

Handbook for Industrial Products Import Regulations 2009

February 2010

JETRO Japan External Trade
Organization

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I. Chemical Products

I-1 Fertilizers

HS Numbers	Commodity	Main Relevant Regulations
3101	Organic fertilizers	Fertilizer Control Law
3102	Nitrogenous fertilizers	Fertilizer Control Law
3103	Phosphatic fertilizers	Fertilizer Control Law
3104	Potassic fertilizers	Fertilizer Control Law
3105	Compound fertilizers	Fertilizer Control Law

1. Regulations at the time of import

When fertilizer is imported, registration in advance, provisional registration, or the submission of "Fertilizer Import Notification" for each brand of fertilizers to the authority concerned is required under the Fertilizer Control Law.

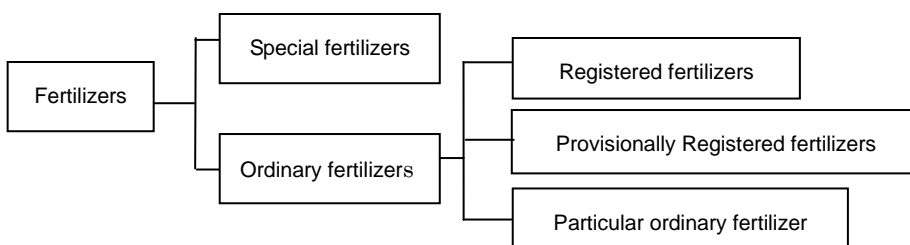
Some chemical compounds of composts are occasionally specified as hazardous materials under "Fire Protection Law". In this case storage and handling shall be limited.

Commercial fertilizers, which are chemical, shall not be subject to the restriction of "Law Concerning Examination and Regulation of Manufacture and Handling of Chemical Substances."

(1) Fertilizer Control Law

The purpose of this law is to contribute to the enhancement of agricultural production and to the protection of the public health by ensuring fertilizer product quality, etc. and fair trade, and safe use of fertilizers through the official establishment of the standards for product quality and use thereof and enforcement of required designations (registrations), inspections and other similar measures.

Chart 1. Classification of Fertilizers



A. Special Fertilizers

Special Fertilizers are referred to the ones that are designated by the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister, and that can be identified by farmers without difficulty such as compost, rice bran, fish waste, meat waste, etc.

Importers, wishing to import special fertilizers, are required to notify the governor governing the place of import of the following matters:

- * Name and address (For business entities, state their trade name, the name of the representative, and the place of their principal office)
- * Name of fertilizer
- * Location of storage facilities

B. Ordinary fertilizers

Fertilizers other than the special fertilizers are referred to as an ordinary fertilizer.

The specifications for each kind of fertilizer set by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries is referred to as certified specifications regarding the limitations of the maximum amount permitted of the hazardous component and the minimum amount of the principal ingredient that should be contained. The fertilizers to which the certified specifications is provided are defined as "Registered Fertilizers," and the fertilizers to which the certified specifications is not provided are defined as "provisionally registered fertilizers". The ordinary fertilizers that are mixed by registered ordinary fertilizers as raw materials and are specified by the ministry ordinances of The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries are distinguished separately as "designated mixed fertilizers."

When importing ordinary fertilizers, the registrations or notifications shall be made as illustrated below two weeks before importation (It takes at least 45 days from the registration application to the registration issued. The issuance dates are the 10th and the 25th of every month except for January, which is the 16th and the 25th). The validity term of the registration is three years (Six years for ordinary fertilizers specified by the ministry ordinances of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries), and the validity term of temporary resignation is one year. Validity term can be renewed by applying.

1) Registered Fertilizers

When importing registered fertilizers, importers shall register the fertilizers with the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries with the application of the following matters of each brand together with the fertilizer samples.

2) Provisionally Registered Fertilizers

When importing provisionally registered fertilizers, importers shall provisionally register the fertilizers with the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries with the application of the following matters of each brand together with the fertilizer samples.

- * Name and address (For business entities, state the name of the entity, the name of representative, the place of the main office);
- * Type and name of fertilizer (In case of temporary registration, state the name of the fertilizer);
- * Guaranteed amount of the main ingredients and other standards

- * Location of storage facilities;
- * For such types of fertilizers as required by the ministry ordinances to provide assurance against harmful effects to plants in the light of the raw materials and the production method, submit related cultivation testing reports on harmful effects on plants;
- * For a temporary registration, submit applications and the cultivation testing reports;
- * Any other matters as provided for by the ministry ordinances.

Registration certificates or temporary registration certificates are granted to those who have applied for such registration after the fertilizer quality (effect and safety) is confirmed by the Ministry. Recipients of such certificates shall keep their certificates affixed to a noticeable place in their main office. In addition, importers who have registered or temporarily registered with the Minister for import of ordinary fertilizers of overseas origin shall notify the Minister of the following two weeks before they start their import. However, the foregoing does not apply where such importers are registered as overseas producers of such fertilizers or their domestic controllers.

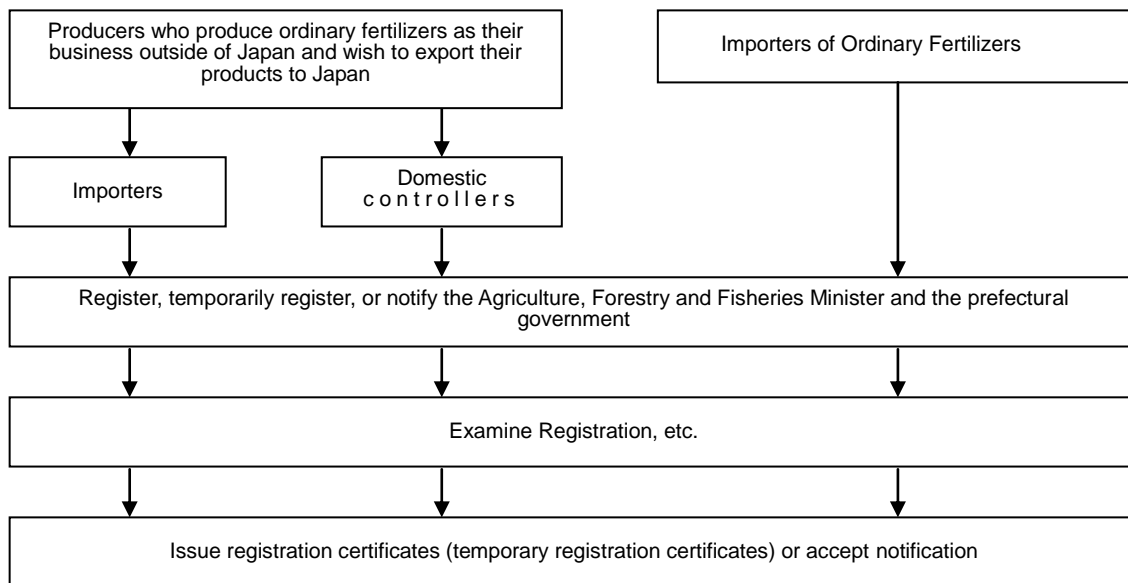
- * Name and address (For business entities, state the name of the entity, the name of representative, the place of the main office);
- * Registration number or temporary registration number per importing lot;
- * Location of storage facilities.

C. Designated mixed fertilizers

Importers wishing to import designated mixed fertilizers shall notify the Minister of the following matters:

- * Name and address (for business entities, name of the entities, name of representative and address of the main office).
- * Name of fertilizer
- * Location of storage facilities.

Chart 2. Flow Chart of Registration, Temporary Registration, and Notification Procedures



For Registration Application:

Food and Agricultural Materials Inspection Center (FAMIC) Fertilizers up front

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

- Head Office (Kanto Area) (Japanese only)
- Sapporo Office (Hokkaido Area) (Japanese only)
- Sendai office (Tohoku Area) (Japanese only)
- Nagoya Office (Tokai / Hokuriku Area) (Japanese only)
- Osaka Office (Kinki / Shikoku Area) (Japanese only)
- Fukuoka Office (Kyusyu / Okinawa Area) (Japanese only)

2. Regulations at the Time of Sales

Under the Fertilizer Control Law distributors wishing to distribute fertilizers shall notify the governor governing the place of their business of the following matters per distributing office within two weeks of start of distributing operations:

- * Name and address (For legal entities, state the name of the entity, the name of representative, the place of the main office);
- * Location of the offices responsible for distribution;
- * Location of the storage facilities in the area governed by the governor.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

Under the Fertilizer Control Law, importers and distributors are required to fulfill the following duties:

General duties <for agriculture and other applications>

A. Labeling for distribution of the ordinary fertilizers registered in Japan

Upon import of the fertilizer, importers and distributors shall immediately (before starting distribution) affix an “Importer’s Warranty Label” to the surface of the container stating the following matters. For a specimen copy, please refer to “Pocket Guide Book for Handling Fertilizers. (Edited by the Agriculture Materials Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries).

- * Letters “Importer’s Warranty Label;”
- * Type and name of fertilizer (In case of temporary registration or designated mixed fertilizers, state the name of the fertilizer);
- * Guaranteed amount of the main ingredients;
- * Name or trade name and address;
- * Date of import;
- * Net weight:
- * For any other fertilizers than designated mixed fertilizers, state registration number or temporary registration number;
- * In case foreign substances have been added, state the names of such substances and their percentages;
- * For fertilizers temporarily registered or designated mixed ones, state to that effect;
- * Any other matters required by the ministry ordinances.

B. Labeling for import of ordinary fertilizers registered or temporarily registered as overseas products

Those importers who have registered or temporarily registered their products as having foreign origins shall affix “Registered Ordinary Fertilizer Importer’s Warranty Label” on their products. However, in case containers or packaging of ordinary fertilizers have been opened or any change have been made in container or packaging after being imported, or in case such fertilizers have been packed or repacked into new containers or packaging after being imported in bulk, in addition to the labeling mentioned above, importers shall affix to the surface of the containers or packaging “Importer’s Warranty Label” stating the following:

- * Letters “Importer’s Warranty Label;”
- * Name or trade name and address of importer;
- * Date of import;
- * Type and name of fertilizer (In case of temporary registration or specified mixed fertilizers, name of the fertilizer);
- * Guaranteed amount of the main ingredients;
- * Net weight;
- * In case of other fertilizers than designated mixed ones, registration number or temporary registration number;

- * In case foreign substances have been added, the names of such substances and their percentages;
- * Name or trade name and address of producer;
- * Date of production;
- * Name and address of production plant;
- * Statement to the effect that the product has been registered or temporarily registered as an overseas produced ordinary fertilizer;
- * Any other matters required by the ministry ordinances.

C. Labeling by distributors

In case containers or packaging of ordinary fertilizers have been opened or any change have been made in container or packaging after receiving from importers, or such fertilizers have been packed or repacked into new containers or packaging after receiving in bulk, distributors shall affix to the lower surface of the container or packaging a "Distributor's Warranty Label" stating the following. However, in case distributors distribute the fertilizer as it is without opening the containers, they need not to affix such distributor's warranty labels.

- * Letters of "Distributor's Warranty Label;"
- * Name or trade name and address of distributor;
- * Type and name of fertilizer (In case of temporary registration or designated mixed fertilizers, name of such fertilizer);
- * Guaranteed amount of main ingredients;
- * Date of production or import;
- * In case of producers, state name and location of production plant;
- * Net weight;
- * In case foreign substances have been added, the names of such substances and their percentages;
- * Statement to the effect that the product has been registered or temporarily registered as a overseas produced ordinary fertilizer.
- * Any other matters required by the ministry ordinances.

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

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.

*For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to "Search for registered certification organization" 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.

* JIS Mark certification is 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>

* JIS Marks

Mining and
manufactured goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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 Sector

There are no industry's voluntary labeling requirements in particular.

4. Authorities concerned

Fertilizer Control Law:

Plant Products Safety Division, Plant Safety and Consumer Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

<http://www.maff.go.jp/e/index.html>

Fire Service Law:

Hazardous Materials Safety, Fire and Disaster Management Agency, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

<http://www.fdma.go.jp/en/>

I-2 Feed

HS Numbers	Commodity	Main Relevant Regulations
1003	Barley and its naked variety	The Law Concerning Safety Assurance and Quality Improvement of Feed Feed Supply and Demand Stabilization Law Plant Protection Law Law for Stabilization of Supply, Demand and Prices of Staple food (Staple Foods Law)
1005	Maize	The Law Concerning Safety Assurance and Quality Improvement of Feed Feed Supply and Demand Stabilization Law Plant Protection Law Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law
1106	Cassava, Bananas	The Law Concerning Safety Assurance and Quality Improvement of Feed Feed Supply and Demand Stabilization Law Plant Protection Law
1209	Seeds of forage plants	The Law Concerning Safety Assurance and Quality Improvement of Feed Feed Supply and Demand Stabilization Law Plant Protection Law
1213	Cereal straw and husk	The Law Concerning Safety Assurance and Quality Improvement of Feed Feed Supply and Demand Stabilization Law Plant Protection Law Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law
2302	Bran, sharp, and other residues	The Law Concerning Safety Assurance and Quality Improvement of Feed Feed Supply and Demand Stabilization Law Plant Protection Law
2303	Starch residues, beet pulp	The Law Concerning Safety Assurance and Quality Improvement of Feed Feed Supply and Demand Stabilization Law Plant Protection Law
2301	Meals and pellets of meat, greaves	The Law Concerning Safety Assurance and Quality Improvement of Feed Feed Supply and Demand Stabilization Law Plant Protection Law
2304	Vegetable oil residua	The Law Concerning Safety Assurance and Quality Improvement of Feed Feed Supply and Demand Stabilization Law Plant Protection Law
2309	Preparations used for feed	The Law Concerning Safety Assurance and Quality Improvement of Feed Feed Supply and Demand Stabilization Law Plant Protection Law Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law

1. Legal Regulations at the Time of Import

Some types of feed, when imported, are subject to regulation by Law for Stabilization of Supply, Demand and Prices of Staple food (Staple Foods Law), the Feed Supply and Demand Stabilization Law and the Law concerning Safety Assurance and Quality Improvement of Feed while some types of plant and animal feed are subject to regulation by the Plant Protection Law and the Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Law.

(1) Law for Stabilization of Supply, Demand and Prices of Staple food (Staple Foods Law)

Since rice and wheat play a role as staple foods and are posted as important agricultural products, this law, by taking measures to secure the planned distribution of rice from producers to consumers, and by taking comprehensive governmental measures to control the purchase, import and sale of these major foods, aims to stabilize their supply and demand as well as the price, thereby assisting to stabilize the life of its citizens and the national economy. When products are imported as feeds, importer is obliged to pay designated amount by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and fisheries based on imported volume.

(2) Feed Supply and Demand Stabilization Law

This law aimed at keeping supply and demand and prices of feed stabilized in the market and at promotion of the livestock industry through the governmental control in purchase, keeping and delivery of the imported feed.

Import, for feeding purposes, of barleys, rice bran, maize, and other items designated by the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Minister as feed are subject to regulation by this law aimed at keeping supply and demand and prices of feed stabilized in the market. For detailed information, please refer to Plant Products Safety Division, Plant Safety and Consumer Affairs Bureau, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

(3) The Law concerning Safety Assurance and Quality Improvement of Feed

The objective of this law is to contribute to public safety and the stable production of livestock products by regulating the production of feeds and feed additives, setting official specifications for feeds, and conducting inspections of feeds in conformity with the said official specifications so as to provide assured safety and improved quality of feeds.

The subject materials under this law are feed to such animals, etc. as designated* by the law.

(*) cattle, pigs, sheep, goat, deer, chickens, quails, honeybees, yellowtail, red sea breams, coho salmon, rudderfish, halibut, ocellate puffer, hardtail, horse mackerel, goldstriped amberjack, Chinese sea bass, common sea bass, *sugi*, bluefin tuna, prawn, carp for eating purposes, eels, rainbow trout, ayu. trout (*oncorhynchus masou*), Japanese charr (*salmo (onchorhynchus) masou macrostomus*), *salvelinus leucomaenis f. pluvius*, and other kinds of Japanese charr group (Nikko Iwana, Ezo Iwana, Yamato Iwana).

This law provides for the certified standards and specifications for component specifications, production methods, and use of feed. (For example, the law provides for feed in general, “Feed shall not contain any other antibiotic materials than designated additives,” and “Feed shall not contain any hazardous materials, be contaminated by pathogenic microorganisms, nor be produced from materials suspected to contain such materials and microorganisms.”) Furthermore, the law prohibits import, for distributing purposes, of feed not satisfying the standards or produced by methods not satisfying the standards.

Under this law, importers, who wish to import such feed subject to the standards and specifications under this law, are requested to submit “Importer’s Notification of Import of Feed (feed additives)” stating their name and address, the facilities location of the feed storage, etc. not later than two weeks in advance of the start of business. Also, producers, who import raw materials and produce feed using such materials, are required to submit “Producer’s Notification” in addition to “Importer’s Notification.” Such notifications shall be submitted to the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister via the governor of the prefecture where such importers live.

<Reference>

Testing of “designated feed,” etc.

This law requires importers to have designated feed, etc. tested by the standard testing organizations as registered and authorized by the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister when they import such feed (as designated by the ministry ordinances for fear that hazardous livestock products are produced using such designated feed or production of livestock products is adversely affected by damaging the livestock). Antibacterial preparation and peanut oil cake of Indian origin are specified as designated feed, etc., while the latter is not imported currently.

Law Concerning Special Measures for the Borne Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) was enforced as Law No. 703 of 2004 for outbreak protection and spread prevention of BSE. The use of feed that is made of ruminant's meat and bone meal as raw material is prohibited under this law. Furthermore, under this law, use, manufacturer and import for sale of feed made of cattle meat or bone are prohibited. The use of feed made of chicken and pig meat and bone meals as raw material is now permitted, after a temporary suspension, for domestic animal feed except the ruminant.

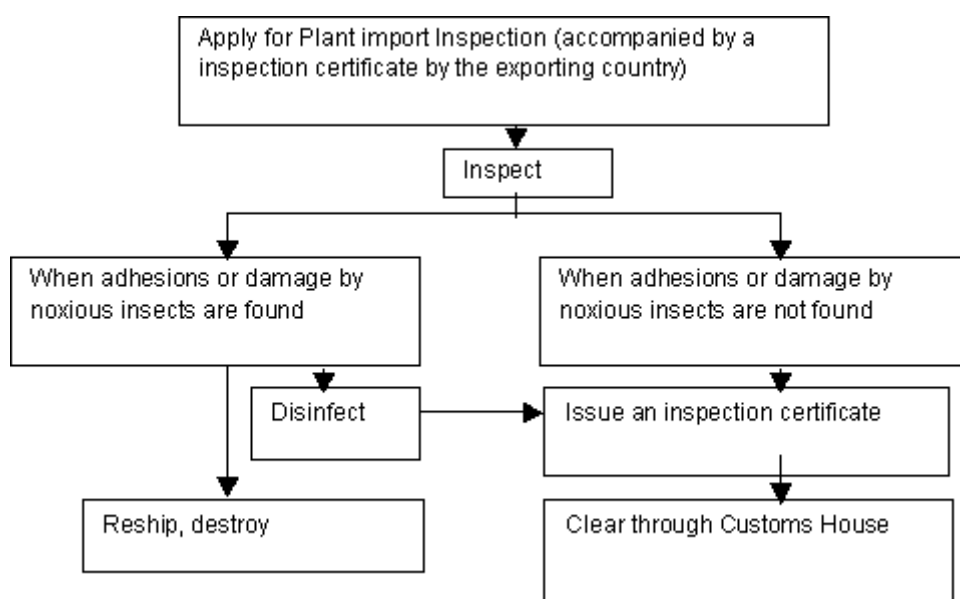
(4) Plant Protection Law

The objectives of this law are to inspect the exporting, importing and domestic plant, to control the pests, and to prevent the outbreak and/or spreading thereof, thereby to ensure the stabilization and development of agricultural production.

Regarding import quarantine, (i) Plants prescribed by ministerial ordinance which are forwarded from areas prescribed by ministerial ordinance or via relevant areas, (ii) quarantine pests (iii) soil or plants containing soil, (iv) their packing material or containers, should not be imported (Paragraph 1 of Article 7).

In order to prevent plant epidemics and harmful insects from entering the country, some plant feed and the raw materials for them, when imported, are subject to plant import inspection as provided for under this law. Importers, when importing such articles, shall apply for inspection to the Plant Quarantine Station by submitting the related documents such as the “Import Inspection Application” accompanied by the “Export Inspection Certificate” issued by an appropriate government agency of the exporting country, immediately after the arrives in the port of Japan. The import is admitted only through specific seaports and airports with sufficient capability of plant quarantine. As for the feed and the raw materials that have not passed the inspection, the plant quarantine station orders the importers to disinfect, destroy, or reship such products. Also, please note that import of some feed from designated countries or areas are prohibited. For details, please refer to the Plant protection Division, Agricultural Protection Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Chart 1. Import Inspection (quarantine procedures) under the Plant Protection Law



(5) 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 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.

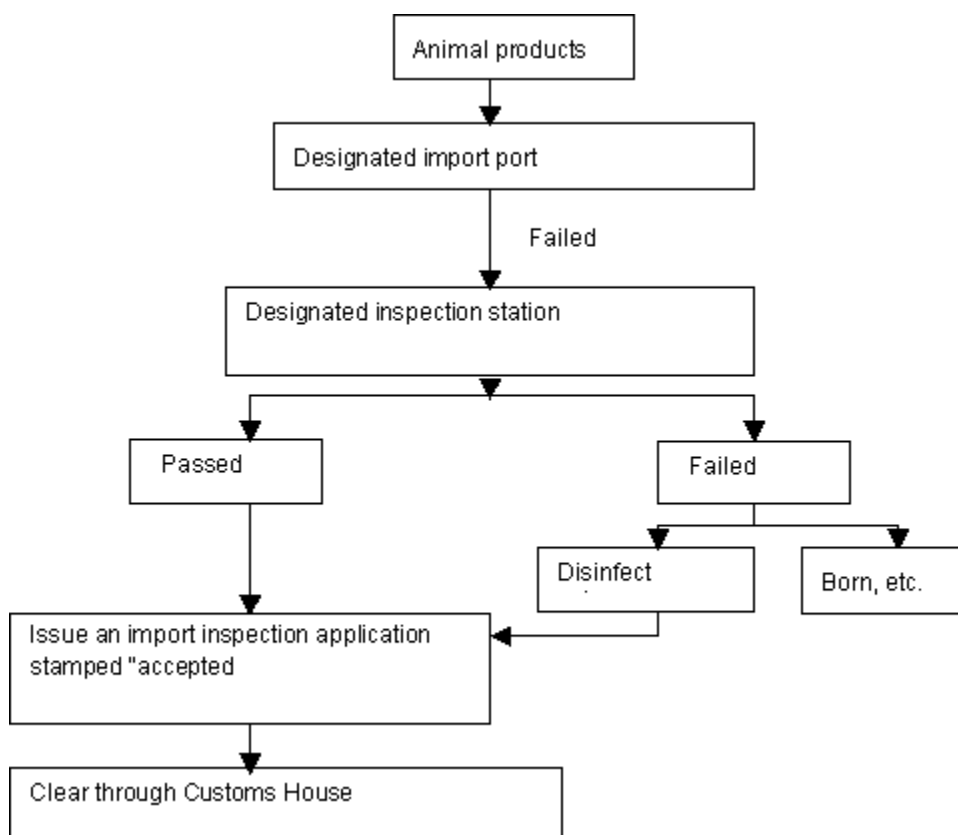
In order to prevent epidemics from entering the country, some of the animal feed and raw materials for them, straw of crops, hay for animal feed when imported, are subject to a quarantine inspection as provided for under this law. Importers who wish to import such

feed are required to submit to the animal quarantine station an “Import Inspection Application” accompanied by an “Export Inspection Certificate” issued by an appropriate government agency of the exporting country. As for the feed having failed in the inspection, importers are required to treat them, by disinfecting or burning. Please note that some items such as cone are prohibited from importing from designated countries and areas. However feeds sterilized under the standards and facilities designated by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and fisheries are regarded as designated quarantine products and they can be imported if importer got inspection by animal inspection office. Designated quarantine products can be imported at sea ports or airports designated by Japanese government.

For more details, please refer to the Animal Health Division, Livestock Industry Department, Agricultural Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

(Note) The import of cereal straws and hays for feeding purposes from the areas where hazardous animal infectious diseases broke out are subject to an animal quarantine while import of the articles not conforming to certain requirements has been basically prohibited. The certain requirements mean that the article shall be accompanied by a certificate issued by the government export agency of the exporting country or an organization designated by the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister stating that the article has been disinfected at a facility designated by the Minister based on the standards set by the Minister, and also such article shall be directly imported to the country, not via any other countries or areas than the exporting country.

Chart 2. Import Inspection (quarantine procedures) under the Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law



2. Regulation at the Time of Sales

(1) The Law Concerning Safety Assurance and Quality Improvement of Feed

The objective of this law is to contribute to public safety and the stable production of livestock products by regulating the production of feeds and feed additives, setting official specifications for feeds, and conducting inspections of feeds in conformity with the said official specifications so as to provide assured safety and improved quality of feeds.

Distribution of feed not conforming to the standards and specifications provided under this law are prohibited. When distributing such feed as provided by those standards and specifications, distributors shall, not later than two weeks in advance of the start of business, submit a notification stating the following matters to the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister via the prefectural governor:

- * Name and Address,
- * Name and address of the office distributing feed,
- * Name and address of the storage facility,
- * Type of feed,
- * Type of raw material or material for feed or feed additives (if the feed or feed additives are manufactured product)

Furthermore, under the law, the ministry ordinances have been issued to designate such feed as requiring proper labeling because of their difficulty in identifying the quality in terms of nutritive component and determine the labeling standards for such articles. As for imported feed, importers are responsible for labeling.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

The following types of feed, designated by the ministry ordinance under The Law Concerning Safety Assurance and Quality Improvement of Feed, require labeling with the items mentioned below:

[Subject feed]

- 1) Soybean oil residues, fish meal, feather meal, meat and bone meal, flours of meat and blood
- 2) Feed, produced using more than two kinds of materials and ground into flour or meal, hard to identify the ingredients

[Labeling items]

In addition to general items such as brand name of feed, type of feed, dates of import, name and address of importer, particular items such as nutritive components, name of ingredients, and percentages of ingredient shall be marked by labeling. Under this law, detailed requirements are also established about how to disclose information.

<Labeling sample of raw materials>

Category of raw materials	Percentage by category	Name of raw materials
Cereal	60%	Maize, barley (wheat)
Bran	10%	Bran, rice bran, (wheat bran)
Plant Oil Residues	10%	Soybean oil residues, linseed oil residues, (rape seed oil residues)
Animal feed	10%	Fish meal, flour of meat (meat and bone meal)
Others	10%	Table salt, calcium carbonate (calcium phosphate)
(Notes)		
1. The names of the raw materials are arranged in order of percentage size.		
2. The raw materials in parentheses may not be used depending on the material supply condition.		

(2) Certified Specifications

A. Under Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law, specifications (“Certified Specifications”) have been established to define the minimum and maximum content of nutritive components in feed such as protein and fat and other necessary requirements.

As for the feed as provided for by such specifications (“Feed Specified by Certified Specifications”), distributors may mark by labeling that the feed conforms to the certified specifications when their feed has been examined by the designated testing organizations for conformity to the specifications and approved.

Through official gazettes, several certified specifications each have been made public for every formula feed for chickens, pigs, cattle, and cultivated marine animals, while two specifications each for every mixed feed and single feed.

The main registered testing organizations for certified specifications

Japan Grain Inspection Association <http://www.kokken.or.jp/english.html>

Japan Frozen Foods Inspection Corporation <http://www.jffic.or.jp/english/>

Japan Fertilizer and Feed Inspection Association <http://www.jffia.or.jp/> (Japanese only)

Japan Food Research Laboratories <http://www.jfrl.or.jp/e/index.htm>

Japan Inspection Association of Food and Food Industry Environment
<http://www.jiafe.or.jp/> (Japanese only)

<Reference>

“Examination and Certification of Conformity to the Certified Specifications by Overseas Producers or Importers”

Overseas producers (“Authorized Overseas Producers”) or importers applied by the registered testing organizations according to the kind of the specified feed and each manufacturer and authorized by the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister may undertake part of the examination for conformity to the certified specifications and further mark by labeling on their own that their products are in conformity to the certified specifications. In addition, products as certified by the Minister can be marked by their conformity to the certified specifications even before being certifying. (provided that specification-provided feed shall not be distributed before being examined.) For detail procedures, please refer to the registered agencies above listed.

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 commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System may be voluntarily selected any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products. For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to “Search for registered certification organization” at the home page run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

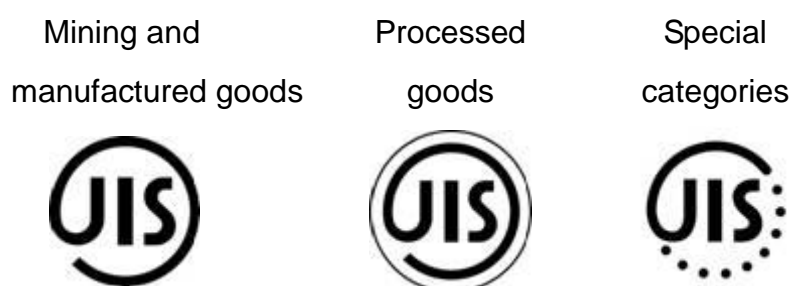
*As for the standards not subject to JIS Mark Labeling System, industry groups and interested parties in the private sector may voluntarily develop a draft of industrial standards (JIS draft) and submit it to the competent Minister. For more details, please visit the home page run by the Japan Industrial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

* JIS Mark certification is 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>

* JIS Marks



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

The industry has no voluntary labeling requirements in particular.

4. Authorities concerned

Law for Stabilization of Supply, Demand and Prices of Staple food (Staple Foods Law):

Food Division, General Food Policy Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

<http://www.maff.go.jp/e/index.html>

Law Concerning Safety Assurance and Quality Improvement of Feed:

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

<http://www.maff.go.jp/e/index.html>

Feed Supply and Demand Stabilization Law:

Livestock Industry Department, Agricultural Production Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

<http://www.maff.go.jp/e/index.html>

Plant protection Law:

Plant Protection Station, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

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

Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law:

Animal Health Division, Livestock Industry Department, Agricultural Production Bureau,
Ministry of Agriculture, forestry and Fisheries

Animal Quarantine Station, Ministry of Agriculture, forestry and fisheries

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

I-3 Pesticides (Insecticides and Germicides)

HS Numbers	Commodity	Main Relevant Regulations
3808	Insecticides , Germicides, Herbicides, Disinfectants	Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Law Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Law Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances Industrial Safety and Health Law Fire Service Law Food Sanitation Law High Pressure Gas Safety Law

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

The import of pesticides can be regulated by the Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Law , the Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Law, the Law Concerning the Examination , Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances and the Industrial Safety and Health Law.

(1) Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Law

The objective of this law is to contribute to the stability of agricultural production, the protection of popular health, and the maintenance of national life environment by establishing a system of registration for agricultural chemicals regulating their sale and use so as to ensure that they are of proper quality and are correctly and safely used.

Any person wishing to manufacture, process or import agricultural chemicals shall register the said agricultural chemicals to the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and no agricultural chemicals shall be sold without such registration (Paragraph 1 of Article 2).

Any person wishing to manufacture or process agricultural chemicals overseas for export to Japan may register the said agricultural chemicals to the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (Paragraph 1 of Article 15-2). In this case, importers of the said agricultural chemicals shall not be required to make registration for the said agricultural chemicals (Paragraph 1 of Article 2). However, a foreign applicant wishing to apply for registration shall appoint a domestic custodian (residing in Japan, including the representative of a Japanese office of a foreign juridical person).

Under this law, importers and distributors, wishing to import and distribute pesticides, are required to register such pesticides with the appropriate regulatory authority. Such importers and distributors shall submit the Agricultural chemicals registration application for import and distribution of pesticides accompanied by test reports on beneficial effects, harmful effects, toxicity, and residual tendency, etc. per brand name together with a sample of over 200 kg of pesticide to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries or Food and Agricultural Materials Inspection Center (Incorporated Administrative Agency). After the

safety is confirmed, the registration is approved by the Minister. The import, manufacturing, and sales are prohibited except for registered agricultural chemicals. Although pesticides have the same active ingredients, in case products are distributed in different forms (powders, granules, emulsions, solutions) or manufactured or imported by different firms, registrations shall be made separately per pesticide. Registration is valid for three (3) years.

For detailed procedures of registration, please refer to the following contact point.

Agricultural Chemicals Inspection Department, Incorporated Administrative Agency, Food and Agricultural Materials Inspection Center

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

(2) Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Law

The objective of this law is to conduct necessary control over poisonous and deleterious substances from a hygiene point of view in order to maintain public health.

When producing or importing such substances, producers or importers shall register with the Labour and Welfare Minister, while when distributing, distributors shall register with the governor of a prefecture where such operating offices are located. An application for registration shall be submitted to the Labour and Welfare Minister via the governor of a prefecture where the operating offices are located. Manufacture and import of the 11 designated particular poisonous substances with strong poison are permitted only to the authorized manufacturers or importers, or the particular researchers on poisonous substances authorized by the governor.

When importing poisonous and deleterious substances for testing and research purposes, importers may import without registration by submitting an import report and a guaranty letter to the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare or the regional office of pharmaceutical experts and obtaining a prior confirmation stamped "accepted" by the Ministry.

After any poisonous and deleterious substances have been imported, importers or distributors are required to perform many duties under the law:

to appoint a person responsible for handling such substances;

to mark by labeling poisonous and deleterious substances;

to prevent loss or spill;

to comply with the standards for transportation, storage, and handling

to comply with the regulations on containers, packages, colors.

In case importers or distributors fail to observe the regulations, they are criminally punished based on law effective at that time. For details, please contact the appropriate government authority where such operating office is located.

(3) Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances

The objective of this law is to prevent pollution of the environment by chemical substances with persistent harmful properties or by chemical substances that may affect inhabitants and growing of plants and animals by establishing a system of examination to determine, whether or not such substances have persistent or chronic toxic properties before the manufacture or import of new chemical substances; and the implementation of necessary regulations in the manufacture, import, use, etc. according to the properties of these chemical substances.

Under this law, when importing a product containing new chemical substances for the first time, importers are required to submit an import notification to the Health, Labour and Welfare Minister and the Economy, Trade, and Industry Minister in advance of import and when the product includes subject chemical substances provided for under the law, import of such materials is subject to regulations including banning. Further, it is required under the law that such import notification be submitted to the Environment Minister. When the examination by these ministries finds the new substance does not fall under the category of the subject items under the law is not the subject items, such products can be imported. For details, please refer to Appendix-II or the authorities concerned.

The chemical substances stated in the list of existing chemical substances and the new chemical substances published in an official gazette are free to import, subject to the declaration of classification and reference number of the gazette in the import application and invoice.

[Procedures of notification]

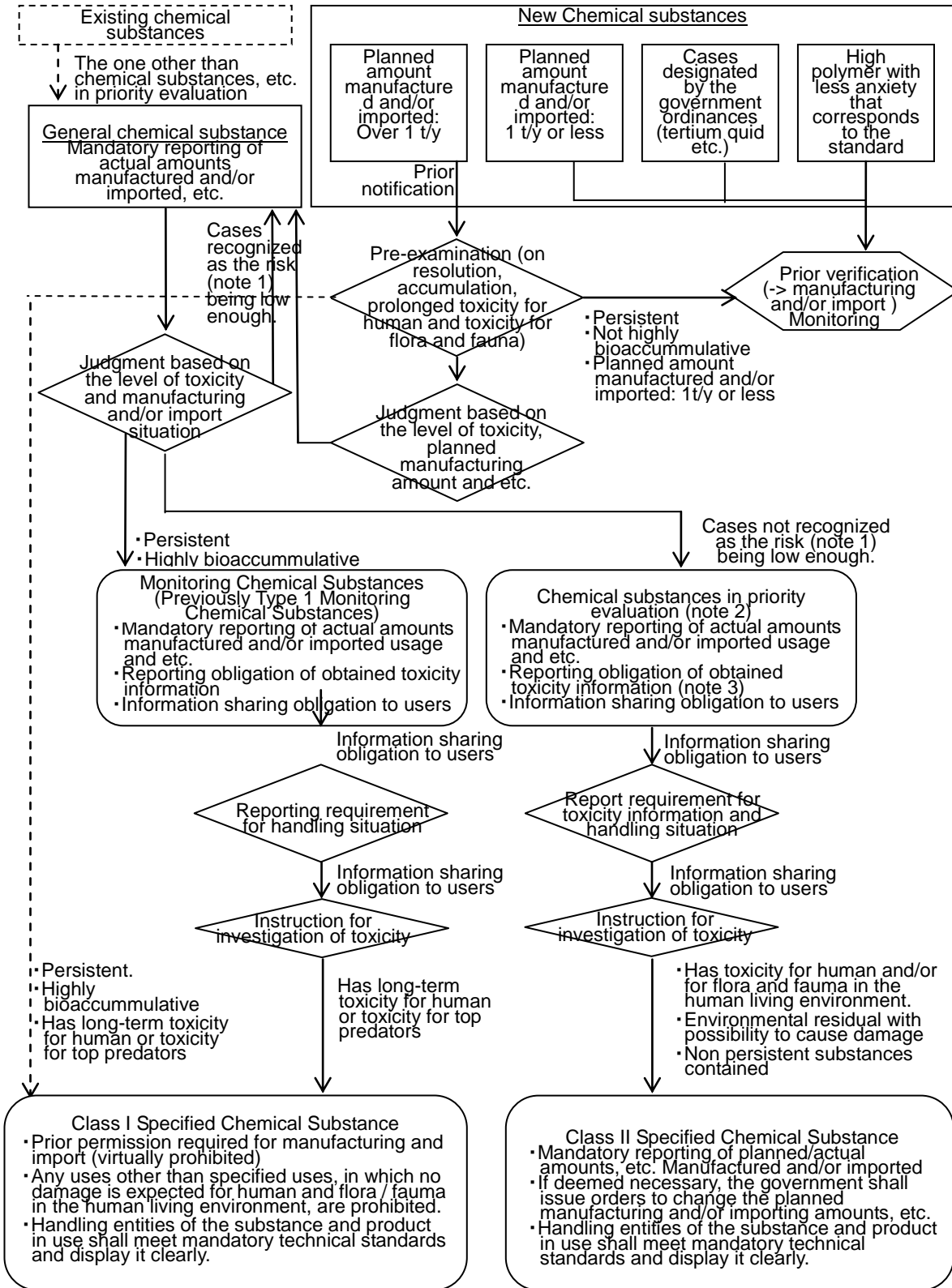
Importers are required to notify the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, and The Ministry of Environment of such matters as specified by those ministries including the name and use of the chemical substance, and also attach test reports on degradability, accumulation tendency, and toxicity if required. As for the testing methods, etc., in case the tests have been conducted on the substance by testing organizations satisfying the Good Laboratory Practice established by OECD, the ministries accept such data for their examination to simplify the procedures. According to the bilateral agreement among 4 countries, U.S.A., England, Germany and Switzerland, inspection authorities and data are accepted by each other.

Following is the latest registration procedure under a revised law in May 2009.

Figure 1. Flow Chart of Certification System

(Reference) Outline of Evaluation and Regulation of Chemical Substances in Japan under amended Chemical Substances Control Law

*Shown amended parts in *italic*.



- (note 1) The risk in this Figure is defined as "Toxicity for human and/or for flora and fauna in the human living environments" and "Environmental residual with possibility to cause damage", which are requirement for Class II Specified Chemical Substance.
- (note 2) Type II and Type III Monitoring Chemical Substances are abolished. The substances specified for these are defined as chemical substances in priority evaluation, when deemed necessary, taking into consideration manufacturing and/or importing amounts, usage and etc.
- (note 3) Applied to Class II Specified Chemical Substance as well.
- (note 4) Mandatory reporting when obtained new toxicity information. (Exclude Class I Specified Chemical Substance.)
- (note5) Instructions and/or advices to be provided for handling when deemed necessary (Class II Specified Chemical Substance, Monitoring Chemical Substances, Chemical substances in priority evaluation)

(4) Industrial Safety and Health Law

The primary objectives of this law are to secure the safety and health of workers in workplaces, as well as to the establish of comfortable working environments, by promoting comprehensive and systematic countermeasures concerning the prevention of industrial accidents, such as taking measures for the establishment of standards for safety and health, the clarification of responsibility and the promotion of voluntary activities, with a view to preventing industrial accidents.

The law imposes the liability of manufacture permission, inspection and conformity to construction codes, etc. on those who engaged in manufacturing, import, installation or use of any machine which involves danger in operation

When importing pesticides, if importers import a product containing a new chemical substance, repackage into smaller sizes, then distribute in the country, such importers are regulated and are required by the law to notify the Labour and Welfare Minister the name of the new chemical substance, the results of investigation for harmful effects, etc. For detailed procedures, please refer to the authorities concerned.

(5) Food Sanitation Law

Concerning the residue of agricultural chemicals in food, the distribution of foods that remain agricultural chemicals has been prohibited under the positive list system. Details shall be inquired to the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

(6) High Pressure Gas Safety Law

The import clearance of the aerosol product requires the attachment of the inspection result document of "Exemption requirements for 'High Pressure Gas.'" The inspection result document covers in the prescribed form the inspection result of "Exemption requirements for 'High Pressure Gas'" in accordance with the notice on handling the aerosol product of the exemptions from High Pressure Gas Safety Law at the import clearance. The inspection result includes container capacity, container material, discharge mechanism of propellant in dual structured container, inner pressure of container, pressure resistance capacity, kind of high pressure gas, presence of toxic fumes, filling rate, gas leakage, etc.

While no international standard regarding aerosol products exists, inspection agencies in foreign countries, including officially certified inspectors, are recognized as equivalent with the one in Japan as the testing body of import aerosol products.

Aerosol Industry Association of Japan. <http://www.aiaj.or.jp/>
(Incorporated Administrative Agency) National Institute of Technology and
Evaluation <http://www.nite.go.jp/index-e.html>

2. Regulations at the Time of Sales

(1) Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Law

Under this law, when distributing pesticides, each operating unit of such distributors are required to notify the governor of a prefecture where such operating units are located of their distribution of pesticides.

(2) Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Law

Under this law, for acute toxic and highly irritant insecticides, a registration system for distribution has been established and required measures for controlling are provided for. For details, please contact the appropriate government authorities where such operating office is located.

(3) 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.

Those products, as designated as dangerous substances under the law for containing highly ignitable and inflammable ingredients, are regulated by the law for securing safety during transportation and for storage facilities and volume. Depending on the volume to be handled or stored, distributors are required to obtain an approval from the local authorities concerned. For details, please refer to the fire fighting station.

(4) High Pressure Gas Safety Law

The labeling in accordance with the law is required in the sales of aerosol product.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

A. Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Law

Agricultural chemicals shall be applied in conformity with the legal labeling system on container and package for the agricultural chemicals registered by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Under this law, labeling requirements of pesticides are provided for as follows:

- * Name and address of producer;
- * Type and brand name of pesticide;
- * Kinds and content of effective ingredients;
- * Net volume or weight;
- * Registration number;
- * Coverage of target harmful insects and usage;

- * Precautions for storage and use;
- * Effective before

B. Fire Service Law

Under this law, when pesticides are designated as dangerous substances, labeling on the surface of transportation containers or packages with the name of the substance, chemical name, net weight or volume, precautions (e.g. “Inflammables”) depending on the kind of substances are provided for.

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

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 commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System may be voluntarily selected any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products.

* For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to “Search for registered certification organization” at the home page 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.

* JIS Mark certification is 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>

* JIS Marks

Mining and
manufactured goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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

For pesticides, the industry has established voluntary illustrated markings about cautions, warnings, forcing actions, banning actions, etc. For details, please refer to the following organization.

Japan Crop Protection Association

<http://www.jcpa.or.jp/english/index.html>

4. Authorities concerned

Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Law:

Agricultural Chemicals Administration Office, Agricultural Materials Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

<http://www.maff.go.jp/e/index.html>

Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Law:

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

<http://www.maff.go.jp/e/index.html>

[Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances:](#)

Chemical Management Policy Division, Manufacturing Industries Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

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

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

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

[Industrial Safety and Health Law:](#)

Chemical Management Policy Division, Industrial Safety and Health Department, Labour Standards Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

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

[Fire Service Law:](#)

Hazardous Materials Safety Division, Fire and Disaster Management Agency, Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications

<http://www.fdma.go.jp/en/>

[High Pressure Gas Safety Law](#)

Industrial safety division, Nuclear and industrial safety agency, Ministry of Economy,
Trade and Industry

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

I-4 Explosives

HS Numbers	Commodity	Main Relevant Regulations
3601	Explosives	Explosives Control Law
3602	Prepared explosives	Explosives Control Law
3603	Safety fuses	Explosives Control Law

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

The import of explosives including explosive, prepared explosive and processed explosive are regulated by Explosives Control Law.

(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.

When importing explosives, importers are required to submit an “Application for Import Permission” and “Import Notification” to the governor with authority over a port where the explosives are unloaded, every time they import.

Such application, accompanied by a list of ingredients together with the mixing ratio for propellant powders or prepared explosives and a list of compounding materials together with their composition for their processed products, shall include the following information:

- * Name of the article;
- * Quantity;
- * Purposes;
- * Country of origin;
- * Name of producer;
- * Date of production;
- * Estimated date of unloading;
- * Name of unloading port;
- * Location of storage facilities, and
- * Others

As for the import notification, type of explosives, quantity, import permit number, the name of vessel, location of the storage facilities, etc. shall be filled up and submitted.

2. Regulation at the Time of Sales

(1) Explosives Control Law

Under this law, those wishing to distribute, store, consume, or dispose explosives are required to obtain permits from the governor of a prefecture where such acts are performed.

A. Permit for the sales and distribution of explosives

Those wishing to sell and distribute explosives as their business are required to submit an application filled out by trade name, location of office (phones), name and address of representative, types of explosives to be handled, etc., to the prefectural governor for a permit.

B. Building of explosives warehouses

Those wishing to build, relocate, or reform explosives warehouses are required to submit an application for a permit to the governor with authority over the place where such warehouses are built or relocated. Such application shall be accompanied by designing and building work details of the explosives warehouses, etc. (location of the warehouses, surrounding conditions, distance from the safety facilities, description of structure and equipment of the warehouses) and shall include, in the application for permission for building of explosives warehouses, information such as location of warehouses, types of warehouses, number of units of warehouses, maximum storage capacity, type of project (newly build, relocate, or reform), any reasons for relocating and reforming as the case may be.

In addition, owners of the explosives warehouses are required to assign an employee with a certificate of a responsible supervisor of explosive handing to the safety-responsible post. The notification of the responsible supervisor handling explosives is also required.

<A responsible supervisor of explosive handing>

With respect to storage and consumption of explosives, when conducting such duties as specified by the Economy, Trade and Industry (duties to supervise the standard-conformity of structure of the explosives warehouses and handling practices in storage and the performance of safety education on employee), business owners are required to assign an employee with specialized knowledge and experience of explosives for prevention of accidents to the post responsible for safety. A responsible supervisor of explosive manufacturing is classified into some categories according to the amount of storage and consumption. For details, please refer to the following.

Industrial Safety Division, Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency, Agency for Natural Resources and Energy, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industries.

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

C. Consumption of explosives

Those who wishing to explode or combust explosives (excluding those wishing to explode or combust explosives for disposing purposes) shall submit to the prefectural governor with authority over the place where explosives are consumed (in case the post of the governor governing the place of consumption is vacant, to the governor who governs the place where such consumers live) an application for a permit, stating types and quantity of explosives, purposes, time and date, danger prevention measures, etc. together with a documented plan for explosives consumption which shall state ways of consuming, name or trade name

of manufacturer, names of persons necessary to handle explosives at the place of consumption, and with a sketch of the surrounding area attached.

Provided, however that the name and trade name of manufactures may be omitted in explosives other than fireworks.

Moreover, when consuming explosives below the amount provided by the Economic Industrial Ministerial ordinances to supply for the experiments in physics and chemistry, capture or extermination of birds or beasts, shooting practice, signal, and appreciation or other purposes provided by such ordinances, and when consuming explosives for the purpose of these affairs or businesses, as well as for taking an urgent measures at emergency disasters, these names may not be omitted.

D. Disposing explosives

Those wishing to dispose explosives are required to submit to the prefectural governor an application for permit, notifying of type and quantity of such explosives, the reasons for disposing, disposing methods, places for disposing, etc.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

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 commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System may be voluntarily selected any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products.

* For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to “Search for registered certification organization” 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.

* JIS Mark certification is 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>

. * JIS Marks

Mining and
manufactured goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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 are no industry's voluntary labeling requirements about explosives and fireworks.

4. Authorities concerned

Explosives Control Law:

Industrial Safety Division, Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency, Agency for Natural Resources and Energy, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industries

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

Officials responsible for explosives in the regional branch of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and the prefectural government.

Japan Pyrotechnics Association: SF Mark

<http://www.hanabi-jpa.jp/> (Japanese Only)

I-5 Car Cleaners, Greases and Waxes

HS Numbers	Commodity	Main Relevant Regulations
3402	Car cleaners	Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances Industrial Safety and Health Law Law for the Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances Household Goods Quality Labeling Law
3403	Greases	Fire Service Law Consumer Product Safety Law Petroleum and Coal Tax Law
3405	Waxes, Polishes and Creams	Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Law Pharmaceutical Affairs Law Food Sanitation Law Fire Service Law Law for the Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

The import of car cleaners shall be controlled under "Law Concerning Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc. of Chemical Substances" and "Industrial Safety and Health Law". Because of the variety of element types, thorough pre-screening whether or not its chemical substances are importable is required.

In some cases importer is obliged to pay petroleum and coal tax when they import greases. Whale waxes are controlled by Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Law and other greases and waxes are subject to regulation by the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law and the Food Sanitation Law depending on the ingredients and purposes.

(1) Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Law

The objective of this Law shall be, with the basis thereof freedom in foreign exchange, foreign trade, and other external transactions, by necessary but minimal control or adjustments on external transactions, to enable the normal development of external transactions, and to aim to maintain the peace and safety of our country or international society, facilitate the equilibrium in our balance of international payments and the stability of our currency, as well as to contribute towards the sound development of our national economy.

When importing spermaceti, which corresponds to the commodity of the 2nd import permission or the 3rd prior confirmation, the import license or the prior confirmation from the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry shall be required based on whether it is imported from member countries of the International Whaling Treaty or not. The import, however, is prohibited in principle.

(2) Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances

The objective of this law is to prevent pollution of the environment by chemical substances with persistent harmful properties by establishing a system of examination to determine, whether or not such substances have persistent or chronic toxic properties before the manufacture or import of new chemical substances; and the implementation of necessary regulations in the manufacture, import, use, etc. according to the properties of these chemical substances.

In order to prevent the environment pollution and human health and safety, some of car cleaners are subject to regulation by the Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances.

Under this law, when importing any product containing a new chemical substance, importers are required to make a notification to the Health, Labour and Welfare Minister and the Economy, Trade and Industry Minister in advance of import of such product. When the product contains any chemical substance that is designated as an item subject to regulation, the import is subject to regulation measures including prohibition. Also, importers have been required to make notification to the Environment Minister. After the inspection finds that the product does not correspond to the subject items for regulation, such product can be imported. For detail procedures, please refer to the authorities concerned.

The chemical substances stated in the list of existing chemical substances and the new chemical substances published in an official gazette are free to import, subject to the declaration of classification and reference number of the gazette in the import application and invoice. Please refer to Appendix-II.

(3) Industrial Safety and Health Law

The primary objectives of this law are to secure the safety and health of workers in workplaces, as well as to the establish of comfortable working environments, by promoting comprehensive and systematic countermeasures concerning the prevention of industrial accidents, such as taking measures for the establishment of standards for safety and health, the clarification of responsibility and the promotion of voluntary activities, with a view to preventing industrial accidents.

The law imposes the liability of manufacture permission, inspection and conformity to construction codes, etc. on those who manufacture, import, install or use any machine which involves danger in operation

When importing car cleaners, those importers or distributors wishing to import such a cleaner as contains a new chemical substance, repack it into smaller sizes after unloading, and then distribute it in small lots are regulated by the law, required to notify the Health, Labour and Welfare Minister of name of such new chemical substance, testing report on harmful effects to humans. For details, please refer to the authorities concerned.

(4) 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 equipments, while taking necessary steps to promote research and development of pharmaceuticals and medical equipments in high necessity, and thereby encourage better health and hygiene.

Since pharmaceuticals have larger direct effect on humans than any other 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. However, an approval examination plays an important role.

Since all pharmaceuticals other than those approvals are not required are under this control and the approval shall be obtained for each item.

When importing and distributing some kinds of waxes used as a coating agent or a base or other type of material for pharmaceuticals, importers or distributors are required to obtain an import permit per item and an importing and distributing business license per distributing office from the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare. "Carunauba wax," "bee wax," and "bleached bee wax" conforming to Pharmacopoeia of Japan are not subject to an import permit by the Ministry. Also, any other waxes conforming to Pharmacopoeia of Japan, when imported as a raw material for pharmaceuticals, are not subject to an import permit by the Ministry. As a commercial sample or for personal use for a doctor or for testing and clinical research purposes, importers can import waxes by presenting required documents to the customs house provided that the quantity does not exceed a certain limit. When the quantity exceeds such limit, importers can import waxes by submitting required documents to the pharmaceutical expert for a certificate.

(5) 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.

With importing waxes for use as an additive for gum base or brightening agent, etc., importers are required to submit a "Food Import Notification" to the quarantine station under the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare. Also for food additives made of natural materials such as animal and plant waxes, no chemical specifications or use standards in particular have been provided, while, for synthetic chemical materials, only those items as designated by the official notice issued by the Ministry can be used as food additives. Even if the product is a designated item, it must conform to the chemical specifications and use standards provided for in the official notice of the Ministry.

When using waxes for coating or other purposes to food packaging materials, the official gazette above provides the standards and specifications for tools, etc., and finished packaging products must conform to such standards in elution testing.

(6) Petroleum and Coal Tax Law

This law shall provide the requirements for taxable articles of petroleum and coal taxes, taxpayers, taxable bases, tax rate, tax exemption, tax report, and other procedures of the implementation of tax obligations for petroleum and coal taxes.

Petroleum and Coal Tax shall be imposed on importers for articles containing 70% or more of petroleum contents under Petroleum and Coal Tax Law to fill the expenses for an alternative energy of petroleum and coal.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sales

(1) Pharmaceutical Affairs Law

Under the law, waxes, when used as materials for cosmetic products, must be subject to regulation by the standards for cosmetics provided for by the official gazette of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare. When distributing waxes corresponding to the items designated by the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law, distributors must put on the articles required statements but not false information under the law.

(2) Food Sanitation Law

Under this law, tools, containers, and packaging that contain hazardous and deleterious substances or have the danger of damaging human health by adhering to the skin are prohibited from manufacturing, importing, distributing, and using.

(3) 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.

Under this law, some of waxes and greases that have the following properties are designated as “Combustible solids” among “Designated combustible materials” with an aim to prevent a fire from expanding in fire occurrences.

When waxes and greases correspond to the above properties and weigh 3 tons heavier, they are subject to the handling standards provided for by the regulations of the municipalities. **“Designated combustible materials” is classified into details.**

Concerning details, contact with Fire Service Agency.

(4) 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 as of December 2009.

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.

This law provides that car cleaners and waxes shall not contain microbicides or fungicides such as triphenyl compounds. Such products as not conforming to the standards shall not be distributed or transferred. Concerning details refer to summary of Law for the Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances.

(5) 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 as the household goods for quality labeling as of December 2009. Synthetic detergents for general consumers (excluding detergents for business uses), waxes and polishing agents for home and for furniture are subject to labeling as provided for under this law.

(6) Consumer Product Safety Law

The objective of this law is to regulate the manufacturing and sales of specified products, to promote proper maintenance of specified maintenance products, and to take measures, such as collecting and providing information regarding product accidents, thereby protecting the interests of general consumers, in order to prevent any danger caused by consumer products to the lives or bodies of general consumers.

According to the revision of the law of May 14, 2007, importers were obligated to report to Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry within 10 days after knowing defects when a serious accident takes place for products to be used in consumers' daily lives at homes etc. See Appendix-IV 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

The designated goods are counted 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 2009.

When distributing synthetic detergents or waxes, distributors are required to label with the following items as provided by the labeling rules for sundries and manufactured products under this law. For synthetic detergents, surface activation agents or builders shall be labeled in detail. For details, please refer to the authorities concerned.

Labeling items:

- * Name of the product
- * Ingredients
- * Liquidity
- * Uses
- * Net weight or volume
- * Recommended amount for one time use
- * Instructions for use
- * Name or trade name and address of labeler including phone numbers

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

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 commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System may be voluntarily selected any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products.

* For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to “Search for registered certification organization” 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.

* JIS Mark certification is 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>

* JIS Marks

Mining and
manufactured goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

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

Japanese Standards Association

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

B. Fire Service Law

Under this law, when designated as hazardous substances, cleaners, greases, and waxes must be labeled on the surface of containers or packaging with names of hazardous substances, amount of contents, and precautions required for the particular product.

(3) Voluntary Industry Labeling Requirements

There are no voluntary labeling items in particular provided by the industry.

4. Authorities concerned

[Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Law](#) (Washington Convention):

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

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

[Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances:](#)

Chemical management Policy Division, manufacturing industries Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

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

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

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

[Industrial Safety and Health Law:](#)

Chemical management Policy Division, Industrial Safety and Health Department, Labour Standards Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

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

Pharmaceutical Affairs Law:

General Affairs Division, Pharmaceutical and Medical Safety Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (Pharmaceutical Affairs Law in general)

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

Evaluation and Licensing Division, Pharmaceutical and medical Safety Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (Import Approval procedure etc.)

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

Evaluation and Licensing Division, Pharmaceutical and food safety bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

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

[Food Sanitation Law:](#)

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

<http://www.mhlw.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>

[Household Goods Quality Labeling Law:](#)

Consumer Affairs Agency

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

[Fire Service Law:](#)

Hazardous Materials Safety Division, Fire and Disaster Management Agency

<http://www.fdma.go.jp/en/>

[Consumer Product Safety Law:](#)

Consumer Affairs Agency

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

Petroleum and Coal Tax Law:

Volatile Oil Tax Division. Tax System Second Department, Bureau of Taxation, Ministry of Finance

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

I-6 Adhesives, Dispersions, Latex

HS Numbers	Commodity	Main Relevant Regulations
3506	Adhesives (based on plastics)	Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Law Fire Service Law Port Regulations Law Household Goods Quality Labeling Law
3506	Adhesives (based on rubber)	Industrial Safety and Health Law Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Law Fire Service Law Port Regulations Law Household Goods Quality Labeling Law
3901-3	Dispersions or solutions of plastics	Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Law Fire Service Law Port Regulations Law Household Goods Quality Labeling Law
4001	Natural rubber latex	Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Law Fire Service Law Industrial Safety and Health Law Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law Port Regulations Law Household Goods Quality Labeling Law
4002	Synthetic rubber latex	Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Law Fire Service Law Industrial Safety and Health Law Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law Port Regulations Law Household Goods Quality Labeling Law

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

Among adhesives, some rubber adhesives containing benzene are designated as import quota items and in fact are prohibited from importing while others are subject to regulation of “Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances”.

(1) Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law [Import Trade Order]

The purpose of this law is, on the principle of free execution of foreign transactions such as foreign exchange, foreign trade or others, to enable the proper development of foreign transactions and to maintain peace and safety both in Japan and the international community through minimum control and adjustment of foreign transactions, and thereby to promote equilibrium and balance in international payments and stability of currencies, and to contribute to the sound development of the 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.

Rubber adhesives, containing more than 5% of benzene by volume of solvent (including diluents) used therein, are designated as Import Quota Items with an aim to protect public health and safety. In fact, however, such articles are not approved for import quota, so they are virtually prohibited from importing.

(2) Industrial Safety and Health Law

The primary objectives of this law are to secure the safety and health of workers in workplaces, as well as to the establish of comfortable working environments, by promoting comprehensive and systematic countermeasures concerning the prevention of industrial accidents, such as taking measures for the establishment of standards for safety and health, the clarification of responsibility and the promotion of voluntary activities, with a view to preventing industrial accidents.

Products that may cause a heavy damage on the health of workers during the manufacturing and handling processes and therefore are designated items as provided by the ministry ordinances are prohibited from manufacturing, importing, transferring, offering, and using except for testing and research purposes. As for rubber adhesives, containing more than 5% of benzene by volume of solvent (including diluents) used therein, the import is prohibited under Article 55 and Article 16 of the Enforcement Order.

(3) Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances

The objective of this law is to prevent pollution of the environment by chemical substances with persistent harmful properties or by chemical substances that may affect inhabitants and growing of plants and animals by establishing a system of examination to determine, whether or not such substances have persistent or chronic toxic properties before the manufacture or import of new chemical substances; and the implementation of necessary

regulations in the manufacture, import, use, etc. according to the properties of these chemical substances.

In order to prevent the environment pollution and human health and safety, some of adhesives are subject to regulation by the “Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances.”

Under this law, when importing any product containing a new chemical substance, importers are required to submit a “Chemical Import Notification” to the Health, Labour and Welfare Minister and the Economy, Trade and Industry Minister in advance of import of such product. When the product contains any chemical substance* as designated the items subject to regulation, the import is subject to regulation measures including prohibition. Importers are also required to submit a notification to the Environment Minister. After the document examination finds that the product does not correspond to the subject items for regulation, such product can be imported. For detail procedures, please refer to the authorities concerned.

(note) *The import of Synthetic adhesives containing polychlorinated biphenyl and adhesives for wood working purposes containing chlordanes is prohibited. Other adhesives in the form of the finished products, however, are not regulated by the law. When the adhesive containing the trichloroethylene and the tetrachloroethylene is imported, the title number of Article 1-2 shall be described in the import application or the invoice. At the same time, the prior notification of the planned import amount and the report of the actual import amount and the labeling on the containers are required.

The chemical substances stated in the list of existing chemical substances and the new chemical substances published in an official gazette are free to import, subject to the declaration of classification and reference number of the gazette in the import application and invoice. Please refer to Appendix-II.

(4) Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Law

The objective of this law is to conduct necessary control over poisonous and deleterious substances from a hygiene point of view in order to maintain public health.

Any person who manufactures or imports for the purpose of selling or distributing, or any person who engages in the sale of poisonous or deleterious substances shall be registered as a manufacturer, an importer or a seller (Article 3).

The law requires that persons engaged in such businesses shall meet the prescribed standards for manufacturing or storing equipment of poisonous or deleterious substances and obey regulations on storing, indicating or transferring procedures, etc. when handling poisonous or deleterious substances.

When producing or importing such substances, producers or importers shall register with the Health, Labour and Welfare Minister, while when distributing, distributors shall register

with the governor of a prefecture where such operating offices are located. An application for registration shall be submitted to the Health, Labour and Welfare Minister via the governor of a prefecture where the operating offices are located. For registration for distributing business and import business, toxic substances to be handled shall be also registered.

When importing poisonous and deleterious substances for testing purposes, importers may import without registration by submitting an import report and a guaranty letter to the Labour and Welfare Ministry or the regional office of pharmaceutical experts and obtaining a stamp "confirmed by the ministry."

After any poisonous and deleterious substances have been imported, importers or distributors are required to perform many duties under the law:

- to appoint a person responsible for handling such substances;
- to mark by labeling poisonous and deleterious substances;
- to prevent loss or spill;
- to comply with the standards for transportation, storage, and handling
- to comply with the regulations on containers, packages, colors.

In case importers or distributors fail to observe the regulations, they are criminally punished based on law effective at that time. For details, please refer to the appropriate government authority.

2. Regulations and Procedures at the Time of Sales

(1) Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Law

Under this law, for acute toxic and highly irritant adhesives, a registration system for distribution has been established and required measures for controlling are provided for. For details, please refer to the authorities concerned.

(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.

Those products, as designated as dangerous substances under the law for containing highly ignitable and inflammable ingredients, are regulated by the law for securing safety during transportation and for storage facilities and volume. Depending on the volume to be handled or stored, distributors are required to obtain an approval from the local authorities concerned. For details, please refer to the fire fighting station.

(3) Port Regulation Law

It depends on ingredients of adhesives but storage and transportation of some inflammability adhesives of dangerous articles are occasionally regulated after importation. Sea transportation is regulated by "Regulation on transportation and storage of dangerous articles" and "Port Regulation Law".

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

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.

Under this law, when articles are designated as dangerous substances, labeling on the surface of transportation containers or packages with the name of the substance, chemical name, net weight or volume, precautions (e.g. “Inflammables”) depending on the kind of substances are provided for.

Japan Fire Retardant Association, Administration Division (registration of the person in charge of fire retardant labeling and issuance of the label for flame proofing items)
<http://www.jfra.or.jp/index2.html>

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

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 commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System may be voluntarily selected any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products.

* For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to “Search for registered certification organization” at the home page 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.

* JIS Mark certification is 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>

* JIS Marks

Mining and
manufactured goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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. Japan Adhesive Industry Association: JAI Mark

In order for consumers to use adhesives without anxiety, "Japan Adhesive Industry Association" established "Japan Adhesive Industry Association" standard (JAI Standard) to provide for the quality of urethane based adhesives (for construction materials, sound-proof double flooring) and epoxy-resin based adhesives (for construction materials). In addition, "Japan Adhesive Industry Association" introduced a JAI Mark system where the products conforming to the standard can bear a JAI Mark to show that their quality is as certified by "Japan Adhesive Industry Association" and to help consumers to select right products in purchasing.

JAI Mark



(4) Household Goods Quality Labeling Law

The objective of this law is to protect the interests of general consumers to prevent them from an unexpected loss when they purchase with a correct understanding for the quality of products by requesting business entities to label appropriately for the quality of household goods.

Adhesives, which correspond to "Miscellaneous Industrial Goods" provided for by the Household Goods Quality Labeling Law, shall display classes and elements, etc. under the

Quality Labeling Rule for Miscellaneous Industrial Goods so that consumers properly identify the quality of goods when such goods are sold or exhibited for sale.

4. Authorities concerned

[Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law, Import Trade Control Order:](#)

Trade Licensing Division, Trade and Economic Cooperation Bureau, ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

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

Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Law:

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

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

[Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances:](#)

Chemical Management Policy Division, Manufacturing Industries Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

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

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

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

[Industrial Safety and Health Law](#)

Chemical management Policy Division, Industrial Safety and Health Department, Labour standards Bureau, ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

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

[Fire Service Law:](#)

Hazardous Materials Safety Division, Fire and Disaster Management Agency, Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications

<http://www.fdma.go.jp/en/>

[Port Regulations Law:](#)

General affairs Division, Bureau of Port and Harbor, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

<http://www.kouwan.metro.tokyo.jp/english/index.html>

[Household Goods Quality Labeling Law:](#)

Consumer Affairs Agency

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

JAI Mark

Japan Adhesive Industry Association

<http://www.jaia.gr.jp/english/index.html>

I-7 Paints (Varnishes, Water and Oil Paints based on Plastics)

HS Numbers	Commodity	Main Relevant Regulations
3208	Paints based on fiber	Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances Narcotics and Psychotropics Control Law High Pressure Gas Safety Law Industrial Safety and Health Law Fire Service Law Port Regulations Law
3209	Dispersed or dissolved in an aqueous medium	Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances Narcotics and Psychotropics Control Law High Pressure Gas Safety Law Industrial Safety and Health Law Fire Service Law Port Regulations Law
3210	Liquid without solvent	Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances Narcotics and Psychotropics Control Law High Pressure Gas Safety Law Industrial Safety and Health Law Fire Service Law Port Regulations Law

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

The import of paints (varnishes, oil and water paints based on resin) are regulated by the Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances, the Narcotics and Psychotropics Control Law, and the High Pressure Gas Safety Law depending on the case.

(1) Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances

The objective of this law is to prevent pollution of the environment by chemical substances with persistent harmful properties or by chemical substances that may affect inhabitants and growing of plants and animals by establishing a system of examination to determine, whether or not such substances have persistent or chronic toxic properties before the manufacture or import of new chemical substances; and the implementation of necessary regulations in the manufacture, import, use, etc. according to the properties of these chemical substances.

In order to prevent the environment pollution and human health and safety, some of paints are subject to regulation by the Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances.

Under this law, when importing any product containing a new chemical substance, importers are required to submit a “Chemical Import Notification” to the Health, Labour and Welfare Minister and the Economy, Trade and Industry Minister in advance of import of such product. When the product contains any chemical substance as designated the items subject to regulation, the import is subject to regulation measures including prohibition. Importers are also required to submit a notification to the Environment Minister. After the document examination finds that the product does not correspond to the subject items for regulation, such product can be imported. For detail procedures, please refer to the authorities concerned.

The chemical substances stated in the list of existing chemical substances and the new chemical substances published in an official gazette are free to import, subject to the declaration of classification and reference number of the gazette in the import application and invoice. Please refer to Appendix-II.

Corrosion-proof, insect-proof, or fungal-resistant paints, or ship-bottom paints (preventing shell or other animals or plants from adhering to the ship bottom) containing polychlorinated biphenyl, polychlorinated naphthalene, aldrin, DDT, dieldrin, chlordanes or Bis (tri-butyl)-tin = oxido, cannot be imported. Other paints in the form of a finished product are not regulated by the law.

(2) Narcotics and Psycho Tropics Control Law

The purpose of this law is to promote the public welfare through preventing harm to health and hygiene caused by the abuse of narcotics and psychotropics by taking such measures as conducting the necessary medical treatments for narcotic addicts, etc. as well as by exercising the necessary controls over the import, export, manufacture, compounding, transfer, etc. of narcotics and psychotropics.

When importing paints subject to regulation by the Narcotics and Psycho tropics Control Law, importers shall submit to the Health, Labour and Welfare Minister a “Narcotics and Psycho tropics Import Notification” or a “Narcotics and Psycho tropics Importer Registration Certificate” in advance of import.

(3) High Pressure Gas Safety Law (in case of Aerosol Products)

The objective of this law is to regulate the production, storage, sale, importation, transportation, consumption and disposal, etc. of high-pressure gas in order to prevent disasters caused by high-pressure gas.

The import clearance of an aerosol product requires the attachment of the Inspection Result Document of "Exemption requirements for 'High Pressure Gas.'" The Inspection Result Document covers in the prescribed form the inspection result of “Exemption requirements

for 'High Pressure Gas'" in accordance with the notice on handling the aerosol product of the exemptions from High Pressure Gas Safety Law at the import clearance. The inspection result includes container capacity, container material, discharge mechanism of propellant in dual structured container, inner pressure of container, pressure resistance capacity, kind of high pressure gas, presence of toxic fumes, filling rate, gas leakage, etc. While no international standard about the aerosol product, the inspection agencies in the foreign countries including officially certified inspectors are recognized as equivalent with the one in Japan as the testing body of import aerosol products.

Aerosol paints, when imported, are subject to regulation by the High Pressure Gas Safety Law. However, those aerosol paint products which are deemed involving a low level of danger based on the amount of gas contained and handling instructions are treated as an item "out of regulation by the law" (content of vessel is not more than 1 liter with an inner pressure not higher than 0.8 Mpa). When importing such products, importers shall submit testing reports to show that the products are "out of regulation by the law." For details, please refer to the following.

Aerosol Institute of Technology and Evaluation <http://www.aiaj.or.jp/> (Japanese only)
National Institute of Technology and Evaluation <http://www.nite.go.jp/index-e.htm>

2. Regulations at the Time of Sales

(1) Industrial Safety and Health Law

The primary objectives of this law are to secure the safety and health of workers in workplaces, as well as to the establish of comfortable working environments, by promoting comprehensive and systematic countermeasures concerning the prevention of industrial accidents, such as taking measures for the establishment of standards for safety and health, the clarification of responsibility and the promotion of voluntary activities, with a view to preventing industrial accidents.

The law imposes on those who manufacture, import, install or use any machine which involves danger in operation the liability of manufacture permission, inspection and conformity to construction codes, etc. Refer to Appendix-III.

In transactions among companies, those chemical substances that have the danger of damaging the health of workers and are designated by the Ministry ordinances, including substances designated as required to label their hazardousness, or such substances as provided by Article 56 Production Permit Requiring Substances and the products containing the aforementioned substances, the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) covering the information on the properties and handling should be provided. This system is called as the MSDS system.

(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.

Those products, designated as dangerous substances under the law for containing highly ignitable and inflammable ingredients, are regulated by the law to secure safety during transportation and for storage facilities and volume. Depending on the volume to be handled or stored, distributors are required to obtain an approval from the local authorities concerned. For details, please refer to the fire fighting station.

(3) High Pressure Gas Safety Law (in case of Aerosol-type Products)

When distributing aerosol type products, distributors are required to label on the products as provided by the law.

(4) Port Regulation Law

Storage and transportation etc. of some paints are restricted after arrival at Japan as flammable articles of dangerous goods depending on their constituents.

Sea transportation is provided for by "Dangerous goods ocean vessel transportation and storage rule" and "Port Regulation Law", etc.

(5) Consumer Products Safety Law

The objective of this law is to regulate the manufacturing and sales of specified products, to promote proper maintenance of specified maintenance products, and to take measures, such as collecting and providing information regarding product accidents, thereby protecting the interests of general consumers, in order to prevent any danger caused by consumer products to the lives or bodies of general consumers.

According to the revision of the law of May 14, 2007, importers were obligated to report to Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry within 10 days after knowing defects when a serious accident takes place for products to be used in consumers' daily lives at homes etc. See Appendix-IV for details.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Household Goods Quality Labeling Law

The purpose of this Law is to ensure that businesses perform proper labeling of the quality of household goods so that general consumers can recognize the product quality correctly and avoid unexpected loss at their purchase, thereby protecting the interests of general consumers.

Paints correspond to the miscellaneous manufactured goods under the Household Goods Quality Labeling Law. Under the provisions of quality labeling of the miscellaneous manufactured goods, the labeling should show the type, composition, etc. so that consumers can recognize the product quality properly.

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

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, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1. JIS mark under old JIS Law can be labeled to the products etc. until September 30, 2008 as grace period.

The commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System may be voluntarily selected any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products. As of February 2008, there are 1,706 standards subject to the new JIS Mark Labeling System.

* For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to “Search for registered certification organization” at the home page 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.

* JIS Mark certification is 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>

* JIS Marks

Mining and
manufactured goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

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

Japanese Standards Association

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

4. Authorities concerned

[Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances:](#)

Chemical Management Policy Division, Manufacturing Industries Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

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

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

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

Narcotics and Psychotropics Control Law:

Compliance and Narcotics Division, Pharmaceutical and Medical Safety Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

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

[Industrial Safety and Health Law:](#)

Chemical management Policy Division, Industrial Safety and Health Department, Labour Standards Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

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

[Fire Service Law:](#)

Hazardous Materials Safety Division, Fire and Disaster Management Agency

<http://www.fdma.go.jp/en/>

[Port Regulations Law:](#)

General affairs Division, Bureau of Port and Harbor, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

<http://www.kouwan.metro.tokyo.jp/english/index.html>

[Household Goods Quality Labeling Law](#)

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

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

[Consumer Product Safety Law:](#)

Consumer Affairs Agency

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

I-8 Dyes and Colorant

HS Numbers	Commodity	Main Relevant Regulations
3204	Synthetic organic coloring matter	Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances Industrial Safety and Health Law
3205	Color lakes	Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Law Industrial Safety and Health Law
3207	Prepared pigments, vitrifiable enamels, engobes(slip)	Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Law Industrial Safety and Health Law
3215	Printing ink, writing or drawing ink	Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Law Industrial Safety and Health Law Narcotics and Psychotropics Control Law Food Sanitation Law Fire Service Law

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

Some types of dyes and coloring matters, when imported, are subject to regulation by the laws “Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances”, “Industrial Safety and Health Law”, “Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Law”, “Narcotics and Psychotropics Control Law”.

(1) Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances

The objective of this law is to prevent pollution of the environment by chemical substances with persistent harmful properties by establishing a system of examination to determine, whether or not such substances have persistent or chronic toxic properties before the manufacture or import of new chemical substances; and the implementation of necessary regulations in the manufacture, import, use, etc. according to the properties of these chemical substances.

Some types of synthetic dyes and pigments are subject to regulation by the Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances. Ink for the print containing Biz [toribuchirusuzu] equivalent to oxide (TBTO) is defined as Class I Specified Chemical Substance.

Under this law, when importing any product containing a new chemical substance, importers are required to submit a “Chemical Import Notification” to the Health, Labour and Welfare Minister, the Economy, Trade and Industry Minister and Minister of Environment in

advance of import of such product. When the product contains any chemical substance* as designated the items subject to regulation, the import is subject to regulation measures including prohibition. After the document examination finds that the product does not correspond to the subject items for regulation, such product can be imported. For detail procedures, please refer to the authorities concerned.

The chemical substances stated in the list of existing chemical substances and the new chemical substances published in an official gazette are free to import, subject to the declaration of classification and reference number of the gazette in the import application and invoice.

According to a revised law in January 2003, the printing ink including bis (tributyltin) oxide (TBTO) was newly added to Class-I Specified Chemical Substance.

(2) Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Law

The objective of this law is to conduct necessary control over poisonous and deleterious substances from a hygiene point of view in order to maintain public health.

Any person who manufactures or imports for the purpose of selling or distributing, or any person who engages in the sale of poisonous or deleterious substances shall be registered as a manufacturer, an importer or a seller (Article 3).

The law requires that persons engaged in such businesses shall meet the prescribed standards for manufacturing or storing equipment of poisonous or deleterious substances and obey regulations on storing, indicating or transferring procedures, etc. when handling poisonous or deleterious substances.

Under this law, when producing or importing such regulated substances as their business, producers or importers shall register with the Health, Labour and Welfare Minister, while, when distributing the same, distributors shall register with the governor of a prefecture where each of their distributing offices is located. An application for registration with the Health, Labour and Welfare Minister shall be made via the governor of a prefecture where each of the distributing offices is located. For registration for distributing business and import business, poisonous substances to be handled shall be also registered.

Cadmium Yellow, etc. of pigments are designated as the poisonous and deleterious substances provided under the law and so importers cannot get the cargo cleared through the customs house unless they have earlier obtained from the Health, Labour and Welfare Minister an import business license and a registration acceptance of the particular substance, as provided by Article 3 Paragraph 2 of the law.

Some kinds of printing inks may correspond to the poisonous and deleterious substances as designated by the law depending on the ingredients, such as pigments, vehicles, solvents or builders. In such cases, importers also cannot get the cargo cleared through the customs house unless they have earlier obtained from the Minister an import business

license and a registration acceptance of the particular substance, as provided by Article 3 Paragraph 2 of the law.

When importing poisonous and deleterious substances for testing and research purposes, importers may import such materials without registration by submitting an import report and a guaranty letter to the Health, Labour and Welfare Ministry or the regional Office of Pharmaceutical Experts and obtaining a prior Confirmation by the ministry.

After any poisonous and deleterious substances have been imported, importers or distributors are required to perform many duties under the law:

- to appoint a person responsible for handling such substances;
- to mark by labeling poisonous and deleterious substances;
- to prevent loss or spill;
- to comply with the standards for transportation, storage, and handling
- to comply with the regulations on containers, packages, colors.

In case importers or distributors fail to observe the regulations, they are criminally punished based on law effective at that time. For details, please refer to the appropriate government authority.

(3) Narcotics and Psychotropics Control Law

The purpose of this law is to promote the public welfare through preventing harm to health and hygiene caused by the abuse of narcotics and psychotropics by taking such measures as conducting the necessary medical treatments for narcotic addicts, etc. as well as by exercising the necessary controls over the import, export, manufacture, compounding, transfer, etc. of narcotics and psychotropics.

When importing printing inks under this law, importers shall submit to the Health, Labour and Welfare Minister a “Narcotics and Psychotropics Import Notification” or a “Narcotics and Psychotropics Importer Registration Certificate” in advance of import.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sales

(1) Industrial Safety and Health Law

The primary objectives of this law are to secure the safety and health of workers in workplaces, as well as to the establish of comfortable working environments, by promoting comprehensive and systematic countermeasures concerning the prevention of industrial accidents, such as taking measures for the establishment of standards for safety and health, the clarification of responsibility and the promotion of voluntary activities, with a view to preventing industrial accidents.

MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheet) system is introduced to control chemical substances such as paints and preparations. When one wishes to transfer or offer to others those chemical substances which have the danger of damaging the health of workers and are designated by the Ministry ordinance, including substances designated as required to label their hazardousness, or such substances as provided by Article 56 Production Permit

Requiring Substances, he shall notify others of the name of the substance, ingredient list, amount of ingredients, possible effects on human, and instructions for storing and handling by delivering such data sheet or other means.

Solvent type ink shall be controlled particularly by Poisoning Prevention against Organic Solvent Regulation under this law. Please refer to Appendix-III.

(2) Food Safety 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 printing inks that are imported for printing uses for food containers or packaging shall be such that the food containers or packaging printed using such inks should be sanitary safe and conform to the standards provided by the law.

(3) 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).

Solvent type ink shall be classified as "dangerous object" under control of this law due to flammability.

(4) Port Regulation Law

Storage and transportation etc. of some paints are restricted after arrival at Japan as flammable articles of dangerous goods depending on their constituents.

Sea transportation is provided for by "Dangerous goods ocean vessel transportation and storage rule" and "Port Regulation Law", etc.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

There are no mandatory labeling requirements about dyes and colorants provided under the law.

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

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 commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System may be voluntarily selected any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products.

* For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to “Search for registered certification organization” at the home page 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.

* JIS Mark certification is 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>

* JIS Marks

Mining and
manufactured goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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: NL Regulation and ST Regulation

Japan Printing Ink Maker's Association, an association of domestic printing ink manufacturers, has established voluntary standards for printing inks (NL Regulation) and identified banned substances by the selection standard based on domestic and foreign laws and regulations. The product manufactured meeting the NL Regulation can label NL conforming mark (NL mark), or can claim the product has been manufactured conforming to the NL Regulation. "The Certificate concerning the NL Regulation" can be issued upon request. In addition, the printing ink for toy should be the registered ink under control of Safety Toy Regulation (ST Regulation).

4. Authorities concerned

Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Law:

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

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

[Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances:](#)

Chemical Management Policy Division, Manufacturing Industries Bureau, Ministry of
Economy, Trade and Industry

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

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

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

[Industrial Safety and Health Law:](#)

Safety Division, Industrial Safety and Health Department, Labour Standards Bureau,
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

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

Narcotics and Psychotropics Control Law:

Compliance and Narcotics Division, Pharmaceutical and Medical Safety Bureau, Ministry
of Health, Labour and Welfare

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

[Food Sanitation Law:](#)

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

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

[Fire Service Law:](#)

Hazardous Materials Safety Division, Fire and Disaster Management Agency

<http://www.fdma.go.jp/en/>

[Port Regulations Law:](#)

General affairs Division, Bureau of Port and Harbor, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure,
Transport and Tourism

<http://www.kouwan.metro.tokyo.jp/english/index.html>

II. Plastics and Rubber

II-1 Plastic Containers (for Food)

HS Numbers	Commodity	Main Relevant Regulations
3919	Food packaging materials	Food Sanitation Law Household Goods Quality Labeling Law Law for Promotion of Sorted Collection and Recycling of Containers and Packing Act on the Promotion of Effective Utilization of Resources
3921	Packaging film (for food)	Food Sanitation Law Household Goods Quality Labeling Law Law for Promotion of Sorted Collection and Recycling of Containers and Packing Act on the Promotion of Effective Utilization of Resources
3923	Food containers	Food Sanitation Law Household Goods Quality Labeling Law Law for Promotion of Sorted Collection and Recycling of Containers and Packing Act on the Promotion of Effective Utilization of Resources

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

Plastic containers (for food), when imported, are regulated by the provisions for “containers and packaging) of “Food Sanitation Law.”

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 intend to engage in the food import 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 seaports and airports.

Under the law, tools, containers, and packaging which contain hazardous and poisonous substances or adhere to the skin, and, therefore, have the possibility of damaging human health are prohibited from manufacturing, importing, distributing, and using. In addition, this law defines the “Standards and Specifications for Tools, Containers, and Packaging.”

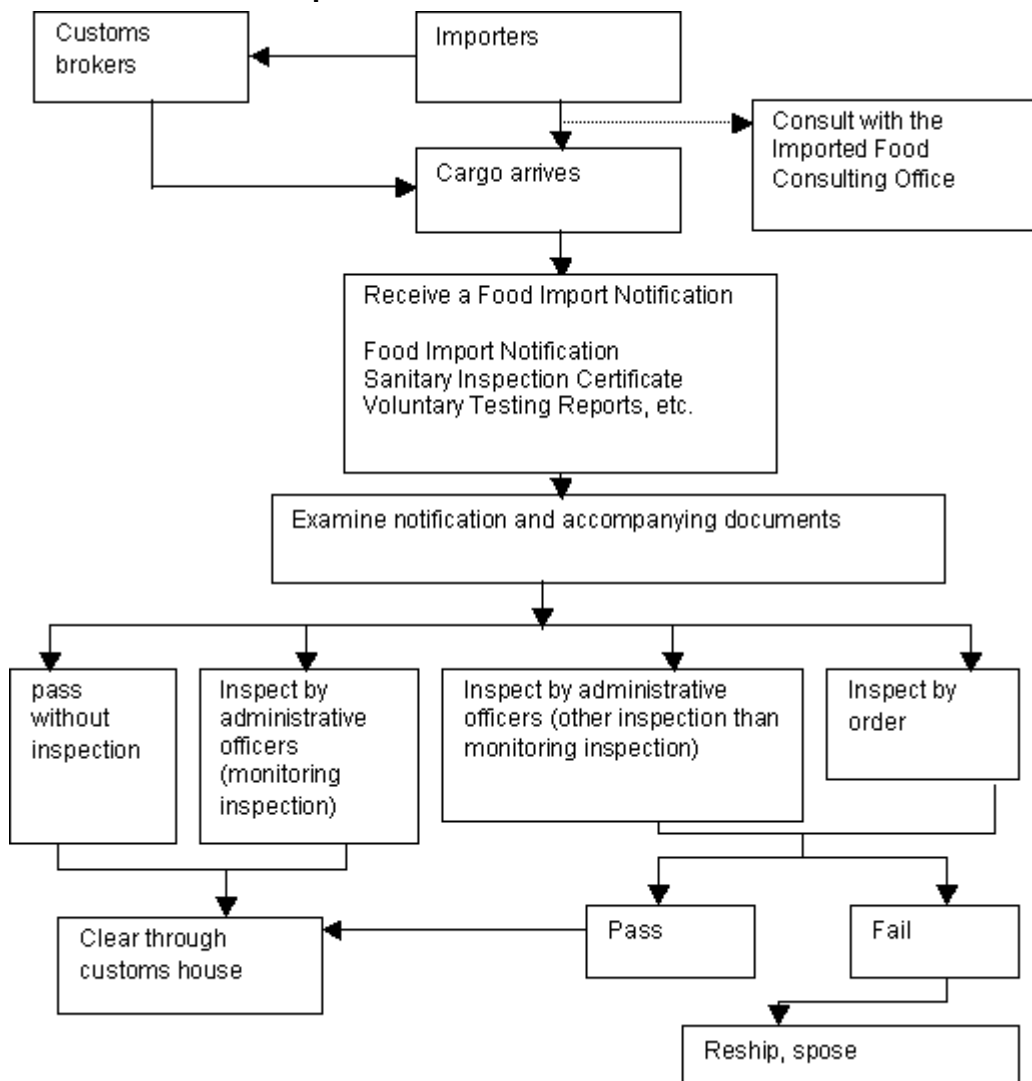
These standards and specifications are made up of “General Specifications for Raw Materials,” “Specifications for Raw Materials by Material,” “Manufacturing Standards,” and “Specifications for Containers and Packaging for Milk and Dairy Products.” As for milk and dairy products, the ordinances by the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare define “Component Standards and Standards for Manufacturing, Preparing, and Preserving Methods” and “Specifications and Manufacturing Standards for Tools, Containers, Packaging and the Raw Materials. The standards for coloring food containers are defined in the “General Specifications for Raw Materials.”

When importing food and the like, importers are required to submit a “Food Import Notification” to the section in charge of food control in the quarantine station covering the place of customs clearing. Such notification is examined and then the intended food is inspected if deemed necessary, and finally is approved for importing after the intended food is found conforming to the provisions under “Food Sanitation Law.”

If importers, prior to submitting a notification to the quarantine station, have had their food inspected by any of the domestic inspection organizations designated by the Health, Labor and Welfare Minister or any of the overseas inspection organizations registered with the Minister, such inspection reports are treated by the quarantine station as the equivalent to the inspections conducted by the quarantine station. As a result of such prior inspection, the import procedure shall be shortened by passing a sanitary inspection (elution testing).

The following chart illustrates the flow of import procedures.

Chart 1. Flow of Import Procedures under the “Food Sanitation Law”



2. Regulations at the time of Sales

(1) Food Sanitation Law

Under the law, tools, containers, and packaging which contain hazardous and poisonous substances or adhere to the skin, and, therefore, have the possibility of damaging human health are prohibited from manufacturing, importing, distributing, and using.

(2) Law for Promotion of Sorted Collection and Recycling of Containers and Packing

This legislation has the objective of contributing to the maintenance of the living environment and the healthy development of the national economy through the proper disposal of waste and effective utilization of resources, by for example introducing measures for promoting the sorted collection of waste containers and packaging and the recycling of items thus collected which meet the sorting criteria, with the aim of achieving a reduction in the volume of general waste and a sufficient degree of utilization of recycled resources.

With respect to food containers, business entities (including importers) are required to fulfill their recycling responsibilities to commercially reuse such container waste as provided

under the “Law for Promotion of Sorted Collection and Recycling of Containers and Packing”. For details, please refer to the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. For the purpose of the “Law for Promotion of Sorted Collection and Recycling of Containers and Packing,” “Containers and Packaging” means “containers” into which products are contained and “packaging” in which products wrapped up. Also, under the law, “Containers and Packaging” are defined as those items “which become unnecessary when the contents have been consumed or removed.” (See Article 2, Paragraph 2 of the law) “Containers and Packaging” are divided into two categories as follows:

* **Designated Containers** means such containers, among containers and packaging, as defined as containers for products by the ministry ordinances.

* **Designated Packaging** means such packaging, among containers and packaging, as defined as excluding designated containers.

When containers and packaging correspond to “Containers and Packaging” as defined under “ Law for Promotion of Sorted Collection and Recycling of Containers and Packing,” such waste, basically, shall be discarded by consumers according to the sorting guidelines, collected by municipalities according to such guidelines, and be recycled by business entities.

(3) Law for the Promotion of Effective Utilization of Resources (Recycling Law)

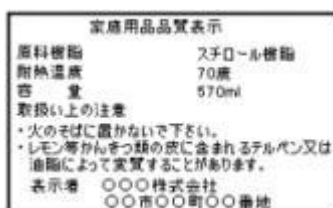
Considering that Japan relies on importing majority of important resources, that together with the development of the nation’s economy in recent years a large volume of used goods and by-products has been generated and their large part is discarded because a large volume of resources is used, but that 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 "a required measure" 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.

Plastic containers (for foods) are required to label a material identification label under the law.

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 of December, 2009. As for plastic containers for food, the items to be displayed in the label are provided for by "The Miscellaneous Goods Quality Labeling Provision" and "The Plastic Goods Quality Labeling Provision."

B. "Law on the Promotion of Effective Utilization of Resources"



Plastic containers and packaging (bottles, trays, bags, etc) have been designated as the subject products requiring special labeling and shall be marked by this mark to show that sorted discarding and sorted collection are required for the product.

(2) Voluntary Labeling Based on Provisions of Law

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 commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System may be voluntarily selected any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products..

* For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to "Search for registered certification organization" at the home page 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.

* JIS Mark certification is 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>

* JIS Marks

Mining and
manufactured goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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

Household products carry voluntary labeling about quality and safety as provided by the particular industry in addition to mandatory labeling under the law. Please check the industry association for voluntary labeling. For details, please refer to the following.

Japan Plastic Industry Federation

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

A. Good Design Mark



In order to contribute to the quality of people's living and to promote the industry by recommending products with good design, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry established this system.

B. JHP Mark



“Japan Hygienic PVC Association (JHP)” establishes voluntarily industry standards for polyvinyl chloride used in food containers and packaging, tools and other products and affixes this mark to those products satisfying the standards.

C. Voluntary Standard Certification Mark



“Japan Hygienic Olefin and Styrene Plastics Association” establishes voluntary standards for plastics used in food containers, packaging and tools and affixes this mark to those products satisfying the standards.

D. Sanitary Inspection Passed Mark



“Japan Industry Union of Plastic House Wares Manufactures” affixes this mark to those plastic household products and tools (drinking and eating tools, cooking tools, but excluding lacquer ware) products satisfying the voluntary sanitary standards.

E. Microwave Oven Container Inspection Passed Mark



“Japan Industry Union Plastic House Wares Manufactures” establishes voluntary quality standards for plastic containers used in microwave ovens and affixes the “Microwave oven Container Inspection Passed Mark” to the products having passed the standards together with the sanitary inspection. Also, in order to avoid misuses and to increase safety, labeling of disadvantages in using is required.

F. Ecology Mark



An ecology mark can be affixed to those products which are recognized as contributing to protection of the environment through their environment-friendly properties. This mark system is aimed at prompting consumers to think of the relationship between their lives and the environment and also helping them in selecting products.

4. Authorities concerned

Food Sanitation Law:

Standards and Evaluation Division, 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 Affairs Agency

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

Law for Promotion of Sorted Collection and Recycling of Containers and Packing:

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 on the 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>

Plastic containers and packaging:

Plastic Packing Recycling Council

<http://www.pprc.gr.jp/english/2008030411030595.html>

Good Design Mark:

Japan Industrial Design Promotion Organization

http://www.jidpo.or.jp/index_e.html

JHP Mark:

Japan Hygienic PVC Association (JHP)

<http://www.jhpa.jp/english/index.html>

Voluntary Standard Certification Mark:

Japan Hygienic Olefin and Styrene Plastics Association

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

Sanitary Inspection Passed Mark:

Microwave Oven Container Inspection Passed Mark

Japan Industry Union of Plastic House Wares Manufactures

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

Ecology Mark:

Japan Environment Association

<http://www.jeas.or.jp/english/index.html>

II-2 Tires

HS Numbers	Commodity	Main Relevant Regulations
4011	New tires	Road Vehicles Law The Act Against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation
4012	Retreated or used tires	Road Vehicles Law The Act Against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

When importing pneumatic rubber tires, whether new or used, importers basically are not regulated by any law.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sales

When distributing pneumatic rubber tires, distributors are regulated by “Road Vehicles Law” and “The Act Against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation.”

(1) Road Vehicles Law

The objective of this law is authenticate ownership, to promote technological improvement in maintenance, safety insurance and prevention of environmental pollution, with regards to road vehicles, as well as to promote sound development of automobile maintenance business, thereby securing public welfare.

The law prescribes the registration of vehicles (Chapter II), standards for the safety related to specifications of vehicles and the environmental pollution control (Chapter III), inspection and maintenance in observance of these standards (Chapter IV), check-ups (Chapter V) and automobile maintenance business in implementation of these inspections (Chapter VI). Those tires which are used on motor cars traveling on the open roads shall comply with the safety standards for by construction and equipment of motor car as provided under the law.

(2) The Act Against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

The purpose of this act is, by establishing special provisions in the Act concerning Prohibition of Private Monopolization and Maintenance of Fair Trade, to prevent the occurrence of losses or damages to consumers by means of unjustifiable premiums or misleading representations in connection with transactions of commodities or services, to secure fair competition, and to protect the interests of consumers.

<Fair competition rules about labeling in the auto industry>

Under the law, for tires and the like, the captioned rules have been established based on the approval by The Fair Trade Commission.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

A. The Act Against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

Fair Competition Rules regarding Labeling of Tires:

Motorcar tires must be compatible as a component part of a car. For the benefit of consumers, the rules require distributors to label the following items on the sidewall of the tire at the shop

- * Name of manufacturer
- * Brand name, dimensions and uses
- * Indication of “Reused” in case of recycled tire
- * Selling price
- * Maintenance service fee
- * Cautions for use and store
- * Country of origin
- * Handling charge for waste tire

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

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 commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System may be voluntarily selected any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products.

* For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to “Search for registered certification organization” at the home page 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.

* JIS Mark certification is 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>

* JIS Marks

Mining and
manufactured goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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. JATMA Standards

For motor car tires, “Japan Automobile Tire Manufacturers Association (JATMA)” has established JATMA Standards.” These standards are not mandatory, but from the viewpoint that compatibility is critical to tires, those products satisfying these standards are sold and distributed.

Japan Automobile Tire Manufacturers Association (JATMA)

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

B. Fair Competition Regulations of Labeling of Tires

Based on “Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representations” Tire Fair Trade Commission stipulates premiums and labeling for tire in accordance with Fair Competition Regulations of Labeling of Tires.

4. Authorities concerned

Road Vehicles Law:

Vehicle and Component Approvals Division Engineering and Safety Department, Road Transport Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (manufacture’s import cars contracted etc.)

Engineering Planning Division, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (Car security standard etc.)

Environment Division Engineering and Safety Department, Road Transport Bureau,
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and transport (Waste gas etc.)

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

[The Act Against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation:](#)

Consumer Affairs Agency

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

Fair Competition Regulations of Labeling of Tires:

Tire Fair Trade Commission <http://www.tftc.gr.jp/> (Japanese only)

II-3 Rubber Products

HS Numbers	Commodity	Main Relevant Regulations
4002	Synthetic rubbers	Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances Industrial Safety and Health Law Fire Service Law
4007	Rubber threads	Consumer Product Safety Law

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

The import of rubber threads is basically not subject to regulation by law. But, as for synthetic rubbers, may be subject to regulation by “Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances” and “Industrial Safety and Health Law” and “Fire Service Law” depending on the case, so it is advisable for importers to check in advance their intended synthetic rubber to see whether it is possible for them to import.

(1) Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances

The objective of this law is to prevent pollution of the environment by chemical substances with persistent harmful properties or by chemical substances that may affect inhabitants and growing of plants and animals by establishing a system of examination to determine, whether or not such substances have persistent or chronic toxic properties before the manufacture or import of new chemical substances; and the implementation of necessary regulations in the manufacture, import, use, etc. according to the properties of these chemical substances.

In order to prevent the environment pollution and protect human health and safety, some types of synthetic rubbers may be subject to regulation under “Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances” depending on the case.

Under the law, when importing a product containing a new chemical substance, importers are required to submit, in advance of import, a “Chemical Import Notification” to the Health, Labor and Welfare Minister, the Economy, Trade and Industry Minister and Environment Minister. If the product contains any of the chemical substances designated for regulation, such product is subject to regulations including import ban. Further, in 2001, the law was amended to require importers to submit the same notification also to the Environment Minister. When the screening by those Ministers finds that the new chemical substance does not correspond to the subject items under regulation, importers may import the intended product. For detailed procedures, please refer to the authorities concerned.

When the chemical substance contained in the product corresponds to the existing list of the chemical substances or the name of the substance in question is publicly announced on the official gazette, such product can be imported freely.

The chemical substances stated in the list of existing chemical substances and the new chemical substances published in an official gazette are free to import, subject to the declaration of classification and reference number of the gazette in the import application and invoice. Please refer to Appendix-II.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sales

(1) Industrial Safety and Health Law

The primary objectives of this law are to secure the safety and health of workers in workplaces, as well as to the establish of comfortable working environments, by promoting comprehensive and systematic countermeasures concerning the prevention of industrial accidents, such as taking measures for the establishment of standards for safety and health, the clarification of responsibility and the promotion of voluntary activities, with a view to preventing industrial accidents.

The MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheet) system for chemical substances such as paints and drug products is regulated. Under the system, those who wish to transfer or supply chemical substances which are hazardous to the health of workers and designated by the ordinances, including materials required to label as to their toxicity, or materials requiring production permits as provided under Article 56 of the law shall notify, by providing data sheet, the other party of such information as the name of substance, ingredients and their content, possible effects on humans, hazardousness, precautions for storing and handling. Please refer to Appendix-III.

(2) Fire Service Law

The objective of this law is to prevent, watch and extinguish fire, and guard against loss of life and property from fire. At the same time, to minimize damage from fire, earthquake, and similar disasters in order to preserve peace and order and promote the public welfare.

Products that include a strong ignition or flammable element and are specific as dangerous goods in Fire Service Law are subject to the regulation of this law to ensure the safety for transportation and storage facility and quantity. In some cases, the permission from municipal authorities in charge is necessary for handling and storage depending on quantity.

Details shall be inquired to the fire station in charge.

(3) Consumer Product Safety Law

The objective of this law is to regulate the manufacturing and sales of specified products, to promote proper maintenance of specified maintenance products, and to take measures, such as collecting and providing information regarding product accidents, thereby protecting the interests of general consumers, in order to prevent any danger caused by

consumer products to the lives or bodies of general consumers.

According to the revision of the law of May 14, 2007, importers were obligated to report to Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry within 10 days after knowing defects when a serious accident takes place for products to be used in consumers' daily lives at homes etc. See Appendix-IV for details.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

There is no mandatory labeling about rubber products as provided under the law.

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

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 commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System may be voluntarily selected any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products.

* For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to “Search for registered certification organization” at the home page 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.

* JIS Mark certification is 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>

* JIS Marks

Mining and
manufactured goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

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

Japanese Standards Association

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

4. Authorities concerned

[Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances:](#)

Chemical Management Policy Division, Manufacturing Industries Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

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

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

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

[Industrial Safety and Health Law:](#)

Chemical management Policy Division, Pharmaceutical and Medical Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

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

[Fire Service Law:](#)

Hazardous Materials Safety Division, Fire and Disaster Management Agency, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

<http://www.fdma.go.jp/en/>

[Consumer Product Safety Law:](#)

Consumer Affairs Agency

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

III. Wood and Textile

III-1 Sawn Lumber and Worked Timber

HS Numbers	Commodity	Main Relevant Regulations
4403 4407	Sawn lumber	Plant Protection Law Building Standard Law Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law Law Concerning Standardization And Proper Labeling Of Agricultural And Forestry Products
4406	Railway wooden sleeper	Plant Protection Law Building Standard Law Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

No legal regulation is established in principle for import of worked timber such as sawn lumber, except for all timber even with a little bark that requires inspection by the Plant protection Station according to the Plant Protection Law

(Note) The transfer to No. 2 approval system of cut lumber from Cambodia as the place of origin or place of shipment was abolished in May 2003. Similarly, that from Liberia was abolished in February 2007. As a result, no exporting country exists under the restriction of Import Trade Control Ordinance (except for North Korea).

Plant Protection Law

The objectives of this law are to inspect the exporting, importing and domestic plant, to control the pests, and to prevent the outbreak and/or spreading thereof, thereby to ensure the stabilization and development of agricultural production.

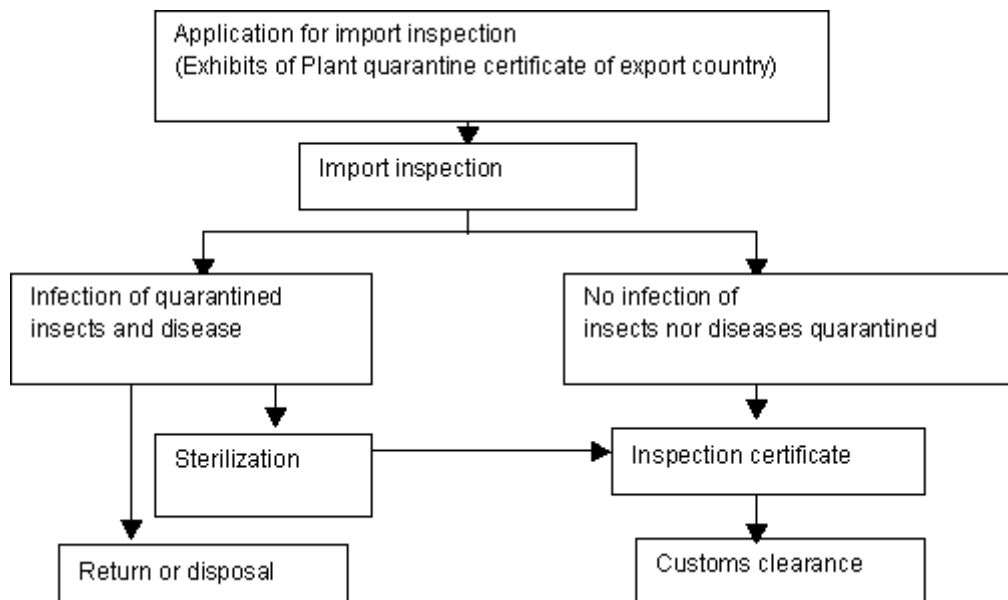
Regarding import quarantine, (i) Plants prescribed by ministerial ordinance which are forwarded from areas prescribed by ministerial ordinance or via relevant areas, (ii) quarantine pests (Note), (iii) soil or plants containing soil, (iv) their packing material or containers, should not be imported (Paragraph 1 of Article 7). Imported plants and their packing material or container must have phytosanitary certificates issued by the relevant government organizations of the respective exporting countries or copies of the same attached to them (Paragraph 1 of Article 6). When a plant is imported, it must be inspected without delay by a Plant Quarantine Inspector to determine if a phytosanitary certificate issued by the government organization of the exporting country or its copy is attached, if it is a plant for which importation is prohibited, and if any quarantine pests accompany it (Paragraph 1 of Article 8).

Items covered plants subject to the quarantine inspection of imported plants include plants with a possibility to contain quarantine pests such as seedlings, seeds, bulbs, potatoes,

fruits, vegetables, cut flowers, grains, beans, timbers, spices, or those dried, or primary processed products.

While processed lumber, such as sawn wood, are basically not covered, sawn lumbers, such as timber logs, are under coverage of Plant Protection Law regardless of the presence of bark, and shall be inspected at the port under the Plant Protection Law. Legal regulation is established in principle for import of the sawn lumber which requires inspection at the unloading port in conformity with Plant Protection Law. Application documents for plant inspection should be submitted to the Plant Protection Station together with the related documents including the Plant Quarantine certificate issued by the plant trade organization of the exporting country. Should infections of harmful insects and disease be discovered by this inspection, proper measures of fumigation, sterilization, etc. are necessary.

Chart 1. Import quarantine inspection procedures according to the Plant Protection Law



2. Regulations at the Time of Sales

(1) 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. 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

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.

Should the specification criteria be in conformity with the exemplification prescribed in a notification, construction shall be started upon a building confirmation from a construction manager of a local self-governing body or the designated certificate inspection organization. A new type- conformity certificate system is introduced in case of no exemplification prescribed in a notification (such as particular construction materials and construction method beyond the application scope of law). Legal standards and inspection method are designated clearly for each type, for which the authorized representatives such as “The Building Center of Japan” etc. shall act for a certificate of compliance. Details are available at the Building Guidance Division, Housing Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport or the following authorized organizations.

Main designated certificate organizations (from all 135 organizations as of December 2009. Please refer to this place for the search of all engines.

<http://www.icba.or.jp/ken/siteikikan.htm> (Japanese only)

The Building Center of Japan, Administrative Office, Building Technology Research Institute

<http://www.bcj.or.jp/en/index.html>

Center for Better Living, Residential Architecture Evaluation Center, Inspection Department for Building Construction

<http://www.cbl.or.jp/english/index.html>

General Building Research Corporation of Japan, Building Confirmation & Evaluation Center

<http://www.gbrc.or.jp/english/index.html>

Japan Building Equipment and Elevator Center Foundation, Construction Inspection Division, Audit Section

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

A. Import house

Import house (2 x 4 construction system) is regulated under the urgent and priority plan for reduction of house construction cost.

a) Promotion of mutual (bilateral) certification on the building standards and international coordination in the standards

Dimension timber for 2 x 4 construction system that are certified in conformity with the overseas standards (Example: WWPA of U.S.A.) with enough strength, proper quality control and high community with JAS products of Japan is applicable as it is to the system of Japan. In this connection, most of the sawn lumbers for 2 x 4 construction system now being distributed in U.S.A. and Canada are available in Japan mostly in the same way of JAS standards or regarded as passing the overseas standards by mutual certification with JAS.

b) Performance code of the construction standards

Subject to presentation of a performance certificate such as strength, etc. according to the designated test method, component materials which were not used until now, a new structure system and even nail out of JIS standards become a preferred choice of use.

B. Regulation according to Log house notification

Logs, etc. used for log house (Log assembly structure house) should be controlled under the Log house notification. (Refer to item of “House” in this Handbook.)

C. Countermeasures Regarding Sick House Issues

This applies to products such as buildings, furniture, cabinets, etc.

a. Chemical substances covered by regulations

Chlorpyrifos and formaldehyde

b. Prohibitions concerning chlorpyrifos

Use of building materials containing chlorpyrifos in buildings with habitable rooms will be prohibited.

c. Restrictions concerning formaldehyde

* 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.

* 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.

* 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.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

No legal labeling is obliged for log, sawn lumber and worked timber.

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

A. JAS Mark

Law Concerning Standardization And Proper Labeling Of Agricultural And Forestry Products

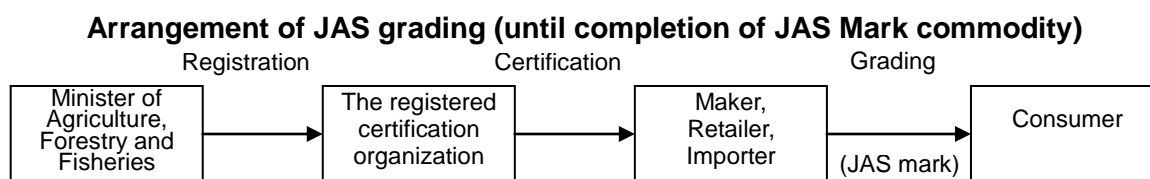
According to JAS standard, the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries shall designate the items of agricultural and forestry products such as drinks and foods, oils and fats, agricultural and forestry products, and sea food, excluding alcoholic drinks and medicines, as well as these substances manufactured or processed from above materials.. The number of established JAS standards is 66 items and 214 standards (of which 11 items and 29 standards are forestry products) are established as of December 2009, and the standards of grade, composition, property, production method and labeling are regulated.

The Japanese Agricultural Standards for the structural sawn lumber was legislated for clarification of the strength and performance of the structural timber for construction in 1991. Standardization and simplification of various dimensions sawn lumbers under distribution, and the high-grade wooden house shall pave a way for expanded supply of seasoned wood, 3-stories wooden construction and middle-large scale wooden houses

The Japan Agricultural Standards (JAS) provide for permissible limits of dimension, surface quality (appearance quality such as knots, cracks, scratches, etc.), moisture content, adhesive properties, and strength. JAS standards for lumber have been established as follows:

- * Groundwork sawn lumber of needle-leaf tree
- * Structure sawn lumber of needle-leaf tree
- * Sawn lumber of broad-leaf tree
- * Groundwork sawn lumber of broad-leaf tree structural conifer lumber (lumber classified into visual grade, lumber classified into mechanical grade)
- * Structural lumber for frame and wall construction (Grade-A frame lumber, Grade-B frame lumber, MSR lumber)

In order to display a JAS Mark on their products, sawing factories, either located inside or outside Japan, are required to submit by themselves to the Accredited Certification Body an application for certification, to be certified by the body, and then to grade by themselves their products as conforming to the applicable items of JAS. The JAS provide that the grading information to be displayed together with a JAS Mark on the product shall include a type of structural lumber, classification, names of processing agents, treatment method, etc. for each standard applicable to the product.



With respect to the accredited certification bodies outside Japan, by June 2005 JAS had provided that the overseas country where a manufacturer is located shall have such system of the same level as applied in Japan, but such requirements were removed from the JAS Standards due to the revision.

As of December 2009, there are 9 overseas accredited certification bodies for lumber products

List of the overseas accredited certification bodies:

[http://www.jasnet.or.jp/HP\(2009\)/6-ninteikikan/6.1.2.html](http://www.jasnet.or.jp/HP(2009)/6-ninteikikan/6.1.2.html). (Japanese only)

For details, please contact to the following associations.

Japanese Agricultural Standards Association.

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

Japan Federation of Wood-Industry Associations

http://www.zenmoku.jp/sosiki/invente/gaiyo_e.html

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 commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System may be voluntarily selected any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products.

* For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to “Search for registered certification organization” at the home page 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.

* JIS Mark certification is 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>

* JIS Marks

Mining and
manufactured goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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

1) Labeling according to the Regulation for Approval for High Quality Wooden Building Materials, Etc.

The Japan Housing and Wood Technology Center provides certification services for “High Quality Wooden Building Materials, etc.” with respect to the quality of wooden building materials. With respect to new wooden building materials, etc., the said organization is to objectively evaluate and approve the quality and performance, etc. of the materials and to allow the approved ones to carry “Certification Mark” (AQ mark) on their surfaces.

2) Japan Federation of Wood-industry Association: Indication of Formaldehyde emission grade

Outline of registration system on indication of Formaldehyde emission grade used for wooden materials are as follows.

This registration system of Japan Federation of Wood-industry Association was enforced in July as provided by **[the amended Building Standard Law on Sick House Issues]** for the object of housing interior, building materials, furniture, etc. Indication of Formaldehyde emission grade of Japan Federation of Wood-industry Association is permitted and become effective upon confirmation of the presented documents by Japan Federation of Wood-industry Association about Formaldehyde emission grade for the composite materials (basic materials, adhesives, etc.).

Indication shall be consisted of labeling name, Formaldehyde emission grade, registered number, registration name, manufacturing date or lot number and enquiry address. This system shall be applied to the following materials.

1. Molding plate from sawing plate, single plate, small pieces, etc. with non-formaldehyde type adhesive. (excluding plywood, wooden flooring, structural panels, glued laminated lumber, laminated veneer lumber, MDF and particle board)

2.Surface treatment products on the above materials.

3.Molding plate from sawing plate, single plate, small pieces, etc. with formaldehyde type adhesive and also secondary treatment products of the basic materials certificated by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport.

4. Secondary treatment materials on the surface with JAS mark of structural panels, glued laminated lumber and laminated veneer, but excluding the corresponding materials to JAS mark standard after treatment.)

4. Authorities Concerned

Plant Protection Law:

Plant Protection Station, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

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

Building Standard Law:

Building Guidance Division, Housing Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport

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

Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law (Washington Convention):

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

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

Law Concerning Standardization and Proper Labeling Of Agricultural and Forestry Products:

Indication and Standard Division, Plant Safety and Consumer Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

<http://www.maff.go.jp/e/index.html>

AQ mark:

The Japan Housing and Wood Technology Center

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

III-2 Plywood

HS Numbers	Commodity	Main Relevant Regulations
4408	Sheet and veneering, for plywood	Building Standard Law Fire Service Law Industrial Safety and health Law Law Concerning Standardization and Proper Labeling of Agricultural and Forest Products
4412	Plywood, veneered panels	Building Standard Law Fire Service Law Industrial Safety and health Law Law Concerning Standardization and Proper Labeling of Agricultural and Forest Products

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

No regulation is established in principle for import of plywood. The inspection pursuant to the Plant Protection Law is unnecessary as the wood that is heated or pressurized and that uses an adhesive are deemed to be lumber.

2. Regulations Procedures at the Time of Sales

No regulation is established in principle for sale of plywood, except for usage of plywood which is controlled according to Building Standard Law, Fire Service Law and Industrial Safety and Health Law.

(1) 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.

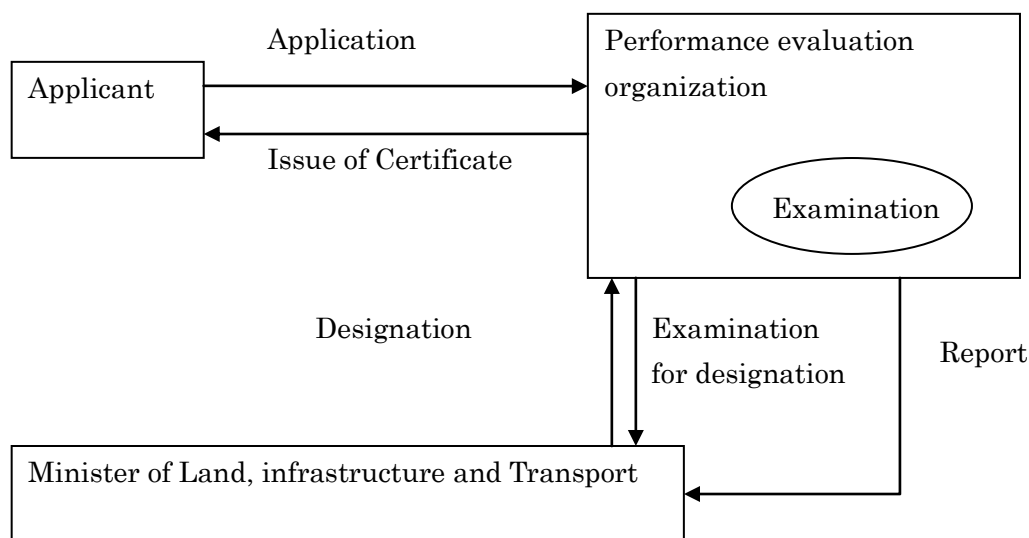
As provided by the Building Standard Law, non-combustible materials, semi-combustible materials, incombustible materials, etc. are approved as the restricted interior finish at the designated place. Incombustible plywood is defined as one of the incombustible material with fire-resistant treatment by fireproofing compound in conformity with the following performance code or as the plywood that was approved by the Performance certification organization designated by the Minister of Land, The incombustible plywood can be exclusively used for the restricted interior finish at the designated place (with higher performance over the incombustible materials). The standard of Formaldehyde in plywood was revised since sick-house syndrome was highlighted. Details are available at the Building Guidance Division, Housing Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport.

<Performance code of incombustible materials>

During five minutes after start of caloric heating by normal fire,

- * Incombustible
- * No occurrence of harmful damage to fire prevention
- * No generation of harmful smoke nor gas for refuge

Chart 1. Procedures of Performance Certificate



Main designated certificate organizations (from all 135 organizations as of December 2009.

Please refer to this place for the search of all engines.

<http://www.icba.or.jp/j/ken/siteikikan.htm> (Japanese only))

*The Building Center of Japan, Administrative Office, Building Technology Research Institute

<http://www.bcj.or.jp/en/index.html>

*Center for Better Living, Residential Architecture Evaluation Center, Inspection Dept. for Building Construction,

<http://www.cbl.or.jp/english/index.html>

*General Building Research Corporation Japan, Building Confirmation & Evaluation Center
<http://www.gbrc.or.jp/english/index.html>

*Japan Building Equipment and Elevator Center Foundation, Construction Inspection Div. Audit Section

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

(2) Housing Quality Assurance Act

The purpose of this law, enforced in April 2000 is to promote the development of housing quality assurance, the market condition without anxiety for housing acquisition and the establishment of house-dispute-settlement system.

Main points of this law were as follows,

1. Ten (10) years of responsibility period for warranty, if failure should occur in structural sections such as foundation of a newly built house, pillars, wall, floors, or roofs within a period of ten years due to the builder's error.

2. Housing Performance Indication System

This system composed of the following 4 items is completely voluntary, and application is at the discretion of housing suppliers and consumers.

Japan Housing Performance Indication Standards

Housing Performance Evaluation by Designated Evaluation Bodies

Housing Performance Type Approval, etc.

Housing Dispute Resolution System

(3) Fire Services 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).

As provided by this law, the flame resistant products that satisfied the standards of flame resistant performance must be used exclusively for the flame resistant and fire retardant objects. Accordingly, flame resistant plywood of the flame resistant products must be used for display at a pavilion. Flame resistant products must state the prescribed labeling upon approval even at the time of sale. Procedures for certification are available at the following organization.

Japan Fire Retardant Association <http://www.ifra.or.jp/index2.html> (Japanese only)

(4) Industrial Safety and Health Law

The primary objectives of this law are to secure the safety and health of workers in workplaces, as well as to the establish of comfortable working environments, by promoting comprehensive and systematic countermeasures concerning the prevention of industrial accidents, such as taking measures for the establishment of standards for safety and health, the clarification of responsibility and the promotion of voluntary activities, with a view to preventing industrial accidents.

Scaffolding plywood for building site must satisfy the standards prescribed by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare according to this law.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

A. Fire Service Law

Flame resistant labeling must be pasted on the front surface of the flame resistant plywood upon certification. Furthermore, a lettered label of "FLAME RESISTANT" and a name of commodity must be marked on the reverse side in full measure. However, only registered person by a Director of Fire and Disaster Management Agency for authorized labeling shall be allowed to paste a lettered label of "FLAME RESISTANT" on the flame resistant products.

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

A. Law Concerning Standardization and Proper Labeling of Agricultural and Forest Products: Japanese Agricultural Standards (JAS Mark)

According to JAS standard, the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries shall designate the items of agricultural and forestry products such as drinks and foods, oils and fats, agricultural and forestry products, and sea food, excluding alcoholic drinks and medicines, as well as these substances manufactured or processed from above materials.. The number of established JAS standards is 66 items and 214 standards (of which 11 items and 29 standards are forestry products) are established as of December 2009, and the standards of grade, composition, property, production method and labeling are regulated. According to Japanese Agricultural Standards (JAS), plywood are divided into 9 groups by usage, of which classification systems are regulated along with adhesive strength, percent of moisture content, weatherproof against the change of temperature, borer proof,

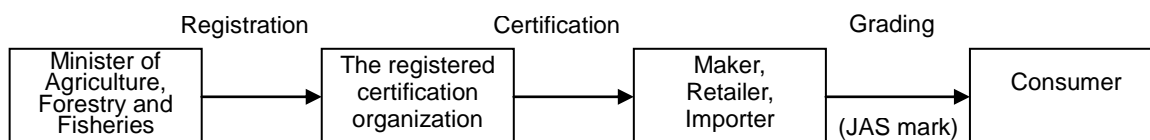
dimension, etc. The standard and labeling of Formaldehyde was revised in July 2002 according to the revision of the JAS Standard for plywood.

- * Ordinary plywood
- * Structural plywood
- * Pallet plywood
- * Coated natural wood plywood
- * Specially processed coated plywood
- * Concrete mold plywood

In addition, in July 2002, the JAS items for ordinary plywood, ect. were reviewed and the standards for emissions and labeling of formaldehyde were newly established.

In order to display a JAS Mark on their products, sawing factories located either inside or outside Japan are required to submit to the accredited certification body an application for certification, to be certified by the body, and then to grade by themselves their products as conforming to the applicable standards. The JAS provide that the grading information to be displayed together with a JAS Mark on the product shall include a type of structural lumber, classification, names of processing agents, treatment method, etc. for each standard applied to the product.

JAS's Grading Mechanism (Process to create a JAS marked product)



With respect to the accredited certification bodies outside Japan, by June 2005, JAS had provided that the overseas country where a manufacturer is located shall have such system of the same level as applied in Japan, but such requirements were removed from the JAS Standards due to the revision.

As of December 2009, there are 9 overseas accredited certification bodies for lumber products

List of the overseas accredited certification bodies:

[http://www.jasnet.or.jp/HP\(2009\)/6-ninteikikan/6.1.2.html](http://www.jasnet.or.jp/HP(2009)/6-ninteikikan/6.1.2.html) (Japanese only)

JAS Mark (Plywood)



Display example of plywood for concrete mold

Plywood for surface treated concrete mold

Painting Display example of lot side face

Details of JAS Mark are available at the following organizations.

Japanese Agricultural Standards Association

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

Japan Plywood Inspection Corporation HQ

(The Registered grading and certification organizations of Japan for plywood)

<http://www.jpic-ew.net/>

B. Industrial Safety and Health Law

The Technology Institution of Constructing Plywood Scaffold established a marking system of Passing Standard for scaffold plywood in conformity with Scaffold Plywood Standards as provided by the Industrial Safety and Health Law. The mark is permitted only for the lot of product which has passed the test and inspection by the members of this Association according to a regulation. Dimension, material, color, letter, etc. are defined in this Mark.

The aforementioned Institute created the Safety Technological Standard for "eco-scaffold plywood" in 2007, which is not covered by Scaffold Plywood Standard. The eco-scaffold plywood is defined as a sheet, core sheet, and auxiliary core sheet from eco lumber (sawn lumber with the strength equal to or more than the eucalyptus, the larch and the radiata pine), and these are pressed and held together by a phenol resin or an equivalent adhesive with the same bonding strength. The eco-scaffold is authorized by the head of the Institute.

Details are available at the following organization.

Technology Institution of Constructing Plywood Scaffold

<http://homepage3.nifty.com/gohan-anzen/> (Japanese only)

Example of Labeling

Eco-scaffold
Product conforming
to the standard

Temporary plywood 19 上
Technology Institution of Constructing Plywood Scaffold

(Remark) above letters are marked in 凹 carved seal.
Number and 「上」 are subject to semiannual.

C. 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, 2005)

For details, please refer to Appendix-1. JIS mark under old JIS Law can be labeled to the products etc. until September 30, 2008 as grace period.

The commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System may be voluntarily selected any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products. As of February 2008, there are 1,706 standards subject to the new JIS Mark Labeling System.

* For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to “Search for registered certification organization” at the home page 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.

* JIS Mark certification is 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>

* JIS Marks

Mining and
manufactured goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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. Labeling according to Regulation for Approval for High Quality Wooden Building Materials, Etc.



The Foundation of Japan Housing and Wood Technology Center handles the certification for “High Quality Wooden Building Materials and Others”. It objectively evaluates the quality performance thereof to issue the certificate. Products thus approved are required to bear the AQ Mark.

Among various types of plywood, the structural plywood with corrosion-proof and ant-prevention treatments is subject to the certification regulation.

B. Japan Federation of Wood-industry Association:

Indication of Formaldehyde emission grade

Outline of registration system on indication of Formaldehyde emission grade used for wooden materials are as follows.

This registration system of Japan Federation of Wood-industry Association was enforced in July as provided by **[the amended Building Standard Law on Sick House Issues]** for the object of housing interior, building materials, furniture, etc. Indication of Formaldehyde emission grade of Japan Federation of Wood-industry Association is permitted and become effective upon confirmation of the presented documents by Japan Federation of Wood-industry Association about Formaldehyde emission grade for the composite materials (basic materials, adhesives, etc.).

Indication shall be consisted of labeling name, Formaldehyde emission grade, registered number, registration name, manufacturing date or lot number and enquiry address. This system shall be applied to the following materials.

1. Molding plate from sawing plate, single plate, small pieces, etc. with non-formaldehyde type adhesive. (Excluding plywood, wooden flooring, structural panels, glued laminated lumber, laminated veneer lumber, MDF and particle board)

2. Surface treatment products on the above materials.
 3. Molding plate from sawing plate, single plate, small pieces, etc. with formaldehyde type adhesive and also secondary treatment products of the basic materials certificated by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport.
 4. Secondary treatment materials on the surface with JAS mark of structural panels, glued laminated lumber and laminated veneer, but excluding the corresponding materials to JAS mark standard after treatment.)
- Zero-Form Plywood is prescribed as the standard labeling after passing an inspection of the Low Formaldehyde Standards for all plywood in the market of the affiliated manufactures under Japan Plywood Manufacturers' Association.

4. Authorities concerned

Plywood in general:

Wood Products Division, Forest Policy Planning Department, Forestry Agency
<http://www.rinya.maff.go.jp/> (Japanese only)

Building Standard Law:

Building Guidance Division, Housing Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport
<http://www.mlit.go.jp/english/index.html>

Fire Service Law:

Hazardous Materials Safety Division, Fire and Disaster Management Agency
<http://www.fdma.go.jp/en/>

Industrial Safety and Health Law:

Safety Division, Industrial safety and Health Department, Labour Standards Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
<http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/index.html>

Law Concerning Standardization and Proper Labeling Of Agricultural and Forestry Products:

Indication and Standard Division, Plant Safety and Consumer Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
<http://www.maff.go.jp/e/index.html>

AQ mark:

Japan Housing and Wood Technology Center
<http://www.howtec.or.jp/> (Japanese only)

III-3 Paper

HS Numbers	Commodity	Main Relevant Regulations
4801	Newsprint, in rolls or sheet	
4802	Uncoated paper for writing, printing, other graphic purposes	
4803	Paper towel, paper napkin	Pharmaceutical Affairs Law The Food Sanitation Law Household goods Quality Labeling Law
4804	Uncoated kraft paper	
4806	Greaseproof papers, tracing papers, glazed transparent or translucent papers	
4807	Composite paper	
4808	Paper, corrugated, creped, crinkled, embossed, perforated	
4809	Carbon paper	
4810	Coated paper	

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

No legal regulation is established in principle for import of paper products. However, wet tissue, etc. of paper towels might be regulated under the Drugs, Cosmetics and Medical Instruments Act. Furthermore, paper products like kitchen towels that make direct touch with foods are regulated under the Food Sanitation Law.

(1) Pharmaceutical Affairs Law, the Drugs, Cosmetics and Medical Instruments Act

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 machineries, while taking necessary steps to promote research and development of pharmaceuticals and medical machineries in high necessity, and thereby encourage better health and hygiene.

Professional import and sale of medication under control of this law should take the following procedures by usage and purpose.

1) Acquisition of the permit for professional import and sale

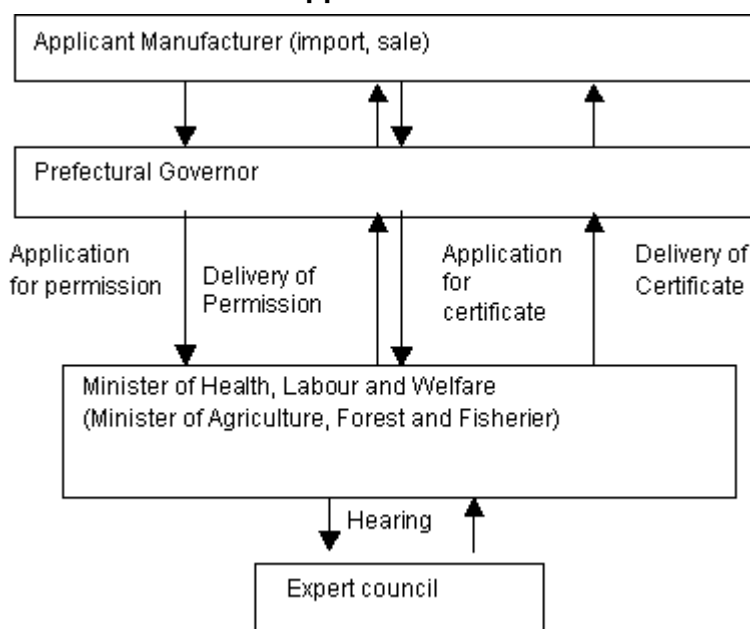
A person who intends to engage in the import business of drugs and medical machineries should obtain the professional import permit for each item, just like research, manufacturing, distribution and uses of drugs from the Prefectural Governor or Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare. This application is made through the Pharmaceutical Affairs Department in principle of the metropolis and districts where an enterprise is located. Review for qualification is made whether the facilities of enterprise are in conformity with the standards,

applicant is not a mental patient nor narcotic or stimulant patient, and a qualified manager or administrative engineer is stationed. This permit must be obtained by each enterprise and may lapse unless a renewal is followed in every certain term. Besides, a manufacturing permit is required for an importer to advance to a subdivision business.

Subject to import of paper towels regarded as pharmaceuticals, the license of each item (quality, effectiveness and safety appraisal) is required.

Though a foreign manufacture may apply for the manufacturing permit, those foreigners who have obtained the manufacturing permit must station a manager in Japan as provide with the government ordinance. However, an additional import permit on the pharmaceuticals is not required for the professional import and sale enterprise, if a foreign manufacture obtains directly the manufacturing permit of the said products.

Chart 1. Application Procedures



(2) 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

Food Import Notification must be reported to a supervisor of the office of Quarantine Station Administration, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare together with the documents required for import of the commodities like kitchen towel which make direct touch with foods. Should the quarantine examination and inspection being favorable judging from the Food Sanitation Law, this document is sealed as “Passed Notification” and returned. However,

should the illegal residual fertilizer or additives be proven repeatedly in the imported products, a comprehensive embargo measures shall be applied in future. Details are available at the quarantine.

2. Distribution Regulations and Procedures at the Time of Sales

(1) Food Sanitation Law

In accordance with this law, manufacturing, importation, sales, and usage of these appliances and container packaging which may be harmful to human health because of inclusion or sticking of harmful or poisonous objects are prohibited. Sales of paper towels, etc. are regulated by the Food Sanitation Law

(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 as the household goods for quality labeling (as of December 2009).

In accordance with the Household goods Quality Labeling Law, the quality labeling is obligated for domestic sale of tissue paper and toilet paper of paper towels.

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 of December 2009.

Out of paper products, regarding tissue paper and toilet paper, the size, number of sheets, and the name and address of the manufacturer shall be indicated under the labeling regulations for miscellaneous industrial goods quality. Further labeling of manufacturing process and raw materials are required for paper used for shoji (sliding door)

(2) Voluntary Labeling Based on Provisions of Law

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 commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System may be voluntarily selected any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products.

* For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to “Search for registered certification organization” at the home page 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.

* JIS Mark certification is 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>

* JIS Marks

Mining and
manufactured goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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

No industrially voluntary labeling is established for paper. However, the Voluntary Standard for safety and Sanitation and the Mark of compliance are set forth by the Japan Cleaning Wipes Industry Association for wet tissue as the voluntary standards under the Law for Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances.

4. Authorities concerned

Food Sanitation Law:

Safety Division, 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 Affairs Agency

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

Pharmaceutical Affairs Law:

General Affairs Division Pharmaceutical and Medical Safety Bureau, Ministry of Health,
Labour and Welfare (the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law in general)

Evaluation and Licensing Division, Pharmaceutical and Medical Safety Bureau, Ministry of
Health, Labour and Welfare (import Approval Procedure, etc.)

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

III-4 Raw Silk and Silk Fabric

HS Numbers	Commodity	Main Relevant Regulations
5002	Raw silk	
5004	Silk yarn	
5007	Silk fabric	Household Goods Quality Labeling Law Law for Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representations

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

The import of raw silk shall be approved by The Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. The Raw Silk Coordination Law was abolished on April 11, 2008. The import of silk yarn and silk fabric was liberalized in January, 2005.

(1) With the import of raw silk, every year, The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries provides the import permission amount, allocates the amount to importers based on their application, and applies a lower tax rate than the general tax rate (high tax rate) in case that the amounts requested are within the allocation. The announcement of the tariff quota is made in the official gazette, etc. of The Ministry of Economy together with the deadline for submission of the Tariff Quota Application, applicant's qualification, necessary attachments, and others required. The Tariff Quota Application with the necessary attachments shall be submitted to The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. When the allocation is determined, the Tariff Quota Certificate is issued.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sales

Silk fabrics are regulated by the Household Goods Quality Labeling Law and the Law for Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances

(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

Labeling on sale of silk fabric is obligated as provided by this law (as of December, 2009).

(2) Law for 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 (as of February 2008). (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.

Harmful objects (formaldehyde, dieldrin, etc.) that might cause skin troubles are defined not to be detected over the standards value as provided by this law. Should toxic substances be detected over the standards even from the imported one, sale is prohibited in Japan.

Please refer to the following:

<http://www.nihs.go.jp/mhlw/chemical/katei/kijyun.html> (Japanese only)

(3) The 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.

In case of sale of silk yarn, prohibitions of unfair labeling and unfair labeling for a country of origin are regulated against inviting misunderstanding to consumers as provided by this law. A country of origin is defined as a country where a substantial change was made to a commodity. A country of origin is referred to a country where sewing knit fabric fabrication (including linking) is made for knit goods and where sewn products manufacturing are made for fabric products.

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 of December 2009.

In case of sales of silk fabric and silk products, the following labeling items are prescribed according to this law.

[Composition of fiber]

Names of fiber used in the product must be indicated with the defined terms. Moreover, mass proportion of each fiber in the product must be indicated in percentage and labeled as a mixture ratio.

[Manual for home laundry, etc.]

Proper manual for home laundry, etc. must be displayed by illustration prescribed by JIS L0217 (mark and the way of indication for treat of textile goods).

[Labeler]

Name, title, address and telephone number of the representative for labeling are to be indicated.

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

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 commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System may be voluntarily selected any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products.

* For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to “Search for registered certification organization” at the home page 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.

* JIS Mark certification is 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>

* JIS Marks

Mining and
manufactured goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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. Silk Mark



Labeling of silk mark is approved only on the pure silk fabric. This is the international unified mark of the International silk society, except for the name of each country. Details are available at the Silk Center of Japan.

4. Authorities concerned

Household Goods Quality Labeling Law:

Consumer Affairs Agency

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

Law for Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substance:

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

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

The Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation:

Consumer Affairs Agency

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

Silk Mark

Japan Silk Center

<http://www.silk-center.or.jp/> (Japanese only)

III-5 Synthetic Fiber

HS Numbers	Commodity	Main Relevant Regulations
5402	Synthetic long fiber yarn	Household Goods Quality Labeling Law Law for Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representations
5404	Synthetic monofilament	Household Goods Quality Labeling Law Law for Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representations
5407	Synthetic long fiber cloth	Household Goods Quality Labeling Law Law for Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representations
5512	Synthetic short fiber cloth	Household Goods Quality Labeling Law Law for Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representations
5608	Fishing net (made of synthetic fiber)	Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

No regulation is established on import of synthetic fiber in principle. Furthermore, import of some fishing nets might be regulated under the Law Concerning the Exchange and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances.

(1) Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances

The objective of this law is to prevent pollution of the environment by chemical substances with persistent harmful properties by establishing a system of examination to determine, whether or not such substances have persistent or chronic toxic properties before the manufacture or import of new chemical substances; and the implementation of necessary regulations in the manufacture, import, use, etc. according to the properties of these chemical substances.

Under this law, when importing any product containing a new chemical substance, importers are required to submit a “Chemical Import Notification” to the Health, Labor and Welfare Minister and the Economy, Trade and Industry Minister and the Environmental Minister in advance of import of such product. When the product contains any chemical

substance as designated the items subject to regulation, the import is subject to regulation measures including prohibition. After the document examination finds that the product does not correspond to the subject items for regulation, such product can be imported. For detail procedures, please refer to the authorities concerned.

The chemical substances stated in the list of existing chemical substances and the new chemical substances published in an official gazette are free to import, object to the declaration of classification and reference number of the gazette in the import application and invoice.

Import of fishing net which contains "Bis (tri-butyl)-tin" = oxido"(TBTO) classified as No.1 specific chemical substance by this law is prohibited. Likewise, imports of painting (exclusively for adhesive prevention against for water organisms such as shellfish, algae and others), antiseptic substance and mold-inhibitor substances which contain TBTO are also prohibited.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sales

Synthetic fiber is regulated as provided by the Household Foods Quality Labeling Law and the Law for Control of Household Products Containing harmful Substances.

(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.

30 items are designated as the household goods for quality labeling as of December 2009. For sale of synthetic fiber, labeling is obligated according to this law.

(2) Law for 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 (as of December 2009).

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.

Harmful objects (formaldehyde, dieldrin, etc.), which might cause skin troubles are defined not to be detected over the standards value as provided by this law. Should toxic substances be detected over the standards value even from the imported one, sale is prohibited in Japan.

Please refer to the following:

<http://www.nihs.go.jp/mhlw/chemical/katei/kijyun.html> (Japanese only)

(3) The 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.

In case of sale of synthetic yarn or clothes, prohibitions of unfair labeling and of unfair labeling for a country of origin are regulated against inviting misunderstanding to consumers as provided by this Law. A country of origin is defined as a country where a substantial change was made for a commodity. A country of origin is referred to a country where fabrication (including linking) is made for knit goods and where sew products manufacturing is made for fabric products.

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 of December 2009.

In case of sale of synthetic fiber products, the following labeling items are prescribed according to this Law.

[Composition of fiber]

Names of fiber used in the product must be indicated with the defined terms. Moreover, mass proportion of each fiber in the product must be indicated in percentage and labeled as a mixture ratio.

[Manual for home laundry, etc.]

Proper manual for home laundry, etc. must be displayed by illustration prescribed by JIS L0217. (mark and the way of the indication for treat of textile goods)

[Labeler]

Name, title, address and telephone number of the representative for labeling are to be indicated.

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

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 commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System may be voluntarily selected any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products.

* For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to “Search for registered certification organization” at the home page 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.

* JIS Mark certification is 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>

* JIS Marks

Mining and
manufactured goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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

No industrially voluntary labeling is established particularly on synthetic fiber.

4. Authorities concerned

Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances:

Chemical Management Policy Division, Manufacturing Industries Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

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

Evaluation and Licensing Division, 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 Affairs Agency

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

Law for 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>

The Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation:

Consumer Affairs Agency

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

III-6 Knit Fabric and Woven Fabric

HS Numbers	Commodity	Main Relevant Regulations
5801	Pile fabrics, chenille fabrics	Household Goods Quality Labeling Law Law for Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representations
5802	Terry toweling woven, terry fabrics	Household Goods Quality Labeling Law Law for Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representations
5804	Tulles, lace	Household Goods Quality Labeling Law Law for Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representations
5805	Goblins, Flanders, hand-woven tapestries	Household Goods Quality Labeling Law Law for Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representations
5806	Narrow woven fabrics	Household Goods Quality Labeling Law Law for Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representations
6001	Pile fabrics, knitted or crocheted	Household Goods Quality Labeling Law Law for Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representations
6002 6003 6004 6005 6006	Knitted or crocheted fabrics	Household Goods Quality Labeling Law Law for Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representations

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

No regulation is established on import of knit fabric and woven fabric in principle.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sales

Sale of knit fabric and woven fabric is regulated according to the Household Goods Quality Labeling Law and the Law for Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances.

(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 (as of December, 2009).

For sale of synthetic fiber, labeling is obligated according to this law.

(2) Law for 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 (as of December 2009).

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.

Harmful objects (formaldehyde, dieldrin, etc.), which might cause skin troubles are defined not to be detected over the standards value as provided by this law. Should harmful substances be detected over the standards value even from the imported one, sale is prohibited in Japan.

Please refer to the following:

<http://www.nihs.go.jp/mhlw/chemical/katei/kijyun.html> (Japanese only)

(3) The 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.

In case of sale of knit fabrics or woven fabrics, prohibitions of unfair labeling and of unfair labeling for a country of origin are regulated against inviting misunderstanding to consumers as provided by this law. A country of origin is defined as a country where a substantial change was made to a commodity. A country of origin is referred to a country where sewing knit fabric fabrication (including linking) is made for knit goods and where sewn products manufacturing are made for fabric products.

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 of December 2009.

In case of sale of synthetic fiber products, the following labeling items are prescribed according to this law.

[Composition of fiber]

Names of fiber used in the products must be indicated with the defined terms. Moreover, mass proportion of each fiber in the product must be indicated in percentage and labeled as a mixture ratio.

[Manual for home laundry, etc.]

Proper manual for home laundry, etc. must be displayed by illustration prescribed by JIS L0217 (mark and the way of indication for treat of textile goods).

[Labeler]

Name, title, address and telephone number of the representative for labeling are to be indicated.

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

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 commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System may be voluntarily selected any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products.

* For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to "Search for registered certification organization" at the home page 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.

* JIS Mark certification is 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>

* JIS Marks

Mining and
manufactured goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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

No industrially voluntary labeling is established particularly on knit fabric and woven fabric.

4. Authorities concerned

[Household Goods Quality Labeling Law:](#)

Consumer Affairs Agency

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

Law for 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 Representations:](#)

Consumer Affairs Agency

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

III-7 Textile Fiber

HS Numbers	Commodity	Main Relevant Regulations
5602	Felt	Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law The Wildlife Protection and Hunting Law Domestic Animal Infectious Disease Control Law Law for Conservation of Endangered Spices of Wild Fauna and Flora Law for Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances Fire Service Law
5911	Textile products (for technical uses)	Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law The Wildlife Protection and Hunting Law Domestic Animal Infectious Disease Control Law Law for Conservation of Endangered Spices of Wild Fauna and Flora

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

No regulation is established in principle for textile fiber. However, import of these products in partial use of animal hairs or vegetable fiber under control of the treaty of Washington require the confirmation documents of the import license, etc. Issued by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry.

(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.

Import of textile fiber in use of animal hairs might be regulated under the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law, The Wildlife Protection and Hunting Law and the Law for Conservation of Endangered Spices of Wild Fauna and Flora.

Furthermore, under Washington Convention, imports of the wild fauna and flora stated in the Appendixes and the products made of these materials are controlled (for the following 1)~3)) by the Import Trade Control Order of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law. Details are available at the following organization. Trade Licensing Division, Trade Control Department, Trade and Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

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

The object of this convention 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. Japan joined the Convention in November 1980.

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.

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 953 species are covered by this provision (as of December 2009).

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 33,078 species are covered by this provision (as of December 2009).

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 171 species are covered by this provision (as of December 2009).

(2) Wildlife Protection and Hunting Law

The purpose of this law is to implement projects for protecting beasts and birds, to prevent beasts and birds from damaging the living environment, agricultural and fisheries industries, and the ecosystem, and also to prevent hazards from occurring due to use of hunting gears, and thereby to enable humans to enjoy safe lives endowed with rich natural gifts, and to contribute to the proper development of local communities through the preservation of diversity of wildlife, the maintenance of safety of the living environment, and proper development of agricultural and fisheries industries.

A person who intends to engage in the business of import of textile fiber used of animal hairs, the export license or legal capture certificate should be presented under this law.

(3) Domestic Animal Infectious Disease Control Law

The objective of this law is to promote the livestock industry by preventing the outbreak and spread of infectious diseases 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.

For protection against bringing a contagious disease of cattle to Japan, an inspection certificate (certificate of no infectious pathogen of contagious disease) issued by the authority (just like the Animal quarantine station of Japan) of the exporting country is required for import of bone, meat, egg, fur, hair, etc. of animals (the designated objectives for quarantine) under this law. The specified seaports and airports with full facilities for animal quarantine are granted as the importing port. Upon arrival of the cargo, application for the import inspection together with inspection license issued by the authority of exporting country must be presented to the animal quarantine station. Then, certificate of import quarantine is delivered from the station after document test, the actual objective

inspection, etc. unless proved to be disqualification with orders of incineration or shipping back.

Details are available at to the Animal Health Division, Consumer Safety Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sales

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

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.

Sale of textile fiber in use of animal hair might be controlled as the case may be under the Law for Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. This law is a systematic regulation for preservation of the endangered species, and now the international species of 667 groups and the domestic rare wild fauna and flora of 82 groups as of December 2009 are under this designation. Further, the sale or transfer of these fur or fur pieces is prohibited, excluding the following items. However, the species prescribed in Appendix I of the treaty of Washington may be granted only for domestic distribution, if the article had been imported in the past and also a regular procedure was taken for the registration.

* Approved and permitted by the Minister of the Environment.

* The registered wild fauna and flora which were increased for commercial purpose by the Japan Wildlife Research Center that is a designated and registered organization under the Ministry of the Environment.

Distributors of fur regulated by this law shall submit the import license and application documents for the custom clearance to the Treaty Law Division, Ministry of Environment and Wildlife Section, and the registration card shall be issued. Further transfer shall proceed with this card.

Details are available at Japan Wildlife Research Center.

Japan Wildlife Research Center, CITE Administrative Division

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

(2) Law for 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. (as of December 2009)

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.

Harmful objects (formaldehyde, dieldrin, etc.), which might cause skin troubles are defined not to be detected over the standards value as provided by this law. Should harmful substances be detected over the standards value even from the imported one, sale is prohibited in Japan.

Please refer to the following:

<http://www.nihs.go.jp/mhlw/chemical/katei/kijyun.html> (Japanese only)

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 of December 2009.

For sale of textile fibers, the following labeling items are prescribed under this law.

[Composition of fiber]

Names of fiber used in the products must be indicated with the defined terms. Moreover, mass proportion of each fiber in the products must be indicated in percentage and labeled as a mixture ratio.

[Manual for home laundry, etc.]

Proper manual for home laundry, etc. must be displayed by illustration prescribed by JIS L0217 (mark and the way of indication for treat of textile goods).

[Labeler]

Name, title, address and telephone number of the representative for labeling are to be indicated.

B. 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 is limited to the registered organizations to the Director of Fire and Disaster Management Agency.

Pasting of the Flame resistant Label is regulated on the felt after approval of certificate.

Details are available at the Japan Fire Retardant Association

Japan Fire Retardant Association <http://www.jfra.or.jp/index2.html> (Japanese only)

Fire Retardant Label



(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

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 commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System may be voluntarily selected any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products.

* For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to “Search for registered certification organization” at the home page 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.

* JIS Mark certification is 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>

* JIS Marks

Mining and
manufactured goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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

No industrially voluntary labeling is established particularly for textile fiber.

4. Authorities concerned

Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law:

Trade Licensing Division, 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:

Division of Park Facilities and Conservation Technology, Natural Environment Bureau, Ministry of the Environment

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

Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law:

Animal Quarantine Station, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

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

Law for 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>

IV. Machinery

IV-1 Food Processing Machine

HS Numbers	Commodity	Main Relevant Regulations
8419	Machinery for treatment of materials by a process a change of temperature	Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law Food Sanitation Law Industrial Safety and Health Law
8421	Centrifuges, filtering or purifying machinery	Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law Food Sanitation Law Industrial Safety and Health Law
8433	Harvesting or threshing machinery, machines for cleaning, sorting or grading agricultural produce,	Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law Food Sanitation Law Industrial Safety and Health Law
8434	Milking machines, dairy machinery	Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law Food Sanitation Law Industrial Safety and Health Law
8435	Presses, crushers machinery of beverages	Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law Food Sanitation Law Industrial Safety and Health Law
8437	Machine for cleaning, sorting or grading seed, grain or dried leguminous vegetables	Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law Food Sanitation Law Industrial Safety and Health Law
8438	Machinery for the industrial preparation or manufacture of food or drink	Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law Food Sanitation Law Industrial Safety and Health Law
8479	Machinery for the extraction or preparation of animal or fixed vegetable fats or oils	Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law Food Sanitation Law Industrial Safety and Health Law

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

At the time of importing foods processing machines, regulations for “Apparatus” are imposed based on the provisions of the Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law and the Food Sanitation Law.

(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.

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 to technical standards (Article 8). Total 115 items (as of December 2009) 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 339 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 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).

List of Registered Testing Organizations

http://www.menti.go.jp/policy/consumer/seian/denan/kensakikan/kensakikan_list.htm

A. Written Application for Business

Those who manufacture and import "Electrical equipment" other than specific electrical equipment shall report to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry within 30 days after the date of the commencement of business.

* Name (Corporate Name), Address, Name of Representative (For corporation.)

* Category of Type" of electrical equipment

* Name (Corporate Name) of manufacturer of the electrical equipment concerned and Address (For the importer)

B. Compliance obligation to technical standard

When registered traders import any electrical equipment other than specific equipment that is approved by the issuance of the compliance inspection certificate from the Ministry, the electrical equipment must comply with the technical standard provided by the Ministry's ordinance. Failure to this obligation shall sometimes be subject to the risk prevention ordinances including the improvement of the inspection method or the prohibition of labeling effective for a period of less than a year or the recall of such electrical equipment.

C. Obligation to Inspections

The registered traders shall have the obligation to inspect whether electrical equipment other than specific one to be imported in conformity with the technical standard, and to

prepare and maintain the inspection record. Moreover, the inspection record shall be kept for three years.

When the inspection is not carried out by the trader but is performed by foreign manufacturers at the request of the trader, and the inspection record is obtained and its compliance with the technical standard is confirmed by the trader, his obligation to carry out the inspection and to maintain the record is considered to be performed. Therefore, this method is applied in the case of registered traders being importers.

(2) 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 with thorough inspection capabilities at specific seaports and airports. The Quarantine Stations carefully import, and when necessary take samples for testing in order to ensure food sanitation.

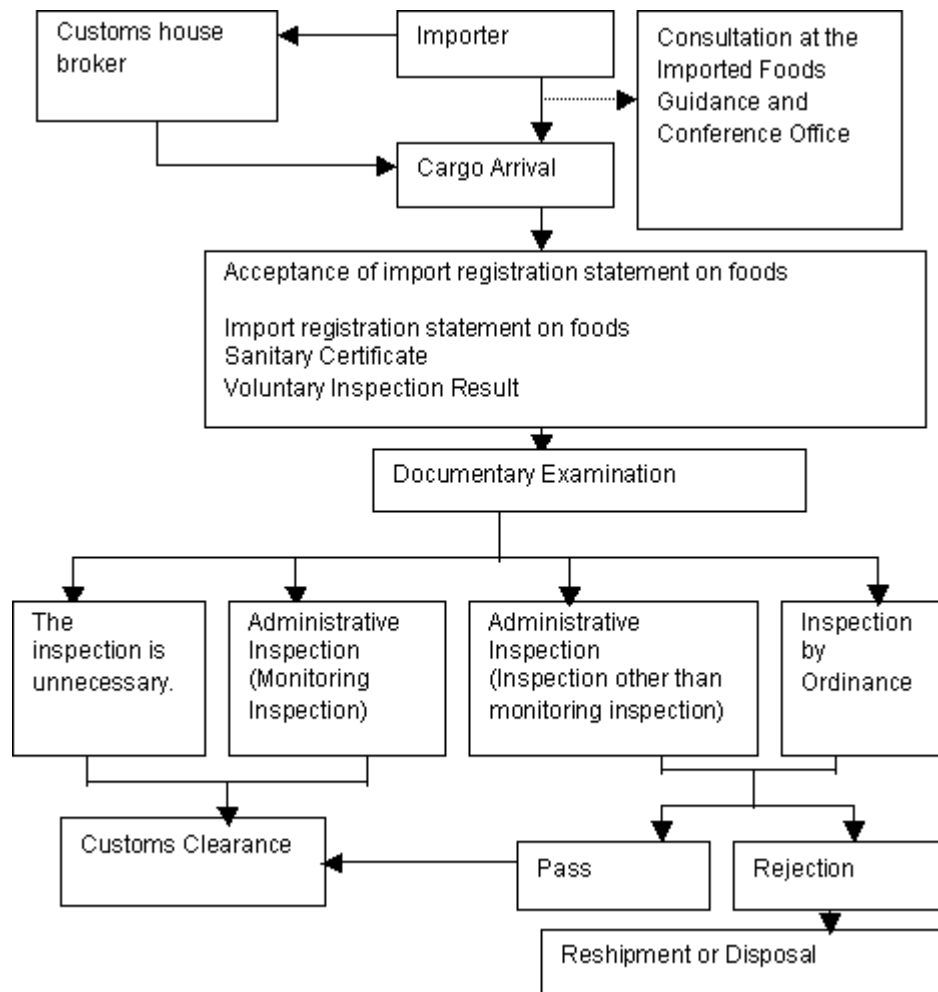
Furthermore, in order to simplify procedures for the importation of foods and others, in addition to major systems listed as follows, procedures for the importation are being simplified and expedited by introducing the Food Automated Import Notification and Inspection Network System (FAINS) by which 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)

The apparatus and container package, which seem to be harmful for human health by containing, or attaching harmful or poisonous substances specified by this law, are prohibited to manufacture, import, sell or use. In addition, "specification and standard of apparatus and the container packages" are provided. The standard consists of "specification for general raw material", "specification by raw material according to substance", "manufacturing standard", and "specification for container packages including milk and dairy products".

If an advance voluntary inspection is made by a domestic inspection agency approved by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare or a registered foreign agency, the result is deemed to be the same sanitation inspection done by the quarantine station and the import procedure will be expedited.

The flow of the procedure is shown below:

Figure 1. Import inspection procedure based on the Food Sanitation Law



2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

(1) Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law: PSE Mark

To sell “electrical equipment” other than specific electrical equipment, it is necessary for the registered trader to perform the compliance obligation with the technical standard and inspection obligation, and to affix the label in accordance with the method provided in the “electrical equipment” of the ordinance issued by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. However, PSE mark is not required for electrical appliances with the former label of “Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law” as the revised law of the Electrical Appliance Safety Law has been enforced since December, 2007.

(2) Food Sanitation Law

The apparatus and container package seemed to be harmful for human health by containing, or attaching harmful or poisonous substances specified by the Food Sanitation Law are prohibited to manufacture, import, sell or use.

(3) Industrial Safety and Health Law

The primary objectives of this law are to secure the safety and health of workers in workplaces, as well as to the establish of comfortable working environments, by promoting comprehensive and systematic countermeasures concerning the prevention of industrial accidents, such as taking measures for the establishment of standards for safety and health, the clarification of responsibility and the promotion of voluntary activities, with a view to preventing industrial accidents.

The law imposes the liability of manufacture permission, inspection and conformity to construction codes, etc on those who manufacture, import, install or use any machine which involves danger in operation.

There is the same restriction as machine tools for “Measures for defense” which is the safety standard of machine in general based on Industrial Safety and Health Law. Furthermore, “pressure vessels” used in the manufacturing process are required to comply with the provisions of the Ordinance on Safety of Boilers Vessels. Please refer to Appendix-III.

A. General Safety Standards

Machine driven by power, which has a projected stop metal fitting attached to the axle or have no belt covering, is provided not to assign or lend unless defensive measures are taken.

B. Regulations for Pressure Vessels

Food processing machines which have the pressure vessel including steam boilers must comply with the regulations for the Ordinance on Safety of Boilers Vessels. They are divided depending on gauge pressure and volume etc. as follows, handling of which is also different. Please contact the Safety Division of the Prefectural Labor Standards Office for details.

a) The first class pressure vessel

It is necessary to receive the inspection of the head of Prefectural Labor Standards Office because it is an object machine such as specific machines.

b) The second class pressure vessel and small pressure vessel

It is necessary to receive authorization by the individual authorization agency organization because it is a subject machine for an individual authorization.

(4) Consumer Product Safety Law

The objective of this law is to regulate the manufacturing and sales of specified products, to promote proper maintenance of specified maintenance products, and to take measures, such as collecting and providing information regarding product accidents, thereby protecting the interests of general consumers, in order to prevent any danger caused by consumer products to the lives or bodies of general consumers.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law: PSE Mark

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. However, PSE mark is not required for electrical appliances with the former label of "Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law" as the revised law of the Electrical Appliance Safety Law has been enforced since December, 2007.

Please refer to Appendix-IV.

PSE Mark



- * The mark obligated to label on electrical equipment other than specific electrical equipment
- * Name of Registered Entity
- * Ratings etc. (To be provided in the technical standard)

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

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 commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System may be voluntarily selected any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products.

- * For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to "Search for registered certification organization" at the home page 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.
- * JIS Mark certification is 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>

* JIS Marks

Mining and
manufactured goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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

Safety Certification Mark (S Mark)

Certification is conducted by private third-party organization that government entrusts, and such third party proves that product secures safety as regulated. As of December 2009, there are 14 registered certification organizations (including foreign organizations), such as Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories (JET) and Japan Quality Assurance Association (JQA). These organizations confirm the safety test and the improvement for the quality control system of each commodity, and the Safety certification mark (S Mark) is granted. S Mark labeling is composed of an upper mark of the Spring Council of Safety Certification for Electrical and Electronic Appliances and Parts of Japan and a lower mark of each inspection organization.

JET Mark



JQA Mark



4. Authorities concerned

[Electrical Appliance and Material Safety 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>

Food Sanitation Law:

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

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

Industrial Safety and Health Law:

Safety Division, Industrial Safety and Health Department, Labour Standards Bureau,
Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

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

S Mark:

Steering Council of Safety Certification for Electrical and Electronic Appliances Parts of
Japan

<http://www.s-ninsho.com/> (Japanese only)

JQA Mark:

Japan Quality Assurance Association

<http://www.jqa.jp/english/index.html>

JET Mark:

Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories

<http://www.jet.or.jp/en/index.html>

Japan Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Association (JPMA)

<http://www.jpmma.or.jp/english/engidx.htm>

Consumer Product Safety Law:

Consumer Affairs Agency

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

IV-2 Packaging Machine

HS Number	Commodity	Main Relevant Regulations
8422	Inner packaging machine , exterior and load making machine	Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law Food Sanitation Law Industrial Safety and Health Law

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

At the time of import, regulations for the Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law are imposed on packaging machines, and those for “Apparatus” in the Food Sanitation Law are also imposed on foods packaging machines.

(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.

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 to technical standards (Article 8). Total 115 items (as of December 2009) 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 339 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 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).

(2) 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 with thorough inspection capabilities at specific 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)

The apparatus and container package seemed to be harmful for human health by containing, or attaching harmful or poisonous substances specified by Food Sanitation Law are prohibited to manufacture, import, sell or use. In addition, "specification and standard of apparatus and the container packages "is provided. The standard consists of "specification for general raw materials", "specification by raw material according to substance", "manufacturing standard", and "specification for container packages including milk and dairy products".

If an advance voluntary inspection is made by a domestic inspection agency approved by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare or a registered foreign agency, the result is treated as the same sanitation inspection done by the quarantine station and the import procedure will be expedited. See the article of IV-1, Food processing machine, of this handbook for the flow of the procedures.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

(1) Food Sanitation Law

The apparatus and container package seemed to be harmful for human health by containing, or attaching harmful or poisonous substances specified by the Food Sanitation Law are prohibited to manufacture, import, sell or use.

(2) Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law

To sell "electrical equipment" other than specific electrical equipment, it is necessary for the registered trader to perform the compliance obligation to the technical standard and inspection obligation, and to affix the label on the "electrical equipment" in accordance with the method provided by the ordinance of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

(3) Industrial Safety and Health Law

The primary objectives of this law are to secure the safety and health of workers in workplaces, as well as to the establish of comfortable working environments, by promoting comprehensive and systematic countermeasures concerning the prevention of industrial accidents, such as taking measures for the establishment of standards for safety and health, the clarification of responsibility and the promotion of voluntary activities, with a view to preventing industrial accidents.

The law imposes on those who manufacture, import, install or use any machine which involves danger in operation the liability of manufacture permission, inspection and conformity to construction codes, etc.

There is the same restriction for machine tools for “Measures for defense” which is a safety standard of machine in general based on the Industrial Safety and Health Law.

A. General Safety Standards

Machine driven by power, which has a projected stop metal fitting attached to the axle or have no belt covering, is provided not to assign or lend unless defensive measures are taken.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

1) Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law: PSE Mark

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.

However, PSE mark is not required for electrical appliances with the former label of “Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law” as the revised law of the Electrical Appliance Safety Law has been enforced since December, 2007.

Please refer to Appendix-IV.

PSE Mark



* The mark obligated to label on electrical equipment other than specific electrical equipment

* Name of Registered Entity

* Ratings etc. (to be provided in the technical standard).

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

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 commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System may be voluntarily selected any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products.

* For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to “Search for registered certification organization” at the home page 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.

* JIS Mark certification is 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>

* JIS Marks

Mining and
manufactured goods



Processed goods



Special categories



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. Pass Mark

“Safety promotion committee” of the Japan Packaging Machinery Manufactures Association provides the safety and hygienic standards for labors to ensure the safety of the packaging machine, inspecting whether the packaging machine has reached the level of this standard. The inspection basically includes 1) a new inspection, 2) updating inspection, 3) revising inspection and 4) form certification. An inspection certificate is issued for the machine that has passed the inspection, which can display an inspection acceptance seal (PASS mark). The safety and hygienic standards shall be revised in April 2004 due to a change of JIS standards.

B. Safety Certification Mark (S Mark)

Certification is conducted by private third-party organization that government entrusts, and such third party proves that product secures safety as regulated. As of December 2009, there are 14 registered certification organizations (including foreign organizations), such as Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories (JET) and Japan Quality Assurance Association (JQA). These organizations confirm the safety test and the improvement for the quality control system of each commodity, and the safety certification mark (S Mark) is granted. S Mark labeling is composed of an upper mark of the Steering Council of Safety Certification for Electrical and Electronic Appliances and Parts of Japan and a lower mark of each inspection organization. See Appendix-IV for details.

4. Authorities concerned

Food Sanitation Law:

Safety Division, 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:

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 Safety and Health Law:

Chemical management Policy Division, Industrial Safety and Health Department, Labour Standards Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare:

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

S Mark:

Steering Council of Safety Certification for Electrical and Electronic Appliances Parts of Japan

<http://www.s-ninsho.com/> (Japanese only)

PASS Mark:

Japan Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Association (JPMA)

<http://www.jpmma.or.jp/english/engidx.htm>

JQA Mark:

Japan Quality Assurance Association

JET
Mark



JQA
Mark



<http://www.jqa.jp/english/index.html>

JET Mark:

Japan Electrical Safety & Environment
Technology Laboratories

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

IV-3 Machine for Bookbinding

HS Numbers	Commodity	Main Relevant Regulations
8208	Knives for machines	
8440	Book-binding machines	Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law
8441	Cutting machines, molding machines	Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law
8443	Printing machinery	
8452	Sewing machine needles	
8453	Leather processor	
8472	Stapling machines for office	Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

There is no special regulation in importing a machine for bookbinding, however, some of which may be subject to regulation.

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.

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 to technical standards (Article 8).

Total 115 items (as of December 2009) 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 339 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 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).

List of Registered Testing Organizations

http://www.menti.go.jp/policy/consumer/seian/denan/kensakikan/kensakikan_list.htm

Please refer to Appendix-IV and 3.Labeling Procedures for details.

Cabinet order describes the collector (a machine to arrange the edge of book), paper-shutting machine and punching machine, etc. among machines for bookbinding as “electrical equipment” other than specific electrical equipment. Traders, who tries to import and sell them, have obligation to comply with the technical standard (own confirmation) and to display the manufacturer's name and marks.

A. Written Notification for Business

Those who manufacture and import “Electrical equipment” other than specific electrical equipment shall report to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry within 30 days after the date of the commencement of business.

* Name (Corporate Name), Address, and Name of Representative (For the corporation.)

* “Category of Type” of Electrical Equipment

* Name (Corporate Name) of manufacturer of the electrical equipment concerned and Address (For the importer)

B. Compliance obligation to the technical standard

When registered traders import any electrical equipment other than specific equipment that is approved by the issuance of the compliance inspection certificate from the Ministry, the electrical equipment must comply with the technical standard provided by the Ministry's ordinance. Failure to this obligation shall sometimes be subject to the risk prevention ordinances including the improvement of the inspection method or the prohibition of labeling effective for a period of less than a year or the recall of such electrical equipment.

C. Obligation to Inspections

The registered traders shall have an obligation to inspect whether electrical equipment's other than specific ones to be imported comply with the technical standard, and to prepare and main the inspection record. Moreover, the inspection record shall be kept for three years.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

There is no regulation in principle for the sale of the machine for bookbinding. However, these machines are legally required to label the safety marks based on the Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law.

Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law

To sell “electrical equipment” other than specific electrical equipment, it is necessary for the registered trader to perform the compliance obligation to the technical standard and inspection obligation, and to affix the label on the “electrical equipment” in accordance with the method provided by the ordinance of the ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Labeling based on Provisions of Law

Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law: PSE Mark

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. However, PSE mark is not required for electrical appliances with the former label of "Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law" as the revised law of the Electrical Appliance Safety Law has been enforced since December, 2007. Please refer to Appendix-IV.

PSE Mark



*The mark obligated to label on electrical equipment other than specific electrical equipment

*Name of Registered Entity

*Ratings etc. (To be provided in the technical standard).

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

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 commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System may be voluntarily selected any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products.

* For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to "Search for registered certification organization" at the home page 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.

* JIS Mark certification is 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>

* JIS Marks

Mining and
manufactured goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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

Safety Certification Mark (S Mark)

Certification is conducted by private third-party organization that government entrusts, and such third party proves that product secures safety as regulated. 14 registered certification organizations (as of December 2009, including foreign organizations), such as 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. See Appendix-IV for details.

JET Mark



JQA Mark



4. Authorities concerned

[Electrical Appliance and Material Safety 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>

S Mark:

Steering Council of Safety Certification for Electrical and Electronic Appliances Parts of Japan

<http://www.s-ninsho.com/> (Japanese only)

JQA Mark:

Japan Quality Assurance association (JQA)

<http://www.jqa.jp/english/index.html>

JET Mark:

Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories (JET)

<http://www.jet.or.jp/en/index.html>

IV-4 Machine Tools

HS Numbers	Commodity	Main Relevant Regulations
8458	Lathes	Industrial Safety and Health Law
8459	Milling machine-tools	Industrial Safety and Health Law
8460	Deburring machine-tools	Industrial Safety and Health Law
8461	Planer machine-tools	Industrial Safety and Health Law
8462	Machine-tools for working metal by forging	Industrial Safety and Health Law

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

There is no regulation in principle in importing tools.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

In case of selling deburring machine-tools, it is regulated by Industrial Safety and Health Law as self-certification machine. For other machine tools, there is no regulation in principle in selling machine tools but the Industrial Standardization Law provides for a general matter concerning the safeguard equipment and measures to be accompanied with machine tools and machine fabrication. Moreover, the grinders are regulated by the law as a “subject machine of the own certification” based on the Industrial Safety and Health Law.

(1) Industrial Safety and Health Law

The primary objectives of this law are to secure the safety and health of workers in workplaces, as well as to the establish of comfortable working environments, by promoting comprehensive and systematic countermeasures concerning the prevention of industrial accidents, such as taking measures for the establishment of standards for safety and health, the clarification of responsibility and the promotion of voluntary activities, with a view to preventing industrial accidents.

The law imposes on those who manufacture, import, install or use any machine which involves danger in operation the liability of manufacture permission, inspection and conformity to construction codes, etc.

As “Machinery” based on Industrial Safety and Health Law, grinder, grinding stone, and the cover of the grinding stone” are provided by the government ordinance, which shall not be assigned or lent or installed unless they meet the specifications (the Structural Standard for grinding stone etc.) or are equipped with the safety devices provided by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare.

Moreover, the grinder is specified as a “subject machine of the own certification.” Therefore, at the time of domestic sale, an importer has an obligation to display a designated label after certifying by the importer that the grinder complies with the specifications and the safety device stipulated in the notification. When the importer sells an incompatible grinder, this law provides that Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare or the Director of Labour

Ministry Prefectural Labour Standards Office may order the importer to recall or to improve the grinder.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

A. Industrial Safety and Health Law

1) Machine tools (excluding grinders) must display the followings on the part that can easily be seen.

- * Manufacturer's name
- * Date of manufacturing
- * Rated voltage and rated frequency
- * Rotating speed and direction
- * Weight
- * Other requirements

2) The grinder must display the followings on the part that can be easily seen.

- * Manufacturer's name
- * Date of manufacturing
- * Rated voltage
- * Rotating speed without load
- * Diameter, length, and hole diameter of useable grinding stone
- * Rotating direction of the grinding stone

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

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 commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System may be voluntarily selected any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products.

* For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to "Search for registered certification organization" at the home page 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.

* JIS Mark certification is 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>

* JIS Marks

Mining and
manufactured goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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 special voluntary industry labeling requirements for machine tools.

4. Authorities concerned

[Industrial Safety and Health Law:](#)

Chemical management Policy Division, Industrial Safety and Health Department, Labour Standards Bureau, Ministry Of Health, Labour and Welfare

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

IV-5 Hand Carrying Power Tools

HS Numbers	Commodity	Main Relevant Regulations
8467	Tools for working in the hand, pneumatic, hydraulic or with self-contained	Consumer Product Safety Law
8468	Machinery and apparatus for soldering, brazing or welding, gas-operated surface tempering machines and appliances	Consumer Product Safety Law
8509	Grinders	Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law

1. Regulations at the Time of import

There is no regulation in principle when power tools are imported. However, electric grinders and other power tools with electric power less than 1kW are legally regulated to observe the safety standard based on the Electrical Appliance and Material safety Law.

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.

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 115 items (as of December 2009) 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 339 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 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-IV and 3.Labeling Procedures for details. Japan Electrical Safety & Environmental Technology Laboratory, <http://www.jet.or.jp/en/>

Grinders and tools with a rating electric power less than 1kW among electric grinders and other power tools are stipulated as electrical equipment other than specific electrical equipment by the governmental ordinance.

A. Written Notification of Business

Those who manufacture and import “Electrical equipment” other than specific electrical equipment shall report to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry within 30 days after the date of the commencement of business.

* Name (Corporate Name), Address, Name of Representative (For the corporation.)

* “Category of Type” of Electrical Equipment

* Name (Corporate Name) of manufacturer of the electrical equipment concerned and Address (For the importer)

B. Compliance Obligation to Technical Standard

When registered traders import any electrical equipment other than specific equipment that is approved by the issuance of the compliance inspection certificate from the Ministry, the electrical equipment must comply with the technical standard provided by the Ministry's ordinance. Failure to this obligation shall sometimes be subject to the risk prevention ordinances including the improvement of the inspection method or the prohibition of labeling effective for a period of less than a year or the recall of such electrical equipment.

C. Obligation to Inspections

The registered traders shall have an obligation to inspect whether electrical equipment other than specific ones to be imported in complication with the technical standard, and to prepare and main the inspection record. Moreover, the inspection record shall be kept for three years.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

When selling power tools, electric grinders and other power tools with electric power less than 1kW are legally required to label the safety marks based on the Electrical Appliance and Material safety Law.

(1) Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law

To sell “electrical equipment” other than specific electrical equipment, it is necessary for the registered trader to perform the compliance obligation to the technical standard and inspection obligation, and to affix the label on the “electrical equipment” in accordance with

the method provided by the ordinance of the ordinance of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

(2) Consumer Product Safety Law

The objective of this law is to regulate the manufacturing and sales of specified products, to promote proper maintenance of specified maintenance products, and to take measures, such as collecting and providing information regarding product accidents, thereby protecting the interests of general consumers, in order to prevent any danger caused by consumer products to the lives or bodies of general consumers.

According to the revision of the law of May 14, 2007, importers were obligated to report to Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry within 10 days after knowing defects when a serious accident takes place for products to be used in consumers' daily lives at homes etc.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

Electrical Appliance and Material safety Law : PSE Mark

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.

However, PSE mark is not required for electrical appliances with the former label of "Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law" as the revised law of the Electrical Appliance Safety Law has been enforced since December, 2007.

PSE Mark



*The mark obligated to label on electrical equipment other than specific electrical equipment

*Name of Registered Entity

*Ratings etc. (To be provided in the technical standard)

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

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 commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System may be voluntarily selected any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products.

* For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to “Search for registered certification organization” at the home page 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.

* JIS Mark certification is 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>

* JIS Marks

Mining and
manufactured goods



Processed goods



Special categories



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 Sector

Safety Certification Mark (S Mark)

Certification is conducted by private third-party organization that government entrusts, and such third party proves that product secures safety as regulated. As of December 2009, there are 14 registered certification organizations (including foreign organizations), such as Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories (JET) and Japan Quality Assurance Association (JQA). These organizations confirm the safety test and the improvement for the quality control system of each commodity, and the safety certification mark (S Mark) is granted. S Mark labeling is composed of an upper mark of the Spring Council of Safety Certification for Electrical and Electronic Appliances and Parts of Japan and a lower mark of each inspection organization. See Appendix-IV for details.

JQA Mark



JET Mark



4. Authorities concerned

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>

Industrial Standardization Act:

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>

Consumer Product Safety Law:

Consumer Affairs Agency

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

Designated Inspection Organization:

Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories (JET)

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

Japanese Standards Association

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

S Mark:

Steering Council of Safety Certification for Electrical and Electronic Appliances Parts of Japan

<http://www.s-ninsho.com/> (Japanese only)

JQA Mark:

Japan Quality Assurance association (JQA)

<http://www.jqa.jp/english/index.html>

JET Mark:

Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories (JET)

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

IV-6 Processor for Laser, Photon Beam, etc.

HS Numbers	Commodity	Main Relevant Regulations
8456	Processors for Laser, light or photon beam, ultrasonic, electro-discharge, electron beam, etc.	Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

No principal regulation is on the import of the processors for laser and photon beam.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

Though there is no principle regulation on the sale of the processors for laser and photon beam, some appliances such as supersonic wave shielding apparatus are legally regulated for labeling of the safety standards as provided by the Electrical Appliance and Materials Safety Law.

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.

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 to technical standards (Article 8). Total 115 items (as of December 2009) 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 339 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 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.

Japan Electrical Safety & Environmental Technology Laboratory <http://www.jet.or.jp/>

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Labeling based on Provision of Law

A. Electrical: PSE Mark

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-IV.

PSE Mark



*The mark obligated to label on electrical equipment other than specific electrical equipment
*Name of Registered Entity
*Ratings etc. (To be provided in the technical standard)

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provision of Law

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 commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System may be voluntarily selected any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products.

* For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to “Search for registered certification organization” at the home page 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.

* JIS Mark certification is 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>

* JIS Marks

Mining and
manufactured goods



Processed goods



Special categories



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

There is no voluntary labeling based on private sector. However, the electrical appliances that are approved of inspection by the Sparing Council of Safety Certification for electrical and Electronic Appliances and Parts of Japan may display the following marks

A. Safety Certification Mark (S Mark) under “Electrical Appliance Safety Law”

Certification is conducted by private third-party organization that government entrusts, and such third party proves that product secures safety as regulated. As of December 2009, there are 14 registered certification organizations (including foreign organizations), such as Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories (JET) and Japan Quality Assurance Association (JQA). These organizations confirm the safety test and the improvement for the quality control system of each commodity, and the safety certification mark (S Mark) is granted. 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) <http://www.jqa.jp/english/index.html>

Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories (JET)

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

JQA Mark



JET Mark



4. Authorities concerned

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>

S Mark:

Steering Council of Safety Certification for Electrical and Electronic Appliances Parts of Japan

<http://www.s-ninsho.com/> (Japanese only)

JQA Mark:

Japan Quality Assurance association (JQA)

<http://www.jqa.jp/english/index.html>

JET Mark:

Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories (JET)

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

V. Electrical and Electronic Equipment

V-1 Electric Products

HS Numbers	Commodity	Main Relevant regulations
8421	Air cleaner	Electrical Appliance and Material safety Law Household Goods Quality Labeling Law
8470	Calculating machines, Cash registers	Electrical Appliance and Material safety Law
8471	Automatic data processing	Electrical Appliance and Material safety Law
8472	Duplicating machines	Electrical Appliance and Material safety Law
8476	Automatic goods-vending machines	Electrical Appliance and Material safety Law

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

At the time of importing electric products, the regulations for are imposed based on the provisions of the Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law and Act on the Rational Use of Energy.

(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.

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 to technical standards (Article 8).

A total of 115 items (as of December 2009) of electrical appliances and materials deemed likely to be dangerous or to cause trouble are defined as "specific electrical appliances" (Paragraph 2 of Article 2 and 339 other items are defined as "electrical appliances other than specific electrical appliances"). An establishment that 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 store it (Article 9). Furthermore, in the new law, all establishments are 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 location of the type certification is displayed, the importer shall present a notification of business

commencement to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industries. When import is made from non-registered manufactures, the certificate is required for each item and type of the electrical appliances. In that case, it is necessary to attach 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. Internal inspection and storage of these records is required. Please refer to Appendix-IV and 3.

Air cleaners, desk top computers, cash registers, etc. are designated as electrical equipment other than those specified under the government ordinance. The air cleaner in this case is the one which has an activated carbon filter, a high density fibrous and a high-pressure dust collection electrode, etc. solely for air cleaning use with a rated voltage of 100 to 300 V, a rated frequency of 50 Hz or 60 Hz, and an electric power consumption lower than 500 W.

A. Written Application for Business

Those who manufacture and import “electrical equipment” other than specific electrical equipment shall report to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry within 30 days after the date of the commencement of business.

* Name (Corporate Name), Address, Name of Representative (For corporation.)

* Category of Type” of electrical equipment

* Name (Corporate Name) of manufacturer of the electrical equipment concerned and Address (For the importer)

B. Compliance obligation to technical standard

When registered traders import any electrical equipment other than specific equipment that is approved by the issuance of the compliance inspection certificate from the Ministry, the electrical equipment must comply with the technical standard provided by the Ministry's ordinance. Failure to this obligation may be subject to the risk prevention ordinances including the improvement of the inspection method, the prohibition of labeling effective for a period of less than a year, or the recall of such electrical equipment.

C. Obligation to Inspections

The registered traders are obligated to inspect whether electrical equipment other than specific one to be imported in conformity with the technical standard, and to prepare and maintain the inspection record. Moreover, the inspection record shall be kept for three years.

(2) Act on the Rational Use of Energy (Energy Conservation Law)

The trader who imports over a certain mounts of the specified devices designated by the government ordinance shall fit their level of energy efficiency to that of the most efficient

products currently in the market, under top runner standard based on the law. Computer, automated vending machine, etc. are designated as specified devices.

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.

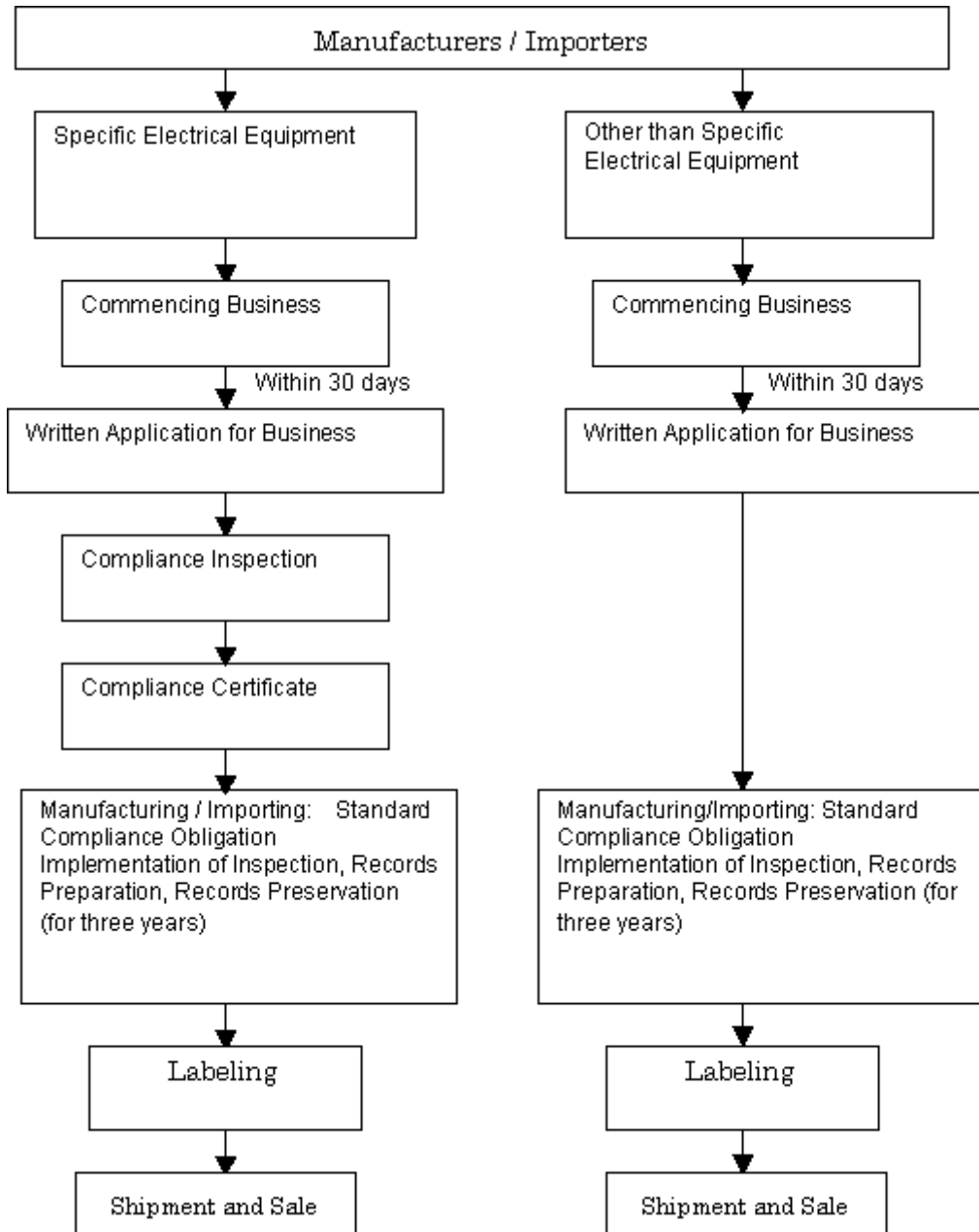
An establishment who intends to manufacture or import electrical appliances and materials shall be under obligation to notify the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry (Article 3), and the electrical appliances and materials shall be manufactured or imported conforming to technical standards (Article 8). Total 115 items (as of December 2009) 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 339 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 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-IV and 3. Labeling Procedures

Automatic vending machines with a rated voltage of 100 V to 300V, a rated frequency of 50Hz to 60Hz, containing electric-heating equipment, a cooling system and an electric-discharge lamp or a liquid storage equipment, are designated as the specified electrical equipment. As electrical equipment other than those designated as the specified electrical equipment, there are air cleaners (activated carbon filter, a high density fibrous and a high-pressure dust collection electrode, etc. solely for air cleaning use, a rated voltage of 100 to 300 V, a rated frequency of 50 Hz or 60 Hz, and an electric power

consumption with lower than 500 W), calculators, cash registers, etc. Traders, who tries to import and sell them, have obligation to comply with the technical standard (own confirmation) and to display the manufacturer's name and marks.

Chart 1 Flow Chart of Procedures



(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.

As of December 2009, 90 items are designated as the household goods for quality labeling. Please refer to Appendix-I. For electric appliances, 17 main items for household goods are designated.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

A. Labeling as provides by Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law PSE Mark

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. However, PSE mark is not required for electrical appliances with the former label of "Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law" as the revised law of the Electrical Appliance Safety Law has been enforced since December, 2007. Please refer to Appendix-IV.

Example of Labeling based on the Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law

Rated Voltage: 100V Rated Electric Power Consumption: xxx kw Rated Voltage: 100V Rated Frequency: 50/60 Hz xxx Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
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Abbreviation or the registered trademark can be displayed in place of the name of manufacturer/business entity.

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 2009. Labeling of air cleaner such as air conditioner, air ventilator, etc. shall be regulated by this law.

Example of Labeling based on the Household Goods Quality Labeling Law

Labeling Based on the Household Goods Quality Labeling Law

Size Of Blade (diameter): 15cm

Air Specification: Exhaust 8m³ per minute

Ventilation 5m³ per minute

Directions in use

- a. Clean every three months, if possible, when using the fan in the kitchen.
- b. Do not soak electrical components such as electric motors, switches, and capacitors in water when cleaning the fan.
- c. Do not use thinner, benzene, kerosene, or benzyl etc. for cleaning plastic parts and painting sides including blades.
- d. Use the fan in a frequency region suitable for the rated frequency.

Labeler: xxx Electric Appliance Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

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 commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System may be voluntarily selected any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products.

* For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to “Search for registered certification organization” at the home page 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.

* JIS Mark certification is 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>

* JIS Marks

Mining and
manufactured goods



Processed goods



Special categories



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 sector

Safety Certification Mark (S Mark)

Certification is conducted by private third-party organization that government entrusts, and such third party proves that product secures safety as regulated. As of December 2009, there are 14 registered certification organizations (including foreign organizations), such as Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories (JET) and Japan Quality Assurance Association (JQA). These organizations confirm the safety test and the improvement for the quality control system of each commodity, and the safety certification mark (S Mark) is granted. S Mark labeling is composed of an upper mark of the Steering Council of Safety Certification for Electrical and Electronic Appliances and Parts of Japan and a lower mark of each inspection organization.

JQA Mark



JET Mark



4. Authorities concerned

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 Affairs Agency

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

S Mark:

Steering Council of Safety Certification for Electrical and Electronic Appliances Parts of Japan

<http://www.s-ninsho.com/> (Japanese only)

JQA Mark:

Japan Quality Assurance association (JQA)

<http://www.jqa.jp/english/index.html>

JET Mark:

Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories (JET)

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

V-2 Electronic Parts

HS Numbers	Commodity	Main Relevant Regulations
3818	Chemical elements and compounds doped for use in electronics	Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Law Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances
8541	Diode, transistors, semi-conductor devices, photovoltaic cells	Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Law Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances
8542	Electronic integrated circuits	Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Law Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

There is no regulation in principle at the time of import, however, an importer is required to register if some raw materials contain poisonous substances which are subjected to regulations based on. The Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Law Moreover, regulations are imposed if any substance corresponds to a new chemical substance specified by the Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances.

(1) Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Law

The objective of this law is to conduct necessary control over poisonous and deleterious substances from a hygiene point of view in order to maintain public health.

Any person who manufactures or imports for the purpose of selling or distributing, or any person who engages in the sale of poisonous or deleterious substances shall be registered as a manufacturer, an importer or a seller (Article 3).

The law requires that persons engaged in such businesses shall meet the prescribed standards for manufacturing or storing equipment of poisonous or deleterious substances and obey regulations on storing, indicating or transferring procedures, etc. when handling poisonous or deleterious substances

In compound semiconductors, selenium compound and arsenic compound fall under poisonous substances, while antimony compound and cadmium compound fall under to deleterious substance based on this law. Therefore, the registrations of importer and of commodity to import are legally required.

It is required that manufacturers and importers register to the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare and that sellers register to the Prefectural governor of the region where they perform sales business through respective sales offices. The registration to the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare is applied through the Prefectural governors of the region

where respective sales offices locate. Poisonous commodities to be handled are also required to register together with the registration of sales and import businesses.

It is possible to import electronics parts without registration when importing for the use of an experimental study, and if an import report and a memorandum, etc. are submitted to the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare or the Pharmaceutical Affairs Office at respective locations and a confirmation with the approval stamp of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare is given.

There are various obligations to observe for all poisonous and deleterious substances after the import. These obligations include those to nominate a person in charge of handling, to display a label of poisonous or deleterious substance, to prevent loss or outflow, to observe the transportation, storage and other handling standards for containers, packages and coloring. Failure to observe these obligations is subject to a penalty based on the applicable law. Please contact Regulatory Agency for a detailed procedure.

(2) Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances

The objective of this law is to prevent pollution of the environment by chemical substances with persistent harmful properties or by chemical substances that may affect inhabitants and growing of plants and animals by establishing a system of examination to determine, whether or not such substances have persistent or chronic toxic properties before the manufacture or import of new chemical substances; and the implementation of necessary regulations in the manufacture, import, use, etc. according to the properties of these chemical substances.

Under this law, when importing any product containing a new chemical substance, importers are required to submit a “Chemical Import Notification” to the Health, Labor and Welfare Minister and the Economy, Trade and Industry Minister and the Environmental Minister in advance of import of such product. When the product contains any chemical substance* as designated the items subject to regulation, the import is subject to regulation measures including prohibition. After the document examination finds that the product does not correspond to the subject items for regulation, such product can be imported. For detail procedures, please refer to the authorities concerned.

The chemical substances stated in the list of existing chemical substances and the new chemical substances published in an official gazette are free to import, subject to the declaration of classification and reference number of the gazette in the import application and invoice.

[Written Notification Procedures]

Attach the result of examination concerning decomposition, accumulation and toxicity if necessary, while reporting the name and use of the chemical compounds together with requirements provided by the ministerial ordinances of the Ministry of Health, Labour and

Welfare, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, the Ministry of the Environment. The reporting procedures are simplified by accepting examination data issued by an appropriate laboratory that satisfies GLP: Good Laboratory Practice stipulated by Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Law

Based on this law, there is a registration system for the sales business about semiconductors with a strong acute toxicity and pungency as well as the handling including control and storage. Ask Regulatory Agency Contacts for a detailed procedure.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

There is no special obligation of labeling based on the law for electronic parts.

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

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 commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System may be voluntarily selected any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products.

* For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to “Search for registered certification organization” at the home page 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.

* JIS Mark certification is 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>

* JIS Marks

Mining and
manufactured goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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 are no special Voluntary Industry Labeling Requirements for the electronic part.

4. Authorities concerned

Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Law:

Evaluation and Licensing Division, Pharmaceutical and Food Safety Bureau,

Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

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

[Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances:](#)

Chemical Management Policy Division, Manufacturing Industries Bureau, Ministry of

Economy, Trade and Industry

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

Evaluation and Licensing Division, Pharmaceutical and Food Safety Bureau,

Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

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

V-3 Transmitter and Receiver

HS Numbers	Commodities	Main Relevant Regulations
8517	Telephone sets, apparatus for the transmission or reception of voice, images or data, apparatus for communication in a local or wide area network	The Telecommunication Business Law Act on the Promotion of Effective Utilization of Resources Consumer Product Safety Law
8525	Transmission apparatus for radio-broadcasting or television	The Telecommunication Business Law
8526	Rader apparatus, radio navigational aid apparatus, radio remote control apparatus	The Telecommunication Business Law
8527	Reception apparatus for radio-broadcasting	The Telecommunication Business Law Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law
8529	Aerials	The Telecommunication Business Law Consumer Product Safety Law

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

No regulation is on import of radiotelegraph in principle.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

(1) The Telecommunication 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, 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.

There is no regulation on sale of radiotelegraph. However, the approval of the Minister of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications is required for setting up a radio station with radiotelegraphy as provided by The Telecommunication Business Law. However, this regulation shall not be applied to the weak waves. A retail dealer is obligated to make a notice of license system in accordance with the notification rule of

license system to a buyer of radiotelegraph equipment who might use it for an illegal radio station.

(2) Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law

The technical standards of the country is established for "Electrical appliance" provided by the government ordinance under this law, and duty etc. of business entities in respective phases of manufacturing, import and sale are provided for.

Radio receivers (including those only for receiving an urgent broadcast and those using a rated voltage from 100V to 300V and a rated frequency of 50Hz or 60Hz) are provided as "Electrical appliance" other than the specific electrical equipment in the government ordinance.

A person who implements manufacture or import shall submit a "report for commencing business" to the director of Economic Industrial Bureau etc. within 30 days from the day of commencing business.

Pursuant to self identification rule, 1) compliance to the technical standards of the product, 2) implementation of test, 3) documentation of test, and 4) maintenance of test report etc. are also required..

In addition, unless a specified mark is labeled, neither sale nor display for sale is allowed.

(3) Consumer Product Safety Law

The objective of this law is to regulate the manufacturing and sales of specified products, to promote proper maintenance of specified maintenance products, and to take measures, such as collecting and providing information regarding product accidents, thereby protecting the interests of general consumers, in order to prevent any danger caused by consumer products to the lives or bodies of general consumers.

According to the revision of the law of May 14, 2007, importers were obligated to report to Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry within 10 days after knowing defects when a serious accident takes place for products to be used in consumers' daily lives at homes etc.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Labeling based on Provision of Law

There is no labeling obligation in principle pursuant to the law for transceivers but small secondary cells used as parts are subject to legal restriction.

A. Resources effective use promotion law (Recycle law)

Small secondary cells used as parts specified as a "Recycling product" in this law, and importers and sellers are required to implement voluntary collections and recycling as well as to label the requirements for fractional recovery.

(2) Voluntary Regulation based on Provision of Law

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 commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System may be voluntarily selected any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products.

* For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to “Search for registered certification organization” at the home page 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.

* JIS Mark certification is 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>

* JIS Marks

Mining and
manufactured goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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 Sector

For the transmitter and receiver, there is no voluntary labeling based on industrial sector.

4. Authorities concerned

The Telecommunication Business Law:

Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.

<http://www.soumu.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 on the 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>

[Consumer Product Safety Law:](#)

Consumer Affairs Agency
<http://www.caa.go.jp/en/index.html>

V-4 Generator

HS Numbers	Commodity	Main Relevant Regulations
8501	Electric motors, generators (excluding generating sets)	Electricity Utilities Industry Law
8502	Electric generating sets, rotary converters, wind generator	Electricity Utilities Industry Law Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law

1. Regulation at the Time of Import

There is no regulation on import of the generator in principle.

2. Regulation at the Time of Sale

Regarding the sales of generators, portable generators shall be regulated under Electricity Utilities Industry Law. There is no regulation in principle on sale of the generator. However, for sale of electricity by the generator over a certain level, conformity to the technical standards and the procedures are required as provided by Electricity Utilities Industry 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.

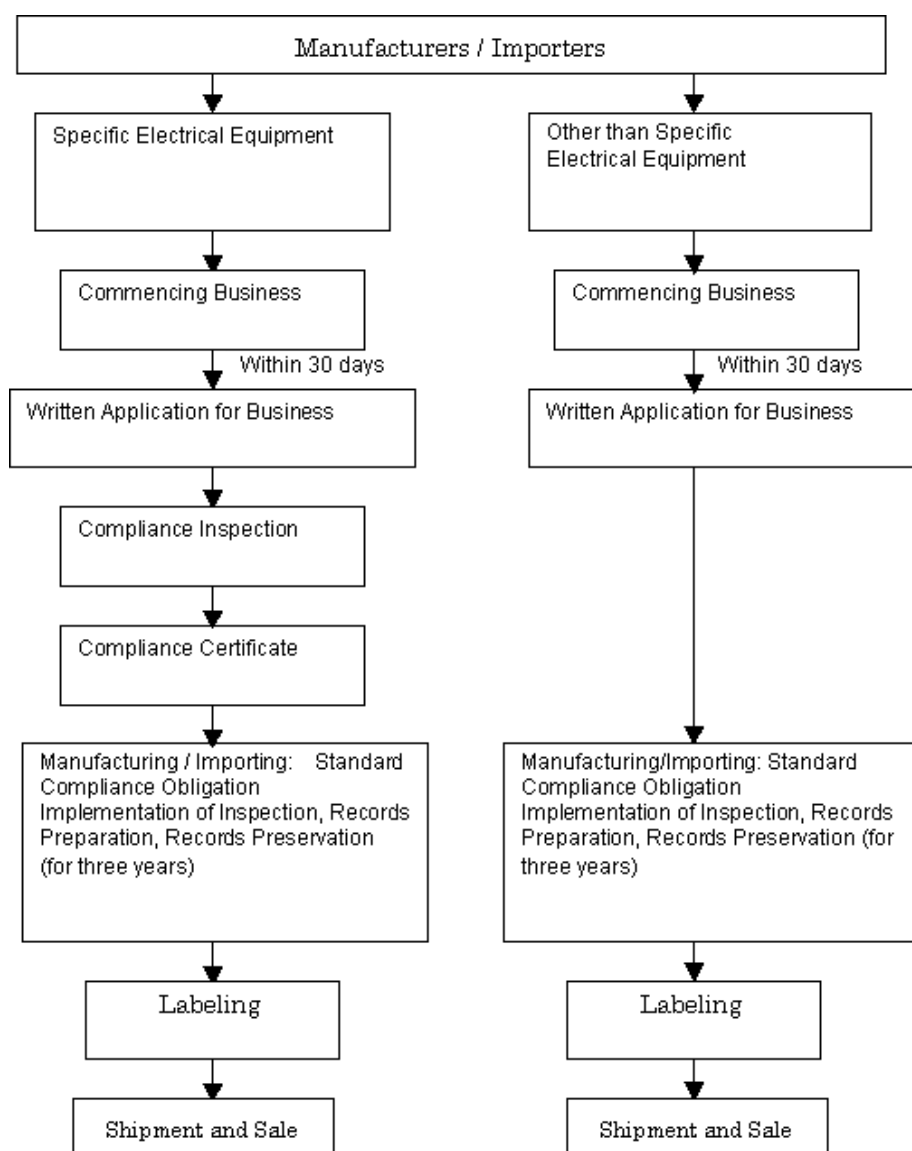
An establishment who intends to manufacture or import electrical appliances and materials shall be under obligation to notify the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry (Article 3), and the electrical appliances and materials shall be manufactured or imported conforming to technical standards (Article 8). Total 115 items (as of December 2009) 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 339 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 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-Iv and 3. Labeling Procedures

Out of various generators, the portable generator is designated as one of the "specified electrical appliances and, aterials." The portable generator is defined as the one with an engine for power generation and good portability structure, and for the time being, which deal devices below 3 kilovolt ampere of rated power under the alternating current and below 3 kilowatts under the direct current. A trader, who tries to import and sell them, has the obligation to comply with the technical standard (own confirmation) and to display the manufacturer's name and marks.

Chart 1 Flow Chart of Procedures



(2) Electricity Utilities Industry Law

The purpose of this law shall be to protect the benefits of consumers of electricity and to contrive sound development of the electric utility supply business by rendering its management equitable as well as rational and also to secure public safety and to contribute to environmental preservation by regulating its work of installing, constructing, maintaining and operating its electrical facilities.

The law prescribes permission for undertaking electric utility supply business (Article 3), duty to supply (Article 18), conformity with technical standards of electrical facilities (Articles 39 to 41), provisions concerning the safety (Article 42) and provisions concerning environmental impact assessment of electrical facilities for business use (Article 46-2), plans for construction work and inspections of electrical facilities for business use (Articles 47 to 55) and so on.

A person who intends to install an electrical structure for industry is requested to keep conformity to the following technical standard as provided by Electricity Utilities Industry Law.

- a.** An electrical structure for industry shall not harm the human body nor damage the objects.
- b.** An electrical structure for industry shall not place electrical and magnetic obstacles on the functions of other electrical structures and objects.
- c.** An electrical structure for industry shall not, in case of collapse, cause a heavy damage to the supply of electric power by the public power company.
- d.** An electrical structure for industry that shares with the public power company shall not, in case of collapse, cause a heavy damage to the supply of electric power by the public power company.

A person who intends to engage in electrical business is requested to submit the following applications and a business plan to and for the permit of the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry. A special high voltage power consumer (receiving power over 2,000kW and 20,000V) shall be allowed to supply power in addition to the power company.

- a.** Name or company name, address, a representative name and address in case of corporate organization
- b.** Supply territory, a public power supplying company and a location of supply
- c.** Following items for an electrical structure for industry
 - *In case of generation, location, kind of prime mover, frequency and generating power
 - *In case of transformer, location, frequency and output
 - *In case of transmission, location, type of electricity, installation method, circuit number, frequency and voltage

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

There is no legally required labeling. However, labeling in conformity with the Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law may be required on the portable generator.

Labeling of PSE as provided by Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law

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. However, PSE mark is not required for electrical appliances with the former label of "Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law" as the revised law of the Electrical Appliance Safety Law has been enforced since December, 2007. Please refer to Appendix-IV.for details

Example of Labeling based on Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law

Rated Voltage: 100V
Rated Electric Power Consumption: xxx kW
Rated Voltage: 100V
Rated Frequency: 50/60:z
xxx Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Abbreviation or the registered trademark can be displayed in place of the name of manufacturer / business entity.

(2) Voluntary Labeling base on Provision of Law

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 commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System may be voluntarily selected any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products.

* For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to "Search for registered certification organization" at the home page 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.

* JIS Mark certification is 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>

* JIS Marks

Mining and
manufactured goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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 Sector

There is no voluntary labeling based on industrial sector. However, the Safety Mark may be labeled on the portable generator.

Safety Certification Mark (S Mark)

Certification is conducted by private third-party organization that government entrusts, and such third party proves that product secures safety as regulated. As of December 2009, there are 14 registered certification organizations (including foreign organizations), such as Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories (JET) and Japan Quality Assurance Association (JQA). These organizations confirm the safety test and the improvement for the quality control system of each commodity, and the Safety certification mark (S Mark) is granted. S Mark labeling is composed of an upper mark of the Spring Council of Safety Certification for Electrical and Electronic Appliances and Parts of Japan and a lower mark of each inspection organization. Please refer following web-site for searching registered certification organizations. (Japanese only)

http://www.meti.go.jp/policy/consumer/seian/denan/kensakikan/kensakikan_list.htm

JQA Mark



JET Mark



4. Authorities Concerned

[Electricity Utilities Industry Law:](#)

Policy Planning Division, Electricity and Gas Industry Department, Agency for Natural Resources and Energy, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

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

[Electric 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>

S Mark:

Steering Council of Safety Certification for Electrical and Electronic Appliances Parts of Japan

<http://www.s-ninsho.com/> (Japanese only)

JQA Mark:

Japan Quality Assurance association (JQA)

<http://www.jqa.jp/english/index.html>

JET Mark:

Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories (JET)

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

VI. Medical Equipment

HS numbers	Commodity	Main Relevant Regulations
3006	Surgical sterile suture	Pharmaceutical Affairs Law
3701	Film (for medical use)	Pharmaceutical Affairs Law
9002	Lenses, prisms, optical elements	Pharmaceutical Affairs Law
9018	Instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary sciences	Pharmaceutical Affairs Law Electric Appliance and Material Safety Law High Pressure Gas Safety Law
9019	Mechanic-therapy appliances; psychological aptitude-testing apparatus; therapeutic respiration apparatus; massage apparatus	Pharmaceutical Affairs Law Electric Appliance and Material Safety Law
9020	Other breathing appliances	Pharmaceutical Affairs Law Electric Appliance and Material Safety Law
9021	Orthopedic appliances; splints; pacemaker for stimulating heart muscles	Pharmaceutical Affairs Law Electric Appliance and Material Safety Law Radio Act
9022	Apparatus based on the use of X- rays or gamma radiations	Pharmaceutical Affairs Law Electric Appliance and Material Safety Law Law Concerning Prevention of Radioisotopes, Etc. Medical Treatment Law

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

At the time of importing medical equipment, regulations are imposed based on the provisions of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law.

Pharmaceutical Affairs Law

The objective of this law is to regulate matters necessary for securing the quality, efficacy and safety of pharmaceuticals, quasi-drugs (*lyaku-bugaihin*), cosmetics and medical equipments, while taking necessary steps to promote research and development of pharmaceuticals and medical equipments in high necessity, and thereby encourage better health and hygiene. The “medical device” has been integrated into the “medical equipment” under the previous law.

a. Regulations

Medical equipment is classified according to the degree of influence on the human body, and examination and approval is undertaken accordingly.

b. Examination and approval system

Request for the approval of an item is applied to Pharmaceutical and Medical Devices Agency, Japan (PMDA). When applying, the name, composition, amount, structure, dosage regimen, effectiveness, side effects, etc. are submitted, and approval is granted after doing a necessary examination of the application contents. Hearing aids classified into the controlled medical equipment shall be certified by a third party, and ones classified into the highly controlled medical equipment shall be certified by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare.

The revised “Pharmaceutical Affairs Law” enforced in April 2005 has strengthened safety measures with respect to distributing or selling business of medical equipment. Medical equipment has been classified into “Highly Controlled Medical Equipment”, “Controlled Medical Equipment”, and “General Medical Equipment” according to the risks of the medical equipment and at the same time, distributing or selling business of “Highly Controlled Medical Equipment” has been changed to a license system while “Controlled Medical Equipment” has been changed to a registration system. Under the revised law, in case where “Highly Controlled Medical Equipment” or “Controlled Medical Equipment” is sold or leased, distributors of such equipment are required to apply to the Government for registration. As for “General Medical Equipment”, as previously, dealers are not required to apply to the Government for registration. Any person or party, wishing to import such equipment, are required to submit such application to the Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare via the governor of a prefecture where their address is registered (in case of a firm, it address of the principal office).

In January 2002 Japan and EU started a mutual certification system (MRA) for the safety standard and specification of medical equipment. The bilateral accord with Australia government was already executed in 1993.

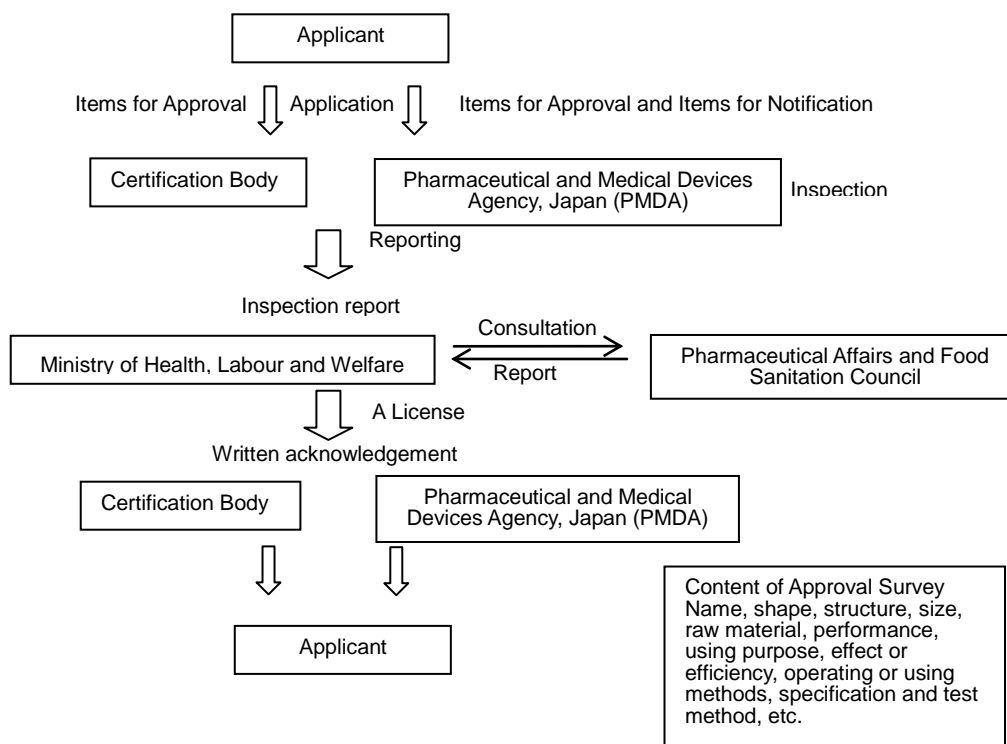
The flow of procedures is shown in chart 1. Ask Evaluation and Licensing Division, Pharmaceutical and Medical Safety Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare or Pharmaceutical and Medical Devices Agency, Japan (PMDA) for procedures or if the subject equipment is uncertain to correspond to the new medical equipment.

Concerning MRA, enquire to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Pharmaceutical and Medical Devices Agency, Japan (PMDA)

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

Chart 1. Flow of Approval for Import of Medical Equipment



2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

In general, provisions of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law are applied to the sale of medical equipment. Additionally, specific regulations are applied to commodity by commodity. Some medical equipment may be controlled by other regulations and laws.

(1) Pharmaceutical Affairs Law

The revised law enforced in April 2005 replaced the “Import and Distribution Business License System” with the “Manufacture and Distribution Business License System”. Therefore, under the new system, it is possible for importers/distributors to sell medical equipment to manufacturers, other importers/distributors, or wholesalers if such importers/distributors own the “Manufacture and Distribution Business License”. However, an overseas manufacturer should acquire the “Foreign manufacturer’s certificate” in advance. The import distributor in Japan can sell medical equipment in Japan if they have the foreign manufacturer’s certificate and the medical equipment manufacturing sales certificate in addition to the Manufacture and Distribution Business License.

(Note) Under the Medical and Quality-Drugs and Quality Control Regulation, the same quality control standard as domestic products is required also for imported products.

(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.

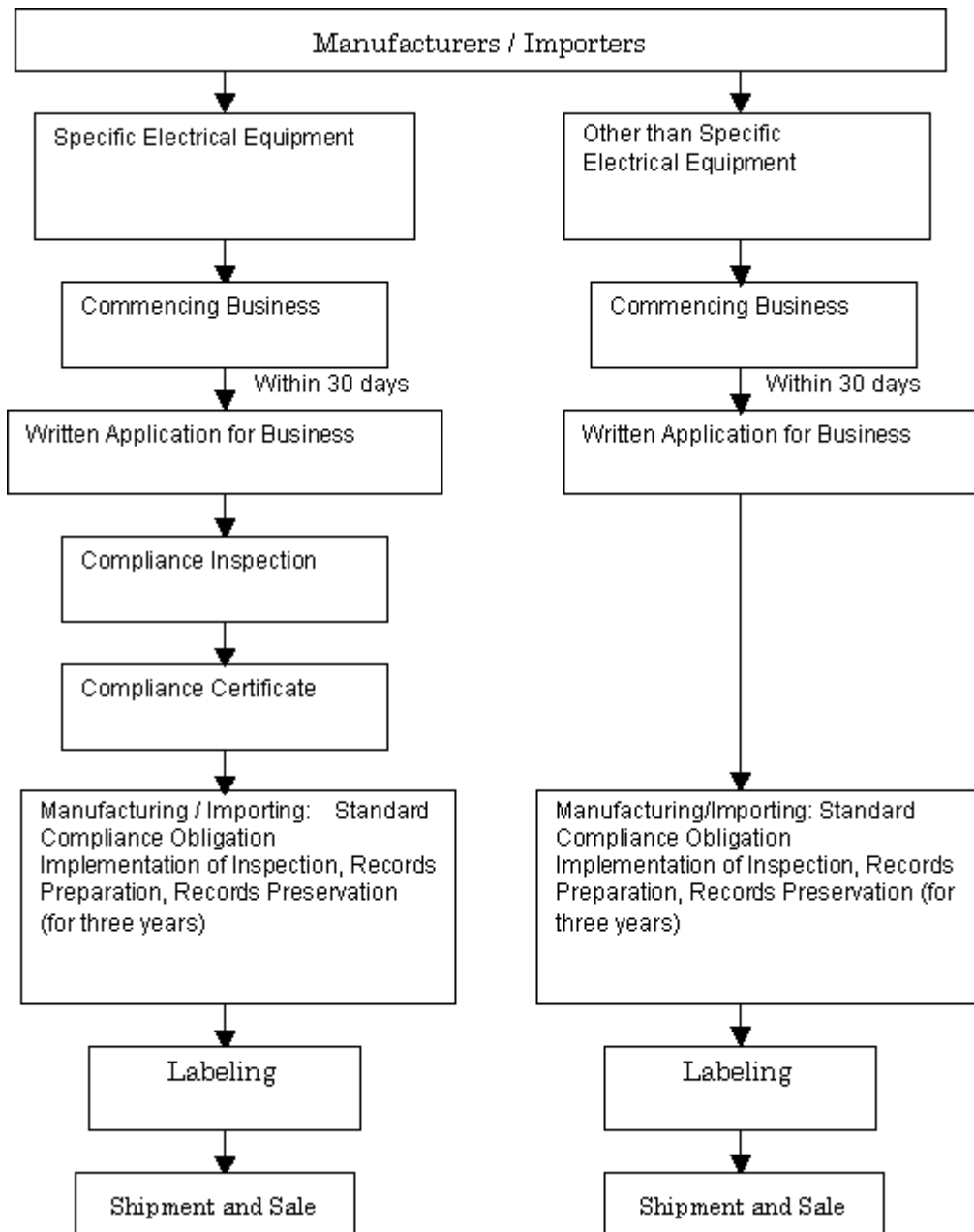
An establishment who intends to manufacture or import electrical appliances and materials shall be under obligation to notify the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry (Article 3), and the electrical appliances and materials shall be manufactured or imported conforming to technical standards (Article 8). Total 115 items (as of December 2009) 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 339 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 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-IV and 3.Labeling Procedures.

Hyperthermia therapy equipment for home is specified as "specified electrical appliances and materials" among medical equipments, and low frequency therapy equipment for home, ultrasound therapy equipment for home, and ultra short wave therapy equipment for home are specified as "electrical appliances and materials other than specified electrical appliances and materials." A trader, who tries to import and sell them, are obligated to comply with the technical standard (own confirmation) and to display the manufacturer's name and marks.

Japan Electrical Safety & Environmental Technology Laboratory
<http://www.jet.or.jp/>

Chart 1. Flow Chart of Procedures



(3) High Pressure Gas Safety Law <Equipment that includes flammable gas>

Commodities that include a certain flammable gas are regulated to submit various written applications and are required to comply with the safety standard described in this law. Ask Industrial Safety Division, Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency, for Natural Resources and Energy, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry for details because there may be “Exclusion of Application” of this law depending on gas elements etc.

**(4) Law Concerning Prevention of Radiation Hazards due to Radioisotopes, Etc.:
Equipment that handles radiation <Diagnostic X-ray Apparatus>**

The commodity equipped with the radioisotope must meet the safety standard described in this law.

(5) Medical Treatment Law: Equipment that handles radiation

This law describes the installation standard of the equipment related to radiation.

(6) Radio Law: Appliances handling electric wave< Hearing aid etc. >

The purpose of this Law is to promote public welfare by ensuring the equitable and efficient utilization of radio waves (electromagnetic waves of the frequency below three million megahertz).

A FM type hearing aid is required to acquire a technical standards certificate as specific radio equipment (a radio mike for hearing aid) under the provisions of radio law.

- Details shall be inquired to the Telecommunications Base Bureau, Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

A. Pharmaceutical Affaires Law

At the time of sale of medical equipments, following matters shall be described on the container or wrapper that directly contact to the medical equipment, or on the device itself based on the Pharmaceutical Affaires Law to use and handle properly, to ensure quality, or to clarify the whereabouts of the responsibility.

*Name or trade name and address of manufacturer or importer (for all devices)

*Name of product

*Manufacturer's serial number or manufacturing mark (Specified by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare: Medical device etc.)

*Content of weight, container or number, etc. (Specified by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare: Medical equipment etc.)

*Effective date for use (Specified by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare: Validity is provided for Medical device etc.)

*Matters provided in clause 2 articles 42 of the Pharmaceutical Affaires Law (for disposable injection needle standard, cardiac pacemaker standard, and the cardiac valve prostheses standard, etc.)

* Expiration date for use (for such items as designated by the Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare and medical devices, etc. whose validity periods are provided by the law) ;

*Designation of the equipment as Highly Controlled Medical Equipment, Controlled Medical Equipment or General Medical Equipment;

*Name and country where a foreign license holder locates and name and address of a domestic controller (Those who is approved by the provision of article 19(2) of this law)

- *Specify the equipment as “maintained and controlled medical equipment”, if applicable;
- *Specify the equipment as “single-use medical equipment” (means “equipment to be used once and then thrown away”), if applicable;
- *Also display an approval number. (A permission number for device that is not required an approval)
- *Prohibited matters to describe. (For all devices)

Matters to lead to false or misunderstanding, effect or efficiency other than approval, or usage, dosage or period that may be dangerous to health.

In addition, the advanced and complex medical equipment (X-ray computed tomography, MRI, and Hemodialysis apparatus, etc.) is provided to describe matters concerning the maintenance check etc. in the attached paper as information service obligation by the manufacturers.

B. Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law: PSE Mark

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.

However, PSE mark is not required for electrical appliances with the former label of "Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law" as the revised law of the Electrical Appliance Safety Law has been enforced since December, 2007. Please refer to Appendix-IV.

The medical equipment shall display a type category, rated voltage, rating power consumption, regular frequency, and manufacturer's name and the PSE mark based on the law. In addition, the specific electrical equipment has an obligation to display an abbreviated name of the inspection organization by which a compliance certificate is provided. Ask Consumer Protection Division, Consumer Affairs Department, Commerce and Information Policy Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry for further details.

C. Radio Law

The law provides that the FM hearing aid among hearing aids is to fix the following labeling matters at the position easily found on specific radio equipment (FM hearing aid).

[Label matters]

- Label of type
- Marks added to the label of style
- Certificate number of technical compliance, Certification number or Certificate number

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

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 commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System may be voluntarily selected any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products.

* For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to “Search for registered certification organization” at the home page 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.

* JIS Mark certification is 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>

* JIS Marks

Mining and
manufactured goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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 Private Sector

There are no special voluntary Labeling based on private sector concerning medical equipment.

4. Authorities concerned

Pharmaceutical Affaires Law:

General Affairs of Medical Equipment Division, Pharmaceutical and Medical Safety Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (Import Approval Procedures)

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

[Act for Implementation of the Mutual Recognition between Japan and Foreign States in Relation to Results of Conformity Assessment Procedures of Specified Equipment](#)

MRA equipment: Social Treaties Division, Economic Treaties Division, International Regal Affairs Law Bureau, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/index.html>

Pharmaceutical and Medical Devices Agency, Japan (PMDA)

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

[Electric Appliance and Material Safety 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>

[High Pressure Gas Safety Law:](#)

Industrial Safety Division, Nuclear and Industrial safety Agency, for Natural Resources and Energy, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

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

[Medical Treatment Law:](#)

Safety Division, Pharmaceutical and Medical Safety Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

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

[Radio Law:](#)

Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (Law in general)

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

Telecom Engineering Center (Authorization Organization)

http://www.telec.or.jp/ENG/Index_e.htm

[The Industrial Standardization 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>

VII. Vehicle, Aircraft, Vessels, Articles thereof

VII-1 Construction Machinery

HS Numbers	Commodity	Main Relevant Regulations
8426	Ships' derricks, cranes, mobile lifting frames	Industrial Safety and Health Law Road Vehicles Law
8427	Fork-lift trucks	Industrial Safety and Health Law Road Vehicles Law
8429	Bulldozer, Shovel loader, Excavator, Road Roller	Industrial Safety and Health Law Road Vehicles Law

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

There is no regulation in principle when the construction machine is imported.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

(1) Industrial Safety and Health Law

The primary objectives of this law are to secure the safety and health of workers in workplaces, as well as to the establish of comfortable working environments, by promoting comprehensive and systematic countermeasures concerning the prevention of industrial accidents, such as taking measures for the establishment of standards for safety and health, the clarification of responsibility and the promotion of voluntary activities, with a view to preventing industrial accidents.

The law imposes on those who manufacture, import, install or use any machine which involves danger in operation the liability of manufacture permission, inspection and conformity to construction codes, etc.

The construction machine shall not be assigned, lent or installed because it corresponds to a "subject machine of self certification", unless it meets specifications or is equipped with the safety device (hereafter, called specifications) provided in the notification of the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare.

The "subject machine of self certification" has an obligation to certify by himself and display the specified labeling concerning compliance with the specifications provided by the notification when an importer sells domestically. The Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare may order the importer to recall or improve when he sells any machine not complying with the specifications provided by the notification.

The specifications provided in the notification are as follows.

- * Structural specifications of construction machine belonging to vehicle system
- * Structural specifications including shovel loader

(2) Road Vehicles Law

The objective of this law is authenticate ownership, to promote technological improvement in maintenance, safety insurance and prevention of environmental pollution, with regards to road vehicles, as well as to promote sound development of automobile maintenance business, thereby securing public welfare.

The law prescribes the registration of vehicles (Chapter II), standards for the safety related to specifications of vehicles and the environmental pollution control (Chapter III), inspection and maintenance in observance of these standards (Chapter IV), check-ups (Chapter V) and automobile maintenance business in implementation of these inspections (Chapter VI). A wheel type construction machine running on the public road shall be subject to the regulations based on the Road Vehicles Law and meet the safety standard.

The machine is classified into a “large size special automobile” and a “small size special automobile” by the structure, size, total piston displacement and motor, etc.

To operate an imported earth-moving machine, the registration for a car is required. At the time of applying registration, the owner submits to the Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport an application describing the car name and model, chassis number, type of motor, owner's name and address, basic place to be used, and the reason of acquisition by attaching documents proving the fact of import. Sometimes the machine must be presented. Ask the District Land Transport Bureau nearby for details.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

Construction machinery must display at an easily visible place the manufacturer name, date of manufacturing, manufacturer's serial number, movable load, working floor height and working ranges based on the provisions of the Industrial Safety and Health Law.

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

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 commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System may be voluntarily selected any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products.

* For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to “Search for registered certification organization” at the home page 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.

* JIS Mark certification is 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>

* JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

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

Japanese Standards Association

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

B. JCMAS Japan Construction Mechanization Association Standards

As a supplement to the JIS national standard, the JCMAS (Japan Construction Mechanization Association Standards) is the group standard in the construction machinery field and enacted by the Japan Construction Mechanization Association.

This standard is established according to the code of good practice regarding voluntary standards of the WTO (World Trade Organization) and the TBT agreement (Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade).

Japan Construction Mechanization Association

<http://www.jcmanet.or.jp/english/>

4. Authorities concerned

Industrial Safety and Health Law:

Chemical management Policy Division, Industrial Safety and Health Department, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

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

Road Vehicles Law:

Engineering and Safety Department, Road Transport Bureau, Ministry of Land Infrastructure and Transport

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

VII-2 Agricultural Machinery

HS Numbers	Commodity	Main Relevant regulations
8424	Mechanical appliances for projecting, dispersing, spraying	Agricultural Mechanization Promotion Law
8432	Agricultural machinery for soil preparation or cultivation	Agricultural Mechanization Promotion Law Road Vehicles Law
8433	Harvesting or threshing machinery; grass or hay mowers; machines for cleaning, sorting or grading agricultural produce	Agricultural Mechanization Promotion Law Road Vehicles Law

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

There is no regulation in principle at the time of import of agricultural machinery.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

(1) Agricultural Mechanization Promotion Law

The objective of this law is to contribute to the improvement and dissemination of agricultural machinery as well as the promotion of agricultural production and improvement of agricultural management by the premeditated pilot research and the promotion of practical use of high-performance agricultural machinery, etc. as well as a system for the inspection of agricultural machinery and equipment and the security of the necessary funds and other measures.

The Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries shall promote introduction of high-performance agricultural machinery by establishing a basic policy to introduce high-performance agricultural machinery (Articles 5-2 to 5-4). Furthermore, a type inspection shall be performed so as to contribute to the promotion of the introduction of agricultural machinery and equipment satisfying certain standards of performance (Articles 6 to 15).

Business of pilot research, etc. concerning the improvement of agricultural machinery and equipment at the Bio-oriented Technology Research Advancement Institution (Institute of Agricultural Machinery) shall be prescribed.

To obtain the index for those who engage in agriculture to select agricultural machinery, the country implements the inspection of agricultural machinery and announces the success, failure and the inspection results. Bio-oriented Technology Research Advancement Institution of National Agriculture and Food Research Organization (hereafter referred as SEIKEN Center) implements in principle a type test for each type with the same structure as

the requested one, for the performance, structure, durability and the degree of difficulty of operation based on the provisions of the categories of Agricultural Machinery and codes for national testing of agricultural machinery.

The Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries implements a post audit to confirm the agricultural machinery passed the type test maintaining the level of performance when it has been inspected. The post audit is implemented by staffs of The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries who visits the office of the applicant by examining and confirming the machine concerned.

(2) Road Vehicles Law

The objective of this law is authenticate ownership, to promote technological improvement in maintenance, safety insurance and prevention of environmental pollution, with regards to road vehicles, as well as to promote sound development of automobile maintenance business, thereby securing public welfare.

The law prescribes the registration of vehicles (Chapter II), standards for the safety related to specifications of vehicles and the environmental pollution control (Chapter III), inspection and maintenance in observance of these standards (Chapter IV), check-ups (Chapter V) and automobile maintenance business in implementation of these inspections (Chapter VI). To operate an imported tractor and a combine, the registration for a car is required. At the time of applying registration, the owner submits to the minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport an application describing the car name and type, chassis number, motor type, owner's name and address, principal place to be used, and the reason of acquisition by attaching documents proving the fact of import. Sometimes the machine must be presented. Ask the District Land Transport Bureau nearby for details.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

A. Type Test under the Agricultural Mechanization Promotion Law

The type test of agricultural machinery is carried out to evaluate and judge the performance, structure durability and degree of operational difficulty based on the Agricultural Mechanization Promotion Law. The model that a type test is implemented, test method and standard are decided and announced by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, on which the inspection is carried out at the request of manufacturers or import agencies. The result of the inspection is reported to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries who announces the type name and the outline of the result of the approved machine. The approved machine may affix an "Inspection Certificate", in which case the copy of "Inspection Report" is also attached. The "Inspection Report" is prepared for each type consisting of about two pages of A4 size, which tells the performance of the machine.

National Agriculture and Food Research Organization
Bio-oriented Technology Research Advancement Institution

<http://brain.naro.affrc.go.jp/e/>

Inspection Certificate



(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

A. Safety Authentication

SEIKEN Center implements Safety Authentication of agricultural machinery. This Authentication carries out whether a safety prevention device is equipped with the agricultural machine to prevent workers from any danger, and the result is reported to the applicant. The machine complying with the Authentication standard is reported to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. Moreover, such a machine is authorized to label a "Safety Authentication Certificate".

Safety Authentication Certificate



National Agriculture and Food Research Organization
Bio-oriented Technology Research Advancement Institution
<http://brain.naro.affrc.go.jp/e/>

B. Comprehensive Authentication

Comprehensive Authentication is carried out based on the regulation of Agricultural Machinery Comprehensive Authentication of the Bio-oriented Technology Research Advanced Institution. This Authentication is made as a result of the test of comprehensive evaluation of types other than specified type test that are widely used with significant performance at the agricultural production site. The test is carried out based on the test rules specified for test item, method and form of reporting etc. of each type (hereinafter, called "IAM Test Code" provided by the Bio-oriented Technology Research Advanced Institution. As a rule, the Authentication result is made public.

National Agriculture and Food Research Organization
Bio-oriented Technology Research Advancement Institution
<http://brain.naro.affrc.go.jp/e/>

C. Voluntary Authentication

Voluntary Authentication is carried out based on the provisions of the regulation of Agricultural Machinery Comprehensive Authentication of the Bio-oriented Technology Research Advanced Institution. This is mainly aimed at providing the evaluation or public certification of agricultural machinery for manufacturers and exporters.

The content and method of the test from simple one to comprehensive one are voluntarily described at the request of applicants. The test based on foreign specifications (for instance, the safety cap and safety frame tests in accordance with ASAE or tests by EC specifications) or the issuance of reports written in English is acceptable.

The test subject is agricultural machinery, facilities, and these parts, materials concerned and related measuring apparatuses, irrespective of prototype or marketable products. Moreover, the applicant may select voluntarily the test result that is not published as in-house use or is published for the proof and other purposes. (Publication means to send the result to the administrative bureaus of country and prefecture as well as public testing laboratories, etc. in the name of this organization.)

National Agriculture and Food Research Organization
Bio-oriented Technology Research Advancement Institution
<http://brain.naro.affrc.go.jp/e/>

D. 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 commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System may be voluntarily selected any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products.

* For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to “Search for registered certification organization” at the home page 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.

* JIS Mark certification is 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>

* JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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 are no special Voluntary Industry Labeling Requirements for agricultural machinery.

4. Authorities concerned

Agricultural Mechanization Promotion Law:

Agricultural Production Support Planning Division, Agricultural Production Bureau,
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

<http://www.maff.go.jp/e/index.html>

Bio-oriented Technology Research Advancement Institution of National Agriculture and
Food Research Organization

<http://brain.naro.affrc.go.jp/index-e.html>

Road Vehicles Law:

Registration and Information Division, Engineering and Safety Department, Road
Transport Bureau, Ministry of Land Infrastructure and Transport

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

VII-3 Special Transport Vehicle

HS Numbers	Commodity	Main Relevant Regulations
8705	Crane lorries, concrete-mixer lorries, vehicle for high lift work	Road Vehicles Law Industrial Safety and Health Law

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

There is no regulation in principle at the time of importing a special transport vehicle.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

The word, vehicles for high lift work, is not provided in the Road Vehicles Law.

The Industrial Safety and Health Law provides for such vehicles “ that are used for works, check, repair, and others in the height and are composed of the work floor (“Floor” is scheduled for men to carry out various works on it), the lift, and other equipment, and is able to move to unspecified places by using own power, among machinery which can lift and descend equipped with lifts or others facilities.”

The ladder car used for the fire fighting is not included in the vehicle for high lift work.

(1) Road Vehicles Law

The objective of this law is authenticate ownership, to promote technological improvement in maintenance, safety insurance and prevention of environmental pollution, with regards to road vehicles, as well as to promote sound development of automobile maintenance business, thereby securing public welfare.

The law prescribes the registration of vehicles (Chapter II), standards for the safety related to specifications of vehicles and the environmental pollution control (Chapter III), inspection and maintenance in observance of these standards (Chapter IV), check-ups (Chapter V) and automobile maintenance business in implementation of these inspections.

This vehicle is regulated by the Road Vehicles Law when running on the public road.

1) The vehicle clearance certificate is acquired at the customs house after the import clearance.

2) A revised work is done to comply with Japanese safety standard of the road transportation vehicle at the maintenance shop because the standard is different from that of foreign countries.

3) Prepare the following document to receive the vehicle inspection at the prefectural Land Transport Office.

- a) Inspection material of vehicle for high lift work according to new inspection
- b) A vehicle customs clearance certificate
- c) A registration in foreign country

4) Receive a number plate from respective land transport branch office (registration to the vehicle registration file) after the vehicle inspection finishes and the user is decided. Ask the respective land transport branch office nearby for further details of registration and vehicle inspection.

(2) Industrial Safety and Health Law

The primary objectives of this law are to secure the safety and health of workers in workplaces, as well as to the establish of comfortable working environments, by promoting comprehensive and systematic countermeasures concerning the prevention of industrial accidents, such as taking measures for the establishment of standards for safety and health, the clarification of responsibility and the promotion of voluntary activities, with a view to preventing industrial accidents.

The law imposes the liability of manufacture permission, inspection and conformity to construction codes, etc on those who manufacture, import, install or use any machine which involves danger in operation.

The vehicle for high lift work, which corresponds to a “machine subject to self certification”, shall not be assigned, lent or installed unless it satisfies the specification or safety device (hereafter, called Specifications”) provided by the notification of the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare.

The “machine subject to self certification” has an obligation to be certified by the owner himself and bear a specified label concerning the compliance with the notified specifications when the importer sells in the domestic market. The Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare may order the importer to take measures for recall or improve when he sells a vehicle that does not comply with the notified specifications.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

The vehicle for high lift work must display the manufacturer name, date of manufacturing, manufacturing number, loading capacity, working floor height and working ranges at the easily visible place from the operator based on the Industrial Safety and Health Law:

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

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 commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System may be voluntarily selected any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products.

* For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to “Search for registered certification organization” at the home page 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.

* JIS Mark certification is 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>

* JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special categories



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 are no special Voluntary Industry Labeling Requirements for a special transport vehicle.

4. Authorities concerned

Industrial Safety and Health Law:

Chemical management Policy Division, Industrial Safety and Health Department, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare <http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/index.html>

Road Vehicles Law:

Registration and Information Division, Engineering and Safety Department, Road Transport Bureau, Ministry of Land Infrastructure and Transport

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

VII-4 Small Aircraft

HS Numbers	Commodity	Main Relevant Regulations
8801	Balloons, dirigibles, glider, hang gliders	Civil Aeronautics Law Consumer Product Safety Law
8802	Helicopters, propeller aircrafts, airplanes, spacecrafts, suborbital and spacecraft launch vehicles	Civil Aeronautics Law Radio Law

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

There is no regulation in principle when a small aircraft is imported. However, the aircraft is regulated by the Civil Aeronautics Law and Radio Law whether it is imported or domestically made plane when it actually flies within the country.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

(1) Civil Aeronautics Law

The purpose of this law is to promote the development of civil and general aviation by providing for methods to ensure the safety of and the prevention of trouble arising from navigation of such aircraft in conformity with provisions of the Convention on International Civil Aviation.

The law ensures the safety of operation of aircraft by providing for operation standards (Chapter VI). In order for the Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport to ensure aircraft airworthiness and environmental protection, aircraft airworthiness certification is carried out. Certification will be granted only to aircraft conforming to the relevant technical standards. The use of aircraft having no airworthiness certification is prohibited. Spare part certification shall be issued for equipment essential to the safety of the aircraft. Repairs using equipment to which replacement parts certification is issued do not require inspection by the Minister of Transport after repairs and/or modifications (Paragraph 1 of Article 10, Paragraph 1 of Article 16 and Paragraph 1 of Article 17).

This law is provided by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport for the purpose of ensuring safety of aviation, which requires the following procedures.

A. Registration of Aircraft

Anyone who imports aircraft shall register “new registration of aircraft” to General Affairs Division, Administration Department, Civil Aviation Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport. A registration certificate is delivered by filling necessary matters on the aircraft ledger. In that case, the Ministry confirms whether the aircraft is not registered in another country or it has an export airworthiness certificate in the production country or its

ownership is not assigned to other party. Moreover, the apron for the aircraft is necessary, and an approval from the apron owner is required.

B. Application for Airworthiness Certificate

An application shall be made to the Airworthiness Division, Engineering Department, Civil Aviation Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport for a new model aircraft (un-registered model in Japan, not newly developed aircraft). Concerning aircraft registered in Japan Application shall be made to Civil Aviation Bureau of jurisdiction (one in Tokyo or one in Osaka) for other aircraft. In the case of propeller aircraft and helicopter, the strength, structure and performance of aircraft are examined by the aircraft inspectors (staff of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport) respectively provided by the ministerial ordinance, or at a qualified inspection place, and in the case of gliders these items are examined by an aviation inspector (civilian). And a certificate is delivered to the applicant.

(2) Radio Law

The objective of this law is to promote the public welfare by ensuring equitable and efficient utilization of radio waves

The law requires the following procedures.

A. Establishment of a mobile radio station (aircraft station)

Anyone who owns aircraft must establish a mobile radio station based on the Radio Law. Application shall be made to respective the Regional Bureau of Telecommunications, Maritime Division which are divided to 11 in whole country in accordance with the procedural rules of the license.

B. Inspection for installed wireless system equipment

Upon granting a preliminary license after the above-mentioned application, the inspector who is a staff of the Regional Bureau of Telecommunications actually inspects the equipment installed in that aircraft and provides a formal license. However, a maintenance company and/or dealer instead of an importer normally do these procedures except for registration.

(3) Consumer Product Safety Law

The objective of this law is to regulate the manufacturing and sales of specified products, to promote proper maintenance of specified maintenance products, and to take measures, such as collecting and providing information regarding product accidents, thereby protecting the interests of general consumers, in order to prevent any danger caused by consumer products to the lives or bodies of general consumers.

According to the revision of the law of May 14, 2007, importers were obligated to report to Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry within 10 days after knowing defects when a serious accident takes place for products to be used in consumers' daily lives at homes etc. See Appendix-IV for details.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

A. Nationality and Registration Mark

All aircraft shall be registered under "Civil Aeronautics Law", and label the "Registration Mark (Registration)" in the specified place of the airframe following the "National Mark (JA for Japan)." The aircraft registration certificate shall always be equipped to the airframe. The "Registration Mark (Registration)" consists of the combination of 2 numeric and 2 alphabet characters, or 3 numeric and 1 alphabet character. However, there are alphabets that cannot be used for the mark. Applicants are free to decide the mark under certain standards.

B. Stamping of Nationality and Registration Marks

The nationality and registration marks must be stamped on the registered aircraft (excluding a part of exception) in accordance with the Civil Aeronautics Law. "The name and address of the aircraft owner" and "nationality" and "registration mark" of the aircraft concerned are stamped on an identification board of seven cm in height and five cm in width made from a fireproof material. This board is fixed on the entrance part of the aircraft that is called (framework).

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

A. Industrial Standardization Law: JIS Mark

See Appendix 1

(3) Voluntary Industry Labeling Requirements

There are no special Voluntary Industry Labeling Requirements for a small airplane.

4. Authorities concerned

Civil Aeronautics Law:

General Affairs Division, Administration Department, civil Aviation Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport

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

Radio Law:

Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.

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

Registration of Aircraft:

General Affairs Division, Engineering Department, Civil Aviation Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport

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

Application for Airworthiness Certificate:

Airworthiness Division, Engineering Department, Civil Aviation Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport

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

Tokyo Regional Civil Aviation Bureau

<http://www.cab.mlit.go.jp/tcab/> (Japanese only)

Osaka Regional Civil Aviation Bureau

<http://www.ocab.mlit.go.jp/> (Japanese only)

Establishment of mobile radio station:

Inspection of installed radio equipment:

Regional Bureau of Telecommunication in respective region in charge

(Example) In the case of Kanto district: Kanto Regional Bureau of Telecommunications

<http://www.soumu.go.jp/soutsu/kanto/> (Japanese only)

VII-5 Marine Industrial Products

HS Numbers	Commodity	Main Relevant Regulations
8406	Turbines for marine propulsion	Ship Safety Law
8407	Marine propulsion engines (reciprocating or rotary)	Ship Safety Law
8408	Marine propulsion engines (diesel or semi-diesel engines)	Ship Safety Law
8526	Radar apparatus for ships	Ship Safety Law Radio Law
8527	Reception apparatus for radio-broadcasting	Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law Telecommunication Business Law

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

There is no special regulation in principle at the time of importing marine industrial products.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

(1) Ship Safety Law

The purposes of this law are to ensure the seaworthiness of vessels and to protect lives. By being prescribed requirements for structure and equipment necessary to ensure the safety of vessels, in order to confirm whether or not a vessel satisfies these requirements, vessel inspections are carried out (Articles 5 and 6). In order to alleviate the burden to owners of vessels, the rationalization of vessel inspections are carried out by introducing a type approval system, etc. for mass-produced vessels or items for vessels.

A ship complying with regulated conditions such as ton, use and purpose must equip with radar. There is a regulation based on the Ship Safety Law to navigate a ship that is equipped with a marine engine or radar. Importers who import and sell marine engines are required to import those complying with the inspection standard or to revise them to meet the standard after the import. The procedures at the time of sale are as follows. The “vessel inspection certificate”, “vessel inspection pocket book” and “vessel examination slip” that specify navigation conditions including navigation territory and maximum numbers of people on board are issued to the vessels that have passed the vessel inspection.

A. Safety Regulations for Small-sized Vessel

The vessel of less than a gross tonnage of 20 tons is called a small vessel among those which must pass the inspection based on this law, for which a technical standard as a small

vessel is provided in the Safety Regulations on Small-sized Vessel. Implements these inspections in place of the country.

Vessels exceeding a total tonnage of 20 tons are treated as a large-scale vessel and are inspected at the Land Transport Bureau of respective territories.

B. Procedure of Vessel Inspection

The inspection of vessels is carried out for the design of manufacturing specifications, various drawings and various examination reports, as well as the tests of material, proficiency and endurance for the hull, engine and equipment etc.

The vessel inspection is carried out in principle by sending an inspector to the place where the vessel locates, however, an applicant should confirm to the branch office of the Organization of Japan Small Craft before the inspection because a preliminary preparation differs depending on the kind of inspection.

Moreover, the vessel owner or his representative (who is able to explain about the operation and the vessel) must always attend the inspection because the test on the sea is also implemented.

By the way, the vessel inspection is carried out for boat by boat as a rule, and when importers have imported the same model, which have been approved for the design, the inspection for the design is greatly reduced. However, a new model of vessel that has not been imported to Japan needs various drawings for a prior confirmation.

C. Rationalization of Inspection

In principle, the vessel owner shall apply for the vessel inspection, but in order to rationalize and make the inspection processes efficient, there is a system of preliminary inspection where manufacturers and importers apply for inspection at the production stage of the vessel. The preliminary inspection covers items, such as the hull, engine, steering equipment, electrical installations, etc., and when passing the inspection, the certificate seal is attached to the vessel. In addition to it, the certificate of the preliminary inspection is issued. The hull, engine, etc. of a small vessel can be applied for the preliminary inspection not only in the newly manufacturing stage, but also at the time of refit, repairing, or maintaining. Small vessels shall undergo three periodic inspections, the first one at the time of the new registration, at the third year as an intermediate inspection, and at the sixth year inspection. These three inspections should be done within 3 months of the respective dates. In case the date is not met, a higher inspection charge is imposed.

In addition, there is a system of the type approval by which more reasonable inspection is done for the mass production outboard engines and legally required equipment.

(Life-saving appliance, fire protection system and navigational aid tool, etc.)

D. Others

When the examination within the country is difficult for a part of various examinations of vessels and engines produced in foreign countries, and if it is confirmed that the corresponding examination has been carried out by a certificate and an examination report

issued by the Senkyu Kyohkai (note) or an approved equivalent organization, then the corresponding examination is occasionally omitted.

Note). The association engages in the examination or the vessel class registration and the issuance of certificate.

Example: Nippon Kaiji Kyokai <http://www.classnk.or.jp>

(2) Radio Law

The objective of this law is to promote the public welfare by ensuring equitable and efficient utilization of radio waves.

To install and use radar in a vessel means the establishment of a radio station in the vessel, which needs the "License of the radio station. The application shall be made to Aeronautical and Maritime Division of the 11 Regional Bureaus of Telecommunications under the license procedure ordinance.

(3) 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.

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 115 items (as of December 2009) 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 339 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 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-IV and 3.Labeling Procedures.

Japan Electrical Safety & Environmental Technology Laboratory <http://www.jet.or.jp/>

The radio broadcast receiver (including the one used only for receiving an urgent broadcast by a general broadcast frequency with a rated voltage from 100 to 300V and a regular frequency of 50Hz or 60Hz) is provided as “Electrical Equipment” of the specific electrical equipment in the government ordinance. All persons engaged in manufacturing or importing electrical appliances and materials shall notify the Director of the regional bureau of Economy and Industry regarding the business commencement within 30 days from the start of business. Under the internal inspection principle of businesses, 1) conformity to the technological standards of the product, 2) Execution of the inspection, 3) development of the inspection record, and 4) preservation of the record, etc. shall be required. Products without necessary labeling at the point of sales cannot be exhibited for the purpose of sales.

(4) Telecommunication Business Law,

Considering the public nature of telecommunications business, the purpose of this law is to ensure the proper and reasonable operation of such business, to secure consistent provisions for telecommunications services, and to protect the interests of its users, which thereby guarantees the sound development of telecommunications for the convenience of people and promotion of public welfare.

There is no regulation on sale of radiotelegraphs. However, the approval of the Minister of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications is required for setting up a radio station with radiotelegraphy as provided by the Telecommunication Business Law. However, this regulation shall not be applied to weak broadcast waves. In accordance to the notification rule, a retail dealer is required to make a notice of license system of license system to a buyer of radiotelegraph equipment who might use it for an illegal radio station.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

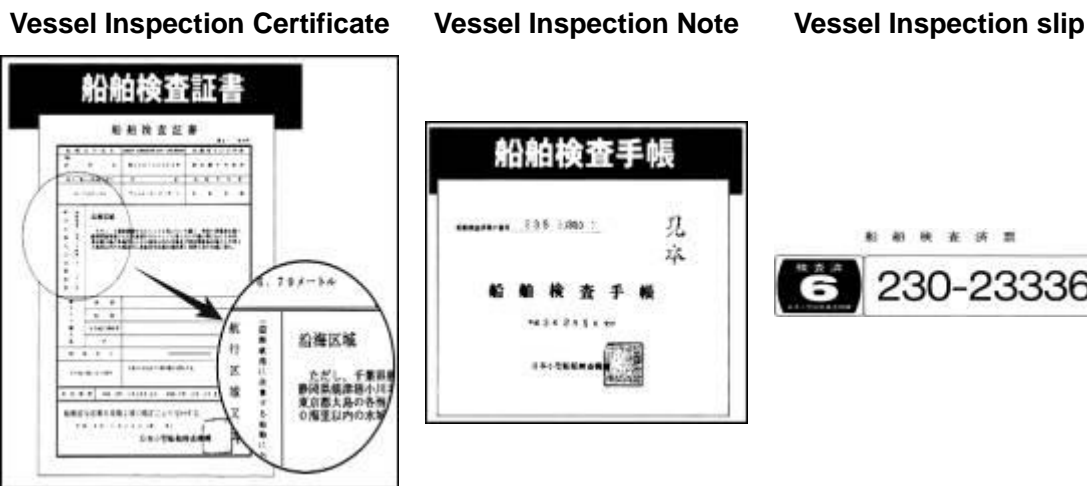
A. Ship Safety Law

“Year when periodical inspection passed “, “Issuing branch number” and “Pass number”, etc. are displayed in the vessel inspection slip (so called “Vessel inspection number “), which is issued after a small vessel passes the inspection based on this law.

. It is obligated to affix the slip at the easily visible place of both sides of the vessel. There is a system of preliminary inspection or authorization to be adopted at the manufacturing stage of respective maker for legally required fittings such as the hull (FRP ship and rubber boats etc.), engine, life jackets and lifebuoys. Respective marks are affixed to commodities

passed this inspection or those manufactured at the certified workshops so as to be able to carry out periodical inspections etc. to the point in a short time.

Vessel Inspection Slip (Example)



B. Labeling 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. However, PSE mark is not required for electrical appliances with the former label of "Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law" as the revised law of the Electrical Appliance Safety Law has been enforced since December, 2007. Please refer to Appendix-IV.

Example of label based on Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law

<p>Rated voltage: 100V Rated electric power consumption: xxx kW Rated voltage: 100V Regular frequency: 50/60 Hz xxx: Manufacturing Ltd.</p>

(Abbreviation or the registered trademark can be displayed in place of the manufacturer's name.)

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provision of Law

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 commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System may be voluntarily selected any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products.

* For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to “Search for registered certification organization” at the home page 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.

* JIS Mark certification is 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>

* JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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 Sector

There is no voluntary labeling base on industrial sector on the marine industrial products.

4. Authorities concerned

Ship Safety Law:

General Affairs Division, Civil Aviation Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport

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

Radio Law:

Telecommunication Business Law:

Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

<http://www.soumu.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>

VII-6 Automobile Parts

HS Numbers	Commodity	Main Relevant Regulations
2804	Nitrogen (for shock absorbers)	High Pressure Gas Safety Law Consumer Product Safety Law
2811	Carbon dioxide (for fire extinguishers, spare tires)	High Pressure Gas Safety Law Consumer Product Safety Law
2903	Halogenated derivatives of hydrocarbons (for fire extinguishers)	High Pressure Gas Safety Law Consumer Product Safety Law
8409	Engines	Consumer Product Safety Law
8483	Transmission shafts, clutches, toothed wheels	Consumer Product Safety Law
8511	Sparking plugs	Consumer Product Safety Law
8706	Chassis	Consumer Product Safety Law
8707	Bodies	Consumer Product Safety Law
9025	Hydrometers, Thermometers	Consumer Product Safety Law

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

The import of car components may be regulated by the High Pressure Gas Safety Law.

(1) High Pressure Gas Safety Law

The objective of this law is to regulate the production, storage, sale, importation, transportation, consumption and disposal, etc. of high-pressure gas in order to prevent disasters caused by high-pressure gas.

The regulated commodities are the shock absorber (nitrogen gas) for the car, the fire extinguisher (carbon dioxide and liquefied halong), and the spare tire gases of cars (carbon dioxide). The car tire is not a regulated commodity because the regular internal pressure is seven kilograms per square centimeter or less.

When commodities under this law are imported, they shall undergo the inspection before the custom clearance, and conform to the import inspection technology standard. They will be applied to the prefectural administrative section in charge of high pressure, which has jurisdiction of the areas of unloading high pressure gas, or import inspecting agency specified by the prefecture by attaching "high pressure gas import application" and "details of high pressure gas."

The import clearance of the aerosol product requires the attachment of the Inspection Result Document of "Exemption requirements for 'High Pressure Gas.'" The Inspection Result Document covers in the prescribed form the inspection result of "Exemption requirements for 'High Pressure Gas'" in accordance with the notice on handling the aerosol product of the exemptions from High Pressure Gas Safety Law at the import clearance. The inspection result includes container capacity, container material, discharge mechanism

of propellant in dual structured container, inner pressure of container, pressure resistance capacity, kind of high pressure gas, presence of toxic fumes, filling rate, gas leakage, etc. While no international standard regarding aerosol products exists, inspection agencies in foreign countries, including officially certified inspectors, are recognized as equivalent with the one in Japan as the testing body of import aerosol products.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

(1) High Pressure Gas Safety Law

The Label based on this law must be affixed at the time of sale of aerosol type products.

(2) Consumer Product Safety Law

The objective of this law is to regulate the manufacturing and sales of specified products, to promote proper maintenance of specified maintenance products, and to take measures, such as collecting and providing information regarding product accidents, thereby protecting the interests of general consumers, in order to prevent any danger caused by consumer products to the lives or bodies of general consumers.

According to the revision of the law of May 14, 2007, importers were obligated to report to Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry within 10 days after knowing defects when a serious accident takes place for products to be used in consumers' daily lives at homes etc.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

A. High Pressure Gas Safety Law

The items to be displayed are provided for aerosol products (warning in use, maintenance and after use) according to the kinds of the aerosol.

Example of Label

Be careful to Fire and high temperature.
Observe the precaution for fire because of a flammable and dangerous product using high- pressure gas.

1. Do not use near flame or fire.
2. Do not use indoors due to the use of fire
3. Do not put on the place under direct sunshine or near fire where the temperature rises 40 degrees centigrade or more because of the danger of burst at high temperature
4. Do not put in the fire.
5. Throw away after used out.

High-pressure gas: Kind of gas used
(Display the name of the gas.)

(Display with white characters in the red background)

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

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 commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System may be voluntarily selected any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products.

* For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to “Search for registered certification organization” at the home page 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.

* JIS Mark certification is 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>

* JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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

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 a carrying jack for the car. 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 JPY or less shall be paid. Provided, however, that the damages is applicable only to personal injury.

SG Mark



4. Authorities concerned

High Pressure Gas Safety Law:

Industrial Safety Division, Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency, Agency for Natural Resources and Energy, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

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

Consumer Product Safety Law:

Consumer Affairs Agency

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

SG Mark:

Consumer Product Safety Association (CPSA)

<http://www.sg-mark.org/english/english20100409.pdf>

VIII. Housing Articles

VIII-1 House

HS Numbers	Commodity	Main Relevant Regulations
9406	Prefabricated building	Plant Protection Law Building Standard Law Housing Quality Assurance Act

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

There are, in principle, no regulations at the time of importing houses. However, it is regulated by the provisions of the Plant Protection Law according to the material.

(1) Plant Protection Law

The objectives of this law are to inspect the exporting, importing and domestic plant, to control the pests, and to prevent the outbreak and/or spreading thereof, thereby to ensure the stabilization and development of agricultural production.

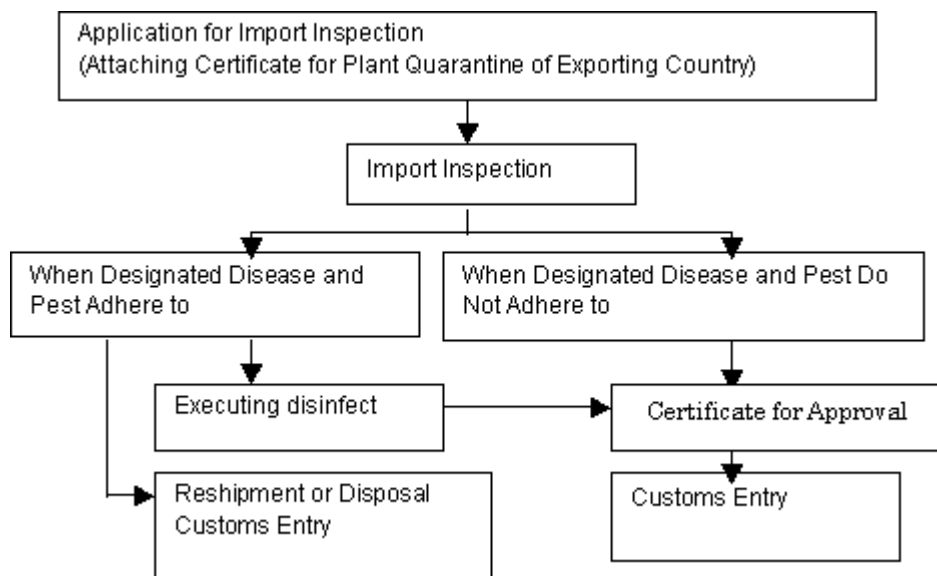
Regarding import quarantine, (i) Plants prescribed by ministerial ordinance which are forwarded from areas prescribed by ministerial ordinance or via relevant areas, (ii) quarantine pests (Note), (iii) soil or plants containing soil, (iv) their packing material or containers, should not be imported (Paragraph 1 of Article 7). Imported plants and their packing material or container must have phytosanitary certificates issued by the relevant government organizations of the respective exporting countries or copies of the same attached to them (Paragraph 1 of Article 6).

When a plant is imported, it must be inspected without delay by a Plant Quarantine Inspector to determine if a phytosanitary certificate issued by the government organization of the exporting country or its copy is attached, if it is a plant for which importation is prohibited, and if any quarantine pests accompany it (Paragraph 1 of Article 8).

Items covered plants subject to the quarantine inspection of imported plants include plants with a possibility to contain quarantine pests such as seedlings, seeds, bulbs, potatoes, fruits, vegetables, cut flowers, grains, beans, timbers, spices, or those dried, or primary processed products

Those who import sawn lumbers such as logs for log cabins shall be subjected to import inspection at the customs clearance for the parts with and without attaching the bark of tree in accordance with the Plant Protection Law.

Chart 1. Import inspection (quarantine) procedures based on the Plant Protection Law



2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

Those who construct imported houses shall be regulated by the provisions of the Building Standard Law, and those who sell or contract such houses or cabins shall be regulated by the provisions of the Housing Quality Assurance Act.

(1) 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. Major amended points are as follows.

The business of building confirmation and inspections are conducted by not only building officials of local government bodies, but private organizations that have passed a qualifying examination implemented by the "designated qualifying examination body".

Performance provisions to adopt diversified materials, equipment and structural methods were introduced by satisfying a certain performance.

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.

If specifications of houses comply with sample specifications stipulated in notification, anyone can build houses after confirmation of local government officials or designated certification body.

A new type-conformity certificate system was introduced in case of no exemplification prescribed in a notification (such as particular construction materials and construction

method beyond the application scope of law). Legal standards and inspection method are designated clearly for each type, for which the authorized representatives such as “The Building Center of Japan” etc. shall act for a certificate of compliance. Details are available at the Building Guidance Division, Housing Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport or the following authorized organizations.

Main designated certificate organizations (from all 135 organizations as of December 2009. Please refer to the following site for all organizations.

<http://www.icba.or.jp/j/ken/siteikikan.htm> (Japanese only))

* The Building Center of Japan, Administrative Office/Building Technology Research Institute <http://www.bcj.or.jp/en/index.html>

*Center for Better Living, Residential Architecture Evaluation Center, Inspection Dept. for Building Construction <http://www.cbl.or.jp/english/index.html>

*General Building Research Corporation of Japan, Building Confirmation & Evaluation Center <http://www.gbrc.or.jp/english/index.html>

*Japan Building Equipment and Elevator Center Foundation, Construction Inspection Div. Audit Section <http://www.beec.or.jp/> (Japanese only)

< Overview of Countermeasures Regarding Sick House Issues under the Amended Building Standard Law >

This is for application to such products as buildings, furniture, cabinets, etc.

A. Chemical substances covered by regulations

Chlorpyrifos and formaldehyde

B. Prohibitions concerning chlorpyrifos

The use of building materials containing chlorpyrifos in buildings with habitable rooms will be prohibited.

C. Restrictions 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.

(2) Housing Quality Assurance Act

The purpose of this law is to promote the development of housing quality assurance, the market condition without anxiety for housing acquisition and the establishment of house-dispute-settlement system.

1) Main points of this law were as follows,

Ten (10) years of responsibility period for warranty, if failure should occur in structural sections such as foundation of a newly built house, pillars, wall, floors, or roofs within a period of ten years due to the builder's error.

2) Housing Performance Indication System

This system composed of the following 4 items is completely voluntary, and application is at the discretion of housing suppliers and consumers.

Japan Housing Performance Indication Standards

Housing Performance Evaluation by Designated Evaluation Bodies

Housing Performance Type Approval, etc.

Housing Dispute Resolution System

A. Imported Housing

The standard, etc of the imported housing (two-by-four method and log cabins) was regulated in conformity with “Emergency priority plan to reduce home construction cost “.

a. Promoting international adjustment of mutual certification, specification, and criteria for building standards

For the two-by-four method, lumber has been allowed to be used for the two-by-four method in Japan as it is, subject to the certificate of overseas standard (for example, U.S.A. WWPA), provided that the lumber complies with overseas standards, has sufficient strength, is managed by adequate quality control (QC), and has a high commonality with JAS products of Japan. As a result, just about every lumber for two-by-four methods, which is distributed in the United States and Canada, have been allowed to be used as the one equal to JAS products.

b. Introducing the performance regulations of building standards

If the performance of strength is proven by a specified test method, the member of framework and structure method, which could not be used up in the past, have been allowed to use, and the nails other than JIS standard products have been also permitted to use.

B. Regulation base on the Notification of Log cabin

Logs used for the construction method of built-up logs should be used according to the Notification of Log cabin.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

There are labeling requirements based on the provisions of law for some members of frameworks of imported housing are required for labeling by the provisions of law, so please refer to paragraphs of each frameworks.

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

A. Housing Quality Assurance Act

The objectives of the “Housing Performance Labeling System” are to prescribe the standards of housing performance labeling in order to enable consumers to compare housing performances before deciding to purchase housings and also to establish third party organizations who are capable of objectively evaluating housing performances, thereby securing the proper quality of housings.

The “Housing Performance Evaluation Bodies”, third party organizations, (which totaled 105 organizations as of December 2009) shall conduct housing performance evaluation in accordance with “Japan Housing Performance Labeling Standards” provided by The Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, and shall issue a housing performance evaluation report indicating the grade of the housing.

Such housing performance evaluation report shall be prepared in two parts, the first part, a summary of evaluation of the housing performances at the designing stage (evaluation report on housing designs) and the second, a summary of evaluation of the housing performances based on the inspections at the execution and completion stages. Each of the two parts of such evaluation report shall indicate the mark based on the said law.

Housing developers and users, etc. may use, at their option, this system.

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 commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System may be voluntarily selected any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products.

* For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to “Search for registered certification organization” at the home page 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.

* JIS Mark certification is 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>

* JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special categories



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 specific voluntary industry labeling requirements for imported housing.

4. Authorities concerned

Plant Protection Law:

Plant Protection Station

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

Building Standard Law:

Housing Quality Assurance Act:

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport

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

General imported materials:

Housing Industry, Ceramics and Construction Material Division, Manufacturing Industries Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

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

Note: Some member of framework and equipment are regulated by other laws on their sales and installment.

VIII-2 Built-in Kitchen Unit

HS Numbers	Commodity	Main Relevant Regulations
4419	Wooden kitchenware and the parts	Gas Utility Industry Law Building Standard Law Law Concerning the Security of Safety and the Optimization of Transaction of Liquefied Petroleum Gas Fire Service Law Act on the Rational Use of Energy Consumer Product Safety Law
7323	Kitchenware of iron or steel and the parts	Gas Utility Industry Law Building Standard Law Law Concerning the Security of Safety and the Optimization of Transaction of Liquefied Petroleum Gas Fire Service Law Act on the Rational Use of Energy Consumer Product Safety Law
7324	Sinks of stainless steel	Water Supply Law Consumer Product Safety Law
9403	Kitchen metal furniture, Kitchen wooden furniture	Consumer Product Safety Law

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

There are, in principle, no regulations at the time of import of a built-in kitchen unit.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

There are no legal regulations at the time of selling the body of a built-in kitchen unit. However, some accessories incorporated into the built-in kitchen unit can be regulated.

(1)A. Water Supply 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.

Ex) for metal fittings of the water tap, refer to the Paragraph VIII-3 of this handbook.

(2) Gas Utility Industry Law

The objective of this law is to protect the interest of gas users and promote the sound development of gas industries through adjustment of operation of the gas industries, as well as to advance the public safety and to prevent public pollution through control of works, maintenance and operation of gas utilities and also to control manufacture and sale of the gas utensils.

Some gas cooking appliances and gas hot-water heaters, etc. due to city gas specifications shall be regulated by the provisions of this law.

Gas appliances are inspected by the legally authorized certification organization.

(3) Law Concerning the Security of Safety and the Optimization of Transaction of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG Law)

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.

Some gas cooking appliances and gas hot-water heaters, etc. due to liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) specifications can be regulated by the provisions of this law.

(4) 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.

1) Opening of building confirmation and inspections to the private sector

The business of building confirmation and inspections are conducted by not only building officials of local government bodies, but private organizations that have passed a qualifying examination implemented by the "designated qualifying examination body".

2) Stipulation of the performance of 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.

Interiors at the place where fire is used with a gas stove, etc. shall be regulated by the provisions of the Building Standard Law.

(5) 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.

Interiors at the place where fire is used with a gas stove, etc. shall be regulated by the provisions of this law.

(6) Law pertaining to rationalization in the use of energy (Energy Saving Law)

The objective of this law is to contribute to the sound development of national economy by securing an effective use of fuel sources and other energies in accordance with an economical and a social environment over energy in domestic and overseas, and by taking necessary measures for proceeding an integral rationalization of the use of energy at factories, buildings, and other machineries and appliances and the rationalization of the use of other energies.

Importers who import products (specific machineries) designated by government ordinance under this law, are obligated to comply with energy efficiency more than those with the most excellent one that have been commercialized now.

Gas cooking appliances and refrigerators may belong to this category in built-in kitchens. Details shall be inquired to the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

(7) Consumer Product Safety Law

The objective of this law is to regulate the manufacturing and sales of specified products, to promote proper maintenance of specified maintenance products, and to take measures, such as collecting and providing information regarding product accidents, thereby protecting the interests of general consumers, in order to prevent any danger caused by consumer products to the lives or bodies of general consumers.

According to the revision of the law of May 14, 2007, importers were obligated to report to Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry within 10 days after knowing defects when a serious accident takes place for products to be used in consumers' daily lives at homes etc. According to the revision of this law in March 2008, built-in electric tableware machine, etc. have been designated as the specified maintenance products, which imposes the following obligations on importers: They shall: 1) notify the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry of the commencement of such business, 2) establish the inspection period in accordance with requirements set by the Ordinance of the Ministry, 3) label the provision matter by the time of sales, and 4) endeavor to prevent the occurrence of injury due to age-related deterioration by making use of Information on the age-related deterioration, devising appropriate selection of and improving the design, parts, and materials based on relevant information, and providing and notifying it to general consumers appropriately.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

There is no legally required labeling at the time of selling the body of a built-in kitchen unit. However, some accessories incorporated into the built-in kitchen unit must be displayed by the mark provided by the law.

A. Labeling based on Gas Utility Industry Law or Law Concerning the Security of Safety and the Optimization of Transaction of Liquefied Petroleum Gas

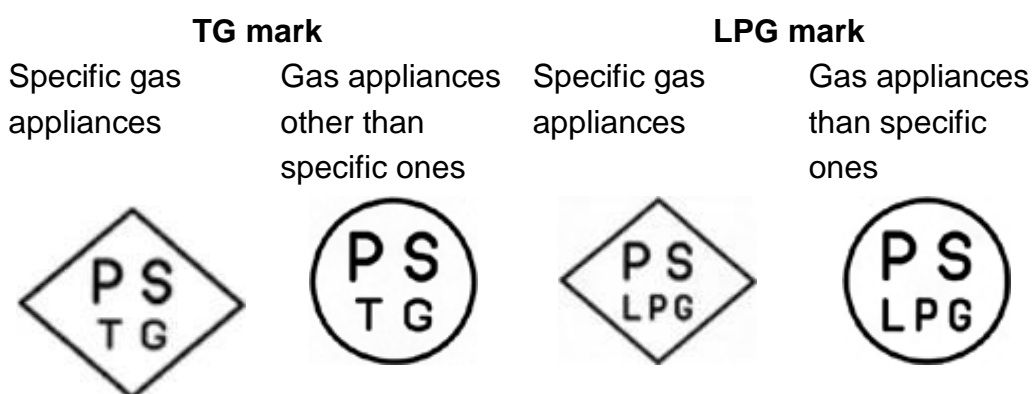
The business entities shall confirm by themselves the conformity of gas appliances to the technical standards, and affix the designated mark. However, if the gas appliances are recognized to have the possibility causing the disaster in view of structure, use conditions, and working condition, they, as “specific gas appliances”, must be inspected on their conformity to the technical standards by the third party inspection agency authorized or approved by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry in addition to safety security by self-inspection.

Note: A semi-closed type instantaneous gas water heater is designated as “specific gas appliances,” and a semi-closed, outdoor, and open-type instantaneous gas water heater is designated as “gas appliances other than specific ones.”

B. Labeling based on Consumer Product Safety Law

Importers of specified maintenance products such as built-in electric tableware machine, etc. shall label the following matters at time of sales:

- 1) Name or company name and address
- 2) Year and month of production
- 3) Standard period for use
- 4) The first and last inspection period
- 5) Contact for reference for inspection, other maintenance, etc.
- 6) Points provided for by the ministry ordinance as the ones indicating as specified maintenance products.



(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

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, 2005)

For details, please refer to Appendix-1. JIS mark under old JIS Law can be labeled to the products etc. until September 30, 2008 as grace period.

The commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System may be voluntarily selected any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products. As of February 2008, there are 1,706 standards subject to the new JIS Mark Labeling System.

* For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to “Search for registered certification organization” at the home page 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.

* JIS Mark certification is 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>

* JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

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

Japanese Standards Association

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

B. Gas Utility Industry Law

Certification mark for household gas equipment: Household gas equipments, such as the gas stoves, are recognized by the original standard of The Japan Gas Appliances Inspection Association.

The Japan Gas Appliances Inspection Association
<http://www.jia-page.or.jp/jia/top.html>



(3) Voluntary Industry Labeling Requirements

There is no specific voluntary industry labeling requirements for the body of built-in kitchen unit. However, there is the mark by the third party certification system for metal fittings of water tap. Please refer to VIII-3 Metal Fittings of Water Tap.

4. Authorities Concerned

The whole of built-in kitchen unit:

Paper Industry, Consumer and Recreational Goods Division, Manufacturing Industries Bureau, Ministry of Ecology, Trade and Industry

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

Water Supply Law:

Water supply Division, Health Service Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

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

Gas Utility Industry 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>

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

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>

Building Standard Law:

Building Guidance Division, Housing Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport

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

Fire Service Law:

Hazardous Materials Safety Division, Fire and Disaster Management Agency

<http://www.fdma.go.jp/en/>

Act on the Rational Use of Energy:

Energy-saving Measure Division, Energy-saving and New Energy Bureau, Agency for natural Resources and Energy, Ministry of Ecology, Trade and Industry

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

Consumer Product Safety Law:

Consumer Affairs Agency

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

TG mark

Certification mark for household gas equipment

The Japan Gas Appliances Inspection Association

<http://www.jia-page.or.jp/jia/english/index.html>

LPG mark

Japan LP Gas Association

<http://www.j-lpgas.gr.jp/> (Japanese only)

VIII-3 Metal Fittings of Water Tap

HS Numbers	Commodity	Main Relevant Regulations
8481	Cock such as hydrants and the parts	Water Supply Law Building Standard Law

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

There are, in principle, no regulations at the time of importing the metal fittings of the water tap.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

There are no specific regulations at the time of selling the metal fittings of water tap.

However, there are regulations at the time of installing the metal fittings of water tap based on the provisions of the Water Supply Law and the Building Standard Law.

(1) Water Supply 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.

Metal fittings of water tap, regardless whether they are imported or homemade, are regulated by the provisions of the Water Supply Law when they are installed. In Japan, there are two kinds of water supply systems, “Direct Water Supply” and “Tank Water Supply” systems. For general homes, under the Direct Water System water is supplied to the water tap via the route from the water source, filtration plant, and pumping station, to transmission piping and to distribution piping. Under this system, it is possible to supply water to users’ water taps directly from the distribution piping without temporarily keeping it in the storage tank. The said law regulates in principle water supply along the whole route from the source to the water tap. In the meanwhile, under the Tank Water Supply System, in case where the transmission piping cannot maintain adequate water pressure or large quantities of water are required for high-rise condominiums, hotels, office buildings and schools, water is distributed from the transmission piping to the water tap in individual rooms in such buildings after once being stored in the storage tank. In this case, the said law applies to water supply services along the whole route through the water meter in each room.

The Water Supply Law provides that “water supply services shall in principle be provided by local municipal bodies such as cities, towns and villages”.

A. Clarifying the standards of the nation and introducing the third party certification

The standards for service pipes and water supply apparatus are unified to the performance standards (refer to Chart 2). The certification system based on the self-certification by

manufacturers or model certification by third party certification organization is introduced. In addition, the consultation on mutual certification with foreign countries is being promoted.

B. Reviewing the designated construction work shop system

A designated construction shop system for construction works of water-service installation was adopted, and each municipalities executed the issuance of certificate for a construction work shop, because each municipalities, as the business entities of water supply service, can completely maintain and manage the water-supply works, and also prepare the emergency construction works on a 24-hour basis. The contractor (entities of designated water-service installation construction works), who has engineers with a national qualification (chief engineer of water-service installation construction works), is able to, regardless of the regions, perform the construction works.

Chart 1. Procedures of the Water Supply Law

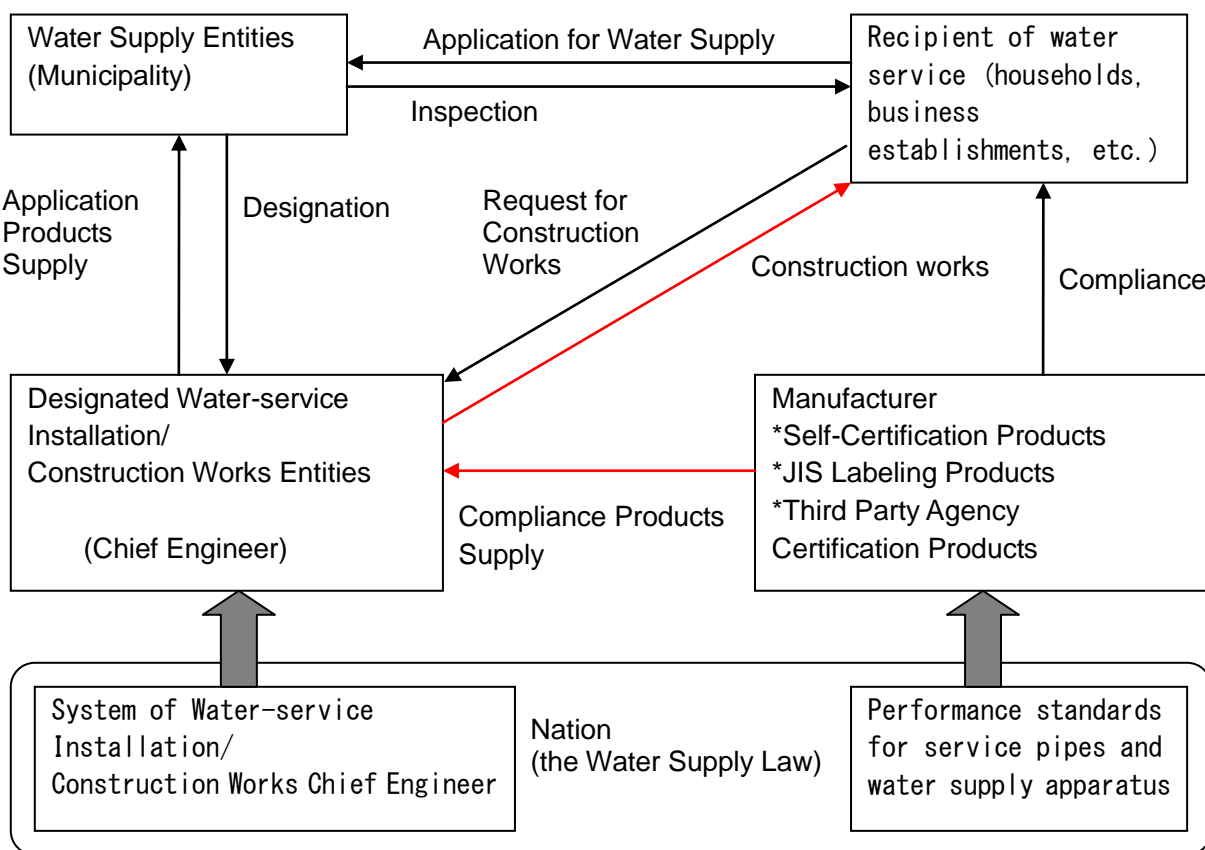


Chart 2. Performance Standards for Supply Piping and Equipment

	Description of Standards	Items subject to Application of Standards
Pressure resistance	The standard is designed to prevent the water supply apparatus from breaking down or failing due to pressure of the tap water.	in principle, all supply piping's and equipment
Leaching properties	The standard is designed to prevent the water supply equipment from leaching out metals, etc. and thereby contaminating potable water	all water supply equipment (fittings and valves, etc.)
Anti-water hammering properties	The standard is designed to prevent the water supply apparatus from breaking down or failings due to water hammer occurring when the water stop mechanism in the supply instruments suddenly shuts down.	Supply piping's and water supply equipment (fittings, valves, etc.), excluding such instruments for use in the terminal, and water supply equipment for drinking use in the terminals
Backflow prevention performance	The standard is designed to prevent the waste water from flowing back from the outlet of the water supply apparatus to avoid contaminating the water in the public line.	faucet, ball cock, magnetic valve, single-point instantaneous gas water heater, etc.
Negative pressure breaking performance	The standard is designed to prevent the waste water from flowing back from the outlet of the water supply apparatus due to negative pressure arising when water supply stops to avoid contaminating the water in the public line.	water supply equipment with a built-in check valve, pressure-reducing type backflow preventer or other type backflow preventer
Low temperature resistance	The standard is designed to prevent the water inside the water supply equipment from freezing to avoid the breakdown or failure of the water supply equipment.	water supply equipment of cold region specification
Durability	The standard is designed to prevent the water supply apparatus from failing in keeping pressure resistance and backflow prevention due to the failure of valves after frequent operations.	valves, etc. which are manufactured in the form of a component part, distributed and fitted into the equipment at the installation site.

Please contact to the third party certification agencies for conformity of water service equipment.

Japan Water Works Association (JWWA) Research Section, Research Division

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

Japan Heating Appliances Inspection Association (JHIA), General Affair Division

<http://www.jhia.or.jp/index-e.htm>

Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories (JET)

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

Japan Gas Appliances Inspection Association (JIA)

<http://www.jia-page.or.jp/jia/english/index.html>

U.L. Japan Co; Ltd. (UL)

<http://www.ul.com/>

(2) 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

The business of building confirmation and inspections are conducted by not only building officials of local government bodies, but private organizations that have passed a qualifying examination implemented by the "designated qualifying examination body".

2) Stipulation of the performance of 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.

Piping installation shall be regulated by the provisions of the Building Standard Law.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

There is no specific legally required labeling for the metal fittings of water tap.

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

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 commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System may be voluntarily selected any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products.

* For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to "Search for registered certification organization" 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.

* JIS Mark certification is 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>

* JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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. Common certification mark

Four associations of the third party certification agencies (excluding U.L. Japan Co., Ltd) based on the Water Supply Law adopt a common certification mark that is affixed on the water-service installation in accordance with the performance criterion provided by the Government. This mark can be also affixed on the compliance products in accordance with the standards for the metal fittings of water tap.

Common certification mark

 				
<p>Japan Water Works Association</p>	<p>Japan Heating Appliances Inspection Association</p>	<p>Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories</p>	<p>Japan Gas Appliances Inspection Association</p>	<p>U.L. Japan</p>

4. Authorities concerned

Water Supply Law:

Water Supply Division, Health Service Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

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

Building Standard Law:

Building Guidance Division, Housing Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport

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

Common Accreditation Mark:

Japan Water Works Association (JWWA)

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

Japan Heating Appliances Inspection Association (JHIA)

<http://www.jhia.or.jp/index-e.htm>

Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories (JET)

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

Japan Gas Appliances Inspection Association (JIA)

<http://www.jia-page.or.jp/jia/english/index.html>

U.L. Japan Co; Ltd. (UL)

<http://www.ul.com/>

VIII-4 Doors and Window Frames

HS Numbers	Commodity	Main Relevant Regulations
4418	Doors and door frames, windows and window frames (made of wood)	Building Standard Law Housing Quality Assurance Act
7610	Doors and door frames, windows and window frames (made of aluminum)	Building Standard Law Housing Quality Assurance Act

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

There are no specific regulations at the time of importing doors and door frames, windows and window frames (made of wood or aluminum).

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

There are no specific regulations at the time of selling doors and door frames, windows and window frames (made of wood or aluminum). However, at the time of installing them, there are regulations in accordance with the provisions of the Building Standard Law, the Housing Quality Assurance Act, the Fire Service Law, Road Vehicles Law and Railway Transport Operation Law.

(1) 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.

1) Opening of building confirmation and inspections to the private sector

The business of building confirmation and inspections are conducted by not only building officials of local government bodies, but private organizations that have passed a qualifying examination implemented by the "designated qualifying examination body".

2) Stipulation of the performance of 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.

As provided by the Building Standard Law, non-combustible materials, semi-combustible materials, incombustible materials, etc. are approved as the restricted interior finish at the

designated place. Incombustible plywood is defined as one of the incombustible material with fire-resistant treatment by fireproofing compound in conformity with the following performance code or as the plywood that was approved by the Performance certification organization designated by the Minister of Land, The incombustible plywood can be exclusively used for the restricted interior finish at the designated place (with higher performance over the incombustible materials). The standard of Formaldehyde in plywood was revised since sick-house syndrome was highlighted. Details are available at the Building Guidance Division, Housing Bureau, Ministry of land, Infrastructure and Transport.

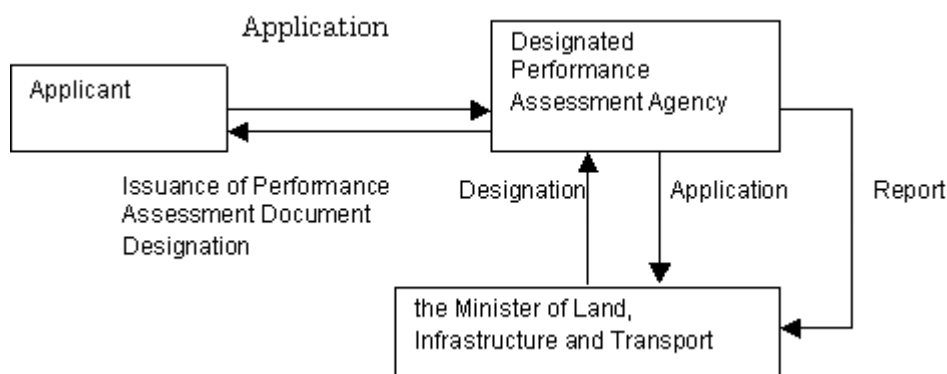
Certification of fire door

The Building Standard Law provides that, from the necessity of fire prevention measures, “fire door” (window and door with fire protecting performance provided by law) (Note) shall be used, at the place such as a thickly housed area where a pitch of building is not sufficient in the distance, for the partition of large buildings such as the entrance door of a visitor room of the apartment house or hotel, and for windows of the external wall of buildings.

(Note) The wooden window and the door have cleared the standards provided by the provisions of the Building Standard Law by strengthening fire protecting performance with laminating veneer on nonflammable groundwork like steel, or with injecting incombustible chemicals into wood.

Windows confirmed by a designated verification method to prove the compliance to the technical standards, or be certified by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport. Their performance assessment and certification is conducted by the third party agency authorized as a designated performance assessment agency.

Chart1. Performance assessment and certification for fire door



Main designated certificate organizations (from all 135 organizations as of December 2009. Please refer to the following site for all organizations.

<http://www.icba.or.jp/j/ken/siteikikan.htm> (Japanese only))

* The Building Center of Japan, Administrative Office/Building Technology Research Institute <http://www.bcj.or.jp/en/index.html>

*Center for Better Living, Residential Architecture Evaluation Center, Inspection Dept. for Building Construction <http://www.cbl.or.jp/english/index.html>

*General Building Research Corporation of Japan, Building Confirmation & Evaluation Center <http://www.gbrc.or.jp/english/index.html>

*Japan Building Equipment and Elevator Center Foundation, Construction Inspection Div. Audit Section <http://www.beec.or.jp/> (Japanese only)

< Overview of Countermeasures Regarding Sick House Issues under the Amended Building Standard Law >

This is for application to products, such as buildings, furniture, cabinets, etc.

A. Chemical substances covered by regulations

Chlorpyrifos and formaldehyde

B. Prohibitions concerning chlorpyrifos

The use of building materials containing chlorpyrifos in buildings with habitable rooms will be prohibited.

C. Restrictions 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.

(2) Housing Quality Assurance Act

The purpose of this law is to promote the development of housing quality assurance, the market condition without anxiety for housing acquisition and the establishment of house-dispute-settlement system.

Main points of this law were as follows,

A. Ten (10) years of responsibility period for warranty, if failure should occur in structural sections such as foundation of a newly built house, pillars, wall, floors, or roofs within a period of ten years due to the builder's error.

B. Housing Performance Indication System

This system composed of the following 4 items is completely voluntary, and application is at the discretion of housing suppliers and consumers.

Japan Housing Performance Indication Standards

Housing Performance Evaluation by Designated Evaluation Bodies

Housing Performance Type Approval, etc.

Housing Dispute Resolution System

(3) Law concerning the Rational Use of Energy

This law was enacted for the purpose of contributing to the sound development of the national economy by setting up necessary measures for the rational use of energy by factories, buildings, machinery and equipment, and other necessary measures, etc. for promoting comprehensively the rational use of energy in order to ensure the effective use of fuel resources which will meet the economic and social environment of energy at home and abroad.

Japan Housing Finance Agency has established a premium financing facility for a house of “energy-saving type” based on the standards for energy saving, and provided standards for the thermal insulation performance of the door and window.

Japan Housing Finance Agency <http://www.jhf.go.jp/>

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

Based on the revised the Building Standard Law, there was no legally required labeling for doors and door frames, windows and window frames (made of wood or aluminum).

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

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 commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System may be voluntarily selected any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products.

* For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to “Search for registered certification organization” at the home page 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.

* JIS Mark certification is 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>

* JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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

There is no particular system.

4. Authorities Concerned

Building Standard Law:

Building Guidance Division, Housing Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport

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

Housing Quality Assurance Act:

Housing Production Division, Housing Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport

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

General imported member of framework and materials:

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>

VIII-5 Plate Glass

HS Numbers	Commodity	Main Relevant Regulations
7003	Cast glass and rolled glass, in sheets or profiles	Building Standard Law Housing Quality Assurance Act Fire Service Law Road Vehicles Law Railway Transport Operation Law
7004	Drawn glass and blown glass in sheets	Building Standard Law Housing Quality Assurance Act Fire Service Law Road Vehicles Law Railway Transport Operation Law
7005	Float glass and surface ground or polished glass	Building Standard Law Housing Quality Assurance Act Fire Service Law Road Vehicles Law Railway Transport Operation Law
7007	Safety glass consisting of toughened (tempered) or laminated glass	Building Standard Law Housing Quality Assurance Act Fire Service Law Road Vehicles Law Railway Transport Operation Law
7008	Multiple-walled insulating units of glass	Building Standard Law Housing Quality Assurance Act Fire Service Law Road Vehicles Law Railway Transport Operation Law
7009	Glass mirrors	Building Standard Law Housing Quality Assurance Act Fire Service Law Road Vehicles Law Railway Transport Operation Law

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

There is, in principle, no regulation for importing plate glass.

2. Regulations at the Time of Import

There are no specific regulations at the time of selling plate glass. However, at the time of using and building up it, there are sometimes regulations by the provisions of the Building Standard Law, Housing Quality Assurance Act, Fire Service Law, Road Vehicles Law and the Railway Transport Operation Law.

(1) Building Standard Law

The law has been radically amended since its establishment in June 1998.

1) Opening of building confirmation and inspections to the private sector

The business of building confirmation and inspections are conducted by not only building officials of local government bodies, but private organizations that have passed a qualifying examination implemented by the "designated qualifying examination body".

2) Stipulation of the performance of 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.

"Regulations for specifications": providing specific specifications such as name of materials and shape. However, the regulations have some problems in a point of not easily corresponding to a new technology or construction method accompanying a technical progress, though they are concrete and comprehensible.

"Regulations for performance": providing physical performance values, if such performance is filled, any structure, materials, or equipment can be adopted.

The Building Standard Law provides the design standard for strength (wind-endurance, earthquake-proof, and snow-proofing), fireproof, fire prevention, safety, and lighting, etc., and also speculates the standard for kind, thickness, dimensions, and construction technique, etc., depending on the structure of building, and part of plate glass used.

Wire-glass is designated as one of structural materials of fire safety facilities. The plate glass certified by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport is also recognized as the one with the performance of fire safety facilities.

(2) Housing Quality Assurance Act

The purpose of this law is to promote the development of housing quality assurance, the market condition without anxiety for housing acquisition and the establishment of house-dispute-settlement system.

1. Ten (10) years of responsibility period for warranty, if failure should occur in structural sections such as foundation of a newly built house, pillars, wall, floors, or roofs within a period of ten years due to the builder's error.

2. Housing Performance Indication System

This system composed of the following 4 items is completely voluntary, and application is at the discretion of housing suppliers and consumers.

Japan Housing Performance Indication Standards

Housing Performance Evaluation by Designated Evaluation Bodies

Housing Performance Type Approval, etc.

Housing Dispute Resolution System

(3) 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

This law provides the standards for the window and the doorway of building which are in connection with dangerous articles, and the regulations concerning plate glass used.

(4) Road Vehicles Law

The objective of this law is authenticate ownership, to promote technological improvement in maintenance, safety insurance and prevention of environmental pollution, with regards to road vehicles, as well as to promote sound development of automobile maintenance business, thereby securing public welfare.

The law prescribes the registration of vehicles (Chapter II), standards for the safety related to specifications of vehicles and the environmental pollution control (Chapter III), inspection and maintenance in observance of these standards (Chapter IV), check-ups (Chapter V) and automobile maintenance business in implementation of these inspections.

By this law, using a safety glass is obligated for the window of automobiles. For the details of the safety glass that can be used, contact at Vehicle and Component Approvals Division, Engineering and Safety Department, Road Transport Bureau, Ministry of Land Infrastructure and Transport.

(5) Railway Transport Operation Law

By this law, using a safety glass is obligated for the window of passenger compartments of rolling stock.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Labeling based on Law

There is no specific labeling legally required for plate glass.

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

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 commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System may be voluntarily selected any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products.

* For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to “Search for registered certification organization” at the home page 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.

* JIS Mark certification is 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>

* JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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 specific voluntary industry labeling requirements for plate glass.

4. Authorities Concerned

Building Standard Law:

Housing Quality Assurance Act:

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport

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

Fire Service Law:

Fire and Disaster Management Agency

<http://www.fdma.go.jp/en/>

Road Vehicles Law:

Vehicle and Component Approvals Division, Engineering and Safety Department, Road Transport Bureau, Ministry of Land Infrastructure and Transport

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

Railway Transport Operation Law:

Engineering Planning Division, Railway Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport.

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

VIII-6 Wood Floor Material, Stone Material and Tile

HS Numbers	Commodity	Main Relevant Regulations
4407	Wood floor material (flooring)	Building Standard Law Housing Quality Assurance Act Law Concerning Standardization And Proper Labeling Of Agricultural And Forestry Products
6802	Marble, Granite	Building Standard Law Housing Quality Assurance Act
6904	Ceramic building bricks, flooring blocks, support or filler tiles	Building Standard Law Housing Quality Assurance Act
6907	Unglazed ceramic tile	Building Standard Law Housing Quality Assurance Act
6908	Glazed ceramic tile	Building Standard Law Housing Quality Assurance Act

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

There is no regulation in principle at the time of importing wood floor material, stone material, and tile.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

There are no specific regulations at the time of selling wood floor material, stone material, and tile. However, wood floor material is regulated by the provisions of the Building Standard Law at the time of using it, and wood floor material, stone material, and tile are also regulated by the Housing Quality Assurance Act at the time of using them.

(1) 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.

1) Opening of building confirmation and inspections to the private sector

The business of building confirmation and inspections are conducted by not only building officials of local government bodies, but private organizations that have passed a qualifying examination implemented by the "designated qualifying examination body".

2) Stipulation of the performance of 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.

As provided by the Building Standard Law, non-combustible materials, semi-combustible materials, incombustible materials, etc. are approved as the restricted interior finish at the designated place. Incombustible plywood is defined as one of the incombustible material with fire-resistant treatment by fireproofing compound in conformity with the performance code or as the plywood that was approved by the Performance certification organization designated by the Minister of Land, The incombustible plywood can be exclusively used for the restricted interior finish at the designated place (with higher performance over the incombustible materials). The standard of Formaldehyde in plywood was revised since sick-house syndrome was highlighted. Details are available at the Building Guidance Division, Housing Bureau, Ministry of land, Infrastructure and Transport.

<Overview of Countermeasures Regarding Sick House Issues under the Amended Building Standard Law>

This is for application to products, such as buildings, furniture, cabinets, etc.

A. Chemical substances covered by regulations

Chlorpyrifos and formaldehyde

B. Prohibitions concerning chlorpyrifos

The use of building materials containing chlorpyrifos in buildings with habitable rooms will be prohibited.

C. Restrictions 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.

(2) Housing Quality Assurance Act

The purpose of this law, enforced in April 2000 is to promote the development of housing quality assurance, the market condition without anxiety for housing acquisition and the establishment of house-dispute-settlement system.

Main points of this law were as follows,

A. Ten (10) years of responsibility period for warranty, if failure should occur in structural sections such as foundation of a newly built house, pillars, wall, floors, or roofs within a period of ten years due to the builder's error.

B. Housing Performance Indication System

This system composed of the following 4 items is completely voluntary, and application is at the discretion of housing suppliers and consumers.

Japan Housing Performance Indication Standards

Housing Performance Evaluation by Designated Evaluation Bodies

Housing Performance Type Approval, etc.

Housing Dispute Resolution System

For the details, refer to paragraph VIII-1, "House" this Handbook.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Labeling based on Law

There is no specific legally required labeling for wood floor material, construction stone material, and tile.

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

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 commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System may be voluntarily selected any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products.

* For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to "Search for registered certification organization" at the home page 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.

* JIS Mark certification is 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>

* JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

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

Japanese Standards Association

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

B. Law Concerning Standardization And Proper Labeling Of Agricultural And Forestry Products: Japanese Agricultural Standards (JAS Mark)

According to JAS standard, the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries shall designate the items of agricultural and forestry products such as drinks and foods, oils and fats, agricultural and forestry products, and sea food, excluding alcoholic drinks and medicines, as well as these substances manufactured or processed from above materials.

The number of established JAS standards is 66 items and 214 standards (of which 11 items and 29 standards are forestry products) are established as of December 2009, and the standards of grade, composition, property, production method and labeling are regulated.

Japanese Agricultural Standards (JAS) provides the quality of general view, water content, bonding level, strength corresponding to use, and wear-resistance performance for the wood floor material (flooring). Furthermore, it also provides the radiation amount of formaldehyde, and moth proofing.

(3) Voluntary Labeling based on Industry Sectors

There are no specific voluntary industry labeling requirements for the stone material for construction and ceramic tiles.

4. Authorities Concerned

General plywood:

Wood Products Division, Forest Policy Planning Department, Forestry Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

<http://www.maff.go.jp/e/index.html>

Building Standard Law:

Building Guidance Division, Housing Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport

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

Housing Quality Assurance Act:

Housing Production Division, Housing Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport

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

Law Concerning Standardization and Proper Labeling Of Agricultural And Forestry Products:

Indication and Standard Division, Plant Safety and Consumer Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

<http://www.maff.go.jp/e/index.html>

Stone material for building:

Housing Industry, Ceramics and Construction Material Division, Manufacturing Industries Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

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

Tile:

Paper Industry, Consumer and Recreational Goods Division, Manufacturing Industries Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

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

IX. Measuring Instrument

IX-1 Water purifier, Flow Meter

HS Numbers	Commodity	Main Relevant Regulations
8421	Water purifier	Food Sanitation Law Household Foods Quality Labeling Law
9026	Flow meter	Measurement Law

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

There are, in principle, no regulations at the time of importing a flow meter. However, there are cases for the procedures of import declaration based on the Food Sanitation Law to be required at the time of importing a water purifier.

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 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 and by promoting interface with the Nippon Automated Cargo Clearance System. (NACCS)

The apparatus and container package, which seem to be harmful for human health by containing, or attaching harmful or poisonous substances specified by this law, are prohibited to manufacture, import, sell or use. Moreover, "specification and standard of apparatus and the container packages" is provided. The standard consists of "specification for general raw material", "specification by raw material according to substance", "manufacturing standard", and "specification for container packages including milks and dairy products".

The water purifier installed to the faucet, which is not included in the "water service Installation" under the Water Supply Law, shall be regulated by the Food Sanitation Law at the time of import. The definition of the "water service Installation" can be referred to Article 3 of the Water Supply Law. Contact the Japan Water Works Association regarding whether or not an item corresponds to the "water service installation."

The import procedures will be applied by submitting “foods import registration statement” to the quarantine station in charge at the place of customs clearance. The import application is examined and checked, if necessary, by a food sanitation inspector of the quarantine station, which will approve the importation if the application complies with the Food Sanitation Law.

If an advance voluntary inspection is made by a domestic inspection agency approved by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare or a registered foreign agency, the result is deemed to be the same sanitation inspection done by the quarantine station and the import procedures will be expedited. Refer to this -1-plastic handbook II containers for the flow of the procedure.

Japan Water Works Association, General Affair Section, General Affaire Div.

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

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 prescribes the uniform international system of units, the supply system of the measurement standard, and the designated manufacturer system from the three viewpoints such as internationalization, technological innovation and the interests of consumers.

A. A legal measurement shall be used for the unification of the unit, and the use of measurement in transaction or non-legality shall be prohibited.

B. The revised the Measurement Law provides “limitation on using the meter etc. in transaction or certification”, “a notification system of business concerning the meter to supply an accurate meter”, “a standard compliance system of a household meter”, “limitation on transfer etc. of meters, a certification system of the meter used for transaction or proof”, “a designated manufacturing entity system exempting products, which are produced by a manufacturing entity with a specified level of manufacturing and quality management capability, from acquisition of the certification”, and “an inspection system for a standard apparatus”.

C. To perform a proper measurement, an obligation of conducting an accurate measurement is imposed on a measurement in transaction or certification based on a legal measurement. Furthermore, in addition to a weigh restriction in commodity transaction, and a registration system of measurement and certification business, this law provides the control of measurement due to a regular inspection or a walk through survey etc.

D. To promote an autonomous measurement, this law provides a gauge registration system, and an authorization of proper measurement management offices.

E. A proofreading based on the national measurement standard is performed, and a measurement standard supply system is provided to internationally prove the connection with it.

[Outline of regulations]

1) Object articles

Mostly, object articles are specific meters. (gas meter, water meter, sphygmomanometer, pressure gauge, and taxi meter, etc.)

2) Outline of regulation

a) Contents of regulations

The meter, which is used for transaction or certification, shall be the one that is subjected to the authorization and has passed this.

b) Application procedures for authorization

The authorization shall be applied to the Administrative Offices (National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology, inspection institute of weight and measure of each administrative division, or the authorized agencies) for each category respectively.

The type approval shall be applied to the following agency for each meter.

National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology

http://www.aist.go.jp/index_en.html

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

Household Foods 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 2009.

There is no specific legally required labeling for a flow meter. In case of the household water purifier, the indication of name and use is regulated as provided by the General Goods Quality Labeling Regulation based on Household Foods Quality Labeling Law. Contact the details at the Authorities concerned.

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

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 commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System may be voluntarily selected any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products.

* For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to “Search for registered certification organization” at the home page 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.

* JIS Mark certification is 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>

* JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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 Sector

There are no specific voluntary industry labeling requirements for a flow meter and a water purifier.

4. Authorities Concerned

Measurement Law:

Metrology Policy Office, 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:

Standards and Evaluation Division, Department of Food Safety, Pharmaceutical and Food Safety Bureau, Pharmaceutical and Medical safety Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

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

Water Supply Law

Water Supply Division, Health Service Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

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

Household Goods Quality Labeling Law:

Consumer Affairs Agency

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

IX-2 Measuring Device of Radial Rays

HS Numbers	Commodities	Main Relevant Regulations
9030	Instruments and apparatus for measuring radiations	Industrial Safety and Health Law

1. Regulation at the Time of Import

There is no regulation in principle on import of the measuring device of radial rays.

2. Regulation at the Time of Sale

Industrial Safety and Health Law

The primary objectives of this law are to secure the safety and health of workers in workplaces, as well as to the establish of comfortable working environments, by promoting comprehensive and systematic countermeasures concerning the prevention of industrial accidents, such as taking measures for the establishment of standards for safety and health, the clarification of responsibility and the promotion of voluntary activities, with a view to preventing industrial accidents.

The law imposes operation the liability of manufacture permission, inspection and conformity to construction codes, etc. on those who manufacture, import, install or use any machine which involves danger in.

There is no regulation in principle on sale of the measuring device of radial rays. However, the general affairs on handling the radiation materials is regulated in Ionizing radiation obstacles prevention regulation that an employer is obligated to employees for the minimum exposure of ionizing radiation in principle as provided by the Industrial Safety and Health Law.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

There is no legally required labeling on the measuring device of radial rays.

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provision of Law

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 commodities or items subject to JIS Mark Labeling System may be voluntarily selected any commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products.

* For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to “Search for registered certification organization” 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.

* JIS Mark certification is 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>

* JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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

There is no voluntary labeling based on private sector on the measuring device of radial rays.

4. Authorities Concerned

[Industrial Safety and Health Law](#)

Chemical management Policy Division, Industrial Safety and Health Dept., Labour Standards Bureau, The Ministry of health, Labour and Welfare

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

X. Mineral Products

X-1 Mineral Fuel

HS Number	Commodity	Main Relevant Regulations
2701	Coal, briquet, oval briquet	Customs Law Petroleum and Coal Tax Law Civil Aeronautics Law
2702	Lignite	Civil Aeronautics Law
2703	Peat	Plant Protection Law Civil Aeronautics Law
2704	Coke , retort carbon	Civil Aeronautics Law
2705	Coal gas, water gas, producer gas	Civil Aeronautics Law
2706	Mineral tar	Civil Aeronautics Law
2707	Benzene, Toluol, Xylol Naphthalene, Creosote oil	Civil Aeronautics Law
2708	Pitch, Pitch coke	Civil Aeronautics Law
2709	Oil, Blue oil (Crude oil)	Petroleum and Coal Tax Law Oil Stockpiling Law Civil Aeronautics Law
2710	Volatile oil, Kerosene, Light oil, Wasted oil	Oil Stockpiling Law Law on the Quality Control of Gasoline and Other Fuels Gasoline Tax Law Local Gasoline Tax Law Civil Aeronautics Law Fire protection law
2711	Petroleum gas, Gaseous hydrocarbon	Petroleum and Coal Tax Law Oil Stockpiling Law Civil Aeronautics Law
2712	Mineral waxes	Civil Aeronautics Law
2713	Petroleum Coke, Petroleum asphalt	Civil Aeronautics Law
2714	Natural bitumen, Natural asphalt, Blue quality shale, Kerogen shale, Tar sands, Asphaltite, , Chick Rock Asphalt	Civil Aeronautics Law

2715	Blue quality compound	
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1. Regulations at the Time of Import

(1) Customs Law

Coal can undergo the import declaration, inspection, and import permit while being loaded onto the mother ship, barge, etc. because coal corresponds to "Honsen Atsukai" or "Fuchu Atsukai." Procedures done at the mother ship is called "Honsen Atsukai," while procedures done at the barge, etc. is called "Fuchu Atsukai." An importer who wishes to have "Honsen Atsukai" or "Fuchu Atsukai" shall submit an application before loading for the import declaration (C-5252) to the custom and be approved. The import declaration shall be done together with the approval after the manifest is submitted. Coal was one of the commodities required to make prior confirmation based on published imports with some exceptions of standardized ones. However, as a rule, since April 1998 the import of the coal has been liberalized.

(2) Petroleum and Coal Tax Law

Any business operator engaging in importing crude oil, petroleum products, gaseous hydrocarbon, or coal (hereafter referred to as "crude oil, etc.") shall pay petroleum and coal taxes. The place for tax payment of the petroleum and coal tax regarding crude oil, etc. is of the address of the respective bonded area. However, when the approval of the Commissioner of the National Tax Agency is received, the bonded area is the place that is designated at the time of the approval.

The tax base of the petroleum and coal tax is the quantity of mineral fuels, such as crude oil, gaseous hydrocarbon, coal shipped out from respective collection fields, or imported crude oil. The amount of the petroleum products and the gaseous hydrocarbon products described above, which are prescribed under the government ordinance, is calculated based on the weight or capacity respectively as a base by the formula specified under the government ordinance.

A tax rate of the Petroleum and Coal Tax is illustrated below. (As of December 2009)

- A. Crude oil and the petroleum product: 2,040 JPY per kiloliter.
- B. Gaseous hydrocarbon: 1,080 JPY per ton.
- C. Coal: 700 JPY per ton.

(3) Oil Stockpiling Law

The purpose of this law is to ensure a stable supply of oil by taking measures to stockpile, appropriately distribute such oil in the situation of a shortage in Japan, and thereby contribute to the stability of lives of citizens and the smooth operation of the national economy. The term "oil" as used in this law means crude oil, designated oil products, and oil gas.

Any individual or company intending to engage in the business of importing oil shall submit an application form stating storage capability, location of the storage facilities, proposed business commencement date, and planned import volume of oil, etc. for the month as required by the law, and must register with the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry.

(4) Law on the Quality Control of Gasoline and Other Fuel

The purpose of this law is to take necessary measures about the distributions, etc., to ensure a stable supply of a proper quality of the gasoline, light oil, and kerosene (hereafter referred to as "gasoline etc."), and thereby contribute to the protection of consumers' profits. In addition, it takes necessary measures about crude petroleum to secure an exact execution of the international agreement concerning the prevention of seawater pollution, etc. The term "petroleum products" as used in this law means gasoline, light oil, kerosene, crude petroleum, hydrocarbon oil, and petroleum gas as prescribed in the ordinance of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

Any business engaging in importing gasoline, etc. shall conform to the quality standards as provided for under the ministry ordinance. An analysis required to confirm the quality of the gasoline, etc. can be entrusted to specified organizations such as "National Petroleum Association," "Nippon Kaiji Kentei Kyokai," "Chemical Evaluation and Research Institute, Japan," "Shin Nihon Kentei Kyokai," etc. when importing gasoline, etc., and the amount, etc. with result of the analysis attached shall be submitted to a local office of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

New quality regulations were provided for bio-diesel fuel, which has been added to commodities under the restriction since 2007. The restriction of sulfur constituent of light oil has been amended. Also, the restriction of the sulfur content of gasoline has been amended since January 2008.

(5) Civil Aeronautics Law

The standard of the container is prescribed to the transport of dangerous goods.

(6) Plant Protection Law

The import of the soil is prohibited due to the likelihood of the interfusion and adhesion of harmful animal, noxious plants in the soil and the difficulty of adequate detection. When the peat (peat moss) is imported as potting compost's raw material for gardening, a business, by submitting records concerning the state, composition, manufacturing processes, etc. of the collection place, can inquire beforehand of the plant quarantine stations or the Plant Quarantine Association about the presence of any organism, the level of the carbonization, and the state of mixing of impurities, of which investigation is very difficult.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

(1) Oil Stockpiling Law

Any business intending to engage in the oil distribution business over certain amount must notify the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry of the matters as described in the ministry ordinance.

(2) Law on the Quality Control of Gasoline and Other Fuel

Any individual or company intending to engage in the oil distribution business of gasoline, light oil, and kerosene (hereafter referred to as "gasoline etc.") shall notify the Minister of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. For commodities that do not conform to what is prescribed as a standard of the gasoline, etc. under the ministry ordinance of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, the distributor of the gasoline, etc. must not sell to consumers as gasoline for the fuel of the cars, etc. (Other petroleum products included that can be used for the same usage as gasoline, etc. prescribed under the ministry ordinance of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry). Since February 2008, any business intending to engage in the distribution business of the mixed gasoline and light oil with the ethanol shall register in advance with the Minister of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and confirm the quality of the mixed gasoline and light oil in order to secure a proper quality of gasoline and light oil mixed with bio-fuel (gasoline substitution ethanol).

(3) Gasoline Tax Law

The gasoline tax is imposed on gasoline under this law. The tax base of the gasoline tax is an amount in which the amount specified by the government ordinance that corresponds to the amount of the gasoline that should decrease by storing and transportation to the point of sales to the consumer from the amount of the gasoline received from the bonded area is deducted. The tax rate of the gasoline tax is 24,300 JPY per kiloliter (As of December 2009).

(4) Local Gasoline Tax Law

The local gasoline tax is imposed on gasoline under this law for the purpose of the transfer of fiscal resources to local prefectures and municipalities. Any individual or company who receives gasoline from the bonded area is required to pay the local gasoline tax. The tax base of the local gasoline tax is the same amount as that of the gasoline tax. The tax rate of the local gasoline tax is 4,400 JPY per kiloliter (As of December 2009).

(5) Fire Protection law

Gasoline, creosote oil, kerosene, and light oil correspond to the fourth group (flammable liquid) of the first dangerous products specified in the attached table under this law. Therefore, they are all subject to the following regulations concerning storage, handling (at the time of refueling, sales, etc.), and transportation. Any product that is not included in the

table but has the similar properties shall be regarded as a dangerous product.

A. Permission of storage and handling

Any business intending to construct a reservoir (drum storage, tank storage, etc. regardless of being indoor or outdoor) and a handling location (such as refueling, sales, transportation, etc.) shall submit the application for storage of dangerous products to the mayor of municipality or the prefectural governor and obtain permission.

B. Assignment requirement of a security administrator in charge of handling dangerous products, etc.

Any business intending to construct a reservoir as described in "A" above shall assign a security administrator in charge of handling dangerous products, a security supervisor in charge of handling dangerous products, and a dangerous material engineer who has passed the examination conducted by the prefectural governor.

C. Transportation of dangerous products

The transportation of dangerous products is subject to the standard specified for the container and the methods of loading and transferring.

(6) Consumer Product Safety Law

The objective of this law is to regulate the manufacturing and sales of specified products, to promote proper maintenance of specified maintenance products, and to take measures, such as collecting and providing information regarding product accidents, thereby protecting the interests of general consumers, in order to prevent any danger caused by consumer products to the lives or bodies of general consumers.

According to the revision of the law of May 14, 2007, importers were obligated to report to Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry within 10 days after knowing defects when a serious accident takes place for products to be used in consumers' daily lives at homes etc. See Appendix-IV for details.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

There are no legal labeling requirements in particular for mineral fuel.

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

A. Industrial Standardization Law: JIS Mark

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

Commodities or items subject to the JIS Mark Labeling System may be any voluntarily selected commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products.

*For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to “search for registered certification organization” at the home page run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

* Regarding 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.

* JIS Mark certification is 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 the new JIS Mark on their products or others.

* JIS Marks

Mining and
manufactured goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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 are no special voluntary industry labeling requirements for mineral fuel.

4. Authorities Concerned

Customs Law:

Japan Customs

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

Petroleum and Coal Tax Law:

Indirect Tax Policy Division, Bureau of Taxation, Ministry of Finance

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

[Oil Stockpiling Law:](#)

Petroleum Refining and Reserve Division, Natural Resources and Fuel Department, Agency for Natural Resources and Energy, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industries

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

Law on the Quality Control of Gasoline and Other Fuels:

Fuel Policy Planning Office, Policy Planning Division, Natural Resources and Fuel Department, Agency for Natural Resources and Energy, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industries

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

[Civil Aeronautics Law:](#)

Flight Standards Division, Civil Aviation Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

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

[Plant protection Law:](#)

Plant Protection Division, Agricultural Production Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

<http://www.maff.go.jp/e/index.html>

Gasoline Tax Law:

Indirect Tax Policy Division, Bureau of Taxation, Ministry of Finance

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

[Fire Protection Law:](#)

Dangerous Goods Safety Office, Fire and Disaster Management Agency, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

<http://www.fdma.go.jp/en/>

Nippon Kaiji Kentei Kyokai

<http://www.nkkek.jp/>

Shin Nihon Kentei Kyokai

<http://www.shinken.or.jp/en/index.html>

Chemicals Evaluation and Research Institute, Japan

http://www.cerij.or.jp/ceri_en/index_e4.shtml

X-2 Small Stone, Gravel, Macadam, and Sand

HS Number	Commodity	Main Relevant Regulations
2517	Small stone, Gravel, Macadam	Plant Protection Law

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

There are no regulations in principle when small stone, gravel, macadam, and sand are imported

(1) Plant Protection Law

The import of the soil is prohibited due to the likelihood of interfusion and the adhesion of harmful animals and/or noxious plants in the soil and the difficulty of adequate detection. When peat (peat moss) is imported as potting compost's raw material for gardening, a business, by submitting a record of the state, the composition, manufacturing processes, etc. of the collection place, can inquire beforehand of the Plant Quarantine Stations or the Plant Quarantine Association about the presence of any organism, the level of the carbonization, and the state of mixing of impurities, of which investigation is very difficult.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

There are no regulations in principle when small stone, gravel, macadam, and sand are sold.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

There are no legal labeling requirements in particular for small stone, gravel, macadam, and sand

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

There are no legal labeling requirements in particular for small stone, gravel, macadam, and sand.

(3) Voluntary Industry Labeling Requirements

There are no special voluntary industry labeling requirements for small stone, gravel, macadam, and sand.

4. Authorities concerned

Plant protection Law:

Plant Protection Station, Ministry of Agriculture, forestry and Fisheries

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

X-3 Rock for Construction

HS Number	Commodity	Main Relevant Regulations
2514	Slate	
2515	Marble, Travertine, Ekoshin, Alabaster	
2516	Granite, pan-rock, basalt, Sand stone	

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

There are no regulations in principle when rocks for construction are imported.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

There are no regulations in principle when rocks for construction are sold.

However, "Building Standards Law" and "Housing Quality Assurance Law," may be applied for the use of stone.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

There are no legal labeling requirements in particular for rocks for construction.

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

There are no legal labeling requirements in particular for rocks for construction.

(3) Voluntary Industry Labeling Requirements

There are no special voluntary industry labeling requirements for rocks for construction.

4. Authorities concerned

Building Standard Law:

Building Guidance Division, Housing Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport

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

Housing Quality Assurance Act:

Housing Production Division, Housing Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport

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

XI. Base Metal Products

XI-1 Steel and Products

HS Number	Commodity	Main Relevant Regulations
7201, 7205	Pig iron or Spiegel's grain , Powder, etc.	
7202	Ferroalloy	
7203-7205	Steel scrap , Ingot, grain, Powder etc.	
7206-7217	Ingot of iron or non-alloy steel, Semi-finished product, Flat roll product, Stick, Shape steel, Line, etc.	
7218-7223	Ingot of stainless steels, Semi-finished product, Flat roll product, Stick, Section steel, Line, etc.	
7224-7229	Midair drill stick of ingot of other alloy steels, Semi-finished product, Flat roll product, Stick, Section steel, Line, etc., Non-alloy steel	
7301	Sheet piles , Welding type steel	
7302	Rail, Guardrail, Rack rail, Rut difference, Switch rod, tongue rail, etc.	
7303	Iron tube etc.	
7304-7306	Line pipe for oil , Gas transport made of steel , Drill pipe for digging, etc.	
7307	Flange, elbow, Sleeve etc. made of steel	
7308	Bridge made of steel, Bridge girder, tower, Lattice pillar, Door, Window, Work stand , Frame, Prop, etc.	
7309-7310	Tank, Barrel, Drum, Can, Box etc. made of steel	Food Sanitation Law
7311	Gas bottle made of steel	
7312	Steel wire, Rope, Cable etc. made of steel	
7313	Wire fence etc. made of steel	
7314	Wire crossing, Wire grill, Net, Hedge, Expand metal, etc.	
7315	Chain etc. made of steel	
7316	Anchor etc. made of steel	
7317-7318	Nail, Screw, Bolt, Nut, Rivet, Cotter, etc. made of steel	
7320	Spring , Spring board made of steel	
7322	Radiator etc. made of steel	
7325-7326	Grinding ball, Conveyor belt, , Shaft etc. made of steel	

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

(1) Food Sanitation Law

Any individual or company intending to import iron or steel as container wrapping for food, such as tanks and barrels, shall undergo the prescribed procedure under the Food Sanitation Law (conformity check to standards, submission of the "Notification of Food Import," etc.). The import procedures are done by submitting the "Notification of Food Import" to the Food Inspection Division of a quarantine station where custom clearance of freight is to be done. The import shall be permitted only for the one conforming to the "Food Sanitation Law" after inspection of the notification by food sanitation inspectors at quarantine office, and examination if necessary. A seal of "Sanitation Examination Done and Cleared" for the one undergoing the examination and a seal of "Notification Done" for the one with the examination being unnecessary are attached respectively. The approved notification shall be submitted to the custom clearance.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

There are no legal labeling requirements in particular for steel and the products.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

There are no legal labeling requirements in particular for steel and the products.

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

A. Industrial Standardization Law: JIS Mark

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

Commodities or items subject to the JIS Mark Labeling System may be any voluntarily selected commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products.

*For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to "search for registered certification organization" at the home page (www.jisc.go.jp/) run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

* Regarding 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.

* JIS Mark certification is 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>

* JIS Marks

Mining and
manufactured goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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 are no special voluntary industry labeling requirements for steel and the products.

4. Authorities concerned

General Steel and Product:

Iron and Steel Division, Manufacturing Industries Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

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

Food Sanitation Law:

Standards and Evaluation Division, Department of food safety, Pharmaceutical and Food Safety Bureau, Pharmaceutical and Medical safety Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

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

XI-2 Rare Metal

HS Number	Commodity	Main Relevant Regulations
2602	Manganese-bearing ore	
2604	Nickel ore	
2605	Cobalt ores	
2610	Chrome steel	
2611	Tungsten-bearing ores	
2612	Uranium ore , Thorium ore	
2613	Molybdenum	
2314	Titanium ore	
2315	Niobium ore, Tantalum ore, Vanadium ore, Zirconium ore	
2317	Antimony ores etc.	
7110-7111	Platinum , Palladium, etc.	

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

There are no regulations in principle when rare metals are imported.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

Recycling of the rare metal is under review as of December 2009. See Appendix-V.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

There are no legal labeling requirements in particular for rare metals.

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

There are no legal labeling requirements in particular for rare metals.

(3) Voluntary Industry Labeling Requirements

There are no special voluntary industry labeling requirements for rare metals.

4. Authorities concerned

General:

Nonferrous Metals Division, Manufacturing Industries Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

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

XI-3 Other Base Metals and Products

HS Number	Commodity	Main Relevant Regulations
2601	Iron ore	
2603	Copper ore	
2606	Aluminum ore	
2607	Lead mine	
2608	Zinc-bearing ores	
2609	Tin ore	

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

There are no regulations in principle when other nonmetals and products are imported.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

There are no regulations in principle when other nonmetals and products are imported.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

There are no legal labeling requirements in particular for other nonmetals and the products that are imported.

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

A. Industrial Standardization Law: JIS Mark

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

Commodities or items subject to the JIS Mark Labeling System may be any voluntarily selected commodity or item for JIS Mark labeling among all JIS certifiable products.

*For the standards subject to JIS Mark labeling system, please refer to “search for registered certification organization” at the home page run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

* Regarding 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.

* JIS Mark certification is 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>

* JIS Marks

Mining and
manufactured goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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 are no special voluntary industry labeling requirements for other nonmetals and products.

4. Authorities concerned

General:

Nonferrous Metals Division, Manufacturing Industries Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

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

Appendix-I

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.

New JIS mark

Mining and manufactured goods	Processed goods	Special categories
		

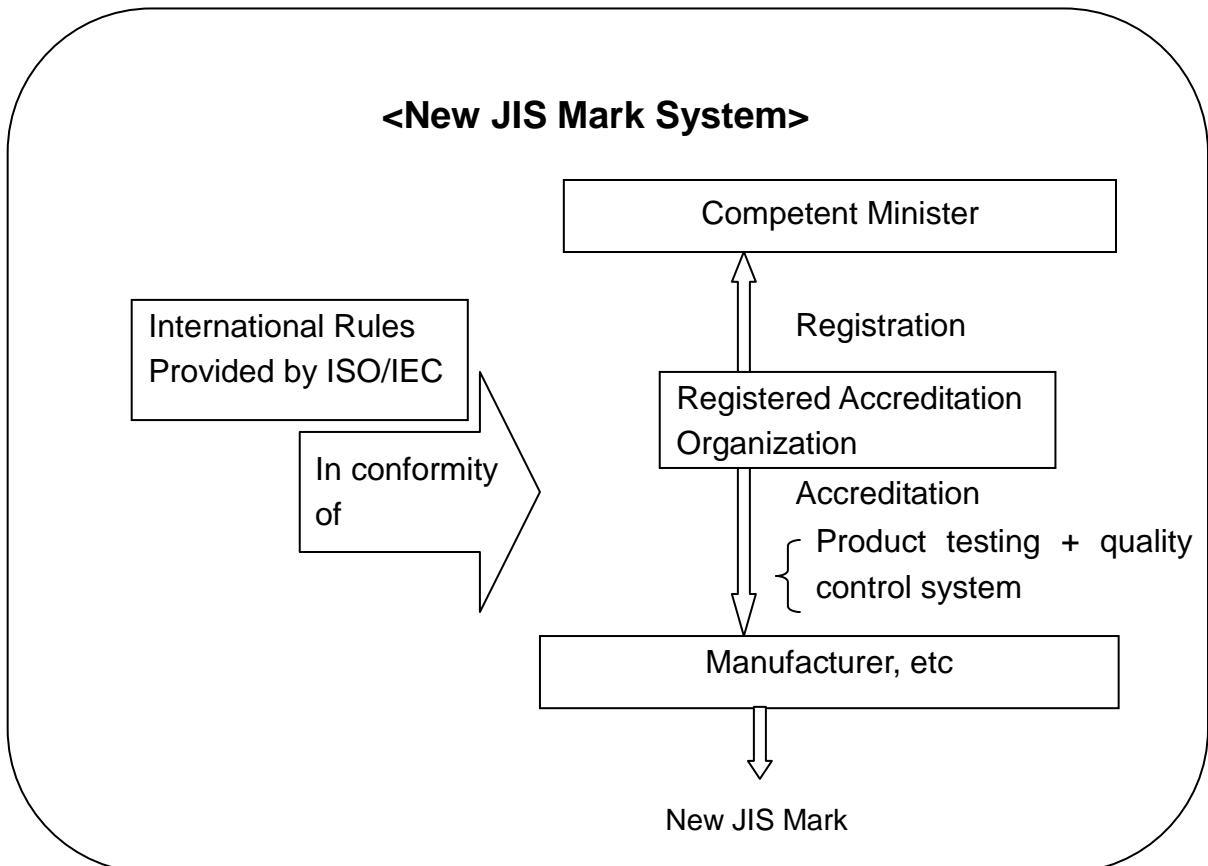
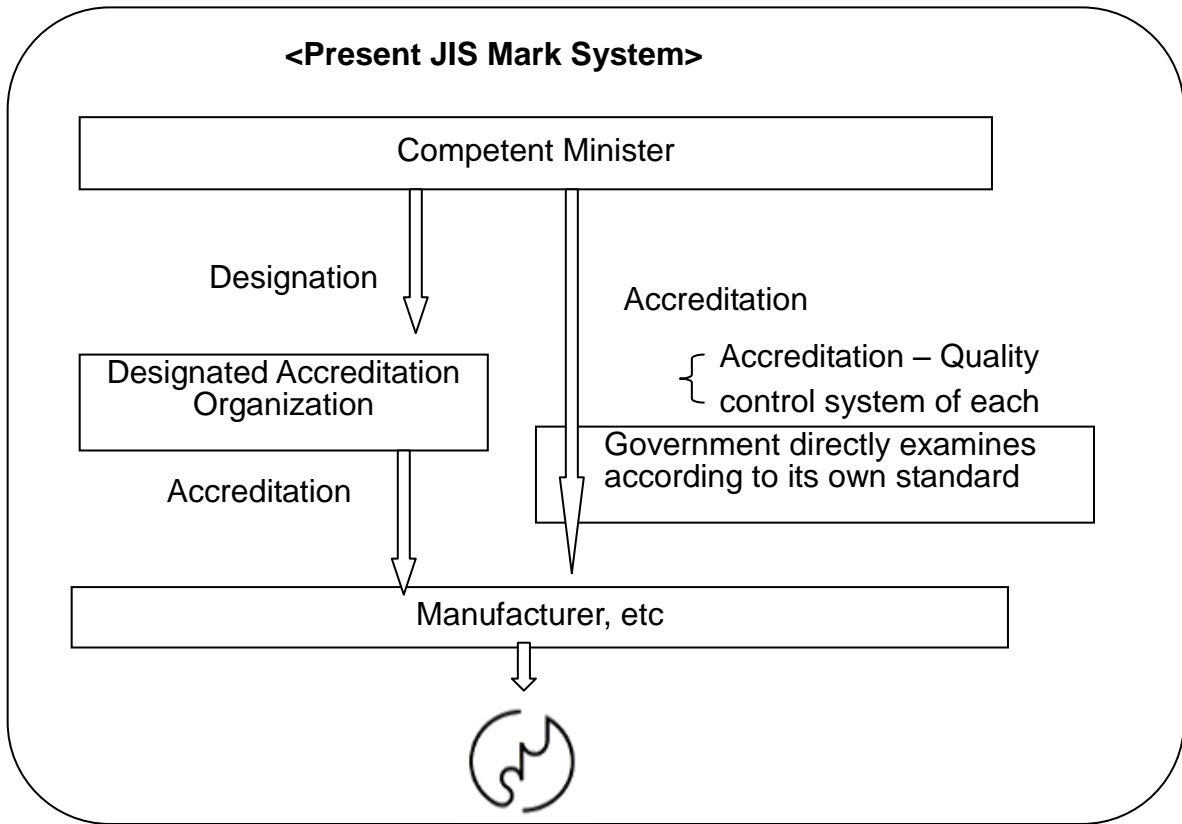
Old JIS Mark



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.mlit.go.jp/kisha/kisha05/10/101226/01.pdf> (Japanese)

The new JIS Mark Labeling System covers 4,060 standards (2,040 standards for mining and manufactured products and 19 standards for processing technologies) as of October 2009. 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/>)

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/eng/index.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.

Inquiry:

Technical Regulations, Standards and Conformity Assessment Policy 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 Certification Products Division, Judging and Registration
Bureau

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

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

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

Appendix-II

Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc. of Chemical Substances (revised in May 2009)

1. Purposes of Law and System

In order to prevent the environment from pollution by a chemical substance which may be harmful to human health, possibility to influence to inhabitation of animals and plants, the purpose of the Law is to establish a system to examine in advance new chemical substances, when manufacturing or importing such substances into Japan, and also to impose necessary restrictions on manufacture, import, uses, etc. of new substances, according to their individual properties.

2. Outline of Law and System

Any person who wishes to manufacture or import a new chemical substance are required to register in advance the names of such substance with the Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare, The Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, and The Minister of the Environment (Article 3).

The minister is to examine such chemical substances for degradability in the natural environment, biological accumulation, and possible health hazards when ingested continuously, and possibility to influence to inhabitation of animals and plants as a result, to impose necessary regulations by such means as designating them as Specified Chemical Substances. The minister also forces operator to report information concerning harmful materials (Article 4).

According to the revision of this Law in May 2009, the content will change in steps to be taken on April 1, 2010 and in April 1, 2011.

1) After April 1, 2010 (Plan)

- i. In addition to "Chemical substances resolved easily in the environment" which has been subject to regulation up to now, "Chemical substances not resolved easily in the environment" is also subject to regulation.
- ii. For the purpose of preventing environmental pollution with Specified Chemical Substance and products for which Specified Chemical Substance is used, this Law requires businesses handling these substances to observe handling standards, and also imposes the obligation to label necessary information.
- iii. Regarding the substances subject to the regulations of the Stockholm Convention, in order to recognize exceptional uses under strict control in permitted conditions, the rules related to Type 1 Specified Chemical Substance will be reviewed and aligned internationally.

2) After April 1, 2011(Plan)

- i. Any business engaged in manufacturing and/or importing over a certain amount of any chemical substances including existing ones has the obligation to notify the annual amount every year.
- ii. Considering the above mentioned notification and toxicity already recognized, etc., chemical substances for which there is a high priority to perform safety evaluations are designated as "Chemical Substances with high evaluation priority". ("Type II Monitoring Chemical Substances" and "Type III Monitoring Chemical Substances" are abolished due to the new establishment of "Chemical Substances with high evaluation priority".)
- iii. If necessary, businesses engaged in manufacturing and/or importing "Chemical Substances with high evaluation priority" are required to submit toxicity information together with a report about its application.
- iv. After the gradual procedure mentioned above concerning information gathering and safety evaluation of "Chemical Substances with high evaluation priority", substances possible adverse effects on humans, animals, or plants are subject to the restrictions of production and usage of "Specified Chemical Substance" as under the current law.

3. Outline of Regulations

- (1) Materials subject to regulation: chemical substances (a chemical compound obtained by causing chemical reactions to elements or compounds, but excluding radioactive substances, any designated poison specified in the Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Act, any stimulant and raw material for stimulants specified in the Stimulant Drug Control Act, and any narcotic specified in the Narcotics and Psychotropics Control Act)
- (2) Outline of standards, criteria, inspections, etc.
 - i) Classification of chemical substances (as of December 2009)
 - a. Class I specified chemical substances (16 designated substances, such as PCB, DDT)
 - *Approval system of production and import
 - *Limitation of usage or application
 - *Recovery order etc in accordance with designation of Class I specified chemical substances
 - *Suggestion of limitation on production, import, usage, etc. concerning chemical substances that might comply with factors of Class I specified chemical substances
 - b. Class II specified chemical substances (23 designated substances, such as trichloroethylene)
 - *Limitation of planned production and import volume and actual production volume
 - *Ministries may order a change to the planned production or import volume of such items if required
 - *Manufacturers or importers are required to comply with the technical guidelines made public.

- *Required to label
- c. Class I monitoring chemical substances (35 designated substances, such as mercury oxide)
 - *Notification system of actual production and import volume, and their use
 - *Order to investigate harmfulness
- d. Class II monitoring chemical substances (876 designated substances, such as chloroform)
 - * Notification system of actual production and import volume, and their use
 - *Order to investigate harmfulness
- e. Class III monitoring chemical substances (61 designated substances, such as calcium)
 - * Notification system of actual production and import volume, and their use
 - *Order to investigate harmfulness
- ii) Classification of chemical substances (April 2010 as planned effective date)
 - a. Class I specified chemical substances (16 designated substances, such as PCB,DDT)
 - *Approval system of production and import
 - *Prohibition except for specific usage (applications in which there are no adverse effects on humans, animals, or plants.
 - *Obligation of compliance to agreed standards, duty to label, etc. for businesses handling such substances and products using such substances
 - b. Class II specified chemical substances; (23 designated substances, such as trichloroethylene)
 - *Notification of planned production volume, planned import volume, etc.
 - *Ministries may order a change in the planned production or import volumes of said items if required
 - *Obligation of compliance to agreed standards, duty to label, etc. for businesses handling such substances and products using such substances
 - c. Monitoring chemical substances (Previous Class I monitoring chemical substances: 35 designated substances, such as mercury oxide)
 - *Notification of planned production volume, planned import volume, etc.
 - *Obligation to place effort in reporting of toxicity information obtained
 - *For the businesses handling such substances, obligation to place effort in sharing information
 - d. Chemical substances with high evaluation priority (specific substances to be decided)
 - *Notification of planned production volume, planned import volume, etc.
 - *Obligation to place effort in reporting of toxicity information obtained
 - *For the businesses handling such substances, obligation to place effort in sharing information

e. General chemical substances

* Notification of planned production volume, planned import volume, etc.

e. New chemical substances

*Notification in advance, inspection in advance, confirmation in advance, monitoring, etc.

iii) Notification procedures

Manufacturers or importers are required to register in advance the name of a chemical substance, its uses, etc. with The Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, and The Ministry of the Environment as their orders require, and, at the same time, to attach to such registration documents their test reports on degradability, biological accumulation, toxicity of such substance. In order to simplify the test procedures, Ministries can accept, for examination, such test data as provided by overseas test organizations certified by OECD for Good Laboratory Practice.

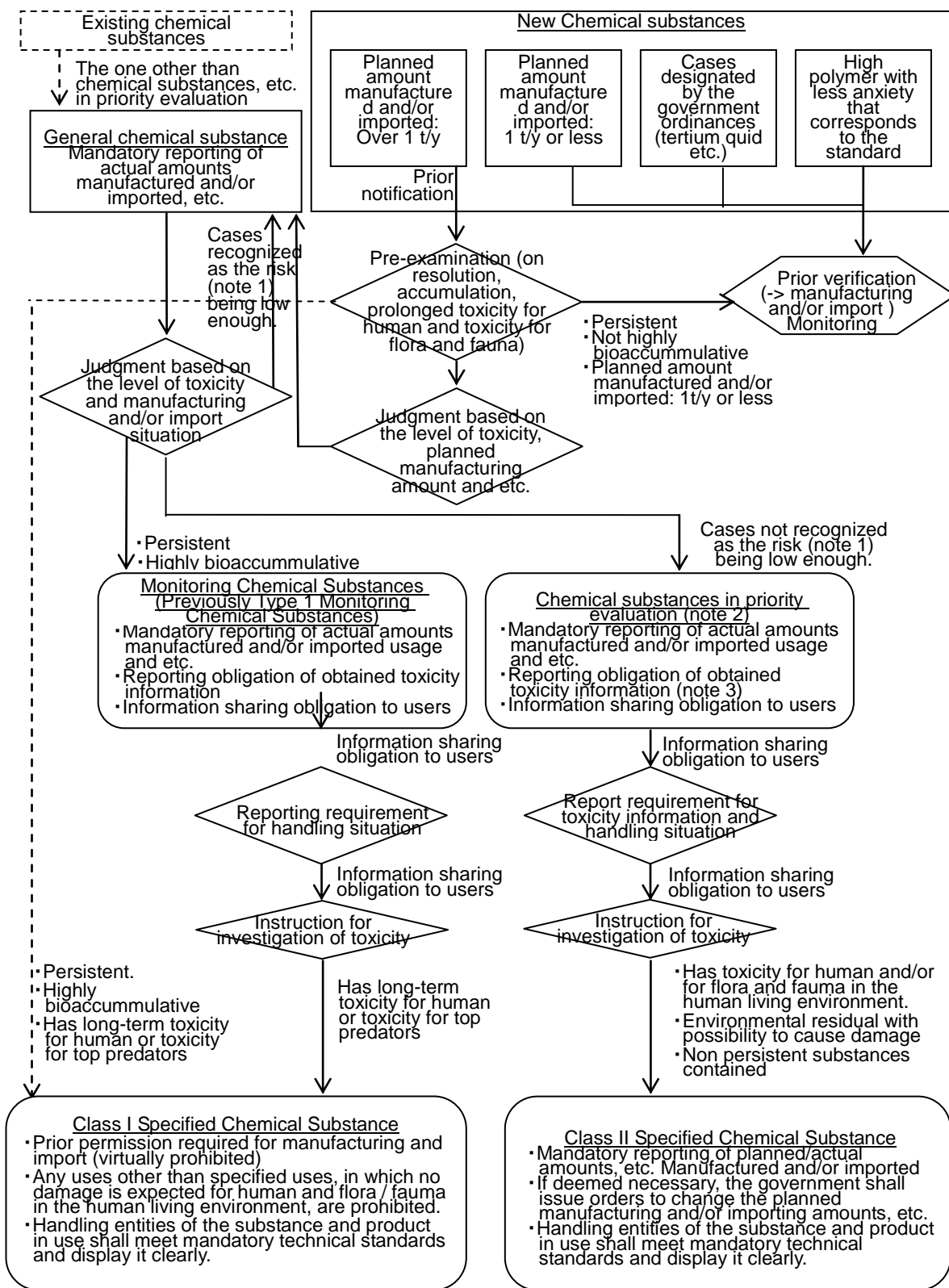
<Certification System>

See next page.

Figure 2. Flow Chart of Certification System

(Reference) Outline of Evaluation and Regulation of Chemical Substances in Japan under amended Chemical Substances Control Law

*Shown amended parts in Italic.



- (note 1) The risk in this Figure is defined as "Toxicity for human and/or for flora and fauna in the human living environments" and "Environmental residual with possibility to cause damage", which are requirement for Class II Specified Chemical Substance.
- (note 2) Type II and Type III Monitoring Chemical Substances are abolished. The substances specified for these are defined as chemical substances in priority evaluation, when deemed necessary, taking into consideration manufacturing and/or importing amounts, usage and etc.
- (note 3) Applied to Class II Specified Chemical Substance as well.
- (note 4) Mandatory reporting when obtained new toxicity information. (Exclude Class I Specified Chemical Substance.)
- (note5) Instructions and/or advices to be provided for handling when deemed necessary (Class II Specified Chemical Substance, Monitoring Chemical Substances, Chemical substances in priority evaluation)

[Inspection Organizations]

Inspection of chemical substances in conformity with this Law shall be made by the following organizations.

- 1) Office of Chemical Safety, Evaluation and Licensing Division, Pharmaceutical and Foods Safety Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
- 2) Chemical Safety Office, Chemical Management Policy Division, Manufacturing Industries Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
- 3) Chemicals Evaluation Office, Environmental Health Department, General Environmental Policy Bureau, Ministry of the Environment

5. Authorities Concerned

- 1) Office of Chemical Safety, Evaluation and Licensing Division, Pharmaceutical and Foods Safety Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
<http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/index.html>
- 2) Chemical Safety Office, Chemical Management Policy Division, Manufacturing Industries Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>
- 3) Chemicals Evaluation Office, Environmental Health Department, General Environmental Policy Bureau, Ministry of the Environment
<http://www.env.go.jp/en/index.html>

Appendix-III

Industrial Safety and Health Law (Selections)

(Purpose)

Article 1. The purpose of this Law is to secure, in conjunction with the Labour Standards Law (Law No. 49 of 1947), the safety and health of workers in workplaces, as well as to facilitate the establishment of comfortable working environments, by promoting comprehensive and systematic countermeasures concerning the prevention of industrial accidents, such as taking measures for the establishment of standards for prevention of accidents and health impairment, the clarification of responsibility and the promotion of voluntary activities, with a view to preventing industrial accidents.

(Definitions)

Article 2. In this Law, the meanings of the terms listed in the following items shall be as set forth therein:

- (1) industrial accident: means that a worker becomes injured, contracts disease or is killed by buildings, equipment, raw materials, gases, vapors, particulate substances or the like which are related to the employment of the workers, or due to causes arising from work activities or other business affairs;
- (2) worker: means a worker as defined in Article 9 of the Labour Standards Law;
- (3) employer: means one who carries on an undertaking and employs a worker or workers;
- (3-2) chemical substance: means an element or a compound;
- (4) working environment measurement: means a design, sampling and analysis (including analytical research) carried out with respect to the air and other working environment, in order to ascertain the actual state of the working environment.

(Responsibilities of Employer, etc.)

Article 3. The employer shall not only comply with the minimum standards defined by this Law for preventing industrial accidents but shall ensure the safety and health in the workplace of workers through the realization of a comfortable working environment and the improvement of working conditions. The employer shall, furthermore, seek to cooperate on measures related to preventing industrial accidents implemented by the state.

2. One who designs, manufactures or imports machines, instruments or other equipment, or one who manufactures or imports raw materials, or one who constructs or designs buildings shall endeavor, in designing, manufacturing, importing or constructing these items, to contribute to the prevention of the occurrence of industrial accidents caused by using these items.

3. One who subcontracts work out to others, such as, for example, one who places orders for construction work, shall exercise care so that conditions are not attached regarding

operating methods, deadlines for work and the like that would threaten to impede the safe and healthy operation of work.

Article 4. Workers shall, in addition to observing matters necessary for preventing industrial accidents, endeavor to cooperate with employers and other interested persons with respect to measures implemented by such persons relating to the prevention of industrial accidents.

(Application of Provisions related to Employers)

Article 5. Where more than two employers in undertakings within the construction industry have jointly contracted to perform construction work to be carried out at one site, in accordance with the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare Ordinance, one of them shall be designated as representative and shall ratify the Chief of the Prefectural Labour Standards Office concerned of that fact.

2. Where the notification under the provisions of the preceding paragraph does not exist, the Chief of the Prefectural Labour Standards Office shall designate the representative.

3. A change in the representative laid down in the preceding two paragraphs shall not be valid unless a notification is made to the Chief of the Prefectural Labour Standards Office.

4. In a case provided for in paragraph 1, this Law shall be applied with the undertaking concerned deemed to be an undertaking solely of the representative referred to in said paragraph or paragraph 2, said representative alone deemed to be the employer of the undertaking concerned, and the workers engaged in the work of the undertaking concerned deemed to be workers employed by said representative alone.

(Omission)

(Publishing etc of Technical Guidelines etc)

Article 28. The Minister of Labour shall make public technical guidelines for each industry and operation necessary to ensure the appropriate and effective implementation of measures which the employer is required to take under the provisions of Articles 20 to 25 and paragraph 1 of Article 25-2.

2. The Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare shall, in determining the technical guidelines described in the preceding paragraph, give special consideration to middle-aged and older workers.

3. The Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare shall make public guidelines for employers who manufacture or handle those of the following chemicals which are specified by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare to prevent the health impairment of workers:

(1) Chemicals associated with recommendations under the provisions of paragraph 4 of Article 57-3 or instructions under the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 57-4;

(2) Chemicals, other than those covered by the preceding item, that pose a threat of causing cancer or other serious impairment to workers' health.

4. When the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare prepares public technical guidelines, or guidelines for preventing the health impairment of workers in accordance with the

provisions of paragraph 1 or the preceding paragraph, and when deemed necessary, the Minister may provide necessary guidance to employers or employers associations on said technical guidelines, or guidelines on preventing the health impairment of workers.

(Omission)

(Investigation of Toxicity of Chemical Substances)

Article 57-3. To prevent the health impairment of workers due to chemical substances, an employer who is to manufacture or import chemical substances (referred to as "new chemical substances" hereinafter in this Article) other than the chemical substances specified by Cabinet Order as existing chemical substances (including chemical substances whose names have been publicly announced under the provisions of paragraph 3) shall in advance, pursuant to the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare Ordinance, make an investigation into the toxicity thereof (meaning an investigation concerning the influence of the new chemical substance on workers' health; the same definition applies hereinafter in this Article) in accordance with standards determined by the Minister of Labour, and shall notify the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare of the name of the new chemical substance, the results of the investigation of toxicity and other matters; provided, however, that this shall not apply to a case that comes under one of the following items or is otherwise specified by Cabinet

Order:

- (1) When a confirmation has been obtained from the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare with respect to the new chemical substance in question, in accordance with Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare Ordinance, that in view of the methods of manufacture and handling of the new chemical substance in question and the like there is no danger that workers will be exposed to that new chemical substance;
- (2) When a confirmation has been obtained from the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare with respect to the new chemical substance in question, in accordance with Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare Ordinance, on the basis of existing knowledge and the like there is no toxicity as defined in Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare Ordinance;
- (3) When the person is to manufacture or import the new chemical substance in question for experimental or research purposes;
- (4) When provided for by Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare Ordinance, in the event that the new chemical substance in question is imported primarily for use by general consumers (including products containing the new chemical substance in question).

2. An employer who has carried out the investigation of toxicity shall promptly take necessary measures based on the results of said investigation to prevent the health impairment of workers.

3. When there has been a notification under the provisions of paragraph 1 (including a case of a confirmation under item 2 thereof), the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare shall

publicly announce the name of the new chemical substance in accordance with Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare Ordinance.

4. When there has been a notification under the provisions of paragraph 1, the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare may, in accordance with Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare Ordinance, after hearing the views of persons of learning and experience, and when the Minister deems it necessary to prevent impairment of the health of workers, recommend the establishment or improvement of facilities or equipment, the installation of protective devices or other measures to the employer who made the notification.

5. Persons of learning and experience whose views were requested concerning the results of the investigation of toxicity under the preceding paragraph shall not disclose secrets they have learned concerning the results of the investigation of toxicity in question; provided, however, that this shall not apply where unavoidable in order to prevent impairment of the health of workers.

Article 57-4. With respect to a chemical substance which carries the danger of cancer or other serious impairment of the health of workers, when the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare deems it necessary in order to prevent the impairment of the health of workers by such chemical substance, the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare may, in accordance with Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare Ordinance, instruct employers who manufacture, import or use the chemical substance in question, or other employers as specified by Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare Ordinance, to conduct investigations of toxicity as specified by Cabinet Order (meaning investigations of the influence of the chemical substance in question on the health impairment of workers) and to report the results of such investigations.

2. The instructions under the preceding paragraph shall be given with comprehensive consideration of such matters as the technical level of investigation of the toxicity of chemical substances, the circumstances of the bodies conducting such investigations, and the investigative capacity of the employers in question, and shall be given in compliance with standards set forth by Minister of Labour.

3. In issuing instructions under the provisions of paragraph 1, the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare shall, in advance and in accordance with Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare Ordinance, obtain the views of persons of learning and experience.

4. An employer who has carried out the investigation of toxicity under the provisions of paragraph 1 shall promptly take necessary measures based on the results of said investigation to prevent the health impairment of workers.

5. Persons of learning and experience whose views were requested under paragraph 3 concerning the instructions under paragraph 1 shall not disclose secrets they have learned concerning the instructions in question; provided, however, that this shall not apply where unavoidable in order to prevent impairment of the health of workers.

(Omission)

Appendix-IV

Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law

This Law regulates manufacturers or importers to confirm by themselves conformity to the technical standards for such appliances and materials.

Specifically, electrical appliances and materials which are deemed as involving high-level of hazards (specified electrical appliances and materials) is required to undergo the conformity inspections conducted by a registered inspection body certified by the government and registered in accordance with the "Conformity Inspection Organization Scheme". Therefore, 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 are 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>

- 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
Cabtyre 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 2. Hang-on rosette 3. Other rosettes	Rated voltages	(1) 125V or less (2) 125V or more
	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 the 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).

However, by the revision of the law in November, 2007, the products specified in the previous law may be sold as it is without any test assuming the labeling under the previous law are applicable to the those of the revised Electric Appliance Safety Law after the expiration of the period of interim measures ((5 years for respective items (until the end of March, 2006), 7 years (until the end of March, 2008) and 10 years (until the end of March, 2011)). So-called vintage goods such as electric musical instruments with the previous labeling may be sold as it is. A special approval system may be applied continuously for vintage goods that are made before the enforcement of the previous law without labeling under the previous law.

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 JPY 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

Specified electrical appliances	Electrical appliance other than Specific electrical appliances
	
<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>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 115 appliances including (as of December 2009)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electrical heating pot Electricity driven toy Electrical pump Electrical massage equipment Automatic vending machine Electrical sources appliances for direct current 	<p>All of 339 appliances including (as of December 2009)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electrical foot warmer Electrical oven Refrigerator Electrical tooth-brush Electrical shaver Electric lighting appliances Electric desk lamp Television Sound appliances

PSE/ P: Product S: Safety E: Electrical Appliances & Materials

[Interim Measures]

by the revision of the law in November, 2007, the products specified in the previous law may be sold as it is without any test assuming the labeling under the previous law are applicable to the those of the revised Electric Appliance Safety Law after the expiration of the period of interim measures ((5 years for respective items (until the end of March, 2006), 7 years (until the end of March, 2008) and 10 years (until the end of March, 2011)).

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 (3) 20A or less
	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]

After revision of the law, the electrical appliances whose grace period was already over [For individual items, 5 year (until March 31, 2006), 7 years (until March 31, 2008), 10 years (until November 30, 2011)] and appliances indicated under old law are regarded as indication by Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law, and such electrical appliances can be sold as they are without inspection.

Electrical Appliances and Materials (115 items) As of December 2009

The classification of electrical appliances and items	
	Cables
1	Rubber insulated cables
2	Synthetic resin insulated cables
3	Cables (The cables shall be more than 22 cm ² in official cross section of the conductor and be insulated by rubber.)
4	Cables (The cables shall be more than 22 cm ² in official cross section of the conductor and be insulated by synthetic resin.)
5	Single-core rubber cords
6	Twisted rubber cords
7	Textile braided rubber cords
8	Round braided rubber cords
9	Other rubber cords
10	Single-core PVC cords
11	Twisted PVC insulated cords
12	Textile braided PVC cords
13	Round braided PVC cords
14	Other PVC cords
15	Single-core polyethylene cords
16	Other polyethylene cords
17	Single-core polyolefin cords (synthetic resin)
18	Other polyolefin cords (synthetic resin)
19	Cabtyre cords (rubber)
20	Cabtyre cords (synthetic resin)
21	Tinsel cords (synthetic resin)
22	Rubber cabtyre cables
23	PVC cabtyre cables (rubber)
24	PVC cabtyre cables (synthetic resin)
25	Inflammability-proof polyolefin cabtyre cables (synthetic resin)
	Fuses
26	Thermal fuses
27	Link fuses
28	Cartridge fuses
29	Other enclosed fuses
	Wiring Devices
30	Tumbler switches
31	Intermediate switches
32	Time switches
33	Rotary switches
34	Pushbutton switches
35	Pull switches

36	Pendant switches
37	Streetlamp switches
38	Photoelectric automatic switches
39	Other switches
40	Box switches
41	Float switches
42	Pressure switches
43	Sewing machine controllers
44	Molded-case circuit breakers
45	Earth leakage circuit breakers
46	Cutout
47	Attachment plugs
48	Socket-outlets
49	Multitaps
50	Cord connector bodies
51	Flatiron plugs
52	Appliance connectors
53	Adapters
54	Cord reels
55	Other plug couplers
56	Lamp receptacles
57	Separable plug bodies
58	Other screw couplers
59	Fluorescent lamp holders
60	Fluorescent starter holders
61	Split sockets
62	Keyless sockets
63	Waterproof sockets
64	Key sockets
65	Pull sockets
66	Pushbutton sockets
67	Other sockets
68	Screw-in rossetes
69	Hookup rossetes
70	Other rossetes
71	Joint boxes
	Current Limiters
72	Meter rate current limiters
73	Flat rate current limiters
	Transformer and Ballasts
74	Transformers for toys
75	Other household appliance transformers

76	Electronic appliance transformers
77	Fluorescent lamp ballasts
78	Mercury vapor lamp ballasts and other high pressure discharge ballasts
79	Ozonizer stabilizing transformers
	Electric Heating Appliances
80	Electric heated toilet seats
81	Electric hot cupboards
82	Electric water service pipe freeze prevention heaters
83	Glass dew-prevention heaters
84	Other electric heating appliances for prevention of freezing or condensation
85	Electric storage water heaters
86	Electric inhalators
87	Household electric heating therapeutic appliances
88	Electric steam baths
89	Electric heaters for steam baths
90	Electric sauna baths
91	Electric heaters for sauna baths
92	Aquarium heaters
93	Heating appliances for garden plants
94	Electric heated toys
	Electric Motor-operated Machine Devices
95	Electric pumps
96	Electric well pumps
97	Refrigerating showcases
98	Freezing showcases
99	Electric ice cream freezers
100	Electric food waste disposers
101	Electric massagers
102	Automatically washing and drying toilets
103	Vending machines
104	Electric bubble generators for bathtubs
105	Electric bubble generators for aquariums
106	Other electric bubble generators
107	Electric motor-operated toys
108	Electric vehicles
109	Other electric motor-operated amusement appliances
	Electro-magnetically-driven Machine Devices
110	High frequency depilators
	Electric Machine Devices for Other Exchanges
111	Magnetic therapeutic appliances
112	Electric insect killers
113	Electric therapeutic bath controllers

114	DC power supply units
	Portable Engine Generators
115	Portable engine generators

Starting date of grace period of electrical appliances indicating “the Electrical appliance and Material Control Law” is April 1, 2001 and terminating date is as follows.

5 Years :March 31, 2006, 7 Years :March 31, 2008, 10 Years :March 31, 2011

(Note-1)

“15 Single-core polyethylene code” and “16 Other polyethylene code” became target product after starting of Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law. Therefore grace period for sale is not applicable.

(Note-2)

“17 Single-core polyolefin code”, “16 Other polyolefin code” and “25 Inflammability-proof polyolefin cabtype cables” became target product after April 2007. Therefore grace period for sale is not applicable.

Non-specific Electrical Appliances and Materials (339 items), As of December 2009

The classification of electrical appliances and items	
	Cables
1	Fluorescent lamp cables (synthetic resin)
2	Neon tube cables (synthetic resin)
3	Cables (The cables shall be more than 22 cm ² in official cross section of the conductor and be insulated by rubber.)
4	Cables (The cables shall be more than 22 cm ² in official cross section of the conductor and be insulated by synthetic resin.)
5	Rubber heating cables
6	Synthetic resin heating cables
	Fuses
7	Tubular fuses
8	D-type fuse (previously called as end contact plug fuses)
	Wiring Devices
9	Remote control relays
10	Cutout switches
11	Covered knife switches
12	Distribution board unit switch
13	Electromagnetic switches
14	Lighting tracks
15	Lighting track couplings
16	Lighting track elbows
17	Lighting track tees
18	Lighting track crosses
19	Lighting track feed-in boxes
20	Lighting track end caps
21	Lighting track plugs
22	Lighting track adapters
23	Other lighting track fittings and connectors
	Transformers and Ballasts
24	Transformers for bells
25	Transformers for indicators
26	Transformers for remote control relays
27	Transformers for neon tubes
28	Transformer for combustion devices
29	Voltage regulators
30	Sodium vapor lamp ballasts
31	Germicidal lamp ballasts
	Conduits
32	Metal conduits
33	Class I flexible metal conduits

34	Class II flexible metal conduits
35	Other flexible metal conduits
36	Metal under floor ducts
37	Class I metal raceways
38	Class II metal raceways
39	Metal couplings
40	Metal normal bends
41	Metal elbows
42	Metal tees
43	Metal crosses
44	Metal caps
45	Metal connectors
46	Metal boxes
47	Metal bushings
48	Other metal fittings of rigid conduits or flexible conduits
49	Metal cable wiring switch boxes
50	Plastic conduits
51	Pliable plastic conduits
52	CD conduits
53	Plastic couplings
54	Plastic normal bends
55	Plastic elbows
56	Plastic connectors
57	Plastic boxes
58	Plastic bushings
59	Plastic caps
60	Other plastic fittings of rigid conduits or flexible conduits
61	Plastic cable wiring switch boxes
	Small AC Motors
62	Repulsion start motors
63	Split-phase start induction motors
64	Capacity-start induction motors
65	Capacity-run induction motors
66	Commutator motors
67	Shading coil induction motors
68	Other single-phase motors
69	Squirrel-cage three-phase induction motors
	Electric Heating Appliances
70	Electric foot warmers
71	Electric slippers
72	Electric knee rugs
73	Electric square cushions

74	Electric carpets
75	Electric sheets
76	Electric blankets
77	Electric comforters
78	Electric anka (foot warmer)
79	Electric seat chair-covers
80	Electric heated chairs
81	Electric kotatsu (foot warmer)
82	Electric stoves
83	Japanese electric heaters (Hibachi)
84	Other electric heating appliances for body heating purposes
85	Electric toasters
86	Electric ovens
87	Electric fish roasters
88	Electric roasters
89	Electric buffet ranges
90	Electric movable cooking stove
91	Electric sausage roasters
92	Electric waffle irons
93	Electric takoyaki griddles
94	Electric cooking heating plates
95	Electric frying pans
96	Electric rice cookers
97	Electric jars
98	Electric deep pans
99	Electric fryers
100	Electric boiled egg makers
101	Electric warming serving trays
102	Electric warming boards
103	Electric milk warmers
104	Electric kettles
105	Electric coffee makers
106	Electric tea servers
107	Electric sake (liquor) warmers
108	Electric bains marie
109	Electric steamers
110	Electromagnetic cookers
111	Other electric heating appliances for cooking purposes
112	Electric hot water heaters for shaving
113	Electric curling irons
114	Electric hair curlers
115	Electric hair steamers

116	Other electric heating appliances for skin or haircut
117	Electric heated knives
118	Electric melters
119	Electric pottery kilns
120	Electric soldering irons
121	Electric heaters for irons
122	Other electric heating tools for handwork and handcrafts
123	Electric hot hand towel steamers
124	Electric sterilizers (with electric heaters)
125	Electric air humidifiers
126	Electric clothes steamers
127	Electric immersion heaters
128	Electric instantaneous water heaters
129	Thermostatic developing trays
130	Electric heating boards
131	Electric heating floor sheets
132	Electric heating floor mats
133	Electric dryers
134	Electric clothes pressers
135	Electric plant nurseries
136	Electric egg incubators
137	Electric brooders
138	Electric flatirons
139	Electric sewing irons
140	Electric plastic welders
141	Electric incense burners
142	Electric insecticide fumigators
143	Electric moxibustion appliances
	Electric Motor-operated or Machinery Driven Appliances
144	Belt conveyers
145	Electric refrigerators
146	Electricity freezers
147	Electric ice makers
148	Electric water coolers
149	Air compressors
150	Electric sewing machines
151	Electric pottery wheel
152	Electric pencil sharpeners
153	Electric stirring machines
154	Electric scissors
155	Electric insect killers
156	Electric grass shears

157	Electric hedge trimmers
158	Electric lawnmowers
159	Electric threshing machines
160	Electric rice hulling machines
161	Electric straw dampers
162	Electric straw rope making machines
163	Egg selectors
164	Egg washers
165	Electric garden cultivators
166	Electric seat angle (Konbu) processors
167	Dried cuttlefish processors
168	Electric juice squeezers
169	Juice blenders
170	Food processors
171	Electric noodle makers
172	Electric rice cake makers
173	Electric coffee mills
174	Electric cans openers
175	Electric mincers
176	Electric meat choppers
177	Electric bread slicers
178	Electric dried bonito planers
179	Electric ice flakers
180	Electric rice washers
181	Electric vegetable washers
182	Electric dishwashers
183	Electric rice polishers
184	Electric tea leaf roasters
185	Wrapping machines
186	Packing machines
187	Electric table clocks
188	Electric wall clocks
189	Automatic print fixing baths
190	Automatic print washers
191	Electric mimeograph machines
192	Office printing machines
193	Addressing machines
194	Time recorders
195	Time stampers
196	Electric typewriters
197	Electric account selectors
198	Shredders

199	Electric paper cutters
200	Electric collators
201	Electric paper binders
202	Electric paper punches
203	Numbering machines
204	Checkwriters
205	Coin counters
206	Bill counters
207	Label tagging machines
208	Laminators
209	Laundry finishing machines
210	Laundry folding machines
211	Hand towel rolling machines
212	Hand towel wrapping machines
213	Vending machines (Except for the ones applicable to Specific Electrical Appliances in Table * List)
214	Money changers
215	Electric barber chairs
216	Electric toothbrushes
217	Electric brushes
218	Electric hair dryers
219	Electric shavers
220	Electric hair clippers
221	Electric nail polishers
222	Other electric motor operated or magnetically driven appliances for skin or hair care
223	Electric room fans
224	Electric circulating fans
225	Ventilating fans
226	Blowers
227	Electric room air-conditioners
228	Electric cooled air fans
229	Electric dehumidifiers
230	Electric fan-coil units
231	Electric fan convectors
232	Electric fan-forced air heaters
233	Electric hot air heaters
234	Electric humidifiers
235	Electric air cleaners
236	Electric deodorizers
237	Electric fragrance diffusers
238	Electric vacuum cleaners
239	Electric record cleaners

240	Electric blackboard eraser cleaners
241	Other electric dust absorbers
242	Electric floor polishers
243	Electric shoe polishers
244	Electric washing machines for sports goods or recreational goods
245	Electric washing machines
246	Electric spin extractors
247	Electric dryers
248	Electric musical instruments
249	Electric music boxes
250	Electric bells
251	Electric buzzers
252	Electric chimes
253	Electric sirens
254	Electric grinders
255	Electric drills
256	Electric planers
257	Electric saws
258	Electric screwdrivers
259	Electric sanders
260	Electric polishers
261	Electric metal cutting machines
262	Electric hand shears
263	Electric groovers
264	Electric mortisers
265	Electric tube cleaners
266	Electric scaling machines
267	Electric tappers
268	Electric nut runners
269	Electric cutting blade polishers
270	Other electric power tools
271	Electric fountains
272	Electric mist sprayers
273	Electric inhalators
274	Finger pressure (shiatsu) simulators
275	Other electric motor-operated appliances for household therapeutic use
276	Electric game machines
277	Electric warm water circulation purifying machines for bathtubs (commonly known as "24-hour bath")
	Appliances using Light Sources
278	Photographic printers
279	Microfilm readers

280	Slide projectors
281	Overhead projectors
282	Episcopes
283	Viewers
284	Electronic flash apparatuses
285	Photographic enlargers
286	Photographic enlarger lamp houses
287	Incandescent lamps
288	Fluorescent lamps
289	Desk lamps
290	Household pendant fluorescent lamp lighting fixtures
291	Hand lamps
292	Garden lighting fixtures
293	Decorative lighting fixtures
294	Other incandescent lamp fixtures
295	Other discharge lamp fixtures
296	Advertising lights
297	Egg testers
298	Electric sterilizers (germicidal lamps)
299	Household therapeutic ray appliances
300	Rechargeable flashlights
301	Copying machines
	Electronic Appliances
302	Electronic clocks
303	Electronic tabletop calculators
304	Electronic cash registers
305	Electronic refrigerators
306	Interphones
307	Electronic musical instruments
308	Radio receivers
309	Tape recorders
310	Record players
311	Juke boxes
312	Other audio equipments
313	Video tape recorders
314	Demagnetizers
315	Television receivers
316	Television receiver boosters
317	High-frequency welders
318	Microwave ovens
319	Ultrasonic rat exterminators
320	Ultrasonic humidifiers

321	Ultrasonic cleaners
322	Electronic toys
323	Household low frequency therapeutic appliances
324	Household ultrasonic therapeutic appliances
325	Household ultra short therapeutic appliances
	Other AC Electric Appliances
326	Furniture with lamps
327	Furniture with electrical outlets
328	Furniture with other electrical appliances
329	Electric dimmers
330	Electric pencils
331	Leakage current detectors
332	Burglar alarms
333	Arc welding machines
334	Noise prevention machine
335	Producers of medical materials
336	Household electric potential therapeutic appliances
337	Electric refrigerators (absorption system)
338	Electrical squeezing power source
	Lithium-ion battery
339	Lithium-ion battery

Starting date of grace period of electrical appliances indicating “the Electrical appliance and Material Control Law” is April 1, 2001 and terminating date is as follows.

5 Years :March 31, 2006, 7 Years :March 31, 2008, 10 Years :March 31, 2011

(Note)

“277 Electric warm water circulation purifying machines for bathtubs” became target product after starting of Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law. Therefore grace period for sale is not applicable.

Appendix-V

Recycling Related Laws

As a result of the increasing amount of waste generation, the problems over the waste processing, such as shortages of final waste processing centers and inappropriate processing, etc., have become serious in recent years. In order to solve these problems and develop a circular society, among the specified recycling laws, the manufacturing industry related "Construction Material Recycling Law," "Law on the Promotion of Effective Utilization of Resources," and "Law on Recycling of Rare Metal," which is under examination, are discussed here.

1. Construction Material Recycling Law

Construction wastes, including concrete mass, asphalted concrete mass, and timbers, used along with construction work accounted for about 20 percent of the total amount of industrial waste, and about 60 percent of the amount of illegally disposed waste at the time when this law was enacted in May 2000. In addition, it is estimated that now is the time when buildings constructed in 1960's would be reconstructed. Accordingly, the increase of the amount of construction waste is expected. This law was enacted to recycle these wastes as one of the solutions for the above problem from a viewpoint of securing effective use of resources.

Under this Law, the dismantling of a building, etc., that uses Specified Construction Materials (concrete (precast board, etc. included), asphalt concrete, and timbers) or a new building construction consisting of the said materials over a certain scale (referred to as a "construction work" subject to the law), the construction company has the obligation to separate and recycle.

The standard regarding the scale of the dismantling of a building and new building construction subject to mandated recycling is specified as follows: 1) 80 m² or more of floor space for dismantling of a building, 2) 500 m² or more of floor space for new building construction or building expansion, 3) 100 million JPY or more as the contract price for mending or remodeling work and 4) 5 million JPY or more for a dismantling or new construction work of a structural object other than a building.

Other procedures are also established. For example: 1) when undertaking construction work, a individual or company who orders the construction shall notify the prefectural governor of a plan etc. for sorted demolition etc., and 2) when contracting construction work, a individual or company who orders the construction shall clarify the cost for dismantling, recycling, etc.

In addition, the Registration System to the prefectural governor was founded for businesses engaging in dismantlement work from a viewpoint of securing an appropriate execution of a demolition work.

Besides the points mentioned above, it is provided for, under this Law, that the competent minister specifies the basic policy to promote recycling of construction wastes. Based on

the above, the basic policy was described in January 2001. In the basic policy, the following targets have been provided for to be achieved: 1) Establishment of a basic principle for the promotion of sorted dismantlement, etc. of Specified Construction Materials, 2) Establishment of Recyclable Resources of Specified Construction Materials, 3) Clarification of Roles and basic direction of stakeholders, 4) Achieving a recyclable resource percentage of 95% for Specific Construction Materials in the fiscal year 2010, and 5) Achieving a zero level of final processed waste of Specific Construction Materials in the projects under the direct control of the government by the fiscal year 2005.

2. Law on the Promotion of Effective Utilization of Resources

This Law came into effect on April 2001. It aims to 1) Strengthen recycling measures for the collection and the recycling of used products by businesses, etc., 2) Measures for reducing the generation of waste (Reduce) through products that use minimal resources and have long life capabilities, 3) measures for the reuse of parts, etc. from collected products (Reuse), and also for reducing the generation of waste and recycling of by-products as a measure for industrial wastes, thereby to promote the establishment of a recycling oriented economic system. This Law has required business operators engaging in operating the following 10 types of industries and 69 products to take necessary measures for the 3 R (Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle) since April 2001. The said products, which account for approximately 50% of total general and industrial wastes, are subject to the regulation of this Law.

(1) Designated Resources-Saving Industries

A business that falls within the industries listed below is required to take necessary measures for reduction of generation of by-products, etc., including the promotion of reduction of generation of by-products through the rational use of raw materials, etc. pertaining to designated resource saving industries and the utilization of recyclable resources pertaining to such by products:

- Pulp Manufacturing and Paper Manufacturing
- Chemical Inorganic Industrial Product Manufacturing (Salt Manufacturing excluded) and Organic Chemistry Industrial Product Manufacturing.
- Steel Industry, and Steel Making and Steel Making Rolling Industry
- First Copper Smelting and Refinement Industry
- Automotive Manufacturing (The manufacturing of the bicycle with the motor included).

(2) Designated Resources-Reutilizing Industries

A business that falls within the industries listed below is required to take necessary measures for the utilization of Recyclable Resources or Reusable Parts:

- Paper Manufacturing
- Glass Container manufacturing
- Construction Industry
- Manufacturing of Tube and Tube Fitting made of Hard Vinyl Chloride

- Copier manufacturing

(3) Specified Resources-Saved Products

A manufacturer of products that fall within the following list (including a business engaging in producing and/or repairing automobiles) is required to take necessary measures to ensure the rational use of relevant raw materials, etc., promote the long-term use of the product, and reduce the generation of used products, etc:

- Car
- Home Appliance (Television, Air conditioner, Refrigerator, Washing Machine, Microwave Oven, and Dryer)
- Personal Computer
- Slingshot Game Machine (Time trunk type game machine is included).
- Metallic Furniture (Metallic Storage Furniture, Shelf, and Desk and Swivel Chair for clerical work)
- Gas and Oil Equipment (Oil Kerosene Heater, Gas Grill applying portable cooking stove, Instantaneous Gas Water Heater, Gas Burner Applying Bathtub, and Oil Water Heater)

(4) Specified Reuse-Promoted Products

A manufacturer of products that fall within the following list (including a business engaging in producing and/or repairing automobiles) is required to take necessary measures to promote the utilization of Recyclable Resources or Reusable Parts (promotion of designing and manufacturing products that easy to reuse or to recycle):

- Car
- Home Appliance (Television, Air conditioner, Refrigerator, Washing Machine, Microwave Oven, and Dryer)
- Personal Computer
- Slingshot Game Machine (Time trunk type game machine is included)
- Copier manufacturing
- Metallic Furniture (Metallic Storage Furniture, Shelf, and Desk, and Swivel Chair for clerical work)
- Gas and Oil Equipment (Oil Kerosene Heater, Gas Grill applying portable cooking stove, Instantaneous Gas Water Heater, Gas Burner Applying Bathtub, and Oil Water Heater)
- Pre-fabricated Bath Unit and Built-in Kitchen
- Small Rechargeable Battery Machine (28 products such as Power Tools and Cordless Phones)

(5) Specified Labeled Products

A manufacturer or importer of products fall within the following list is required use labels to promote sorted collection:

- Can made of steel, can made of aluminum
- PET Bottle
- Small Rechargeable Battery (Sealed type Nickel Cadmium Storage Battery, Sealed type Nickel, Hydrogen Storage Battery, Lithium Rechargeable Battery, and Small Seal

Lead Storage Battery)

- Construction made of Vinyl Chloride Materials (Tube, Gutters, Window Frame made of Hard Vinyl Chloride, and Floor Material and Wallpaper made of Vinyl Chloride)
- Container made of Paper Wrapping, Container made of Plastic Wrapping

(6) Specified Resources-Recycled Products

A manufacturer or importer of products that fall within the following list is required to take necessary measures for the implementation of Voluntary Collection and Resources-Recycling. Regarding small rechargeable batteries, a manufacturer or importer that uses sealed-type batteries as a part is required to take measures for the Voluntary Collection.

- Personal Computer (Cathode-ray Tube-type and Liquid Crystal-type display device included)
- Small Rechargeable Battery (Sealed type Nickel Cadmium Storage Battery, Sealed type Nickel, Hydrogen Storage Battery, Lithium Rechargeable Battery, and Small Seal Lead Storage Battery)

(7) Specified By-products

A business that falls within the industry engaging in the by-products listed below is required to take necessary measures to promote the utilization of by-products as recycled resources.

- Coal Ash of Electric Industry
- Earth and Sand, Lump of Concrete, and Asphalt concrete produced by the Construction Industry

3. Recycling, etc. of Rare Metal

Much electronic equipment with high performance has come into wide use, but many of them have not yet been controlled under various recycling related laws. Accordingly, used products of which raw materials can be used as recyclable resources are not collected well. Especially with rare metals that are used for the purpose of making electronic equipment smaller in size and higher in performance, a stable supply of the metal is required to be secured since it is yielded only from limited areas and are subject to the risk of rapid price fluctuation. It is said that there would be a large amount of mineral resources such as rare metal in Japan in particular, because of frequent use of the metal for small size and high performance products. Rare metals and the toxic substances are, on the other hand, often used together for products (i.e. gallium arsenic contained in the semiconductors). When the rare metal is collected, it is necessary to examine how the toxic substance can be properly processed.

In order to reduce the risk of stable supply volatility, the Japanese government is stockpiling 7 primary materials, including nickel, chrome, tungsten, cobalt, molybdenum, manganese, and vanadium. However, a short supply and the price increase of rare metals results in problems due to the influences by the changes in demand, production trends in the yielding

countries, mine closures, corporate consolidations, etc.

Given the situation and the increasing interests in effective use of resources, some municipalities and enterprises are beginning to work on the recycling of rare metals and precious metals collected from electronic appliances. However, these activities and R&D of the extraction technique of rare metals have just begun. Effective and efficient methods of the collection and proper processing are still under examination.


Appendix-VI

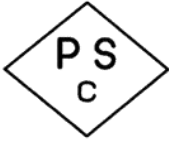
Consumer Product Safety Law (Revised on April 1, 2009)

The objective of this law is to regulate the manufacturing and sales of specified products, to promote proper maintenance of specified maintenance products, and to take measures, such as collecting and providing information regarding product accidents, thereby protecting the interests of general consumers, in order to prevent any danger caused by consumer products to the lives or bodies of general consumers. This law was enacted in 1973. Importers were obligated to report to Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry within 10 days after knowing defects when a serious accident takes place for products to be used in consumers' daily lives at homes etc.

1. Safety Regulations of Consumer Products (PSC mark system)

Consumer products that are deemed as being highly likely to cause danger particularly to the lives or bodies of general consumers cannot be sold without the PSC (Product Safety of Consumer Products) mark, which indicates that the product meets a technical standard set by the government. In case the product without the mark is found in the market, the government can order the manufacture to recall the products or take necessary measures. Products subject to this regulation are classified as "specified product," for which internal inspection is required, and "special specific product," for which it is required that inspection is performed by a third party organization.

Specified Product		Mountaineering Rope	Limited to ones for body securing.
		Home Pressure Cooker and Pressure Cooker	Limited to ones with 10 liter inner capacity, designed for use with 9.8 kilo-Pascal or more of gauge pressure.
		Riding Helmet	Limited to ones for two-wheeled motor vehicles and bicycles with motors.
		Oil Water Heater	Limited to ones with a kerosene consumption of 70 kilowatt or less and a heat exchange capacity of 50 liter or less
		Oil Water Heater for Bathtub	Limited to ones with a kerosene consumption of 39 kilowatt or less.
		Oil Kerosene Heater	Limited to ones with kerosene consumption of 12 kilowatt or less (7 kilowatt or less for the natural ventilation type with the open-type combustion).

Special Specified Product		Bed for Baby	Limited to ones designed for a baby less than 24 months, home use for sleeping or childcare, with a swing type being excluded.
		Portable Laser Application Device	Limited to ones designed for displaying letters or figures by irradiating laser light (limited to visible rays)
		Warm Water Circulatory for Bathtub	Limited to ones designed mainly for home use with an inlet and spout combined, equipped with a water circulation device for warming water with a maximum amount of water circulation being less than 10 liters.

2. Definition of “Consumer Products”

The term "consumer products" means any product to be supplied mainly for use by general consumers for their routine everyday activities (except for those products listed in the appended table). That is, all products supplied for use by general consumers and sold generally in the market (except for those products listed in the appended table) fall under this law.

This law lists all of the products excluded from consumer products, but consumer products for themselves are not defined clearly. This is due to the fact that it is difficult to define clearly consumer products, given the actual situation that new consumer products continuously come into market one after another based on technical innovation. Therefore, the products excluded are clearly listed to secure general consumer safety. Given the definition mentioned above, it is critical to recognize that "consumer products" mean all products in our surrounding environment, including electrical appliances, gas equipment, etc.

The products, listed in the appended table, which are subject to individual safety regulations under respective laws other than this law, are excluded from consumer products. Accordingly, when a serious accident occurs with the products listed in the attached table, the treatment is subject to an individual law.

<Appended Table>

- "Ship" subject to the provisions of Article 2, paragraph (1) or Article 29 of "Ship Safety Law"
- "Food" specified in Article 4, paragraph (1), "Additives" specified in Article 2, paragraph (2) and "The Cleaning Agents" in Article 62 of "Food Sanitation Law"
- "Machine and Equipment, etc. subject to inspection" based on the provisions of Article 21-2, paragraph (1) of "Fire Protection Law" and "Machine and Equipment, etc. subject to voluntary labeling" (so-called Fire Extinguisher, etc.) in Article 21-16-2
- "Poisonous Substances" specified in Article 2, paragraph (1) and "Deleterious Substances" in Article 2, paragraph (2) of "Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law"
- "Road Transport Vehicle" specified in Article 2, paragraph (1) of "Road Transport

Vehicle Law"

- "**Containers**" specified in Article 41 of "High Pressure Gas Safety Law"
- "**Hunting Guns**" specified in Article 2, paragraph (2) of "Ordnance Manufacturing Law"
- "**Pharmaceutical Products**" specified in paragraph (1), "**Quasi-Pharmaceutical Products**" in paragraph (2), "**Medical Instruments**" in paragraph (3) and "**Cosmetics**" in paragraph (4) of Article 2 of "Pharmaceutical Affairs Law" respectively.

3. Specified Maintenance Products

According to the revision of this law in March 2008, built-in electric tableware machine, etc. have been designated as the specified maintenance products, which imposes the following obligations on importers: They shall: 1) notify the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry of the commencement of such business, 2) establish the inspection period in accordance with requirements set by the Ordinance of the Ministry, 3) label the provision matter by the time of sales, and 4) endeavor to prevent the occurrence of injury due to age-related deterioration by making use of Information on the age-related deterioration, devising appropriate selection of and improving the design, parts, and materials based on relevant information, and providing and notifying it to general consumers appropriately.

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