may appear outside.
- (3) If it is a knockdown type, it should be easily and surely assembled.
- (4) Set up a mechanism that can maintain the foot on the step.
- (5) Arrange it so that the body, fingers and hands may not be pinched.

b. Strength

Strength of the ROWING APPARATUS shall be as follows:

- (1) When conducting the strength test for the seat, any disengagement, breakage, deformation, and obstacles that may cause trouble in use, are not be permitted.
- (2) When conducting the strength test for the basic frame, the amount of the residual deflection should be 1/100 or less of the span, as well as any breakage, deformation, disengagement, and obstacles that may cause trouble in use, are not be permitted.

(3) When conducting the tension test for the mechanical structure to hold the feet equipped on the step, any disengagement, breakage, deformation, and obstacles that may cause trouble in use, are not be permitted.

(4) When conducting the strength test for the mechanical structure to hold the feet equipped on the step, any breakage, deformation, and obstacles that may cause trouble in use, are not be permitted.

c. Durability and Temperature Rise

When conducting the durability test, any breakage, deformation, and obstacles that may cause trouble in use in each part, are not be permitted.

Moreover, the part where the hand may be touched should not be 65-degree Centigrade or more.

d. Material

Rustproof process shall be performed for the metallic material other than the corrosion-resistance material.

F. SG Mark Approval Standard for Bicycle Ergometer for Household Use

This standard shall apply to an installation type of bicycle ergometer for household use (hereinafter called as the "ERGOMETER").

a. Strength

Strength of the ERGOMETER shall be as follows:

(1) When conducting a load test of the pedal, there are no any damages, deformation, or malfunction that may cause trouble in use on the pedal.

(2) When conducting a load test of the saddle and the saddle post, there are no any damage, malfunction that may cause trouble in use, or gap in height, as well as the permanent set in the perpendicular direction must be 10mm or less.

(3) When conducting an endurance test of the saddle, there are no any rotation, damage, deformation, or malfunction that may cause trouble in use.

(4) When conducting a rotation test of the handlebars, there are no any rotation, damage, deformation, or malfunction that may cause trouble in use.

(5) When conducting an endurance test of the handle stem, there are no any slipping, damage, deformation, or malfunction that may cause trouble in use on the handle stem.

(6) When conducting a strength test of the movable handle bars, there are no any damage, deformation, or malfunction that may cause trouble in use, in case the bicycle is operated with allowing the handlebars to move back and forth.

b. Stability

When conducting a stability test, the bicycle does not fall.

c. Material

Rust proof process is performed for corrosion resistant material.

4. Regulatory Agency Contacts

Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law

Product Safety Division, Consumer Affairs Department, Commerce and Information Policy Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

The Pharmaceutical Affairs Law:

Evaluation & Licensing Division, Pharmaceutical and Food Safety Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

<http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/index.html>

Radio Law:

Electromagnetic Environment Division, Radio Department, Telecommunications Bureau, Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Post and Telecommunications

<http://www.soumu.go.jp/english/index.html>

SG Mark:

Consumer Product Safety Association

<http://www.sg-mark.org/>

JET Mark:

Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories (JET)

<http://www.jet.or.jp>

JQA Mark:

Japan Quality Assurance Association (JQA)

<http://www.jqa.or.jp>

III-8 Sport Shoes

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
6403	Sports Shoes	<u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
6404	Campus Shoes	<u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

Rate of Customs Duties <http://www.apectariff.org/>

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

There is no legal or regulatory restriction for import of sports shoes. However, footwear with leather uppers and outer soles made wholly or partly from leather and not considered to be for use in sports or athletic activity are subject to Tariff Quota (TQ) System as established by Article 9 of Customs Tariff Law.

Prospective importer should note that customs officials make a separate determination in each particular case as to whether a particular shoe is intended for use in sports or athletic activity. (For more information about Tariff Quota System, please refer to Part 9 Related Product Categories later in this report.)

There are the following provisions for sports and gymnastic shoes. For details, contact the Tariff Consultation Office.

Illustrative rule for domestic classification:

<http://www.customs.go.jp/bunruireikisyu/data1/data2/64rd.pdf>

1) Sports shoes: Footwear manufactured for sports activities with spikes, springs, stops, grips, bars, and other similar articles attached or attachable, for example, spiked shoes and field sports, baseball, golf, soccer, bicycle racing shoes, etc.

2) Gymnastic shoes: Flat bottomed footwear, for example, for jogging, tennis, basketball, volleyball, weightlifting, etc.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

(1) Household Goods Quality Labeling Law

The objective of this law is to protect the interests of general consumers by labeling appropriate to the quality of household goods.

90 items are designated now as the household goods for quality labeling. Please refer to Appendix-I.

Footwear made from synthetic leather uppers and outer soles of rubber, synthetic resins or mixtures of the two, in which the uppers are attached to the soles with adhesive, are subject to labeling requirements of this law.

(2) Labeling in conformity with Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

< Act Against Unjustifiable Premiums And Misleading Representation >

The objective of this act is to prevent consumer incentives by means of unjustifiable premiums or misleading representation in connection with transactions of commodities or services. By establishing special provisions in **the Act Concerning Prohibition of Private Monopolization and Maintenance of Fair Trade (Act No. 54 of 1947)**, fair competition is secured and thereby the interests of consumers are generally protected.

Please refer to Appendix-V.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

A. Labeling based on Household Goods Quality Labeling Law

Labeling requirements of the Law apply only to footwear made from synthetic leather uppers and outer soles of rubber, synthetic resins or mixtures of the two, in which the uppers are attached to the soles with adhesive.

The following information must be labeled:

Material used for sole, type of bottom material (in some cases, oil resistant), cautions on handling, name and address or telephone number of labeler.

Example Label under Household Goods Quality Labeling Law

Uppers Material: Synthetic leather
Sole Material: Synthetic resins (oil-resistant)
Use Instructions:
a) Use a damp cloth to remove dirt from the uppers. Special leather cleaning compounds are not required.
b) Leaving the shoe near heat sources may result in cracking or deformation of the shoe materials.
c) If the shoe becomes wet, leave it in a shady place to dry.
XYZ Company, Ltd. (Address, Phone No.)

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

"Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

The purpose of this law is to contribute to improvement of the product quality, to increase of production efficiency, to rationalization of production processes, to wider spread of simple and fair trade, and to rationalization of use and consumption with respect to mining and manufacturing products, and at the same time to promote the public welfare by enacting and enforcing appropriate and reasonable industrial standards for such products.

The JIS Mark labeling system has changed substantially due to the revision of the Industrial Standardization Law of June, 2004. The new JIS Mark labeling system is as follows.

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

Under the previous law, the commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System shall be designated by the Government (the competent Minister). Now, under the new law, businesses may voluntarily select any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS

certifiable products. As of November 17, 2005, there are 1,673 standards subject to the new JIS Mark Labeling System.

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*As for the standards not subject to JIS Mark Labeling System, industry groups and interested parties in the private sector may voluntarily develop a draft of industrial standards (JIS draft) and submit it to the competent Minister. For more details, please visit the home page run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*Under the previous Industrial Standardization Law, JIS Mark certification was conducted by the Government or Government-designated (approved) certification bodies. The new law has made such certification to be conducted by third party certification bodies in the private sector designated by the Government in accordance with international standards (ISO/IEC

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*List of the Accredited Certification Bodies: <http://www.jisc.go.jp/acc/jismrk-jasc.html>

*The New JIS Marks has become the new designs as follows.

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

<http://www.jisc.go.jp/eng/index.html>

Japanese Standards Association

http://www.jsa.or.jp/default_english.asp

(3) Voluntary Labeling based on The Fair Trade for Labeling of Sporting Goods

The sporting goods industry sets the following labeling requirements based on its fair trade guidelines.

1) Manufacturer name or trademark

- 2) Product name and product code
- 3) Material
- 4) Size measurements or standards
- 5) Country of origin, if imported

4. Regulatory Agency Contacts

Household Goods Quality Labeling Law:

Consumer Protection Division, Consumer Affairs Department, Commerce and Information Policy Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation:

Consumer-related Trade Division, Trade Practices Department, Fair Trade Commission

http://www.jftc.go.jp/e-page/f_home.htm

IV-1 Game

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
9503	Puzzle	Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
9504	Trump	Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
9504	Another Game Goods & Parts	<u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
9504	Game Goods for Infants	<u>Food Sanitation Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

Rate of Customs Duties <http://www.apectariff.org/>

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

Most games are not subject to any regulations. However, some games for very young children are defined as toys and are subject to applicable regulations by the Food Sanitation Law. For more information, please contact the Department of Food Safety, Pharmaceutical and Food Safety Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

(1) Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law

The objective of this law is to prevent the occurrence of danger and trouble resulting from electrical appliances by regulating the manufacture and sale, etc. of electrical appliances by introducing the third-party certification system in order to ensure the safety.

Since [**Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law**] was renamed the [**Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law**] in August 1999 and is to be enforced from April 2001, radical amendments such as abolishment of prior control, the introduction of third-party certification by a private organization in the case of certifying standards is being made.

An establishment who intends to manufacture or import electrical appliances and materials shall be under obligation to notify the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry (Article 3), and the electrical appliances and materials shall be manufactured or imported conforming with technical standards (Article 8).

Total 112 items of electrical appliances and materials deemed likely to be dangerous or cause trouble are defined as "**Specific electrical appliances**" (Paragraph 2 of Article 2, and 338 other items are defined as "**Electrical appliances other than Specific electrical appliances**"). An establishment who intends to manufacture or import the said appliances and materials shall take a legitimate test conducted by a registered testing organization approved by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, receive the issuance of a

conformity certificate and then preserve it (Article 9). Furthermore, in the new Law, all establishments shall be obligated to conform to technical standards (Article 8), prepare and store testing record (Article 8) and label (Article 10).

When import is made from the registered overseas manufacturers and the place of type certificate is displayed, the importer shall present a notification of business commencement to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industries. However, when import is made from non-registered manufactures, the certificate is required for each item and type of the electrical appliances. To these documents, attachment of the compliance certificate of the testing organization (Japan Electrical Safety & Environmental Technology Laboratory:JET) or approved by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, or the specified overseas testing organizations. However, the type certificate is not required for the same item and type products already being imported. The internal inspection and preservation of these records are obligated. Please refer to Appendix-III.

This law, to secure the safety of electrical appliances, specifies electrical appliances that are highly possible to cause a danger from its structure and use as a specific electrical appliance, and specifies others as electrical appliances other than the specific electrical appliance. Games such as play boards that are moved electrically by using electrical light line are specified for electrical appliances other than a specific electrical appliance.

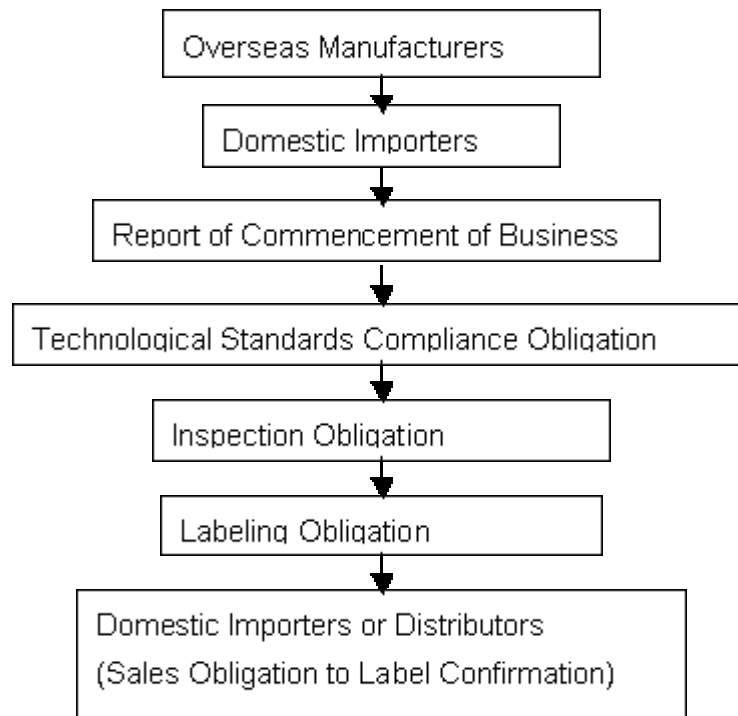
Importers aiming to import or sell electrical products specified for electrical appliances other than the specific electrical appliance submit the start of business to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry.

In addition, compliance with the technical standard (own attestation), inspections and display of necessary labeling such as manufacturer's names etc. are obligated. (For details, see Subsection 2. on labeling procedures).

To monitor if the details of restriction is observed, an inspection by entry and by trial purchase are implemented.

Chart for "Electrical Appliance Safety Law"

(Electrical appliances other than specific electrical appliances)



Notes

(1) Harmful toys are toys determined to have an undesirable effect on the health, safety or proper development of children under age 18.

(2) Child protection ordinances have different names and are administered by different offices in each locality. In the city of Tokyo, for instance, it is known as the Ordinance Concerning Healthy Development of Children.

(2) Labeling in conformity with Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation.

< Act Against Unjustifiable Premiums And Misleading Representation >

The objective of this act is to prevent consumer incentives by means of unjustifiable premiums or misleading representation in connection with transactions of commodities or services. By establishing special provisions in the Act Concerning Prohibition of Private Monopolization and Maintenance of Fair Trade (Act No. 54 of 1947), fair competition is secured and thereby the interests of consumers are generally protected.

Please refer to Appendix-V.

(3) Voluntary Regulation based on Industrial Sector

<Toy Safety Standard and the ST Mark System>

The Japanese toy industry has established safety standards that apply to toys designed for use by children age 14 and under. Products that are compliant with these standards are permitted to display the ST Mark on their product labels. The ST Mark system includes

provisions for victims' compensation in the event of inquiry caused by a product bearing ST Mark labeling.

ST Mark standards are set by the Toy Safety Committee. The Toy Safety Mark Control Committee oversees the awarding of ST Mark certification, and the three laboratories listed in the following section perform compliance testing on behalf of the Japan Toy Association. Although participation in the ST Mark system is voluntary, almost of all toys designed for children age 14 and under currently bear the ST Mark, and the same is true for games as well. In practice, products must do more than meet the minimum safety standards of the ST Mark system if they are to be accepted by consumers.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

There is no particular labeling requirement.

Labeling based on Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law

Since the "Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law" is to be renamed the "Electrical Appliance Safety Law" from April 2001, the designated testing agency system and type authorization is to be abolished by shifting government certification to third-party certification by private sector. An establishment who intends to manufacture or import electrical appliances and materials shall be under obligation of conformity to the technical standard and inspection, and shall display the labeling items (PSE mark, name of manufacturer, certain electrical voltage, etc.) on the corresponding electrical appliances. Please refer to Appendix-III.

So far, any person who engage in manufacture, import, and sell of electrical appliances and materials (hereinafter referred to as "the Persons") shall be obligated to affix the labeling on electrical appliances and materials to be sold. Nowadays, however, the Persons have not been obligated to affix the labeling, as well as * the Government certification system, such as a registration and type approval system, has been abolished. *The Government certification system: Article 10 of Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law provides that the registered Persons who have fulfilled the obligation stipulated by the Law can affix a designated labeling, and that the Persons who have not fulfilled the obligation are not allowed to affix such labeling.

Therefore, only the Persons who have carried out the specified procedures are authorized to affix the labeling. It is not changed that "labeling" means the object of regulated electrical appliances and materials. The positioning of the "labeling", however, has been changed, from a conventional concept that conformity to the standards shall be equal to the one confirmed by the Government, to a new one that the Persons shall confirm the conformity to the standards. Refer to Appendix-III for detail.

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provision of Law

"Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

The purpose of this law is to contribute to improvement of the product quality, to increase of production efficiency, to rationalization of production processes, to wider spread of simple and fair trade, and to rationalization of use and consumption with respect to mining and manufacturing products, and at the same time to promote the public welfare by enacting and enforcing appropriate and reasonable industrial standards for such products.

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Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

Those manufacturers or others who have been certified by the accredited certification bodies (certified persons or parties) may display a new JIS Mark on their products or others.

*List of the Accredited Certification Bodies: <http://www.jisc.go.jp/acc/jismrk-jasc.html>

*The New JIS Marks has become the new designs as follows.

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



JIS Marks under the previous law can be used until September 30, 2005, but the JIS certified manufacturers under the old JIS Mark Labeling System may continue to use the old JIS Marks as a temporary measure until September 30, 2008.

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

<http://www.jisc.go.jp/eng/index.html>

Japanese Standards Association

http://www.jsa.or.jp/default_english.asp

(3) Voluntary Labeling based on Industrial Regulation

A. The Japan Toy Association: ST Mark system

ST mark is displayed on toys passed the safety standard of the Japan Toy Association.

A license agreement to use ST mark is made with the Japan Toy Association before acquiring ST mark, based on which the inspections of mechanical, physical and chemical properties as well as flammability test for respective goods is made by the designated inspecting organization such as Japan Recreation and Miscellaneous Goods Safety Laboratory for enabling the display of the mark when accepted.

The validity of the mark licensing agreement is for one year, and that of the mark labeling after the acceptance of the inspection is for four years. Such a licensing agreement shall be renewed every year within the validity of the labeling. The contractor is obligated to insure the toy liability guarantee mutual aid and the toy product liability guarantee mutual aid in preparation for an emergency accident.

< ST Mark >



B. Safety Certification Mark: S Mark

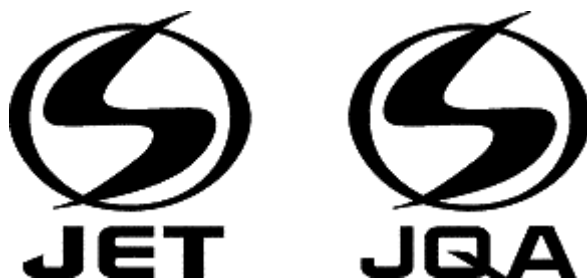
In conjunction with the revision of the Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law in 1995, a third party certification system was established. By this certification system, the private organizations entrusted by the Government can certificate that a product has secured the safety exceeding a specified level.

Specifically, Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories (JET) or Japan Quality Assurance Organization (JQA) authorized as a certified agency checks the safety study on an individual product and a quality control system of factories. If the JET or JQA confirms the safety, the Safety Certification Mark can be displayed on the products, Such a Safety Certification Mark is displayed by the combination of "Common Certification Mark" certified by the Steering Council of Safety Certification for Electrical and Electronic Appliances and Parts of Japan (SCEA) and "Logo Mark" issued by individual certified agencies.

S Mark (Safety Certification Mark)

JET Mark

JQA Mark



4. Regulator Agency Contacts

Food Sanitation Law:

Department of Food Safety, Pharmaceutical and Food Safety Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

<http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/index.html>

Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law:

Product Safety Division, Consumer Affairs Department, Commerce and Information Policy Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Tokyo Metropolitan Ordinance Concerning Healthy Development of Children: (Example)
Youth Affairs Section, Women and Youth Div., Bureau of Citizen and Cultural Affairs,
Tokyo Metropolitan Government

<http://www.seikatubunka.metro.tokyo.jp> (Japanese only)

Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation:

Consumer-related Trade Division, Trade Practices Department, Fair Trade Commission

http://www.jftc.go.jp/e-page/f_home.htm

ST Mark:

The Japan Toy Association

<http://www.toys.or.jp>

JET Mark:

Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories (JET)

<http://www.jet.or.jp>

JQA Mark:

Japan Quality Assurance Association (JQA)

<http://www.jqa.or.jp>

IV-2 Toys

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
9501	Toys with Wheel	<u>Food Sanitation Law</u> <u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u> <u>Radio Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representative
9502	Doll	<u>Food Sanitation Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representative
9503	Model	<u>Radio Law</u> <u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representative
9504	Another Toys	<u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u> <u>Food Sanitation Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representative
9505	Amusement Goods	<u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representative
9506	Ball	Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representative

Rate of Customs Duties <http://www.apectariff.org/>

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

(1) Food Sanitation Law

The objective of this law is to protect the public from health hazards caused by the consumption of food or drink, thereby to contribute to the improvement and promotion of public health.

This law requires importers of toys for infants to submit a "Notification Form for Importation of Goods, etc." to the quarantine office at the port of entry and to submit the merchandise to inspection for discharge of heavy metals, arsenic and other harmful substances.

[Procedures]

Before import and customs clearance, a "Notification Form for Importation of Foods Etc." with the necessary information filled in is submitted for examination to the head of the Quarantine Station through which the cargo will pass. At the same time, analytical data of advance inspections is submitted. When there is no uncertainty or question in the data, the inspection is often waived. When analytical data of this advanced inspection cannot be submitted, either the government or independent inspection is performed.

Note: Advance inspection :

A sample of the product to be imported is submitted for inspection at a test laboratory designated by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare and a certificate of passage of inspection is obtained in advance. (Note: Import of nonconforming items is not allowed.)

(2) Radio Law

The objective of this law is to promote the public welfare by ensuring equitable and efficient utilization of radio waves.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

(1) Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law

The objective of this law is to prevent the occurrence of danger and trouble resulting from electrical appliances by regulating the manufacture and sale, etc. of electrical appliances by introducing the third-party certification system in order to ensure the safety.

Since [**Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law**] was renamed the [**Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law**] in August 1999 and is to be enforced from April 2001, radical amendments such as abolishment of prior control, the introduction of third-party certification by a private organization in the case of certifying standards is being made.

An establishment who intends to manufacture or import electrical appliances and materials shall be under obligation to notify the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry (Article 3), and the electrical appliances and materials shall be manufactured or imported conforming with technical standards (Article 8).

Total 112 items of electrical appliances and materials deemed likely to be dangerous or cause trouble are defined as "**Specific electrical appliances**" (Paragraph 2 of Article 2, and 338 other items are defined as "**Electrical appliances other than Specific electrical appliances**"). An establishment who intends to manufacture or import the said appliances and materials shall take a legitimate test conducted by a registered testing organization approved by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, receive the issuance of a conformity certificate and then preserve it (Article 9). Furthermore, in the new Law, all establishments shall be obligated to conform to technical standards (Article 8), prepare and store testing record (Article 8) and label (Article 10).

When import is made from the registered overseas manufacturers and the place of type certificate is displayed, the importer shall present a notification of business commencement to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industries. However, when import is made from non-registered manufactures, the certificate is required for each item and type of the electrical appliances. To these documents, attachment of the compliance certificate of the testing organization (Japan Electrical Safety & Environmental Technology Laboratory: JET) or approved by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, or the specified overseas testing organizations. However, the type certificate is not required for the same item and type products already being imported. The internal inspection and preservation of these records are obligated. Please refer to Appendix-III.

[Specific Electrical Appliances]: "Power supply code and plug used for toy", "Adaptor", "Transformer for toy", "Toy of heating type" and "Electrical vehicle".

a) Import sales from registered corporations in foreign countries

The registration system that shows an ability to manufacture safe products continuously is applied to manufactures of electrical products, to which any foreign corporations may register.

The products that are labeled with a specific display when foreign corporations receive a model approval are not required to obtain the model approval once more.

However, importers are required to file a report of starting business to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry.

b) Import sales from no- registered corporations

Imports are required to be inspected for each classification of the model of electrical products by the inspection organization designated by the country from which they obtain a compliance certificate.

When importing products with the same model classification of the same maker as already imported, the previous certificates will do (an assumed model attestation).

For both cases, the implementation of an in-house inspection and preservation of records are obligated for the purpose of maintaining the quality at the time of mass-production.

[Electrical appliances other than specific electrical appliances]: "Electrical music box", and "Electronic toy", etc.

Importers aiming to import or sell electrical products specified for electrical appliances other than the specific electrical appliance submit the start of business to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry.

Electrical products specified for electrical appliances other than the specific electrical appliance have obligations to compliance with the technical standard (own attestation), inspections and display of necessary labeling such as manufacturer's names etc.

To monitor if the details of restriction are observed, inspections by entry and by trial purchase are implemented.

(2) Voluntary Regulations based on Private Sector

<Consumer Product Safety Association: SG Mark >

The objective of this voluntary mark is to ensure safety, to impose state regulations on dangerous consumer products, and to promote autonomous activities on the part of private groups to ensure the safety of consumer products, and thereby to protect the interests of the general public. As at the end of December 2005, 129 items are designated as the objective items for SG mark.

A tricycle for infant, etc. in comply with SG Mark system under the Consumer Products Safety Association may display SG Mark upon their inspection and approval. Refer to the relevant labeling procedures.

(3) Voluntary Regulation based on Industrial Sector

< Japan Toy Association: ST Mark >

ST mark is displayed on toys passed the safety standard of the Japan Toy Association.

A license agreement to use ST mark is made with the Japan Toy Association before acquiring ST mark, based on which the inspections of mechanical, physical and chemical properties as well as flammability test for respective goods is made by the designated inspecting organization such as Japan Recreation and Miscellaneous Goods Safety Laboratory for enabling the display of the mark when accepted.

The validity of the mark licensing agreement is for one year, and that of the mark labeling after the acceptance of the inspection is for four years. Such a licensing agreement shall be renewed every year within the validity of the labeling. The contractor is obligated to insure the toy liability guarantee mutual aid and the toy product liability guarantee mutual aid in preparation for an emergency accident.

Japan Toy Association regulates the safety standard for toys under 14 years and gives a permission for ST Mark, which are circulated in 90% for toys under 14 years.

(4) Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation.

The objective of this act is to prevent consumer incentives by means of unjustifiable premiums or misleading representation in connection with transactions of commodities or services. By establishing special provisions in **the Act Concerning Prohibition of Private Monopolization and Maintenance of Fair Trade (Act No. 54 of 1947)**, fair competition is secured and thereby the interests of consumers are generally protected.

Please refer to Appendix-V.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

Labeling in conformity with Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law

< Electrical Appliance And Material Safety Law >

Since the "Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law" is to be renamed the "Electrical Appliance Safety Law" from April 2001, the designated testing agency system and type authorization is to be abolished by shifting government certification to third-party certification by private sector. An establishment who intends to manufacture or import electrical appliances and materials shall be under obligation of conformity to the technical standard and inspection, and shall display the labeling items (PSE mark, name of manufacturer, certain electrical voltage, etc.) on the corresponding electrical appliances. Please refer to Appendix-III.

So far, any person who engages in manufacture, import, and sell of electrical appliances and materials (hereinafter referred to as "the Persons") was obligated to affix the labeling on electrical appliances and materials to be sold. Nowadays, however, the Persons have not been obligated to affix the labeling, as well as * the Government certification system, such as a registration and type approval system, has been abolished. *The Government certification system: Article 10 of Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law provides that the registered Persons who have fulfilled the obligation stipulated by the Law can affix a designated labeling, and that the Persons who have not fulfilled the obligation are not allowed to affix such labeling.

Therefore, only the Persons who have carried out the specified procedures are authorized to affix the labeling. It is not changed that "labeling" means the object of regulated electrical appliances and materials. The positioning of the "labeling", however, has been changed, from a conventional concept that conformity to the standards shall be equal to the one confirmed by the Government, to a new one that the Persons shall confirm the conformity to the standards. Refer to Appendix-III for detail.

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provision of Law

"Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

The purpose of this law is to contribute to improvement of the product quality, to increase of production efficiency, to rationalization of production processes, to wider spread of simple and fair trade, and to rationalization of use and consumption with respect to mining and manufacturing products, and at the same time to promote the public welfare by enacting and enforcing appropriate and reasonable industrial standards for such products.

The JIS Mark labeling system has changed substantially due to the revision of the Industrial Standardization Law of June, 2004. The new JIS Mark labeling system is as follows.

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

Under the previous law, the commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System shall be designated by the Government (the competent Minister). Now, under the new law, businesses may voluntarily select any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products. As of November 17, 2005, there are 1,673 standards subject to the new JIS Mark Labeling System.

*For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to "List of Designated JIS Products for Marking" at the home page (www.jisc.go.jp/) run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*As for the standards not subject to JIS Mark Labeling System, industry groups and interested parties in the private sector may voluntarily develop a draft of industrial standards (JIS draft) and submit it to the competent Minister. For more details, please visit the home page run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*Under the previous Industrial Standardization Law, JIS Mark certification was conducted by the Government or Government-designated (approved) certification bodies. The new law has made such certification to be conducted by third party certification bodies in the private sector designated by the Government in accordance with international standards (ISO/IEC

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

Those manufacturers or others who have been certified by the accredited certification bodies (certified persons or parties) may display a new JIS Mark on their products or others.

*List of the Accredited Certification Bodies: <http://www.jisc.go.jp/acc/jismrk-jasc.html>

*The New JIS Marks has become the new designs as follows.

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods

Processed goods

Special
categories



JIS Marks under the previous law can be used until September 30, 2005, but the JIS certified manufacturers under the old JIS Mark Labeling System may continue to use the old JIS Marks as a temporary measure until September 30, 2008.

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

<http://www.jisc.go.jp/eng/index.html>

Japanese Standards Association

http://www.jsa.or.jp/default_english.asp

(3) Voluntary Labeling based on Private Sector

<SG Mark>

Tricycle for infant, etc. are a subject good of the SG mark system implemented by Consumer Product Safety Association that allows to affix the SG mark for goods voluntarily inspected and passed the inspection. When an accident resulting in injury or death happens by any chance due to the defect of the goods to which the SG mark is displayed, damages up to 100 million yen or less shall be paid. Provided, however, that the damages is applicable only for personal injury. Refer to Appendix-IV for detail.

SG Mark



(4) Voluntary Labeling based on Industrial Regulation

A. The Japan Toy Association: ST Mark

ST mark is displayed on toys passed the “toys safety standard” of the Japan Toy Association. A license agreement to use ST mark is made with the Japan Toy Association before acquiring ST mark, based on which the inspections of mechanical, physical and chemical properties as well as flammability test for respective goods is made by the designated inspecting organization such as Japan Recreation and Miscellaneous Goods Safety Laboratory for enabling the display of the mark when accepted.

The validity of the mark licensing agreement is for one year, and that of the mark labeling after the acceptance of the inspection is for four years. Such a licensing agreement shall be renewed every year within the validity of the labeling. The contractor is obligated to insure the toy liability guarantee mutual aid and the toy product liability guarantee mutual aid in preparation for an emergency accident.



B. Safety Certification Mark (S Mark)

Since [Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law] was renamed the [Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law] in August 1999 and was enforced from April 2001, radical amendments such as abolishment of prior control and the introduction of third-party certification by a private organization in the case of certifying standards are being made.

Ten designated certification organizations, including Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories (JET) and Japan Quality Assurance Association (JQA), shall confirm the safety test and the improvement for the quality control system of each commodity. Labeling of Safety certification mark (S Mark) might be granted on the commodities which safety is confirmed by these organizations.

S Mark labeling is composed of an upper mark of the Sparing Council of Safety Certification for Electrical and Electronic Appliances and Parts of Japan and a lower mark of each inspection organization.

Japan Quality Assurance Association (JQA)

Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories (JET)

S Mark (Safety Certification Mark)

JET Mark



JQA Mark



The following is an extract from the procedures for the certification of SG Mark.
For further details, contact Consumer Product Safety Association.
Consumer Product Safety Association: <http://www.sg-mark.org/index-english.htm>

SG Mark Approval Standard for Infants` Tricycle

This standard applies to a stepping type tricycle for the use of little children (below, called tricycle). However, it excludes tricycle with attached push pole.

a. Construction, appearance and dimensions

Construction, appearance and dimensions of the tricycle should be as stated below.

- (1) Minimum height over the ground of the pedals is more than 40 millimeters.
- (2) Maximum height over the ground of the middle part of the saddle is less than 400 millimeters.
- (3) In types with a back rest, height from the middle part to of the saddle to the top of the back rest is less than 200 millimeters.

b. Stability

Stability of the tricycle should be as stated below.

- (1) Central part of the handle grip, does not protrude forward from the vertical direction where a front wheel touches the ground.
- (2) Infant will not fall down when tricycle was inclined less than 15 degrees.

c. Load-resistance

Load-resistance of the tricycle should be as stated below.

- (1) When strength of 10 kilograms is simultaneously added to central parts of both left and right handle grips, no accidents like cracks, damages or any other transformations causing use impediments shall occur.
- (2) In types with back step, when a strength of 20 kilograms is added to the back rest, no accidents like cracks, damages or any other transformations causing use impediments shall occur on both back rest or the connecting part of back rest and body of the tricycle.

4. Regulator Agency Contacts

Food Sanitation Law:

Department of Food Sanitation, Pharmaceutical and Food Safety Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

<http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/index.html>

Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law:

Product Safety Division, Consumer Affairs Department, Commerce and Information Policy Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Radio Law:

Electromagnetic Environment Division, Radio Department, Telecommunication Bureau, Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Post and Telecommunications

<http://www.soumu.go.jp/english/index.html>

Law against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation:

Consumer-related Trade Division, Trade Practices Department, Fair Trade Commission

http://www.jftc.go.jp/e-page/f_home.htm

SG Mark:

Consumer Product Safety Association

<http://www.sg-mark.org/>

ST Mark:

The Japan Toy Association

<http://www.toys.or.jp>

JET Mark:

Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories (JET)

<http://www.jet.or.jp>

JQA Mark:

Japan Quality Assurance Association (JQA)

<http://www.jqa.or.jp>

IV-3 Stuffed Toys

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
9503	Stuffed Toys	<u>Customs Tariff Law</u> <u>Copyright Law</u> <u>Trademark Law</u> <u>Design Law</u> Unfair Competition Prevention Law <u>Washington Convention</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
9503	Another Stuffed Toys	<u>Customs Tariff Law</u> <u>Copyright Law</u> <u>Trademark Law</u> <u>Design Law</u> Unfair Competition Prevention Law <u>Washington Convention</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

Rate of Customs Duties <http://www.apectariff.org/>

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

(1) Customs Tariff Law

This law determines the rates of customs duty, the basis for duty assessment, reduction of and exemption from customs duty, and other matters regarding the customs duty system.

In accordance with this revised law in April of 2003, declaration system of import suspension was established for infringement goods of patent, a new design right for practical use and a design right.

The Customs authority, in accordance with precedents etc., judges strictly whether or not imported goods are "books, drawings, carvings or any other articles, to injure public morals". This law prohibits the importation of stuffed animals that violate provisions of the Copyright Law (or, in some cases, the Trademark Law or Design Law). Making a stuffed animal representing a cartoon character, use of a registered trade mark (for brand names etc.) or using a cartoon character name for a stuffed animal without permission from the owner of the intellectual property right in question are regarded as violations of the Copyright Law, Trademark Law or Design Law, respectively. Normally such items are confiscated at customs. This means that so-called pirate copies of well-known cartoon character stuffed animals, or any other stuffed animals representing comic strip of animated cartoon characters protected by copyright, may not be imported into Japan.

(2) Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Washington Convention)

The object of this law is to protect the certain endangered species of wild fauna and flora

under depressed collecting and catching through the international trade control of the exporting and importing countries of the wild fauna and flora.

The international trade of the fauna, flora and these products listed in Appendix I, II and III to the Convention is subject to the presentation of the export certificate issued under free from endangered situation of these lives in the export country to the certain office of the import country.

160 countries have joined this convention including Japan joined in November 1980.

This Convention covers not only the animals themselves but also coats made wholly or partially from fur of endangered animals, as well as other items such as alligator leather handbags.

However, animals may be bred and raised in captivity for commercial purpose of providing animal hides is permitted so long as a certificate by the Management Authority of exporting country to that effect is granted.

The text of the Convention specifically mentions the following endangered species as meriting special surveillance:

Russia: Lynxes

China: Leopard Cats

Canada: Coyotes Bobcats, Lynx Cats, and Lynxes

Norway: Seals, Fur Seals

This Convention applies to three categories of species, as discussed below,

1) Appendix-I (All species threatened with extinction)

Commercial traffic in these species or products made from these species is prohibited. For customs purposes all of these animals are designated as import quota items and the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry must approve an import quota before any such item can be imported. Currently 900 species are covered by this provision.

2) Appendix-II (All species requiring strict international regulation to prevent danger of extinction)

The importer of any such species or product made from a member of such species must present to Japanese customs authorities an export certificate or re-export certificate from the Management Authority of the exporting country. Currently 32,500 species are covered by this provision.

3) Appendix-III (All Species which any party identifies as being subject to regulation and as needing the cooperation of other parties in the control of trade)

The importer of any such species or product made from a member of such species must present to Japanese customs an export certificate and a certificate of origin issued by Management Authority of exporting country, or a certificate granted by the Management Authority of the country of re-export that specimen was processed in that country. Currently 300 species are covered by this provision.

Footwear made from the leather of lizards, snakes and certain other animal species is sometimes subject to provisions of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (commonly known as Washington Convention).

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

Comic strip and cartoon character stuffed animals are subject to provisions of the Copyright Law, Trademark Law, Design Law and Unfair Competition Prevention Law that protect copyright, trademark and other intellectual property right. Some retailers have been sued by copyright holders for copyright infringement for selling or possessing with intent to sell unlicensed imitation cartoon character stuffed animals.

However, “parallel” imported products may be imported and sold in Japan without violating trademark or other intellectual property right, even when the importer or retailer holds no such rights, as long as the item itself satisfies certain conditions, such as being an authorized reproduction.

Labeling in compliance with Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

The objective of this act is to prevent consumer incentives by means of unjustifiable premiums or misleading representation in connection with transactions of commodities or services. By establishing special provisions in **the Act Concerning Prohibition of Private Monopolization and Maintenance of Fair Trade (Act No. 54 of 1947)**, fair competition is secured and thereby the interests of consumers are generally protected.

Please refer to Appendix-V.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

There is no particular labeling requirement on stuffed toys.

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provision of Law

”Industrial Standardization Law” : JIS Mark

The purpose of this law is to contribute to improvement of the product quality, to increase of production efficiency, to rationalization of production processes, to wider spread of simple and fair trade, and to rationalization of use and consumption with respect to mining and manufacturing products, and at the same time to promote the public welfare by enacting and enforcing appropriate and reasonable industrial standards for such products.

The JIS Mark labeling system has changed substantially due to the revision of the Industrial Standardization Law of June, 2004. The new JIS Mark labeling system is as follows.

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

Under the previous law, the commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System shall be designated by the Government (the competent Minister). Now, under the new law, businesses may voluntarily select any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products. As of November 17, 2005, there are 1,673 standards subject to the new JIS Mark Labeling System.

*For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to “List of Designated JIS Products for Marking” at the home page (www.jisc.go.jp/) run by the Japan Industrial

Standards Committee.

*As for the standards not subject to JIS Mark Labeling System, industry groups and interested parties in the private sector may voluntarily develop a draft of industrial standards (JIS draft) and submit it to the competent Minister. For more details, please visit the home page run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*Under the previous Industrial Standardization Law, JIS Mark certification was conducted by the Government or Government-designated (approved) certification bodies. The new law has made such certification to be conducted by third party certification bodies in the private sector designated by the Government in accordance with international standards (ISO/IEC

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

Those manufacturers or others who have been certified by the accredited certification bodies (certified persons or parties) may display a new JIS Mark on their products or others.

*List of the Accredited Certification Bodies: <http://www.jisc.go.jp/acc/jismrk-jasc.html>

*The New JIS Marks has become the new designs as follows.

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



JIS Marks under the previous law can be used until September 30, 2005, but the JIS certified manufacturers under the old JIS Mark Labeling System may continue to use the old JIS Marks as a temporary measure until September 30, 2008.

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

<http://www.jisc.go.jp/eng/index.html>

Japanese Standards Association

http://www.jsa.or.jp/default_english.asp

(3) Voluntary Labeling based on Industrial Regulation

< The Japan Toy Association: ST Mark >

ST mark is displayed on toys passed the safety standard of the Japan Toy Association. A license agreement to use ST mark is made with the Japan Toy Association before acquiring ST mark, based on which the inspections of mechanical, physical and chemical properties as well as flammability test for respective goods is made by the designated inspecting organization such as Japan Recreation and Miscellaneous Goods Safety Laboratory for enabling the display of the mark when accepted.

The validity of the mark licensing agreement is for one year, and that of the mark labeling after the acceptance of the inspection is for four years. Such a licensing agreement shall be renewed every year within the validity of the labeling. The contractor is obligated to insure the toy liability guarantee mutual aid and the toy product liability guarantee mutual aid in preparation for an emergency accident.



4. Regulatory Agency Contacts

Customs Tariff Law:

Tariff Policy and Legal Division, Customs and Tariff Bureau, Ministry of Finance

<http://www.mof.go.jp/english/index.htm>

Copyright Law:

Copyright Division, Agency for Cultural Affairs

<http://www.bunka.go.jp/english/2002-index-e.html>

Trademark Law:

Trademark Division, Trademark, Design and Administrative Affairs Department, Japan Patent Office

<http://www.jpo.go.jp>

Design Law:

Design Division, Trademark, Design and Administrative Affairs Department, Japan Patent Office

<http://www.jpo.go.jp>

Washington Convention:

Agricultural and Marine Products Office, Trade and Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation:

Consumer-related Trade Division, Trade Practices Department, Fair Trade Commission

http://www.jftc.go.jp/e-page/f_home.htm

Unfair Competition Prevention Law

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

ST Mark:

The Japan Toy Association

<http://www.toys.or.jp>

IV-4 Toy Fireworks

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
3604	Toy Fireworks	<u>Explosives Control Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

Rate of Customs Duties <http://www.apectariff.org/>

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

(1) Explosives Control Law

The objective of this law is to prevent a disaster that might be caused by explosives and thereby to maintain public security by regulating manufacture, sale, storage, transportation, consumption and other treatment of explosives

Any person engaged in the manufacture of explosives shall obtain permission from the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry for each plant (Article 3). Any person engaged in sale of explosives shall obtain permission from the prefectural governor for each shop (Article 5).

Any person intending to establish or move an explosives warehouse, and any person intending to transfer or take over an explosives warehouse shall obtain permission from the prefectural governor (Articles 12 and 17).

Any person intending to import explosives shall obtain permission from the prefectural governor (Article 24).

Any person intending to blow up, ignite or throw away explosives shall obtain permission from a prefectural governor (Articles 25 and 27).

Provisions of Explosives Control Law regulate the importation, storage and transport of fireworks. However, these regulations sometime may not apply to storage of 25 kg or less and to transport of 500 kg or less (not including cracker balls).

For more information please contact the nearest Regional Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry, prefectural administrative office, or the Japan Pyrotechnics Association.

Note: Toy fireworks are not subject to any usage restrictions as long as instructions are followed properly.

Some forms of use may be considered to manufacturing explosives, not toy fireworks, which may result in criminal penalties under the Explosives Control Law. Therefore, users must make sure they follow all instructions and warnings carefully.

(2) Inspection by Japan Pyrotechnic Association

The inspections of toy fireworks to prevent the occurrence of accidents are conducted at toy fireworks inspection stations by the Japan Pyrotechnic Association as a voluntary business under the guidance of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. The content of inspections is divided into two categories. "Basic inspection" is to check fireworks' compliance with the Explosive Control Law, while "safety inspection" is to check the structure, combustion

phenomena and precautions for correct use as well as to test by actually igniting them to check the possible occurrence of dangerous accident. In addition, there are two types of inspections: “preliminary Inspection” and “main Inspection”. The “preliminary inspection confirms the conformity to the requirements of the “basic inspection” and the “safety inspection”. In the case of imported goods, the “main inspection” is made by means of sampling inspection on each shipment to confirm the compliance with the requirements of the “basic inspection” and the “safety inspection”. “Standard mark” is granted to those passed the “preliminary inspection” and the “success mark” is granted to those passed the “main inspection.” In general, no toy fireworks without the standard mark” and “success mark” are allowed to be imported and sold. In the event that any consumer incurs any damage due to a defect of toy fireworks, the consumer will be covered by product liability insurance. (Please refer to (3) for details)

2. Regulation at the Time of Sale

(1) Application for Permission to Import

Every time an importer wishes to bring fireworks into Japan, the importer must submit an application for approval to import to the governor where the port of entry is located. The merchandise being imported must unmistakably consist of toy fireworks (exclusively for sale to consumers for their own enjoyment), and they must be classifiable as fireworks used as toys under Article 1, Section 5, Part 1 of the Ministerial Ordinance Concerning Explosives Control Law.

The application form must list the product name, the purpose, the importer name, the place of manufacture, the date of manufacture, the date of projected use, the port of entry, the storage site to be used and the structure and composition of the imported merchandise.

(2) Storage of Toy Fireworks

The prefectural governor as in compliance with firewall standards must approve the magazines for toy fireworks and regulations on safe distance from other structures. In addition, the owner or occupant of the magazine (if rented from the owner) must appoint a responsible supervisor of explosives handling who has a license under provisions of Explosives Control Law.

(3) Preliminary Inspections and Main Inspections by the Japan Pyrotechnics Association

In order to prevent accidental explosions, fireworks must also undergo preliminary inspections and main inspections. The Japan Pyrotechnics Association under the supervision of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry at the Bureau of Pyrotechnics Inspection conducts these inspections.

a. The preliminary inspection consists of inspections for standards compliance and for safety conducted in advance on fireworks produced or imported for the first time. If the goods pass inspection, their manufacture or import is permitted, and they are awarded the Standard Mark (type certification mark). Products that have obtained type certification in this manner may be ordered and imported in larger quantities.

b. The main inspection consists of the same tests performed in the preliminary inspection, performed on samples of Japanese-made fireworks before they can be sold one or more times periodically every year, and performed on samples of imported fireworks at the time of import. Products that pass inspection are awarded the Mark of Compliance.

In principle, only product bearing the standard Mark of Compliance can be imported and sold in Japan. If a person is injured as a result of a defect in a product bearing these marks, that

person is eligible to receive an indemnity from industrial product indemnity insurance maintained for that purpose.

(4) Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

The objective of this act is to prevent consumer incentives by means of unjustifiable premiums or misleading representation in connection with transactions of commodities or services. By establishing special provisions in **the Act Concerning Prohibition of Private Monopolization and Maintenance of Fair Trade (Act No. 54 of 1947)**, fair competition is secured and thereby the interests of consumers are generally protected.

Please refer to Appendix-V.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

The Japan Pyrotechnics Association has adopted labeling guidelines based on the Explosives Control Law.

A. Labeling

The label for each unit package shall contain warnings and cautions, usage instructions and advice regarding proper handling, along with the product name, the quantity of gunpowder, and place and date of manufacture.

<Label Content>

Product name

Gunpowder weight (per unit)

Place of manufacture (country or state name in the case of imports)

Importer name (sometimes abbreviated, although abbreviation must be commonly recognizable)

Warnings and cautions (use of gunpowder and hazard, warning to use properly, product information and ways to prevent accidents)

Usage instructions (performance, action, handling warnings)

Date of manufacture

B. SF Mark (Standard Mark and Mark of Compliance)

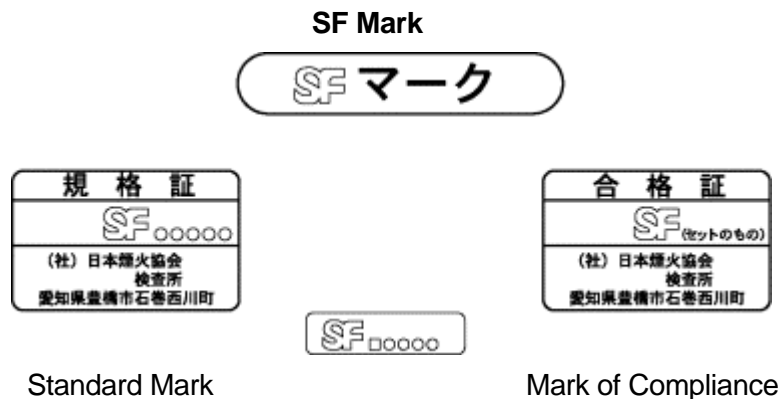
Toy fireworks that pass prescribed inspections may display the labels described hereafter. Any consumer who, while following all use instructions properly, sustains an injury from a product bearing this Mark will be compensated from a special industrial product indemnity insurance fund.

a. Standard Mark

Awarded to products that pass preliminary inspections conducted when a product is manufactured or imported for the first time. This mark is a token of type certification for the product, signifying that it is in compliance with standards set forth in the Law and with other safety standards. The mark appears on all product labels of approved products.

b. Mark of Compliance

Awarded to products that pass main inspections conducted periodically during ongoing manufacturing or immediately after being imported into Japan. This mark appears on large cartons or boxed containing a number of product units.



(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provision of Law

"Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

The purpose of this law is to contribute to improvement of the product quality, to increase of production efficiency, to rationalization of production processes, to wider spread of simple and fair trade, and to rationalization of use and consumption with respect to mining and manufacturing products, and at the same time to promote the public welfare by enacting and enforcing appropriate and reasonable industrial standards for such products.

The JIS Mark labeling system has changed substantially due to the revision of the Industrial Standardization Law of June, 2004. The new JIS Mark labeling system is as follows.

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

Under the previous law, the commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System shall be designated by the Government (the competent Minister). Now, under the new law, businesses may voluntarily select any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products. As of November 17, 2005, there are 1,673 standards subject to the new JIS Mark Labeling System.

*For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to "List of Designated JIS Products for Marking" at the home page (www.jisc.go.jp/) run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*As for the standards not subject to JIS Mark Labeling System, industry groups and interested parties in the private sector may voluntarily develop a draft of industrial standards (JIS draft) and submit it to the competent Minister. For more details, please visit the home page run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*Under the previous Industrial Standardization Law, JIS Mark certification was conducted by the Government or Government-designated (approved) certification bodies. The new law has made such certification to be conducted by third party certification bodies in the private sector

designated by the Government in accordance with international standards (ISO/IEC

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

Those manufacturers or others who have been certified by the accredited certification bodies (certified persons or parties) may display a new JIS Mark on their products or others.

*List of the Accredited Certification Bodies: <http://www.jisc.go.jp/acc/jismrk-jasc.html>

*The New JIS Marks has become the new designs as follows.

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



JIS Marks under the previous law can be used until September 30, 2005, but the JIS certified manufacturers under the old JIS Mark Labeling System may continue to use the old JIS Marks as a temporary measure until September 30, 2008.

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

<http://www.jisc.go.jp/eng/index.html>

Japanese Standards Association

http://www.jsa.or.jp/default_english.asp

(3) Voluntary Labeling based on Industrial Regulation

There is no particular law on this subject.

4. Regulatory Agency Contacts

Explosives Control Law:

Industrial Safety Division, Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency, Agency for Natural Resources and Energy

<http://www.enecho.meti.go.jp/english/index.htm>

Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation:

Consumer-related Trade Division, Trade Practices Department, Fair Trade Commission

http://www.jftc.go.jp/e-page/f_home.htm

V-1 Carpets

HS Number	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
5701	Carpet with Tied-Pile	<u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> <u>Fire Service Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premium and Misleading Representation
5702	Carpet made by Cloth including Hand made Carpet	<u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> <u>Fire Service Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premium and Misleading Representation
5703	Tufted Carpet	<u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> <u>Fire Service Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premium and Misleading Representation
5704	Felt Carpet	<u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> <u>Fire Service Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premium and Misleading Representation
5705	Another Carpet	<u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> <u>Fire Service Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premium and Misleading Representation

Rate of Customs Duties <http://www.apectariff.org/>

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

There is no particular legal restriction.

2. Legal Regulations at the Time of Sale

(1) Household Goods Quality Labeling Law

The objective of this law is to protect the interests of general consumers by labeling appropriate to the quality of household goods.

90 items are designated now as the household goods for quality labeling. Please refer to Appendix-I.

Among carpets, pile carpets (other than felt carpets) must bear labeling listing appropriate items as required by the Law. Products may not be sold without labels. For details, see section 4. on labeling (For details, see Subsection 2. on Labeling Procedures).

(2) Fire Service Law

The objective of this law is to prevent and guard against loss of life and property from fire. At the same time, to minimize damage from fire, earthquakes and similar disasters in order to preserve peace and order and promote the public welfare.

This law requires that flame retardant products (e.g. curtains, carpets, etc.) used in fire prevention and anti-flaming areas, such as high rise buildings, underground streets, theaters, hotels, have anti-flaming characteristics exceeding the standards prescribed by Cabinet Order (Paragraph 3 of Article 8).

Any carpet with 2 square meters or larger used in fire prevention property (such as a high-rise building, underground arcade, department store, theater, inn or hospital) must be certified as flame-retardant by undergoing testing conducted by the Japan Fire Retardant Association based on provisions of Fire Service Law.

Further, the law mandates that fireproof products have a designated "fireproof label" attached. For details on the standards of fire retardance and the fireproof label, contact the Japan Fire Retardant Association.

(3) Designation of Interior Work

Installers of roll-type carpets must receive a business license of interior remodeling from the prefectural governor.

(4) Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

The objective of this act is to prevent consumer incentives by means of unjustifiable premiums or misleading representation in connection with transactions of commodities or services. By establishing special provisions in **the Act Concerning Prohibition of Private Monopolization and Maintenance of Fair Trade (Act No. 54 of 1947)**, fair competition is secured and thereby the interests of consumers are generally protected.

Please refer to Appendix-V.

3. Labeling Procedures

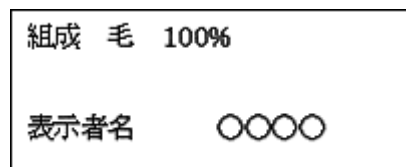
(1) Legally required Labeling

A. Labeling in compliance with Household Goods Quality Labeling Law

A Cabinet Order designates "household goods" as commodities for which the labeling standards (particulars to be declared on the label and instructions, including components of a product, its performance, uses, proper storage and other qualities) are fixed by the state. Manufacturers or distributors, etc. are required to provide proper labeling in compliance with these standards. Designated goods are 35 items of textile goods, 8 items of plastic goods, 17 items of electric appliances, and 30 items of miscellaneous goods and 90 items in total as at the end of December 2005.

Carpets with piles must be labeled as to the composition of the fiber. Further, the labeler must be added. The label etc. should be affixed at a readily visible location.

Example Label for Carpet



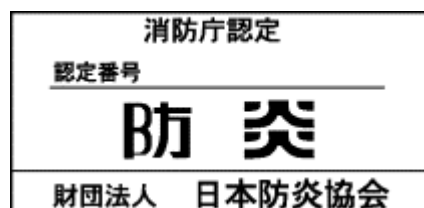
B. Labeling in compliance with Anti-flaming labeling under Fire Service Law

Anti-flaming display is allowed on the products after successful examination in accordance with the flame retardant performance standard under this law.

Since the Japan Fire Retardant Association tests whether or not flame retardant products have their performance, such as residual flame time, residual ash time, etc. prescribed by the Fire Services Law and shall deliver the flame retardant materials label and flame retardant products label. Delivery of these labels are limited to the registered organizations to the Director of Fire and Disaster Management Agency.

Fireproof carpets must have the following fireproof labels affixed. The labels may be affixed only by the parties certified by the Director of the Fire Defense Agency. The labeler is supposed to be identified by the number of the label.

Example Label for Fireproof Mark



(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

"Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

The purpose of this law is to contribute to improvement of the product quality, to increase of production efficiency, to rationalization of production processes, to wider spread of simple and fair trade, and to rationalization of use and consumption with respect to mining and manufacturing products, and at the same time to promote the public welfare by enacting and enforcing appropriate and reasonable industrial standards for such products.

The JIS Mark labeling system has changed substantially due to the revision of the Industrial Standardization Law of June, 2004. The new JIS Mark labeling system is as follows.

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

Under the previous law, the commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System shall be designated by the Government (the competent Minister). Now, under the new law, businesses may voluntarily select any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products. As of November 17, 2005, there are 1,673 standards subject to the new JIS Mark Labeling System.

*For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to "List of Designated JIS Products for Marking" at the home page (www.jisc.go.jp/) run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*As for the standards not subject to JIS Mark Labeling System, industry groups and interested parties in the private sector may voluntarily develop a draft of industrial standards (JIS draft) and submit it to the competent Minister. For more details, please visit the home page run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*Under the previous Industrial Standardization Law, JIS Mark certification was conducted by the Government or Government-designated (approved) certification bodies. The new law has made such certification to be conducted by third party certification bodies in the private sector designated by the Government in accordance with international standards (ISO/IEC

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

Those manufacturers or others who have been certified by the accredited certification bodies (certified persons or parties) may display a new JIS Mark on their products or others.

*List of the Accredited Certification Bodies: <http://www.jisc.go.jp/acc/jismrk-jasc.html>

*The New JIS Marks has become the new designs as follows.

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



JIS Marks under the previous law can be used until September 30, 2005, but the JIS certified manufacturers under the old JIS Mark Labeling System may continue to use the old JIS Marks as a temporary measure until September 30, 2008.

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

<http://www.jisc.go.jp/eng/index.html>

Japanese Standards Association

http://www.jsa.or.jp/default_english.asp

4. Regulatory Agency Contacts

Household Goods Quality Labeling Law:

Consumer Protection Division, Consumer Affairs Department, Commerce and Information Policy Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Fire Service Law:

Fire Prevention Division, Fire and Disaster Management Agency

<http://www.fdma.go.jp> (Japanese only)

Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation:

Consumer-related Trade Division, Trade Practices Department, Fair Trade Commission

http://www.jftc.go.jp/e-page/f_home.htm

Japan Industrial Standards Law (JIS Law):

Standards Development and Planning Division, Industrial Science and Technology Policy and Environment Bureau, Ministry of Economy Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

JIS Mark:

Japanese Standards Association (JSA)

http://www.jsa.or.jp/default_english.asp

V-2 Wall Covering

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
3918	Vinyl Wallpaper	Building Standards Law Act against Unjustifiable premiums and Misleading Representation
4818	Wallpaper	Building Standards Law Act against Unjustifiable premiums and Misleading Representation
5905	Textile Wallpaper	Building Standards Law Act against Unjustifiable premiums and Misleading Representation

Rate of Customs Duties <http://www.apectariff.org/>

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

There is no particular legal regulation.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

(1) Building Standards Law

The objective of this law is to establish minimum standards regarding the site, structure, facilities, and use of buildings in order to protect life, health, and property of the nation, and thereby to contribute to promoting public welfare.

This law has been radically amended since its establishment in June 1998 (enforcement from May 1999). Major amended points are as follows.

A. Opening of building confirmation and inspections to the private sector

Although the business of building confirmation and inspections was only conducted by building officials of local government bodies, private organizations that have passed a qualifying examination implemented by the "designated qualifying examination body" may implement such business.

B. Stipulation of the performance of building standards

As before, building standards prescribe the specifications for construction methods, materials and size, etc. However, in order to cope with technological progress or trends in international building standards, performance provisions to adopt diversified materials, equipment and structural methods were introduced by satisfying a certain performance.

C. Introduction of a type approval system

With respect to the same-type and mass-produced buildings if the Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport approves such in advance (a type approval), a building official or designated certification body may not examine these items at the time of individual building confirmation.

Provisions of Building Standards Law require that building materials used in locations with restrictions on interior finishing (see *Note* below) be approved as fireproof material by the

Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport. Wall covering is subject to these provisions. The following procedures are necessary.

Note: Locations with restrictions on interior finishing. This phrase refers to locations specified in Article 35, Section 2 of Building Standards Law. Mainly they consist of places where people assemble, such as theaters, motion picture theaters, hospitals, schools, department stores etc.

<Overview of Countermeasures Regarding Sick House Issues under the Amended Building Standards Law >

July 12, 2002: Promulgation of the Law Partially Amending the Building Standard Law

July 1, 2003: Enforcement date of amended law

(1) Chemical substances covered by regulations

Chlorpyrifos and formaldehyde

(2) Regulations concerning chlorpyrifos

The use of building materials containing chlorpyrifos in buildings with habitable rooms will be prohibited.

(3) Regulations concerning formaldehyde

1) Restrictions on interior finishing materials

The area size of formaldehyde-emitting building materials which can be used as interior finishing materials will be restricted according to the type of habitable room and the frequency of ventilation.

2) Mandatory installation of ventilation equipment

Even if no formaldehyde-emitting building materials are used, formaldehyde is also emitted by furniture. For this reason, the installation of ventilation equipment will, in principle, be mandatory in all buildings.

3) Restrictions related to ceiling cavities, etc.*

The base materials used in ceiling cavities, etc., must have low formaldehyde emission levels, or ventilation equipment must be designed to allow ventilation of ceiling cavities, etc.

* Ceiling cavities, etc. includes ceiling cavities, attics, cavities underneath floors, wall, storerooms and other similar locations.

< Approval as Fireproof Wall Covering Material >

Fireproof wall covering refers to wall covering material approved by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport as having met statutory fireproofing standards. In the case of wall covering, the specific approval procedures are carried out under the auspices of the Wall Covering Association of Japan. One requirement for approval is that the material be installed in accordance with Wall Covering Installation Standard 1983 as adopted by the Wall Covering Association of Japan.

The principal conditions that must be met are:

i) Fireproof undercoating must consist of a legally recognized fireproof material other than legally recognized flame retardant materials (with metals sometimes exempted).

ii) The wall covering and undercoating combination must possess fireproof properties as defined under the restrictions of interior finishing.

The “approval acquirer”, who has obtained the approval from the Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transportation, is responsible for guarantee of the fireproof properties including those displayed in job sites. In reality, however, covering materials have not only the

large market size but also a large number of job sites in comparison with interior finishing materials. It is, therefore, almost always difficult for any approval acquirer to personally confirm the fireproof properties to display them at each job site. Under the circumstances, the three parties consisting of approval acquirers (manufacturers or importers), sample book issuers (brand product manufacturers or distributors) and construction supervisors (contractors) establishes a system to jointly display the appropriate fireproof properties (a label showing the fire preventive construction supervision).

(2) Act Against Unjustifiable Premiums And Misleading Representation

The objective of this act is to prevent consumer incentives by means of unjustifiable premiums or misleading representation in connection with transactions of commodities or services. By establishing special provisions in **the Act Concerning Prohibition of Private Monopolization and Maintenance of Fair Trade (Act No. 54 of 1947)**, fair competition is secured and thereby the interests of consumers are generally protected.

Please refer to Appendix-V.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

Approval Label by Wall Covering Association of Japan

Fireproof wall covering materials that have been approved by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport as having met statutory fireproof standards must display an approval label. Thin materials like wall covering depend greatly on the combination with the undercoating material for their fireproof properties. Consequently, approval as fireproof material depends on the manner of installation. The approval label, reading “Fireproof Wall Covering Material Approval Label,” is affixed to the outside surface after installation. Only those qualified by having registered as approval label holders may display the approval label. The purpose of this requirement is to clarify the locus of responsibility.

Example for Fireproof Wall Covering Material Approval Label

<div> <div>Approved by the Minister of Construction Wall Covering Material #0001</div> <div>Non-combustible Material</div> <div>Wallpaper Wall Covering Association of Japan Approval Holder</div> </div>	<div> <div>Approved by the Minister of Construction Wall Covering Material #0004</div> <div>Semi-non-combustible Material</div> <div>Artificial Fabric Wall Covering Wall Covering Association of Japan Approval Holder</div> </div>	<div> <div>Approved by the Minister of Construction Wall Covering Material #0006</div> <div>Flame Retardant Material</div> <div>Special Wall Covering Wall Covering Association of Japan Approval Holder</div> </div>
Red Label	Green Label	Blue Label

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

”Industrial Standardization Law” : JIS Mark

The purpose of this law is to contribute to improvement of the product quality, to increase of production efficiency, to rationalization of production processes, to wider spread of simple and fair trade, and to rationalization of use and consumption with respect to mining and

manufacturing products, and at the same time to promote the public welfare by enacting and enforcing appropriate and reasonable industrial standards for such products.

The JIS Mark labeling system has changed substantially due to the revision of the Industrial Standardization Law of June, 2004. The new JIS Mark labeling system is as follows.

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

Under the previous law, the commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System shall be designated by the Government (the competent Minister). Now, under the new law, businesses may voluntarily select any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products. As of November 17, 2005, there are 1,673 standards subject to the new JIS Mark Labeling System.

*For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to “List of Designated JIS Products for Marking” at the home page (www.jisc.go.jp/) run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*As for the standards not subject to JIS Mark Labeling System, industry groups and interested parties in the private sector may voluntarily develop a draft of industrial standards (JIS draft) and submit it to the competent Minister. For more details, please visit the home page run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*Under the previous Industrial Standardization Law, JIS Mark certification was conducted by the Government or Government-designated (approved) certification bodies. The new law has made such certification to be conducted by third party certification bodies in the private sector designated by the Government in accordance with international standards (ISO/IEC

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

Those manufacturers or others who have been certified by the accredited certification bodies (certified persons or parties) may display a new JIS Mark on their products or others.

*List of the Accredited Certification Bodies: <http://www.jisc.go.jp/acc/jismrk-jasc.html>

*The New JIS Marks has become the new designs as follows.

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



JIS Marks under the previous law can be used until September 30, 2005, but the JIS certified manufacturers under the old JIS Mark Labeling System may continue to use the old JIS Marks as a temporary measure until September 30, 2008.

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

<http://www.jisc.go.jp/eng/index.html>

Japanese Standards Association

http://www.jsa.or.jp/default_english.asp

(3) Voluntary Labeling based on Industrial Regulation

< Voluntary Standard of The Wall Covering Association of Japan >

The guideline and standard are regulated for the interior safety materials.

4. Regulatory Agency and Organizational Contacts

Building Standards Law:

Building Guidance Division, Housing Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport

<http://www.mlit.go.jp> (Japanese only)

Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation:

Consumer-related Trade Division, Trade Practices Department, Fair Trade Commission

http://www.jftc.go.jp/e-page/f_home.htm

ISM Mark:

Wall Coverings Association of Japan

<http://wacoa.topica.ne.jp> (Japanese only)

V-3 Curtains

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
6303	Knitted Curtain	<u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> <u>Fire Service Law</u> <u>Law for The Control of Household Products containing Harmful Substances</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
6303	Another (kind of) Curtain	<u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> <u>Fire Service Law</u> <u>Law for The Control of Household Products containing Harmful Substances</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

Rate of Customs Duties <http://www.apectariff.org/>

1. Regulations at the time of Import

There is no specific voluntary labeling on the curtain under this law.

2. Regulations at the time of Sale

(1) Household Goods Quality Labeling Law

The objective of this law is to protect the interests of general consumers by labeling appropriate to the quality of household goods. 90 items are designated now as the household goods for quality labeling.

Curtains must bear labeling as specified by this law.

(For details, see Subsection 2. on Labeling Procedures or Appendix-1.).

(2) Fire Service Law

The objective of this law is to prevent and guard against loss of life and property from fire. At the same time, to minimize damage from fire, earthquakes and similar disasters in order to preserve peace and order and promote the public welfare.

The law requires that flame retardant products (e.g. curtains, carpets, etc.) used in fire prevention and anti-flaming areas, such as high rise buildings, underground streets, theaters, hotels, have anti-flaming characteristics exceeding the standards prescribed by Cabinet Order (Paragraph 3 of Article 8).

Fire Service Law requires that curtains used in public buildings and other fire prevention property, specifically those listed in the table below, must have appropriate flame retardant products. Products that do not bear the required labeling may neither be sold as flame retardant products nor displayed in the storefront for purposes of sale as flame retardant products.

For details, contact the Japan Fire Retardant Association.

(3) Law For The Control Of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances

The objective of this law is to implement necessary restrictions on household products containing harmful substances from the point of view of public health and sanitation thereby to contribute to safeguarding the health of the nation.

The Law designates 20 kinds of "harmful substances" as substances contained in home products that are a risk to human health, and prescribes necessary standards for the maximum quantity permitted to be contained in household products designated by the Law. (Article 4) It is forbidden to sell household products that do not comply with the standards.

Accordingly, manufacturers or importers of the household products are requested to pay enough consideration to toxicity in these chemical substances and prevention of trouble in health. Please refer to Appendix-II.

Use of the following three flame-retardant compounds on curtain material are prohibited by this law. Curtains treated with these compounds may not be sold or displayed in the storefront for commercial purposes in Japan

<Harmful substances designated by this law >.

Harmful Substance	Usage	Standards	Toxicity
Tris (1-aziridiny) phosphate (Abbr.: APO)	Flame-retardant Compounds	Prohibited	Live damage, reproductive system damage
Tris (2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate (Abbr.:TDBPP)	Flame-retardant Compounds	Prohibited	Carcinogenesis
Bis (2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate (Abbr.:BDBPP)	Flame-retardant Compounds	Prohibited	Carcinogenesis

(4) Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

The objective of this act is to prevent consumer incentives by means of unjustifiable premiums or misleading representation in connection with transactions of commodities or services. By establishing special provisions in **the Act Concerning Prohibition of Private Monopolization and Maintenance of Fair Trade (Act No. 54 of 1947)**, fair competition is secured and thereby the interests of consumers are generally protected.

Please refer to Appendix-V.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

A. Labeling in conformity with Household Goods Quality Labeling Law

A Cabinet Order designates "household goods" as commodities for which the labeling standards (particulars to be declared on the label and instructions, including components of a product, its performance, uses, proper storage and other qualities) are fixed by the state. Manufacturers or distributors, etc. are required to provide proper labeling in compliance with these standards. Designated goods are 35 items of textile goods, 8 items of plastic goods, 17 items of electric appliances, and 30 items of miscellaneous goods and 90 items in total as of December 31, 2005.

The Textile Product Labeling Standards based on Household Good Quality Labeling Law specify both the label content and format. The label must list the material composition, material shrinkage, home care instructions (including graphical symbols), size, the name of the manufacturer and information contact (address or telephone number).

Example Label for Curtain



B. Labeling in conformity with Anti-Flaming Labeling under Fire Service Law

Anti-flaming display is allowed on the products after successful examination in accordance with the flame retardant performance standard under this law.

Since the Japan Fire Retardant Association tests whether or not flame retardant products have their performance, such as residual flame time, residual ash time, etc. prescribed by the Fire Services Law and shall deliver the flame retardant materials label and flame retardant products label. Delivery of these labels are limited to the registered organizations to the Director of Fire and Disaster Management Agency.

<Certification System for Anti-flaming Products >

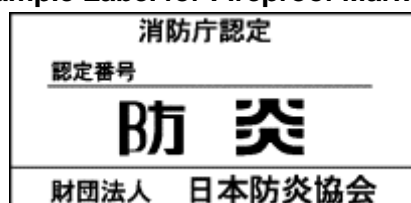
Flame retardant products shall not be sold as flame retardant products or displayed for sales unless labeling that products have flame retardant performance.

Any person who requests testing shall submit a written request for a flame retardant performance test and testing materials to the Fire Retardant Association.

Furthermore, the Fire Retardant Association accepts the test data of foreign testing agencies by establishing the "Guideline concerning Acceptance of Foreign Testing Data in Testing Operation such as Fire Retardant Products".

This labeling must appear on all curtains used in fire prevention property defined by the Law.

Example Label for Fireproof Mark



List of Harmful Substances

Authorizing Laws	Buildings with Flame-Retardant Requirement
Facilities where smoke etc. would rapidly spread and where firefighting activities and evacuation would be difficult in the event of a fire	High-rise buildings (meaning buildings of over 31 m height), Underground arcades
Facilities used by unspecified large numbers of persons	<p>Theaters, movies theaters, performance halls, or arenas</p> <p>Public auditoriums or meeting places</p> <p>Cabarets, cafes, night clubs, or other similar establishments</p> <p>Recreation halls or dance halls</p> <p>Assignment house, restaurants, or other similar establishments</p> <p>Food service establishments</p> <p>Department stores, markets, or other retail sales / exhibition establishments</p> <p>Inns, hotels, or other lodging establishments</p> <p>Wet and dry public saunas, or other similar establishments</p> <p>Parts of buildings housing a number of independent business institutions, used for applications of the above fireproof articles</p> <p>Partially underground plazas</p>
Facilities used by unspecified large numbers of persons which hold persons with poor ability to escape due to illness, injury, disability, old age, or young age	<p>Hospitals, medical clinics, diagnostic clinics, or birthing centers</p> <p>Senior citizen centers, nursing homes, senior citizen health facilities, rescue facilities, rehabilitation facilities, child welfare facilities (other than mothers and children's homes and child welfare facilities), handicap rehabilitation facilities (only those for persons with physical handicaps), prospective facilities for the mentally retarded and halfway houses for the mentally handicapped</p> <p>Child care centers, schools for the blind or deaf, schools for the retarded</p>
Facilities using large amounts of curtains and plywood for large props	Motion picture or television studios

and high in danger of fire to due heat from lights etc.	
Facilities using construction sheets with frequent history of fires	Buildings (not including residential structures and their attachments located outside urban planning districts), platform sheds, storage tanks, chemical product manufacturing devices or other similar items which are under construction

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provision of Law

"Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

The purpose of this law is to contribute to improvement of the product quality, to increase of production efficiency, to rationalization of production processes, to wider spread of simple and fair trade, and to rationalization of use and consumption with respect to mining and manufacturing products, and at the same time to promote the public welfare by enacting and enforcing appropriate and reasonable industrial standards for such products.

The JIS Mark labeling system has changed substantially due to the revision of the Industrial Standardization Law of June, 2004. The new JIS Mark labeling system is as follows.

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

Under the previous law, the commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System shall be designated by the Government (the competent Minister). Now, under the new law, businesses may voluntarily select any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products. As of November 17, 2005, there are 1,673 standards subject to the new JIS Mark Labeling System.

*For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to "List of Designated JIS Products for Marking" at the home page (www.jisc.go.jp/) run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*As for the standards not subject to JIS Mark Labeling System, industry groups and interested parties in the private sector may voluntarily develop a draft of industrial standards (JIS draft) and submit it to the competent Minister. For more details, please visit the home page run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*Under the previous Industrial Standardization Law, JIS Mark certification was conducted by the Government or Government-designated (approved) certification bodies. The new law has made such certification to be conducted by third party certification bodies in the private sector designated by the Government in accordance with international standards (ISO/IEC

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

Those manufacturers or others who have been certified by the accredited certification bodies (certified persons or parties) may display a new JIS Mark on their products or others.

*List of the Accredited Certification Bodies: <http://www.jisc.go.jp/acc/jismrk-jasc.html>

*The New JIS Marks has become the new designs as follows.

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



JIS Marks under the previous law can be used until September 30, 2005, but the JIS certified manufacturers under the old JIS Mark Labeling System may continue to use the old JIS Marks as a temporary measure until September 30, 2008.

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

<http://www.jisc.go.jp/eng/index.html>

Japanese Standards Association

http://www.jsa.or.jp/default_english.asp

(3) Voluntary Labeling based on Industrial Regulation

There is no particular voluntary labeling on the curtain based on provision of law

4. Regulatory Agency and Organizational Contacts

Household Goods Quality Labeling Law:

Consumer Protection Division, Consumer Affairs Department, Commerce and Information Policy Bureau, Ministry of Economy Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Fire Service Law:

Fire Prevention Division, Fire and Disaster Management Agency, Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Post and Telecommunications

<http://www.fdma.go.jp> (Japanese only)

Japan Fire Retardant Association

<http://www.jfra.or.jp> (Japanese only)

Law for Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances:

Office of Chemical Safety, Evaluation and Licensing Division, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation:

Consumer-related Trade Division, Trade Practices Department, Fair Trade Commission

http://www.jftc.go.jp/e-page/f_home.htm

V-4 Bedding (Futon)

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
9404	Feather Quilt	<u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums And Misleading Representation <u>Law for the control of Household Products</u> <u>Containing Harmful Substances</u>
9404	Wool Quilt & Another Quilts	<u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums & Misleading Representation <u>Law for the control of Household Products</u> <u>Containing Harmful Substances</u>

Rate of Customs Duties <http://www.apectariff.org/>

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

Bedding import is not subject to any restriction or regulation.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

(1) Household Goods Quality Labeling Law

The objective of this law is to protect the interests of general consumers by labeling appropriate to the quality of household goods.

90 items are designated now as the household goods for quality labeling. Please refer to Appendix-I.

Bedding must bear labeling as specified by Household Goods Quality Labeling Law (For details, see Subsection 2. on Labeling Procedures).

(2) **Act Against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation**

The objective of this act is to prevent consumer incentives by means of unjustifiable premiums or misleading representation in connection with transactions of commodities or services. By establishing special provisions in **the Act Concerning Prohibition of Private Monopolization and Maintenance of Fair Trade (Act No. 54 of 1947)**, fair competition is secured and thereby the interests of consumers are generally protected.

Refer to Appendix-V for detail.

(3) **Law for The Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances**

The objective of this law is to implement necessary restrictions on household products containing harmful substances from the point of view of public health and sanitation thereby to contribute to safeguarding the health of the nation.

The Law designates 20 kinds of "harmful substances" as substances contained in home products that are a risk to human health, and prescribes necessary standards for the maximum quantity permitted to be contained in household products designated by the Law. (Article 4) It is forbidden to sell household products that do not comply with the standards.

Accordingly, manufacturers or importers of the household products are requested to pay enough consideration to toxicity in these chemical substances and prevention of trouble in health. Please refer to Appendix-II.

Bedding is subject to content standards for insecticides and flame-retardant compounds based on provisions of Law for The Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances. Importers and distributors of futons may not sell, give away, or display futons for commercial purposes unless the merchandise complies with those standards.

List of Harmful Substances

Harmful Substance	Uses	Standard
(Abbr.) DTTB	Pesticide	30 ppm or less
(Abbr.) APO	Pesticide	Prohibited
(Abbr.) TDBPP	Pesticide	Prohibited

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally required Labeling

A. Labeling in conformity with Household Goods Quality Labeling Law

A Cabinet Order designates "household goods" as commodities for which the labeling standards (particulars to be declared on the label and instructions, including components of a product, its performance, uses, proper storage and other qualities) are fixed by the state. Manufacturers or distributors, etc. are required to provide proper labeling in compliance with these standards. Designated goods are 35 items of textile goods, 8 items of plastic goods, 17 items of electric appliances, and 30 items of miscellaneous goods and 90 items in total as at the end of December 2005.

The provisions for the quality labeling of textile products under Household Goods Quality Labeling Law mandates labeling of the fabric cover and stuffing materials of futons and the name and place of contact of the labeler (address or telephone no.) Note that amendments to Household Goods Quality Labeling Law in 1997 added down futons to the list of designated goods and made labeling of the content of down obligatory.

B. Country of Origin Labeling Requirements

Bedding is subject to country of origin labeling requirements imposed by Act Against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation and administered by the Fair Trade Commission. The law establishes precise labeling practices for imported products to ensure that consumers do not receive misleading information about the actual place of origin.

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

A. Anti-flaming Labeling under [Fire Service Law]

Anti-flaming display is allowed on the products after successful examination in accordance

with the flame retardant performance standard under this law.

Since the Japan Fire Retardant Association tests whether or not flame retardant products have their performance, such as residual flame time, residual ash time, etc. prescribed by the Fire Services Law and shall deliver the flame retardant materials label and flame retardant products label. Delivery of these labels are limited to the registered organizations to the Director of Fire and Disaster Management Agency.

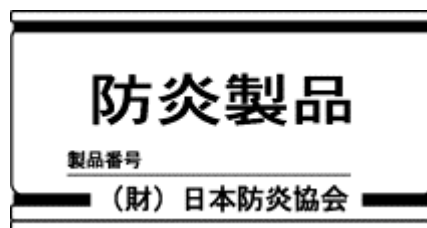
Futon cover fabrics and futon stuffing materials that comply with flame-retardant certification guidelines issued by the Flame-Retardant Product Certification Committee under guidance from the Fire Defense Agency may bear the Flame-Retardant Product Label.

This labeling is not obligatory, but some localities have ordinances or administrative advisories recommending the use of such products in hotels, inns and other public buildings as well as in health care and social welfare facilities.

To qualify for this labeling bedding must be tested not only for flame retardant but also for toxicity. For more information, contact the Japan Fire Retardant Association.

<http://jfra.or.jp> (Japanese only)

Example Label for Fireproof Mark



B. "Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

The purpose of this law is to contribute to improvement of the product quality, to increase of production efficiency, to rationalization of production processes, to wider spread of simple and fair trade, and to rationalization of use and consumption with respect to mining and manufacturing products, and at the same time to promote the public welfare by enacting and enforcing appropriate and reasonable industrial standards for such products.

The JIS Mark labeling system has changed substantially due to the revision of the Industrial Standardization Law of June, 2004. The new JIS Mark labeling system is as follows.

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

Under the previous law, the commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System shall be designated by the Government (the competent Minister). Now, under the new law, businesses may voluntarily select any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products. As of November 17, 2005, there are 1,673 standards subject to the new JIS Mark Labeling System.

*For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to "List of Designated

JIS Products for Marking” at the home page (www.jisc.go.jp/) run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*As for the standards not subject to JIS Mark Labeling System, industry groups and interested parties in the private sector may voluntarily develop a draft of industrial standards (JIS draft) and submit it to the competent Minister. For more details, please visit the home page run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*Under the previous Industrial Standardization Law, JIS Mark certification was conducted by the Government or Government-designated (approved) certification bodies. The new law has made such certification to be conducted by third party certification bodies in the private sector designated by the Government in accordance with international standards (ISO/IEC

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

Those manufacturers or others who have been certified by the accredited certification bodies (certified persons or parties) may display a new JIS Mark on their products or others.

*List of the Accredited Certification Bodies: <http://www.jisc.go.jp/acc/jismrk-jasc.html>

*The New JIS Marks has become the new designs as follows.

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



JIS Marks under the previous law can be used until September 30, 2005, but the JIS certified manufacturers under the old JIS Mark Labeling System may continue to use the old JIS Marks as a temporary measure until September 30, 2008.

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

<http://www.jisc.go.jp/eng/index.html>

Japanese Standards Association

http://www.jsa.or.jp/default_english.asp

(3) Voluntary Labeling based on Industrial Regulation

A. G.F. (Good Futon) Mark

The G.F. Mark is awarded for compliance with standards established by the All Japan Wadding Goods Association. The Mark indicates that the product has undergone testing administered by the Association and conforms to the unified labeling standards for product name, material content and care instructions. All futon products are eligible to qualify for this labeling.

G.F. Mark



B. The Gold Labels

Down futons that comply with standards established by the Japan Down Product Co-Operative Association may display the Gold Labels. The Gold Labels indicate compliance with quality standards for content, size and cleanliness set by the Association.

Four types of labels are used depending on the bulk, "New Gold Label", "Excel Gold Label", "Royal Gold Label" and "Premium Gold Label". The standards for bulk of the different labels are as follows.

The Excel Gold Label ----- 120 mm or more

The New Gold Label ----- 145 mm or more

The Royal Gold Label ----- 165 mm or more

The Premium Gold Label----- 180 mm or more

Premium Gold Label



Note:
The
"Excel

Gold" Label featured a gold pattern
against a red background.

The "Royal Gold" Label featured the same pattern in gold against a gold background.

Excel Gold Label

Royal Gold Label



New Gold Label



C. The Wool Mark

Wool futons that meet quality standards established by the Wool Mark Company (the former IWS (the International Wool Society)) may display the 100% Wool Mark. Only 100% wool futons made at the production facilities which have received the permission from the IWS may attach the Wool Mark to their products. The 100% Wool Mark quality standards include standards for wool type and mass, oil content and quilting technique, as well as guidelines for shrinkage and pesticide content.

Wool Mark Label



(4) Gold Label Quality Standard for the Feather Bedding

a. Filling up the feather

(1) Mixture rate of the assortment

Every label indicates down rate within 3%

(However, it is a rule that the down rate indicates a material for feather)

(2) Sublimity

With no relation to the down rate, every label must show below sublimities.

- New Gold label over 120 mm
- Excel Gold label over 145 mm
- Royal Gold label over 165 mm
- Premium gold label over 180 mm

(3) Purity over 500 mm

(4) Coefficient of oxygen less than 4.8 mg

(5) Testing methods

Testing methods for all above clauses apply to JIS L1903.

(6) For use of non-quilts

In case of non-quilt products, feather material shall not only correspond to above four clauses, but further the connecting strength of hem and gore shall have following numerical values each.

- Tearing and peeling off strength according to Grab method (JIS L1093) - over 10 kg
- After mild alkali laundry process or dry cleaning treatment (petroleum system), it would require tearing and peeling off strength of more than 4.0 kg / 5 cm each, while still wet in the environmental temperature of 80 degrees Centigrade.

b. Number of stitches in the encounter part

more than 16 stitches / 3 cm (needles numbers from 11 to 14)

c. Certificate of Origin

- There should be acceptance mark of the Feather Bedding Distribution Association

(D.P.S.C)

- Otherwise, there should be attest certificate or any other acceptance mark of the original maker.

4. Regulatory Agency and Organizational Contacts

Household Goods Quality Labeling Law:

Consumer Protection Division, Consumer Affairs Department, Commerce and Information,
Policy Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Law for The Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances:

Evaluation and Licensing Division, Pharmaceutical and Food Safety Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and welfare

<http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/index.html>

Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation:

Consumer-related Trade Division, Trade Practices Department, Fair Trade Commission

http://www.jftc.go.jp/e-page/f_home.htm

G/F (Good Futon) Mark:

All Japan Wadding Goods Association

<http://www.jba210.jp/>

Gold Label:

Japan Down Product Co-operative Association

<http://www.nichiukyo.org/>

Wool Mark Label:

The Wool Mark Company

<http://www.wool.co.jp/index.html>

V-5 Home Textiles

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
6302	Bed Linens (Sheet, Cover)	<u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> Foreign Exchange And Foreign Trade Law Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
6302	Table Linen (Tablecloth, Napkin)	<u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> Foreign Exchange And Foreign Trade Law Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
6302	Toilet Linen / Kitchen Linen (Towel, Cloth)	<u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> Foreign Exchange And Foreign Trade Law Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
6304	Another Indoor Textiles (Cushion, Cover etc.)	<u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> Foreign Exchange And Foreign Trade Law Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

Rate of Customs Duties <http://www.apectariff.org/>

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

(1) Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law (Import Trade Control Order)

The objective of this law is, on the basis of free performance of foreign transactions such as foreign exchange, foreign trade, or others, to enable the proper development of foreign transactions through minimum control and adjustment of foreign transactions, and thereby to promote equilibrium and balance in international payments and stability of currency, and to contribute to the sound development of our national economy.

The import quota is allocated on quantities or values of cargo to be imported into Japan by importers (or consumers), according to the relationship between domestic demand and domestic supply of goods etc. and are published in the public bulletin of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

Items to which import quotas are applied include non liberalized items, animals or plants belonging to the species enumerated in the agenda of the Washington Convention and the Montreal Protocol regarding substances that destroy the ozone layer.

Import of silk home textiles over one square meter shall be regulated by this law. While there is no restriction on volume, the Import Notice requires confirmation (prior confirmation) that the material will not be turned back into silk fabric that could be used to make silk garments. For more information, please contact the Trade Licensing Division, Trade and Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

(1) Household Goods Quality Labeling Law

A Cabinet Order designates "household goods" as commodities for which the labeling standards (particulars to be declared on the label and instructions, including components of a product, its performance, uses, proper storage and other qualities) are fixed by the state. Manufacturers or distributors, etc. are required to provide proper labeling in compliance with these standards. Designated goods are 35 items of textile goods, 8 items of plastic goods, 17 items of electric appliances, and 30 items of miscellaneous goods and 90 items in total as at the end of December 2005.

Home textiles are subject to labeling requirements of the law at the time of sale. (For details, see Subsection 2. on Labeling Procedures).

(2) Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

Refer to Appendix-V for detail.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally required Labeling

Household Goods Quality Labeling Law

A Cabinet Order designates "household goods" as commodities for which the labeling standards (particulars to be declared on the label and instructions, including components of a product, its performance, uses, proper storage and other qualities) are fixed by the state. Manufacturers or distributors, etc. are required to provide proper labeling in compliance with these standards. Designated goods are 35 items of textile goods, 8 items of plastic goods, 17 items of electric appliances, and 30 items of miscellaneous goods and 90 items in total as at the end of December 2005.

The home textile products listed below must bear labeling as specified by the law. The following table lists the items of information that must appear on labels of each type of product.

Household Goods Quality Labeling Law

	Composition	Graphical Symbols Labeling for Household Washing	Name of Labeler and Place to Contact
Bed Sheets	x	x	x
Blanket Covers, Quilt Covers, Pillow Covers, Bed Spreads	x	x	x
Table Cloths	x		x
Towels	x		x

Example Label for Home Textile Products

Example Label for Bed Sheets

-Table Cloth-

組成	ポリエステル	65%
	綿	35%
40	エンゾ タラシ	中
表示者名	〇〇株式会社	
連絡先	00-*****0000	

Composition:	Cotton 100%
Name of Labeler	oooo
Place to Contact	00-____00

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

"Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

The purpose of this law is to contribute to improvement of the product quality, to increase of production efficiency, to rationalization of production processes, to wider spread of simple and fair trade, and to rationalization of use and consumption with respect to mining and manufacturing products, and at the same time to promote the public welfare by enacting and enforcing appropriate and reasonable industrial standards for such products.

The JIS Mark labeling system has changed substantially due to the revision of the Industrial Standardization Law of June, 2004. The new JIS Mark labeling system is as follows.

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

Under the previous law, the commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System shall be designated by the Government (the competent Minister). Now, under the new law, businesses may voluntarily select any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products. As of November 17, 2005, there are 1,673 standards subject to the new JIS Mark Labeling System.

*For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to "List of Designated JIS Products for Marking" at the home page (www.jisc.go.jp/) run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*As for the standards not subject to JIS Mark Labeling System, industry groups and interested parties in the private sector may voluntarily develop a draft of industrial standards (JIS draft) and submit it to the competent Minister. For more details, please visit the home page run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*Under the previous Industrial Standardization Law, JIS Mark certification was conducted by the Government or Government-designated (approved) certification bodies. The new law has made such certification to be conducted by third party certification bodies in the private sector designated by the Government in accordance with international standards (ISO/IEC

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

Those manufacturers or others who have been certified by the accredited certification bodies (certified persons or parties) may display a new JIS Mark on their products or others.

*List of the Accredited Certification Bodies: <http://www.jisc.go.jp/acc/jismrk-jasc.html>

*The New JIS Marks has become the new designs as follows.

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



JIS Marks under the previous law can be used until September 30, 2005, but the JIS certified manufacturers under the old JIS Mark Labeling System may continue to use the old JIS Marks as a temporary measure until September 30, 2008.

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

<http://www.jisc.go.jp/eng/index.html>

Japanese Standards Association

http://www.jsa.or.jp/default_english.asp

(3) Voluntary Labeling based on Industrial Regulation

Industry's voluntary specification concerning home textile includes SIF Mark, Silk Mark and Hemp Mark etc.

A. SIF Mark

Japan Textile Products Quality and Technology Center establishes “SIF Mark” to display on all clothing of fine sewing and finish as the evidence of good-quality product.

B. Silk Mark

“Silk Mark” is affixed to silk fabrics and silk products made from 100% silk. With the view to boost demand for silk products, this standard mark was created by the International Silk Spinners’ Association, with which 29 countries are affiliated. The mark is commonly used throughout the world though the name of country differs. Imported silk products with this mark are made from 100% silk. In Japan, the mark is the registered trademark of the Japan Silk Center and is under the Center’s management. It is not allowed to use this mark without signing a contract with the Center.

C. Hemp Mark

“Hemp Mark” is established as the evidence of good-quality products by the Japan Linen, Ramie and Jute Spinners’ Association, so that consumers are rest assured to purchase hemp products made of superb natural fabric.

SIF Mark



Silk Mark



Hemp Mark



4. Regulatory Agency Contacts

Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law:

Trade Control Department, Trade and Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Household Goods Quality Labeling Law :

Consumer Protection Division, Consumer Affairs Department, Commerce and Information Policy Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation:

Consumer-related Trade Division, Trade Practices Department, Fair Trade Commission

http://www.jftc.go.jp/e-page/f_home.htm

SIF Mark:

Japan Textile Products Quality and Technology Center

<http://www.qtec.or.jp>

Silk Mark:

Japan Silk Center

<http://www.silk-center.or.jp>

Hemp Mark:

Japan Linen Ramie & Jute Spinners' Association

http://www.asabo.com/index_en.htm

V-6 Furniture

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
9403	Desk & Chair	Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
9403	Chair, Sofa	Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
9403	Chest	Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
9403	Two-Level Beds	Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
9403	Storage Cabinet for Kitchen	Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
9403	Children's Chest	Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
9404	Spring Mattresses	Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
9403	Cribs	Consumer Product Safety Law Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
9403	Chairs for Infants	Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

Rate of Customs Duties <http://www.apectariff.org/>

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

Furniture imports are essentially unregulated. However, furniture that uses leather from certain wild animal species or *bekko* may be subject to import restrictions under terms of Washington Convention (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora). Refer to II-1 Leather Footwear of this Handbook.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

Some furniture products are subject to provisions of Household Goods Quality Labeling Law and Consumer Products Safety Law.

(1) Household Goods Quality Labeling Law

The objective of this law is to protect the interests of general consumers by labeling appropriate to the quality of household goods.

90 items are designated now as the household goods for quality labeling. Please refer to Appendix-I.

The importer must make sure that the product label contains sufficient information for the consumer to make an informed purchase decision. Products subject to labeling requirements

of the Law include 1) desks and tables, 2) chairs and 3) dressers (For details, see Subsection 2. on Labeling Procedures).

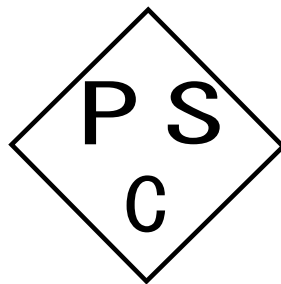
(2) Consumer Products Safety Law

The objective of this law is to ensure safety, to impose state regulations on dangerous consumer products, and to promote autonomous activities on the part of private groups to ensure the safety of consumer products, and thereby to protect the interests of the general public.

Consumer products which are deemed likely to cause danger or injury to general consumers are designated as **Specified Products** (6 items as at the end of December 2005). Of these products, those which have been deemed insufficient for manufactures or importers to secure quality necessary to prevent danger to the general public are designated as **special category of specified products** (3 items). For former products self-recognition (obligation to conform to technical requirements) is required, and for latter products control was carried out through the obligation of third-party conformity assessment. Please refer to Appendix-IV.

Some consumer products whose structure, materials or mode of usage pose special safety problem are designated as "Specific Products" by the Law. Safety standards are established for each specific product. Specific products must be examined for compliance with government safety standards, and products that pass the examination display PSC Mark on their label. The sale of Specific products is prohibited without PSC Mark label to the effect that those standards have been met. In furniture, baby cribs are designated as Exceptional Specific Product and therefore is obligated to display PSC.

< Mark of Approval >



(3) Act Against Unjustifiable Premiums And Misleading Representation

The objective of this act is to prevent consumer incentives by means of unjustifiable premiums or misleading representation in connection with transactions of commodities or services. By establishing special provisions in **the Act Concerning Prohibition of Private Monopolization and Maintenance of Fair Trade (Act No. 54 of 1947)**, fair competition is secured and thereby the interests of consumers are generally protected. Please refer to Appendix-V.

(4) Voluntary Regulation based on Private Sector: SG Mark

< Consumer Product Safety Association: SG Mark >

The objective of this voluntary mark is to ensure safety, to impose state regulations on dangerous consumer products, and to promote autonomous activities on the part of private groups to ensure the safety of consumer products, and thereby to protect the interests of the general public. As at the end of December 2005, 129 items are designated as the objective items for SG mark.

Among furniture, Two-Level Beds, Storage cabinet for kitchen, Children's chest, Spring mat and Chair for infant shall be examined and inspected by the Consumer Product Safety Association based on the standards required for ensuring the safety of products. The association will issue or affix the SG Mark on passing products.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

A. Labeling in conformity with Household Goods Quality Labeling Law

A Cabinet Order designates "household goods" as commodities for which the labeling standards (particulars to be declared on the label and instructions, including components of a product, its performance, uses, proper storage and other qualities) are fixed by the state. Manufacturers or distributors, etc. are required to provide proper labeling in compliance with these standards. Designated goods are 35 items of textile goods, 8 items of plastic goods, 17 items of electric appliances, and 30 items of miscellaneous goods and 90 items in total as of December 2003.

Example Label for Chair and Easy Chair

Dimensions	
External Shape	Width x Depth x Height
	Height of Seat
Structural Member	
Surface Processing	
Lining Material	
Cushioning Material	
Usage Warnings	
Name of Labeler	

B. Labeling in conformity with Consumer Products Safety Law

Consumer products which are deemed likely to cause danger or injury to general consumers are designated as **Specified Products** (6 items as of October 2003). Of these products, those which have been deemed insufficient for manufactures or importers to secure quality necessary to prevent danger to the general public are designated as **special category of specified products** (3 items as of October 2003). For former products self-recognition (obligation to conform to technical requirements) is required, and for latter products control was carried out through. Please refer to Appendix-IV.

The law sets the standards for baby cribs as the special category of specified products, which must display PSC Mark. Refer to Appendix-IV.

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Private Sector

A. "Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

The purpose of this law is to contribute to improvement of the product quality, to increase of production efficiency, to rationalization of production processes, to wider spread of simple and fair trade, and to rationalization of use and consumption with respect to mining and manufacturing products, and at the same time to promote the public welfare by enacting and enforcing appropriate and reasonable industrial standards for such products.

The JIS Mark labeling system has changed substantially due to the revision of the Industrial Standardization Law of June, 2004. The new JIS Mark labeling system is as follows.

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

Under the previous law, the commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System shall be designated by the Government (the competent Minister). Now, under the new law, businesses may voluntarily select any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products. As of November 17, 2005, there are 1,673 standards subject to the new JIS Mark Labeling System.

*For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to "List of Designated JIS Products for Marking" at the home page (www.jisc.go.jp/) run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*As for the standards not subject to JIS Mark Labeling System, industry groups and interested parties in the private sector may voluntarily develop a draft of industrial standards (JIS draft) and submit it to the competent Minister. For more details, please visit the home page run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*Under the previous Industrial Standardization Law, JIS Mark certification was conducted by the Government or Government-designated (approved) certification bodies. The new law has made such certification to be conducted by third party certification bodies in the private sector designated by the Government in accordance with international standards (ISO/IEC

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

Those manufacturers or others who have been certified by the accredited certification bodies (certified persons or parties) may display a new JIS Mark on their products or others.

*List of the Accredited Certification Bodies: <http://www.jisc.go.jp/acc/jismrk-jasc.html>

*The New JIS Marks has become the new designs as follows.

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods

Processed goods

Special
categories



JIS Marks under the previous law can be used until September 30, 2005, but the JIS certified manufacturers under the old JIS Mark Labeling System may continue to use the old JIS Marks as a temporary measure until September 30, 2008.

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

<http://www.jisc.go.jp/eng/index.html>

Japanese Standards Association

http://www.jsa.or.jp/default_english.asp

B. Labeling under Consumer Products Safety Law (SG Mark)

Among furniture, Two-Level Beds, Storage cabinet for kitchen, Children's chest, Spring mat and Chair for infant are a subject good of the SG mark system implemented by Consumer Product Safety Association that allows to affix the SG mark for goods voluntary inspected and passed the inspection. When an accident resulting in injury or death happens by any chance due to the defect of the goods to which the SG mark is displayed, damages up to 100 million yen or less shall be paid. Provided, however, that the damages is applicable only for personal injury. Refer to Appendix-IV for detail and contact, Consumer Product Safety Association.

SG Mark



(3) Voluntary Labeling based on Industrial Regulation

No labeling is on furniture according to the voluntary labeling based on industrial regulation. The following is an extract from the procedures for the certification of SG Mark.

For further details, contact Consumer Product Safety Association.

Consumer Product Safety Association:

<http://www.sg-mark.org/index-english.htm>

SG Mark Approval Standard for Storage Cabinet for Kitchen

This standard applies to stand-alone, multi-purpose cabinets made of wood or wood type materials that are designed to be used in general homes primarily as a kitchen cabinet or the like for storage of tableware or the like (hereinafter referred to as "kitchen cabinet").

a. Resistance to lateral load

When a load of 30 kg is applied to the right and left sides of the kitchen cabinet alternatively and repeatedly for a total of 1,000 times each, the relative displacement of these parts at a point of 900 mm from the bottom of the chest must not exceed 15 mm, and there must not be

any looseness or deformation of the components that may hind the use of the kitchen cabinet.

b. Safety

(1) When the kitchen cabinet is dragged back and forth with a force of 3 kg, it must not overturn.

(2) In the case of those kitchen cabinets equipped with drawers, when a drawer is pulled out and a load of 15 kg is applied to it, there must not be any overturn of the kitchen cabinet, or breakage or deformation of its components that may hind the use of the kitchen cabinet.

(3) In the case of those kitchen cabinets equipped with doors, when the doors are pulled out and a load of 10 kg is applied to them, there must no be any overturn of the kitchen cabinet, or breakage or deformation of components that may hind the use of the kitchen cabinet.

(4) In the case of those kitchen cabinets equipped with flap doors or a drawer type service table, when a load of 30 kg is applied to the flap doors or the drawer type service table, there must not be any overturn of the kitchen cabinet, or breakage or deformation of the components that may hind the use of the kitchen cabinet.

c. Strength of drawers

The strength of the drawers shall satisfy the following requirements:

(1) When a load of 10 kg is applied equally to the inside of the drawer and left untouched for 24 hours with the two thirds of the drawer pulled out, there must not be any looseness or deformation of the components that may hind the use of the kitchen cabinet.

(2) When the side plate of the drawer is fixed and the center of the front upper edge of the drawer is dragged backward with a force of 15 kg, there must not be any coming-offs, looseness, or deformation of the components that may hind the use of the kitchen cabinet.

d. Strength of handles or others

When the fixing part of the handle is fixed and the handle is dragged with a force of 30 kg in three directions: a backward direction, either an upper or lower direction, or a right or left direction, there must not be any looseness or deformation of the components that may hind the use of the kitchen cabinet.

SG Mark Approval Standard for Spring Mattresses for Household Use

This standard applies to spring mattresses used as bedding in general homes.

a. Appearance

Shall be free of flaw and deterioration, and sewing and finish shall be good.

Shall be free of projection which may cause damage or give displeasure to users.

b. Combustion characteristics

Carbonized distanced distance shall not exceed 50 mm in any direction from the fire source position.

c. Odor

Shall be free of excessively unpleasant odor.

SG Mark Approval Standard for Legless Chairs for Tatami Rooms

This standard applies to legless chairs for one person each used in tatami rooms in general homes.

Type classification shall be as follows

Type A; The backrest can be folded and the angle of the backrest is adjustable.

Type Ai: The entire legless chair is covered with soft materials.

Type Aii: The entire legless chair is not covered with soft materials.

Type B: The backrest can be folded and the angle of the backrest is unadjustable.

Type C: The backrest cannot be folded.

a. Appearance, structure, and dimensions

The appearance, structure, and dimensions of legless chairs shall be as follows.

(1) Finish of components shall be good, and they shall be free of sharp portions, burrs, splits, etc. which may cause injury to human bodies.

(2) Mounting of components shall be positive, and they shall be free of tears, damage, deformation that obstructs use.

(3) A legless chair of type A shall be of a structure that permits smooth change to each stage and that permits positive locking at each stage.

(4) The fixture shall be equipped with a lock mechanism, the movable part shall be covered with a cover or the like which will not easily come off during use or the fixture shall be of a structure with which no dangerous gap is produced during movement.

Positioning on the floor shall be good.

b. Strength

The strength of legless chairs shall be as follows.

(1) When a load is applied to the seating face and backrest, components shall be free of tears, damage, and deformation that obstructs use.

(2) When a sand bag of 20 kg is collided against the central part of the backrest using a pendulum from an angle of 25 degrees, components shall be free of tears, damage, and deformation that may obstruct.

(3) With a legless chair with armrests, when a load is applied to an armrest sideways components shall be free of tears, damage, and deformation that obstructs use.

SG Mark Approval Standard for Two-level Beds

This standard applies to such two-level beds as used in a household environment by users of approximately two years of age or older where the distance between the floor surface and the upper surface of the bed is not less than 900 mm (hereinafter referred to as "bed").

The classification of beds shall be as follows:

Non-detachable bed: means a bed in which the upper deck and the lower deck cannot be separated for each other

Detachable bed: means a bed in which the upper deck and the lower deck can be separated from each other. Also, a bed that has an upper deck and lower deck and may be sold separately is also classified as a detachable bed.

a. Dimensions of each part shall meet the following requirements:

(1) The distance from the floor surface to the upper surface of the upper deck must not exceed 1,200 mm.

When a multi-purpose bed having additional features such as a chest or drawers, desk or the like, if there is a marking placed on in a virtually indelible manner at an easily-recognizable

point on the body of the bed, indicating that the bed must not be used by an infant below the age of 10 years old, the distance from the floor surface to the upper surface of the upper deck must not exceed 1,500 mm.

(2) When a bed has a cutout at a handrail or rear frame where the ladder is mounted, the length of the cutout must not exceed 500 mm.

(3) The distance from the upper surface of the upper deck to the lowest point of the upper end of a handrail (The bent part at each end of a pipe handrail, the chamfered part in the case of a wood handrail, etc. shall not be considered as the lowest point. This definition shall hereinafter be applied.) is not less than 250 mm, while the distance from the upper surface of the upper deck to the lowest point the upper ends of the front and rear frames must not be less than 300 mm. These requirements shall not apply to the side for which one of the handrail, front frame or the rear frame is not required

In the case of a bed with a mattress initially provided, the distance shall be measured from the upper surface of the mattress.

b. Overall strength

The overall strength of a bed shall meet the following requirements:

(1) When sand bags totaling 180 kg are placed at the center of the upper surface of the upper deck (In the case of a bed having a rack at the front or rear rack, sand bags totaling 60 kg shall also be placed at the center of the upper surface of the rack.) for 30 consecutive minutes, there must be no breakage, disconnection, or deformation which may possibly hinder its use.

In the case of a lower function as a bed, the aforementioned requirements shall also apply to the lower deck.

(2) When a sand bag totaling 60 kg is placed at the center of the upper deck and a 45 kg horizontal load is alternatively applied in the forward and back directions for a total 10 times in such directions, there shall be no breakage, disconnection, or deformation which may possibly hinder its use.

SG Mark Approval Standards for Chairs for Infants

This standard applies to such chairs for infants as used in a household environment that are made of wood, metal, or synthetic resin, etc. (hereinafter referred to as “chair”) (High chairs for infants are excluded.)

The classification of chairs shall be as follows:

Type 1: A chair without a protective frame mounted to the chair body. The term “protective frame” used in this document refers to a table mounted to prevent falling accidents or the like.

Type 2: A chair with a protective frame mounted to the chair body.

Appearance, Dimensions, and structure

The appearance, dimensions, and structure of a chair shall meet the following requirements;

(1) In the case of a chair with springs, the springs must be covered with a protective cover which cannot easily be removed.

(2) A chair shall not have an opening which is between 5 mm (inclusive) and 13 mm (exclusive). 1

(3) In the case of a Type 2 product, the upper surface of the protective frame must be flat and smooth without any small articles.

(4) The distance from the floor surface to the center of the front rim of the seating surface must not exceed 260 mm.

- (5) The height of a backrest must not be less than 200 mm.
- (6) In the case of a Type product, the distance from the seating surface to the rear end of the upper surface of the protective frame must not be less than 180 mm but must not exceed 240 mm.
- (7) In the case of a chair with a seat belt or crotch belt to prevent the infant user's body from being lifted off the seat, the following requirements must be met. In the case of a Type 2 chair, a crotch belt must always be provided.

2. Stability

A chair must not overturn when it is inclined at an angle of 20 degrees.

3. Strength

The strength of a chair shall meet the following requirements:

- (1) There must not be any breakage, disconnection, or any deformation which may possibly hinder its use when a 10-kg bag is dropped onto the center of the seating surface from a height of 150 mm repeatedly for a total of 250 times.
- (2) There must not be any breakage, disconnection, or any deformation which may hinder its use, when a 30 kg load is applied to the backrest.

SG Mark Approval Standard for Children's Chest

This standard applies to stand-alone chests mainly made of wood or wood type materials that are primarily designed for use in the home for storage of children's clothes and the like, (hereinafter referred to as "chest")

a. Appearance and structure

The appearance and structure of a chest shall satisfy the following requirements:

- (1) Finish of components must be good, and they shall be free of sharp portions, burrs, splits, etc. that may cause injury to human bodies.
- (2) Mounting of handles to components such as drawers and doors, etc. must be positive, and they must enable users to open and shut the drawers or doors smoothly and securely.

b. Resistance to lateral load

When a load of 30 kg is applied to the right and left sides of the chest alternatively and repeatedly for a total of 1,000 times each, the relative displacement of the chest at a height of 900 mm from the bottom must not exceed 15 mm and every components must be free of any looseness or deformation that may hind the use of the chest.

This requirement does not apply to those chests whose height is less than 950 mm.

c. Stability

The stability of a chest shall satisfy the following requirements:

- (1) When the chest is dragged with a force of 3 kg to back and forth directions, the chest must not overturn.
- (2) In the case of those chests equipped with drawers, when a drawer is pulled out and a load of 15 kg is applied to it, there must not be any overturn, breakage, or deformation that may hind the use of the chest.
- (3) In the case of those chests equipped with doors, when the doors are opened and a load of 10 kg is applied to the doors, there must not be any overturn, or breakage or deformation of the components that may hind the use of the chest.

This requirement does not apply to the following chests:

- a. Those chests whose height is less than 950 mm,
- b. Those chests whose opening is less than 650 mm and which mark in a virtually indelible manner at an easily-recognizable point of the body of the chest that the chest must be used after being fixed to the wall or the like by the safety device against overturning initially provided together with the chest.

SG Mark Approval Standard for Cribs

This standard applies to infant beds (limited to those designed principally for use in the home for the sleep or care of infants up to 24 months old, but excluding rocking-type cribs) (hereinafter referred to as “crib”).

- a. All Cribs must not have any flaws, cracks, burrs, splits, etc. that may injure to hands or feet.
- b.1) Every component of a crib must be constructed so that they can be securely built into a crib with any looseness caused later.
- (2) Movable parts of a crib must be constructed so that they can be operated smoothly and properly.
- c. The deck board of a crib must be constructed so that they can be fixed securely to the body of the crib and won't easily fall during use.
- d. A crib with opening or sliding-type front frames must be constructed so that infants cannot easily open or slide down the frames.
- e. A crib with casters must have such a structure that prevents the crib from moving during use.
- f. Accessories to a crib must be fixed to the body of the crib so that there will not be any abnormalities when they are dragged with a force of 147.1 N (15kgf).
- g. Within a 30 cm distance from the deck board, there must not be any structures such as support bars which infants can put their legs on. However, this requirement does not apply to those cribs which indicate in a virtually indelible manner at an easily-recognizable point that the cribs can be used with the deck board removed after infants has become able to stand and walk holding on to any supporting tools. (For the purpose of this standard, such types of cribs are referred to as “playpen and crib.”)
- h. The space between every two slats and between the slats and supports of the frames must not be more than 85 mm.
- i. The height from the upper surface of the deck board to the top support bar must not be less than 60 cm (in the case of a playpen and crib, not less than 35 cm).
- j. In the case of those cribs with sliding type frames, the space between the top support bar and bottom support ends and the column support for right and left side frames must not be longer than 5mm.
- k. When a sand bag of 10 kg is dropped to the center of the deck board from a height of 20 cm repeatedly for a total of 250 times, there must not be any abnormalities.
- l. When a load of 294.2 N (30 kgf) is applied to the center of the top support bar for the front frame, rear frame, and side frame, there must not be any abnormalities in those parts.
- m. When the center of the framework of cribs is dragged with a force of 147.1 N (15kgf), there must not be any abnormalities such as disconnection of the framework.
- n. When the center of the top support bar for the front frame, rear frame, and side frame are dragged with a force of 196.1 N (20 kgf), there must not be any abnormalities in those parts.

- o.** When a load of 588.4 N (60 kgf) is applied to the center of the front edge of the deck board for 10 minutes running, there must not be any abnormalities in these parts.
- p.** In the case of those cribs with frames covered with nets or plates, when a force of 196.1 N (20 kgf) is applied to the center of the net or plate, there must not be any abnormalities in these net and plate.
- q.** In the case of those cribs covered with nets, the mesh of the nets must be such that a 25 mm diameter disk cannot pass.
- r.** The top end of column supports must be constructed so that there is no sharp edges or projections which infants may possibly have their clothes caught up with and there is no projections more than 15 mm high from the top support bar. However, this requirement does not apply to those cribs having a height of not less than 80 mm from the surface of the deck board to the top end of the column support.
- s.** When a load of 294.2 N (30 kgf) is applied to the outside surface of the center of the top support bar for the side frame repeatedly for a total of 30 times, the relative displacement of the center of the top rail must not be more than 30 mm and there must not be any abnormalities in these parts.
- t.** When a sand bag of 10 kg is dropped to the inner surface of the center of the support bars for front frames, rear frames, and side frames, there must not be any abnormalities in these parts.
- u.** The portions enclosed by front frames, rear frames, and side frames respectively up to 15 cm from the deck board must be of strong construction.
- v.** In the case of those cribs using synthetic resins or synthetic resin paints, the cribs must comply with the provisions of Clause 4 "Toys" of Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare Ordinance No.370 issued in 1959 under Food Sanitation Law.
- w.** In the case of those cribs using cloth or textile goods, the cribs must comply with the provisions of Clause "Formaldehyde" in Appendix 1 to the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare Ordinance No.34 issued in 1974 under the Household Goods Regulation Law. This clause applies to household goods for infants not older than 24 months).

4. Regulatory Agency Contacts

Household Goods Quality Labeling Law:

Consumer Protection Division, Consumer Affairs Department, Commerce and Information Policy Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Consumer Products Safety Law (S Mark) :

Products Safety Division, Consumer Affairs Department, Commerce and Information Policy Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

SG Mark:

Consumer Product Safety Association

<http://www.sg-mark.org/>

VI-1 Household Electrical Appliances

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
8414	Electric Fan	<u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u> <u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> Industrial Standards Law Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
8415	Air Conditioner	<u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u> <u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> Law for Recycling of Specified Kinds of Home Appliances Industrial Standards Law Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
8418	Refrigerator	<u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u> <u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> Law for Recycling of Specified Kinds of Home Appliances Industrial Standards Law Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
8422	Dish Washer	<u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u> <u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> Waterworks Law Building Standards Law Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
8450	Washing Machine	<u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u> <u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> Building Standards Law Law for Recycling of Specified Kinds of Home Appliances Industrial Standards Law Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
8509	Vacuum Cleaner for Home Use	<u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u> <u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> Industrial Standards Law Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
8510	Electric Razor	<u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u> <u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and

		Misleading Representation
8516	Electric Heating Goods: Drier, Iron, Microwave Oven, Oven, etc.	<u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u> <u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> <u>Radio Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
8421	Air Cleaner	<u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u> <u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u>
6301	Electric Warming Blanket	<u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u> <u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> Industrial Standards Law

Rate of Customs Duties <http://www.apectariff.org/>

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

Some products may be regulated by Food Sanitation Law. Refer to the following 1). In addition, the safety standard of obligation and labeling may be regulated for domestic sale based on Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law.

(1) Food Sanitation Law

The objective of this law is to protect the public from health hazards caused by the consumption of food or drink, thereby to contribute to the improvement and promotion of public health.

Equipment coming in direct contact with food such as juicers, coffee makers, and thermos type rice cookers are subject to the provisions of Food Sanitation Law. Import of these products requires submission of a Notification for Importation of Food Etc. to the Quarantine Station of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare. For more details, contact the Department of Food Safety, Pharmaceutical and Food Safety Bureau, Ministry of Health and Welfare or the Quarantine Station.

(2) Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law

The objective of this law is to prevent the occurrence of danger and trouble resulting from electrical appliances by regulating the manufacture and sale, etc. of electrical appliances by introducing the third-party certification system in order to ensure the safety.

Since [**Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law**] was renamed the [**Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law**] in August 1999 and was to be enforced from April 2001, radical amendments such as abolishment of prior control, the introduction of third-party certification by a private organization in the case of certifying standards is being made.

An establishment who intends to manufacture or import electrical appliances and materials shall be under obligation to notify the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry (Article 3), and the electrical appliances and materials shall be manufactured or imported conforming with technical standards (Article 8).

Total 112 items of electrical appliances and materials deemed likely to be dangerous or cause trouble are defined as "**Specific electrical appliances**" (Paragraph 2 of Article 2, and 338 other items are defined as "**Electrical appliances other than Specific electrical appliances**"). An establishment who intends to manufacture or import the said appliances

and materials shall take a legitimate test conducted by a registered testing organization approved by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, receive the issuance of a conformity certificate and then preserve it (Article 9). Furthermore, in the new Law, all establishments shall be obligated to conform to technical standards (Article 8), prepare and store testing record (Article 8) and label (Article 10).

When import is made from the registered overseas manufacturers and the place of type certificate is displayed, the importer shall present a notification of business commencement to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industries. However, when import is made from non-registered manufactures, the certificate is required for each item and type of the electrical appliances. To these documents, attachment of the compliance certificate of the testing organization (Japan Electrical Safety & Environmental Technology Laboratory:JET) or approved by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, or the specified overseas testing organizations. However, the type certificate is not required for the same item and type products already being imported. The internal inspection and preservation of these records are obligated. Please refer to Appendix-III.

The electro massage machines, electric water heaters and so forth that might have in particular a high potential for occurrence of danger in view of structure, usage or others, are designated as "the Specified Electrical Appliances " Other products such as electric refrigerators, washing machines, and toasters, are designated as "the Electrical Appliances other than the Specified Electrical Appliances."

Any Person who manufacture and import the products that are stipulated as "the Electrical Appliances other than the Specified Electrical Appliances" provided by the Government Ordinance are obliged to submit a "Notification pertaining to the start of business" within 30 days from the day of the start of their business.

Under the principle of confirmation conducted by the Persons themselves, they are obligated to observe a) conformity of products to the technical standards, b) implementation of inspection, c) preparation of inspection records, and d) preservation of inspection records.

(3) Household Goods Quality Labeling Law

The objective of this law is to protect the interests of general consumers by labeling appropriate to the quality of household goods.

90 items are designated now as the household goods for quality labeling. Please refer to Appendix-I.

For electric appliances, 17 main items for household goods are designated.

Household electrical appliances are obligated to affix labeling as specified by the Regulation for Labeling of Electric Equipment and Devices based on provisions of the Law.

(4) Fair Competition Rules

There are voluntary regulation on Household electrical appliances in conformity with Fair Competition Rule on Labeling on Household Appliances and also Fair Competition Rule on Restriction of Free Gift in Household Electrical Appliances Manufactures. These Codes

regulate the manufacturers and importers to label name and address of company, commodity, specification, manual, repair, guarantee, etc.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

Regulation based on Electrical Appliance and material Safety Law and Household Goods Quality Labeling Law may be applied on sale of Household electrical appliances. Some appliances may be regulated in conformity with Radio Law. For installation and disposal, Waterworks Law, Building Standards Law and Law for recycling of Specified kinds of Home Appliances may be applied.

(1) Electric Appliance and Material Safety Law: PSE Mark

Since the "Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law" is to be renamed the "Electrical Appliance Safety Law" from April 2001, the designated testing agency system and type authorization is to be abolished by shifting government certification to third-party certification by private sector. An establishment who intends to manufacture or import electrical appliances and materials shall be under obligation of conformity to the technical standard and inspection, and shall display the labeling items (PSE mark, name of manufacturer, certain electrical voltage, etc.) on the corresponding electrical appliances. Please refer to Appendix-III.

In order to secure the safety of electrical products, the electrical products, which might have a high potential for occurrence of danger in view of structure, usage or others, are designated as the "Specified Electrical Appliances". On the other hand, the electrical appliances and materials except for the "Specified Electrical Appliances" are designated as the "Electrical Appliances other than the Specified Electrical Appliances". The Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law is applied for most electrical appliances

The electro massage machines, electric water heaters and so forth that might have in particular a high potential for occurrence of danger in view of structure, usage or others, are designated as "the Specified Electrical Appliances." Other products such as electric refrigerators, washing machines, and toasters, are designated as "the Electrical Appliances other than the Specified Electrical Appliances"

By revision of these laws in 1995 and 1999, most of the household electrical appliances are designated as the Electrical Appliances other than the Specified Electrical Appliances.

<Specified Electrical Appliances >

Refer to Appendix-III on the regulations, procedures and commodities (111 items) for export to Japan of these appliances.

<Electrical Appliances other than the specified Electrical Appliances >

Refer to Appendix-III on the regulations, procedures and commodities (338 items) for export to Japan of these appliances.

(2) Household Goods Quality Labeling Law

A Cabinet Order designates "household goods" as commodities for which the labeling standards (particulars to be declared on the label and instructions, including components of a product, its performance, uses, proper storage and other qualities) are fixed by the state. Manufacturers or distributors, etc. are required to provide proper labeling in compliance with these standards. Designated goods are 35 items of textile goods, 8 items of plastic goods, 17 items of electric appliances, and 30 items of miscellaneous goods and 90 items in total as at the end of December 2005.

This law shall regulate the justifiable labeling procedure on household appliances to protect the benefit of consumers by justifiable selection and use. A number of leading household appliances (17 items) are regulated to affix labeling as specified by the Regulation for Labeling of electric Equipment and Devices based on the Law.

Sale of these appliances without labeling is not allowed.

(3) Radio Law

The objective of this law is to promote the public welfare by ensuring equitable and efficient utilization of radio waves.

The Law regulates devices that use high-frequency electrical current of 10 KHz or greater (not including devices operating at 50 W or less) in order to prevent electromagnetic interference with other devices.

< Type Approval: Microwave Oven and Electromagnetic Induction Heating Cookers >

The manufacturer, importer or dealer shall obtain type approval by carrying out prescribed testing on the microwave oven and Electromagnetic Induction Heating Cookers and filing a report of those test results with the regional Bureau of Telecommunications, which forwards the report to the Minister of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Te Telecommunications. If the type is found to be in compliance with applicable standards, type approval is granted. Products that have received type approval must also affix required labeling. A content of this notification shall be published in an official gazette.

<Type Specification: Ultrasound Cleaners etc.>

Products specified under Article 46 of the Enforcement Regulation for the Radio Law, must receive designation from the Minister of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Te Telecommunications for each type. The manufacturer, importer or dealer must submit application forms listing all required items of information for each product category, and must submit product samples for examination by the Radio Equipment Inspection and Certification Institute. Results of this examination are forwarded by the Regional Bureau of Telecommunications to the Minister of Public Management, Home affairs, Post and Telecommunications If the product is judged based on test results to be in compliance with all specified conditions, the type is granted designation. Importers are also obligated to affix required labeling.

For more information about the application process, contact the Cable Cast Division, Broadcasting Department, Kanto Bureau of Telecommunication (TEL: 03-3243-8690) or the Association for the Promotion of Telecommunication (TEL: 03-3940-3951).

(4) Waterworks Law

The objective of this law is to optimize and rationalize construction and management of waterworks, to ensure an abundant and cheap supply of clean water by systematically consolidating waterworks and promoting water services, thereby to contribute to the improvement of public health, and amelioration of the human environment.

Built-in type dish washing machines and other appliances that are directly connected to household plumbing are subject to regulatory requirements of the Waterworks Law designed to ensure that the appliances cause no ill effects on the water and sewer systems and on other households. For more information, please contact the Japan Water Works Association.

(5) Building Standard Law

The objective of this law is to establish minimum standards regarding the site, structure, facilities, and use of buildings in order to protect life, health, and property of the nation, and thereby to contribute to promoting public welfare.

The Law has been radically amended since its establishment in June 1998 (enforcement from May 1999). Major amended points are as follows.

1) Opening of building confirmation and inspections to the private sector

Although the business of building confirmation and inspections was only conducted by building officials of local government bodies, private organizations that have passed a qualifying examination implemented by the "designated qualifying examination body" may implement such business.

2) Stipulation of the performance of building standards

As before, building standards prescribe the specifications for construction methods, materials and size, etc. However, in order to cope with technological progress or trends in international building standards, performance provisions to adopt diversified materials, equipment and structural methods were introduced by satisfying a certain performance.

3) Introduction of a type approval system

With respect to the same-type and mass-produced buildings if the Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport approves such in advance (a type approval), a building official or designated certification body may not examine these items at the time of individual building confirmation.

Dish washing machines, washing machines and other appliances that emit waste water in high-density housing areas are subject to provisions of Building Standards Law that require indirect drainage in order to prevent ill effects on the sewer system, on other appliances and on other households. Prospective importers and vendors must make sure products comply with these requirements.

(6) Law for Recycling of Specified Kinds of Home Appliances

The purpose of the law is to take measures to appropriately and smoothly implement collection and recycling home appliances by retailers, manufacturers and importers, then to secure the appropriate disposal of waste and utilization of natural resources, and consequently to contribute to preservation of life environments and sound development of the national economy.

This law was approved in May of 1998 and was in force as from April of 2001 to incur the duty in recovering the used household electrical appliances by the manufacturers and importers. These commodities are limited so far to television, refrigerator/freezer, air conditioner and washing machine.

(7) "Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark See Labeling Procedure

(8) Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

The objective of this act is to prevent consumer incentives by means of unjustifiable premiums or misleading representation in connection with transactions of commodities or

services. By establishing special provisions in **the Act Concerning Prohibition of Private Monopolization and Maintenance of Fair Trade (Act No. 54 of 1947)**, fair competition is secured and thereby the interests of consumers are generally protected. Please refer to Appendix-V.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally required Labeling

A. Labeling PSE Mark based on Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law.

Since the "Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law" is to be renamed the "Electrical Appliance Safety Law" from April 2001, the designated testing agency system and type authorization is to be abolished by shifting government certification to third-party certification by private sector. An establishment who intends to manufacture or import electrical appliances and materials shall be under obligation of conformity to the technical standard and inspection, and shall display the labeling items (PSE mark, name of manufacturer, certain electrical voltage, etc.) on the corresponding electrical appliances. Please refer to Appendix-III.

So far, any person who engages in manufacture, import, and sell of electrical appliances and materials (hereinafter referred to as "the Persons") were obligated to affix the labeling on electrical appliances and materials to be sold. Nowadays, however, the Persons have not been obligated to affix the labeling, as well as * the Government certification system, such as a registration and type approval system, has been abolished. *The Government certification system: Article 10 of Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law provides that the registered Persons who have fulfilled the obligation stipulated by the Law can affix a designated labeling, and that the Persons who have not fulfilled the obligation are not allowed to affix such labeling.

Therefore, only the Persons who have carried out the specified procedures are authorized to affix the labeling.

It is not changed that "labeling" means the object of regulated electrical appliances and materials. The positioning of the "labeling", however, has been changed, from a conventional concept that conformity to the standards shall be equal to the one confirmed by the Government, to a new one that the Persons shall confirm the conformity to the standards.

B. Household Goods Quality Labeling Law

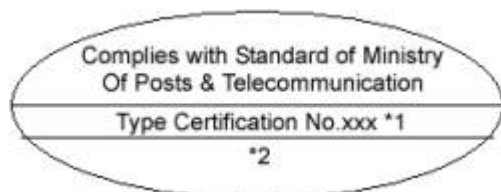
A Cabinet Order designates "household goods" as commodities for which the labeling standards (particulars to be declared on the label and instructions, including components of a product, its performance, uses, proper storage and other qualities) are fixed by the state. Manufacturers or distributors, etc. are required to provide proper labeling in compliance with these standards. Designated goods are 35 items of textile goods, 8 items of plastic goods, 17 items of electric appliances, and 30 items of miscellaneous goods and 90 items in total as at the end of December 2005. Labeling for products covered by provisions of the Law must show the product name, its purpose, the size, and any warnings for proper usage.

C. Radio Law

Products that have received type approval or designation under provisions of the law must include the approval mark and approval number on the product label.

Example of Type Approval Labeling

Microwave Oven



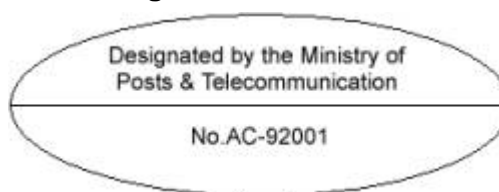
*1 certification number

*2 name of manufacturer

Note: Number appears at manufacturer's discretion, subject to approval by the Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Post and Telecommunications.

Example of Type Specification Labeling

Electromagnetic Cooker



(2) Voluntary Labeling Based on Provisions of Law

"Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

The purpose of this law is to contribute to improvement of the product quality, to increase of production efficiency, to rationalization of production processes, to wider spread of simple and fair trade, and to rationalization of use and consumption with respect to mining and manufacturing products, and at the same time to promote the public welfare by enacting and enforcing appropriate and reasonable industrial standards for such products.

The JIS Mark labeling system has changed substantially due to the revision of the Industrial Standardization Law of June, 2004. The new JIS Mark labeling system is as follows.

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

Under the previous law, the commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System shall be designated by the Government (the competent Minister). Now, under the new law, businesses may voluntarily select any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products. As of November 17, 2005, there are 1,673 standards subject to the new JIS Mark Labeling System.

*For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to "List of Designated JIS Products for Marking" at the home page (www.jisc.go.jp/) run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*As for the standards not subject to JIS Mark Labeling System, industry groups and interested parties in the private sector may voluntarily develop a draft of industrial standards (JIS draft) and submit it to the competent Minister. For more details, please visit the home page run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*Under the previous Industrial Standardization Law, JIS Mark certification was conducted by the Government or Government-designated (approved) certification bodies. The new law has made such certification to be conducted by third party certification bodies in the private sector

designated by the Government in accordance with international standards (ISO/IEC

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

Those manufacturers or others who have been certified by the accredited certification bodies (certified persons or parties) may display a new JIS Mark on their products or others.

*List of the Accredited Certification Bodies: <http://www.jisc.go.jp/acc/jismrk-jasc.html>

*The New JIS Marks has become the new designs as follows.

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



JIS Marks under the previous law can be used until September 30, 2005, but the JIS certified manufacturers under the old JIS Mark Labeling System may continue to use the old JIS Marks as a temporary measure until September 30, 2008.

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

<http://www.jisc.go.jp/eng/index.html>

Japanese Standards Association

http://www.jsa.or.jp/default_english.asp

(3) Voluntary Labeling based on Provision of law

A. Safety Certification Mark (S Mark)

Since [Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law] was renamed the [Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law] in August 1999 and was enforced from April 2001, radical amendments such as abolishment of prior control and the introduction of third-party certification by a private organization in the case of certifying standards are being made.

Ten designated certification organizations, including Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories (JET) and Japan Quality Assurance Association (JQA), shall confirm the safety test and the improvement for the quality control system of each commodity. Labeling of Safety certification mark (S Mark) might be granted on the commodities which safety is confirmed by these organizations.

S Mark labeling is composed of an upper mark of the Sparing Council of Safety Certification for Electrical and Electronic Appliances and Parts of Japan and a lower mark of each inspection organization.

Japan Quality Assurance Association (JQA)

Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories (JET)

S Mark (Safety Certification Mark)

JET Mark

JQA Mark



B. Fair Trade Rule in accordance with Act Against Unjustifiable Premiums And Misleading Representation

This is the industrially voluntary rule on premiums and labeling. There are following three rules on the home electric appliances.

a. Rule on display of manufacturer:

Labeling items such as specification, performance and characteristic labeling method such as publicity, catalogue, instruction manual, guarantee, description of the body

b. Premium rule of manufacturer:

Discount, set sale, discount coupon, etc.

c. Labeling rule of retail trade

Required labeling items (Name of manufacturer, brand, product name, type, sale price, etc.) of the 14 kinds of the home electric appliances such as T.V., refrigerator, air conditioner, etc.

Please refer to Appendix-V.

With reference to electric home appliances, there are fair competition rules concerning the labeling and the retailer of home electric products.

Manufacturers or Importers are required to display Corporate Name, Address, Name of Articles, Specifications, Care Instructions, Matters concerning Repair, and Guarantee Period, etc.

The date manufactured of products must be displayed, in particular, on a microwave oven, an electric washing machine, an electric refrigerator, a vacuum cleaner, and a television receiver.

Moreover, retailers are required to display Name of Article, Name of Type, Name of Manufacturer, Brand Name, and Selling Price at the Individual Retailer without fail.

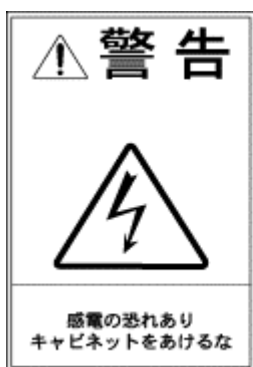
In addition, any expressions that might cause the misunderstanding or false recognition to consumers are prohibited.

C. Guideline Concerning Labeling for Safety of Electric Home Appliances (Alarm Display)

In conjunction with the enforcement of Product Liability Law in April 1995, the Association for Electric Home Appliances has played a central role of unifying an alarm display mark labeled on products and manuals in the electric appliance industry.

The sign displayed in the alarm display mark stands for the following expressions:

Example Label for Product: Example of Labeling for Instruction Manuals



分解禁止

Prohibition of
Disassembly



必ず電源プラグを持って
コンセントを抜く

Holding the Plug
When Removing
from the Outlet

4. Regulatory Agency Contacts

Food Sanitation Law:

Department of Food Safety, Pharmaceutical and Food Safety, Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

<http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/index.html>

Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law:

Product Safety Division, Consumer Affairs Department, Commerce and Information Policy Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Household Goods Quality Labeling Law:

Consumer Protection Division, Consumer Affairs Department, Commerce and Information Policy Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Japan Industrial Standards Law (JIS Law):

Standards Development and Planning Division, Industrial Science and Technology Policy Environment Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Radio Law:

Electromagnetic Environment Division, Radio Department, Telecommunications Bureau, Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Post and Telecommunications

<http://www.soumu.go.jp/english/index.html>

Waterworks Law:

Water Supply Division, Health Service Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

<http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/index.html>

Japan Water works association

<http://www.jwwa.or.jp/work-2.html>

Building Standards Law:

Building Guidance Division, Housing Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport

<http://www.mlit.go.jp/english/index.html>

Home Appliances Recycling Law:

Information & Communication Electronics Division, Commerce & Information Policy Bureau Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation:

Consumer-related Trade Division, Trade Practices Department, Fair Trade Commission

http://www.jftc.go.jp/e-page/f_home.htm

JET Mark:

Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories (JET)

<http://www.jet.or.jp>

JQA Mark:

Japan Quality Assurance Association (JQA)

<http://www.jqa.or.jp>

VI-2 Telephone Sets

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
8517	Telephone (Telephone with cordless phone)	Telecommunications Business Law <u>Radio Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
8525	Portable Radiotelephone	Telecommunications Business Law <u>Radio Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

Rate of Customs Duties <http://www.apectariff.org/>

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

There is no particular regulation on this subject.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

Sale of telephone sets is under regulation of Telecommunications Business Law and Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation. Cordless phone may be under regulation of Radio Law.

(1) Telecommunications Business Law

The purpose of this law is, considering the public nature of telecommunications business, to ensure the proper and reasonable operation of such business and a promotion of fair competition, to secure the consistent provision of telecommunications service, and to protect the interests of its users, and thereby guarantee the sound development of telecommunications for the convenience of people, and promotion of public welfare.

The purpose of these standards is to ensure that the telephone does not damage the telephone network itself or cause harm to other users.

Terminal Equipment Technical Standards Certification Regulations (1985, Minister of Public Management, Home Affairs, Post and Telecommunications No. 29)

Terminal Equipment Regulations (1985, Minister of Public Management, Home Affairs, Post and Telecommunications No. 31)

Construction Contractor Regulations (1985, Minister of Public Management, Home Affairs, Post and Telecommunications No. 28)

Cordless telephones must also meet requirements of the following regulations

The certification procedures for each set of regulations are described in the Figure.

All telephone sets connected to telephone circuits provided by Nippon Telephone and Telegraph (NTT) or any other Type I carrier must be certified to be in compliance with technical standards required by this law. Although the approval Agency has been changed from “designated approval body” to “registered approval body” as a result of the system reform in January 2004, the approval procedures are same as before that.

Approval Organizations (as at the end of December 2005)

Japan Approvals Institute for Telecommunication Equipment <http://www.jate.or.jp>

DSP Research, Inc. <http://www.dspr.co.jp>

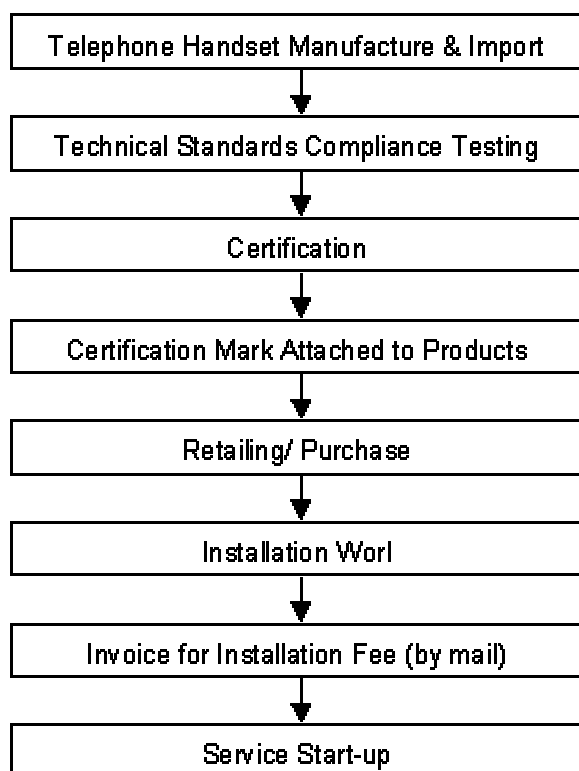
Chemitox, Inc. <http://www.chemitox-emc.co.jp>

TUF Rheinland Japan Ltd. <http://www.jpn.tuv.com/jp>

In addition, the work to connect any network and/or terminal equipment to a telecommunications carrier's circuit is principally handled by "installation technician" licensed by the government. With the revision of "installation technician regulations" in April 2005, the installation technicians were classified into two categories: DD class mainly for IP, and AI class mainly for conventional telephone and ISDN. And, in view of the popularization of the Internet and the growing awareness of security in the society, information security technology was added to the requirements for installation technician's knowledge and skill.

National Telecommunication Test Center <http://www.shiken.dekyo.or.jp>

Ordinary Telephone Set Regulatory and Procedural Flowchart



(2) Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and misleading Representation

The objective of this act is to prevent consumer incentives by means of unjustifiable premiums or misleading representation in connection with transactions of commodities or services. By establishing special provisions in **the Act Concerning Prohibition of Private Monopolization and Maintenance of Fair Trade (Act No. 54 of 1947)**, fair competition is secured and thereby the interests of consumers are generally protected.

Please refer to Appendix-V.

(3) Radio Law

The objective of this law is to promote the public welfare by ensuring equitable and efficient utilization of radio waves.

Equipment using high-frequency current of 10kHz or more (excluding those using an electric power 50W or less) is subject to the regulation of Radio Law considering the influence on other equipment.

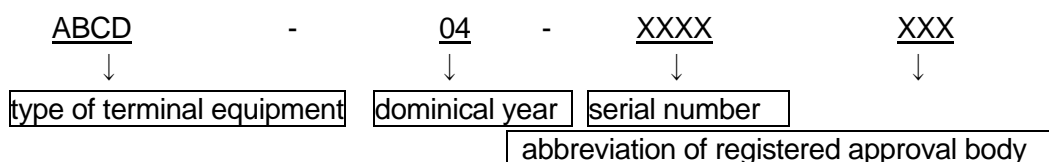
3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

A. Labeling in conformity with the Telecommunications Business Law.

Under this law, any certified terminal equipment is required to bear the mark of technical conditions compliance certification and its certification number.

Example of the certification number of technical conditions compliance certification



Type of Terminal Equipment	Code
Terminal equipment to be connected to telephone facilities	A
Terminal equipment to be connected to radio paging facilities	B
Terminal equipment to be connected to Integrated Services Digital Network	C
Terminal equipment to be connected to facilities for privately-leased communication line or for digital data transmission	D

B. Technical standards compliance certification mark in conformity with Radio Law

Low-power cordless telephones must also display the graphical symbol shown below to indicate compliance with standards of the Law as determined by the Radio Equipment Inspection and Certification Institute, along with the appropriate certification number. The letter “L” or “IZ” appears in the leftmost column of the certification number of all cordless telephones.

TRY Mark



Approval No.
R95-6XXX-X

Certification No.
LB ▽ XXXXXXX (analog)
IZA ▽ XXXXXXX (digital)

Design Approval: code T, certification number of design

Technical Conditions Compliance:
code A, certification number of technical conditions compliance

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provision of Law

"Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

The purpose of this law is to contribute to improvement of the product quality, to increase of production efficiency, to rationalization of production processes, to wider spread of simple and fair trade, and to rationalization of use and consumption with respect to mining and manufacturing products, and at the same time to promote the public welfare by enacting and enforcing appropriate and reasonable industrial standards for such products.

The JIS Mark labeling system has changed substantially due to the revision of the Industrial Standardization Law of June, 2004. The new JIS Mark labeling system is as follows.

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

Under the previous law, the commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System shall be designated by the Government (the competent Minister). Now, under the new law, businesses may voluntarily select any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products. As of November 17, 2005, there are 1,673 standards subject to the new JIS Mark Labeling System.

*For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to "List of Designated JIS Products for Marking" at the home page (www.jisc.go.jp/) run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*As for the standards not subject to JIS Mark Labeling System, industry groups and interested parties in the private sector may voluntarily develop a draft of industrial standards (JIS draft) and submit it to the competent Minister. For more details, please visit the home page run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*Under the previous Industrial Standardization Law, JIS Mark certification was conducted by the Government or Government-designated (approved) certification bodies. The new law has made such certification to be conducted by third party certification bodies in the private sector

designated by the Government in accordance with international standards (ISO/IEC

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

Those manufacturers or others who have been certified by the accredited certification bodies (certified persons or parties) may display a new JIS Mark on their products or others.

*List of the Accredited Certification Bodies: <http://www.jisc.go.jp/acc/jismrk-jasc.html>

*The New JIS Marks has become the new designs as follows.

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



JIS Marks under the previous law can be used until September 30, 2005, but the JIS certified manufacturers under the old JIS Mark Labeling System may continue to use the old JIS Marks as a temporary measure until September 30, 2008.

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

<http://www.jisc.go.jp/eng/index.html>

Japanese Standards Association

http://www.jsa.or.jp/default_english.asp

(3) Voluntary Labeling based on Industrial Regulation

There is no legal regulation governing labeling for connection quality of telephone sets, but the industry has voluntarily adopted the labeling guidelines described below.

A. Telephone Handset Connection Quality Standards Compliance Mark (C Mark)

Indicates compliance with ordinary telephone connection quality standards established by the Communications Industry Association of Japan.

C Mark



B. Low-Power Cordless Telephone Standards Compliance Mark (CL Mark)

Indicates compliance with cordless telephone connection quality standards established by the Communications Industry Association of Japan.

CL Mark



C. Voluntary Regulations by VCCI

In Japan, the Voluntary Control Council for Interference by Information Technology Equipment (VCCI) has established voluntary regulations regarding radio wave interference which stipulate labeling of types of equipment.

When computers and other data processing equipment and electronic office equipment (ITE) are used outside designated areas, the interference from this equipment may cause interference in reception of radio and television receivers etc. Products are labeled with a VCCI mark indicating this.

4. Regulatory Agency Contacts

Telecommunications Business Law:

Telecommunications Business Department, Telecommunications Bureau, Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Post and Telecommunications

<http://www.soumu.go.jp/english/index.html>

Radio Law :

Electromagnetic Environment Division, Radio Department, Telecommunications Bureau, Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Post and Telecommunications

<http://www.soumu.go.jp/english/index.html>

Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation:

Consumer-related Trade Division, Trade Practices Department, Fair Trade Commission

http://www.jftc.go.jp/e-page/f_home.htm

Communication and Information Network Association of Japan

<http://www.ciaj.or.jp>

VI-3 Audio Products

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
8519, 8520, 8527	Tape-recorder	<u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
8518, 8519	Component Stereo	<u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
8527	Radio	<u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
8519, 8520 8527	Other	<u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

Rate of Customs Duties <http://www.apectariff.org/>

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

There is no particular legal restriction on the import of audio products.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

(1) Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law

The objective of this law is to prevent the occurrence of danger and trouble resulting from electrical appliances by regulating the manufacture and sale, etc. of electrical appliances by introducing the third-party certification system in order to ensure the safety.

Since [**Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law**] was renamed the [**Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law**] in August 1999 and is to be enforced from April 2001, radical amendments such as abolishment of prior control, the introduction of third-party certification by a private organization in the case of certifying standards is being made.

An establishment who intends to manufacture or import electrical appliances and materials shall be under obligation to notify the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry (Article 3), and the electrical appliances and materials shall be manufactured or imported conforming with technical standards (Article 8).

Total 112 items of electrical appliances and materials deemed likely to be dangerous or cause trouble are defined as "**Specific electrical appliances**" (Paragraph 2 of Article 2, and 338 other items are defined as "**Electrical appliances other than Specific electrical appliances**"). An establishment who intends to manufacture or import the said appliances and materials shall take a legitimate test conducted by a registered testing organization

approved by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, receive the issuance of a conformity certificate and then preserve it (Article 9). Furthermore, in the new Law, all establishments shall be obligated to conform to technical standards (Article 8), prepare and store testing record (Article 8) and label (Article 10).

When import is made from the registered overseas manufacturers and the place of type certificate is displayed, the importer shall present a notification of business commencement to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industries. However, when import is made from non-registered manufactures, the certificate is required for each item and type of the electrical appliances. To these documents, attachment of the compliance certificate of the testing organization (Japan Electrical Safety & Environmental Technology Laboratory:JET) or approved by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, or the specified overseas testing organizations. However, the type certificate is not required for the same item and type products already being imported. The internal inspection and preservation of these records are obligated. Please refer to Appendix-III.

This law, to secure the safety of electrical appliances, specifies electrical appliances that are highly possible to cause a danger from its structure and use as a specific electrical appliance, and specifies others as electrical appliances other than the specific electrical appliance. "Radio", "Tape-recorder", "Record player", "Juke box " and other "audio equipment" are specified for electrical appliances other than specific electrical equipment.

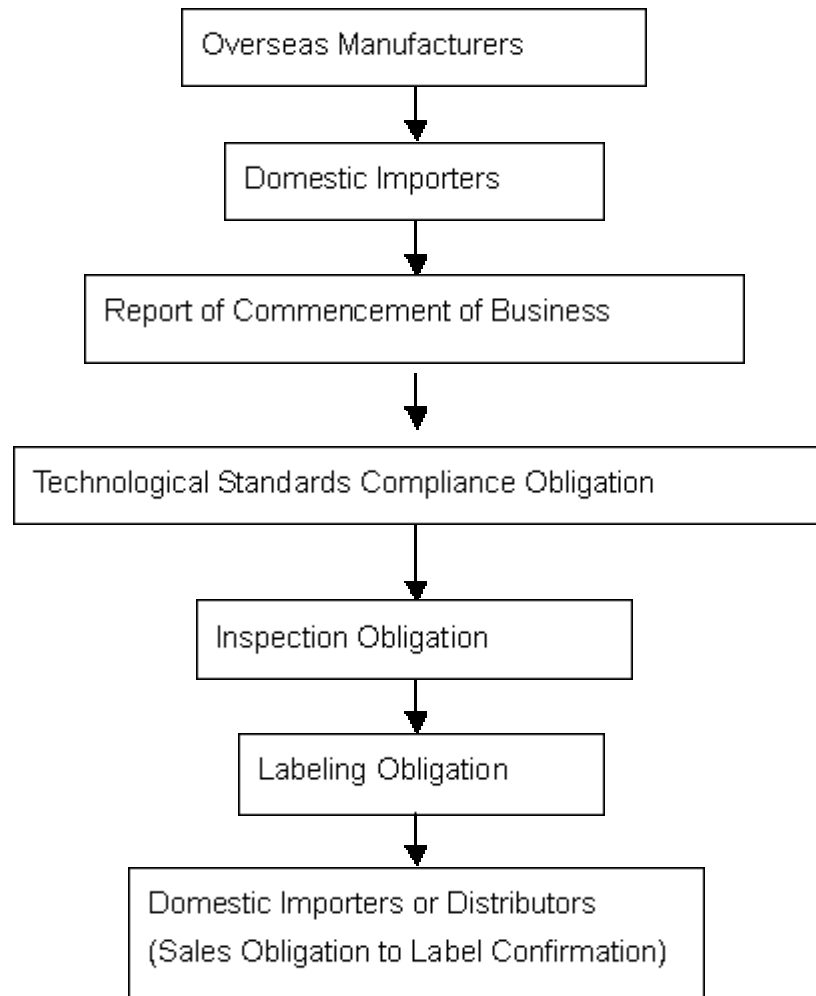
Importers aiming to import or sell electrical products specified for electrical appliances other than the specific electrical appliance submit the start of business to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry.

In addition, compliance with the technical standard (own attestation), inspections and display of necessary labeling such as manufacturer's names etc. are obligated. (For details, see Subsection 2. on Labeling Procedures)

To monitor if the details of restriction are observed, inspections by entry and by trial purchase are implemented.

Chart for "Electrical Appliance Safety Law

(Electrical appliances other than specific electrical appliances)



(2) Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

The objective of this act is to prevent consumer incentives by means of unjustifiable premiums or misleading representation in connection with transactions of commodities or services. By establishing special provisions in **the Act Concerning Prohibition of Private Monopolization and Maintenance of Fair Trade (Act No. 54 of 1947)**, fair competition is secured and thereby the interests of consumers are generally protected.

Please refer to Appendix-V.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally required Labeling

Labeling based on Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law

Since the "Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law" is to be renamed the "Electrical Appliance Safety Law" from April 2001, the designated testing agency system and type authorization is to be abolished by shifting government certification to third-party certification by private sector. An establishment who intends to manufacture or import electrical appliances and materials shall be under obligation of conformity to the technical standard

and inspection, and shall display the labeling items (PSE mark, name of manufacturer, certain electrical voltage, etc.) on the corresponding electrical appliances. Please refer to Appendix-III.

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provision of Law

"Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

The purpose of this law is to contribute to improvement of the product quality, to increase of production efficiency, to rationalization of production processes, to wider spread of simple and fair trade, and to rationalization of use and consumption with respect to mining and manufacturing products, and at the same time to promote the public welfare by enacting and enforcing appropriate and reasonable industrial standards for such products.

The JIS Mark labeling system has changed substantially due to the revision of the Industrial Standardization Law of June, 2004. The new JIS Mark labeling system is as follows.

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

Under the previous law, the commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System shall be designated by the Government (the competent Minister). Now, under the new law, businesses may voluntarily select any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products. As of November 17, 2005, there are 1,673 standards subject to the new JIS Mark Labeling System.

*For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to "List of Designated JIS Products for Marking" at the home page (www.jisc.go.jp/) run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*As for the standards not subject to JIS Mark Labeling System, industry groups and interested parties in the private sector may voluntarily develop a draft of industrial standards (JIS draft) and submit it to the competent Minister. For more details, please visit the home page run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*Under the previous Industrial Standardization Law, JIS Mark certification was conducted by the Government or Government-designated (approved) certification bodies. The new law has made such certification to be conducted by third party certification bodies in the private sector designated by the Government in accordance with international standards (ISO/IEC

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

Those manufacturers or others who have been certified by the accredited certification bodies (certified persons or parties) may display a new JIS Mark on their products or others.

*List of the Accredited Certification Bodies: <http://www.jisc.go.jp/acc/jismrk-jasc.html>

*The New JIS Marks has become the new designs as follows.

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



JIS Marks under the previous law can be used until September 30, 2005, but the JIS certified manufacturers under the old JIS Mark Labeling System may continue to use the old JIS Marks as a temporary measure until September 30, 2008.

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

<http://www.jisc.go.jp/eng/index.html>

Japanese Standards Association

http://www.jsa.or.jp/default_english.asp

(3) Voluntary Labeling based on Industrial Regulation

S Marks of Third Party Certification Systems

Since [Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law] was renamed the [Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law] in August 1999 and was enforced from April 2001, radical amendments such as abolishment of prior control and the introduction of third-party certification by a private organization in the case of certifying standards are being made.

Ten designated certification organizations, including Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories (JET) and Japan Quality Assurance Association (JQA), shall confirm the safety test and the improvement for the quality control system of each commodity. Labeling of Safety certification mark (S Mark) might be granted on the commodities which safety is confirmed by these organizations.

S Mark labeling is composed of an upper mark of the Sparing Council of Safety Certification for Electrical and Electronic Appliances and Parts of Japan and a lower mark of each inspection organization.

Japan Quality Assurance Association (JQA)

Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories (JET)

S Mark (Safety Certification Mark)

JET Mark



JQA Mark



4. Regulatory Agency Contacts

Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law:

Product Safety Division, Consumer Affairs Department, Commerce and Information Policy
Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation:

Consumer-related Trade Division, Trade Practices Department, Fair Trade Commission

http://www.jftc.go.jp/e-page/f_home.htm

JET Mark:

Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories (JET)

<http://www.jet.or.jp>

JQA Mark:

Japan Quality Assurance Association (JQA)

<http://www.jqa.or.jp>

VI-4 Batteries

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
8506	Primary Battery	Industrial Standards Law Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
8507	Secondary Battery	Industrial Standards Law Law for Promotion of Effective Utilization of Recyclable Resources Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

Rate of Customs Duties <http://www.apectariff.org/>

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

There is no legal restriction on the importation or sale of primary or secondary batteries.

2. Regulations at the time of Sale

(1) Law for Promotion of Effective Utilization of Recyclable Resources (Recycling Law).

Considering that Japan relies on importing majority of important resources, that together with the development of the nation's economy in recent years a large volume of used goods and by products has been generated and their large part is discarded because a large number of resource is used, but that the large part of the recyclable resources and reusable parts are now being discarded without being used, in order to secure the effective utilization of resources, to reduce the generation of waste, and to contribute to the protection of the environment, the purpose of this law is to provide the basic mechanism required for promoting the reduction of the generation of used goods and by-products and the utilization of recyclable resources and reusable parts, and thereby contribute to promotion of the sound development of the nation's economy.

3R systems were introduced in April 2001, i.e., enforcement of recycle measures for the recovered products, reduction of waste generation and reuse of products and parts. Products which shall generate more wastes are regulated to apply the easy design and manufacture for easy reuse and to reuse much parts recovered from their products through the request for manufactures of design and manufacturing for saving resources and longer life, and also complete repair system.

Nickel-cadmium accumulators are subject to labeling requirements under Law for Promotion of Effective Utilization of Recyclable Resources (Recycling Law).

As a voluntary standard, there is the Japan Industrial Standards (JIS) under the Japan Industrial Standards Law (JIS Law). This sets down methods of inspection, labeling, etc.

(2) Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

The objective of this act is to prevent consumer incentives by means of unjustifiable

premiums or misleading representation in connection with transactions of commodities or services. By establishing special provisions in the Act Concerning Prohibition of Private Monopolization and Maintenance of Fair Trade (Act No. 54 of 1947), fair competition is secured and thereby the interests of consumers are generally protected.

Please refer to Appendix-V.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally required Labeling

There is no generalized legal requirement for battery labeling.

However, nickel-cadmium accumulators were defined as a Category 2 Designated Product under the Recycling Law, which went into effect in June of 1993, and as such are required to display the graphic symbol shown below to indicate the items are recyclable nickel-cadmium accumulators. For details, contact the Recycling Promotion Division, Industrial Science and Technology Policy, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.



(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

"Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

The purpose of this law is to contribute to improvement of the product quality, to increase of production efficiency, to rationalization of production processes, to wider spread of simple and fair trade, and to rationalization of use and consumption with respect to mining and manufacturing products, and at the same time to promote the public welfare by enacting and enforcing appropriate and reasonable industrial standards for such products.

The JIS Mark labeling system has changed substantially due to the revision of the Industrial Standardization Law of June, 2004. The new JIS Mark labeling system is as follows.

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

Under the previous law, the commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System shall be designated by the Government (the competent Minister). Now, under the new law, businesses may voluntarily select any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products. As of November 17, 2005, there are 1,673 standards subject to the new JIS Mark Labeling System.

*For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to "List of Designated JIS Products for Marking" at the home page (www.jisc.go.jp/) run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*As for the standards not subject to JIS Mark Labeling System, industry groups and interested parties in the private sector may voluntarily develop a draft of industrial standards (JIS draft) and submit it to the competent Minister. For more details, please visit the home page run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*Under the previous Industrial Standardization Law, JIS Mark certification was conducted by the Government or Government-designated (approved) certification bodies. The new law has made such certification to be conducted by third party certification bodies in the private sector designated by the Government in accordance with international standards (ISO/IEC

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

Those manufacturers or others who have been certified by the accredited certification bodies (certified persons or parties) may display a new JIS Mark on their products or others.

*List of the Accredited Certification Bodies: <http://www.jisc.go.jp/acc/jismrk-jasc.html>

*The New JIS Marks has become the new designs as follows.

*New JIS Marks

Mining and

Processed goods

Special

manufacturing goods



categories



JIS Marks under the previous law can be used until September 30, 2005, but the JIS certified manufacturers under the old JIS Mark Labeling System may continue to use the old JIS Marks as a temporary measure until September 30, 2008.

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

<http://www.jisc.go.jp/eng/index.html>

Japanese Standards Association

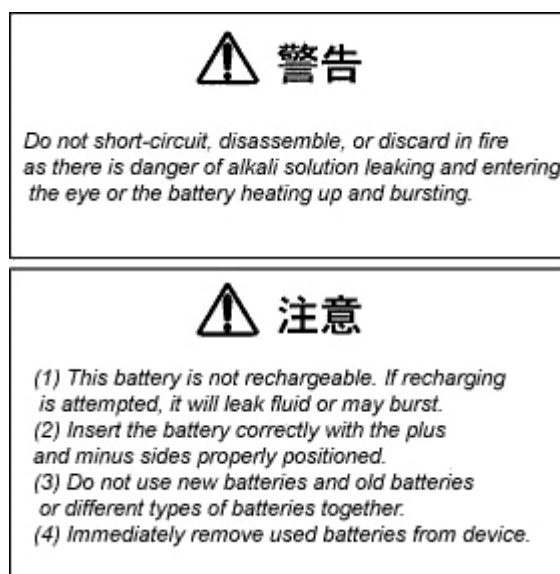
http://www.jsa.or.jp/default_english.asp

(3) Voluntary Labeling based on Industrial Regulation

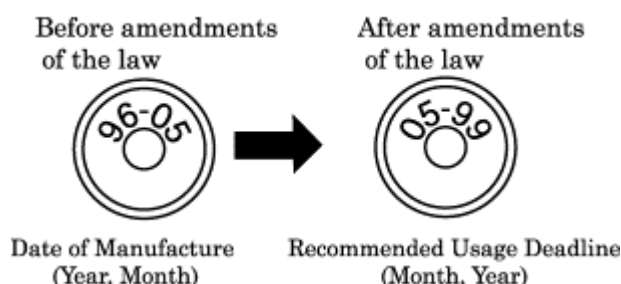
< Guidelines for Labeling for Ensuring Safety of Primary Batteries and Secondary Batteries >

Marks and labeling practices are set for warning labels for informing the consumer of the correct method of use of the battery and preventing danger based on the “Guideline concerning Labeling to Secure the Safety of Electric Home Appliances” of the Association for Electronic Home Appliance.

Labeling Based on the Guidelines for Labeling for Ensuring Safety



Example Labeling for Drum Type Dry Cell Battery (Size D Alkaline Dry Cell Battery)



For details, please contact:

Association of Electric Home Appliances <http://www.aeha.or.jp/>

4. Regulatory Agency Contacts

Japan Industrial Standards Law (JIS Law) :

Technical Regulations, Standards and Conformity Assessment Policy Division, Industrial Science and Technology Policy, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Law for Promotion of Effective Utilization of Recyclable Resources (Recycling Law)

Recycling Promotion Division, Industrial Science and Technology Policy, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation:

Consumer-related Trade Division, Trade Practices Department, Fair Trade Commission
http://www.jftc.go.jp/e-page/f_home.htm

VI-5 Personal computer

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
8471	Personal Computer	<u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u> <u>Radio Law</u> Law for Promotion of Effective Utilization of Recyclable Resources Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

Rate of Customs Duties <http://www.apectariff.org/>

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

There is no specific regulation.

However, computers that have built-in adapters or television receivers and that use radio system are sometimes subject to the relevant regulations depending on their functions.

(1). Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law

The objective of this law is to prevent the occurrence of danger and trouble resulting from electrical appliances by regulating the manufacture and sale, etc. of electrical appliances by introducing the third-party certification system in order to ensure the safety.

Since [**Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law**] was renamed the [**Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law**] in August 1999 and was to be enforced from April 2001, radical amendments such as abolishment of prior control, the introduction of third-party certification by a private organization in the case of certifying standards is being made.

An establishment who intends to manufacture or import electrical appliances and materials shall be under obligation to notify the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry (Article 3), and the electrical appliances and materials shall be manufactured or imported conforming with technical standards (Article 8).

Total 112 items of electrical appliances and materials deemed likely to be dangerous or cause trouble are defined as "**Specific electrical appliances**" (Paragraph 2 of Article 2, and 338 other items are defined as "**Electrical appliances other than Specific electrical appliances**"). An establishment who intends to manufacture or import the said appliances and materials shall take a legitimate test conducted by a registered testing organization approved by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, receive the issuance of a conformity certificate and then preserve it (Article 9). Furthermore, in the new Law, all establishments shall be obligated to conform to technical standards (Article 8), prepare and store testing record (Article 8) and label (Article 10).

When import is made from the registered overseas manufacturers and the place of type certificate is displayed, the importer shall present a notification of business commencement to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industries. However, when import is made from non-registered manufacturers, the certificate is required for each item and type of the electrical appliances. To these documents, attachment of the compliance certificate of the testing

organization (Japan Electrical Safety & Environmental Technology Laboratory:JET) or approved by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, or the specified overseas testing organizations. However, the type certificate is not required for the same item and type products already being imported. The internal inspection and preservation of these records are obligated. However, no classification to "**Specific electrical appliances**" nor to "**Electrical appliances other than Specific electrical appliances**" is applied to Personal computer. Please refer to Appendix-III.

(2). Radio Law

The objective of this law is to promote the public welfare by ensuring equitable and efficient utilization of radio waves.

Equipment using high-frequency current of 10kHz or more (excluding those using an electric power 50W or less) is subject to the regulation of Radio Law considering the influence on other equipment.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

When requested to collect by business entity (corporate users) of personal computers, manufacturers and importers/sellers are obligated to collect and recycle based on Law for Promotion of Effective Utilization of Resources enforced in April 2001. The collection and recycling of used personal computers from households were started from October 2003.

(1) Law for Promotion of Effective Utilization of Resources

Considering that Japan relies on importing majority of important resources, that together with the development of the nation's economy in recent years a large volume of used goods and by products has been generated and their large part is discarded because a large number of resource is used, but that the large part of the recyclable resources and reusable parts are now being discarded without being used, in order to secure the effective utilization of resources, to reduce the generation of waste, and to contribute to the protection of the environment, the purpose of this law is to provide the basic mechanism required for promoting the reduction of the generation of used goods and by-products and the utilization of recyclable resources and reusable parts, and thereby contribute to promotion of the sound development of the nation's economy.

3R systems were introduced in April 2001, i.e., enforcement of recycle measures for the recovered products, reduction of waste generation and reuse of products and parts. Products which shall generate more wastes are regulated to apply the easy design and manufacture for easy reuse and to reuse much parts recovered from their products through the request for manufactures of design and manufacturing for saving resources and longer life, and also complete repair system.

(2) Act Against Unjustifiable Premiums And Misleading Representation

The objective of this act is to prevent consumer incentives by means of unjustifiable premiums or misleading representation in connection with transactions of commodities or services. By establishing special provisions in **the Act Concerning Prohibition of Private Monopolization and Maintenance of Fair Trade (Act No. 54 of 1947)**, fair competition is secured and thereby the interests of consumers are generally protected.

Please refer to Appendix-V.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally required Labeling

There is no specific legal regulation.

However, the labeling must be affixed in accordance with respective laws when regulations of Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law or Radio Law are applied.

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

"Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

The purpose of this law is to contribute to improvement of the product quality, to increase of production efficiency, to rationalization of production processes, to wider spread of simple and fair trade, and to rationalization of use and consumption with respect to mining and manufacturing products, and at the same time to promote the public welfare by enacting and enforcing appropriate and reasonable industrial standards for such products.

The JIS Mark labeling system has changed substantially due to the revision of the Industrial Standardization Law of June, 2004. The new JIS Mark labeling system is as follows.

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

Under the previous law, the commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System shall be designated by the Government (the competent Minister). Now, under the new law, businesses may voluntarily select any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products. As of November 17, 2005, there are 1,673 standards subject to the new JIS Mark Labeling System.

*For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to "List of Designated JIS Products for Marking" at the home page (www.jisc.go.jp/) run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*As for the standards not subject to JIS Mark Labeling System, industry groups and interested parties in the private sector may voluntarily develop a draft of industrial standards (JIS draft) and submit it to the competent Minister. For more details, please visit the home page run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*Under the previous Industrial Standardization Law, JIS Mark certification was conducted by the Government or Government-designated (approved) certification bodies. The new law has made such certification to be conducted by third party certification bodies in the private sector designated by the Government in accordance with international standards (ISO/IEC

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

Those manufacturers or others who have been certified by the accredited certification bodies (certified persons or parties) may display a new JIS Mark on their products or others.

*List of the Accredited Certification Bodies: <http://www.jisc.go.jp/acc/jismrk-jasc.html>

*The New JIS Marks has become the new designs as follows.

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



JIS Marks under the previous law can be used until September 30, 2005, but the JIS certified manufacturers under the old JIS Mark Labeling System may continue to use the old JIS Marks as a temporary measure until September 30, 2008.

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

<http://www.jisc.go.jp/eng/index.html>

Japanese Standards Association

http://www.jsa.or.jp/default_english.asp

(3) Voluntary Labeling base on Industrial Regulation

A. Self-restriction of Voluntary Control Council for Interference by Information Technology (VCCI)

The Council (VCCI) stipulates that the labeling for the radio interference shall be separately displayed in accordance with individual item.

The reason is that the electric wave might cause radio disturbance to radio and television receivers, etc. in an out-of-bounds area designated. Therefore, the VCCI mark that displays the descriptions concerned shall be labeled on products

Voluntary regulations of the Voluntary Control Council for Interference by Information Technology Equipment (VCCI).

The council describes the implementation of labeling by kinds by kinds for the radio interference. A VCCI mark is labeled to display such radio interference as influenced by receiving interference of radio or televisions out of the specified areas.

4. Regulatory Agency Contacts

Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law:

Product Safety Division, Consumer Affairs Department, Commerce and Information Policy Bureau,

Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Radio Law:

Electromagnetic Environment Division, Radio Department, Telecommunications Bureau, Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Post and Telecommunications

<http://www.soumu.go.jp/english/index.html>

Law for Promotion of Effective Utilization of Resources

Recycling Promotion Division, Industrial Science and Technology Policy Environment
Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation:

Consumer-related Trade Division, Trade Practices Department, Fair Trade Commission

http://www.jftc.go.jp/e-page/f_home.htm

This equipment is a class A- information technology equipment. When used by the family environment, this equipment might cause radio disturbance. Users may be required to take an appropriate measure in this case.
VCCI-A

This equipment is a class A- information technology equipment based on the standards of Voluntary Control Council for Interference by Information Technology on information processors etc.
When used by the family environment, this equipment might cause radio disturbance.
Users may be required to take an appropriate measure in this case.



This equipment is a class B-information technology equipment based on the standards of Voluntary Control Council for Interference by Information Technology on information processors etc.
This equipment aims to be used in the family environment and might cause radio disturbance when used close to radio or television receivers.
Use properly in accordance with the handling manual.

VCCI

VCCI

VI-6 Lightning Equipment

HS Numbers	Commodities	Relevant Regulations
9405	Chandelier	<u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u> <u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation Industrial Standards Law <u>Radio Law</u>
9405	Another Overhead Illuminator	<u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u> <u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation Industrial Standards Law <u>Radio Law</u>
9405	Wall type Illuminator	<u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u> <u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation Industrial Standards Law <u>Radio Law</u>
9405	Table Illuminator	<u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u> <u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation Industrial Standards Law <u>Radio Law</u>
9405	Desk Illuminator	<u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u> <u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation Industrial Standards Law <u>Radio Law</u>
9405	Bed Side Illuminator Electrical Lamp on Floor	<u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u> <u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation Industrial Standards Law <u>Radio Law</u>

(Remark) Christmas tree and illumination sign are excluded from these commodities.
Rate of Customs Duties <http://www.apectariff.org/>

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

There is no particular regulation on this subject.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

Sale of Household electrical appliances are regulated under Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law and Household Goods Quality Labeling Law. Some of these appliances may be regulated under Radio Law.

(1) Electric Appliance and Material Safety Law

The objective of this law is to prevent the occurrence of danger and trouble resulting from electrical appliances by regulating the manufacture and sale, etc. of electrical appliances by introducing the third-party certification system in order to ensure the safety.

Since [**Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law**] was renamed the [**Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law**] in August 1999 and was to be enforced from April 2001, radical amendments such as abolishment of prior control, the introduction of third-party certification by a private organization in the case of certifying standards is being made.

An establishment who intends to manufacture or import electrical appliances and materials shall be under obligation to notify the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry (Article 3), and the electrical appliances and materials shall be manufactured or imported conforming with technical standards (Article 8).

Total 112 items of electrical appliances and materials deemed likely to be dangerous or cause trouble are defined as "**Specific electrical appliances**" (Paragraph 2 of Article 2, and 338 other items are defined as "**Electrical appliances other than Specific electrical appliances**"). An establishment who intends to manufacture or import the said appliances and materials shall take a legitimate test conducted by a registered testing organization approved by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, receive the issuance of a conformity certificate and then preserve it (Article 9). Furthermore, in the new Law, all establishments shall be obligated to conform to technical standards (Article 8), prepare and store testing record (Article 8) and label (Article 10).

When import is made from the registered overseas manufacturers and the place of type certificate is displayed, the importer shall present a notification of business commencement to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industries. However, when import is made from non-registered manufactures, the certificate is required for each item and type of the electrical appliances. To these documents, attachment of the compliance certificate of the testing organization (Japan Electrical Safety & Environmental Technology Laboratory: JET) or approved by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, or the specified overseas testing organizations. However, the type certificate is not required for the same item and type products already being imported. The internal inspection and preservation of these records are obligated. Please refer to Appendix-III.

(2) Household Goods Quality Labeling Law

The objective of this law is to protect the interests of general consumers by labeling appropriate to the quality of household goods.

90 items are designated now as the household goods for quality labeling. Please refer to Appendix-I.

For electric appliances, 17 main items for household goods are designated.

(3) Radio Law

The objective of this law is to promote the public welfare by ensuring equitable and efficient utilization of radio waves.

This law regulates devices that use high-frequency electrical current such as the non- electric terminal discharge in order to prevent electromagnetic interference with other devices.

(4) Labeling in conformity with Industrial Standards Law

The objectives of this law are to promote industrial standardization by establishing and disseminating appropriate and rational industrial standards, to improve the qualities of mining and industrial products, to rationalize the production (by increasing productivity and others), to simplify and make the transactions fair, and to rationalize usages or consumption of mining or industrial products, thereby contributing to enhancement of public welfare.

With the revision of the Industrial Standards Law in June 2004, there was a major change in JIS mark labeling system. The main points of the new JIS mark labeling system are as follows: (Effective from October 1, 2005) (For details, please refer to (3) Labeling Procedures)

The competent ministers (the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, the Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare, the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, the Minister of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications and the Minister of Environment) establish as Japanese Industrial Standards (JIS) the forms, qualities, performances, manufacturing or testing methods, etc. to be nationally unified or simplified regarding those mining or industrial products which the Law designates (Articles 11 to 17).

The competent ministers select among those standards established as JIS, the standards which they recognize as having salient effects of protecting the interests of general consumers, preserving of public safety or health, or preventing pollution or disasters, and designate products or processing technologies required to carry on their surface the JIS mark certifying that they meet the said standards. Designation are made for items or types respectively of products (593 items as of December 2003) and processing technologies (10 items as of December 2003).

Labeling of JIS Mark is regulated on the household fluorescent lamp appliances under this Law.

(5) Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation.

The objective of this act is to prevent consumer incentives by means of unjustifiable premiums or misleading representation in connection with transactions of commodities or services. By establishing special provisions in **the Act Concerning Prohibition of Private Monopolization and Maintenance of Fair Trade (Act No. 54 of 1947)**, fair competition is secured and thereby the interests of consumers are generally protected.

Please refer to Appendix-V.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Leally required Labeling

A. Labeling based on Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law.

Since the "Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law" is to be renamed the "Electrical Appliance Safety Law" from April 2001, the designated testing agency system and type authorization is to be abolished by shifting government certification to third-party certification by private sector. An establishment who intends to manufacture or import electrical appliances and materials shall be under obligation of conformity to the technical standard and inspection, and shall display the labeling items (PSE mark, name of manufacturere, certain electrical voltage, etc.) on the corresponding electrical appliances. Please refer to Appendix-III.

B. Household Goods Quality Labeling Law

A Cabinet Order designates "household goods" as commodities for which the labeling standards (particulars to be declared on the label and instructions, including components of a product, its performance, uses, proper storage and other qualities) are fixed by the state. Manufacturers or distributors, etc. are required to provide proper labeling in compliance with these standards Designated goods are 35 items of textile goods, 8 items of plastic goods, 17 items of electric appliances, and 30 items of miscellaneous goods and 90 items in total as of December 2003.

The suggestions and labeling items are regulated on these appliances under this Law.

Example of labeling of incandescent desk lamp

Up to 100V and 60W

Warning !

Fear of burn

* Be careful not to touch the body because of a high temperature of the apparatus while lighting or immediately after turning off

Fear of a fire

*Do not use any lump other than specified one

*Never use at an unstable place, bedside or in the bed

*Be careful not to put inflammable things around apparatus.

*Not to use the apparatus or lamp covering with the cloth, paper, or aluminum foil,

etc.

C. Radio Law

Products that have received type approval or designation under provisions of the Law must include the approval mark and approval number on the product label.

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provision of Law

"Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

The purpose of this law is to contribute to improvement of the product quality, to increase of production efficiency, to rationalization of production processes, to wider spread of simple and fair trade, and to rationalization of use and consumption with respect to mining and manufacturing products, and at the same time to promote the public welfare by enacting and enforcing appropriate and reasonable industrial standards for such products.

The JIS Mark labeling system has changed substantially due to the revision of the Industrial Standardization Law of June, 2004. The new JIS Mark labeling system is as follows.

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

Under the previous law, the commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System shall be designated by the Government (the competent Minister). Now, under the new law, businesses may voluntarily select any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products. As of November 17, 2005, there are 1,673 standards subject to the new JIS Mark Labeling System.

*For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to “List of Designated JIS Products for Marking” at the home page (www.jisc.go.jp/) run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*As for the standards not subject to JIS Mark Labeling System, industry groups and interested parties in the private sector may voluntarily develop a draft of industrial standards (JIS draft) and submit it to the competent Minister. For more details, please visit the home page run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*Under the previous Industrial Standardization Law, JIS Mark certification was conducted by the Government or Government-designated (approved) certification bodies. The new law has made such certification to be conducted by third party certification bodies in the private sector designated by the Government in accordance with international standards (ISO/IEC

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

Those manufacturers or others who have been certified by the accredited certification bodies (certified persons or parties) may display a new JIS Mark on their products or others.

*List of the Accredited Certification Bodies: <http://www.jisc.go.jp/acc/jismrk-jasc.html>

*The New JIS Marks has become the new designs as follows.

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



JIS Marks under the previous law can be used until September 30, 2005, but the JIS certified manufacturers under the old JIS Mark Labeling System may continue to use the old JIS Marks as a temporary measure until September 30, 2008.

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

<http://www.jisc.go.jp/eng/index.html>

Japanese Standards Association

http://www.jsa.or.jp/default_english.asp

(3) Voluntary Labeling base on Industrial Regulation

A. Safety Certification Mark (S Mark)

Since [**Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law**] was renamed the [**Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law**] in August 1999 and was enforced from April 2001, radical amendments such as abolishment of prior control and the introduction of third-party certification by a private organization in the case of certifying standards are being made.

Ten designated certification organizations, including Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories (JET) and Japan Quality Assurance Association (JQA), shall confirm the safety test and the improvement for the quality control system of each commodity. Labeling of Safety certification mark (S Mark) might be granted on the commodities which safety is confirmed by these organizations.

S Mark labeling is composed of an upper mark of the Sparing Council of Safety Certification for Electrical and Electronic Appliances and Parts of Japan and a lower mark of each inspection organization.

Japan Quality Assurance Association (JQA)

Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories (JET)

S Mark (Safety Certification Mark)

JET Mark

JQA Mark



B. Fair Trade Rule in accordance with Act against Unjustifiable Premium and Misleading Representation

This is the industrially voluntary rule on premiums and labeling. There are following three rules on the home electric appliances.

a. Rule on display of manufacturer:

Labeling items such as specification, performance and characteristic

labeling method such as publicity, catalogue, instruction manual, guarantee, description of the body

b. Premium rule of manufacturer:

Discount, set sale, discount coupon, etc.

c. Labeling rule of retail trade

Required labeling items (Name of manufacturer, brand, product name, type, sale price, etc.) of the 14 kinds of the home electric appliances such as T.V., refrigerator, air conditioner, etc.

Please refer to Appendix-V.

C. Guideline Concerning Labeling for Safety of Electric Home Appliances (Alarm Display)

In conjunction with the enforcement of Product Liability Law in April 1995, the Association for Electric Home Appliances has played a central role of unifying an alarm display mark labeled on products and manuals in the electric appliance industry.

The sign displayed in the alarm display mark stands for the following expressors: △ stands for "caution"; ○ stands for "prohibitor"; and ● stands for "action to be impemented without fail."In addition, the illustrations depicted in the mark represent specific contents (fear of electric shock, prohibition of disassembly, and pulling out an outlet with holding a power plug, etc.)

For details, please contact:

Association of Electric Home Appliances <http://www.aeha.or.jp/>

Example Label for Product: Example of Labeling for Instruction Manuals



4. Regulatory Agency Contact

Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law:

Product Safety Division, Consumer Affairs Department, Commerce and Information Policy Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Household Goods Quality Labeling Law:

Consumer Protection Division, Consumer Affairs Department, Commerce and Information Policy Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Japan Industrial Standards Law (JIS Law):

Standards Development and Planning Division, Industrial Science and Technology Policy Environment Bureau, Ministry of Economy Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

JIS Mark:

Japanese Standards Association (JSA)

http://www.jsa.or.jp/default_english.asp

Radio Law:

Electromagnetic Environment Division, Radio Department, Telecommunications Bureau,
Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Post and Telecommunications
<http://www.soumu.go.jp/english/index.html>

Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation:

Consumer-related Trade Division, Trade Practices Department, Fair Trade Commission
http://www.jftc.go.jp/e-page/f_home.htm

JET Mark:

Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories (JET)
<http://www.jet.or.jp>

JQA Mark:

Japan Quality Assurance Association (JQA)
<http://www.jqa.or.jp>

VII-1 Cooking Appliances

HS Numbers	Commodities	Relevant regulations
3925	Plastic Cooking Appliances (Coffee Pot etc.)	<u>Food Sanitation Law</u> <u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
7323	Iron Cooking Appliances (Pot, Pan, Frying Pan, etc.)	<u>Food Sanitation Law</u> <u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
7418	Cooper cooking Appliances (Pot, Pan, Frying Pan, etc.)	<u>Food Sanitation Law</u> <u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
7615	Aluminum Cooking Appliances (Kettle, Colander, etc.)	<u>Food Sanitation Law</u> <u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
8516	Household Pressure Pan and Pot (Electric)	<u>Food Sanitation Law</u> <u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> <u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u> Consumer Product Safety Law Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
7323	Household Pressure Pan and Pot (Non Electric)	<u>Food Sanitation Law</u> <u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> Consumer Product Safety Law Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
8509	Electric Cooking Appliances such as Cooking Heater, Toaster, Juicer, etc.	<u>Food Sanitation Law</u> <u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> <u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation Industrial Standards Law
7321	Cooking Heater with Gas	<u>Food Sanitation Law</u> <u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation Industrial Standards Law

Rate of Customs Duties <http://www.apectariff.org/>

1. Regulation at the Time of Import

Import notification shall be required for import of cooking appliances such as pan, frying pan, etc. as provides by Food Sanitation Law. Domestic sale of household electric cooking appliances may be regulated as provided by Electric Appliances and Material Safety Law. Some of the appliances may be required for labeling as provided by Household Goods Quality Labeling Law.

(1) Food Sanitation Law

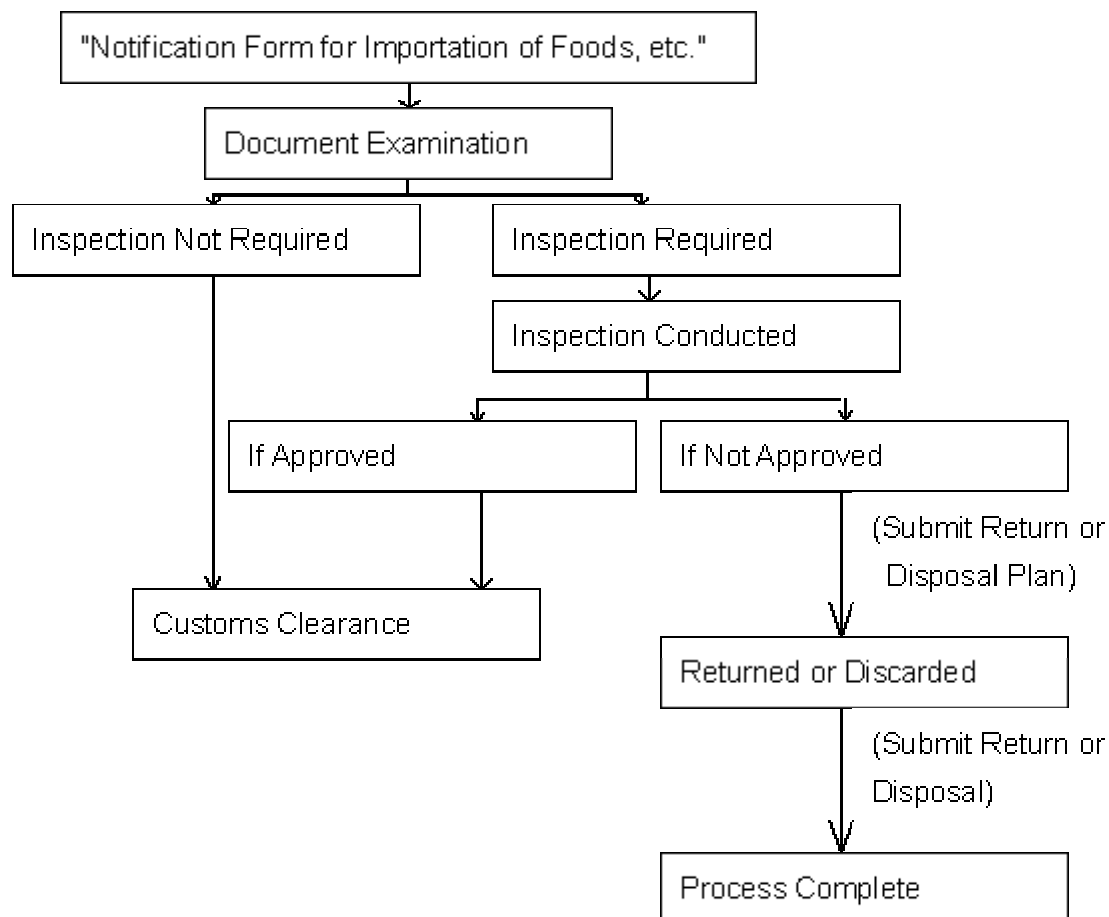
The objective of this law is to protect the public from health hazards caused by the consumption of food or drink, thereby to contribute to the improvement and promotion of public health.

Those who wish to import food or others must first notify the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare on each occasion. The notification form is to be filed with a food import inspection office of the Quarantine Stations at 31 major seaports and airports. The Quarantine Stations carefully import, and when necessary take samples for testing in order to ensure food sanitation.

Furthermore, in order to simplify procedures for the importation of foods and others, in addition to major systems listed as follows, procedures for the importation are being simplified and expedited by introducing the Food Automated Import Notification and Inspection Network System (FAINS) by which notification for the importation can be made on-line or by floppy disk from terminals of an importer (1986) and by promoting interface with the Nippon Automated Cargo Clearance System. (NACCS) (1997)

Import for sale of the cooking appliances requires submission of a Notification for import of food etc. with the related documents to Quarantine Officer of Imported Foods, Quarantine Station, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare. This Notification shall be returned after examination, inspection and s stamp of approval in conformity with food sanitation. For repeated import of food manufacturing machine and apparatus made of aluminum, stainless steel and colorless glass, the import plan system is effective for one yeas of 3 years by submission of the import plan (quality, loading/unloading ports and arrival date) together with a Notification for importation of Food Etc. to Quarantine Officer of Imported Foods, Quarantine Station, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare to get approval at the time of the first import.

Administrative Procedures required by the Food Sanitation Law



2. Regulation at the Time of Sale

(1) Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law

The objective of this law is to prevent the occurrence of danger and trouble resulting from electrical appliances by regulating the manufacture and sale, etc. of electrical appliances by introducing the third-party certification system in order to ensure the safety.

Since [Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law] was renamed the [Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law] in August 1999 and was to be enforced from April 2001, radical amendments such as abolishment of prior control, the introduction of third-party certification by a private organization in the case of certifying standards is being made.

An establishment who intends to manufacture or import electrical appliances and materials shall be under obligation to notify the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry (Article 3), and the electrical appliances and materials shall be manufactured or imported conforming with technical standards (Article 8).

Total 112 items of electrical appliances and materials deemed likely to be dangerous or cause trouble are defined as "**Specific electrical appliances**" (Paragraph 2 of Article 2, and 340 other items are defined as "**Electrical appliances other than Specific electrical appliances**"). An establishment who intends to manufacture or import the said appliances and materials shall take a legitimate test conducted by a registered testing organization approved by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, receive the issuance of a

conformity certificate and then preserve it (Article 9). Furthermore, in the new Law, all establishments shall be obligated to conform to technical standards (Article 8), prepare and store testing record (Article 8) and label (Article 10).

When import is made from the registered overseas manufacturers and the place of type certificate is displayed, the importer shall present a notification of business commencement to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industries. However, when import is made from non-registered manufactures, the certificate is required for each item and type of the electrical appliances. To these documents, attachment of the compliance certificate of the testing organization (Japan Electrical Safety & Environmental Technology Laboratory:JET) or approved by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, or the specified overseas testing organizations. However, the type certificate is not required for the same item and type products already being imported. The internal inspection and preservation of these records are obligated. Please refer to Appendix-III.

Electric water heaters and so forth that might have in particular a high potential for occurrence of danger in view of structure, usage or others, are designated as "the Specified Electrical Appliances". Other products such as electric toaster, juicer, etc. are designated as "the Electrical Appliances other than Specified Electrical Appliances". Any person who manufacture and import the products that are stipulated as "the Electrical Appliances other than the Specified Electrical Appliances" provided by the Government Ordinance are obliged to submit a "Notification pertaining to the start of business" within 30 days from the day of the start of their business. Under the principle of confirmation conducted by the Persons themselves, they are obligated to observe a) conformity of products to the technical standards, b) implementation of inspection, c) preparation of inspection records, and d) preservation of inspection records.

(2) Household Goods Quality Labeling Law

The objective of this law is to protect the interests of general consumers by labeling appropriate to the quality of household goods. 90 items are designated now as the household goods for quality labeling. Please refer to Appendix-I. For electric appliances, 17 main items for household goods are designated.

Plastic appliance, electric cooking appliance, vacuum bottle, kitchenware made of glass and glass-ceramic, pan (made of aluminum, enameled iron, stainless steel and copper), etc. of cooking appliances are required to label at the time of domestic sale as provided by Household Goods Quality Labeling Law.

Example of labeling of electric rice cooker

100V, 1100W, 50-60Hz

Warning !

Fear of electric shock

- * Do not soak or sprinkle water.

Beware of High-pressure

- * Main body should never be dismantled by anybody other than servicemen
- * Dangerous if you touch by any chance because of many high voltage parts mounted in the main body

Beware

- * Fear of burn.
- Do not touch the stream port
- * Do not use by putting duster
- Fear of breakdown

(3) Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

The objective of this act is to prevent consumer incentives by means of unjustifiable premiums or misleading representation in connection with transactions of commodities or services. By establishing special provisions in **the Act Concerning Prohibition of Private Monopolization and Maintenance of Fair Trade (Act No. 54 of 1947)**, fair competition is secured and thereby the interests of consumers are generally protected.

Please refer to Appendix-V.

3. Labeling Procedures**(1) Legally required Labeling****PSC Mark under Consumer Product Safety Law**

The objective of this law is to ensure safety, to impose state regulations on dangerous consumer products, and to promote autonomous activities on the part of private groups to ensure the safety of consumer products, and thereby to protect the interests of the general public.

Consumer products which are deemed likely to cause danger or injury to general consumers are designated as **Specified Products** (6 items as of October 2003). Of these products, those which have been deemed insufficient for manufactures or importers to secure quality necessary to prevent danger to the general public are designated as **special category of specified products** (3 items as of October 2003). For former products self-recognition (obligation to conform to technical requirements) is required, and for latter products control was carried out through the obligation of third-party conformity assessment. Please refer to Appendix-IV.

Consumer products which are deemed likely to cause danger or injury to general consumers are designated as **Specified Products** (6 items as of October 2003). Of these products, those which have been deemed insufficient for manufactures or importers to secure quality necessary to prevent danger to the general public are designated as **Special category of specified products** (3 items as of October 2003). For former products self-recognition (obligation to conform to technical requirements) is required, and for latter products control was carried out through.

Household Electric Pressure Pan and Pot of the household cooking appliances is designated as the specified electrical appliances and materials and regulated to display PSC Mark. Refer to Appendix-IX.

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provision of Law**"Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark**

The purpose of this law is to contribute to improvement of the product quality, to increase of production efficiency, to rationalization of production processes, to wider spread of simple and fair trade, and to rationalization of use and consumption with respect to mining and manufacturing products, and at the same time to promote the public welfare by enacting and enforcing appropriate and reasonable industrial standards for such products.

The JIS Mark labeling system has changed substantially due to the revision of the Industrial Standardization Law of June, 2004. The new JIS Mark labeling system is as follows.

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

Under the previous law, the commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System shall be designated by the Government (the competent Minister). Now, under the new law, businesses may voluntarily select any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products. As of November 17, 2005, there are 1,673 standards subject to the new JIS Mark Labeling System.

*For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to “List of Designated JIS Products for Marking” at the home page (www.jisc.go.jp/) run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*As for the standards not subject to JIS Mark Labeling System, industry groups and interested parties in the private sector may voluntarily develop a draft of industrial standards (JIS draft) and submit it to the competent Minister. For more details, please visit the home page run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*Under the previous Industrial Standardization Law, JIS Mark certification was conducted by the Government or Government-designated (approved) certification bodies. The new law has made such certification to be conducted by third party certification bodies in the private sector designated by the Government in accordance with international standards (ISO/IEC

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

Those manufacturers or others who have been certified by the accredited certification bodies (certified persons or parties) may display a new JIS Mark on their products or others.

*List of the Accredited Certification Bodies: <http://www.jisc.go.jp/acc/jismrk-jasc.html>

*The New JIS Marks has become the new designs as follows.

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods

Processed goods

Special
categories



JIS Marks under the previous law can be used until September 30, 2005, but the JIS certified manufacturers under the old JIS Mark Labeling System may continue to use the old JIS Marks as a temporary measure until September 30, 2008.

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

<http://www.jisc.go.jp/eng/index.html>

Japanese Standards Association

http://www.jsa.or.jp/default_english.asp

(3) Voluntary Labeling based on Private Sector

Consumer Products Safety Association: SG Mark

Products that are certified compliant with standards set by the Consumer Products Safety Association can display the SG Mark. These voluntary standards are based on provisions of this law. This applies to cooking heater.

When an accident resulting in injury or death happens by any chance due to the defect of the goods to which the SG mark is displayed, damages up to 100 million yen or less shall be paid. Provided, however, that the damages is applicable only to personal injury.

4. Regulatory Agency Contacts

Food Sanitation Law:

Department of Food Safety, Pharmaceutical and Food Safety Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

<http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/index.html>

Household Goods Quality Labeling Law:

Consumer Protection Division, Consumer Affairs Department., Commerce and Information Policy Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law

Product Safety Division, Consumer Affairs Department, Commerce and Information Policy Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Japan Industrial Standards Law (JIS Law):

Standards Development and Planning Division, Industrial Science and Technology Policy Environment Bureau, Ministry of Economy Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

JIS Mark:

Japanese Standards Association (JSA)

http://www.jsa.or.jp/default_english.asp

Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation:

Consumer-related Trade Division, Trade Practices Department, Fair Trade Commission

http://www.jftc.go.jp/e-page/f_home.htm

VII-2 Tableware

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
6911	Porcelain Kitchen Goods and Kitchen Table Goods	Food Sanitation Law Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation Industrial Standards Law
6912	Porcelain and Ceramic Kitchen Goods and Kitchen Table Goods	Food Sanitation Law Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation Industrial Standards Law
3924	Plastic Tableware	Food Sanitation Law Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation Industrial Standards Law
7114	Another Tableware (Made of Precious Metal and Metal coated with Precious Metal)	Food Sanitation Law Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
8211	Knife	Food Sanitation Law <u>Washington Convention</u> Law for the Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
8215	Fork, Spoon, etc.	Food Sanitation Law <u>Washington Convention</u> Law for the Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

Rate of Customs Duties <http://www.apectariff.org/>

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

Import of the tableware made of porcelain and ceramic, fork and spoon is regulated under Food Sanitation Law.

Wooden appliances may be regulated under Washington Convention.

(1) Food Sanitation Law

The objective of this law is to protect the public from health hazards caused by the consumption of food or drink, thereby to contribute to the improvement and promotion of public health.

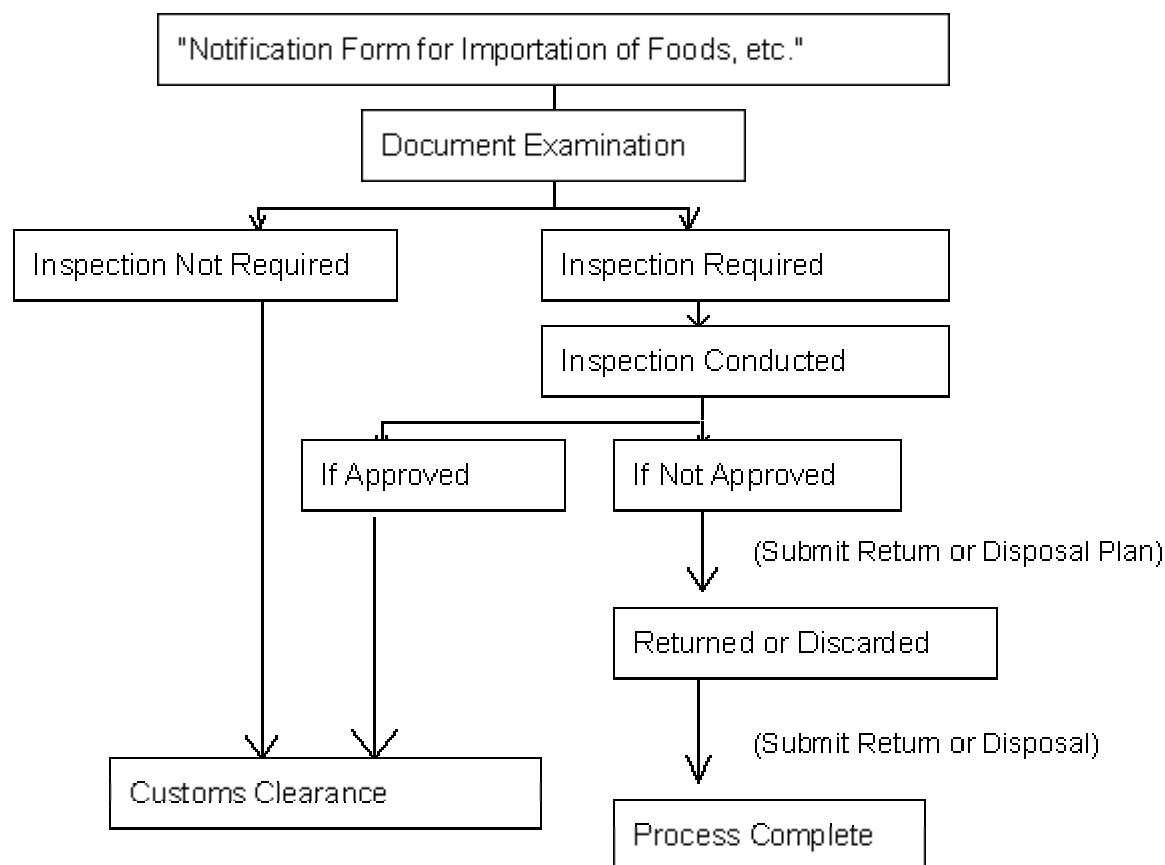
Those who wish to import food or others must first notify the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare on each occasion. The notification form is to be filed with a food import inspection

office of the Quarantine Stations at 31 major seaports and airports. The Quarantine Stations carefully import, and when necessary take samples for testing in order to ensure food sanitation.

Furthermore, in order to simplify procedures for the importation of foods and others, in addition to major systems listed as follows, procedures for the importation are being simplified and expedited by introducing the Food Automated Import Notification and Inspection Network System (FAINS) by which notification for the importation can be made on-line or by floppy disk from terminals of an importer (1986) and by promoting interface with the Nippon Automated Cargo Clearance System. (NACCS) (1997)

Import requires confirmation of compliance with the standard for elution of lead and cadmium based on Food Sanitation Law and submission of a Notification for Importation of Food Etc. before import and customs clearance.

Administrative Procedures required by Food Sanitation Law



Note: If the importers choose to have the merchandise inspected in advance at a testing laboratory designated by Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare either in Japan or elsewhere, the results of that inspection (leakage inspection) may be substituted for the inspection normally conducted by the food sanitation inspector at the Quarantine Station, which expedites the quarantine clearance process.

(2) Household Goods Quality Labeling Law

The objective of this law is to protect the interests of general consumers by labeling appropriate to the quality of household goods.

90 items are designated now as the household goods for quality labeling. Please refer to Appendix-I.

Plastic goods are designated as the plastic finished goods for dinner, table and kitchen under this law. Labeling of plastic materials, heat-resistance temperature, etc. are regulated in conformity with the Labeling Standard of Plastic finished Goods Quality for sale or display in order to facilitate the right distinguish and selection of the quality by consumers.

(3) Washington Convention

The object of this law is to protect the certain endangered species of wild fauna and flora under depressed collecting and catching through the international trade control of the exporting and importing countries of the wild fauna and flora.

The international trade of the fauna, flora and these products listed in Appendix I, II and III to the Convention is subject to the presentation of the export certificate issued under free from endangered situation of these lives in the export country to the certain office of the import country

169 countries have joined this convention including Japan joined in November 1980.

When material or decorated part of a fork or a spoon falls under an applicable item of Washington Convention, it is required to acquire an import approval or confirmation issued by the Minister of METI, or other export license or processing certificate, etc. issued by the authorities of exporting countries, according to the species, countries of origin, and shipment areas of fauna and flora.

Moreover, "Law for the Concerning of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora" sometimes regulates domestic sales.

Ask the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry for details.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

(1) Household Goods Quality Labeling Law

A Cabinet Order designates "household goods" as commodities for which the labeling standards (particulars to be declared on the label and instructions, including components of a product, its performance, uses, proper storage and other qualities) are fixed by the state.

Manufacturers or distributors, etc. are required to provide proper labeling in compliance with these standards Designated goods are 35 items of textile goods, 8 items of plastic goods, 17 items of electric appliances, and 30 items of miscellaneous goods and 90 items in total as at the end of December 2005.

(2) Act Against Unjustifiable Premiums And Misleading Representation

The objective of this act is to prevent consumer incentives by means of unjustifiable premiums or misleading representation in connection with transactions of commodities or services. By establishing special provisions in **the Act Concerning Prohibition of Private Monopolization and Maintenance of Fair Trade (Act No. 54 of 1947)**, fair competition is secured and thereby the interests of consumers are generally protected.

Please refer to Appendix-V.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally required Labeling

There is no particular legally required labeling on porcelain and ceramic tableware.

(2) Voluntary labeling base on Provision of Law

"Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

The purpose of this law is to contribute to improvement of the product quality, to increase of production efficiency, to rationalization of production processes, to wider spread of simple and fair trade, and to rationalization of use and consumption with respect to mining and manufacturing products, and at the same time to promote the public welfare by enacting and enforcing appropriate and reasonable industrial standards for such products.

The JIS Mark labeling system has changed substantially due to the revision of the Industrial Standardization Law of June, 2004. The new JIS Mark labeling system is as follows.

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

Under the previous law, the commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System shall be designated by the Government (the competent Minister). Now, under the new law, businesses may voluntarily select any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products. As of November 17, 2005, there are 1,673 standards subject to the new JIS Mark Labeling System.

*For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to “List of Designated JIS Products for Marking” at the home page (www.jisc.go.jp/) run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*As for the standards not subject to JIS Mark Labeling System, industry groups and interested parties in the private sector may voluntarily develop a draft of industrial standards (JIS draft) and submit it to the competent Minister. For more details, please visit the home page run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*Under the previous Industrial Standardization Law, JIS Mark certification was conducted by the Government or Government-designated (approved) certification bodies. The new law has made such certification to be conducted by third party certification bodies in the private sector designated by the Government in accordance with international standards (ISO/IEC

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

Those manufacturers or others who have been certified by the accredited certification bodies (certified persons or parties) may display a new JIS Mark on their products or others.

*List of the Accredited Certification Bodies: <http://www.jisc.go.jp/acc/jismrk-jasc.html>

*The New JIS Marks has become the new designs as follows.

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



JIS Marks under the previous law can be used until September 30, 2005, but the JIS certified manufacturers under the old JIS Mark Labeling System may continue to use the old JIS Marks as a temporary measure until September 30, 2008.

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

<http://www.jisc.go.jp/eng/index.html>

Japanese Standards Association

http://www.jsa.or.jp/default_english.asp

(3) Voluntary Labeling based on Industrial regulation

Ceramic Ware Safety Mark

The Ceramic Ware Safety Mark Supervisory Committee of the Japan Pottery Manufacturers' Federation authorizes the display of the Ceramic Ware Safety Mark on the label or packaging (for items sold by the box) of all products which are certified compliant with all legal regulations according to testing procedures set forth in the Food Sanitation Law.

Ceramic Ware Safety Mark



(4) Ceramic and Porcelain Ware Safety Mark Quality Standard

The quality standard of the safety inspection described in Section 3-2 of the Ceramic and Porcelain Ware Safety

Mark Administration Committee Management Rules is as follows.

Classification		Lead	Cadmium
(A) Deep type Depth 25mm or more	Capacity 1.1l or more	2.5mg/l	0.25mg/l
	Capacity less than 1.1l	5.0 mg/l	0.50mg/l
(B) Shallow type less than 25mm		17 μ g/cm ²	1.7 μ g/cm ²
(C) Apparatuses other than (A) and (B)		17 μ g/cm ²	1.7 μ g/cm ²

(Note) The area is apparent surface area

(Inspection method)

For each baking kiln at the painting factory, a test piece is extracted and filled with a 4% of acetic acid solution up to the extent not to overflow in a test piece, and then Lead and cadmium in the immersion liquid are measured after leaving 24 hours as it is at the room temperature.

4. Regulatory Agency Contact

Food Sanitation Law:

Department of Food Safety, Pharmaceutical and Food Safety Bureau, Ministry of Health,
Labour and Welfare

<http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/index.html>

Washington Convention:

Agricultural and Marine Products Office, Trade and Economic Cooperation Bureau,
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Household Goods Quality Labeling Law:

Consumer Protection Division, Consumer Affairs Department., Commerce and
Information Policy Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Law for The Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora:

Wildlife Division, Nature Conservation Bureau, Ministry of the Environment

<http://www.env.go.jp/en/index.html>

Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation:

Consumer-related Trade Division, Trade Practices Department, Fair Trade Commission

http://www.jftc.go.jp/e-page/f_home.htm

VII-3 Glassware

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
7013	Glassware	<u>Food Sanitation Law</u> <u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> Industrial Standards Law Act against Unjustifiable premiums and Misleading Representation
7013	Lead-glassware	<u>Food Sanitation Law</u> <u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> Industrial Standards Law Act against Unjustifiable premiums and Misleading Representation
7013	Another Glassware	<u>Food Sanitation Law</u> <u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> Industrial Standards Law Act against Unjustifiable premiums and Misleading Representation

Rate of Customs Duties <http://www.apectariff.org/>

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

<Food Sanitation Law>

The objective of this law is to protect the public from health hazards caused by the consumption of food or drink, thereby to contribute to the improvement and promotion of public health.

Those who wish to import food or others must first notify the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare on each occasion. The notification form is to be filed with a food import inspection office of the Quarantine Stations at 31 major seaports and airports. The Quarantine Stations carefully import, and when necessary take samples for testing in order to ensure food sanitation.

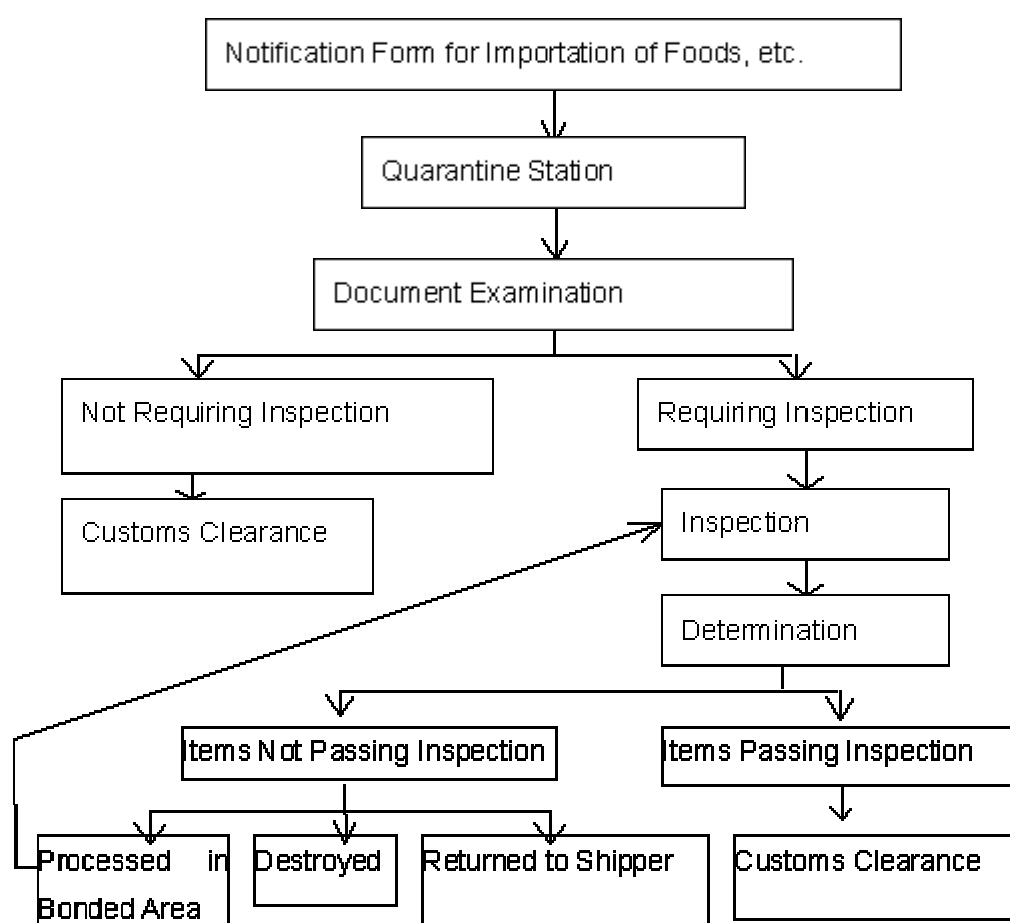
Furthermore, in order to simplify procedures for the importation of foods and others, in addition to major systems listed as follows, procedures for the importation are being simplified and expedited by introducing the Food Automated Import Notification and Inspection Network System (FAINS) by which notification for the importation can be made on-line or by floppy disk from terminals of an importer (1986) and by promoting interface with the Nippon Automated Cargo Clearance System. (NACCS) (1997)

Glassware must be tested for compliance with standards for lead and cadmium.

Importers must file a copy of the "Notification Form for Importation of Foods, etc." with the Quarantine Stations at port of entry and submit merchandise for health inspection to determine whether there are any food sanitation problems.

The health inspection checks for lead content in the tin plating on the portion that comes into direct contact with food, for cadmium content of plastic materials and for lead content overall.

Administrative Procedures Required by the Food Sanitation Law



2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

(1) Household Goods Quality Labeling Law

The objective of this law is to protect the interests of general consumers by labeling appropriate to the quality of household goods.

90 items are designated now as the household goods for quality labeling. Please refer to Appendix-I.

Heat-resistant glassware and reinforced glassware products are subject to labeling requirements under this law.

In addition, glassware products with imprinted patterns must also comply with lead and cadmium efflorescence standards of the Japan Glassware Products Industry Association.

(2) **Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation**

The objective of this act is to prevent consumer incentives by means of unjustifiable premiums or misleading representation in connection with transactions of commodities or services. By establishing special provisions in **the Act Concerning Prohibition of Private Monopolization and Maintenance of Fair Trade (Act No. 54 of 1947)**, fair competition is secured and thereby the interests of consumers are generally protected.

Please refer to Appendix-V.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally requires Labeling

Household Goods Quality Labeling Law

A Cabinet Order designates "household goods" as commodities for which the labeling standards (particulars to be declared on the label and instructions, including components of a product, its performance, uses, proper storage and other qualities) are fixed by the state. Manufacturers or distributors, etc. are required to provide proper labeling in compliance with these standards. Designated goods are 35 items of textile goods, 8 items of plastic goods, 17 items of electric appliances, and 30 items of miscellaneous goods and 90 items in total as of December 2003. Heat-resistant and reinforced glassware products are subject to labeling requirements of Household Goods Quality Labeling Law.

Example Label for Heat-resistant Glassware

Labeling based on <u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u>	
Product Name:	Heat-Resistant Glassware
Intended Use:	With Direct Flame
Maximum Temperature:	300-degree Centigrade degrees
Usage Warnings:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Remove all moisture from exterior surface during use.Avoid adding cold water during use.Do not touch the heated portions of the glass with a wet cloth or put a cloth on wet portions of the glass when hot.b. Do not use without any contents.c. Glass may shatter when dropped from a high place or otherwise subjected to sudden impact.d. Do not use for purposes other than intended.
	Name and Address of Manufacturer

Note: The label must be at least 15 cm square if placed on one side only or 8 cm square if placed on both sides (shape is optional). The label must be affixed by adhesion, imprinting, or tagging to the product.

Example Label for Reinforced Glassware

Labeling based on <u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u>	
Product Name:	Reinforced Glassware
Type of Reinforcement:	Full Surface Reinforcement
Usage Warnings:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Do not drop from a high place or otherwise expose this product to sudden impact.b. Do not clean with steel wool or abrasive cleanses, which may chip the glass and cause it to break.c. If the glass does break, it may shatter to tiny flying fragments.
	Name and Address of Manufacturer

Note: The label must be at least 6 cm square if placed on one side only or 5 cm square if placed on both sides (shape is optional). The label must be affixed by adhesion, imprinting, or tagging to the product.

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provision of law

”Industrial Standardization Law” : JIS Mark

The purpose of this law is to contribute to improvement of the product quality, to increase of production efficiency, to rationalization of production processes, to wider spread of simple and fair trade, and to rationalization of use and consumption with respect to mining and manufacturing products, and at the same time to promote the public welfare by enacting and enforcing appropriate and reasonable industrial standards for such products.

The JIS Mark labeling system has changed substantially due to the revision of the Industrial Standardization Law of June, 2004. The new JIS Mark labeling system is as follows.

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

Under the previous law, the commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System shall be designated by the Government (the competent Minister). Now, under the new law, businesses may voluntarily select any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products. As of November 17, 2005, there are 1,673 standards subject to the new JIS Mark Labeling System.

*For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to “List of Designated JIS Products for Marking” at the home page (www.jisc.go.jp/) run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*As for the standards not subject to JIS Mark Labeling System, industry groups and interested parties in the private sector may voluntarily develop a draft of industrial standards (JIS draft) and submit it to the competent Minister. For more details, please visit the home page run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*Under the previous Industrial Standardization Law, JIS Mark certification was conducted by the Government or Government-designated (approved) certification bodies. The new law has made such certification to be conducted by third party certification bodies in the private sector designated by the Government in accordance with international standards (ISO/IEC

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

Those manufacturers or others who have been certified by the accredited certification bodies (certified persons or parties) may display a new JIS Mark on their products or others.

*List of the Accredited Certification Bodies: <http://www.jisc.go.jp/acc/jismrk-jasc.html>

*The New JIS Marks has become the new designs as follows.

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods

Processed goods

Special
categories



JIS Marks under the previous law can be used until September 30, 2005, but the JIS certified manufacturers under the old JIS Mark Labeling System may continue to use the old JIS Marks as a temporary measure until September 30, 2008.

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

<http://www.jisc.go.jp/eng/index.html>

Japanese Standards Association

http://www.jsa.or.jp/default_english.asp

(3) Voluntary Labeling based on Industrial Regulation

There is no particular voluntary labeling based on industrial regulation for the glassware.

4. Regulatory Agency Contact

Food Sanitation Law:

Department of Food Safety, Pharmaceutical and Food Safety Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

<http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/index.html>

Household Goods Quality Labeling Law:

Consumer Protection Division, Consumer Affairs Department., Commerce and Information Policy Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Industrial Standards Law (JIS Law):

Standards Development and Planning Division, Industrial Science and Technology Policy Environment Bureau, Ministry of Economy Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

JIS Mark:

Japanese Standards Association (JSA)

http://www.jsa.or.jp/default_english.asp

Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation:

Consumer-related Trade Division, Trade Practices Department, Fair Trade Commission

http://www.jftc.go.jp/e-page/f_home.htm

VII-4 Cutlery

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
8211	Kitchen Knife & Table Knife	<u>Food Sanitation Law</u> Firearms and Swords Control Law <u>Washington Convention</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
8212	Razor & Edged Tool	Firearms and Swords Control Law Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
8213	Scissors, Tailor's Scissors Another kinds of Scissors, Knives and Edged Tool	Firearms and Swords Control Law Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
8314	Another Knives	Firearms and Swords Control Law <u>Washington Convention</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

Rate of Customs Duties <http://www.apectariff.org/>

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

(1) Food Sanitation Law

The objective of this law is to protect the public from health hazards caused by the consumption of food or drink, thereby to contribute to the improvement and promotion of public health.

Those who wish to import food or others must first notify the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare on each occasion. The notification form is to be filed with a food import inspection office of the Quarantine Stations at 31 major seaports and airports. The Quarantine Stations carefully import, and when necessary take samples for testing in order to ensure food sanitation.

Furthermore, in order to simplify procedures for the importation of foods and others, in addition to major systems listed as follows, procedures for the importation are being simplified and expedited by introducing the Food Automated Import Notification and Inspection Network System (FAINS) by which notification for the importation can be made on-line or by floppy disk from terminals of an importer (1986) and by promoting interface with the Nippon Automated Cargo Clearance System. (NACCS) (1997)

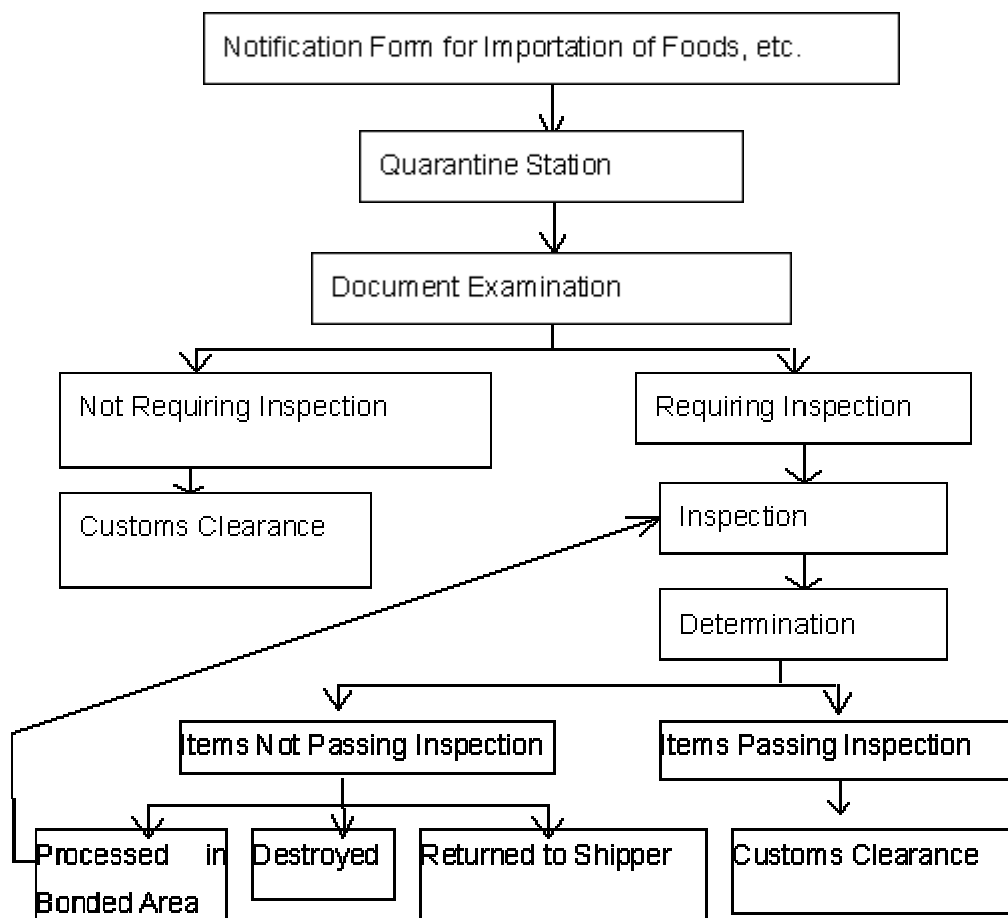
Kitchen Knives and table knives are subject to the following prohibitions under terms of Food Sanitation Law:

a) To metal parts those come in direct contact with food.

1. The structure of the knife must not permit copper, lead or alloys of these substances to shear off from the Knife.
2. The plating must not have a lead content of 5% or greater.

3. Knives must not be manufactured or repaired with instruments with 10% or higher lead content or 5% or higher antimony content.
 4. Solder used to manufacture or repair knives must not have a lead content of 20% or greater.
 5. All copper or copper alloy knives must have the portion of the knife that comes in contact with food covered with tin plating, silver plating or other plating designed to keep the food safe. However, substances that have a distinctive shine and are not rusted need not meet this requirement.
- b) Plastic portion of knives that come into direct contact with food must be tested for lead and cadmium content.

Administrative Procedures Required by the Food Sanitation Law



(2) Firearms and Swords Control Law

The objective of this law is to prevent harm that may arise from use of firearms, swords and the like and to secure public safety by establishing necessary restrictions on their possession. Firearms covered by this law are pistol, rifle, machine gun, gun and hunting gun, other firearms with lancer for metallic bullet and air gun.
(The latest items covered are firearms, swords, model pistols and imitation guns.)

In order to prevent harm to Japanese citizens firearms, knives and swords are subject to inspection and registration requirements when imported into Japan.

The cutlery in this law is defined in Article 2, Section 2 of the Firearms and Swords Control Law. When recognized as a knife or sword, in principle it is necessary to obtain approval,

while when deemed a knife or sword worthy as an object of art, registration is required or else possession in Japan is not allowed.

Even cutlery not considered a knife or sword is restricted under Article 22 of Firearms and Swords Control Law when meeting certain conditions (cutlery of blade length over 6 cm).

<Scope of Applicability>

Article 2, Section 2

“Swords” in this law shall mean a sword, a blade, a spear and a halberd as well as a dagger with a blade 15 or more centimeters long and a knife having a mechanism to automatically open a blade at 45 or more degree (excluding a knife with a blade 5.5 or less centimeters long and without having a mechanism to have an opened blade fixed in a straight line with a case, and whose edge of a blade is straight and whose point of a back is tinged, with round and a line connecting a point of 1 centimeter by straight line from the edged point on the back of a blade with the edged point is intercrossed by an angle of 60 or more degrees against the line of the edge of a blade).

(3) Washington Convention

The object of this law is to protect the certain endangered species of wild fauna and flora under depressed collecting and catching through the international trade control of the exporting and importing countries of the wild fauna and flora.

The international trade of the fauna, flora and these products listed in Appendix I, II and III to the Convention is subject to the presentation of the export certificate issued under free from endangered situation of these lives in the export country to the certain office of the import country

169 countries have joined this convention including Japan joined in November 1980.

However, animals may be bred and raised in captivity for commercial purpose of providing animal hides is permitted so long as a certificate by the Management Authority of exporting country to that effect is granted.

Cutlery containing material from endangered species (such as ivory) subject to international trade prohibitions under Washington Convention may not be imported to Japan.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

The objective of this act is to prevent consumer incentives by means of unjustifiable premiums or misleading representation in connection with transactions of commodities or services. By establishing special provisions in **the Act Concerning Prohibition of Private Monopolization and Maintenance of Fair Trade (Act No. 54 of 1947)**, fair competition is secured and thereby the interests of consumers are generally protected.

Please refer to Appendix-V.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally requires Labeling

There is no legally required or industry standard labeling for cutlery products.

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provision of Law

”Industrial Standardization Law” : JIS Mark

The purpose of this law is to contribute to improvement of the product quality, to increase of production efficiency, to rationalization of production processes, to wider spread of simple and fair trade, and to rationalization of use and consumption with respect to mining and manufacturing products, and at the same time to promote the public welfare by enacting and enforcing appropriate and reasonable industrial standards for such products.

The JIS Mark labeling system has changed substantially due to the revision of the Industrial Standardization Law of June, 2004. The new JIS Mark labeling system is as follows.

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

Under the previous law, the commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System shall be designated by the Government (the competent Minister). Now, under the new law, businesses may voluntarily select any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products. As of November 17, 2005, there are 1,673 standards subject to the new JIS Mark Labeling System.

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*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods

Processed goods

Special
categories



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Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

<http://www.jisc.go.jp/eng/index.html>

Japanese Standards Association

http://www.jsa.or.jp/default_english.asp

4. Regulatory Agency Contacts

Food Sanitation Law:

Department of Food Safety, Pharmaceutical and Food Safety Bureau, Ministry of Health,
Labour and Welfare

<http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/index.html>

Firearms and Swords Control Law:

Firearms Division, Safety Community Bureau, National Police Agency

http://www.npa.go.jp/police_e.htm

Washington Convention:

Agricultural and Marine Products Office, Trade and Economic Cooperation Bureau,
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation:

Consumer-related Trade Division, Trade Practices Department, Fair Trade Commission

http://www.jftc.go.jp/e-page/f_home.htm

VII-5 Scales

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
8432	Measuring Instrument (Scales, Scales for Infants)	<u>Measurement Law</u> Industrial Standards Law Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
8423	Scales for Cooking	<u>Measurement Law</u> Industrial Standards Law <u>Food Sanitation Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

Rate of Customs Duties <http://www.apectariff.org/>

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

There is no quantitative restriction on imports. However, because they are designed to come into direct contact with food, household scales are subject to provisions of the Food Sanitation Law

(1) Food Sanitation Law

The objective of this law is to protect the public from health hazards caused by the consumption of food or drink, thereby to contribute to the improvement and promotion of public health.

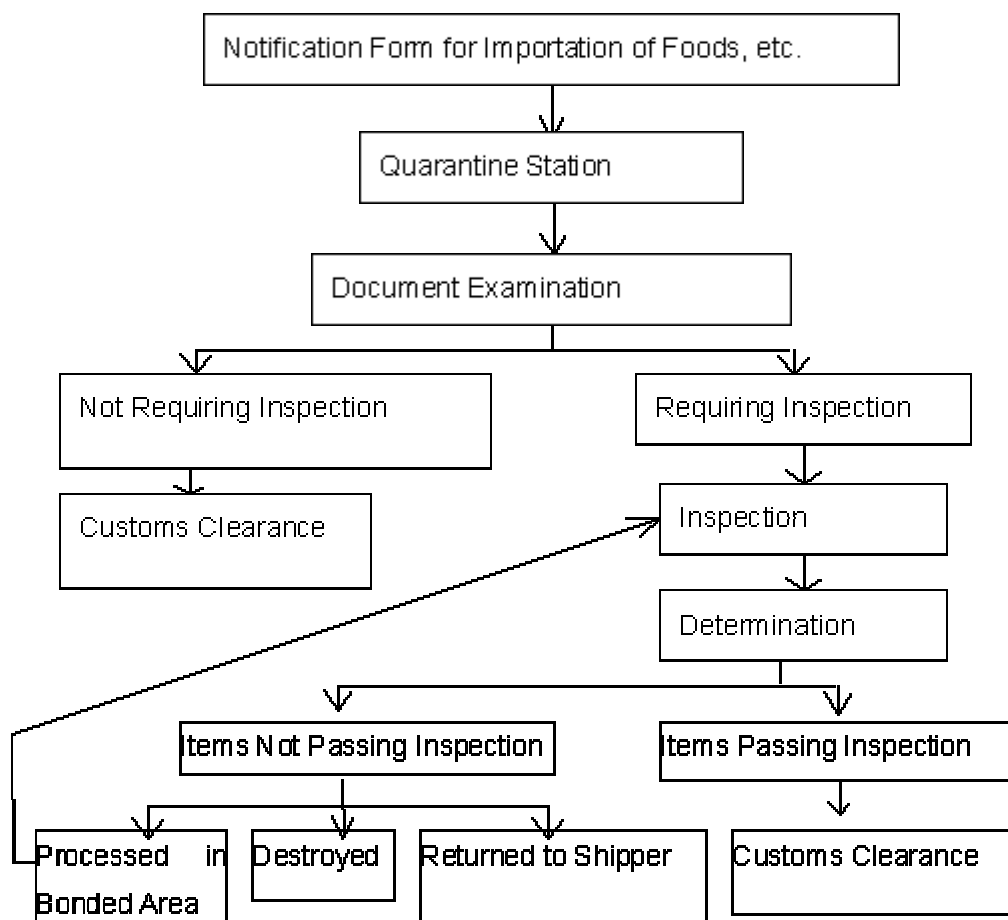
Those who wish to import food or others must first notify the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare on each occasion. The notification form is to be filed with a food import inspection office of the Quarantine Stations at 31 major seaports and airports. The Quarantine Stations carefully import, and when necessary take samples for testing in order to ensure food sanitation.

Furthermore, in order to simplify procedures for the importation of foods and others, in addition to major systems listed as follows, procedures for the importation are being simplified and expedited by introducing the Food Automated Import Notification and Inspection Network System (FAINS) by which notification for the importation can be made on-line or by floppy disk from terminals of an importer (1986) and by promoting interface with the Nippon Automated Cargo Clearance System. (NACCS) (1997)

Importers must file a copy of the "Notification Form for Importation of Foods, etc." with the Quarantine Stations at port of entry and submit merchandise for health inspection to determine whether there are any food sanitation problems.

The health inspection checks for lead content in the tin plating on the portion that comes into direct contact with food, for cadmium content of plastic materials and for lead content overall.

Administrative Procedures Required by the Food Sanitation Law



2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

(1) Measurement Law

The objective of this law is to designate standards for measurement and secure administration of proper measurement, and thereby contribute to the development of the economy and cultural development.

The Measurement Law was entirely amended in May 1992 from the three viewpoints such as internationalization, corresponding to technological innovation and the interests of consumers and was enforced in November 1, 1993.

The sale of specialized scales for home use weight scale, baby scale, household scale, manometer and thermometer are regulated by provisions of Measurement Law.

<Measurements Law Regulations>

The purpose of this law is to define measurement standards in order to assure the accuracy of measurements and thereby contribute to economic progress and cultural advancement.

The Law designates certain specialized measuring instruments as requiring particular structural and tolerance standards in order to guarantee the accuracy of measurements.

Some of these items fall into the category of specialized scales for home use, which are used by average consumers in their daily lives.

At the time of sale, it is necessary to ensure that the products comply with technical standards on structure and error set by a METI (Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry) Ordinance and bears the mark of a household scale etc.

Note: Please refer to the text of the statute for a more precise definition of these technical standards, and consult with the appropriate government agency regarding any points that remain unclear.

(2) Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

The objective of this act is to prevent consumer incentives by means of unjustifiable premiums or misleading representation in connection with transactions of commodities or services. By establishing special provisions in **the Act Concerning Prohibition of Private Monopolization and Maintenance of Fair Trade (Act No. 54 of 1947)**, fair competition is secured and thereby the interests of consumers are generally protected.

Please refer to Appendix-V.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally required Labeling

Labeling required by Measurement Law

This law requires labeling for personal weight scales, baby scales and household scales to list the following items of information. This labeling must be affixed to the body of the product itself.

- 1) Name of manufacturer
- 2) Production code
- 3) Upper weight limit and units of measurement (corresponding mass range for each if two or more units)
- 4) Lower weight limit (if other than zero)
- 5) Rated voltage and number and type of batteries (if required)
- 6) Name and address of importer

Note: Upper weight limit is the maximum weight that can be registered by the device.

In addition, there are very specific standards for markings. Also, the Enforcement Regulation for Measurement Law requires that the symbol shown below be stamped, imprinted or otherwise affixed to a readily visible location on the product. The symbol must be at least eight millimeters in diameter.

Scale Mark



(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provision of Law

"Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

The purpose of this law is to contribute to improvement of the product quality, to increase of production efficiency, to rationalization of production processes, to wider spread of simple and fair trade, and to rationalization of use and consumption with respect to mining and

manufacturing products, and at the same time to promote the public welfare by enacting and enforcing appropriate and reasonable industrial standards for such products.

The JIS Mark labeling system has changed substantially due to the revision of the Industrial Standardization Law of June, 2004. The new JIS Mark labeling system is as follows.

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

Under the previous law, the commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System shall be designated by the Government (the competent Minister). Now, under the new law, businesses may voluntarily select any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products. As of November 17, 2005, there are 1,673 standards subject to the new JIS Mark Labeling System.

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*As for the standards not subject to JIS Mark Labeling System, industry groups and interested parties in the private sector may voluntarily develop a draft of industrial standards (JIS draft) and submit it to the competent Minister. For more details, please visit the home page run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*Under the previous Industrial Standardization Law, JIS Mark certification was conducted by the Government or Government-designated (approved) certification bodies. The new law has made such certification to be conducted by third party certification bodies in the private sector designated by the Government in accordance with international standards (ISO/IEC

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

Those manufacturers or others who have been certified by the accredited certification bodies (certified persons or parties) may display a new JIS Mark on their products or others.

*List of the Accredited Certification Bodies: <http://www.jisc.go.jp/acc/jismrk-jasc.html>

*The New JIS Marks has become the new designs as follows.

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



JIS Marks under the previous law can be used until September 30, 2005, but the JIS certified manufacturers under the old JIS Mark Labeling System may continue to use the old JIS Marks as a temporary measure until September 30, 2008.

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

<http://www.jisc.go.jp/eng/index.html>

Japanese Standards Association

http://www.jsa.or.jp/default_english.asp

(3) Voluntary Labeling based on Industrial Regulation

There is no particular voluntary labeling based on industrial regulation

4. Regulatory Agency Contacts

Measurement Law:

Measurement and Intellectual Infrastructure Division, Industrial Science and Technology Policy Environment Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Food Sanitation Law:

Department of Food Safety, Pharmaceutical and Food Safety Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

<http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/index.html>

Industrial Standards Law (JIS Law):

Standards Development and Planning Division, Industrial Science and Technology Policy Environment Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation:

Consumer-related Trade Division, Trade Practices Department, Fair Trade Commission

http://www.jftc.go.jp/e-page/f_home.htm

VIII-1 Medicine for Home Use

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
3003 3004 3005	Medicine	The Pharmaceutical Affairs Law Act Against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation Standards for Fair Advertising Practices of Drugs etc.

Rate of Customs Duties <http://www.apectariff.org/>

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

The approval of Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare or prefectural governor is required to obtain the permission of import business of medicine. Advance permission for import sale of each office and in addition an import approval and the permission for importing items must be obtained to import a certified medicine.

A designated application formula is submitted to the division in charge of the prefectural government.

Afterwards, the field survey of the office is carried out, and when the local public welfare bureau or the prefectural governor admits the result appropriate, a permit for five years is issued.

Some commodities are related to regulations including those in the Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law, the Narcotics and Psycho Tropics Control Law, the Marijuana Control Law, the Opium Law, the Stimulants Control Law. The detailed rules of the enforcement and management of these laws are shown in the Enforcement Ordinance, The Pharmaceutical Affairs Law, the Announcements of the Enforcement Regulations, The Pharmaceutical Affairs Law and administrative notifications issued by the bureau director in charge.

Moreover, some products are not subject to the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law. For instance, some vitamin tablets may be imported as food products on condition that no effect or efficiency is described. On the contrary, some medicines, which are distributed as foods in foreign countries, are subject to medicines in Japan. Advance confirmation by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare or relevant office is recommended because whether or not they are subject to regulations are determined by an overall judgment by the use purpose, nature, shape, displayed effect and efficiency and usage and contents.

The Pharmaceutical Affairs Law

The objective of this law is to regulate matters necessary for securing the quality, efficacy and safety of pharmaceuticals, quasi-drugs (*Iyaku-bugaihin*), cosmetics and medical equipment, while taking necessary steps to promote research and development of pharmaceuticals and medical devices in high necessity, and thereby encourage better health and hygiene.

(a) Pharmaceuticals

Since pharmaceuticals have the largest direct effect on humans among items regulated by the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law, an approval and licensing system, and monitoring system are established at each stage of development, manufacture (import), distribution and

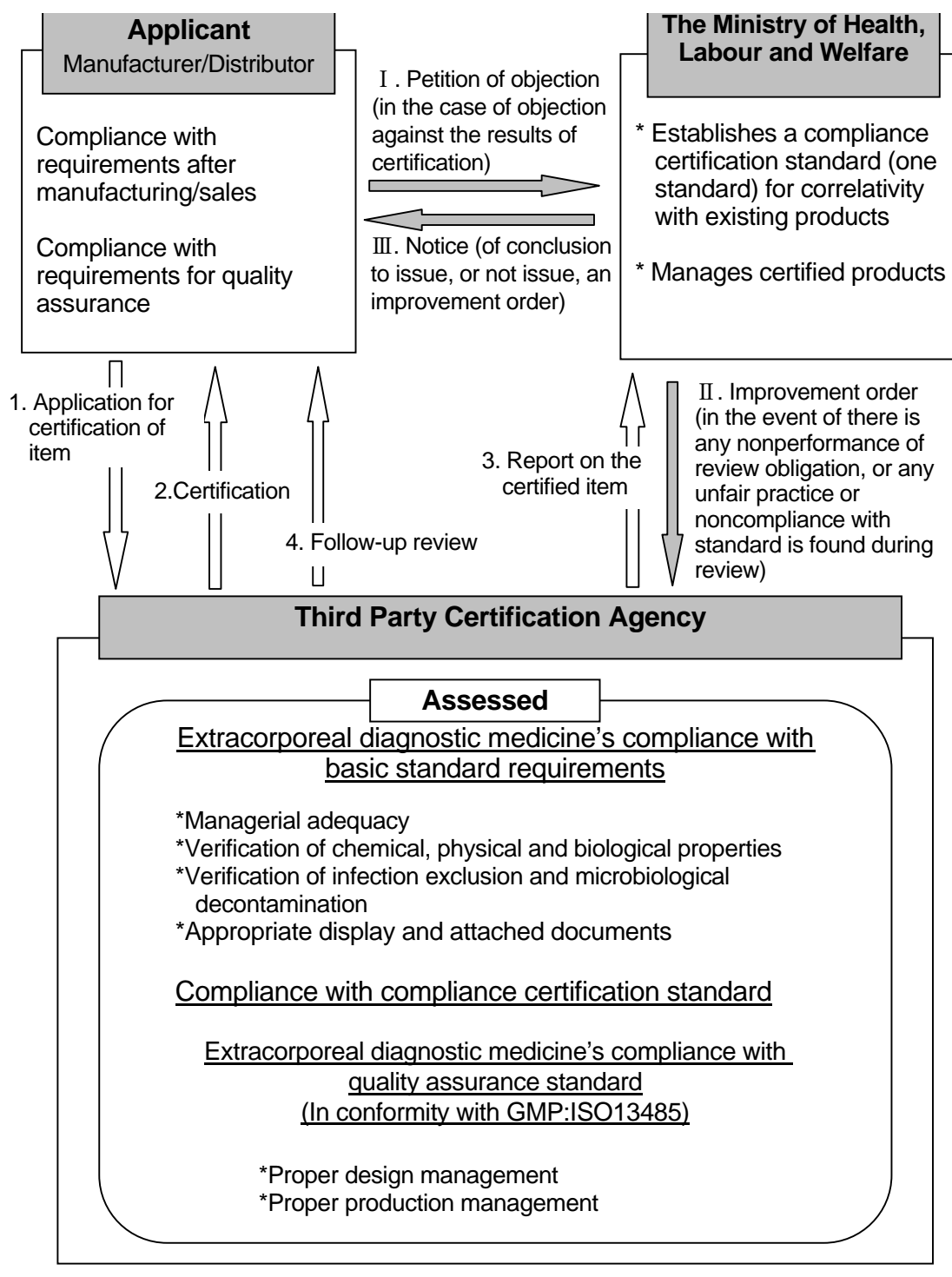
utilization of pharmaceuticals, the key being an approval examination.

Since all pharmaceuticals other than pharmaceuticals for which an approval is not required, drug substances listed in the standards of the Japan Pharmacopoeia and the Japan Antibiotics Standards and pharmaceuticals designated as those approval is not required, approval shall be obtained for each item.

(b) Quasi-drugs

Since quasi-drugs have a mild effect on the human body, a sales license is not required, and anyone may sell them. However, license and approval concerning the manufacture (import) of pharmaceuticals also applies *mutatis mutandis* to quasi-drugs.

The flow of approval for individual items under third party approval system (extracorporeal diagnostic medicine)



Source: Website of the Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Agency
http://www.pmda.go.jp/pdf/yakujihou_point.pdf

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

Those who establish drugstores or sell medicines shall not sell medicines unless they obtain permission for sale by each office from the prefectural governor.

To monitor each stage concerning the medicine sales, the pharmaceutical inspection system is enforced.

The spot inspection and/or take-out test by law etc. at offices or shops by pharmaceutical affairs inspectors of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare or prefectural governments are implemented based on this system. Advertising activity are also regulated by Act Against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation, Standards for Fair Advertising Practices of Drugs etc. to prevent an adulterated drug, a mislabeled drug and an exaggerated advertisement, etc.

(1) Act Against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

The objective of this act is to prevent consumer incentives by means of unjustifiable premiums or misleading representation in connection with transactions of commodities or services. By establishing special provisions in **the Act Concerning Prohibition of Private Monopolization and Maintenance of Fair Trade (Act No. 54 of 1947)**, fair competition is secured and thereby the interests of consumers are generally protected.

Please refer to Appendix-V.

(2) Standards for Fair Advertising Practices of Drugs etc.

This standard is provided to prevent the harm arising from medical and sanitary affairs by medicines etc.

It shows matters to be observed not to lead to misuse, to promote abuse, or to lose trust of general consumers.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally required Labeling

Medicines are required to describe the following matters directly on the containers or encapsulations, unless otherwise provided by the ministerial ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

- a. Name, Trade Name and address of manufacturers or importers
- b. Name
- c. Manufacturing number or manufacturing mark
- d. Weight, content or capacity of packages etc.
- e. Characters and description matters provided by the "Pharmacopoeia of Japan" whereby the medicine is covered.
- f. Storage method, valid period, and aging based on the standard defined in Article 42 of the law, in case that the medicine is specified by the standard
- g. The name of active constituents and its volume (the substance and manufacturing method, if the active constituent is unknown)
- h. The characters describing "Attention - There is a habituation" for medicines designated by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare as medicines with habituation.
- i. The characters describing "Attention - To use by the prescription or instruction by doctors".
- j. Expiration date for use for medicines designated by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare.
- k. Matters provided by the ministerial ordinance of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare excluding a.-j.

Medicines designated by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare as poisonous must describe the commodity name and the character of "Poison" with white characters framed by white color in black background directly on the containers or encapsulations.

Medicines designated by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare as dangerous drugs must describe the commodity name and the character of "Dangerous drug" with red characters framed by red color in white background directly on the containers or encapsulations.

When products not corresponding to medicines from the constituent elements and if medical efficiency is displayed (indicated) on the direct containers, such products are deemed to correspond to medicines. Moreover, prohibited matters to describe that are threatening to lead to false or misunderstanding are provided.

Describe the followings to attached documents, containers or encapsulations.

- a. Notes in usage, content and other notes in use and handling
- b. Matters provided by the pharmacopoeia of Japan whereby such a medicine is provided
- c. Matters provided by the standard as a designated medicines requiring special attention by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare.
- d. Matter provided by the ministerial ordinances of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare other than a.-c.

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

"Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

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*Under the previous Industrial Standardization Law, JIS Mark certification was conducted by the Government or Government-designated (approved) certification bodies. The new law has made such certification to be conducted by third party certification bodies in the private sector designated by the Government in accordance with international standards (ISO/IEC

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

Those manufacturers or others who have been certified by the accredited certification bodies (certified persons or parties) may display a new JIS Mark on their products or others.

*List of the Accredited Certification Bodies: <http://www.jisc.go.jp/acc/jismrk-jasc.html>

*The New JIS Marks has become the new designs as follows.

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



JIS Marks under the previous law can be used until September 30, 2005, but the JIS certified manufacturers under the old JIS Mark Labeling System may continue to use the old JIS Marks as a temporary measure until September 30, 2008.

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

<http://www.jisc.go.jp/eng/index.html>

Japanese Standards Association

http://www.jsa.or.jp/default_english.asp

(3) Voluntary Labeling based on Industrial Regulation

There is no specific voluntary industrial labeling requirement.

4. Regulatory Agency Contacts

The Pharmaceutical Affairs Law:

Evaluation and Licensing Division, Pharmaceutical and Food Safety Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

<http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/index.html>

Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation:

Consumer-related Trade Division, Trade Practices Department, Fair Trade Commission

http://www.jftc.go.jp/e-page/f_home.htm

VIII-2 Cosmetics

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
3303 3304 3305 3307 3401	Cosmetics	The Pharmaceutical Affairs Law High Pressure Gas Safety Law Fire Service Law Act Against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation Standards for Fair Advertising Practices of Drugs etc. Plant Protection Law

Rate of Customs Duties <http://www.apectariff.org/>

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

With the enforcement of the revised “Pharmaceuticals Affairs Law” in April 2005, the license to manufacture and distribute cosmetics is required to import cosmetics. The procedures are to submit a trader's code registration card to the Evaluation and Licensing Division, Pharmaceutical and Medical Safety Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare via the section in charge of prefectural governments. After receiving the trader code from the section in charge of prefectural governments, the trader submits an application for the permission of import and sales to the prefectural governor. (Ask the pharmaceutical affairs/medical/cosmetics sections in respective prefectural governments for details.) In addition, the standard of High Pressure Gas Safety Law is applied to spraying type cosmetics, and attachment of necessary documents is required at the time of customs clearance.

(1) The Pharmaceutical Affairs Law

The objective of this law is to regulate matters necessary for securing the quality, efficacy and safety of pharmaceuticals, quasi-drugs (*Iyaku-bugaihin*), cosmetics and medical equipment, while taking necessary steps to promote research and development of pharmaceuticals and medical devices in high necessity, and thereby encourage better health and hygiene.

Pharmaceuticals

Since pharmaceuticals have the largest direct effect on humans among items regulated by the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law, an approval and licensing system, and monitoring system are established at each stage of development, manufacture (import), distribution and utilization of pharmaceuticals, the key being an approval examination.

Since all pharmaceuticals other than pharmaceuticals for which an approval is not required, drug substances listed in the standards of the Japan Pharmacopoeia and the Japan Antibiotics Standards and pharmaceuticals designated as those approval is not required, approval shall be obtained for each item.

Quasi-drugs

Since quasi-drugs have a mild effect on the human body, a sales license is not required, and

anyone may sell them. However, license and approval concerning the manufacture (import) of pharmaceuticals also applies *mutatis mutandis* to quasi-drugs.

Cosmetics

The cosmetic manufacturer license is required to manufacture or import cosmetics for sales in the market. In addition, the imported cosmetics are required to bear the label in accordance with the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law. Those who affix labels and attach relevant documents to the cosmetics are required to obtain the manufacturer license. If any label for domestic use is affixed in a foreign country, the cosmetic bearing the label is required to be once stored in a place having the license for domestic manufacturing and then go through necessary examination and inspection. Apart from the license to manufacture and distribute cosmetics, the license for each of the “packing, labeling and storage” is required for the respective work, unless it is outsourced to a third party with the manufacturing license.

After receiving the license and before cosmetics are imported, it is required for any cosmetics manufacturer/distributor to submit necessary documents as follows:

1. “Foreign cosmetic notification” to the Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Agency
2. “Cosmetic manufacture/sales notification” to prefectural governor
3. “Notification of cosmetic import for manufacture/sales” to the Regional Bureau of Health and Welfare

(2) High Pressure Gas Safety Law

The objective of this law is to promote voluntary activities by the private enterprises and the High Pressure Gas Safety Institute of Japan in security of high pressure gas and to secure public safety in order to prevent disasters caused by high-pressure gas, through regulation of the production, storage, sale, transportation, other handlings and consumption of high pressure gas and also manufacturing and handling of cylinders.

The importer of aerosol spray product is required to submit to the custom authority the inspection report verifying that the product is to be exempted from applying the high pressure gas safety law. To be more precise, the exemption is admitted subject to confirmation of the said product’s conformity to the requirements specified in the notification of the Minister of Economic, Trade and Industry, based on the test report prepared by the importer, With the revision of this law in 1999, the export to Japan of container and/or accessories made in foreign country is required to be registered with the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry for each factory or operation.

(3) Plant Prevention Law

The purpose of this law is to quarantine imported plants and domestic plants to be exported, and to exterminate animals and plants harmful to plants preventing them from widespread, thereby securing the safety of agricultural production. The import of unprocessed plant for herb medicine is subject to the regulations under the “Plant Prevention Law”.

(4) “Fire Service Law”

The purpose of this law is to beware, prevent and extinguish fire, to protect people’s life, body and property from fire, and to minimize the damage caused by fire, earthquake and other disasters, thereby contributing to stable public order and security as well as the enhancement of public welfare.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

No permission is required for cosmetics sales business, however, laws and regulations must be observed in handling business by providing necessary information to consumers and so forth. In addition, it is necessary to report to the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare within 30 days after knowing research reports showing that a possible harmful action may occur.

The pharmaceutical inspection system monitors a series of flow concerning cosmetics and pharmaceutical affairs inspectors of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare or prefectural governments carry out the spot inspection to offices or shops.

The rule for advertisement is provided based on the standard of Act Against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

(1) Act Against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

The objective of this act is to prevent consumer incentives by means of unjustifiable premiums or misleading representation in connection with transactions of commodities or services. By establishing special provisions in **the Act Concerning Prohibition of Private Monopolization and Maintenance of Fair Trade (Act No. 54 of 1947)**, fair competition is secured and thereby the interests of consumers are generally protected.

Please refer to Appendix-V.

(2) Standards for Fair Advertising Practices of Drugs etc.

The advertisement of cosmetics is regulated by Standards for Fair Advertising Practices of Drugs etc. Besides this, the industry groups such as the Japan Cosmetic Industry Association are aiming at maintaining the adequacy of advertisement by some voluntary control agreements. Cosmetics importers, who are not members of such industry groups, must respect such voluntary control agreements.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally required Labeling

The following requirements must be described directly on containers or encapsulations based on The Pharmaceutical Affairs Law.

- 1) Name or trade name and address of manufacturer/distributor
- 2) Name of product (Brand name)
- 3) Manufacturing number or manufacturing mark
- 4) Element names as for cosmetics containing the element designated by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare.
- 5) Expiration date for use for cosmetics designated by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare.
 - a. Those contain ascorbic acid, its ester or its salts or including its enzymes
 - b. Expiration date for use of products that are possible to change properties and quality within three under the proper preservation conditions after manufactured or imported.
- 6) Names and details of those who acquire foreign manufacturing approval
(Requirements not corresponding to the above a.-e. provided by the ministerial ordinance. They differ depending on cosmetics. Ask the Evaluation and Licensing Division, Pharmaceutical and Medical Safety Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare for details.)

Attached papers to cosmetics (description etc.) or containers and encapsulations must describe the use, dosage and other necessary attention on use and handling.

However, when describing matters are unable to write clearly directly on the container or encapsulation because of a remarkably narrow space, and if such matters are described on the outside container or encapsulation, description on the direct container or encapsulation may be omitted with the permission of the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare (Ask the Evaluation and Licensing Division, Pharmaceutical and Food Safety Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare for details).

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

A. Labeling based on High Pressure Gas Safety Law and Fire Service Law

With regard to labeling methods for aerosol products and others which are regarded to be dangerous, the requirements for warning, notice, and type and quantity of dangerous item are specified by the High Pressure Gas Safety Law and the Fire Service Law.

(Example of Labeling)

Watch Out for Fire and High Temperature (*)

This is a flammable product containing high pressure gas. To prevent a possible danger, please pay attention to:

1. Don't use near flame or fire.
2. Don't use any large quantity inside a room with fire in use.
3. Don't put in a place exposed to direct sunlight or a place near fire where the temperature reaches over 40 degrees centigrade, as it is possible to burst up at high temperature.
4. Don't put in fire.
5. Before throwing away, please finish up completely.

High pressure gas: Type of gas used (the name of gas is indicated)

* To be written with outline typeface on red colored background

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e of this law is to contribute to improvement of the product quality, to increase of production efficiency, to rationalization of production processes, to wider spread of simple and fair trade, and to rationalization of use and consumption with respect to mining and manufacturing products, and at the same time to promote the public welfare by enacting and enforcing appropriate and reasonable industrial standards for such products.

The JIS Mark labeling system has changed substantially due to the revision of the Industrial Standardization Law of June, 2004. The new JIS Mark labeling system is as follows.

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

Under the previous law, the commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System shall be designated by the Government (the competent Minister). Now, under the new law, businesses may voluntarily select any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products. As of November 17, 2005, there are 1,673 standards subject to the new JIS Mark Labeling System.

*For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to “List of Designated JIS Products for Marking” at the home page (www.jisc.go.jp/) run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*As for the standards not subject to JIS Mark Labeling System, industry groups and interested parties in the private sector may voluntarily develop a draft of industrial standards (JIS draft) and submit it to the competent Minister. For more details, please visit the home

page run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*Under the previous Industrial Standardization Law, JIS Mark certification was conducted by the Government or Government-designated (approved) certification bodies. The new law has made such certification to be conducted by third party certification bodies in the private sector designated by the Government in accordance with international standards (ISO/IEC

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

Those manufacturers or others who have been certified by the accredited certification bodies (certified persons or parties) may display a new JIS Mark on their products or others.

*List of the Accredited Certification Bodies: <http://www.jisc.go.jp/acc/jismrk-jasc.html>

*The New JIS Marks has become the new designs as follows.

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



JIS Marks under the previous law can be used until September 30, 2005, but the JIS certified manufacturers under the old JIS Mark Labeling System may continue to use the old JIS Marks as a temporary measure until September 30, 2008.

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

<http://www.jisc.go.jp/eng/index.html>

Japanese Standards Association

http://www.jsa.or.jp/default_english.asp

(3) Voluntary Labeling based on Industrial Regulation

There is no specific voluntary industrial labeling requirement.

A. Faire Competition Rules under the Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

“Faire Competition Rules on Cosmetic Labeling” “Faire Competition Rules on Toilet Soap Labeling”

The fair trade rules are provided for cosmetics and toilet soaps. For example, items to be displayed are as follows: (as revised in April 2001)

- a. Name of product by type
- b. Name of product at the time of sales
- c. Name or trade name and address of importer
- d. Interior content (weight or volume)
- e. Country of origin
- d. Manufacturing number and code

- f. Name of ingredient designated by the Minister of Health Labor and Welfare
- g. Expiration date in the case of cosmetics designated by the Minister of Health Labor and Welfare
- h. Precautions for use or storage in the case of cosmetics specified under the enforcement regulations
- i. Contact for inquiries

For details, please contact:

“Fair Trade Rules for Cosmetic Labeling”

Cosmetics Fair Trade Association

“Fair Trade Rules for Toilet Soap Labeling”

Toilet Soap Fair Trade Association

B. Labeling under Voluntary Standard of Aerosol Industry Association of Japan

With regard to aerosol products of cosmetics, the Aerosol Industry Association of Japan provides the voluntary standard specifying the items of precautions for use to be displayed.

(Example of Labeling)

Precautions for Use

- * Please don't put around heating appliance (fan heater etc.) as it may burst up at high temperature.
- * Before throwing away, please drain the gas by pressing the button until jet sound is lost in the open air when there is no fire

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osol Industry Association of Japan <http://www.aiaj.or.jp>

4. Regulatory Agency Contacts

The Pharmaceutical Affairs Law:

Evaluation and Licensing Division, Pharmaceutical and Food Safety Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

<http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/index.html>

High Pressure Gas Safety Law:

Industrial Safety Division, Agency for Nuclear and Industrial safety, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation:

Consumer-related Trade Division, Trade Practices Department, Fair Trade Commission

http://www.jftc.go.jp/e-page/f_home.htm

Japan Cosmetic Industry Association <http://www.jcia.org> (Japanese only)

Cosmetics Importers Association of Japan <http://www.ciaj.gr.jp> (Japanese only)

IX-1 Musical Instruments

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
9201	Piano	Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law <u>Washington Convention</u> Act against Premiums and Misleading Representation
9202	String Instrument	<u>Washington Convention</u> Act against Premiums and Misleading Representation
9203	Pipe Organ	<u>Washington Convention</u> Act against Premiums and Misleading Representation
9204	Accordion, Harmonica	<u>Washington Convention</u> Act against Premiums and Misleading Representation
9205	Wind Instrument	<u>Washington Convention</u> Act against Premiums and Misleading Representation
9206	Beat Instrument	<u>Washington Convention</u> Act against Premiums and Misleading Representation
9207	Electric & Electron Instrument	Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law <u>Washington Convention</u> Act against Premiums and Misleading Representation
9208,9209	Another Instruments & Parts	<u>Washington Convention</u> Act against Premiums and Misleading Representation

Rate of Customs Duties <http://www.apectariff.org/>

1. Regulations at the time of Import

Import of musical instruments of the partial decoration with the particular materials (Guitar with rosewood, Piano with ivory, etc.) may be restricted under Washington Convention.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

(1) Electric Appliances and Material Safety Law

The objective of this law is to prevent the occurrence of danger and trouble resulting from electrical appliances by regulating the manufacture and sale, etc. of electrical appliances by introducing the third-party certification system in order to ensure the safety.

Since [**Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law**] was renamed the [**Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law**] in August 1999 and is to be enforced from April 2001, radical amendments such as abolishment of prior control, the introduction of third-party certification by a private organization in the case of certifying standards is being made.

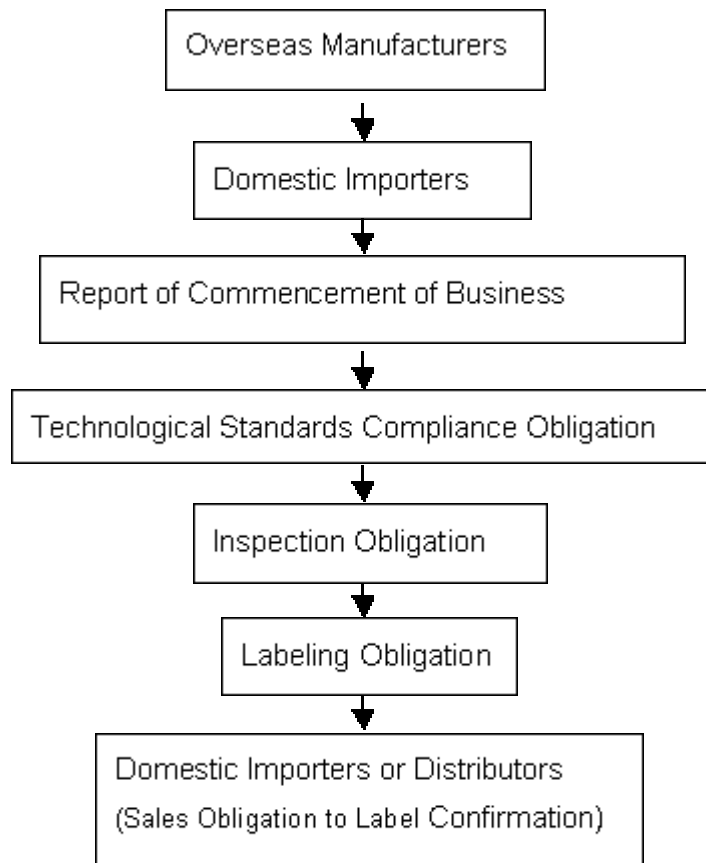
An establishment who intends to manufacture or import electrical appliances and materials shall be under obligation to notify the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry (Article 3), and the electrical appliances and materials shall be manufactured or imported conforming with technical standards (Article 8).

Total 112 items of electrical appliances and materials deemed likely to be dangerous or cause trouble are defined as "**Specific electrical appliances**" (Paragraph 2 of Article 2, and 338 other items are defined as "**Electrical appliances other than Specific electrical appliances**"). An establishment who intends to manufacture or import the said appliances and materials shall take a legitimate test conducted by a registered testing organization approved by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, receive the issuance of a conformity certificate and then preserve it (Article 9). Furthermore, in the new Law, all establishments shall be obligated to conform to technical standards (Article 8), prepare and store testing record (Article 8) and label (Article 10).

When import is made from the registered overseas manufacturers and the place of type certificate is displayed, the importer shall present a notification of business commencement to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industries. However, when import is made from non-registered manufactures, the certificate is required for each item and type of the electrical appliances. To these documents, attachment of the compliance certificate of the testing organization (Japan Electrical Safety & Environmental Technology Laboratory: JET) or approved by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, or the specified overseas testing organizations. However, the type certificate is not required for the same item and type products already being imported. The internal inspection and preservation of these records are obligated. Please refer to Appendix-III.

Chart for "Electrical Appliance Safety Law"

(Electrical appliances other than specific electrical appliances)



(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Industrial Regulation

- a. Regulation for Fair Trade Labeling for Piano
- b. Regulation for Fair Trade Labeling for Electronic Keyboard Musical Instruments

(3) Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

The objective of this act is to prevent consumer incentives by means of unjustifiable premiums or misleading representation in connection with transactions of commodities or services. By establishing special provisions in **the Act Concerning Prohibition of Private Monopolization and Maintenance of Fair Trade (Act No. 54 of 1947)**, fair competition is secured and thereby the interests of consumers are generally protected.

Please refer to Appendix-V.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally required Labeling

S Mark in conformity with Electrical Appliance And Material Safety Law

Since the "Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law" is to be renamed the "Electrical Appliance Safety Law" from April 2001, the designated testing agency system and type

authorization is to be abolished by shifting government certification to third-party certification by private sector. An establishment who intends to manufacture or import electrical appliances and materials shall be under obligation of conformity to the technical standard and inspection, and shall display the labeling items (PSE mark, name of manufacturer, certain electrical voltage, etc.) on the corresponding electrical appliances. Please refer to Appendix-III.

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

"Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

The purpose of this law is to contribute to improvement of the product quality, to increase of production efficiency, to rationalization of production processes, to wider spread of simple and fair trade, and to rationalization of use and consumption with respect to mining and manufacturing products, and at the same time to promote the public welfare by enacting and enforcing appropriate and reasonable industrial standards for such products.

The JIS Mark labeling system has changed substantially due to the revision of the Industrial Standardization Law of June, 2004. The new JIS Mark labeling system is as follows.

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

Under the previous law, the commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System shall be designated by the Government (the competent Minister). Now, under the new law, businesses may voluntarily select any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products. As of November 17, 2005, there are 1,673 standards subject to the new JIS Mark Labeling System.

*For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to "List of Designated JIS Products for Marking" at the home page (www.jisc.go.jp/) run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*As for the standards not subject to JIS Mark Labeling System, industry groups and interested parties in the private sector may voluntarily develop a draft of industrial standards (JIS draft) and submit it to the competent Minister. For more details, please visit the home page run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

*Under the previous Industrial Standardization Law, JIS Mark certification was conducted by the Government or Government-designated (approved) certification bodies. The new law has made such certification to be conducted by third party certification bodies in the private sector designated by the Government in accordance with international standards (ISO/IEC

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

Those manufacturers or others who have been certified by the accredited certification bodies (certified persons or parties) may display a new JIS Mark on their products or others.

*List of the Accredited Certification Bodies: <http://www.jisc.go.jp/acc/jismrk-jasc.html>

*The New JIS Marks has become the new designs as follows.

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



JIS Marks under the previous law can be used until September 30, 2005, but the JIS certified manufacturers under the old JIS Mark Labeling System may continue to use the old JIS Marks as a temporary measure until September 30, 2008.

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

<http://www.jisc.go.jp/eng/index.html>

Japanese Standards Association

http://www.jsa.or.jp/default_english.asp

(3) Voluntary Labeling based on Industrial Regulation

A. Safety Certification Mark (S Mark)

Since [Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law] was renamed the [Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law] in August 1999 and was enforced from April 2001, radical amendments such as abolishment of prior control and the introduction of third-party certification by a private organization in the case of certifying standards are being made.

Ten designated certification organizations, including Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories (JET) and Japan Quality Assurance Association (JQA), shall confirm the safety test and the improvement for the quality control system of each commodity. Labeling of Safety certification mark (S Mark) might be granted on the commodities which safety is confirmed by these organizations.

S Mark labeling is composed of an upper mark of the Sparing Council of Safety Certification for Electrical and Electronic Appliances and Parts of Japan and a lower mark of each inspection organization.

Japan Quality Assurance Association (JQA)

Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories (JET)

S Mark (Safety Certification Mark)

JET Mark



JQA Mark



B. Regulation for Fair Trade Labeling for Piano

Regulation for Fair Trade Labeling for Electronic Keyboard Musical Instruments

Labeling requirements of the musical instrument, catalogue, handling manual, guarantee certificate are regulated on the piano and electronic keyboard musical instruments.

4. Regulatory Agency Contacts

Washington Convention:

Agricultural and Marine Products Office, Trade and Economic Cooperation Bureau,
<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law:

Product Safety Division, Consumer Affairs Department Commerce and Information Policy
Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation:

Consumer-related Trade Division, Trade Practices Department, Fair Trade Commission
http://www.jftc.go.jp/e-page/f_home.htm

JET Mark:

Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories (JET)
<http://www.jet.or.jp>

JQA Mark:

Japan Quality Assurance Association (JQA)
<http://www.jqa.or.jp>

IX-2 Books and Magazines

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
4901	Book	<u>Customs Tariff Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
4902	Newspaper and Magazine	<u>Customs Tariff Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
4903	Picture Books for Children	<u>Customs Tariff Law</u> Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

Rate of Customs Duties <http://www.apectariff.org/>

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

Import of books and magazines is regulated under Customs Tariff Law

Customs Tariff Law

This law determines the rates of customs duty, the basis for duty assessment, reduction of and exemption from customs duty, and other matters regarding the customs duty system.

In accordance with this revised law in April of 2003, declaration system of import suspension was established for infringement goods of patent, a new design right for practical use and a design right. The Customs authority, in accordance with precedents etc., judges strictly whether or not imported goods are "books, drawings, carvings or any other articles, to injure public morals".

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

Act Against Unjustifiable Premiums And Misleading Representation

The objective of this act is to prevent consumer incentives by means of unjustifiable premiums or misleading representation in connection with transactions of commodities or services. By establishing special provisions in **the Act Concerning Prohibition of Private Monopolization and Maintenance of Fair Trade (Act No. 54 of 1947)**, fair competition is secured and thereby the interests of consumers are generally protected.

Please refer to Appendix-V.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally requires Labeling

There is no particular labeling requirement.

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provision of Law

"Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

The purpose of this law is to contribute to improvement of the product quality, to increase of production efficiency, to rationalization of production processes, to wider spread of simple and fair trade, and to rationalization of use and consumption with respect to mining and

manufacturing products, and at the same time to promote the public welfare by enacting and enforcing appropriate and reasonable industrial standards for such products.

The JIS Mark labeling system has changed substantially due to the revision of the Industrial Standardization Law of June, 2004. The new JIS Mark labeling system is as follows.

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

Under the previous law, the commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System shall be designated by the Government (the competent Minister). Now, under the new law, businesses may voluntarily select any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products. As of November 17, 2005, there are 1,673 standards subject to the new JIS Mark Labeling System.

*For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to “List of Designated JIS Products for Marking” at the home page (www.jisc.go.jp/) run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

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*Under the previous Industrial Standardization Law, JIS Mark certification was conducted by the Government or Government-designated (approved) certification bodies. The new law has made such certification to be conducted by third party certification bodies in the private sector designated by the Government in accordance with international standards (ISO/IEC

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

Those manufacturers or others who have been certified by the accredited certification bodies (certified persons or parties) may display a new JIS Mark on their products or others.

*List of the Accredited Certification Bodies: <http://www.jisc.go.jp/acc/jismrk-jasc.html>

*The New JIS Marks has become the new designs as follows.

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



JIS Marks under the previous law can be used until September 30, 2005, but the JIS certified manufacturers under the old JIS Mark Labeling System may continue to use the old JIS Marks as a temporary measure until September 30, 2008.

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

<http://www.jisc.go.jp/eng/index.html>

Japanese Standards Association

http://www.jsa.or.jp/default_english.asp

4. Regulatory Agency Contacts

Customs Tariff Law (Tariff Quota Matters):

Tariff Policy and Legal Division, Customs and Tariff Bureau, Ministry of Finance

<http://www.mof.go.jp/english/index.htm>

Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation:

Consumer-related Trade Division, Trade Practices Department, Fair Trade Commission

http://www.jftc.go.jp/e-page/f_home.htm

Appendix-I

“Household Goods Quality Labeling Law”

1. Outline of the Law

(1) Purposes

The Household Goods Quality Labeling Law (hereinafter referred to as “the Law”) was established in 1962 aimed at protecting general consumers by requiring manufacturers to label the products properly enough to ensure that general consumers can know correctly and identify the quality of household goods and avoid any unforeseen damage due to defective quality.

Household goods, in most cases, are labeled by manufacturers, distributors, and their agents to show their quality for sales promotion, even though not required by the law to do so.

For certain items of household goods, the Law, however, provides for labeling requirements of quality to enable public consumers to identify the quality when buying them.

(2) Designation of Household Goods

For the purpose of the Law, household goods mean the following commodities:

1. Commodities that are used in daily life by general consumers and fall into the categories of textile goods, plastic goods, electric appliances, and miscellaneous goods.
2. Commodities whose quality it may be remarkably difficult for consumers to know and identify when buying them.
3. Commodities whose quality it may be particularly necessary for consumers to know and identify when buying them.

(3) Labeling Standards

The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry shall establish the labeling standards (unified labeling requirements) for each item of household goods designated by the Cabinet Order and notify them to the public. The labeling standards define particulars to be indicated on labels (e.g. compositions, performance, uses, sizes) and methods to be observed for labeling (methods of labeling and other matters that manufacturers, distributors, or their agents must follow when the particulars are indicated on labels).

(4) Instructions and Public Announcements

The Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry is authorized to instruct manufacturers, distributors, or their agents to label in accordance with the labeling standards established by the ministry ordinance when they do not label at all or do not follow the standards.

If manufacturers, distributors, or their agents are found failing to observe the instructions, the ministry may make public their names together with the facts and illegalities related to the labeling requirements.

(5) Orders for Labeling

To ensure that the labeling related to the quality of household goods is made just and appropriate, the ministry is authorized to issue the following orders:

- (a) order manufacturers, distributors, or their agents to follow the instructions stated by the ministerial ordinance related to the labeling of household goods.
- (b) order manufacturers, distributors, or their agents not to sell or display for sale their household goods unless they indicate the required particulars stated in the labeling standards.
- (c) order, by the ministerial ordinance, manufacturers, distributors, or their agents not to sell or display for sale their household goods unless they are labeled properly as stated in the labeling standards.

(6) Reports and On-the-spot Inspections

The Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry is authorized to collect reports from manufacturers,

distributors, or their agents or have officials inspect their offices, factories, stores, operating units, or warehouses as required.

(7) Delegation of Authority

The Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry is authorized to delegate his or her authority to the director general of Bureau of the Economy, Trade and Industry or to the governor of any prefecture concerned.

2. Designated Household Goods for Labeling

Quality of household goods which may be very difficult but particularly important for consumers to know and identify are designated for quality labeling. The following 90 items have been so far designated.

<Textile goods 35 items>

1. Yarn (limited to yarn that is partially or totally made of cotton, wool, bast fibers including only linen and ramie, viscose rayon, cuprammonium rayon, acetate, promix fibers, nylon, vinylon, polyvinylidene chloride synthetic fibers, polyvinyl chloride synthetic fibers, polyacrylonitrile synthetic fibers, polyester synthetic fibers, polyethylene synthetic fibers, polypropylene synthetic fibers, polyurethane synthetic fibers, polychloral fibers, and glass fibers.)
2. Woven fabrics, knitted fabrics, and lace fabrics
(Woven fabrics, knitted fabrics, and lace fabrics that are partially or totally made of the yarns listed in 1 above.)
3. Clothing
(Textile goods that are partially or totally made of the yarns listed in 1 above and that are partially or totally made of the woven fabrics, knitted fabrics, and lace fabrics listed in 2 above. include the following items but exclude the electric heating goods.)
 - (1) Upper garments
 - (2) Trousers or pants
 - (3) Skirts
 - (4) Dresses and home dresses
 - (5) Pullovers, cardigans, and other kinds of sweaters
 - (6) Dress shirts, wing collared shirts, polo shirts, other kinds of shirts
 - (7) Blouses
 - (8) Aprons, cooking aprons, business and working wear
 - (9) Overcoats, topcoats, three season coats, raincoats, other kinds of coats
Kimono coats using only specified fabrics (mentioned in the Note 1 for Textile Goods), others
 - (10). Overcoats and rompers for children
 - (11) Underwear
Underwear made of single kind of fiber : printed and others
Underwear for Japanese clothes using only specified fabrics (mentioned in the Note 1 for Textile Goods) as front side cloth, Others
 - (12) Nightwear
 - (13) Socks and stocking
 - (14) Tabi (Japanese-style socks worn with kimono)
 - (15) Gloves
 - (16) Handkerchiefs
 - (17) Blankets
 - (18) Sheets
 - (19) Towels and tenugui(Japanese hand towels)
 - (20) Haori (short coat for kimono) and kimono(Japanese clothes)

Japanese clothes using only specified fabrics (mentioned in the Note 1 for Textile Goods)
as front side cloth, Others

- (21) Mufflers, scarves, and shawls
- (22) Lap robes
- (23) Curtains
- (24) Carpets (limited to those with piles)
- (25) Coverlets (limited to those made of towels)
- (26) Futon (Japanese quilts or mattresses)
- (27) Blanket covers, futon covers, pillow covers, and bedspreads
- (28) Tablecloth
- (29) Neckties
- (30) Swimming suits
- (31) Furoshiki (Japanese wrapping cloth)
- (32) Obi (sashes for kimono)
- (33) Obijime (sash fasteners) and strings for haori

<Plastic goods 8 items>

- 1. Washbasins, tubs, buckets and bathroom utensils
- 2. Baskets
- 3. Trays
- 4. Water bottles (canteens)
- 5. Tableware and kitchen utensils

Garbage boxes and other covered containers, washing tubs, water bottles for use in refrigerator, sealing beverage containers and coolant used containers (excluding those containers for which indication of capacity is not necessary by their character, such as plates, bowls, glasses, sealing food containers, lunch boxes, baskets, chopstick stand, and bread case, etc)

Those containers for which indication of capacity is not necessary by their character, such as plates, bowls, glasses, sealing food containers, lunch boxes, baskets, chopstick stand, and bread case, etc

Cutting boards

Ice-making utensils

Others

- 6. Polyethylene film or polypropylene bags (limited to those made of a film 0.05 mm or less in thickness and supplied in a set of less than 100 sheets)
- 7. Hot water bottles
- 8. Portable toilet pots and toilet utensils (excluding stationary type)

<Electric appliances 17 items>

- 1. Electric washing machines (limited to those equipped with a water tank)
- 2. Electric rice cookers
- 3. Electrically heating blankets
- 4. Electric vacuum cleaners (limited to vacuum type cleaner not battery-operated)
- 5. Electric refrigerators (limited to those not using heating elements)
- 6. Ventilating fans (limited to those equipped with propeller-type blades)
- 7. Air conditioners (limited to those equipped with a motor whose total rated energy consumption is not more than 3 kw, and not more than 5 kw for those equipped with electric heating equipment. Electric cooling air fans and those equipped with heating elements)
- 8. Television receivers

9. Electric juicers, mixers, and juicer-mixers
10. Electric panel heaters
11. Electric pots
12. Electric toasters
13. Electric shavers
14. Microwave ovens (limited to those whose rated high frequency out is not more than 1 kw)
15. Fluorescent lamp stands (excluding those build into the desk)
16. Electric hot plates
17. Electric coffee makers

<Miscellaneous goods 30 items>

1. Vacuum bottles
2. Bags
3. Umbrellas
4. Synthetic detergents
 - Soaps for cleaning laundry and kitchen utensils
 - Detergents for house and furniture
5. Waxes for house and furniture
6. Urethane foam mattresses and spring mattresses
7. Shoes
8. Gloves totally or partially made of leather or synthetic leather
9. Desks and tables
10. Chairs, benches, and zaisu (legless chairs used in tatami rooms)
11. Tansu (chests of drawers and cabinets)
12. Synthetic chopping boards
13. Wear (jackets, pants, skirts, dresses, coats, and pullovers and cardigans and other sweaters totally or partially made of leather or synthetic leather)
14. Paint
15. Tissue paper and toilet paper
16. Tableware and kitchen utensils painted with Japanese lacquer or cashew nut resin coating
17. Adhesives
18. Tableware and kitchen utensils made of tempered glass
19. Tableware and kitchen utensils made of borosilicate glass or glass ceramics
20. Shopping carts
21. Sunglasses
22. Toothbrushes
23. Aluminum foils for serving table and kitchen use
24. Feeding bottles
25. Pans and pots
26. Kettles
27. Paper for shoji (Japanese sliding door)
28. Bleaches for clothes, house and kitchen use
29. Polishers for kitchen, house and furniture use, Cleansers, Other polishers
30. Water purifier

3. Labeling Methods

- ① Name, address and telephone number

Name, address, and telephone number of the labeler must be indicated on labels in order to clarify the responsibility for the labeling. Abbreviations are not permitted. Indication by register number instead of labeler's name shall not be used because it was abolished in 1977.

②Place and method of labeling

Labeling shall be put in a conspicuous place and easy to see though no specific form is not provided regarding the method and place of labeling except that care labeling using symbols for textile goods shall be marked on labels sewn on textile goods.

③Designated terms

In principle, terms specified in JIS (Japanese Industrial Standards) are designated as terms representing names of materials and others. In labeling, manufactures, distributors, or their agents may choose words out of such designated terms. For example, the following designated terms shall be used as names of fibers when compositions of fibers for textile goods are indicated.

For examples of labeling of typical consumer goods, please refer to the text.

Appendix - II

“Law For The Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances”

1. Purpose of Law

This law aims to protect the health of the Japanese people by imposing necessary restrictions on household goods containing toxic substances from the viewpoint of the public hygiene. (Article 1)

This law is a basic statute based on the Government's request to preserve the health of the Japanese people by restricting the toxic substances contained in household goods.

With the recent development of the chemical industries in Japan, various chemical substances have been used for household goods such as fiber products that may provide the people with substantial benefits and conveniences. On the other hand, however, the people have been seriously suffered from their healthy damage due to the household goods containing such chemical substances. Under such circumstances, this law has been established since some new restrictions are needed.

2. Scope of Household Goods

(1) Article 2 in this law defines that "Household goods" is the products that are mainly supplied for the life of general consumers, and that the items specified in the Appendix of this law are excluded.

The examples of the term, "Household goods" are shown in the "Household Goods Quality Labeling Law" and the "Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law", and the words of "Products for consumption life use " as the nearly synonymous term are available in the "Consumer Product Safety Law".

(2) The items as excluded from "Household goods" are specified in the Appendix as follows:

(A) Items Restricted by Food Sanitation Law

- a. Foods (all food and drink, provided, however, that medicine and quasi drug are excluded.)
- b. Additives (the ones that are added, mixed, permeated, or used by other methods, in production process of foods, or for the purpose of processing foods or preserving foods)
- c. Appliance (eating and drinking utensils, cooking tools, and others)
- d. Container packaging (the ones that contain, or wrap foods or additives, and that are handed over together with foods or additives when they are delivered.)

- e. Toys (the wooden or plastic-made ones that may be substantially contacted to baby's mouth such as mouth hooters, wooden blocks, or rubber-made balloons, as well as the ones that is specified by the Minister for Health, Labour and Welfare with assuming that the baby's health might be impaired due to its contact to such toys.)
- f. Detergents (the ones that are used for washing vegetables, fruits, or eating and drinking utensils.)

These foods and food additives have been severely checked for safety as ever by Food Sanitation Law since they are directly ingested into a human body through the people's mouths. Therefore, they were excluded from the object of this law since they are fully controlled by the Law from now on.

(B) Items Restricted by The Pharmaceutical Affairs Law are as follows,

- a. Medicines (the ones that are put in pharmacopoeia of Japan)
- b. Quasi drug (the ones that do not substantially affect on the human body, as well as that are not appliances or instruments, such as inhibitors for nausea, inhibitors for prickly heat, or rat exterminators or inhibitors to protect the health of persons or animals.
- c. Cosmetics
- d. Medical devices (devices that aim to treat or diagnose diseases of human or animals, such as operating tables, X-ray films, or dental metals.)

These medicines and cosmetics have been severely checked for safety as ever by the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law since they are directly ingested into a human body when a person is diseased or they may cause a serious influence on a human body if they should be wrongly used. Therefore, they were excluded from the object of this law since they are fully controlled by the Law from now on.

(3) The household goods are the ones that are supplied mainly not for business, but for the life of general consumers. In this case, it is clear that, for instance, the tractor is not the household goods since it is used only for business. However, it is difficult to judge if for instance, the adhesives are the household goods or not. That is, there are some products that are used for both business and general consumers. This may cause some troublesome problems. In order to solve this problem, it is imperative to accumulate actual cases. However, as a working-level procedure, such products are tentatively treated as the household goods except for the products that are clearly used for business from the viewpoint of intended purpose or sales style. Then, especially in case such a treatment is found improper on certain products, such products may be excluded from the household goods. Take a note that some products may be treated as the "Household goods" if they are mainly supplied for the life of general consumers even if they are ancillary used for business. For instance, adhesives, which are mainly sold for general consumers, are treated as the "Household goods" even if they are partly used for business.

(4) It is assumed that neither "Parts" which are at the former stage of products, nor so-called "Half-finished goods", are treated as the household goods since the household goods are the "Product". For instance, neither

interlining cloth used for the padding of the bed, nor the linings of the jacket are treated as the household goods.

- (5) The "Harmful substance", which is provided by the government ordinance, is defined as the mercury compound and other substances that may impair human health among substances contained in the household goods. The following 20 substances are stipulated as the "harmful substance" as of December 2005.

Hydrogen chloride

Vinyl chloride

4·6-Dichloro-7 (2·4·5-trichloro phenoxy) (-2-Trifluoro methylic benz imidazole)

Dibenzo (a,h) anthracene

Potassium hydroxide

Sodium hydroxide

Tetra chloro ethylene

Trichloro ethylene

Tris (1-aziridiny) phosphine oxide

Tris (2·3-dibrom propyl) phosphate

Triphenyl tin compound

Tributyl tin compound

Bis (2·3-dibrom propyl) phosphate compound

Dieldrin

Benzo (a) anthracene

Benzo (a) pyrene

Formaldehyde

Methanol

Organic mercury compound

Sulfuric acid

Appendix-III

Outline of Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law

The "Law concerning Arrangement and Rationalization of Standard and Approval System Related to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry ", which contains the revision of “ the Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law", was promulgated on August 6, 1999.

In addition to the conventional restriction system mainly composed of "control", the Law shifted a system so that the "safety" can be secured by private sectors." Furthermore, the "Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law" was newly named after the "Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law ", and was enforced on April 1, 2001.

With reference to a confirming way of conformity to the technical standards for electrical appliances and materials, this revised Law abolishes a certification system by the Government that was ever since implemented based on registration and type approval, etc. On the other hand, the revised Law provides that Manufacturers or Importers are basically obligated to confirm by themselves conformity to the technical standards for such appliances and materials.

Specifically for those electrical appliances and materials which are deemed as involving high-level of -hazards (specified electrical appliances and materials), the “Conformity Inspection Organization Scheme” has been introduced, and manufacturers or importers thereof are required to undergo the conformity inspections conducted by such organizations. Furthermore, in March, 2004, the certification and approval system managed by the government was shifted to the registration system of inspection bodies in the private sector designated by the Government.

In conjunction with the abolishment of the Foreign Manufacturer Registration System, as for the "Specified Electrical Appliances and Materials", from now on, Importers are, under their own responsibility, required to undergo a conformity inspection, as well as to maintain inspection records related to manufacture.

Moreover, the Persons are obligated to implement preparation and preservation of inspection records, in order to ensure the Persons to perform the obligation of conformity to the standards, as well as in order to confirm the inspection records so as to understand whether an inspection was properly carried out by collecting reports, when taking the prompt and appropriate measures after the distribution of products such as recall orders or improvement instructions.

In addition, with reference to products which might have a potential for occurrence of danger, a system of direct measures shall be taken so that it can prevent such products from occurrence and re-occurrence of product accidents, as well as so that it can take their adequate and prompt elimination. Moreover, in order to put prompt and appropriate measures after the distribution of products, which interface with the safety regulations of other products, into practice, the business order system was abolished. On the other hand, the labeling injunction and the risk prevention order were newly established.

I. Restrictions and Procedures for Exporting

“Specified Electrical appliances and Materials” to Japan

I-1. Notification of Business

When the FOREIGN MANUFACTURERS export “ the Specified Electrical Appliances and Materials to Japan, the JAPANESE IMPORTERS ” are obliged to notify the following designated particulars to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry in Japan.

《 Designated Particulars 》

- ① Name (Designation), Address, Representative name (For Corporation)
- ② Type classification of electrical appliances and materials
- ③ Name (designation) and address of FOREIGN MANUFACTURERS of the electrical appliances and materials concerned.

Example of type classification of electrical appliances and materials

Name of items	The classification of electrical appliances and materials	
	Ingredient of classification	Classification
Cable cord	Main material of insulator	(1) Natural rubber compound (2) Ethylene propylene rubber (EPR) compound (3) Others
	Main material of exterior	(1) Natural rubber compound (2) Chloroprene rubber compound (3) Vinyl compound (4) Heatproof vinyl compound (5) Others
	Kind of conductor	(1) Kind “A” (2) Others
	Structure of line core	(1) Same type (2) Different type
	Earthquake-proof	(1) Available (2) Not available
	Reinforcement line of metallic conductor	(1) Available (2) Not available
1.Screw-in rosette	Rated voltages	(1) 125V or less (2) 125V or more

2. Hang-on rosette 3. Other rosettes	Rated current	(1) 3A or less (2) 3A or more to 7A or less (3) 7A or more
	Kind of connecting electric wire	(1) Copper (2) Others
	Material of exterior	(1) Metal (2) Plastic (3) Others
	Outlet	(1) Available (2) Not available
	Switch	(1) Available (2) Not available
	Type	(1) Exposure type (2) Built-in type

I-2. Conformity Inspection

The JAPANESE IMPORTERS who have notified business to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry in Japan (hereinafter referred to as the "BUSINESS NOTIFIER") have an obligation to store a certificate of conformity that was acquired according to the following type approval application (provided by Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry in Japan) for “the Specified Electrical Appliances and Materials” to Japan, the JAPANESE IMPORTERS” to be imported, during a valid term of the certificate (the same as the validity term of the conventional type approval) provided by the enforcement order of the "Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law." Substantially, it is the same as the conventional type approval.

- (1) The BUSINESS NOTIFIER receives a certificate of conformity after having undergone the conformity inspection made by a registered inspection organization in Japan or overseas registered foreign inspection organization by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry (hereinafter referred to as the "INSPECTION AGENCY".)
- (2) The FOREIGN MANUFACTURER receives a certificate of conformity after having undergone the conformity inspection made by the registered foreign inspection organization. However, if the registered FOREIGN MANUFACTURERS already had a certificate of conformity for products they intend to import in advance, the validity term of the certificate shall be effective from the day when it was issued.

I-3. Obligation of Conformity to Technological Standard

When importing the Specified Electrical Appliances and Materials for which a certificate of conformity was issued, the BUSINESS NOTIFIER is obligated to comply with the technological standard provided by the ordinance of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. No contents of the technological standard will be basically changed with those of the conventional technological standard.

I-4. Obligation of Inspection

The BUSINESS NOTIFIER has an obligation to inspect whether “the Specified Electrical Appliances and Materials” to be imported complies with the technological standard, further make out, and store the inspection records. When inspecting them, the BUSINESS NOTIFIER is assumed to have performed its own obligation if the NOTIFIER confirmed their conformity to the technological standard for “the Specified Electrical Appliances and Materials” concerned, and acquired the inspection records etc. after having had the FOREIGN MANUFACTURERS or the third party INSPECTION AGENCY inspect them, even if the NOTIFIER has not inspected itself them.

The items and contents of inspection, and a period of storage are supposed to be provided by the ordinance of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

I-5. Obligation of Indication

So far, the Persons were obligated to affix labeling to electrical appliances and materials to be sold. In accordance with the revision of the Electrical Appliance and Material Law in April 2001, a registration and type approval system certified by the Government, as well as an obligation system of labeling imposed on the Persons, were abolished.

However, as already mentioned, when the registered Persons sell electrical appliances and materials, they are required to fulfill the obligation of conformity to the technological standards and the inspection, as well as to label the designated particulars on “ the Specified Electrical Appliances and Materials.”

Therefore, it is assumed that only the Persons who have carried out specified procedures shall be authorized to affix the labeling (when Manufacturers or Importers registered based on the provisions of Article 3 have fulfilled the obligation of their own voluntary inspection of conformity to the technical standards for electrical appliances and materials related to registration, as well as preparation and preservation of inspection records - Section 2 of Article 3); and as for “ the Specified Electrical Appliances and Materials”, in addition to the above obligations, when they have fulfilled

the obligation of receiving a certificate issued by registered inspection organization or the approved inspection agency, as well as its preservation – Section 1 of Article 9.)

Any illegal labeling in other cases excluding the mentioned above is supposed to be prohibited (Restrictions on Labeling of Section 2, and Section 1 of Article 27.)

The provisions of the Article set forth by the Ordinance of the Ministry Of Economy And Industry stipulate that the design of mark, and name of the registered Persons (name of certified or labeling registered inspection organization for the "Specified Electrical Appliances and Materials"), shall be described.

Subject to be in accordance with Article 17 of Enforcement Regulations, abbreviated name can be used for the name of Persons related to the labeling.

Abbreviated name shall be concisely abbreviated, as well as be easily identified with the original name.

The penal servitude of one year or less, the penalty of one million yen or less (Article 57 (1)), or the penalty against employer and employee (Article 59 (2)), shall be applied to those who have affixed the labeling in violation of regulations.

The registered Persons, if they have fulfilled the obligation of conformity to the standards (Article 8 of the Law) and the obligation of conformity inspection of “ the Specified Electrical Appliances and Materials” (Article 9 of the Law), can affix the labeling on the electrical appliances and materials concerned in a manner provided by Departmental regulations.

Except for the mentioned above, or if the registered Persons have not fulfilled such obligations, they must neither affix the labeling nor misleading labels on electrical appliances and materials.

Although the FOREIGN MANUFACTURERS will often substantially affix such labeling on them, JAPANESE IMPORTERS are supposed to fix the labeling under their responsibility from a primary legal point of view.

Although the FOREIGN MANUFACTURERS will often substantially conduct the indication, JAPANESE IMPORTERS are responsible for it from the primary legal point of view.

Labeling on Electrical Appliances

<p style="text-align: center;">Specified electrical appliances</p> <div> </div> <p>The mark of the registered inspection organization, the name of the manufacturer (including its abbreviation and the registered trademark), and the rated voltage and the rated power consumption, etc. are actually displayed in addition to the above-mentioned mark</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Electrical appliance other than Specific electrical appliances</p> <div> </div> <p>The name of the manufacturer (including its abbreviation and the registered trademark), and the rated voltage and the rated power consumption, etc. are actually displayed in addition to the above-mentioned mark</p>
<p>All of 112 appliances including</p> <p>Electrical heating pot</p> <p>Electricity driven toy</p> <p>Electrical pump</p>	<p>All of 338 appliances including</p> <p>Electrical footwarmer</p> <p>Electrical oven</p> <p>Refrigerator</p>

Electrical massage equipment	Electrical tooth-brush
Automatic vending machine	Electrical shaver
Electrical sources appliances for direct current	Electric lighting appliances
	Electric desk lamp
	Television
	Sound appliances

PSE/ P: Product S: Safety E: Electrical Appliances & Materials

[Interim Measures]

The Specified Electrical Appliances and Materials that had acquired type approval before the enforcement of the Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law may be indicated in a manner provided by the conventional Law for a period of one (1) year after the enforcement of the new Law (maximum three (3) years according to the items: refer to Table 1 List of the “SPECIFIED ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES AND MATERIALS”, "Manufacturing moratorium allowable by the conventional indication manner".)

However, take a note that the indication cannot be permitted with exceeding validity term of the type approval for the electrical appliances and materials concerned.

Manufacturing Moratorium for FOREIGN MANUFACTURERS

Allowable by Conventional Indication

The FOREIGN MANUFACTURERS may manufacture and export “the Specified Electrical Equipment and Materials”, if acquired type approval before the enforcement of the Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law, by indicating the designated particulars on them in a manner provided by the conventional Law, for a period of five (5) years after the enforcement of the new Law,

or the time when the validity term of type approval for the electrical appliances and materials concerned expires, (whichever period expires first).

II Restrictions and Procedures for Exporting

“Electrical Appliances and Materials other than Specified Electrical Appliances and Materials” to Japan

II-1. Notification of Business

When the FOREIGN MANUFACTURERS export “the Electrical Appliances and Materials other than the Specified Electrical Appliances and Materials” to Japan, JAPANESE IMPORTERS are obliged to notify the following designated particulars to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry in Japan.

« Designated Particulars »

- a. Name (Designation), Address, Representative name (For Corporation)
- b. Type classification of electrical appliances and materials
- c. Name (designation) and address of FOREIGN MANUFACTURERS of the electrical appliances and materials concerned

Example of type classification of Electrical Appliances and Materials

Name of items	The classification of electrical appliances and materials	
	Ingredient of classification	Classification
Electric wires of fluorescent light	Main material of insulator	(1) Vinyl compound (2) Heat resistance vinyl compound (3) Polyethylene compound (4) Heat resistance polyethylene compound (5) Cross-linked polyethylene compound (6) Heat resistance cross lined polyethylene compound (7) Others
1.Metallic conduit tube 2.Metallic floor duct 3.Type metallic line gutter 4.Type-2 metallic lie gutter	Main material	(1) Copper (2) Aluminum (3) Others
	Rustproof method	(1) Dry galvanization (2) Melting galvanization (3) Electrical galvanization (4)Chromate-processed electricity (5) Other galvanization
	Rated voltage	(1) 125V or less (2) 125V or more
	Rated current	(1) 15A or less (2) 15A or more 20A or less (3) 20A or more
	Number of poles (including earth pole)	(1) 2 (2) 3 or more
	Method of connection with plug or adapter for lighting duct	(1) Fixed type (2) Running type

	Kind of connecting electric wires	(1) Copper	(2) Others
	Material of main insulator	(1) Plastic	(2) Others
	Material of exterior	(1) Metal (3) Metal covered with plastic	(2) Plastic (4) Others

II-2. Obligation of Conformity to Technological Standard

When importing “the Electrical Appliances and Materials other than the Specified Electrical Appliances and Materials” to Japan, the BUSINESS NOTIFIER is obligated to comply with the technological standard provided by the ordinance of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. No contents of the technological standard will be basically changed with those of the conventional technological standard.

II-3. Obligation of inspection

The BUSINESS NOTIFIER' obligation of inspection is the same as I-4. The BUSINESS NOTIFIER must conduct the inspection, make out and store the inspection records, even if the NOTIFIER manufactures or imports the products indicated in a conventional manner based on the interim measures with reference to the following indication since there is no interim measure about the obligation of inspection.

II-4. Obligation of Indication

The obligation of the display of the BUSINESS NOTIFIER is the same as I-5.

[Interim Measures]

“The Electrical Appliances and Materials other than the Specified Electrical Appliances and Materials” that had submitted a notification to start the manufacturing and importing business before the enforcement of the Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law (April 01, 2001), may be indicated in a manner provided by the conventional Law (for items not indicated with mark regulated by the new Law) for a period of one (1) year after the enforcement of the new Law (maximum three (3) years according to the items: refer to Table 2 List of “the Electrical Appliances and Materials other than the Specified Electrical Appliances and Materials”, "Manufacturing moratorium allowable by the conventional indication manner".)

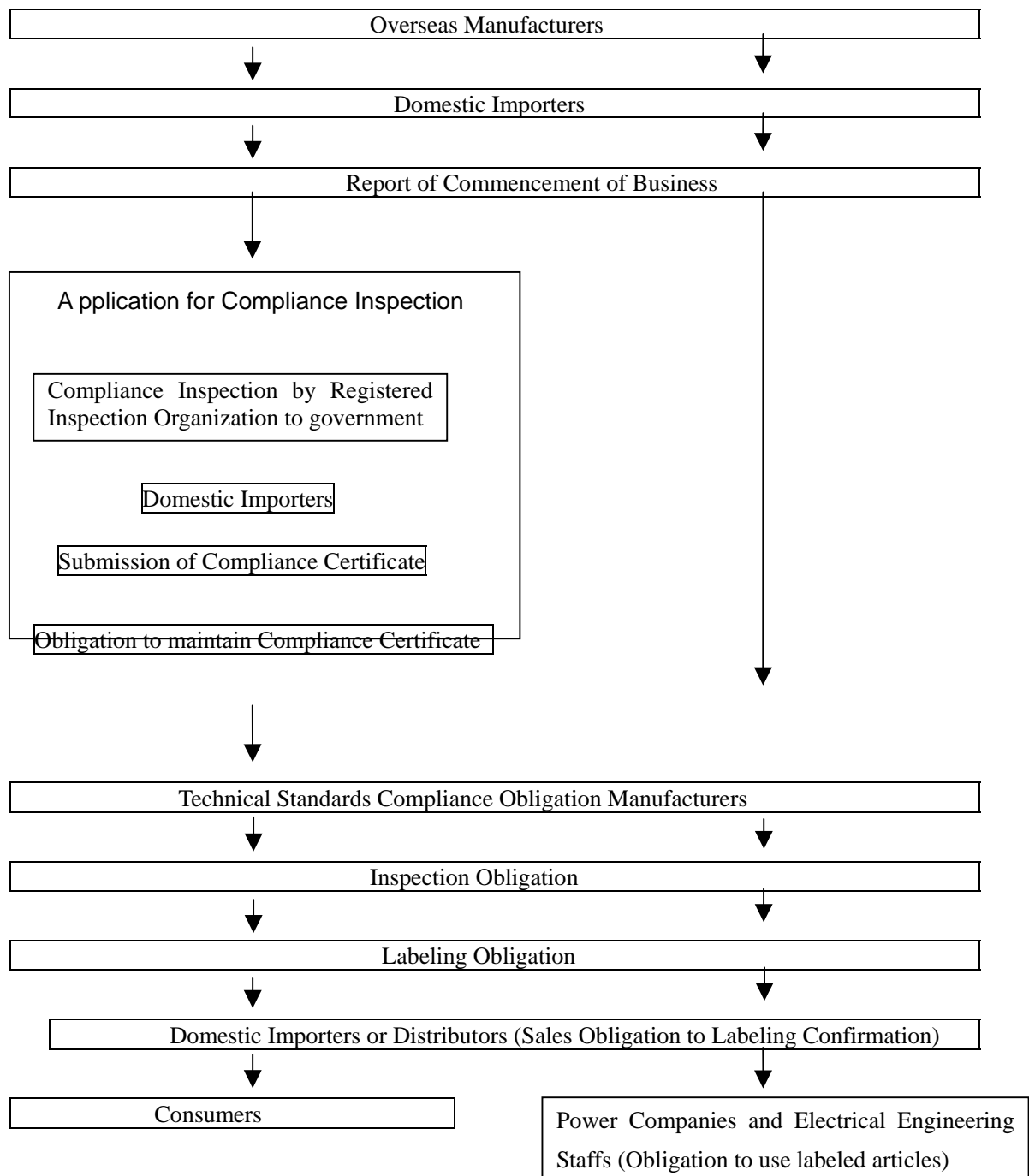
Note:

"Indication" in the Table means the expression mentioned according to the indication manner provided by the ordinance of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

Chart for Electrical Appliance Safety Law:

Specific Electrical Appliance

Electrical Appliance other than Specific Electrical Appliance



Note: “Labeling” in the Chart means Labels affixed in accordance with the formula specified by the Ministerial Ordinance of METI.

List of "Specified Electrical Appliances and Materials"
in Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law

Specific Electrical Appliances and Materials (112 items) As of November 30, 2005

Name of items	Validity period of Type certification (Year)	Grace period of Manufacturing & import by old label indication (Year)
<u>Cables</u>		
Rubber insulated cables	3	3
Synthetic resin insulated cables	3	3
Cables (The cables shall be 22 cm ² or less in official cross section of the conductor, and be insulated by rubber or synthetic resin.)	3	3
Cords		
Single-core rubber cords	3	3
Twisted rubber cords	3	3
Textile braided rubber cords	3	3
Round braided rubber cords	3	3

Name of items	Validity period of Type certification (Year)	Grace period of Manufacturing & import by old label indication (Year)
Other rubber cords	3	3
Single-core PVC cords	3	3
Twisted PVC insulated cords	3	3
Textile braided PVC cords	3	3
Round braided PVC cords	3	3
Other PVC cords	3	3
Cabtyre cords (rubber)	3	3
Cabtyre cords (synthetic resin)	3	3
Tinsel cords (synthetic resin)	3	3
Cabtyre cables		
Rubber cabtyre cables	3	3
PVC cabtyre cables (rubber)	3	3
PVC cabtyre cables (synthetic resin)	3	3
Fuses		
Thermal fuses	3	3
Other fuses		
Link fuses	3	3
Cartridge fuses	3	3
Other enclosed fuses	3	3
Wiring Devices		

Name of items	Validity period of Type certification (Year)	Grace period of Manufacturing & import by old label indication (Year)
Tumbler switches	3	6
Intermediate switches	3	6
Time switches	3	6

Name of items	Validity period of Type certification (Year)	Grace period of Manufacturing & import by old label indication (Year)
Other switches		
Rotary switches	3	6
Pushbutton switches	3	6
Pull switches	3	6
Pendant switches	3	6
Streetlamp switches	3	6
Photoelectric automatic switches	3	6
Other switches	3	6
Box switches	3	6
Float switches	3	6
Pressure switches	3	6
Sewing machine controllers	3	6
Molded-case circuit breakers	3	6
Earth leakage circuit breakers	3	6
Cutout	3	6
Attachment connectors		
Attachment plugs	3	6
Socket-outlets	3	6
Multitaps	3	6
Cord connector bodies	3	6
Flatiron plugs	3	6
Appliance connectors	3	6
Adapters (screw)	3	6
Cord reels	3	6

Name of items	Validity period of Type certification (Year)	Grace period of Manufacturing & import by old label indication (Year)
Current Limiters		
Current limiters		
Meter rate current limiters	3	6
Flat rate current limiters	3	6
Transformer and Ballasts		
Household appliance transformers		
Transformers for toys	3	3
Other household appliance transformers	3	3
Electronic appliance transformers	3	3
Fluorescent lamp ballasts	3	3
Mercury vapor lamp ballasts and other high pressure discharge ballasts	3	3
Ozonizer stabilizing transformers	3	3
Electric Heating Appliances		

Name of items	Validity period of Type certification (Year)	Grace period of Manufacturing & import by old label indication (Year)
Electric heated toilet seats	1	1
Electric hot cupboards	1	1
Electric water service pipe freeze prevention heaters	3	1
Glass dew-prevention heaters	3	1
Other electric heating appliances for prevention of freezing or condensation	3	1
Electric storage water heaters	1	1
Electric inhalators	1	1
Other household electric heating therapeutic appliances		
Household electric heating therapeutic appliances	1	1
Electric steam baths	1	1
Electric heaters for steam baths	1	1
Electric sauna baths	1	1
Electric heaters for sauna baths	1	1
Aquarium heaters	1	1
Heating appliances for garden plants	1	1
Electric heated toys	1	1
Electric Motor-operated Machine Devices		

Name of items	Validity period of Type certification (Year)	Grace period of Manufacturing & import by old label indication (Year)
Electric pumps		
Electric pumps	1	3
Electric well pumps	1	3
Refrigerating showcases	1	1
Freezing showcases	1	1
Electric ice cream freezers	1	1
Electric food waste disposers	1	1
Electric massagers	1	3
Automatically washing and drying toilets	1	1
Vending machines	1	1
Electric bubble generators		
Electric bubble generators for bathtubs	*	1
Electric bubble generators for aquariums	*	1
Other electric bubble generators	*	1
Electric motor-operated toys	2	1
Other electric motor-operated amusement appliances	2	1
Electric vehicles	2	1
Other electric motor-operated amusement appliances	2	1

Name of items	Validity period of Type certification (Year)	Grace period of Manufacturing & import by old label indication (Year)
Electro-magnetically-driven Machine		
Devices High frequency depilators	*	1
Electric Machine Devices for Other		
Exchanges Magnetic therapeutic appliances	*	1
Electric insect killers	1	1
Electric therapeutic bath controllers	1	1
DC power supply units	1	3
Portable Engine Generators		
Portable engine generators	1	1

Note: Validity periods of type certificate and grace period of Manufacturing & import by old label indication are from April 1, 2005.

(*): Term for temporary measure was already expired

Non-specific Electrical Appliances and Materials (338 items) As of November 30, 2005

318

Class II flexible metal conduits	*
Other flexible metal conduits	*
Plastic conduits	*
Pliable plastic conduits	*
CD conduits	*
Metal under floor ducts	*
Class I metal raceways	*
Class II metal raceways	*
Fittings of conduits	
Metal couplings	*
Metal normal bends	*
Metal elbows	*
Metal tees	*
Metal crosses	*
Metal caps	*
Metal connectors	*
Metal boxes	*
Metal bushings	*
Other metal fittings of rigid conduits or flexible conduits	*
Plastic couplings	*
Plastic normal bends	*
Plastic elbows	*
Plastic connectors	*
Plastic boxes	*

Plastic bushings	*
Plastic caps	*
Other plastic fittings of rigid conduits or flexible conduits	*
	*
Metal cable wiring switch boxes	*
Plastic cable wiring switch boxes	
Fuses	
Tubular fuses	*
D-type fuse	*
(previously called as end contact plug fuses)	
Wiring Devices	
Remote control relays	*
Cutout switches	*
Covered knife switches	*
Distribution board unit switch	*
Electromagnetic switches	*
Lighting tracks	*
Fittings of lighting tracks	
Lighting track couplings	*
Lighting track elbows	*
Lighting track tees	*
Lighting track crosses	*
Lighting track feed-in boxes	*
Lighting track end caps	*
Lighting track connectors	
Lighting track plugs	*

Lighting track adapters	*
Other lighting track fittings and connectors	*
Transformers and Ballasts	
Transformers for bells	*
Transformers for indicators	*
Transformers for remote control relays	*
Transformers for neon tubes	*
Transformer for combustion devices	*
Voltage regulators	*
Sodium vapor lamp ballasts	*
Germicidal lamp ballasts	*
Small AC Motors	
Single Phase Motors	
Repulsion start motors	*
Split-phase start induction motors	*
Capacity-start induction motors	*
Capacity-run induction motors	*
Commutator motors	*

Shading coil induction motors	*
Other single-phase motors	*
Squirrel-cage three-phase induction motors	*
Electric Heating Appliances	
Electric foot warmers	*
Electric slippers	*
Electric knee rugs	*
Electric square cushions	*
Electric carpets	*
Electric sheets	*
Electric blankets	*
Electric comforters	*
Electric anka (foot warmer)	*
Electric seat chaircovers	*
Electric heated chairs	*
Electric kotatsu (foot warmer)	*
Electric stoves	*
Japanese electric heaters (Hibachi)	*
Other electric heating appliances for body heating purposes	*
Electric toasters	*
Electric ovens	*
Electric fish roasters	*

Electric roasters	*
Electric buffet ranges	*
Electric movable cooking stove	*
Electric sausage roasters	*
Electric waffle irons	*
Electric takoyaki griddles	*
Electric cooking heating plates	*
Electric frying pans	*
Electric rice cookers	*
Electric jars	*
Electric deep pans	*
Electric fryers	*
Electric boiled egg makers	*
Electric warming serving trays	*
Electric warming boards	*
Electric milk warmers	*
Electric kettles	*
Electric coffee makers	*
Electric tea servers	*
Electric sake (liquor) warmers	*
Electric bains marie	*
Electric steamers	*
Electromagnetic cookers	*
Other electric heating appliances for cooking purposes	*

Electric hot water heaters for shaving	*
Electric curling irons	*
Electric hair curlers	*
Electric hair steamers	*
Other electric heating appliances for skin or haircut	*
Electric heated knives	*
Electric melters	*
Electric pottery kilns	*
Electric soldering irons	*
Electric heaters for irons	*
Other electric heating tools for handwork and handcrafts	*
Electric hot hand towel steamers	*
Electric sterilizers (with electric heaters)	*
Electric air humidifiers	*
Electric clothes steamers	*
Electric immersion heaters	*
Electric instantaneous water heaters	*
Thermostatic developing trays	*
Electric heating boards	*
Electric heating floor sheets	*
Electric heating floor mats	*
Electric dryers	*
Electric clothes pressers	*
Electric plant nurseries	*

Electric egg incubators	*
Electric brooders	*
Electric flatirons	*
Electric sewing irons	*
Electric plastic welders	*
Electric incense burners	*
Electric insecticide fumigators	*
Electric moxibustion appliances	*
Electric Motor-operated or Machinery Driven Appliances	
Belt conveyers	*
Electric refrigerators	*
Electricity freezers	*
Electric ice makers	*
Electric water coolers	*
Air compressors	*
Electric sewing machines with built in speed controllers	*
Electric sewing machines	*
Electric pottery wheel	*
Electric pencil sharpeners	*

Electric stirring machines	*
Electric scissors	*
Electric insect killers	*
Electric grass shears	*
Electric hedge trimmers	*
Electric lawnmowers	*
Electric threshing machines	*
Electric rice hulling machines	*
Electric straw dampers	*
Electric straw rope making machines	*
Egg selectors	*
Egg washers	*
Electric garden cultivators	*
Electric seat angle (Konbu) processors	*
Dried cuttlefish processors	*
Electric juice squeezers	*
Juice blenders	*
Food processors	*
Electric noodle makers	*
Electric rice cake makers	*
Electric coffee mills	*
Electric cans openers	*
Electric mincers	*
Electric meat choppers	*

Electric bread slicers	*
Electric dried bonito planers	*
Electric ice flakers	*
Electric rice washers	*
Electric vegetable washers	*
Electric dishwashers	*
Electric rice polishers	*
Electric tea leaf roasters	*
Wrapping machines	
Wrapping machines	*
Hand towel wrapping machines	*
Packing machines	*
Electric table clocks	*
Electric wall clocks	*
Automatic print fixing baths	*
Automatic print washers	*
Electric mimeograph machines (liquid-type)	*
Electric mimeograph machines	*
Office printing machines	*
Addressing machines	*
Time recorders	*
Time stampers	*
Electric typewriters	*
Electric account selectors	*

Shredders	*
Electric paper cutters	*
Electric collators	*
Electric paper binders	*
Electric paper punches	*
Numbering machines	*
Checkwriters	*
Coin counters	*
Bill counters	*
Label tagging machines	*
Laminators	*
Laundry finishing machines	*
Laundry folding machines	*
Handtowel rolling machines	*
Vending machines	*
(Except for the ones applicable to Specific Electrical Appliances in Table * List)	
Money changers	*
Electric barber chairs	*
Electric toothbrushes	*
Electric brushes	*
Electric hair dryers	*
Electric shavers	*
Electric hair clippers	*

Electric nail polishers	*
Other electric motor operated or magnetically driven appliances for skin or hair care	*
Electric room fans	
Electric circulating fans	*
Ventilating fans	*
Blowers	*
Electric room air-conditioners	*
Electric cooled air fans	*
Electric dehumidifiers	*
Electric fan-coil units	*
Electric fan convectors	*
Electric fan-forced air heaters	*
Electric hot air heaters	*
Electric Humidifiers	*
Electric air cleaners	*
Electric deodorizers	*
Electric fragrance diffusers	*
Electric vacuum cleaners	*
Electric record cleaners	*
Electric blackboard eraser cleaners	*
Other electric dust absorbers	*
Electric floor polishers	*
Electric shoe polishers	*
Electric washing machines for sports goods or recreational	

goods	*
Electric washing machines	*
Electric spin extractors	*
Electric dryers	*
Electric musical instruments	*
Electric music boxes	*
Electric bells	*
Electric buzzers	*
Electric chimes	*
Electric sirens	*
Electric grinders	*
Electric drills	*
Electric planers	*
Electric saws	*
Electric screwdrivers	*
Other electric tools	*
Electric sanders	*
Electric polishers	*
Electric metal cutting machines	*
Electric hand shears	*
Electric groovers	*
Electric mortisers	*
Electric tube cleaners	*
Electric scaling machines	*

Electric tappers	*
Electric nut runners	*
Electric cutting blade polishers	*
Other electric power tools	*
Electric fountains	*
Electric mist sprayers	*
Electric inhalators	*
Electric motor-operated appliances for household therapeutic use	*
Finger pressure (shiatu) simulators	*
Other electric motor-operated appliances for household therapeutic use	*
Electric game machines	*
Electric warm water circulation purifying machines for bathtubs	*
(a new additional item, commonly known as "24-hour bath")	
Appliances using Light Sources	
Photographic printers	*
Microfilm readers	*
Slide projectors	*
Overhead projectors	*
Episcopes	*
Viewers	*
Electronic flash apparatuses	*
Photographic enlargers	*

Photographic enlarger lamp houses	*
Incandescent lamps	*
Fluorescent lamps	*
Desk lamps	*
Household pendant fluorescent lamp lighting fixtures	*
Hand lamps	*
Garden lighting fixtures	*
Decorative lighting fixtures	*
Other incandescent lamp fixtures	*
Other discharge lamp fixtures	*
Advertising lights	*
Egg testers	*
Electric sterilizers (germicidal lamps)	*
Household therapeutic ray appliances	*
Rechargeable flashlights	*
Copying machines	*

Electronic Appliances	
Electronic clocks	*
Electronic tabletop calculators	*
Electronic cash registers	*
Electronic refrigerators	*
Interphones	*
Electronic musical instruments	*
Radio receivers	*
Tape recorders	*
Record players	*
Juke boxes	*
Other audio equipments	*
Video tape recorders	*
Demagnetizers	*
Television receivers	*
Television receiver boosters	*
Television receiver boosters for coaxial cables	*
High-frequency welders	*
Microwave ovens	*
Ultrasonic rat exterminators	*
Ultrasonic humidifiers	*
Ultrasonic cleaners	*
Electronic toys	*

Electric refrigerators (absorption system)	*
Electrical squeezing power source	*

Appendix-IV

SG Mark System of “Consumer Product Safety Law”

The purpose of "Consumer Product Safety Law" is to regulate the manufacture, sale of a specific product and to promote voluntary activities by private businesses and to protect the benefit of general consumers to ensure the safety of consumer goods so as to prevent the occurrence of harm to general consumer's life or body caused by consumer's goods.

In view of structure, material and usage etc. of consumer's goods, based on "Consumer's Goods Safety Law", any products that are highly possible to cause harm to the life or body of general consumers are specified as "Specific product" (S mark). These products are prohibited to sell without a safety mark (PSC mark) showing that the product has passed the standard by providing the safety standards.

These specific products are 6 items in total and classified to **the specific products** (household pressure cookers and pressure pots, car helmets, mountain climbing ropes), and **the special specific products** (beds for baby, portable laser pointer and warm water circulator for bath) as of August 2003.

SG Mark System

The SG mark system, in which necessary standards for the safety of a product is stipulated by the Consumer Product Safety Association, is a system to affix the mark to a product that is possible to cause a harmful effect to the life and body from its structure, material and the usage, etc to be in compliance with the standard.

129 commodities of SG mark including the above-mentioned "Specific products" are stipulated in the attached "Table of the commodities for the SG mark". 121 items appear on the market as of December 2005.

If an accident happens by any chance and cause injury or death due to the defect of the product to which the SG mark is displayed, damages up to 100 million yen or less shall be paid per victim. When labeling the SG mark, any businesspersons are required to be in compliance with the certification standards by a prior inspection and acceptance. These inspections consist of two ways of the lot certification, and the factories registration/the model confirmation.

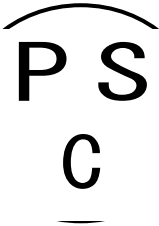
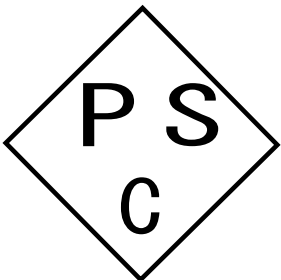
The lot certification requires the inspection to be implemented by an inspection agency specified by The Association.

The lot certification requires the inspection to be implemented by an inspection agency specified by The Association.

Operation of the Consumer Product Safety Association

- (1) Preparation of the certification standard on the safety of products and the safety certification based on the standard, and the Labeling of SG mark to products that pass the inspection
- (2) Compensation measures to an injury accident due to defects of the product that affixes the SG mark
- (3) Test/inspection, survey/research and collection/ provision of information/material concerning the safety of product
- (4) Enlightenment and announcing to public concerning safety improvement of product
- (5) Dispute settlement concerning product accident etc.

Cooperation with domestic and overseas organizations concerning safety improvement of product

	Specified Products	Special Specified Products
Specified Products	Household electrical pressure pot and pressure cooker Car helmet Mountain Climbing Rope	Crib Portable laser pointer Warm water circulator for bath
Mark		

(Reference) P:Product S:Safety C:Consumer

SG Mark



How to place the SG Mark on Products as provided by the SG Mark System

* Establish certification standards for each product

The Consumer Product Safety Association work out certification standards for each of the

products subject to certification through consulting with representatives of consumers, manufacturers, distributors, scholars and men of experience, experimental and research institutes, government agencies and establish them subject to the approval of minister of international trade and industry.

Such certification standards are revised as required depending on the occurrence of accidents and development of technology of products.

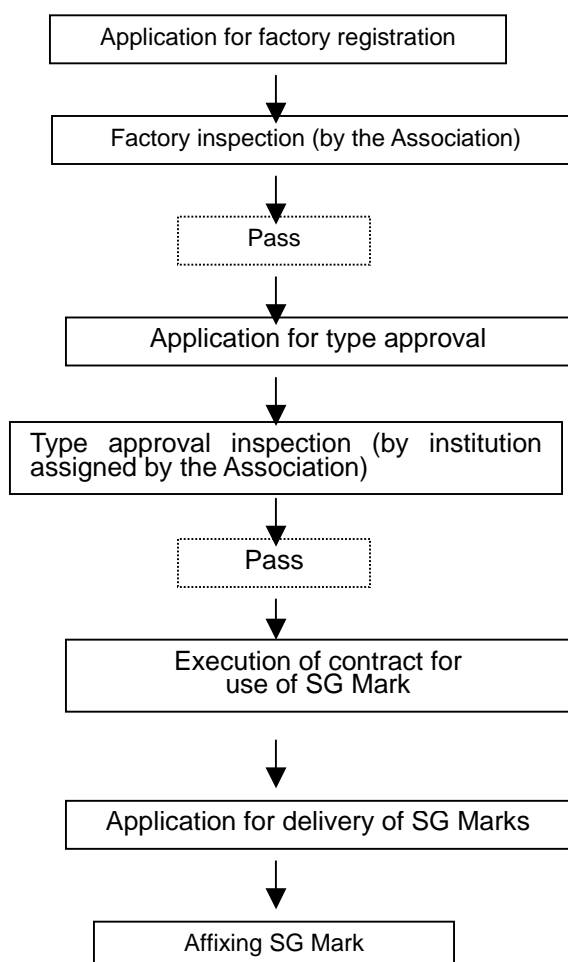
- * Inspect products for certification and affix those products having cleared the inspections with the SG Mark

The Consumer Product Safety Association reviews applications from manufactures, inspects their product for certification, and then issue or affix the SG mark for those products having cleared the inspections in accordance with the following steps:

1. Application procedure factory registration

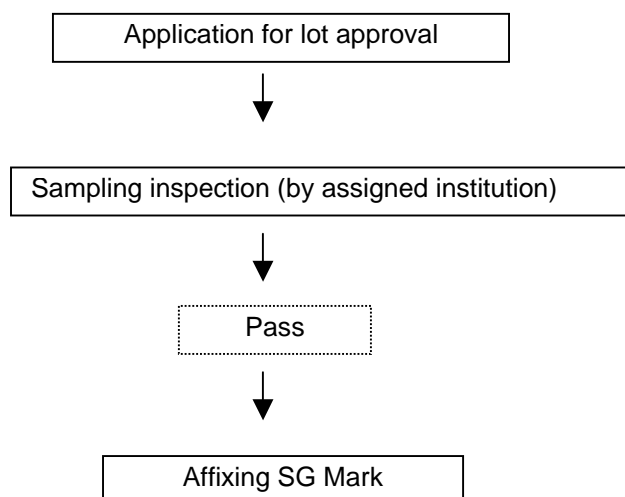
Contact point: the Consumer Product Safety Association

<http://www.sg-mark.org/index-english.htm>



2. Application procedure for lot approval

< Contact point : institution assigned by the Association >



● Follow up on the SG labeled products which are in the market

The Association checks the registered factories and SG labeled products from time to time appropriate to see if they meet the safety standards.

Concerning details of SG Mark, contact Consumer Product Safety Association

Consumer Product Safety Association: <http://www.sg-mark.org/index-english.htm>

List of Products Covered by the SG Mark System

As of December 2005, there are 129 items as listed below for which certification standards have been established. Out of them, 121 items marked * are in the market with the SG Mark labeled.

<p><u>Group 1. Products for babies and infants (21items)</u></p> <p># *Crib</p> <p>*Carry-cot</p> <p>*Playpen</p> <p>*Belts for Carrying Infants</p> <p>*Infant Pipe Carrier</p> <p>*Baby Carriage</p> <p>*Baby Walker</p> <p>*Infant Chair</p> <p>*Infant High Chair</p> <p>*Table-attached type Infant Chair</p> <p>*Protective Fence for Infants</p> <p>*Tricycle for Preschool Children</p> <p>*Foot-operated Toy Car</p> <p>*Swing for One Infant</p> <p>*Swing</p> <p>*Playground Slide</p> <p>*Horizontal Bar for Preschool Children</p> <p>*Telescoping Pole for Paper Carp</p> <p>*Rotating Ring with Arrow Pattern for Paper Carp</p> <p>Sekkudan (metal step-rack for the Japanese festival for boys and girls)</p> <p>*Cotton Applicator</p> <p><u>Group 2. Goods for the Aged (8 items)</u></p> <p>*Stick</p> <p>*4-wheel Walking Aid</p> <p>+*Rollators for Disabled Persons</p> <p>*Manual Wheelchair</p> <p>*Portable Toilet Seats for aged</p> <p>+*Portable Toilet</p> <p>+ *Bath/Shower Chair</p> <p>*Electrically Operated Beds in home use</p> <p><u>Group 3. Furniture, household and kitchen utensils (22 items)</u></p> <p>+ #*Warm water circulator for bath</p> <p>*Plastic Cover for Bathtub</p> <p>*Spring Mattress for Household Use</p> <p>*Two-level Bed</p> <p>*Hot Water Bottle for Warming</p> <p>*Toilet Paper Holder</p> <p>*Children's Umbrella</p> <p>*Adhesive Hook</p> <p>*Kitchen Cabinet</p> <p>*Children's Chest</p> <p>*Storage Cabinet for Kitchen</p> <p>*Simple Outdoor Dryer</p> <p>*Tension Shelf and Rod</p> <p>*Rotary Hanger</p> <p>*Metal Stepladder for Household Use</p>	<p><u>Group 5. Sporting and Leisure Goods (44 items)</u></p> <p># *Mountain Climbing Rope</p> <p>*Karabiner</p> <p>+*Rockpiton</p> <p>+*Crampon</p> <p>+*Climber's Harness</p> <p>+*Ice Axes and Ice Hammer</p> <p>*Climber's Helmet</p> <p>*Camping Tent</p> <p>+*Trekking Pole</p> <p>Portable folding Chair</p> <p>*Metal Bat</p> <p>*Fiber Reinforced Plastic Bat</p> <p>*Baseball Helmet</p> <p>*Helmet for Rubber Ball Baseball and Softball</p> <p>*Catcher Helmet for Baseball and Softball</p> <p>*Head Gear for Baseball Pitcher</p> <p>*Underwater Mask</p> <p>Underwater Fin</p> <p>*Beach Umbrella</p> <p>+ *Folding Bed for Outdoor Use</p> <p>*Ski</p> <p>*Ski Binding</p> <p>*Ski Boots</p> <p>*Helmet for Snow Leisure</p> <p>Headgear for Snow Leisure</p> <p>*Badminton Racket</p> <p>*Portable Soccer Goal</p> <p>*Portable Handball Goal for Outdoor Use</p> <p>*Vaulting Box for Physical Training</p> <p>*Spring Board for Vaulting Box</p> <p>*Mat for physical training</p> <p>*Volley Ball Equipment</p> <p>*Mobile Basket Equipment</p> <p>*Shock Absorbing Pad for Physical Training</p> <p>+*Suspended Basketball Equipment</p> <p>*Net for Golf Practicing</p> <p>*Golf club</p> <p>*Golf Club Shaft</p> <p>*Skate Board</p> <p>*Roller Skate</p> <p>*In-line Skate</p> <p>+*Kick Skater</p> <p>*Bamboo Sword</p> <p>*Kendo Gear</p> <p><u>Group 6. Fitness Equipment for Home Use (8 items)</u></p> <p>*Chest Exerciser</p> <p>*Skipping Rope</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Household Aluminum Alloy Ladder *Metal Stepladder for Household Use *Aluminum Alloy Articulated Ladder for Household Use + *Metal Folding Chair *Legless Chair *Mail Box *Shopping Cart <p><u>Group 4. Kitchen Utensils (Cooking Utensils) (8 items)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # *Household Pressure Pan and Pressure Cooking Pot *Metal pot *Aluminum-plate Saucepan *Heater for cooking appliances *Can Opener *Oven for Placing on Gas Range *Cooking Oil Filter Utensil *Ice Crusher for Household 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Gymnastic Chinning Gear *Bicycle Ergometer for Household Use *Treadmill for Household Use *Muscle Training Gear Steppers Rowing Machine <p><u>Group 7. Equipment for Gardening (5 items)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Pole Pruner *Manual Lawn Mower *Portable Kerosene Burner for Outdoor Use + *Garden Hand Sprayer for Household Use *Support Bench for Flower Pot <p><u>Group 8. Equipment for Bicycle (4 items)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Bicycle *Bicycle Helmet *Child Seat for Bicycle *Air Pump for Bicycle <p><u>Group 9. Automobile Supplies (9 items)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # *Motorcycle Helmet # *Portable Laser Appointer *Simple Gas Lighter *Shopping Cart *Windshield Washer Liquid *Portable Car Jack *Glass Bottle for Carbonated Beverage Bottled Carbonated Beverage Hard-for-children-to-open container
Total: 129 items	

Remarks:

6 items marked with # are Specified Products and are also defined under SG Certification standards, of which crib and portable laser appointer and warm water circulator for bath are design

Appendix- V

“ACT AGAINST UNJUSTIFIABLE PREMIUMS AND MISLEADING REPRESENTATION”

(Act No. 134 of 15 May 1962)

This Act aims to secure fair competition, and thereby to protect the interests of consumers in general. The following is extract of the Act.

Sec. 1 [Purpose] This Act, in order to prevent inducement of customers by means of unjustifiable premiums and misleading representations in connection with transactions of a commodity or service, by establishing special provisions for the Act Concerning Prohibition of Private Monopolization and Maintenance of Fair Trade (Act No. 54 of 1947), aims to secure fair competition, and thereby to protect the interests of consumers in general.

Sec. 2 [Definitions] (1) The term "premiums" as used in this Act shall mean any article, money or other kinds of economic benefits which are given as means of inducement of customers, regardless of whether a direct or indirect method is employed, or whether or not a lottery or prize competition method is used, by an entrepreneur to another party in connection with a transaction involving a commodity or service (transactions relating to real estate shall be included; hereinafter the same), and which are designated by the Fair Trade Commission as such.

(2) The term "representations" as used in this Act shall mean advertisement or any other descriptions which an entrepreneur makes or uses as means of inducement of customers, with respect to the substance of the commodity or service which he supplies or the terms of sale or any other matter concerning the transaction, and which are designated by the Fair Trade Commission as such.

Sec. 3 [Restriction or prohibition of premiums] The Fair Trade Commission may, when it finds it necessary to prevent unjust inducement of customers, restrict the maximum value of a premium or the aggregate amount of premiums, the kind of premiums or method of offering of a premium or any other matter relating thereto, or may prohibit the offering of a premium.

Sec. 4 [Prohibition of misleading representations] No entrepreneur shall make such representation as provided for in any one of the following paragraphs in connection with transactions regarding a commodity or service which he supplies:

(i) Any representation by which the quality, standard or any other matter relating to the substance of a commodity or service will be misunderstood by consumers in general to be much better than the actual one or than that of other entrepreneurs who are in competitive relationship with the entrepreneur concerned, and thereby which is found likely to induce customers unjustly and to impede fair competition;

(ii) Any representation by which price or any other terms of transaction of a commodity or service will be misunderstood by consumers in general to be much more favorable to the consumer than the actual one or than those of other entrepreneurs who are in competitive relationship with the entrepreneur concerned, and thereby which is found likely to induce customers unjustly and to impede fair competition; or

(iii) In addition to those stipulated in the preceding two paragraphs, any representation by which any matter relating to transactions as to a commodity or service is likely to be misunderstood by consumers in general and which is designated by the Fair Trade Commission as such, finding it likely to induce customers unjustly and to impede fair competition.

Sec. 5 [Public hearing and notification] (1) When the Fair Trade Commission takes action to effect designation under the provisions of Section 2 [definitions] or paragraph (iii) of the preceding section [designation of misleading representations], or to restrict or prohibit under the provisions of Section 3 [restriction or prohibition of premiums] ,or to change or abolish them, it shall hold a public hearing in accordance with the Rules of the Fair Trade Commission and shall hear the opinion of the related entrepreneurs and the public.

(2) Designation, restriction, prohibition as well as amendment and abolition thereof under the provisions of the preceding subsection shall be made by notifications.

Sec. 6 [Cease and desist order] (1) The Fair Trade Commission may, in the event there is an act violating the restriction or prohibition under the provisions of Section 3 [restriction or prohibition of premiums] or violating the provisions of Section 4 [prohibition of misleading representations], order the entrepreneur concerned to cease such an act, or to take the measures necessary to prevent the resurgence of the said act, or to take any other necessary measures including publicizing the matters relating to the implementation of such measures. Such an order may be issued even when the said violation has already ceased to occur.

(2) The Fair Trade Commission may, in the event it has issued an order as stipulated in the preceding subsection (hereinafter referred to as "cease and desist order"), make a notification on the said order in accordance with the Rules of the Fair Trade Commission.

Appendix-VI

Outline of Japanese Industrial Standardization Law and JIS Mark Labeling System

1. JIS Mark Labeling System

The JIS Mark labeling system based on the Industrial Standardization Law shall grant the special labeling JIS Mark only on the commodities that are in conformity with JIS. Like many other voluntary national standards, a manufacturer or a processor may display JIS Mark on the product, wrapping, container or invoice after qualified approval of the competent Minister or the accredited certification body designated by the Government (the competent minister) The commodities without this qualified approval may make a written declaration on catalogue, home page, etc. to avoid misunderstanding or confusion to be the object of approval.

As the Industrial Standardization Law was revised in June 2004, the JIS Mark Labeling System changed significantly. Major changes are summarized as follows.

- **The Government (the competent minister) certification system has been changed into the certification system operated by the designated third party organizations in the private sector designated by the Government.**
 - ➔ Such change has created a chain of consistent responsibility undertaken by authorized certification organizations, which will obtain reliability in the international community.
- **Restrictions on JIS Mark Labeling have been lifted.**
 - ➔ The “Commodity Designation System”, which designated or limited kinds of commodities eligible to carrying a JIS Mark, has been abandoned and all kinds of certifiable commodities have become eligible to a JIS Mark.
- **Discretion to use JIS conformance labeling has been expanded.**
 - ➔ As the “Commodity Designation System”, which designated or limited kinds of commodities eligible to carrying a JIS Mark, has been abandoned, businesses (manufacturers, distributors and importers of commodities) can, at their

judgment and initiative, draft industrial standards for their products and then label on their products a JIS Mark based on certification or their own JIS conformance representations created otherwise.

- **The design of the JIS Marks has been changed.**
 - ➔ In March 2005, new designs of the JIS Marks were introduced. Notwithstanding this provision of the revised law, factories which obtained JIS certification on their products under the previous law may affix the former JIS Marks on their products until the end of September 2008.



New JIS mark

Minining and manufacturing goods	Processed goods	Special categories

The JIS Mark Labeling System under the previous law will be effective only until September 30, 2005. However, the inspection by public notice authorized under the previous law will be implemented during the period for transitional measure, which will end on September30,2008,



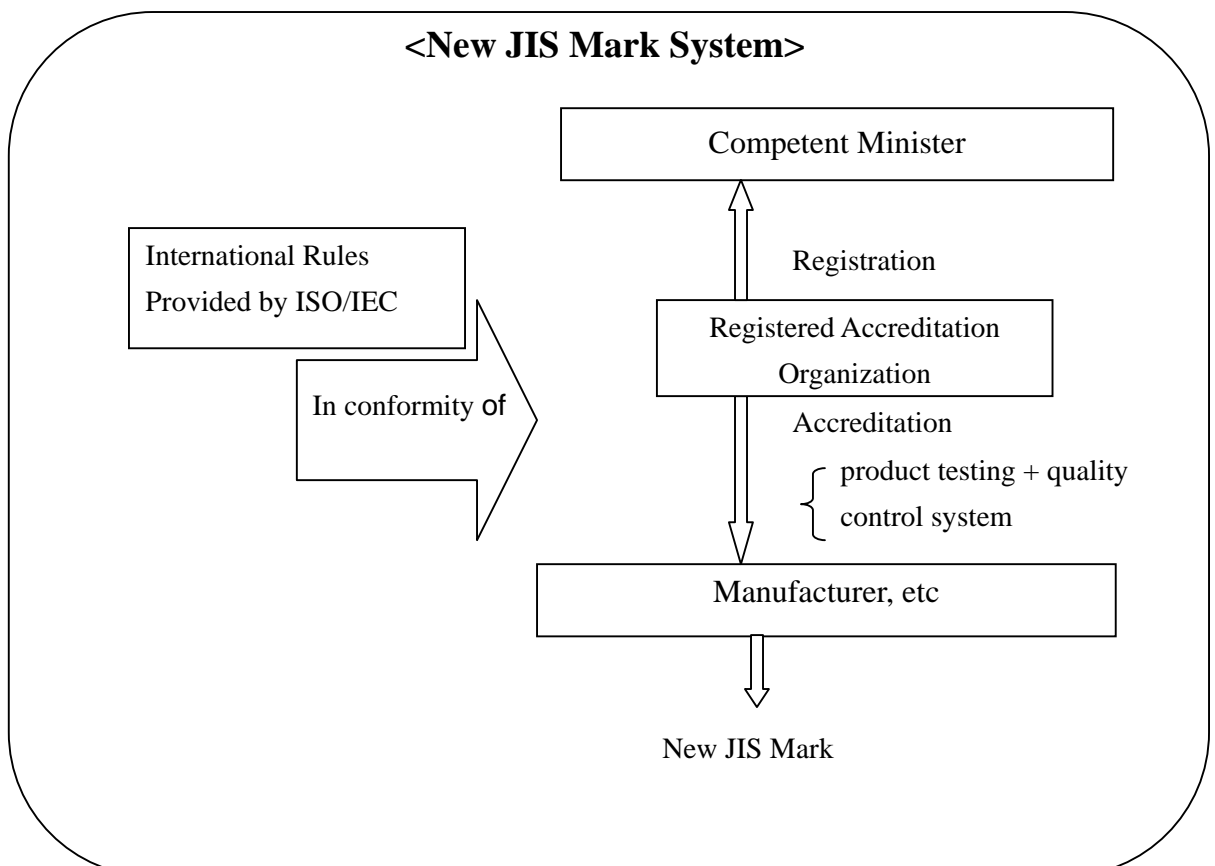
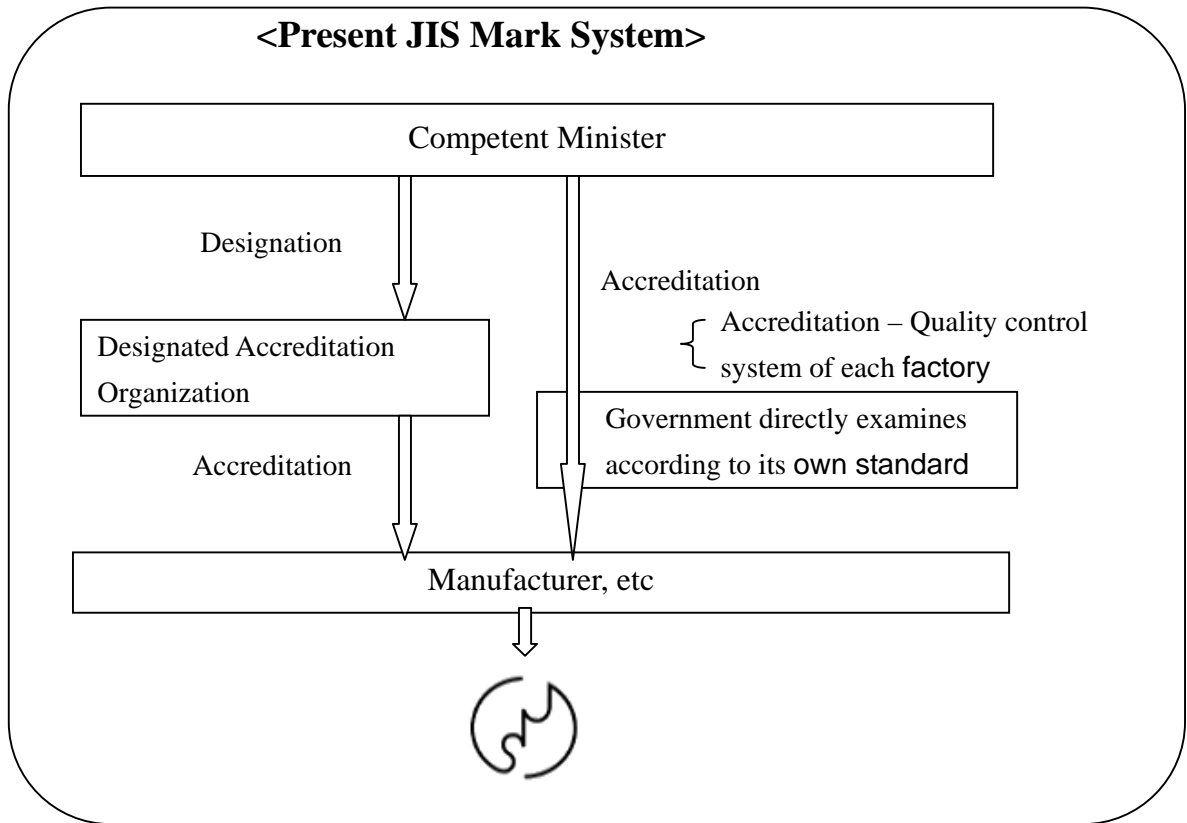
Old JIS Mark

June 9, 2004	Revised Japan Industrial Standard Law was promulgated
April 1, 2005	Receiving of application for registration of a authorized certification organizations started.
October 1, 2005	Operation of the new JIS Mark Labeling System started. The transitional period for the previous JIS Mark Labeling System started. (thereafter for three years factories certified under the previous JIS law may apply the labeling system under the previous JIS Law)
September 30, 2008	The transitional period for the previous JIS law expires. Thereafter, factories certified under the previous JIS law will not be allowed to the labeling system under the

	previous JIS law. Labeling of the JIS Mark under the previous JIS law will be prohibited.
October 1, 2008	Shift to the new JIS Mark Labeling System will be completed.

The new JIS Mark Labeling System is outlined as follows.

Mechanism of New JIS Mark System



Information source:

Standard Certification Policy by The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
(<http://www.meti.go.jp/policy/conformity/JISmarking/newJIS.pdf>)

The new JIS Mark Labeling System covers 1,673 standards (standards for mining and manufactured products and 19 standards for processing technologies) as of November 17, 2005. As for commodities not covered by the said system, interested parties such as industry groups may at their initiative develop a draft of industrial standards (JIS draft) for their products and apply to the competent minister for approval of use of such standards. As for commodities subject to the JIS labeling system, please visit the website of the Japan Industrial Standards Committee for confirmation. (<http://www.jisc.go.jp/>)

JIS Mark Labeling System under the previous law can be used until the end of September 2005. Commodities subject to the new labeling system (designated items) totaled 517 items as of as of the end of November in 2005, which included 10 categories of technologies. JIS covering the designated commodity items and the designated commodity categories total 1,079 standards. Currently, there are 12,449 Japanese factories certified for such JIS labeling and 474 overseas factories certified as such.

Designated JIS Items under the Previous Law (as of November 2005)		
Code of JIS Division	JIS Divisions	Number of Designated JIS Commodities and Items
A	Civil Engineering and Architecture	76
B	Mechanical Engineering	87
C	Electronic and Electrical Engineering	69
D	Automotive Engineering	29
E	Railway Engineering	7
F	Shipbuilding	0
G	Ferrous Materials and Metallurgy	41
H	Nonferrous Metals and Metallurgy	24
K	Chemical Engineering	74
L	Textile Engineering	6
M	Mining	3
P	Pulp and Paper	4
R	Ceramics	27

S	Domestic Wares	42
T	Medical Equipment and Safety Appliances	7
W	Aircraft and Aviation	0
X	Information Processing	0
Z	Miscellaneous: Packaging, welding, Radioactivity, etc.	21
	Total	517

2. Industrial Standardization

Industrial standardization shall enact the national standards just like JIS. A significance of the industrial standardization shall lead to enact the national standards of technical documents and pave the way for standardization and unification on articles and affairs from the point of views of security of the economical and social activities (security of compatibility), effective production (mass production through the reduced items), security of justice (security of consumers' benefits and simplified trade), promotion of technical progress (support of new knowledge creation, and development and spread of new technology), maintenance of safety and health, conservation of environment, unless otherwise diversification, complication and disorder are widespread by noninterference.

(1) Functions contributing to promotion of economic activities

- (1) Assumption of proper product quality
- (2) Supply of product information
- (3) Spread of technology
- (4) Improvement of production efficiency
- (5) Preparation of competitive circumstances
- (6) Security of consistency of compatibility and interface

(2) Functions serving as means of achieving social targets

(3) Functions serving as rules of conducts for promoting mutual understanding in the international community

(4) Functions promoting foreign trade

The industrial standardization shall realize the unification of technical background such as terms, symbols, measuring units, experimental evaluation method, production method, quality, safety level, format indication of specification for the mutual communication of technical requirements and data.

Accordingly, this is helpful for the persons concerned (manufacturer, distribution sector,

employer, consumer, researcher, etc.) for their mutual communication of the technical requirements and the technical data. In recent years, the industrial standardization, within the range of international standardization is gaining importance in experimental evaluation method, specification of consumer products, labeling mark and guideline for management system.

3. Qualification for JIS Mark designated plant

Therefore, in order to obtain approval of use of the JIS Mark, manufacturers are required to have “capabilities to manufacture JIS-conformed products steadily and consistently. In order to get confirmed as such, manufacturers are required to obtain certification from the designated certification organizations designated by the Government.

Certification for conformance to JIS under the new system is summarized as follows.

- (1) Only those businesses ((4) manufacturers, etc.) whose products have been certified by the accredited certification organizations designated by the Government for their conformance to JIS may affix JIS Marks to their products. For procedures for individual products, please contact individual organizations who provide such certification services. As for information on authorized certification organizations, please visit the website run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee for check.
(<http://www.jisc.go.jp/acc/jismrk-jasc.html>)
- (2) Accredited certification organizations examine applications submitted by applicants pursuant to the “applicable items of JIS”, “Certification Guidelines” prescribed by the Government and “Certification Procedures” prescribed by such organizations themselves.
- (3) Accredited certification organizations shall prepare and make public “Certification Procedures”. The Government shall prepare and make public the “Certification Guidelines” to be used by such organizations as basic requirements for the Certification Procedures.
- (4) Those who are eligible to certification are manufacturers or processors (both inside and outside Japan), importers (inside Japan) distributors (inside Japan), or exporters (outside Japan) .
- (5) In order to maintain the reliability of the new system, the Government shall conduct maintenance and management of the system by periodical renewals of the accreditation (designation) term of the accredited certification bodies (on a four year basis), hearings on the present status, and site inspections, and, if necessary, shall take such measures as orders to comply with the requirements of the law or to improve their procedures, or cancellation of accreditation. As for those organizations who have obtained certification, the accredited certification bodies shall periodically examine their maintenance of certification (at least once within three years) and, if necessary, do the same extraordinarily. Also, the Government, if necessary, shall conduct hearings on the present status or site inspections and, when any problems are found with the products,

the Government shall issue orders to stop or remove the JIS Marks or to cease to distribute such products. Provide that individual certification bodies responsible for JIS-certified factories with such problems shall conduct cancellation of certification.

The following are the points to which JIS-certified factories should pay attention.

- (1) JIS-certified factories may display the previous JIS Marks on their products, etc. only during the transitional period as an interim measure. The transitional period is three years from October 1, 2004 through September 30, 2008. After this period, any display of the previous JIS Marks on the products will constitute a breach of the Industrial Standardization Law.
- (2) In order to display the previous JIS marks on the products, etc. during the transitional period, as provided under the previous law, JIS-certified factories shall be required to take on-notice-basis inspections or other inspections. In addition, if necessary, such factories shall submit to individual certification bodies notices of changes of names, continued use of the same names, changes in the production conditions, or other changes.
- (3) In case the extent of the already JIS-certified factories corresponds to the extent of factories under process for application for certification, the accredited certification body may certify such factories only by examining application documents, provided that the accredited certification body judges that the quality control system of such factories is appropriate. For more details, please ask the accredited certification body for information.

Application for JIS designated factory and inquiry about the labeling system shall be sent to:

Application:

Registered accreditation organizations (Please refer to
<http://www.jisc.go.jp/acc/jismrk-jasc.html>)

Inquiry:

Conformity Assessment Division, Industrial Science and Technology and Environmental Bureau, the

Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry <http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Japan Standards Association <http://www.jsa.or.jp>

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee <http://www.jisc.go.jp>

List of Designated JIS Product for Marking (As of October 2005)

Civil Engineering and Architecture		
Pressed cement roof tiles	Fiber reinforced cement boards	Metal lath
Cement bonded wood-wool and flake boards	Pre-cast concrete	Fiber boards
Gypsum boards	Gypsum plasters	Dolomite plaster
Plastering lime	Liquid-applied compounds for waterproofing membrane coating of building	Wallpaper and wall coverings for decorative finish
Shovels and scoops	Concrete blocks for buildings	Nails
Zinc coated low carbon steel wire gabions	Sanitary wares	Pre-cast reinforced component for concrete fences
Fiber reinforced cement sidings	Decorated cement shingled for dwelling roofs	Clay roof tiles
Man made mineral fiber thermal insulation materials	Preformed cellular plastics thermal insulation materials	Ceramic tiles
Glass fiber reinforced plastic corrugated	Rigid corrugated sheets	Fences and gates with metals
Pre-stressed concrete slab (Double-T type)	Crushed stone for concrete	Ready-mixed concrete
Ceramic masonry units buildings	Fiber sheets for construction shelters	Windows
Hollow glass blocks	Floor covering-PVC	Putty for metal sash glazing
Inorganic porous thermal insulation materials	Metal panels for concrete form	Un-plasticized polyvinyl chloride eaves gutters and downspouts
Sealants for sealing and glazing in buildings	Pulp cement boards	Bathtubs
Adhesive for buildings	Steel sheet piles	Autoclaved lightweight aerated concrete
Roofing sheets of synthetic polymer	Coating materials for textured finishes of buildings	Door sets
Curtain blinds	Vanities and medicine units	Building gaskets and Building structural
Construction parts of plastic water closet waste disposal plant	Sound absorbing materials	Slag aggregate for concrete
Particleboards	Wood-wool cement boards laminated with flexible cement boards	Paper cores
Asphalt roofing	Pre-stressed concrete hollow cored panels	Man made mineral wool thermal insulation materials for dwellings
Solar water heater	Adhesives for wallpaper and wall coverings for decorative finish	Steel sheds
TATAMIDOKO	Steel pipe	Components for metal roof-decks
Aluminum alloy fitting for sliding windows	Plastic floor parts	Steel furring in buildings
Metal components for balcony and handrails	Siding with meal	Metal roof components for terrace
Turnbuckle for building	Metal components for car port	Loose fill thermal insulation
Steel furring components for gymnasium		

Mechanical Engineering

Slotted head screw	Steel balls for ball bearing	Drills
Slotted head wood screw	Circular saw blades	Band saw blades
Steam boilers and pressure vessels--Spring loaded safety valves	Faucets, ball taps and flush valves	Cutting piles and nippers

Bush cutter saws	Bronze gate, glove, angle and check valve	Wrenches
Screwed type malleable cast iron pipe fittings	thread gauge	Spring lock washers
Rivets	Spanners	Micrometer callipers
Pressure regulators for welding, cutting and allied processes	Short-pitch transmission precision roller chains and bush chains	Pumps for gun type oil burners
Pressure reducing valves for water works	Plain washers	Cast iron valve
pliers	Pressure gauges	Vices
Steel butt-welding pipe fittings		Cross recessed head screw
Cross – recessed head wood screws	Hand taps	Relief valves for hot water appliances
Rollers for roller bearings	Vernier, dial and digital callipers	Drill chuck
Flanges	Socket wrenches	Taper pins
Self drilling tapping screws	Headed studs	Bolt clippers
Rolling bearing - adapter assemblies	Hexagon socket set screws	Power sprayers
Precision levels	Nut taps	Tapping screws
Semi-tubular rivets	Steel tape measures	Files
Rolling bearing accessories —Plummer block housings	Electric well pumps	
Valves for high pressure gas cylinder	O-rings	Metal rules
Trailer for power tiller — Axles with brakes	Hexagon head bolts and hexagon head screws	Hexagon nuts and hexagon thin nuts
Textile tape measures	Small-size reciprocating air compressors	Triangular scales
Grease nipples	Flanged shaft couplings	Feeler gauges
Locating snap ring	Round cutters for woodworking machines	Screwed drainage fittings
Keys	Mercury filled thermometers	Rolling bearing—Insert bearing units
Rolling bearings—Insert bearing	Rolling bearings—Cast and pressed housings for inert bearings	Rolling bearings—Self-aligning ball bearings
V packing	Spray guns	Formed head for pressure vessel
Tires for agricultural implements and machines	Sets of high strength hexagon bolt, hexagon nut and plain washers for friction grip joints	Hose assemblies for hydraulic use
Chain slings for lifting purpose	Webbing slings for lifting purpose	Process of normalizing and annealing of iron and steel
Process of induction hardening and tempering of iron and steel	Process of quenching and tempering of iron and steel	Process of carbonizing and caobonitriding, quenching and tempering of steel
Process of nitriding and nitrocarburizing of iron and steel		

Electronic and Electrical Engineering

Tungsten filament lamps for general lighting purpose	Enamelled winding wires	Rigid mica materials for electric heating equipment
Carbon zinc batteries	Dynamo lamps for bicycles	Lamps for railway
Coaxial cables for television receivers	Fluorescent lamp luminaries for commercial, industrial and public lighting	Insulating papers

Indicating analogue electrical measuring instruments and their accessories	Insulation resistance testers	Alkaline primary batteries
Pressboard for electrical purpose	Insulated closed-end connectors	Electrical resistance materials

Pressure-sensitive adhesive polyvinyl chloride tapes for electrical purposes	Copper wires for electrical purpose	Horn type loudspeakers
Residual current operated circuit breakers	Thermostat metals for electric apparatus	Insulating oils
High-voltage insulators	Wires and rolled wires for electrical heating	Fluorescent lamps for general lighting service
Electric hotplates	Welding electrode holders for arc welding	Fuses
Casting clamps for power line use	Un-plasticized polyvinyl chloride (PVC-U) conduits	Polyvinyl chloride insulated flexible cords
Rubber insulated flexible codes	Rectangular copper wires for electrical purpose	Electric grinders
Glow starters for fluorescent lamps	Fittings of un-plasticized polyvinyl chloride (PVC-U) conduits	Table lamps for fluorescent lamps
Fittings for rigid conduits	600 V Polyvinyl chloride insulated wires	Plugs and receptacles for domestic and similar general use
Low-voltage power capacitors and capacitors for electrical apparatus	Small switches for indoor use	Polyvinyl chloride insulated wires
Photoelectric control for public lighting	Polyvinyl chloride insulated and sheathed cable	Crimp-type terminal lugs
Room air conditioners	Vanishes for enameled wires	Electric KOTATU
Rigid steel conduits	Household electric refrigerators, refrigerator-freezer and freezers	Hand-hold hair dryers
Electric rice-cookers and electric rice-warmers	Electric washing machines	Non-insulated crimp-type sleeves for copper conductors
Pliable metal conduits	Electric vacuum cleaners	Ventilating fans
Compression tools for wire connectors of interior wiring	Microwave ovens	Electrically heated blankets
Electric shavers	Ballasts for fluorescent lamps	Fluorescent lamp luminaires for residential lighting
Plastic surface raceways	Lighting bus ways	Hospital grade earth instruments
Pliable plastic conduits	Fittings for pliable plastic conduits	Tumbler type electric clothe dryers

Automotive Engineering		
Lead-acid starter batteries for automobiles	Tyre valve cores for automobiles	Rims for motorcycles
Portable hydraulic jacks for automobiles	Portable screw jacks for automobiles	Brake lining for automobiles
Tyre chains for automobiles	Automobile tyres and inner tubes	Handlebars for bicycles
Chain wheels and cranks for bicycles	Pedals for bicycles	Chains for bicycles
Hubs for bicycles	Spokes for bicycles	Rims for bicycles
Saddles for bicycles	Locks for bicycles	Bicycles—General specification
Seatbelt for automobiles	Lighting and light signaling devices for automobiles	Frame-assembly for bicycles
Mudguards for bicycles	Brakes for bicycles	Reflex reflectors for bicycles
Tires for industrial vehicles	Red fusee for motor vehicles	Front forks for bicycles
Bicycles for young children	Automobiles accessories – Child restraints	

Railway Engineering		
Rail spikes	Trolley wires	Screw spikes
Rail and fish plates	Overhead contact lines-- Fittings	Rail bonds
Steel bolts and nuts for fish-plates and fastenings		

Ferrous Materials and Metallurgy		
Wire rods	Cold finished carbon and alloy steel bars	Wire rope
Wire rods for core wire of covered electrode	Spring steel	Bearing steels
Structure steels	Tool steels	Steel bars for concrete reinforcement
Steel pipes for ordinary piping	Zinc-coated steel sheets	Piano wire rods
Piano wires	Tinplate	Cold rolled special steel strip
Ferro-alloys	Re-rolled carbon steel	Free cutting carbon steels
Carbon steel for machine structural use	Rolled steel	Steel wire
Low carbon steel wires and stranded wires	Steel tubes for structural purposes	Stainless steel bars
Stainless steel plates, sheets and strip	Stainless steel wire rods	Stainless steel wires
Uncoated stress—relieved steel wires and strands for pre-stressed concrete	Welded steel wire and bar fabrics	Zinc-coated steel wire strands
Light gauge steels	Stainless steel pipes	Coloration zinc-coated steel sheets
Steel heat exchanger tubes	Hot-rolled mild steel plates, sheets and strip	Cold-rolled mild steel plates, sheets and strip
Heat-resisting steel	Pre-coated color zinc-coated steel wires	Polyvinyl chloride coated steel wires
Chain link wire netting	Iron castings	

Nonferrous Metals and Metallurgy		
Extended copper products	Pig lead	Zinc ingots
Aluminum and Aluminum alloy sheets and plates, strips and coiled sheets	Aluminum foils	Lead and lead alloy tube and plates
White metal	Aluminum and aluminum alloy rods, bars and wires, tube and extruded shape	Secondary Aluminum ingots
Zinc alloy ingots for die castings	Phosphor copper metal	Silver bullion
Aluminum alloy ingots for die castings	Pipe fittings of copper and copper alloys	Aluminum alloy ingots for castings
Cadmium metal	Electrolytic cathode copper	Copper alloy ingots for castings
Plastic covered copper tubes	Electroplated coatings of chromium for engineering purposes	Anode oxide coatings
Zinc hot dip galvanizing	Sprayed coatings	Combined coatings of anodic oxide and organic coatings

Chemical Engineering		
Sodium silicate	Zinc oxide	Pneumatic tyres and tube for bicycles and motorcycle

Iron oxide	Ultramarine and lead chromate pigments	Varnish and enamel
Household paint	Sulfuric acid	Chromium compound
Oil based paints	Oxygen	Reclaimed rubbers
Aluminum sulfate	Aromatic hydrocarbons and tar	Etching primer
Gasoline for industrial purpose	Urea-formaldehyde molding compounds	Synthetic detergnents
Rubber hoses	Motor gasoline	Nitrocellulose paints and alcohol paints
Kerosine	Diesel fuel	Poly (vinyl chloride) films for agriculture
Rubber belts	Silver nitrate	Dissolved acetylene
Rubber threads	Retreated tires	Fuel oil
Unplasticized poly (vinyl chloride) (PVC-U)	Shellac	Barium salt
Compounded stock for retreated and repair tires	Resin paints	Plasticized polyvinyl chloride compounds
Inorganic reagent	Organic reagent	Unplasticized poly (vinyl chloride) sheets
Petroleum asphalts	Polyethylene pipes for General purpose	Phosphoric acid
wood adhesive	Melamine-formaldehyde molding compounds	Poly Aluminum chloride for water works
Aluminum sulfate for water works	Lubrication oils	Reclaimed plastics
Lubricating grease	Plastic pipes and fittings for water works	Extruded rubber tubes for gas
Rubber goods for water works	Laminated thermosetting high-pressure decorative sheets	Laminated thrmosetting sheets
Phenolic molding compounds	Cutting fluid	Polyvinyl chloride coated and laminated metal
Fluid sealants	Motor vehicle brake fluids	Polycarbonate sheets
Flexible polyurethane foam for cushion	Engine antifreeze coolants	Polyvinylchloride waterstop sheets
Diallyl phthalate molding compounds	Heat treating oils	Unsintered polytetrafluoroethylene tapes for thread sealing
Traffic paint	Tar epoxy resin paint	Unplasticized poly (vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) pipe fittings for drain
Multicolor paint	Textured paints (synthetic resin emulsion)	Synthetic resin putty
Poly (methyl methacrylate) sheets	Plastic pipes and fittings for hot and cold water supply	

Textile Engineering

Woven carpet	Tufted pile carpet	Hemp ropes and synthetic fibers ropes
Cotton wadding	Wool press felt	Tile carpet

Mining

Nonsparking tools	Safety belt	Cemented carbide tips for mining tools
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Pulp and Paper

Kraft paper	Linerboards	Toilet tissue paper
Ziazo photosensitizer		

Ceramics		
Clay pipes	Industrial limes	Common bricks
Porcelain for chemical analysis	Non-metallic tubes for thermocouples	Artificial abrasives
Abrasive cloth paper	Refractory mortars	Fireclay bricks
Glass apparatus for chemical analysis	Plaster of paris mold for pottery	Safety glass (except for road vehicles)
Vitrified grinding wheels	Sealed insulating glass (except for railway)	lead glass for X-ray protection

Abrasive discs	Cover glass for microscopes	Glass material for volumetric analysis
Resinoid grinding wheels		Textile glass yarns
Textile glass tapes	Textile glass fabrics	Textile glass rovings
Textile glass chopped strand mats	Safety glazing materials for road vehicles	Glass beads for traffic paint
Finished textile glass fabrics		

Domestic Wares		
High boots	Hand sewing needles	Safety match
Chalkboards	Hand sticked rubberized fabric products	Chalk
Fishing hooks	Heat resistant ceramic tableware	Oil burning cooking stoves
Oil burning space heaters	Office furniture -- Desks and tables	Office furniture -- Chairs
Office furniture – Storage cabinets	Supply and exhaust pipes for burning	Piano
Piano actions	Plastics rulers	Plastic table wares
Wicks for oil burning appliances	Large plastics lockable containers for household wares	Plastic washing basins
Plastics buckets	Adhesives for general works	Staplers
Staples	Envelopes and pockets	Writing pads
Notebooks and exercise books	School furniture – Desks and chairs for general learning space	Fire – resistive containers
Gas burning cooking appliances for domestic use	Office files	Oil burning bath boilers
book rack, shelf	Oil tanks for oil burning appliances	Gas burning water heaters for domestic use
Oil burning water boilers	Gas valves	Beds for domestic use
Aluminum ladder and stepladder	Quick coupling unit for gas appliances	Bands for rubber tube
Shojigami	Disposable body warmers	

Medical equipment and Safety appliances		
Industrial safety helmet	Anti – electrostatic footwear	Rubber nipples
Protective helmets for drivers and passengers of motorcycle and mopeds	Eye protectors for radiations	Protective footwear
Eye protector		

Miscellaneous: Packaging, welding and radioactive, etc.		
Corrugated shipping containers	Silicagel desiccants for packaging	Covered electrodes
Steel drums	Flexible intermediate bulk containers	Kraft paper sacks
Blow moulded polyethylene containers for kerosine	18 liter metal cans	Plugs and flanges for steel drums
Corrugated fiberboard for shipping	Laminated Aluminum foils	Silver brazing filler metals
Pressure sensitive adhesive polyvinyl chloride tapes for corrosion protection	Pressure sensitive adhesive tapes for general use	Copper phosphorus brazing filler metals
Aluminum and Aluminum alloy welding rods and wire	Solid wire and steel bar for welding	Soft solders
Resin flux cored solders	Polypropylene band	Flux cored wires for welding