

Handbook for Industrial Products Import regulations

March 2006

JETRO

INDEX

I. Chemical Products

I-1 Fertilizers	1
I-2 Feed	8
I-3 Pesticides (Insecticides and Germicides)	18
I-4 Explosives and Fireworks	26
I-5 Car Cleaners, Greases and Waxes	32
I-6 Adhesives	39
I-7 Paints (Varnishes, Water and Oil Paints based on Plastics)	45
I-8 Dyes and Colorant	50

II. Plastics and Rubber

II-1 Plastic Containers (for Food)	56
II-2 Tires	64
II-3 Rubber Products	68

III. Wood and Textile

III-1 Sawn Lumber and Worked Timber	73
III-2 Plywood	82
III-3 Paper	92
III-4 Raw Silk and Silk Fabric	97
III-5 Synthetic Fiber	104
III-6 Knit Fabric and Woven Fabric	110
III-7 Textile Fiber	115

IV. Machinery

IV-1 Food Processing Machine	124
IV-2 Packaging Machine	132
IV-3 Machine for Bookbinding	138
IV-4 Machine Tools	143
IV-5 Hand Carrying Power Tools	147
IV-6 Processor for Laser, Photon Beam, etc.	152

V. Electrical and Electronic Equipment

V-1 Electric Products	156
V-2 Electronic Parts	163
V-3 Transmitter and Receiver	167
V-4 Generator	170

VI. Medical Instrument

VI-1 Medical Equipment	175
VI-2 Medical Devices	183

VII. Vehicle, Aircraft, Vessels, Articles thereof

VII-1 Construction Machinery	190
VII-2 Agricultural Machinery	193
VII-3 Special Transport Vehicle	199
VII-4 Small Aircraft	203

VII-5 Marine Industrial Products -----	207
VII-6 Automobile Parts -----	213
VIII. Housing Articles	
VIII-1 House -----	217
VIII-2 Built-in Kitchen Unit -----	224
VIII-3 Metal Fittings of Water Tap-----	230
VIII-4 Doors and Window Frames -----	237
VIII-5 Plate Glass -----	242
VIII-6 Wood Floor Material, Stone Material and Tile -----	247
IX. Measuring Instrument	
IX-1 Flow Meter -----	252
IX-2 Measuring Device of Radial Rays-----	256
Appendix-I Outline of Japanese Industrial Standardization Law and JIS Mark Labeling System -----	
	259
Appendix-II Law concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc. of Chemical Substances -----	
	272
Appendix-III Industrial Safety and Health Law -----	
	276
Appendix-IV Outline of Electrical Appliances and Material Safety Law -----	
	281

I-1 Fertilizers

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
3101	Organic fertilizers	<u>Fertilizer Control Law</u>
3102	Nitrogenous fertilizers	<u>Fertilizer Control Law</u>
3103	Phosphatic fertilizers	<u>Fertilizer Control Law</u>
3104	Potassic fertilizers	<u>Fertilizer Control Law</u>
3105	Compound fertilizers	<u>Fertilizer Control Law</u>

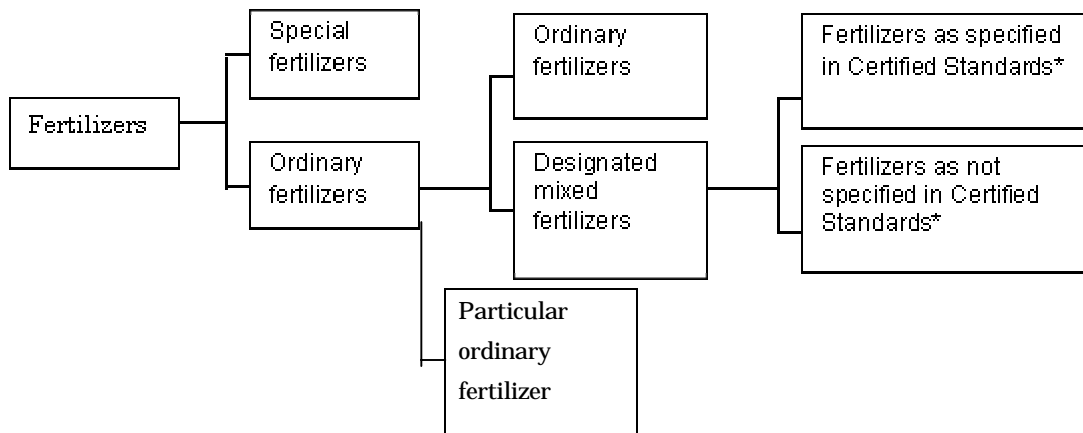
1. Regulations at the time of import

The import of fertilizers is subject to regulation by the Fertilizer Control Law. Under this law, a person who intends to engage in the import business of fertilizers is required to make registration, provisional registration or submission of "Fertilizer Import Notification" for each brand name of fertilizers to the authorities concerned.

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



*Certified Standards mean those standards that are established by the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister to provide for the minimum content of main ingredients, the maximum content of the hazardous substances, and other regulations per type. For such types of fertilizers, on-spot inspections are conducted by regulator’s inspectors at production sites, storage facilities, and selling offices.

A. Special fertilizers (fertilizers such as s rice bran and fish waste which are designated by the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister and can be identified by farmers without difficulty) 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 (other fertilizers than special ones)

When importing ordinary fertilizers, in particular, such types as defined by the Certified Standards, importers shall “register” the fertilizers with the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Minister by submitting a “Fertilizer Import Notification” together with a sample of fertilizer per brand name while, for those ordinary types not defined by the Certified Standards, they shall “temporarily register” with the Minister in the same manner.

Those importers who wish to register or temporarily register with the Minister shall submit to the Minister a notification form stating the following matters, together with a sample of fertilizer to be registered or temporarily registered

- * 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 an 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 (mixed fertilizers made of registered ordinary fertilizers and designated by the ministry ordinances)

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

- * Name and address (For business entities, state the name of the entity, the name of representative, the place of the main office);
- * Name of fertilizer;
- * Location of storage facilities.

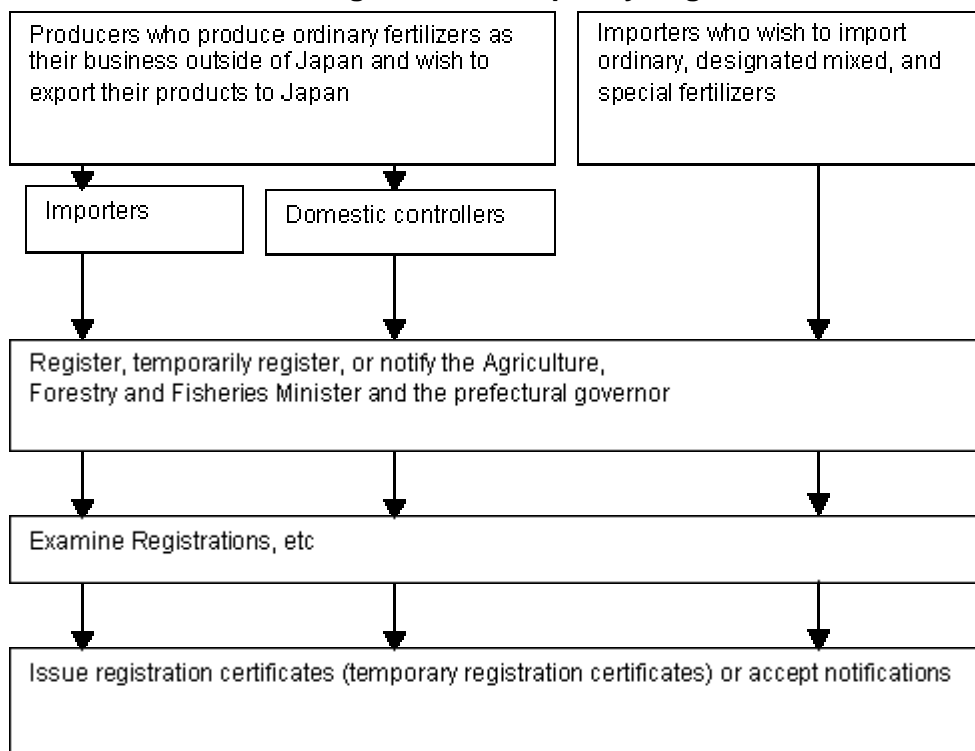
For the cases A through C in the above, the registrations shall be made two weeks before the import. (It takes at least 45 days from applying for registration and to obtaining registration certificates. The issuance dates are 10th and 25th of every month except for January while such dates are 16th and 25th for every January.) Registration is valid for three years. (For such types of ordinary fertilizers as designated by the ministry ordinances, registration is valid for six years.) while temporary registration is for one year. Validity term shall be renewed by request.

D. Particular ordinary fertilizer

This item was newly added as provided by the article 73 of **Law concerning Preparation of the related Laws on Safety Assurance of Food** of June 2003. Substances contained in this fertilizer produce agricultural products that might cause damages to men or beasts as the case may be.

This is an item designated by ordinance and the details of temporary registration, registration, certification, treatment, etc. shall be regulated in a ministerial ordinance from now on.

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



For Registration Application:

Incorporated Administrative Agency; Fertilizer and Feed Inspection Services

Head Office (Kanto Area)

<http://www.ffis.go.jp/> (Japanese only)

Sapporo Office (Hokkaido Area)

<http://www.ffis.go.jp/> (Japanese only)

Sendai office (Tohoku Area)

<http://www.ffis.go.jp/> (Japanese only)

Nagoya Office (Tokai / Hokuriku Area)

<http://www.ffis.go.jp/> (Japanese only)

Osaka Office (Kinki / Shikoku Area)

<http://www.ffis.go.jp/> (Japanese only)

Fukuoka Office (Kyusyu / Okinawa Area)

<http://www.ffis.go.jp/> (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

"Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

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

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

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

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

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

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

visit the home page run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

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

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

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

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

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

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

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

Japanese Standards Association

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

(3) Voluntary Labeling based on Industrial 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/eindex.html>

I-2 Feed

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
1001	Wheat	<u>The Law Concerning Safety Assurance and Quality Improvement of Feed</u> Feed Supply and Demand Stabilization Law <u>Plant Protection Law</u>
1002	Rye	<u>The Law Concerning Safety Assurance and Quality Improvement of Feed</u> Feed Supply and Demand Stabilization Law <u>Plant Protection Law</u>
1003	Barley and its naked variety	<u>The Law Concerning Safety Assurance and Quality Improvement of Feed</u> Feed Supply and Demand Stabilization Law <u>Plant Protection Law</u>
1005	Maize	<u>The Law Concerning Safety Assurance and Quality Improvement of Feed</u> Feed Supply and Demand Stabilization Law <u>Plant Protection Law</u>
1106	Cassava, Bananas	<u>The Law Concerning Safety Assurance and Quality Improvement of Feed</u> Feed Supply and Demand Stabilization Law <u>Plant Protection Law</u>
1209	Seeds of forage plants	<u>The Law Concerning Safety Assurance and Quality Improvement of Feed</u> Feed Supply and Demand Stabilization Law <u>Plant Protection Law</u>
1213	Cereal straw and husk	<u>The Law Concerning Safety Assurance and Quality Improvement of Feed</u> Feed Supply and Demand Stabilization Law <u>Plant Protection Law</u>
1214	Other forage plants	<u>The Law Concerning Safety Assurance and Quality Improvement of Feed</u> Feed Supply and Demand Stabilization Law
2302	Bran, sharp, and other residues	<u>The Law Concerning Safety Assurance and Quality Improvement of Feed</u> Feed Supply and Demand Stabilization Law <u>Plant Protection Law</u>
2303	Starch residues, beet pulp	<u>The Law Concerning Safety Assurance and Quality Improvement of Feed</u> Feed Supply and Demand Stabilization Law <u>Plant Protection Law</u>
2308	Vegetable materials and vegetable waste	<u>The Law Concerning Safety Assurance and Quality Improvement of Feed</u> Feed Supply and Demand Stabilization Law <u>Plant Protection Law</u>

2301	Meals and pellets of meat, greaves	<u>The Law Concerning Safety Assurance and Quality Improvement of Feed</u> Feed Supply and Demand Stabilization Law Plant Protection Law
2304	Vegetable oil residua	<u>The Law Concerning Safety Assurance and Quality Improvement of Feed</u> Feed Supply and Demand Stabilization Law Plant Protection Law
2309	Preparations used for feed	<u>The Law Concerning Safety Assurance and Quality Improvement of Feed</u> Feed Supply and Demand Stabilization Law Plant Protection Law <u>Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law</u>

1. Legal Regulations at the Time of Import

Some types of feed, when imported, are subject to regulation by 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) 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.

(2) 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 the economical animals 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 designated by The Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

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"

This law requires importers to have designated feed 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). The recent categories of designated feed are only ground-nut oil residues of Indian origin and feed with antibacterial substances, which are not imported now. Law Concerning Special Measures for the Borne Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) was enforced as Law No.70 of 2002 for outbreak protection and spread prevention of BSE. Under this law, use, manufacturer and import for sale of feed made of cattle meat or bone are prohibited.

In order to prevent meat and bone meal from being mixed with feed for cattle, since October 4, 2001, the Ministry has suspended import of such meal from all countries over the world. In addition, the Ministry, in a bid to make the suspension of import more effective, has legally banned production, distribution, and feeding to livestock of any kinds of feed containing meat and bone meal.

As for feed for pigs and chickens, there seem to be no problems in using meat and bone meal for the following reasons:

- 1) The World Health Organization (WHO) reported that pigs and chickens, though fed with cattle brain parts, had tested negative for infection by BSE;
- 2) With pigs and chickens, there have been no reported cases of a prion disease (a disease caused by the same type of abnormal prion as BSE); and
- 3) Against such background, meat and internal organs of pigs and chickens are not classified into the category of dangerous parts as banned from import under the provisions of the Office international des epizooties (OIE).

However, since some farmers used meat and bone meal inappropriately and caused distrust in such meal among the people, since October 4, 2001 the Ministry has suspended import of such meal from all countries over the world and production and distribution in the country as well. Furthermore, in order to make more effective the suspension of production

and distribution in the country, the Ministry has legally banned production, distribution, and feeding to livestock of any feeds for livestock containing meat and bone meals.

Therefore, use of chicken meat and bone is permitted now after a temporary suspension. Use of the chicken meat and bone are permitted for pig except for feed under a permit of the Fertilizer and Feed Inspection Office.

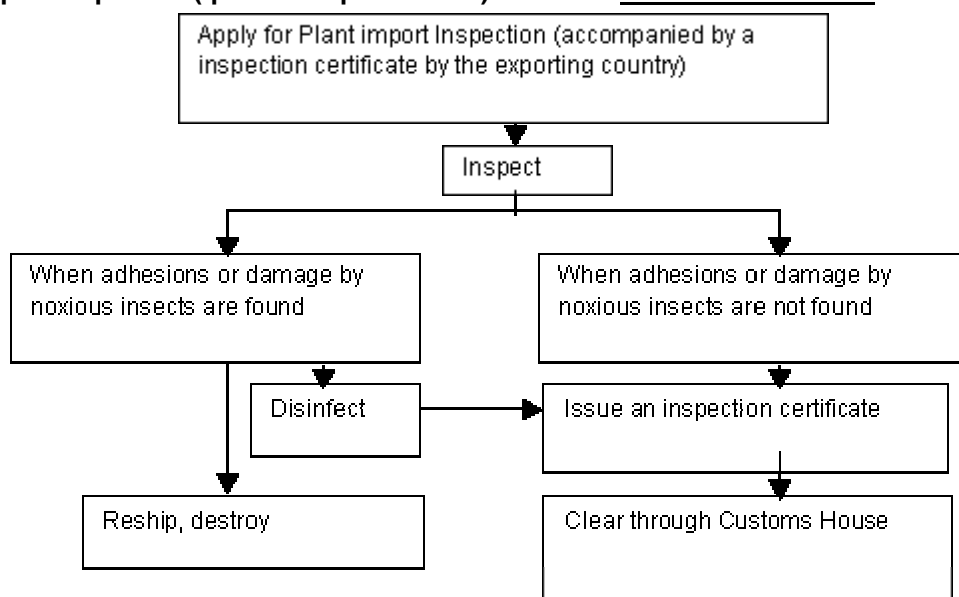
(3) Plant Protection Law

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 cargo arrives in the port of Japan. Please note that importers are allowed to apply only to the designated air or sea ports, which extend to 105 sea ports by new addition of Hidakatsu port and Izuhara port and 36 air ports capable of conducting an appropriate plant quarantine inspection for their import formalities. 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



(4) Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law

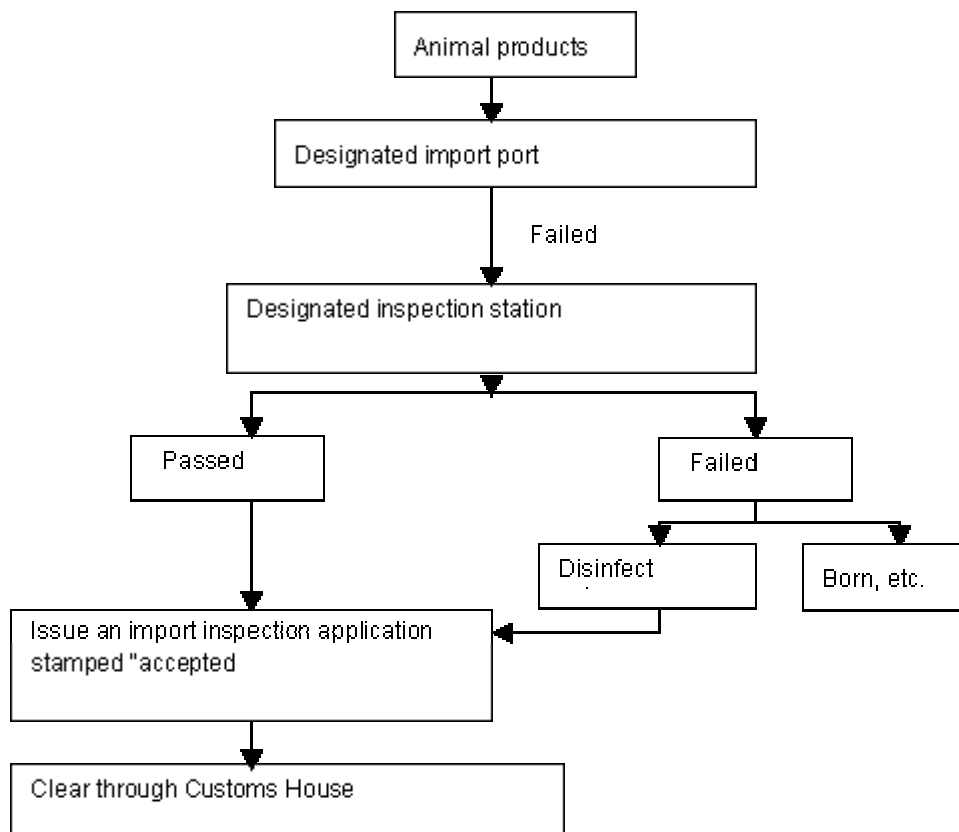
The objective of this law is to promote the livestock industry by preventing the outbreak and spread of infectious diseases in domestic animals.

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, 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 are prohibited from importing from designated countries and areas. For more details, please refer to the Animal Health Division, Livestock Industry Department, Agricultural Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

(Note) Since December 30, 2000, the import of cereal straw and hay for feeding purposes from the areas where hazardous animal infectious diseases broke out have been 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

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 have been also established about how to disclose information. For instance, as the sample below shows, information shall be arranged in order of size of percentage.

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) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

A. Under the 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/> (Japanese only)

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

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

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

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

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

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

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

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

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

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

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

*New JIS Marks

Minining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

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

Japanese Standards Association

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

(3) Voluntary Industry Labeling Requirements

The industry has no voluntary labeling requirements in particular.

4. Authorities concerned

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/eindex.html>

Feed Supply and Demand Stabilization Law

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

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

Plant protection Law:

Plant Protection Division, Agricultural Production Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, forestry and Fisheries

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

Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law:

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

<http://lin.lin.go.jp/maff/maff.htm>

Animal Quarantine Station, Ministry of Agriculture, forestry and fisheries

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

I-3 Pesticides (Insecticides and Germicides)

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
2930	Insecticides	<u>Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Law</u> <u>Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Law</u> <u>Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances</u> <u>Industrial Safety and Health Law</u> <u>Fire Service Law</u>
3808	Germicides	<u>Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Law</u> <u>Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Law</u> <u>Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances</u> <u>Industrial Safety and Health Law</u> <u>Fire Service Law</u>

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

The import of pesticides is generally regulated by the Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Law and the Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Law, and, in case the pesticide is a new chemical substance, the import of such pesticides can be regulated by the Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances and the Industrial Safety and Health Law in addition to the former two laws.

(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).

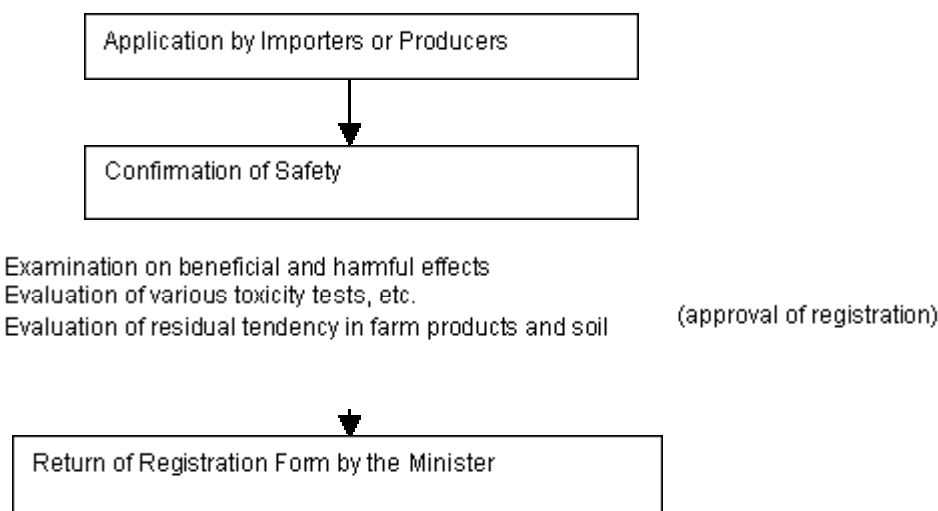
Any person wishing to manufacture or process agricultural chemicals overseas for export to Japan may register the said agricultural chemicals to the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (Paragraph 1 of Article 15-2). In this case, importers of the said agricultural chemicals shall not be required 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 a registration form 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 Agricultural Chemicals Inspection Station of the Independent Administrative Institute. After the safety is confirmed, the registration is approved by the Minister, Distributors shall not import, manufacture and distribute any other pesticides than registered as provided the Law revised in December 2002 and took effect in April 2003 accordingly. 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. Under the recent circumstances for increasing import and sale of unregistered agricultural chemicals, these illegal acts are prohibited, the shoreline investigation against these personal imports is being waged at its point of entry into this country and the law carries severe penalties. . For detailed procedures of registration, please refer to the following contact point.

Contact point: Agricultural Chemicals Inspection Station of the Independent Administrative Institute Tel:0423-83-2151

Chart 1. Procedures of Registration under the Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Law



(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 Labor 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 Labor and Welfare Minister via the governor of a prefecture where the operating offices are located. Manufacture and import of the 9 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. For registration for distributing business and import business, poisonous substances to be handled shall be also registered.

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, Labor 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 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, Labor 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, since 2001, it has been 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.

(*) Chemical substances which are highly persistent and potentially hazardous to the health, such as PCB.

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.

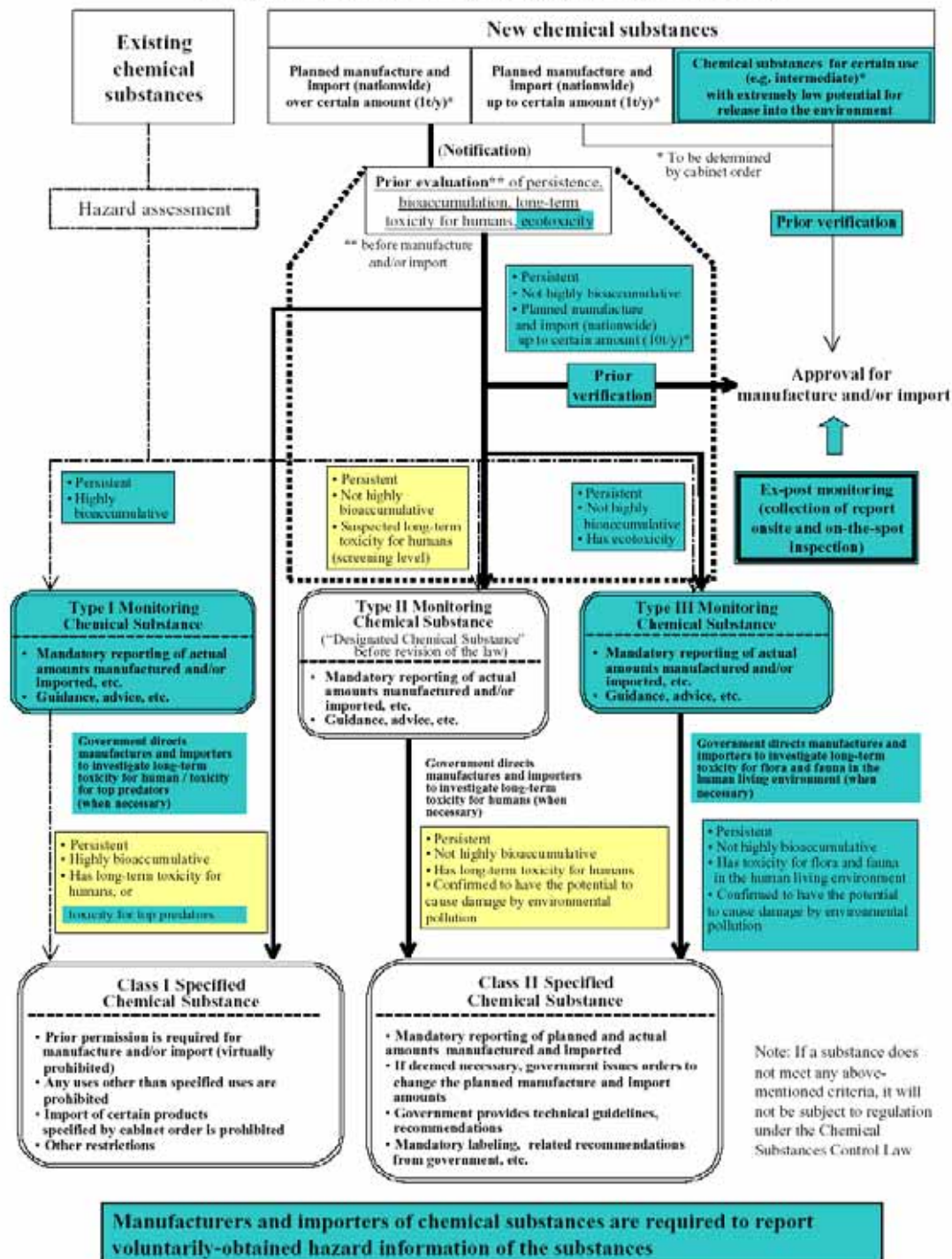
[Procedures of notification]

Importers are required to notify the Ministry of Health, Labor 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 each other. Following is the latest registration procedure under a revised law in May 2003.

New Framework for evaluation and regulation of chemical substances in Japan under amended Chemical Substances Control Law



(Current revisions to the law are marked with)

(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 Labor 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.

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.

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

B. "Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

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

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

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

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

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

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

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

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

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

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

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*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

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

Japanese Standards Association

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

(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/index_e.htm

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/eindex.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:

Safety 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:

Fire Prevention Division, Fire and Disaster Management Agency, Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications

<http://www.fdma.go.jp/> (Japanese only)

I-4 Explosives and Fireworks

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
3601	Explosives	<u>Explosives Control Law</u>
3602	Prepared explosives	<u>Explosives Control Law</u>
3603	Safety fuses	<u>Explosives Control Law</u>
3604	Fireworks	<u>Explosives Control Law</u>

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

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

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.

Inspection by the Japan Pyrotechnics Association

When toy fireworks are imported into Japan, in order to prevent occurrence of disasters, the Japan Pyrotechnics Association conducts inspections at Toy Fireworks Inspection Facility as its voluntary activities under the guidance by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

Such inspection consists of a “Standard Inspection” to check the product for compliance with the Explosives Control Law and a “Safety Inspection” to check the product for appropriateness of the descriptions on construction and burning of the product and to actually ignite the product to see if there are any hazards.

There are two kinds of inspections, “Provisional Inspection” and “Full Inspection”. The Provisional Inspection is to check the product to see if they comply with the requirements of “Standard Inspection” and “Safety Inspection” while the “Full Inspection” for imported products is conducted on a sample basis every time when unloaded to see if they comply

with the requirements of the “Standard Inspection” and “Safety Inspection”. The products having passed “Provisional Inspection” will be given a “Standard Mark” while those having passed “Full Inspection” will be given an “Approval Mark”. In principle, no toy fireworks without “Standard Mark” and “Approval Mark” are allowed to be imported and sold. If any consumer should incur any damage due to the defect of toy fireworks with these marks, the consumer will be covered by the product liability insurance. (→ 4. Labeling) Please contact the following association for details.

Japan Pyrotechnics Association
<http://www.hanabi-jpa.jp/> (Japanese only)

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 (location of the warehouses, surrounding conditions, distance from the safety facilities, description of structure and equipment of the warehouses and shall include 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.

However, such permits are not required where not more than 25 kg of explosives are stored and not more than 500 kg are transported (except for cracker balls)*. (For details, please refer to the regional branch of the Economy, Trade and Industry, the prefectural government, and the Japan Pyrotechnics Association)

These regulations are not applicable where toy fireworks are handled as specified by the instruction, but when toy fireworks are used in a bundled state, such toy fireworks bundled can be regarded as explosives, not toy fireworks, which leads to punishment under this regulation.

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.

<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). However, the law dose not apply to the following cases:

a) where they consume an amount of explosives below the level specified by the Economy, Trade and Industry for such purposes as scientific experiments, hunting and killing birds and beasts, practices at shooting saloons, signaling, viewing, and other purposes as specified by the Ministry;

b) where they consume explosives for their business based on the law and regulations;

c) where they consume explosives for taking urgent measures in emergency cases.

Those wishing to explode or combust explosives 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. But, for explosives other than fireworks, name or trade name of manufacturer can 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.

(2) Fire Prevention Ordinance

Under the law, the consumption, distribution, and storage of toy fireworks can be regulated depending on the case. For details, please refer to the Fire Fighting Division of the prefectural government or the Fire Fighting Station of the local autonomous body.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

With respect to the sales of toy fireworks, the Japan Pyrotechnics Association provides for labeling items and markings under the "Explosives Control Law" as follows:

A. Labeling items

a. Name of the product;

b. Weight of explosives (weight per piece);

c. Name of manufacturer (when products are imported, state name of the exporting country)(name of the state or province may be required depending on the country);

- d. Name of importer (a full name can be replaced by a short name only when such short one is well known to the public);
- e. Warnings and cautions (insert words to give knowledge of the product and to prompt proper use to prevent accidents);
- f. Instructions (including performance, expected developments, cautions for handling, etc.);
- g. Date of manufacture.

B. Japan Pyrotechnics Association: SF Mark (Type Approval Mark and Acceptance Mark)

This SF mark shall be approved on the fireworks in Japanese market, imported or of Japan upon the inspection of Japan Pyrotechnics Association. SF mark is composed of “Standard inspection” for type approval and “Safety inspection” based on a sampling inspection. When consumers use the product labeled with this mark properly as specified by care instructions and if they should get damage by an accident, such damage is compensated by product liability insurance.

SF Mark



a. Type approval mark

This mark is awarded to a new firework product after such product has passed the provisional inspection, which is conducted at a planning stage of a product. The mark is a type approval mark to show that the product complies with legal standards and safety standards and is affixed to all of the products.

b. Acceptance mark

This mark is awarded to products after having passed the full inspection conducted during manufacturing or upon importing or unloading and is affixed to the surface of the larger containers or to the products per group.

(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 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

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

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Processed goods



Special
categories



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Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

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

Japanese Standards Association

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

(3) Voluntary 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

Japan Pyrotechnics Association <http://www.hanabi-jpa.jp/>

I-5 Car Cleaners, Greases and Waxes

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
3402	Car cleaners	<u>Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances</u> <u>Industrial Safety and Health Law</u> <u>Law for the Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances</u> <u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u>
3403	Greases	<u>Fire Service Law</u>
3404	Waxes	<u>Pharmaceutical Affairs Law</u> <u>Food Sanitation Law</u> <u>Fire Service Law</u> <u>Law for the Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances</u>

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

The import of greases is not basically subject to regulation by law. Waxes and wax products can be imported freely except for whale waxes. Such greases and waxes are subject to regulation by the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law and the Food Sanitation Law depending on the ingredients and purposes. Furthermore, car cleaners are subject to regulation by the Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances, and Industrial Safety and Health Law and they have a wide variety by ingredient, it is recommendable to investigate the case to see whether the intended product can be imported.

(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.

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 submit a "Chemical Import Notification" to the Health, Labor 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. Since 2001, importers have been 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.

(*) Chemical substances which are hard to degrade and have the danger of damaging human health, for example, PCB.

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) 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, Labor 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.

(3) Pharmaceutical Affairs Law

The objective of this law is to regulate matters necessary for securing the quality, efficacy and safety of pharmaceuticals, quasi-drugs (*Iyaku-bugaihin*), cosmetics and medical devices, while taking necessary steps to promote research and development of pharmaceuticals and medical devices in high necessity, and thereby encourage better health and hygiene.

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, Labor and Welfare. "Carunaba 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.

(4) 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.

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

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, Labor 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.

- a. The flash point is 100centigrade or higher but not exceeding 200centigrade with a heat of combustion of 34 kirojoule per gram or higher;
- b. The flash point is 200 centigrade or higher with a heat of combustion of 34 kirojoule per gram or higher and a melting point of lower than 100 centigrade;
- c. The flash point is 40 centigrade and higher but not exceeding 100 centigrade.

d. The flash point is 70 centigrade and higher but not exceeding 100 centigrade. When waxes and greases correspond to the above properties and weigh 3 tons heavier, they are subject to the storing and handling standards provided for by the regulations of the municipalities.

(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. (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.

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.

(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 now as the household goods for quality labeling.

Synthetic detergents for general consumers (excluding detergents for business uses), waxes, and polishing agents for floor and furniture are subject to labeling as provided for under this law.

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 2003.

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

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

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

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

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

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

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

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

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

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

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

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

Japanese Standards Association

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

B. 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

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>

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>

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

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

Fire Service Law:

Fire Prevention Division, Fire and Disaster Management Agency

<http://www.fdma.go.jp/> (Japanese only)

Fire and Disaster Management Agency

I-6 Adhesives

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

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".

A. Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law, Import Trade Order

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

(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 diluent) used therein, are designated as Import Quota Items with an aim to protect public health and safety. In fact, 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.

(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 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, Labor 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. Since 2001, importers have been 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.

(*) chemical substances which are hard to degrade and have the danger of damaging human health, for example, PCB.

Synthetic adhesives containing polychlorinated biphenyl and adhesives for wood working purposes containing chlordanes shall not be imported. Other adhesives in the form of the finished products are not regulated by the law.

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, Labor 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, Labor 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 Labor 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. 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.

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

"Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

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

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

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

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

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

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

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

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

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

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

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

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

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

Japanese Standards Association

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

(3) Voluntary Industry Labeling Requirements (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. Authorities concerned

Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law, Import Trade 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

Safety 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:

Fire Prevention Division, Fire and Disaster Management Agency, Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications

<http://www.fdma.go.jp/> (Japanese only)

JAI Mark

Japan Adhesive Industry Association

<http://www.jaia.gr.jp/indexe.htm>

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

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
3208	Paints based on fiber	<u>Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances</u> Narcotics and Psychotropics Control Law <u>High Pressure Gas Safety Law</u> <u>Industrial Safety and Health Law</u> <u>Fire Service Law</u>
3209	Dispersed or dissolved in an aqueous medium	<u>Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances</u> Narcotics and Psychotropics Control Law <u>High Pressure Gas Safety Law</u> <u>Industrial Safety and Health Law</u> <u>Fire Service Law</u>
3210	Liquid without solvent	<u>Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances</u> Narcotics and Psychotropics Control Law <u>High Pressure Gas Safety Law</u> <u>Industrial Safety and Health Law</u> <u>Fire Service Law</u>
3912	Collodion	<u>Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances</u> Narcotics and Psychotropics Control Law <u>High Pressure Gas Safety Law</u> <u>Industrial Safety and Health Law</u> <u>Fire Service Law</u>

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 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, Labor 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. Since 2001, importers have been 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.

(*) Chemical substances which are hard to degrade and have the danger of damaging human health, for example, PCB.

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, Labor 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.

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

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.

As the Industrial Safety and Health Law was amended in 1999, a so-called MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheet) system was 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.

(2) Fire Service Law

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

The law requires that flame retardant products (e.g. curtains, carpets, etc.) used in fire prevention and anti-flaming areas, such as high rise buildings, underground streets, theaters, hotels, have anti-flaming characteristics exceeding the standards prescribed by Cabinet Order (Paragraph 3 of Article 8).

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.

3. Labeling Procedures

Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

”Industrial Standardization Law” : JIS Mark

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

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

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

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

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

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

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

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

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

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

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

*New JIS Marks

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

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

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

Japanese Standards Association

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

4. 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:

Safety 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:

Fire Prevention Division, Fire and Disaster Management Agency

<http://www.fdma.go.jp/> (Japanese only)

Fire and Disaster Management Agency

I-8 Dyes and Colorant

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
3204	Synthetic dyes	<u>Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances</u> <u>Industrial Safety and Health Law</u>
3205	Pigments	<u>Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances</u> <u>Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Law</u> <u>Industrial Safety and Health Law</u>
3215	Printing inks	<u>Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Law</u> <u>Industrial Safety and Health Law</u> Narcotics and Psychotropics Control Law <u>Food Sanitation Law</u> 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.

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, 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.

(*) Chemical substances which are hard to degrade and have the danger of damaging human health, for example, PCB.

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 13 items of 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, Labor 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, Labor 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.

Some kinds of pigments like cadmium yellow 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, Labor 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, Labor 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, Labor 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.

As the "Industrial Safety and Health Law" was amended in 1999, a so-called MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheet) system was 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.

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

”Industrial Standardization Law” : JIS Mark

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

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

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

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

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

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

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

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

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

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

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

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

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

Japanese Standards Association

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

(3) Voluntary Industry Labeling Requirements

NL Regulation and ST Regulation

Japan Printing Ink Maker's Association, an association of domestic printing ink manufacturers, have established voluntary standards for printing inks for use in food containers and packaging (NL Regulation), identifying the raw materials for inks which have the risk of damaging the public health and safety and voluntarily banning use of such materials. In addition, the printing ink for toy should be the registered ink under control of Safety Toy Regulation (ST Regulation).

Japan Printing Ink Maker's Association.

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>

II-1 Plastic Containers (for Food)

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
3919	Food packaging materials	<u>Food Sanitation Law</u> <u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> Law for Promotion of Sorted Collection and Recycling of Containers and Packing
3921	Packaging film (for food)	<u>Food Sanitation Law</u> <u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> Law for Promotion of Sorted Collection and Recycling of Containers and Packing
3923	Food containers	<u>Food Sanitation Law</u> <u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> Law for Promotion of Sorted Collection and Recycling of Containers and Packing

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 31 major seaports and airports. The Quarantine Stations carefully import, and when necessary take samples for testing in order to ensure food sanitation.

Furthermore, in order to simplify procedures for the importation of foods and others, in addition to major systems listed as follows, procedures for the importation are being simplified and expedited by introducing the Food Automated Import Notification and Inspection Network System (FAINS) by which notification for the importation can be made on-line or by floppy disk from terminals of an importer (1986) and by promoting interface with the Nippon Automated Cargo Clearance System. (NACCS) (1997)

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

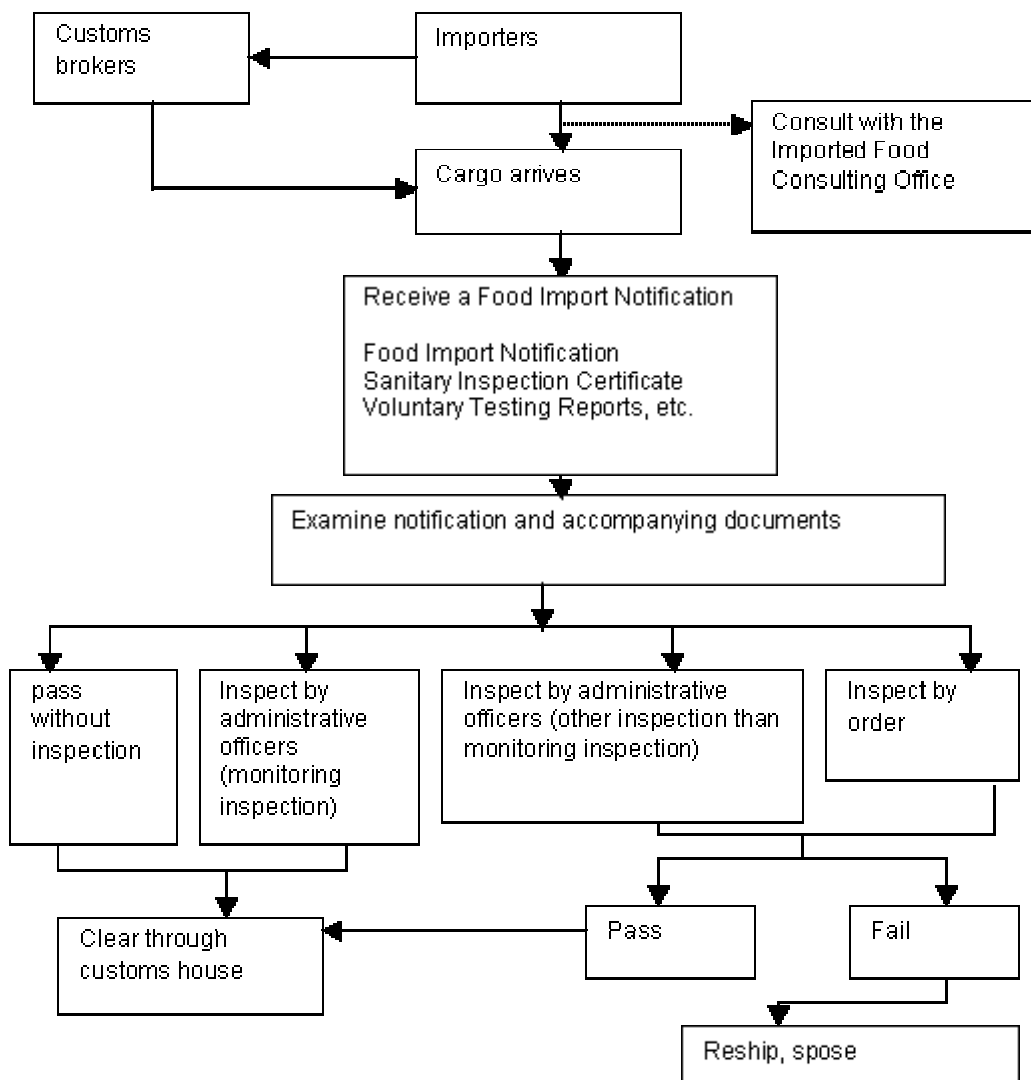
and the Raw Materials.” Please note that the standards for coloring food containers are included in “General Specifications for Raw Materials.”

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).

Domestic inspection organization was changed from a public-service corporation designated by Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare to the registered private organization starting from February 2004. 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) Household Goods Quality Labeling Law

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

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

When distribute food containers in the country, distributors are required to label as to the quality on the products made of any of two kinds of materials, "Reinforced and Heat-resistant Glass" and "Plastics," as provided for under the "Household Goods Quality Labeling Law"

The required labeling items include "Kinds of Materials" and "Instructions for Using," etc. and the labeling requirements are defined by "Quality Labeling Standards for Sundries and Industrial Products" and "Quality Labeling Standards for Plastic Products."

(3) 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.

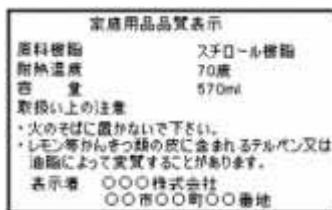
* **Designated Packaging** means such packaging, among containers and packaging, as defined as excluding designated containers.

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. 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 2003.

Under "Household Goods Quality Labeling Law," for plastic products, names of plastics, heat-resistant temperature, cold-resistant temperature, capacity, instructions for handling, address and phone of labeler, etc. must be labeled.

B. Plastic containers and packaging

(excluding PET bottles for beverage, soybean sauce, and liquors)



Since April 1, 2001, when the "Law for Promotion of Effective Utilization of Resources" went into effect, plastic containers and packaging (bottles, trays, bags, etc) have been designated as the subject products requiring special labeling and must 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

"Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

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

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

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

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

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

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

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

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

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

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

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

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

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

Japanese Standards Association

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

(3) Voluntary 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:

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:

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 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>

Plastic containers and packaging

Plastic Packing Recycling Council

<http://www.pprc.gr.jp/>

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.or.jp/>

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://jesa.or.jp/en/index.html>

II-2 Tires

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
4011	Motor car tires	<u>Road Vehicles Law</u> <u>The Act Against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation</u>
4011	Bus or lorry tires	<u>Road Vehicles Law</u> <u>The Act Against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation</u>
4011	Motorcycle tires	<u>Road Vehicles Law</u> <u>The Act Against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation</u>
4011	Bicycle tires	<u>Road Vehicles Law</u> <u>The Act Against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation</u>
4012	Treated or used tires	<u>Road Vehicles Law</u> <u>The Act Against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation</u>

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

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

Contact point: Tire Fair Trade Council

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

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

"Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

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

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

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

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

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

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

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

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

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

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

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

* New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

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

Japanese Standards Association

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

(3) Voluntary Industry Labeling Requirements

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)

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-Related Trade Division, Trade Practices Department, Economic Affairs Bureau, Fair Trade Commission

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

II-3 Rubber Products

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
4002	Synthetic rubbers	<u>Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances</u> <u>Industrial Safety and Health Law</u>
4007	Rubber threads	
9503	Rubber balloons	<u>Food Sanitation Law</u>

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” 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. And, for rubber balloons, importers are required to submit a notification to the authorities concerned if they wish to put them on sales or use them for their business as provided by “Food Sanitation Law” because rubber balloons may have great possibilities of contacting infant’s mouths.

(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.

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.

(*) Chemical substances which are highly persistent and potentially hazardous to the human health, such as PCB.

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) Food Sanitation Law

The objective of this law is to protect the public from health hazards caused by the consumption of food or drink, thereby to contribute to the improvement and promotion of public health.

Those who wish to import food or others must first notify the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare on each occasion. The notification form is to be filed with a food import inspection office of the Quarantine Stations at 31 major seaports and airports. The Quarantine Stations carefully import, and when necessary take samples for testing in order to ensure food sanitation.

Furthermore, in order to simplify procedures for the importation of foods and others, in addition to major systems listed as follows, procedures for the importation are being simplified and expedited by introducing the Food Automated Import Notification and Inspection Network System (FAINS) by which notification for the importation can be made on-line or by floppy disk from terminals of an importer (1986) and by promoting interface with the Nippon Automated Cargo Clearance System. (NACCS) (1997)

Under the law, tools, containers, and packaging that 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."

2. Regulations at the Time of Sales

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.

In 1999, "Industrial Safety and Health Law" was amended to introduce the MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheet) system for chemical substances such as paints and drug products. 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.

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

"Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

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

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

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

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

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

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

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

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

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

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

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

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

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

Japanese Standards Association

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

(3) Voluntary Industry Labeling Requirements

The Japan Toy Association: ST Mark

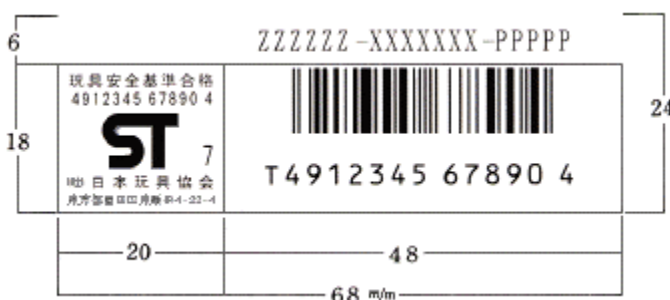
ST mark is displayed on toys passed the safety standard of the Japan Toy Association.

A license agreement to use ST mark is made with the Japan Toy Association before acquiring ST mark, based on which the inspections of mechanical, physical and chemical properties as well as flammability test for respective goods are made by the designated inspecting organization such as Japan Recreation and Miscellaneous Goods Safety Laboratory for enabling the display of the mark when accepted.

The validity of the mark licensing agreement is for one year, and that of the mark labeling after the acceptance of the inspection is for four years. Such a licensing agreement shall be renewed every year within the validity of the labeling. The contractor is obligated to insure the toy liability guarantee mutual aid and the toy product liability guarantee mutual aid in preparation for an emergency accident.

For details, please contact the Japan Toy Association

ST Mark



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:

Safety division, Pharmaceutical and Medical Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

<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>

ST mark

The Japan Toy Association

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

III-1 Sawn Lumber and Worked Timber

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
4403	Sawn lumber	<u>Plant Protection Law</u> <u>Building Standard Law</u> <u>Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law</u>
4406	Railway wooden sleeper	<u>Plant Protection Law</u> <u>Building Standard Law</u> <u>Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law</u>

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

(Remark) Import license for the regulative species of sawn lumber under restraint of trade by the Treaty of Washington is required in conformity with the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law

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.

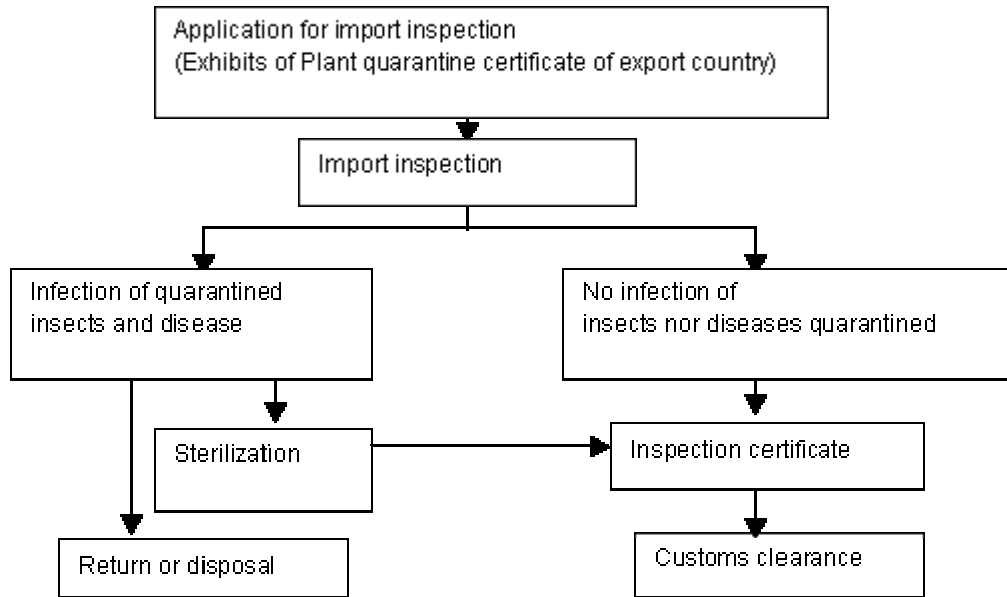
Regarding import quarantine, (i) Plants prescribed by ministerial ordinance which are forwarded from areas prescribed by ministerial ordinance or via relevant areas, (ii) quarantine pests (Note), (iii) soil or plants containing soil, (iv) their packing material or containers, should not be imported (Paragraph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

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 proved by this inspection, the 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 **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.

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 (as of November 2005)

The Building Center of Japan <http://www.bcj.or.jp/src/soug-e02.html>

Japan Testing Center for Construction Materials <http://www.jtccm.or.jp/info/index-e.htm>

Center for Better Living <http://www.blhp.org/index3.html>

General Building Research Corporation <http://www.gbrc.or.jp/english/index.html>

Japan Building Equipment and Elevator Center Foundation

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

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

A. Import house

Import house (2 x 4 construction system) was regulated under the urgent and priority plan for reduction of house construction cost since 1996.

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

According to a revised notification on 2 x 4 construction system of 1997, a performance code was introduced in addition to a specification code. 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. Overview of Countermeasures Regarding Sick House Issues under the Amended Building Standard Law

Enforcement date of amended law was July 1, 2003, and shall be applied to building, furniture, cabinet, etc.

a. Chemical substances covered by regulations

Chlorpyrifos and formaldehyde

b. Regulations concerning chlorpyrifos

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

c. Regulations 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 221 (69 items), of which 34 standards (18 items) are established as of November 2005 and the these 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

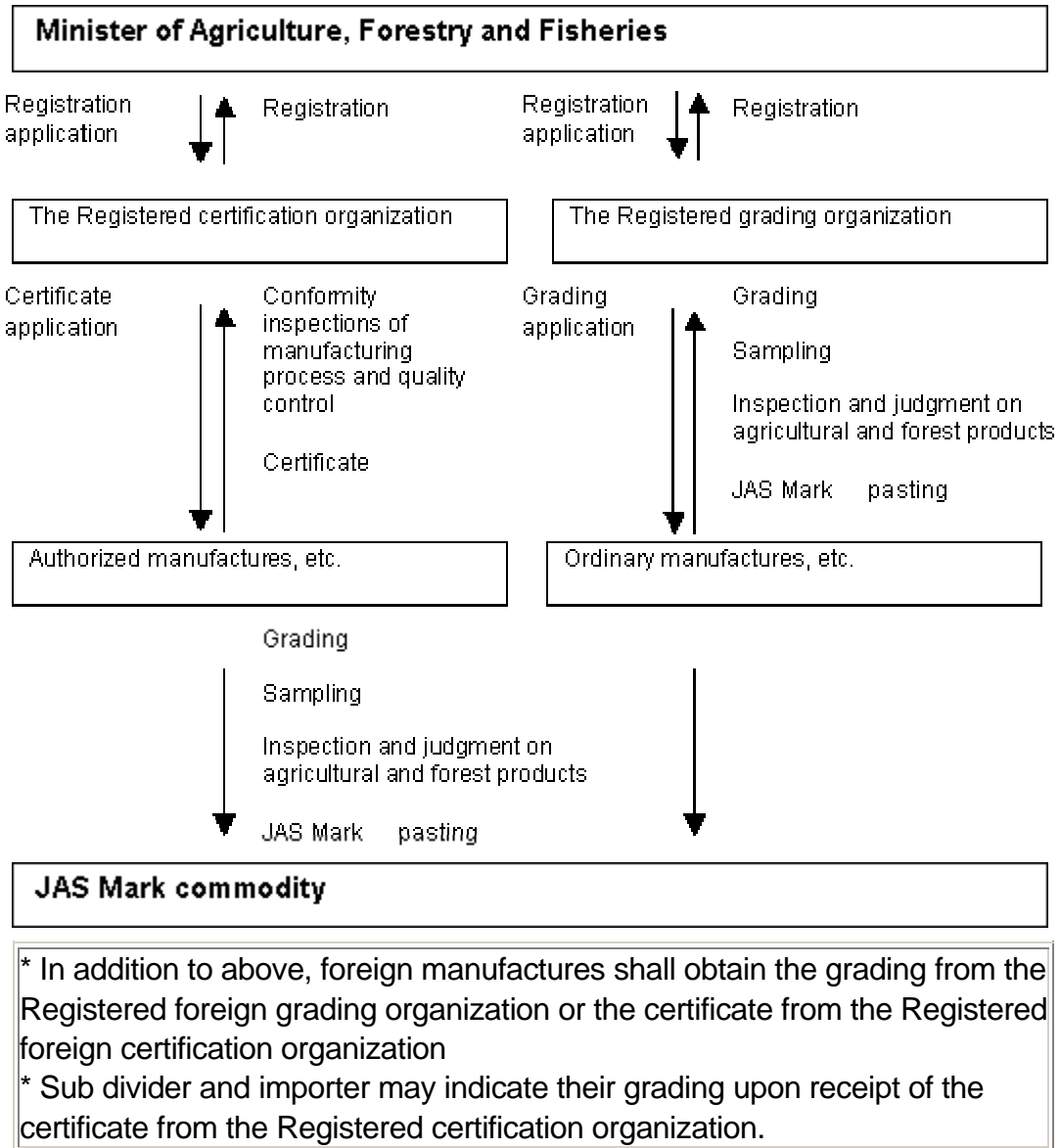
* Sawn lumber of broad-leaf tree

* 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.

Arrangement of JAS grading (until completion of JAS Mark commodity)



With respect to the accredited certification bodies outside Japan, JAS had previously 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 revised JAS Standards in June 2005.

As of November 2005, there are five overseas accredited certification bodies for lumber products

List of the overseas accredited certification bodies:

http://www.jasnet.or.jp/link/moku_ninnte.html.

For details, Please contact to the following associations.

Japanese Agricultural Standards Association.

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

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.

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(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

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

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

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

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

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

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

*New JIS Marks

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

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

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

Japanese Standards Association

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

(3) Voluntary Industry Labeling Requirements

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 Division, Agricultural Production Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

<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>

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>

AQ mark

The Japan Housing and Wood Technology Center

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

III-2 Plywood

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
4412	Tropical tree plywood	<u>Building Standard Law</u> <u>Fire Service Law</u> <u>Industrial Safety and health Law</u>
4412	Broad-leaf tree plywood	<u>Building Standard Law</u> <u>Fire Service Law</u> <u>Industrial Safety and health Law</u>
4412	Needle-leaf tree plywood	<u>Building Standard Law</u> <u>Fire Service Law</u> <u>Industrial Safety and health Law</u>
4408	Sheet and Veneer for plywood	<u>Building Standard Law</u> <u>Fire Service Law</u> <u>Industrial Safety and health Law</u>

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

No regulation is established in principle for import of plywood.

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.

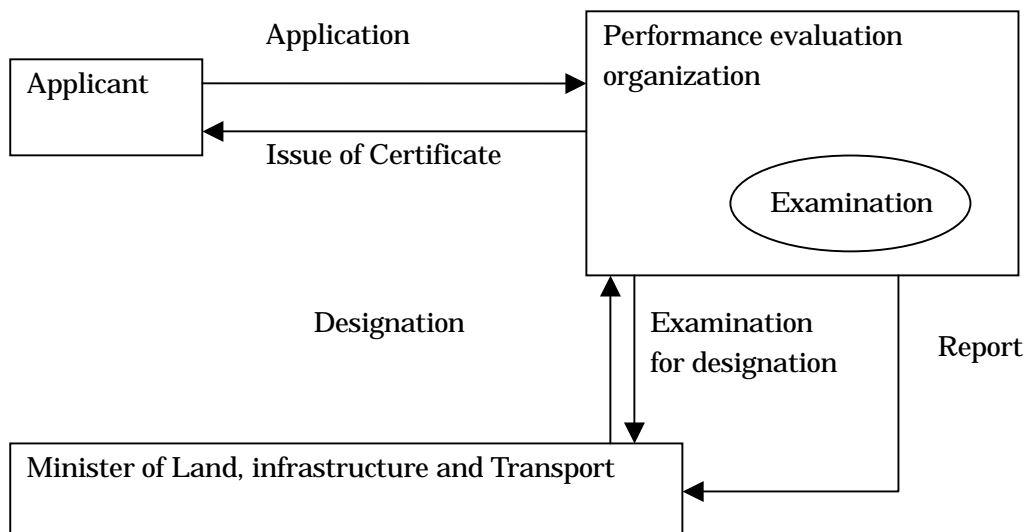
As provided by the Building Standard Law, non-combustible materials, semi-combustible materials, incombustible materials, etc. are approved as the restricted interior finish at the designated place. Incombustible plywood is defined as one of the incombustible material with fire-resistant treatment by 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 appraisal organizations

The Building Center of Japan <http://www.bcj.or.jp/src/soug-e02.html>
Japan Testing Center for Construction Materials <http://www.jtccm.or.jp/info/index-e.htm>
Center for Better Living <http://www.blhp.org/index3.html>
General Building Research Corporation <http://www.gbrc.or.jp/english/index.html>
<http://www.hri.pref.hokkaido.jp/english/index.html>

(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.jfra.or.jp/> (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

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.

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

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

A. The Building Standards Law of Japan

Legal labeling was released from obligation along with a revised Building Standards Law. However, as an interim measure until May 31, 2002, labeling of certificate number, company name, etc. are allowed to paste on the incombustible plywood approved by the Designated appraisal organizations.

Chart 2. Example labeling for incombustible plywood

Certificated by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport
Certificate number
Classification of fire retardant materials
Ordinary name of material and commodity Commodity name is to be given in parentheses.
Company name

B. Legal Labeling according to the Law Concerning Standardization and Proper Labeling of Agricultural and Forest Products.

Japanese Agricultural Standards (JAS)

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 221 (69 items), of which 34 standards (18 items) are established as of November 2005 and the these 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.

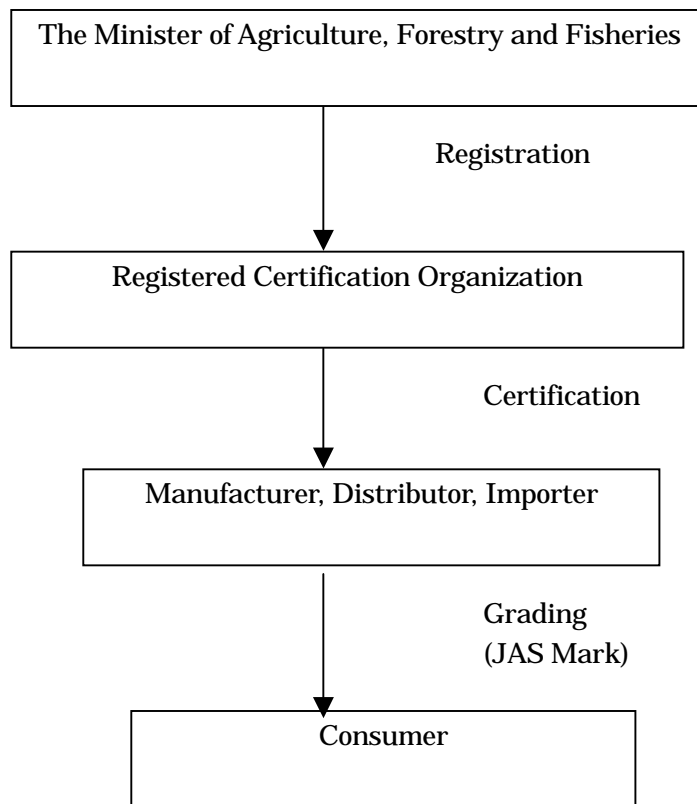
* Ordinary plywood

- * 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)



In connection with the accredited certification bodies outside Japan, JAS had previously provided that the country where overseas accredited certification bodies are located should have such system of the same level as applied in Japan, but such requirements were removed from the revised JAS Standards as of June 2005. As of November 2005, there are six overseas accredited certification bodies.

List of the overseas accredited certification bodies:

http://www.jasnet.or.jp/link/moku_ninnte.htm

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

http://www.jp-pic-ew.or.jp/pagegyomuannai_eng.html

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

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 have 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.

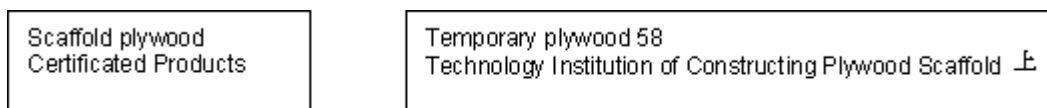
Details are available at the following organization.

Technology Institution of Constructing Plywood Scaffold

<http://www.jaish.gr.jp/information/goban.html> (Japanese

only)

Example of Labeling



(Remark) above letters are marked in ㊦ carved seal. 「58」 「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 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

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

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

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

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

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

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

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

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

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

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

Japanese Standards Association

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

(3) Voluntary Industry Labeling Requirements

1) 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.

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.)

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.

Details are available at the following organization.

Japan Plywood Manufacturers’ Association <http://www.nichigouren.or.jp/> (Japanese only)

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:

Fire Prevention Division, Fire and Disaster Management Agency

<http://www.fdma.go.jp/> (Japanese only)

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>

AQ mark

Japan Housing and Wood Technology Center

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

III-3 Paper

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
4801	Newsprint paper	
4802	Non coating paper	
4803	Paper towels	<u>Pharmaceutical Affairs Law</u> <u>The Food Sanitation Law</u> <u>Household goods Quality Labeling Law</u>
4809	Carbon paper	
4810	Coating 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 devices, while taking necessary steps to promote research and development of pharmaceuticals and medical devices in high necessity, and thereby encourage better health and hygiene.

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

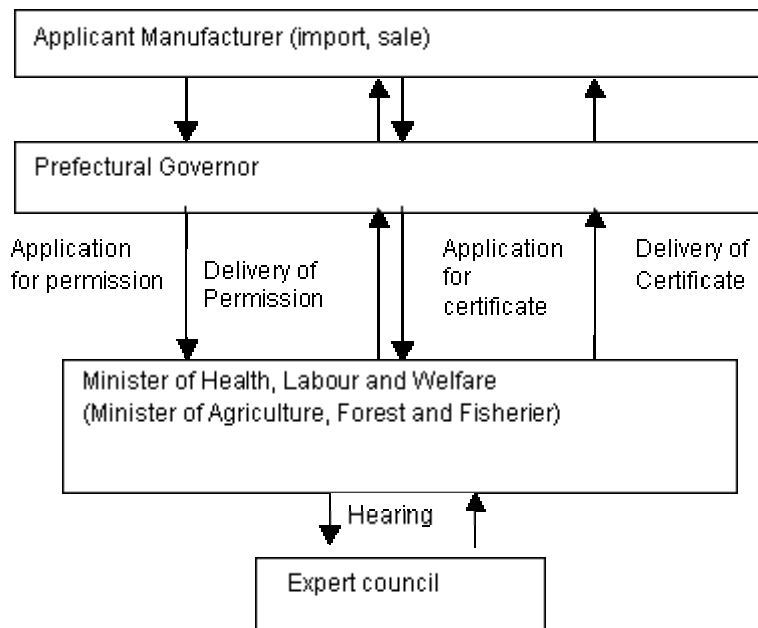
1) Acquisition of the permit for professional import and sale

A person who intends to engage in the import business of drugs and medical devices 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 at 31 major seaports and airports. The Quarantine Stations carefully import, and when necessary take samples for testing in order to ensure food sanitation.

Furthermore, in order to simplify procedures for the importation of foods and others, in addition to major systems listed as follows, procedures for the importation are being simplified and expedited by introducing the Food Automated Import Notification and Inspection Network System (FAINS) by which notification for the importation can be made on-line or by floppy disk from terminals of an importer (1986) and by promoting interface with the Nippon Automated Cargo Clearance System. (NACCS) (1997)

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

Sale of paper towels and others are controlled by the Food Sanitation Law

(1) Food Sanitation Law

In accordance with this law, manufacturing, import, sale and usage of these appliances and containers packing which may be harmful to human health because of contents or sticking of harmful or poisonous objects are prohibited.

(2) Household goods Quality Labeling Law

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

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

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

No legally obligatory labeling is established on paper in principle. However, tissue paper and toilet paper are obligated to indicate size, a number of sheet and labeler according to Miscellaneous goods quality labeling regulation under Household Goods Quality Labeling Law. Further indication of manufacturing process and raw materials are required for paper used for shoji (sliding door).

Household Goods Quality Labeling Law

A Cabinet Order designates "household goods" as commodities for which the labeling standards (particulars to be declared on the label and instructions, including components of a product, its performance, uses, proper storage and other qualities) are fixed by the state. Manufacturers or distributors, etc. are required to provide proper labeling in compliance with these standards. Designated goods are 35 items of textile goods, 8 items of plastic goods, 17 items of electric appliances, and 30 items of miscellaneous goods and 90 items in total as of December 2003.

(2) Voluntary Labeling Based on Provisions of Law

"Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

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

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

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

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

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

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

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

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

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

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

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

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

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

Japanese Standards Association

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

(3) Voluntary Industry Labeling Requirements

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

<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/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	Relevant Regulations
5002	Raw silk	Raw Silk Import Coordination Law <u>Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law</u>
5007	Silk fabric	<u>Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law</u> Export and Import Transaction Law <u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> <u>Law for Control of Household Products</u> <u>Containing Harmful Substances</u>
6206	Silk products	<u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> <u>Law for Control of Household Products</u> <u>Containing Harmful Substances</u>

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

Import of raw silk is regulated by the Raw Silk Import Coordination Law and import of silk fabric is regulated both by the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law and the Export and Import Transaction Law. However, no regulation is established on import of silk products in principle.

(1) Raw Silk Import Coordination Law

The objective of this law is to make a contribution to a stable management in silk yarn industries and to the promotion of raw silk market by taking the measures of adjustment, etc. for import of raw silk.

Agriculture and Livestock Industries Corporation shall import raw silk subject to the certificate of the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

By taking the measures of adjustment, etc. in import of raw silk, this law shall make a contribution to a stable management in silk yarn industries and to the promotion of raw silk market

A. Import by the practical consumer

When the silk industries or the organizations concerned import raw silk, these importers may enjoy a partial reduction of the equivalent amount to custom duty to be paid for the Agriculture and Livestock Industries Corporation subject to the certificate of the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries from a viewpoint of promotion of raw silk market through sound development of silk industries.

Incorporated administrative agency: Agriculture and Livestock Industries Organization
<http://alic.lin.go.jp/> (Japanese only)

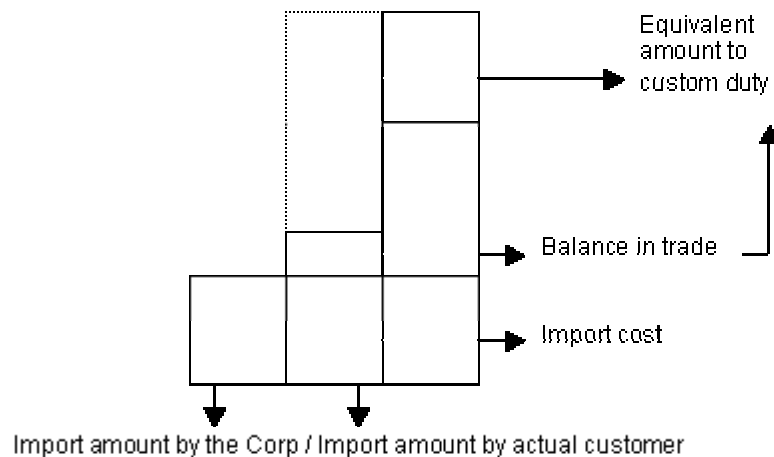
B. Import by the general public

Import may be allowed by payment of a custom duty and a part of equivalent amount to custom duty.

<Reference>

A part of equivalent amount to custom duty is collected by a simultaneous touch trade system (The Corporation may buy raw silk from an importer at a point of import application time and sell back afterwards.) as a promotion fund to facilitate the stable management of silk yarn industries through the dynamic measures in consideration of market movements in silk yarn and silk industries.

Fig.1 Simultaneous touch trade system



(2) Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law (Import Trade Control Order), and Export and Import Transaction 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.

For reason of the places of origin and shipment, import license of the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry may be required for the commodity which is used of and returned to raw silk.

Silk fabric is under the import control system from a viewpoint of protection of domestic industries and prevention against unfair import. Prior confirmation on import is advisable due to the different systems by exporting country and import form.

A. In case of import of Chinese origin

a. Shipment from China (except from Hong Kong)

Silk fabric shipped from China is defined as Import quota (IQ) commodity, for which import license is required according to the Export and Transaction Law. Annual import quota is decided every year upon a deliberation with China. Application procedures for import quota are referred to "Import statement" of the Ministry of Economy, Trade Industry. Details are available at the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

Application for license is also accepted at the Textile Importers Association. Quota is allowed to the enterprises that have the actual import records in the past, otherwise a prescribed procedure must be taken by a new importer within a legal limit of 1000 square meter (in the order of receipt).

The Japan Textile Importers Association <http://www.jtia.or.jp/> (Japanese only)

b. Shipment from a third country

Defined as No. 2 license commodity.

c. Commodity worked in and shipped from a third country.

Defined as prior confirmation commodity.

B. Import of the origins of Korea and Taiwan

a. Shipment from Korea

Defined as a confirmation commodity at the time of custom clearance. Under the Japan-Korea Governments agreement on quantity, the self-imposed control system of the exporting country is applied to secure an arranged quantity. In case of import, invoice sealed of [VISA] and issued by The Korea Textile Importers Association must be presented to the custom.

b. Shipment from Taiwan

Defined as a confirmation commodity at the time of custom clearance. Quantity agreement was concluded between the exchange association of Japan and the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative of Taiwan. Self-imposed control system of the exporting country is applied to secure an arranged quantity. In case of import, documents sealed of [VISA] and issued by Taiwan Silk & Filament Weaving Industrial Association must be presented to and approved by the custom.

c. Shipment from a third country

Defined as No. 2 license commodity.

d. Import of silk fabric and special silk fabric from the European Community (EC), Norway, Switzerland and U.S.A. shall be approved by presentation to the custom of the original certificate of origin issued by the official organizations of the origin country. However, presentation of a certificate of origin is not required for one lot shipment within a legal limit of 300 square meters.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sales

Silk fabric and silk products 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 and silk products are obligated as provided by 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. (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 formaldehyde be detected over the standards (75ppm) even from the imported one, sale is prohibited in Japan.

(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 clothing items, 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. In case of clothing items, 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 2005.

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).

[Water repellency]

Coat, of all of clothing items is regulated to indicate of water repellency. However, indication of water repellency may not be always required for coat, except for raincoat, etc. which need water repellency.

[Indication of kind of leather partly used]

A kind of leather must be indicated on clothing items in use of partial leather or synthetic leather according to Miscellaneous Manufactured Goods Quality Labeling Regulation of the Household Goods Quality Labeling Law.

[Labeler]

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

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

”Industrial Standardization Law” : JIS Mark

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

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

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

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

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

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

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

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

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

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

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

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

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

Japanese Standards Association

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

(3) Voluntary Industry Labeling Requirements

Silk Mark



Labeling of silk mark is approved only on the pure silk fabric and products. This is the international unified mark of the International silk society participated by 29 countries for market promotion, except for the name of each country.

Details are available at the Silk Center of Japan.

4. Authorities concerned

Raw Silk Import Coordination Law:

Regional Products and Industrial Crops Division, Agricultural Production Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries <http://www.rinya.maff.go.jp/> (Japanese only)

Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law, Export and Import Transaction Law:

Trade Control Policy Division, Trade and Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

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

Household Goods Quality Labeling Law:

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

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

Law for 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-Related Trade Division, Trade Practices Department, Economic Affairs Bureau, Fair Trade Commission

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

Silk Mark

Japan Silk Center

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

III-5 Synthetic Fiber

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

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

No regulation is established on import of synthetic fiber in principle. However, items in use of raw silk or silk yarn may be regulated according to the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law. Furthermore, import of some fishing nets might be regulated under the Law Concerning the Exchange and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances except for the ordinary items.

(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.

For the reasons of origin and a shipping place under this law, import license or confirmation issued by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry might be required for the items in use of synthetic long fiber yarn or clothing which are made of and returned to raw silk or silk yarn. Details are referred to III-4 Raw silk and silk fabric of this Handbook.

(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.

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.

(*) Chemical substances which are hard to degrade and have the danger of damaging human health, for example, PCB.

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.

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.

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

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

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

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 formaldehyde be detected over the standards value (75 ppm) even from the imported one, sale is prohibited in Japan.

(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 clothing items, 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. In case of clothing items, 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

Household Goods Quality Labeling Law

A Cabinet Order designates "household goods" as commodities for which the labeling standards (particulars to be declared on the label and instructions, including components of a product, its performance, uses, proper storage and other qualities) are fixed by the state.

Manufacturers or distributors, etc. are required to provide proper labeling in compliance with these standards Designated goods are 35 items of textile goods, 8 items of plastic goods, 17 items of electric appliances, and 30 items of miscellaneous goods and 90 items in total as of December 2003.

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)

[Water repellency]

Coat, of all of clothing is required to indicate of water repellency. However, indication of water repellency may not be always required for coat, except for raincoat, etc. which need water repellency.

[Indication of a kind of leather partly used]

A kind of leather is to be indicated for clothing items in use of partial leather or synthetic leather, according to the Miscellaneous manufactured Goods Quality Labeling Regulation of the Household Goods Quality Labeling Law.

[Labeler]

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

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

”Industrial Standardization Law” : JIS Mark

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

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

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

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

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

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

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

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

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

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

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

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

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

Japanese Standards Association

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

(3) Voluntary Industry Labeling Requirements

No industrially voluntary labeling is established particularly on synthetic fiber.

4. Authorities concerned

Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law, Export and Import Transaction Law:

Trade Control Policy Division, Trade and Economic cooperation Bureau,

Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Textile Division, Manufacturing Industries 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>

Household Goods Quality Labeling Law:

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

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

Law for 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-Related Trade Unjustifiable Premiums and Licensing Division, Trade Practices Department, Economic Affairs Bureau, Fair Trade commission

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

III-6 Knit Fabric and Woven Fabric

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
6001	Pile knit fabric	<u>Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law</u> <u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> <u>Law for Control of Household Products</u> <u>Containing Harmful Substances</u> <u>The Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and</u> <u>Misleading Representation</u>
6002	Knit goods	<u>Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law</u> <u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> <u>Law for Control of Household Products</u> <u>Containing Harmful Substances</u> <u>The Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and</u> <u>Misleading Representation</u>
5801	Pile fabric	<u>Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law</u> <u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> <u>Law for Control of Household Products</u> <u>Containing Harmful Substances</u> <u>The Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and</u> <u>Misleading Representation</u>
5802	Terry towel Terry woven fabric	<u>Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law</u> <u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> <u>Law for Control of Household Products</u> <u>Containing Harmful Substances</u> <u>The Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and</u> <u>Misleading Representation</u>
5806	Narrow woven fabric	<u>Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law</u> <u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> <u>Law for Control of Household Products</u> <u>Containing Harmful Substances</u> <u>The Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and</u> <u>Misleading Representation</u>

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

No regulation is established on import of knit fabric and woven fabric in principle. However, items in use of raw silk or silk yarn may be regulated according to the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law.

Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law (Import Trade Control Order)

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

The import quota is allocated on quantities or values of cargo to be imported into Japan by importers (or consumers), according to the relationship between domestic demand

and domestic supply of goods etc. and are published in the public bulletin of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

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

For reasons of origin and a shipping place under this law, import license or confirmation issued by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry might be required for the items in use of raw silk or silk yarn.

Details are referred to III-4 Raw silk and silk fabric of this Handbook.

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.

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 17 kinds of "harmful substances" as substances contained in home products that are a risk to human health, and prescribes necessary standards for the maximum quantity permitted to be contained in household products designated by the law. (Article 4)

It is forbidden to sell household products that do not comply with the standards.

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

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 formaldehyde be detected over the standards value (75 ppm) even from the imported one, sale is prohibited in Japan.

(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 clothing items, 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. In case of clothing items, 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 2003.

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).

[Water repellency]

Coat, of all of clothing is required to indicate of water repellency. However, indication of water repellency may not be always required for coat, except for raincoat, etc. which need water repellency.

[Indication of a kind of leather partly used]

A kind of leather must be indicated for clothing items in use of partial leather or synthetic leather, according to the Miscellaneous manufactured Goods Quality Labeling Regulation of the Household Goods Quality Labeling Law.

[Labeler]

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

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

"Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

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

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

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

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

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

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

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

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

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

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

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

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

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

Japanese Standards Association

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

(3) Voluntary Industry Labeling Requirements

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

4. Authorities concerned

Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law, Export and Import Transaction Law:

Trade Control Policy Division, Trade and Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Textile Division, Manufacturing Industries 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>

Household Goods Quality Labeling Law:

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

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

Law for 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-Related Trade Division, Trade Practices Department, Economic Affairs Bureau,
Fair Trade Commission

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

III-7 Textile Fiber

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
6302	Linen	<u>Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law</u> <u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u> The <u>Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation</u>
5602	Felt	<u>Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law</u> The Wildlife Protection and Hunting Law <u>Domestic Animal Infectious Disease Control Law</u> Law for Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora <u>Law for Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances</u> <u>Fire Service Law</u>
5704	Carpet	<u>Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law</u> The Wildlife Protection and Hunting Law <u>Domestic Animal Infectious Disease Control Law</u> Law for Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora <u>Law for Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances</u> <u>Fire Service Law</u>
5904	Floor covering (Applied and coated felt base)	<u>Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law</u> The Wildlife Protection and Hunting Law <u>Domestic Animal Infectious Disease Control Law</u> Law for Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora <u>Law for Control of Household Products Containing Harmful Substances</u> <u>Fire Service Law</u>
5911	Textile fiber (for technical services)	<u>Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law</u> The Wildlife Protection and Hunting Law <u>Domestic Animal Infectious Disease Control Law</u> Law for Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
6307	Life jacket	<u>Ship Safety Law</u>

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

No regulation is established in principle for textile fiber. However, these products in use of raw silk or silk yarn might be regulated according to the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law. While, 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.

A. Silk

For reasons of origin and a shipping place under this law, import license or confirmation issued by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry might be required for the items in use of raw silk or silk yarn.

Details are referred to III-4 Raw silk and Silk yarn of this Handbook.

B. In case of animal hairs

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

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

167 countries have joined this convention including Japan joined in November 2005. This Convention covers not only the animals themselves but also coats made wholly or partially from fur of endangered animals, as well as other items such as alligator leather handbags.

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

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

Russia: Lynxes

China Leopard Cats

Canada: Coyotes Bobcats, Lynx Cats, and Lynxes

Norway: Seals, Fur Seals

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

1) Appendix-I (All species threatened with extinction)

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

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

The importer of any such species or product made from a member of such species must present to Japanese customs authorities an export certificate or re-export certificate from the Management Authority of the exporting country. Currently 26,000 species are covered by this provision.

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

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

B. 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.

C. 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, Livestock Industry Department, Agricultural Production 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

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

This law was enforced in 1992 and 62 items of the domestic rare wild fauna and flora as of September 2002.

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 664 groups and the domestic species of 62 groups are under this designation. Further, the sale or transfer of these fur or fur pieces are prohibited, excluding the following items. However, the species prescribed in Appendix II 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.

Importer of fur must present the import license and application documents which were presented for the custom clearance to the Division of Park Facilities and Conservation Technology under this law and prepare a registration card. Further transfer shall proceed with this card.

Details are available at to the Division of Park Facilities and Conservation Technology.

(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.

Labeling for sale of linen, etc. is obligated under this law.

(3) 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. (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.) in floor covering, which might cause skin troubles are defined not to be detected over the standards value as provided by this law. Should formaldehyde be detected over the standards value (75 ppm) even from the imported one, sale is prohibited in Japan.

(4) The Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

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

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

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

In case of sale of linen, etc., 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.

(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.

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).

Labeling of flame resistant is regulated in conformity with the Standard, otherwise sale or display is not permitted without this labeling.

(6) 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 (Articles 6-2, 6-3 and 6-4).

According to [the safety regulation on small-sized vessels] of less than 20 tons gross tonnage, the boarding passenger shall wear the life jacket after June 2003.

Though no regulation is established at the time of import or sale, life jacket to be equipped with ship shall not be permitted on board without passing the inspection (buoyant force, color, etc.) according to the Regulation for Life Saving Appliances or the Safety Regulations for Small Craft under the Ship Safety Law. However, this inspection after import is omissible for the overseas products that were manufactured at the plant with the type license.

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 2005

For sale of linen, etc., 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).

[Water repellency]

Coat, of all of clothing items is regulated to indicate water repellency. However, indication of water repellency may not be always required for coat, except for raincoat, etc. which need water repellency.

[Indication of a kind of leather partly used]

A kind of leather must be indicated for clothing items in use of partial leather or synthetic leather according to the miscellaneous Manufactured Goods Quality Labeling Regulation the Household Goods Quality Labeling Law.

[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 are 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/> (Japanese only)

Fire Retardant Label



(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

”Industrial Standardization Law” : JIS Mark

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

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

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

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

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

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

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

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

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

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

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

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

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

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

Japanese Standards Association

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

(3) Voluntary 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>

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

Animal Health Division, Livestock Industry Department, Agricultural Production Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries <http://www.maff.go.jp/eindex.html>

Household Goods Quality Labeling Law:

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

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

Law for 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-Related Trade Division, Trade Practices Department, Economic Affairs Bureau, Fair Trade Commission

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

Ship Safety Law:

Safety Standards Division, Maritime, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport

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

IV-1 Food Processing Machine

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
8437	Grain Processing Machine	<u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u> <u>Food Sanitation Law</u> <u>Industrial Safety and Health Law</u>
8438	Oil and Fat Manufacturing Machine	<u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u> <u>Food Sanitation Law</u> <u>Industrial Safety and Health Law</u>
8479	Machine for Brewing	<u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u> <u>Food Sanitation Law</u> <u>Industrial Safety and Health Law</u>
8434	Dairy Products Processing Machine	<u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u> <u>Food Sanitation Law</u> <u>Industrial Safety and Health Law</u>
8479	Machine for Meat and Poultry Processing	<u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u> <u>Food Sanitation Law</u> <u>Industrial Safety and Health Law</u>
8479	Fishery Products Manufacturing Machine	<u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u> <u>Food Sanitation Law</u> <u>Industrial Safety and Health Law</u>
8435	Machine For Beverage Production	<u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u> <u>Food Sanitation Law</u> <u>Industrial Safety and Health Law</u>
8479	Other Food Processing Machine	<u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u> <u>Food Sanitation Law</u> <u>Industrial Safety and Health Law</u>

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.

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

An establishment who intends to manufacture or import electrical appliances and materials shall be under obligation to notify the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry (Article 3), and the electrical appliances and materials shall be manufactured or imported conforming with technical standards (Article 8). Total 112 items of electrical appliances and materials deemed likely to be dangerous or cause trouble are defined as "Specific electrical appliances" (Paragraph 2 of Article 2, and 338 other items are defined as "Electrical appliances other than Specific electrical appliances"). An establishment who intends to manufacture or import the said appliances and materials shall take a legitimate test conducted by a 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).

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 at 31 major seaports and airports. The Quarantine Stations carefully import, and when necessary take samples for testing in order to ensure food sanitation.

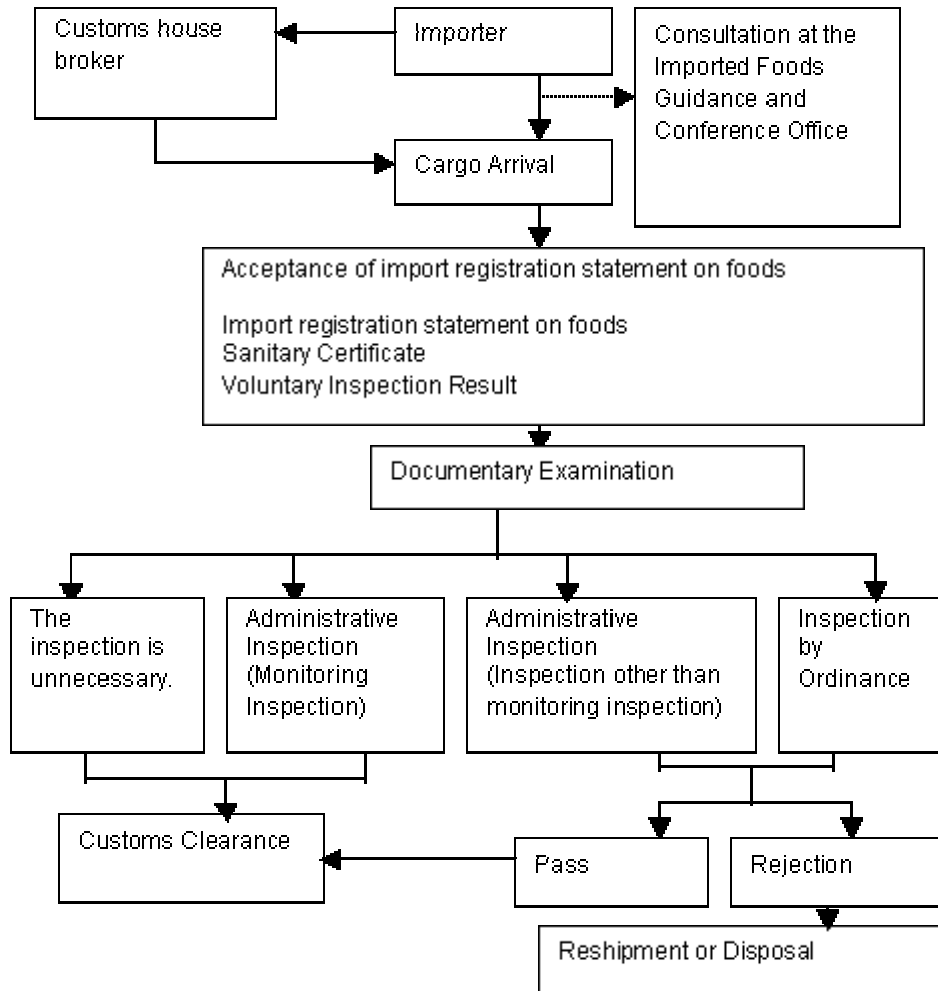
Furthermore, in order to simplify procedures for the importation of foods and others, in addition to major systems listed as follows, procedures for the importation are being simplified and expedited by introducing the Food Automated Import Notification and Inspection Network System (FAINS) by which notification for the importation can be made on-line or by floppy disk from terminals of an importer (1986) and by promoting interface with the Nippon Automated Cargo Clearance System. (NACCS) (1997)

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:

Fig.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.

(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.

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. Ask the Prefectural Labor Standards Office Safety Division for details.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law

Since the "Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law" is to be renamed the "Electrical Appliance Safety Law" from April 2001, the designated testing agency system and type authorization is to be abolished by shifting government certification to third-party certification by private sector. An establishment who intends to manufacture or import electrical appliances and materials shall be under obligation of conformity to the technical standard and inspection, and shall display the labeling items(PSE mark, name of manufacturer, certain electrical voltage, etc.) on the corresponding electrical appliances.

Please refer to Appendix-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

"Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

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

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

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

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

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

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

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

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

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

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

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

*New JIS Marks

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

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

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

Japanese Standards Association

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

(3) Voluntary Industry Labeling Requirements

Safety Certification Mark (S Mark)

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

Twelve registered certification organizations (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.

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>

Japan Quality Assurance Association (JQA) http://www.jqa.or.jp/00english/e_index.html

Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories (JET)

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

IV-2 Packaging Machine

HS Number	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
8422	Inner Packaging Machine	<u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u> <u>Food Sanitation Law</u> <u>Industrial Safety and Health Law</u>
8422	Exterior and Load Making Machine	<u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u> <u>Industrial Safety and Health Law</u>

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.

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

An establishment who intends to manufacture or import electrical appliances and materials shall be under obligation to notify the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry (Article 3), and the electrical appliances and materials shall be manufactured or imported conforming with technical standards (Article 8). Total 112 items of lectrical appliances and materials deemed likely to be dangerous or cause trouble are defined as "Specific electrical appliances"(Paragraph 2 of Article 2, and 338 other itms 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). See Appendix-IV for details.

(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 at 31 major seaports and airports. The Quarantine Stations carefully import, and when necessary take samples for testing in order to ensure food sanitation.

Furthermore, in order to simplify procedures for the importation of foods and others, in addition to major systems listed as follows, procedures for the importation are being simplified and expedited by introducing the Food Automated Import Notification and Inspection Network System (FAINS) by which notification for the importation can be made on-line or by floppy disk from terminals of an importer (1986) and by promoting interface with the Nippon Automated Cargo Clearance System. (NACCS) (1997)

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.

1) 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

Since the "Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law" is to be renamed the "Electrical Appliance Safety Law" from April 2001, the designated testing agency system and type authorization is to be abolished by shifting government certification to third-party certification by private sector. An establishment who intends to manufacture or import electrical appliances and materials shall be under obligation of conformity to the technical standard and inspection, and shall display the labeling items(PSE mark, name of manufacturer, certain electrical voltage, etc.) on the corresponding electrical appliances.

Please refer to Appendix-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

"Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

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

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

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

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

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

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

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

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

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

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

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

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

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

Japanese Standards Association

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

(3) Voluntary Industry Labeling Requirements

A. 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

Mark (S Mark)

Since [Electrical Material Control renamed the Appliance and Law] in August

JET Mark



JQA Mark



Certification

Appliance and Law] was [Electrical Material Safety 1999 and was

enforced from April 2001, radical amendments such as abolishment of prior control and the introduction of third-party certification by a private organization in the case of certifying standards are being made.

Twelve registered certification organizations (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.

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:

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

Pass Mark

Japan Packaging Machinery Manufactures Association
<http://www.jpmma.or.jp/english/engidx.html>

JQA Mark

Japan Quality Assurance association (JQA) http://www.jqa.or.jp/00english/e_index.html

JET Mark

Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories (JET) <http://www.jet.or.jp/>
(Japanese only)

IV-3 Machine for Bookbinding

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
8440	Machine for Bookbinding	<u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u>
8208	Knife for Cutting	
8441	Folding Machine and Cutter	<u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u>
8443	Print Machine	
8452	Needle of Sewing Machine	
8453	Leather Processor	
8472	Staple Strike Machine for Clerical Work	<u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u>

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.

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

An establishment who intends to manufacture or import electrical appliances and materials shall be under obligation to notify the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry (Article 3), and the electrical appliances and materials shall be manufactured or imported conforming with technical standards (Article 8).

Total 112 items of electrical appliances and materials deemed likely to be dangerous or cause trouble are defined as "Specific electrical appliances"(Paragraph 2 of Article 2, and 338 other items are defined as "Electrical appliances other than Specific electrical appliances"). An establishment who intends to manufacture or import the said appliances and materials shall take a legitimate test conducted by a 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).

Please refer to Appendix-IV.

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 electrical equipment other than specific electrical equipment that are electric appliances such as collectors (machine to arrange the edge of the

book), paper shutting machines and punching machines almost of which are specified as “B” category by the Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law, 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

Since the "Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law" is to be renamed the "Electrical Appliance Safety Law" from April 2001, the designated testing agency system and type authorization is to be abolished by shifting government certification to third-party certification by private sector. An establishment who intends to manufacture or import electrical appliances and materials shall be under obligation of conformity to the technical standard and inspection, and shall display the labeling items(PSE mark, name of manufacturer, certain electrical voltage, etc.) on the corresponding electrical appliances.

Please refer to Appendix-IV.



*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

"Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

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

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

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

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

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

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

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

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

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

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

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

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

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

Japanese Standards Association

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

(3) Voluntary Industry Labeling Requirements

Safety Certification Mark (S Mark)

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

Twelve registered certification organizations (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.

Japan Quality Assurance association (JQA) http://www.jqa.or.jp/00english/e_index.html

Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories (JET)

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

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>

JQA Mark

Japan Quality Assurance association (JQA) http://www.jqa.or.jp/00english/e_index.html

JET Mark

Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories (JET) <http://www.jet.or.jp/>
(Japanese only)

IV-4 Machine Tools

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
8458	Lathe	<u>Industrial Safety and Health Law</u>
8459	Milling Machine	<u>Industrial Safety and Health Law</u>
8460	Grinder	<u>Industrial Safety and Health Law</u>
8462	Forge Rolling Machine	<u>Industrial Safety and Health Law</u>

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

Regulations and Procedures at the Time of Import

There is no regulation in principle in importing tools.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

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

Industrial Safety and Health Law

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

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

"Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

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

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

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

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

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

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

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

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

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

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

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

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

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

Japanese Standards Association

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

(3) Voluntary Industry Labeling Requirements

There is no special voluntary industry labeling requirements for machine tools.

4. Authorities concerned

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>

IV-5 Hand Carrying Power Tools

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
8508	Drill	<u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u>
8508	Saw	
8508	Grinder	<u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u>
8508	Other Hand Carrying Tools	
8509	Parts	

1. Regulations at the Time of import

There is no regulation in principle when power tools are imported. However, electric grinders 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.

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

An establishment who intends to manufacture or import electrical appliances and materials shall be under obligation to notify the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry (Article 3), and the electrical appliances and materials shall be manufactured or imported conforming with technical standards (Article 8). Total 112 items of electrical appliances and materials deemed likely to be dangerous or cause trouble are defined as "Specific electrical appliances" (Paragraph 2 of Article 2, and 338 other items are defined as "Electrical appliances other than Specific electrical appliances"). An establishment who intends to manufacture or import the said appliances and materials shall take a legitimate test conducted by a 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.

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

There is no regulation in principle for the sale of power tools. However, electric grinders 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 ordinance of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

Electrical Appliance and Material safety Law : PSE Mark

Since the "Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law" is to be renamed the "Electrical Appliance Safety Law" from April 2001, the designated testing agency system and type authorization is to be abolished by shifting government certification to third-party certification by private sector. An establishment who intends to manufacture or import electrical appliances and materials shall be under obligation of conformity to

the technical standard and inspection, and shall display the labeling items(PSE mark, name of manufacturer, certain electrical voltage, etc.) on the corresponding electrical appliances.

Please refer to Appendix-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

”Industrial Standardization Law” : JIS Mark

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

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

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

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

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

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

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

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

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

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

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

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

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

Japanese Standards Association

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

(3) Voluntary Labeling based on Industrial Sector

Safety Certification Mark (S Mark)

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

Twelve registered certification organizations (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.

Japan Quality Assurance Association (JQA)

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

Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories (JET)

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

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>

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>

Designated Inspection Organization:

Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories (JET) <http://www.jet.or.jp/>
(Japanese only)

Japanese Standards Association

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

JQA Mark

Japan Quality Assurance association (JQA) http://www.jqa.or.jp/00english/e_index.html

JET Mark

Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories (JET) <http://www.jet.or.jp/>
(Japanese only)

IV-6 Processors for Laser, Photon Beam, etc.

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
8456	Processors for Laser, Photon beam, etc.	<u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u>
8456	Processor for Supersonic waves	<u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u>

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 leaser 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.

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

An establishment who intends to manufacture or import electrical appliances and materials shall be under obligation to notify the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry (Article 3), and the electrical appliances and materials shall be manufactured or imported conforming with technical standards (Article 8). Total 112 items of lectrical appliances and materials deemed likely to be dangerous or cause trouble are defined as "**Specific electrical appliances**"(Paragraph 2 of Article 2, and 338 other itms 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 dispalyed, 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 & Environmrntal 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.

PSE Mark



<p>*The mark obligated to label on electrical equipment other than specific electrical equipment</p> <p>*Name of Registered Entity</p> <p>*Ratings etc. (To be provided in the technical standard)</p>
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3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Labeling based on Provision of Law

There is no legally required labeling on the processors for laser, photon beam, etc. except for some commodities that have relation of the following marks.

Electrical appliance and Material Safety Law: PSE Mark

Since the "Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law" is to be renamed the "Electrical Appliance Safety Law" from April 2001, the designated testing agency system and type authorization is to be abolished by shifting government certification to third-party certification by private sector. An establishment who intends to manufacture or import electrical appliances and materials shall be under obligation of conformity to the technical standard and inspection, and shall display the labeling items(PSE mark, name of manufacturer, certain electrical voltage, etc.) on the corresponding electrical appliances.

Please refer to Appendix-IV.

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provision of Law

"Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

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

The JIS Mark labeling system has changed substantially due to the revision of the Industrial Standardization Law of June, 2004. The new JIS Mark labeling system is as follows.
(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

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

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

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

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

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

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

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

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

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

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

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

Japanese Standards Association

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

(3) Voluntary Labeling based on Private Sector

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

Safety Certification Mark (S Mark) under “Electrical Appliance Safety Law”

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

Twelve registered certification organizations (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 Spring 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.or.jp/00english/e_index.html

Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories (JET)
<http://www.jet.or.jp/> (Japanese only)



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>

JQA Mark

Japan Quality Assurance association (JQA) http://www.jqa.or.jp/00english/e_index.html

JET Mark

Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories (JET) <http://www.jet.or.jp/>
(Japanese only)

V-1 Electric Products

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant regulations
8421	Air cleaner	<u>Electrical Appliance and Material safety Law</u> <u>Household Goods Quality Labeling Law</u>
8470	Computer	<u>Electrical Appliance and Material safety Law</u>
8470	Cash register	<u>Electrical Appliance and Material safety Law</u>
8476	Vending Machine	<u>Electrical Appliance and Material safety Law</u>

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

There is no regulation in principle when the electronic product is imported.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law

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

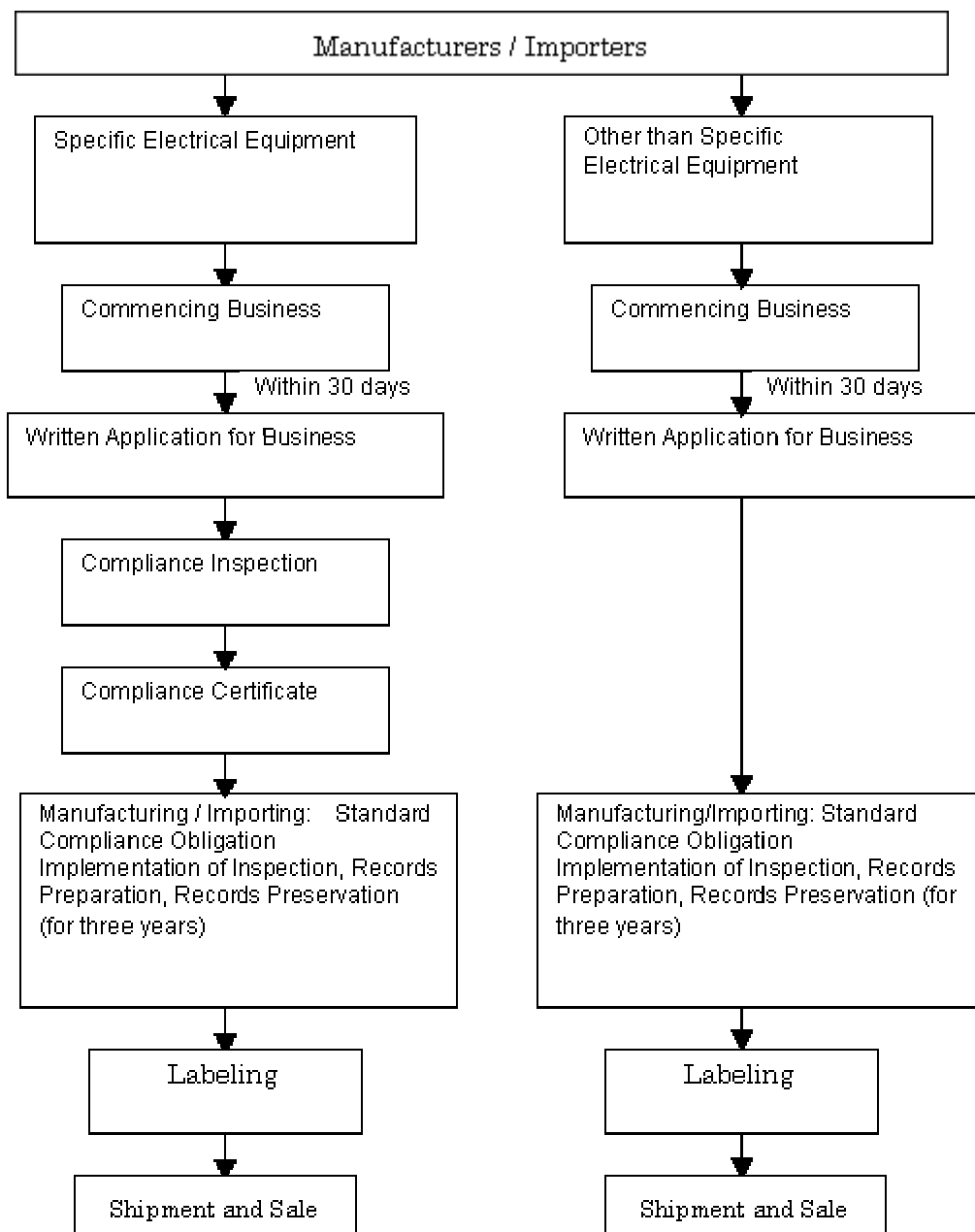
Since [**Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law**] was renamed the [**Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law**] in August 1999 and is to be enforced from April 2001, radical amendments such as abolishment of prior control, the introduction of third-party certification by a private organization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

An establishment who intends to manufacture or import electrical appliances and materials shall be under obligation to notify the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry (Article 3), and the electrical appliances and materials shall be manufactured or imported conforming with technical standards (Article 8). Total 112 items of electrical appliances and materials deemed likely to be dangerous or cause trouble are defined as "**Specific electrical appliances**" (Paragraph 2 of Article 2, and 338 other items are defined as "**Electrical appliances other than Specific electrical appliances**"). An establishment who intends to manufacture or import the said appliances and materials shall take a legitimate test conducted by a 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.

Air cleaners, computers, cash registers and vending machines, etc. are regulated by the Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law. Air cleaners and automatic vending machines are designated as the specified electrical equipment. The air cleaner in this case has an activated carbon filter, a high density fibrous filter and a high-pressure dust collection electrode, etc. solely for air cleaning use, with a rated voltage of 100 V to 300V, a rated frequency of 50Hz to 60Hz, and an electric power consumption lower than 500W. The automatic vending machine, excluding that for train ticket, has a rated voltage of 100 to 300V, and a rated frequency of 50Hz or 60H with an electric heating equipment, a cooling system, an electric-discharge lamp or a liquid storage equipment.

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.

90 items are designated now as the household goods for quality labeling. Please refer to Appendix-I. For electric appliances, 17 main items for household goods are designated.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

1) Labeling as provides by Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law PSE Mark

Since the "Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law" is to be renamed the "Electrical Appliance Safety Law" from April 2001, the designated testing agency system and type authorization is to be abolished by shifting government certification to

third-party certification by private sector. An establishment who intends to manufacture or import electrical appliances and materials shall be under obligation of conformity to the technical standard and inspection, and shall display the labeling items(PSE mark, name of manufacturer, certain electrical voltage, etc.) on the corresponding electrical appliances.

Please refer to Appendix-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.

2) Household Goods Quality Labeling Law

A Cabinet Order designates "household goods" as commodities for which the labeling standards (particulars to be declared on the label and instructions, including components of a product, its performance, uses, proper storage and other qualities) are fixed by the state. Manufacturers or distributors, etc. are required to provide proper labeling in compliance with these standards Designated goods are 35 items of textile goods, 8 items of plastic goods, 17 items of electric appliances, and 30 items of miscellaneous goods and 90 items in total as of December 2003. Labeling of air cleaner such as air ventilator 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, benzine, kerosene, or benzol 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

"Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

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

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

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

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

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

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

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

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

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

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

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

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

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

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

Japanese Standards Association

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

(3) Voluntary Labeling base on Industrial sector

Safety Certification Mark (S Mark)

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

Twelve registered certification organizations (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.

Japan Quality Assurance Association (JQA) http://www.jqa.or.jp/00english/e_index.html

Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories (JET) <http://www.jet.or.jp/>
(Japanese only)



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

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

JQA Mark

Japan Quality Assurance association (JQA) http://www.jqa.or.jp/00english/e_index.html

JET Mark

Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories (JET) <http://www.jet.or.jp/>
(Japanese only)

V-2 Electronic Parts

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
2806	Semiconductor	<u>Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Law</u> <u>Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc., of Chemical Substances</u>
8541	Diode	
8541	Photocell	
8542	Transistor	

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 semiconductors 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 correspond to the poisonous substance, while antimony compound and cadmium compound correspond 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. 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 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.

(*) Chemical substances which are hard to degrade and have the danger of damaging human health, for example, PCB.

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 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

"Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

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

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

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

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

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

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

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

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

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

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

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

*New JIS Marks

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

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

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

Japanese Standards Association

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

(3) Voluntary Industry Labeling Requirements

There 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	Relevant Regulations
8525	Transmitters for Radiotelephone, Radiotelegraphy, etc.	The <u>Telecommunication Business Law</u> <u>Radio Law</u>
8527	Receivers for Radiotelephone, Radiotelegraphy, etc.	The <u>Telecommunication Business Law</u> <u>Radio Law</u>

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) Radio Law

The objective of this law is to promote the public welfare by ensuring equitable and efficient utilization of radio waves.

There is no regulation on sale of the receiver. However, The Radio Law should prohibit the user of receiver from intercepting a radio message.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Labeling based on Provision of Law

For the transmitter and receiver, there is no legally required labeling.

(2) Voluntary Regulation based on Provision of Law

"Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

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

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

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

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

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

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

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

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

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

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

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

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

Japanese Standards Association

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

(3) Voluntary Labeling based on Industrial Sector

For the transmitter and receiver, there is no voluntary labeling based on industrial sector.

4. Authorities concerned

The Telecommunication Business Law

Telecommunication Business Department, Telecommunication Bureau,

The Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications.

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

Radio Law

Radio Department, Telecommunication Bureau,

The Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications.

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

V-4 Generator

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
8502	Internal Combustion Engine Type Generator	Electricity Utilities Industry Law <u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u>
8520	Wind Generator	Electricity Utilities Industry 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

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. A portable generator with a capacity over 30 volt and below 300 volt shall be regulated under Electricity Utilities Industry Law.

(1) 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. 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

Under the revised law of 1999, 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.

(2) Electric Appliance and Material Safety Law

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

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

An establishment who intends to manufacture or import electrical appliances and materials shall be under obligation to notify the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry (Article 3), and the electrical appliances and materials shall be manufactured or imported conforming with technical standards (Article 8). Total 112 items of electrical appliances and materials deemed likely to be dangerous or cause trouble are defined as "**Specific electrical appliances**" (Paragraph 2 of Article 2, and 340 other items are defined as "**Electrical appliances other than Specific electrical appliances**"). An establishment who intends to manufacture or import the said appliances and materials shall take a legitimate test conducted by a 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.

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

Since the "Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law" is to be renamed the "Electrical Appliance Safety Law" from April 2001, the designated testing agency system and type authorization is to be abolished by shifting government certification to third-party certification by private sector. An establishment who intends to manufacture or import electrical appliances and materials shall be under obligation of conformity to the technical standard and inspection, and shall display the labeling items(PSE mark, name of manufacturer, certain electrical voltage, etc.) on the corresponding electrical appliances.

Please refer to Appendix-IV.

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

"Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

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

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

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

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

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

Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

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

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

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

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

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

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

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

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

Japanese Standards Association

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

(3) Voluntary Labeling based on Industrial 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)

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

Twelve registered certification organizations (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.

Japan Quality Assurance Association (JQA)

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

Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories (JET)

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

JQA Mark



JET Mark



4. Authorities Concerned

Electricity Utilities Industry Law

Policy Planning Division, Energy Conservation and Renewable Energy Department,

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.enecho.meti.go.jp/english/index.htm>

JQA Mark

Japan Quality Assurance association (JQA) http://www.jqa.or.jp/00english/e_index.html

JET Mark

Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories (JET) <http://www.jet.or.jp/>
(Japanese only)

VI-1 Medical Equipment

HS numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
9018	Electrical Machinery and Apparatus for Diagnosis	<u>Pharmaceutical Affaires Law</u> <u>Electric Appliance and Material Safety Law</u> <u>High Pressure Gas Safety Law</u>
9019	Equipment for Mechanotherapy and for Breath Treatment	<u>Pharmaceutical Affaires Law</u> <u>Electric Appliance and Material Safety Law</u>
9020	Other equipment for breaths	<u>Pharmaceutical Affaires Law</u> <u>Electric Appliance and Material Safety Law</u>
9021	Equipment for Orthopedic Surgery	<u>Pharmaceutical Affaires Law</u> <u>Electric Appliance and Material Safety Law</u>
9022	Equipment which uses X rays and gamma rays	<u>Pharmaceutical Affaires Law</u> <u>Electric Appliance and Material Safety Law</u> 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 Affaire Law.

Pharmaceutical Affaires Law

The objective of this law is to regulate matters necessary for securing the quality, efficacy and safety of pharmaceuticals, quasi-drugs (*Iyaku-bugaihin*), cosmetics and medical devices, while taking necessary steps to promote research and development of pharmaceuticals and medical devices in high necessity, and thereby encourage better health and hygiene.

Since pharmaceuticals have the largest direct effect on humans among items regulated by the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law, an approval and licensing system, and monitoring system are established at each stage of development, manufacture (import), distribution and utilization of pharmaceuticals, the key being an approval examination.

Since all pharmaceuticals other than pharmaceuticals for which an approval is not required, drug substances listed in the standards of the Japan Pharmacopoeia and the Japan Antibiotics Standards and pharmaceuticals designated as those approval is not required, approval shall be obtained for each item.

[Medical devices]

a. Although the regulation of pharmaceuticals applies mutatis mutandis to medical devices, since the effects of medical devices on human bodies differ by classifying the devices subject to an examination according to the degree of influence on the human body, procedures corresponding to these are being implemented.

Notification is required for the sale of medical devices designated by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare.

b. Medical devices

The flow for approval of medical devices is almost the same except for a compliance evaluation of an application conducted by the Organization for Pharmaceutical Safety and Research. However, of approval examinations, a review concerning the equivalence to medical devices already approved is conducted by the Japan Association for the Advancement of Medical Equipment (JAAME) designated 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).

The negotiations between Japan and the United States as well as EU are now underway for establishing a mutual certification system for the safety standard and specification of medical equipment. The bilateral accord with Australia was executed in 1993.

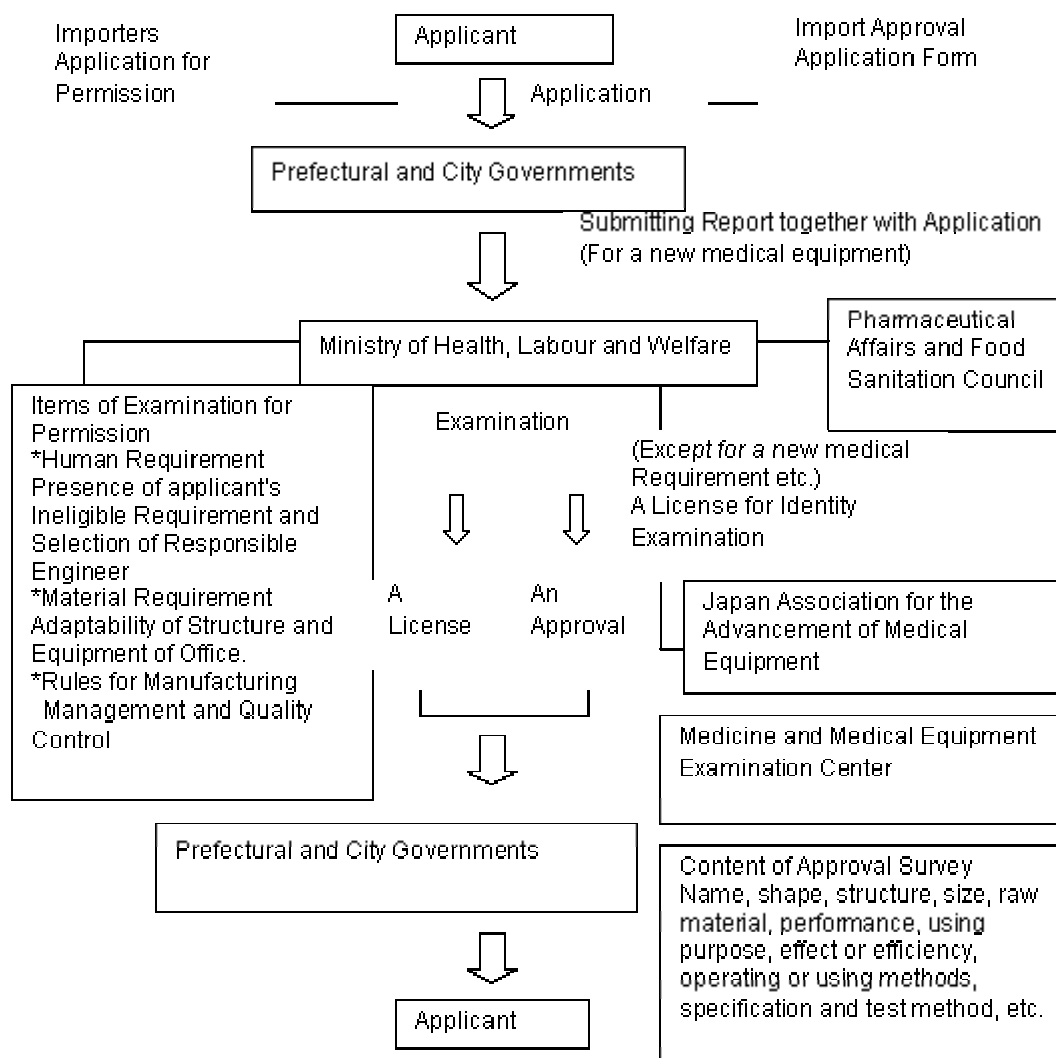
(Note) Approval is not required for medical equipment described in the attached table 1 of this rule including 94 commodities of the illumination for medical use, stethoscopes and mercury clinical thermometers, as well as specified medical devices in accordance with Japan Industrial Standards. (for instance: 126 commodities such as electrocardiograph, electroencephalograph, low frequency therapy equipment, electronic clinical thermometer for armpit and tongue, and hearing aids) Refer to this rule of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law for details.

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 Japan Association for the Advancement of Medical Equipment for procedures or if the subject equipment is uncertain to correspond to the new medical equipment.

Japan Association for the Advancement of Medical Equipment

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

Chart 1. Flow of Permission and Approval concerning 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.

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”.

(Note) There was no permission standard for the sale of medicine except the quality control rule to a domestic manufacturing. However, Medical and Quality-Drugs and Quality Control Regulation were set forth in June 1999, which required the same quality control standard for imported products as that of domestic products.

< Reference >

* Regulations concerning specific commodities

Pharmaceutical Affaires Law is a regulation to cover the medical equipment in general, but some commodities are regulated by other ordinances. Typical examples are shown as follows.

< Electrical Equipment>

Electro thermal treatment apparatus for household use and low-frequency apparatus for household use)

A. Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law

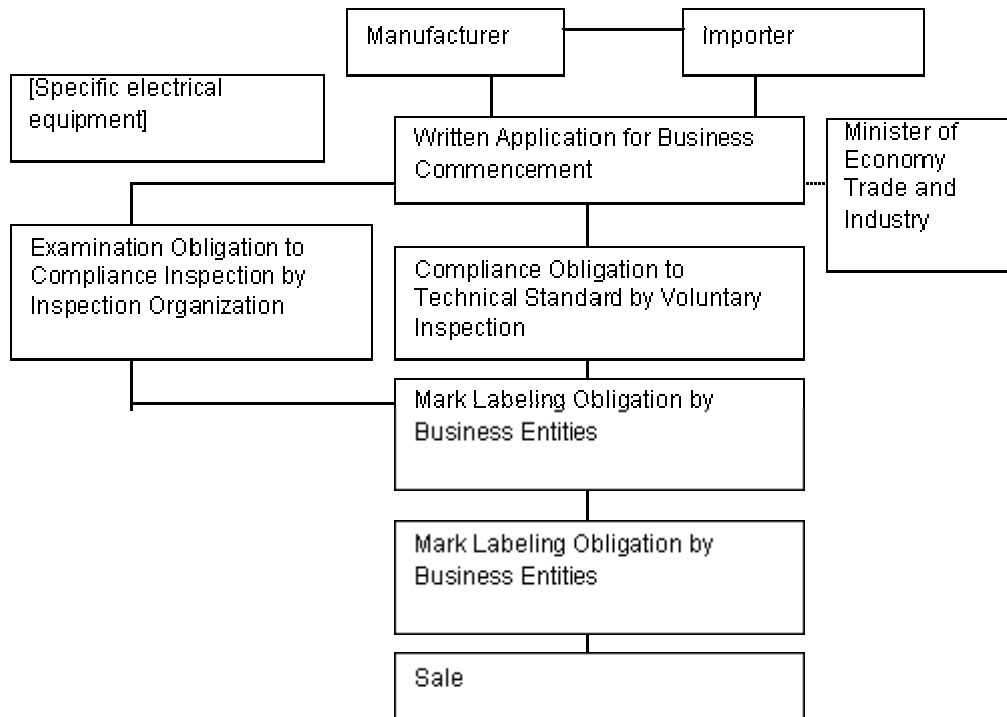
The objective of this law is to prevent the occurrence of danger and trouble resulting from electrical appliances by regulating the manufacture and sale, etc. of electrical appliances by introducing the third-party certification system in order to ensure the safety.

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

An establishment who intends to manufacture or import electrical appliances and materials shall be under obligation to notify the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry (Article 3), and the electrical appliances and materials shall be manufactured or imported conforming with technical standards (Article 8). Total 112 items of electrical appliances and materials deemed likely to be dangerous or cause trouble are defined as "**Specific electrical appliances**" (Paragraph 2 of Article 2, and 338 other items are defined as "**Electrical appliances other than Specific electrical appliances**"). An establishment who intends to manufacture or import the said appliances and materials shall take a legitimate test conducted by a 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.

Chart 2. Procedures of Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law [Electrical equipment other than specific electrical equipment]



<Equipment that includes flammable gas>

B. High Pressure Gas Safety Law

Commodities that include a certain flammable gas is 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.

<Equipment that handles radiation: Diagnostic X-ray Apparatus >

C. Law Concerning Prevention of Radiation Hazards due to Radioisotopes, Etc.

The commodity equipped with the radioisotope must meet the safety standard described in this law.

Medical Treatment Law

This law describes the installation standard of the equipment related to radiation.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

1) Pharmaceutical Affaires Law

At the time of sale of medical devices, following matters shall be described on the container or wrapper that directly contact to the medical device, 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 device 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 article 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.

2) Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law: PSE Mark

Since the "Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law" is to be renamed the "Electrical Appliance Safety Law" from April 2001, the designated testing agency system and type authorization is to be abolished by shifting government certification to third-party certification by private sector. An establishment who intends to manufacture or import electrical appliances and materials shall be under obligation of conformity to the technical standard and inspection, and shall display the labeling items(PSE mark, name of manufacturer, certain electrical voltage, etc.) on the corresponding electrical appliances.

Please refer to Appendix-IV.

The medical device which is subject to the Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law 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.

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

”Industrial Standardization Law” : JIS Mark

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

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

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

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

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

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

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

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

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

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

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

*New JIS Marks

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

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

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

Japanese Standards Association

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

(3) Voluntary Labeling base on Private Sector

There are no special voluntary Labeling based on private sector concerning medical equipment.

4. Authorities concerned

Pharmaceutical Affaires Law:

General Affairs Division, Pharmaceutical and Medical safety Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (Import Approval Procedures)

<http://www.mhlw.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>

Law Concerning Prevention of Radiation Hazards due to Radioisotopes, Etc:

Office of Radiation Regulation, Nuclear safety Division, Science and Technology policy Bureau, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

<http://www.mext.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>

VI-2 Medical Devices

HS numbers	Commodity	Relevant regulations
3006	Copper wire (Stitch for Surgery)	<u>Pharmaceutical Affairs Law</u>
3701	Film (For Medical Treatment)	<u>Pharmaceutical Affairs Law</u>
9001	Lens, Prism, and Optical Articles	<u>Pharmaceutical Affairs Law</u>
9004	Lens for Eyesight Correction	<u>Pharmaceutical Affairs Law</u> <u>The Act Against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation</u>
9019	Equipment for Massage	<u>Pharmaceutical Affairs Law</u>
9021	Hearing aid	<u>Pharmaceutical Affairs Law</u> <u>Radio Law</u>

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

At the time of importing medical device, 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 (*Iyaku-bugaihin*), cosmetics and medical devices, while taking necessary steps to promote research and development of pharmaceuticals and medical devices in high necessity, and thereby encourage better health and hygiene.

Since pharmaceuticals have the largest direct effect on humans among items regulated by the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law, an approval and licensing system, and monitoring system are established at each stage of development, manufacture (import), distribution and utilization of pharmaceuticals, the key being an approval examination.

Since all pharmaceuticals other than pharmaceuticals for which an approval is not required, drug substances listed in the standards of the Japan Pharmacopoeia and the Japan Antibiotics Standards and pharmaceuticals designated as those approval is not required, approval shall be obtained for each item.

[Medical devices]

A. Although the regulation of pharmaceuticals applies *mutatis mutandis* to medical devices, since the effects of medical devices on human bodies differ by classifying the devices subject to an examination according to the degree of influence on the human body, procedures corresponding to these are being implemented.

Notification is required for the sale of medical devices designated by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare.

B. Medical devices

The flow for approval of medical devices is almost the same except for a compliance evaluation of an application conducted by the Organization for Pharmaceutical Safety and Research. However, of approval examinations, a review concerning the equivalence to medical devices already approved is conducted by the Japan Association for the Advancement of Medical Equipment (JAAME) designated 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).

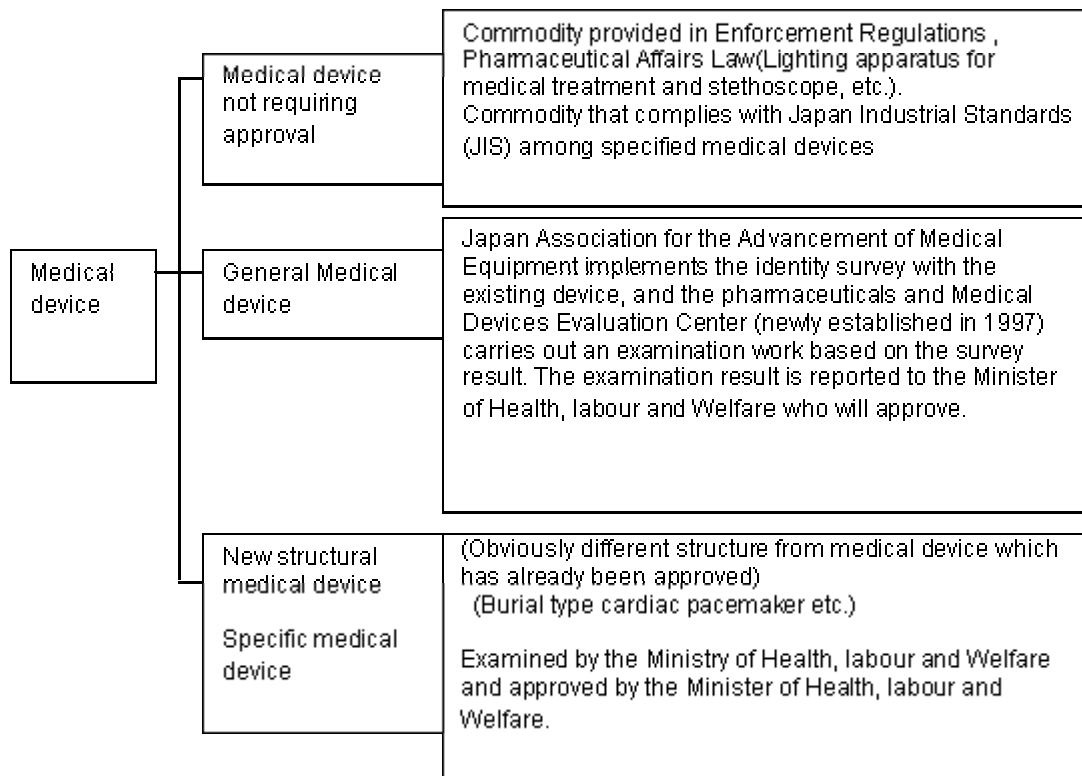
The negotiation between Japan and EU as well as the United States is now underway for establishing a mutual certification system for the safety standard and specification of medical equipment. The bilateral accord with Australia was executed in 1993.

(Note) Approval is not required for medical equipment described in the attached table 1 of this rule including 94 commodities of the illumination for medical use, stethoscopes and mercury clinical thermometers, as well as specified medical devices in accordance with Japan Industrial Standards. (for instance: 126 commodities such as electrocardiograph, electroencephalograph, low frequency therapy equipment, electronic clinical thermometer for armpit and tongue, and hearing aids) Refer to this rule of Pharmaceutical Affairs Law for details.

The flow of procedures is shown in the following Chart 1. Ask Evaluation and licensing division, Pharmaceutical and Medical safety Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare or for the procedures or if the subject equipment is uncertain to correspond to a new medical equipment.

Japan Association for the Advancement of Medical Equipment
<http://www.jaame.or.jp/english/index.html>

Chart 1 Classification and procedure of import approval examination of equipment for medical treatment



2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

(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”.

(Note) There was no permission standard for the sale of medicine except the quality control rule to a domestic manufacturing. However, Medical Supplies and Quality-Drugs and Quality Control Regulation were set forth in June 1999, which required the same quality control standard for imported products as that for domestic products.

(2) 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.

1) Fair competition agreement of the indication for glasses

This law sets forth the above-mentioned rules for glasses in accordance with the certification of the Fair Trade Commission based on the provisions of The Act Against Unjustifiable premiums and Misleading Representation.

(3) Radio Law

The objective of this law is to promote the public welfare by ensuring equitable and efficient utilization of radio waves.

FM type hearing aid must acquire a technical compliance certificate as a specific radio equipment (radio microphone for hearing aid) based on the provisions of the Radio Law. Ask the Telecommunications Bureau, the Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Post and Telecommunications for details.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

A. Pharmaceutical Affairs Law

At the time of sale of medical devices, following matters are required to describe on a container or wrapper that directly contact to the medical device, or on the device itself based on the Pharmaceutical Affairs 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)

*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 device etc.)

*Effective date for use (designated by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare: Medical device etc., validity of which is specified)

*Matters provided in clause 2 article 42 of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law (for disposable injection needle standard, cardiac pacemaker standard, and the cardiac valve prostheses standard, etc.)

*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)

*Also display an approval number. (Or 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.

B. Radio Law

Radio Law describes that a FM hearing aid among hearing aids must affix the following label at an easily visible part of the specific radio equipment (FM hearing aid) that acquired a technical compliance certificate.

Matters to be displayed

*Display of Type

*Mark added to display of type

*Technological compliance certificate number, certification number or certificate number

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

”Industrial Standardization Law” : JIS Mark

The purpose of this law is to contribute to improvement of the product quality, to increase of production efficiency, to rationalization of production processes, to wider spread of simple and fair trade, and to rationalization of use and consumption with respect to mining and

manufacturing products, and at the same time to promote the public welfare by enacting and enforcing appropriate and reasonable industrial standards for such products.

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

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

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

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

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

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

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

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

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

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

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



JIS Marks under the previous law can be used until September 30, 2005, but the JIS

certified manufacturers under the old JIS Mark Labeling System may continue to use the old JIS Marks as a temporary measure until September 30, 2008.

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

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

Japanese Standards Association

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

(3) Voluntary Industry Labeling Requirements

A. The Act Against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representation

1) Fair competition agreement of the indication for grasses

Glasses are regulated by the fair competition agreement of the indication for grasses set forth by the Grasses fair trade council based on the provisions of The Act Against Unjustifiable premiums and Misleading Representation.

This rule describes to display material, refractive index and outside diameter of the lens, as well as the name, address of manufacturer.

Ask the following association for details.

Grasses fair trade council <http://www.megane-ktk.or.jp/> (Japanese only)

B. Other labeling

Japan Contact Lens Association sets forth regulations for contact lens by The Self standard for the Advertisements of Control Lens and the Self-standard for the accurate use of instruction manual.

Ask the following association for details.

Japan Contact Lens Association <http://www.jcla.gr.jp/> (Japanese only)

4. Authorities concerned

Pharmaceutical Affairs Law :

General Affairs Division, Pharmaceutical and Medical 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, labor and Welfare

(Import approval procedures) <http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/index.html>

The Act Against Unjustifiable premiums and Misleading Representation:

Consumer-related trade division, Trade practices Department, Economic Affairs bureau, Fair Trade commission

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

Radio Law:

Electromagnetic Environment Division, Radio Department, Telecommunications Bureau, Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Post and Telecommunications (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-1 Construction Machinery

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
8429	Bulldozer	<u>Industrial Safety and Health Law</u> <u>Road Vehicles Law</u>
8429	Shovel loader	<u>Industrial Safety and Health Law</u> <u>Road Vehicles Law</u>
8429	Excavator	<u>Industrial Safety and Health Law</u> <u>Road Vehicles Law</u>
8429	Road Roller	<u>Industrial Safety and Health Law</u> <u>Road Vehicles Law</u>
8429	Tire Roller	<u>Industrial Safety and Health Law</u> <u>Road Vehicles Law</u>

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 establish 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 to 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

”Industrial Standardization Law” : JIS Mark

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

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

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

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

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

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

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

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

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

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

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

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

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

Japanese Standards Association

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

4. Authorities concerned

Industrial Safety and Health Law:

Safety 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>

Registration of Automobiles, etc.

District Transport Bureau, etc

VII-2 Agricultural Machinery

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant regulations
8436	Tractor	<u>Agricultural Mechanization Promotion Law</u> <u>Road Vehicles Law</u>
8436	Rice Planting Machine	<u>Agricultural Mechanization Promotion Law</u>
8436	Vegetable Trans planter	<u>Agricultural Mechanization Promotion Law</u>
8424	Power sprayer	<u>Agricultural Mechanization Promotion Law</u>
8433	Combine	<u>Agricultural Mechanization Promotion Law</u> <u>Road Vehicles Law</u>
8433	Harvester	<u>Agricultural Mechanization Promotion Law</u>

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 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 a staff 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

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.

Bio-oriented Technology Research Advancement Institution

<http://www.brain.go.jp/welcome-e.html>

Inspection Certificate



(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

A. Safety Authentication

The Bio-oriented Technology Research Advancement Institution 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



Bio-oriented Technology Research Advancement Institution

<http://brain.naro.affrc.go.jp/index-e.html>

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.

Bio-oriented Technology Research Advancement Institution
<http://brain.naro.affrc.go.jp/index-e.html>

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.)

Bio-oriented Technology Research Advanced Institution
<http://brain.naro.affrc.go.jp/index-e.html>

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

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

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

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

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

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

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

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

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

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

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

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

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

Japanese Standards Association

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

(3) Voluntary Industry Labeling Requirements

There are no special Voluntary Industry Labeling Requirements for agricultural machinery.

4. Authorities concerned

Agricultural Mechanization Promotion Law:

Agricultural Materials Division, Agricultural Production Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

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

Bio-oriented Technology Research Advancement Institution

<http://www.brain.go.jp/welcome-e.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-3 Special Transport Vehicle

HS Nmbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
8705	Vehicle for High Lift Work	<u>Road Vehicles Law</u> <u>Industrial Safety and Health Law</u>
8705	Cement Mixer Car	<u>Road Vehicles Law</u>

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

”Industrial Standardization Law” : JIS Mark

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

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

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

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

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

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

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

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

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

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

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

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

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

Japanese Standards Association

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

(3) Voluntary Industry Labeling Requirements

There are no special Voluntary Industry Labeling Requirements for a special transport vehicle.

4. Authorities concerned

Industrial Safety and Health Law:

Safety 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-4 Small Aircraft

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
8801	Glider	<u>Civil Aeronautics Law</u>
8802	Helicopter	<u>Civil Aeronautics Law</u> <u>Radio Law</u>
8802	Propeller Aircraft	<u>Civil Aeronautics Law</u> <u>Radio Law</u>
8802	Other Airplanes	<u>Civil Aeronautics Law</u>

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. (See the following articles for details).

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

Sales of “Helicopter” and “Propeller aircraft” among small aircraft are regulated by the Civil Aeronautics Law and Radio Law.

(1)A. 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**

The procedure is done at the 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, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport for a new model aircraft and to Civil Aviation Bureau of jurisdiction (one in Tokyo and 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)

A mobile radio station must be established based on the Radio Law. Application shall be made to respective the Regional Bureau of Telecommunications, the aeronautical and Maritime Division (different names by territories) 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 instead of an importer normally does these procedures except for registration.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

A. Nationality and Registration Mark

All aircraft must be registered and display the "Registration Mark" (four Arabic numerals) together with "Mark of Nationality" (JA for Japan) in accordance with the Civil Aeronautics Law at the prescribed place of the airframe. Moreover, the aircraft registration certificate must always be kept with the aircraft.

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

"Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

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

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

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

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

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

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

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

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

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

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

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

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

<http://www.jisc.go.jp/eng/index.html>
Japanese Standards Association
http://www.jsa.or.jp/default_english.asp

(3) Voluntary Industry Labeling Requirements

There 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:

Mobile Satellite Communication Division, Radio Department, Telecommunications Bureau, Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Post and Telecommunications

<http://www.soumu.go.jp/english/index>.

Registration and Application:

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

Osaka Regional Civil Aviation Bureau

Establishment of mobile radio station:

Regional Bureau of Telecommunication in respective region in charge

Example: In the case of Kanto district: Kanto Regional Bureau of Telecommunications

Inspection of installed radio equipment:

Inspection of installed radio equipment the Regional Bureau of Telecommunications in respective district in charge

Example: In the cases of Kanto district: Kanto Regional Bureau of Telecommunications

VII-5 Marine Industrial Products

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
8407	Marine Engine	<u>Ship Safety Law</u>
8526	Marine Radar	<u>Ship Safety Law</u> <u>Radio Law</u>
8527	Radio receiver	<u>Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law</u>

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) A. 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

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.

Large-scale yachts and motorboats including luxurious cabin cruisers are appearing, of which 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.

According to [the safety regulation on small-sized vessel] of less than 20 tons gross tonnage, the boarding passenger shall wear the life jacket after June 2003.

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

The vessel owner is supposed to apply for the vessel inspection as a rule, however, there is a system of a preliminary inspection by which manufacturers or importers are able to have an inspection in advance. The preliminary inspection involves almost all legally required equipment including the hull and the engine, and the items approved in the preliminary inspection are excluded when the vessel that has passed this inspection is used. Therefore, the preparation and the time for the vessel inspection is simplified and shortened.

According to the recent revised regulation, a midterm inspection for a small-sized vessel for passenger shall be made for 3 months just before and after the concerned month from the conventional one month.

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: The Nippon Kaiji Kyohkai

(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." See VII-4 of this handbook, the paragraph of small airplane, for details.

(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.

Since [Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law] was renamed the [Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law] in August 1999 and is to be enforced from April 2001, radical

amendments such as abolishment of prior control, the introduction of third-party certification by a private organization in the case of certifying standards is being made.

An establishment who intends to manufacture or import electrical appliances and materials shall be under obligation to notify the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry (Article 3), and the electrical appliances and materials shall be manufactured or imported conforming with technical standards (Article 8). Total 112 items of electrical appliances and materials deemed likely to be dangerous or cause trouble are defined as "Specific electrical appliances"(Paragraph 2 of Article 2, and 338 other items are defined as "Electrical appliances other than Specific electrical appliances"). An establishment who intends to manufacture or import the said appliances and materials shall take a legitimate test conducted by a 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.

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.
Please refer to Appendix-IV for details.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

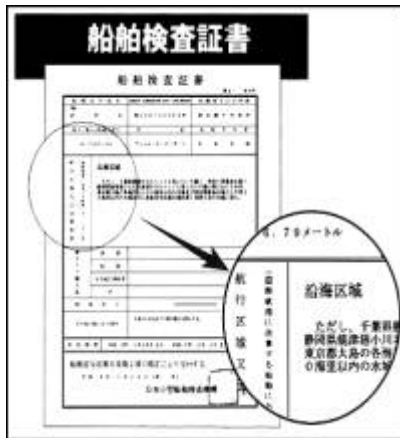
A. Ship Safety Law

The label is issued after a small vessel passes the inspection based on this 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"). 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)

Vessel Inspection Certificate



Vessel Inspection Note



Vessel Inspection slip



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.

Please refer to Appendix-IV.

Example of label based on Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law

Rated voltage: 100V
 Rated electric power consumption: xxx kW
 Rated voltage: 100V
 Regular frequency: 50/60 Hz
 xxx: Manufacturing Ltd.

(Abbreviation or the registered trademark can be displayed in place of the manufacturer's name.)

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provision of Law

”Industrial Standardization Law” : JIS Mark

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

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

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

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

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

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

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

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

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

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

Japanese Standards Association

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

(3) Voluntary Labeling 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:

Mobile satellite Communication Division, Radio Department, Telecommunications Bureau, Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Post and Telecommunications

<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	Relevant Regulations
8706	Chassis	
8409	Engine	
8483	Transmission	
8511	Sparking plug	
8705	Body	
9025	Thermometer and Speedometer	

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

There is no regulation in principle when car components are imported, but care must be taken because there are some parts that are regulated by the High Pressure Gas Safety Law.

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 halon), 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.

An imported car must be inspected before the customs clearance when subjected parts under this law are involved. Apply to prefectural administrative sections in charge of high pressure or a specified inspection organization by attaching "High pressure gas import application" and "Description of high pressure gas".

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

High Pressure Gas Safety Law

The Label based on this law must be affixed at the time of sale of aerosol type products. Measures have been taken to speed up the procedures for High-pressure gas containers (cylinders) by accepting certain foreign testing data at the time of inspections. In concrete terms, Japan accepts data of five countries including the US, the UK, France, Germany and Australia (As of 1999).

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

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 "Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

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

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

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

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

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

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

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

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

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

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

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

Japanese Standards Association

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

(3) Voluntary Industry Labeling Requirements

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 yen 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

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

SG Mark

Consumer product Safety Association

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

VIII-1 House

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
9406	House	<u>Building Standard Law</u> Housing Quality Assurance Act
9406	Log cabin	<u>Plant Protection Law</u> <u>Building Standard Law</u> Housing Quality Assurance Act

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

There are, in principle, no regulations at the time of importing houses as a package. However, importing log cabins is regulated by the provisions of the Plant Protection Law.

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.

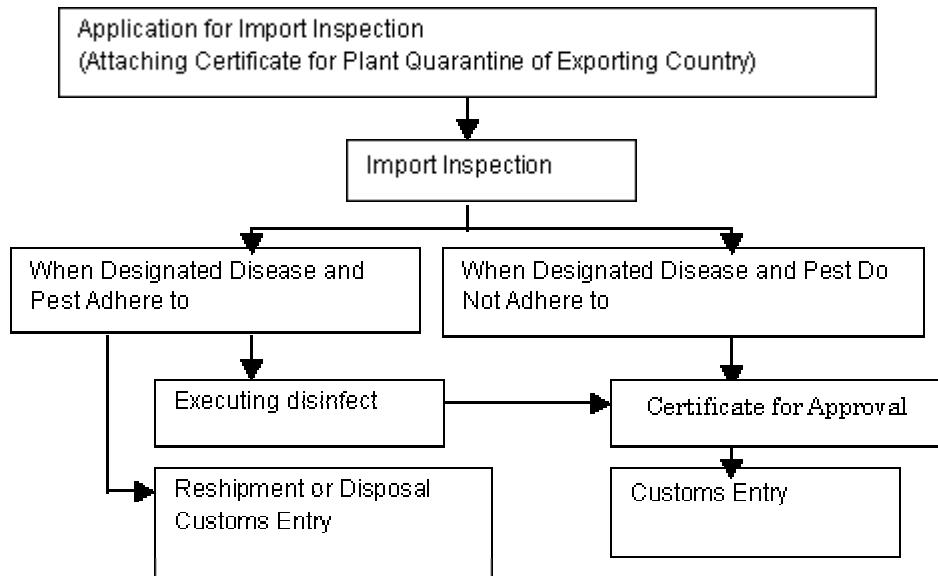
Regarding import quarantine, (i) Plants prescribed by ministerial ordinance which are forwarded from areas prescribed by ministerial ordinance or via relevant areas, (ii) quarantine pests (Note), (iii) soil or plants containing soil, (iv) their packing material or containers, should not be imported (Paragraph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

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.

Major Designated Accreditation Organizations (as of November 2005):

The Building Center of Japan

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

The Japan Testing Center for Construction Materials

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

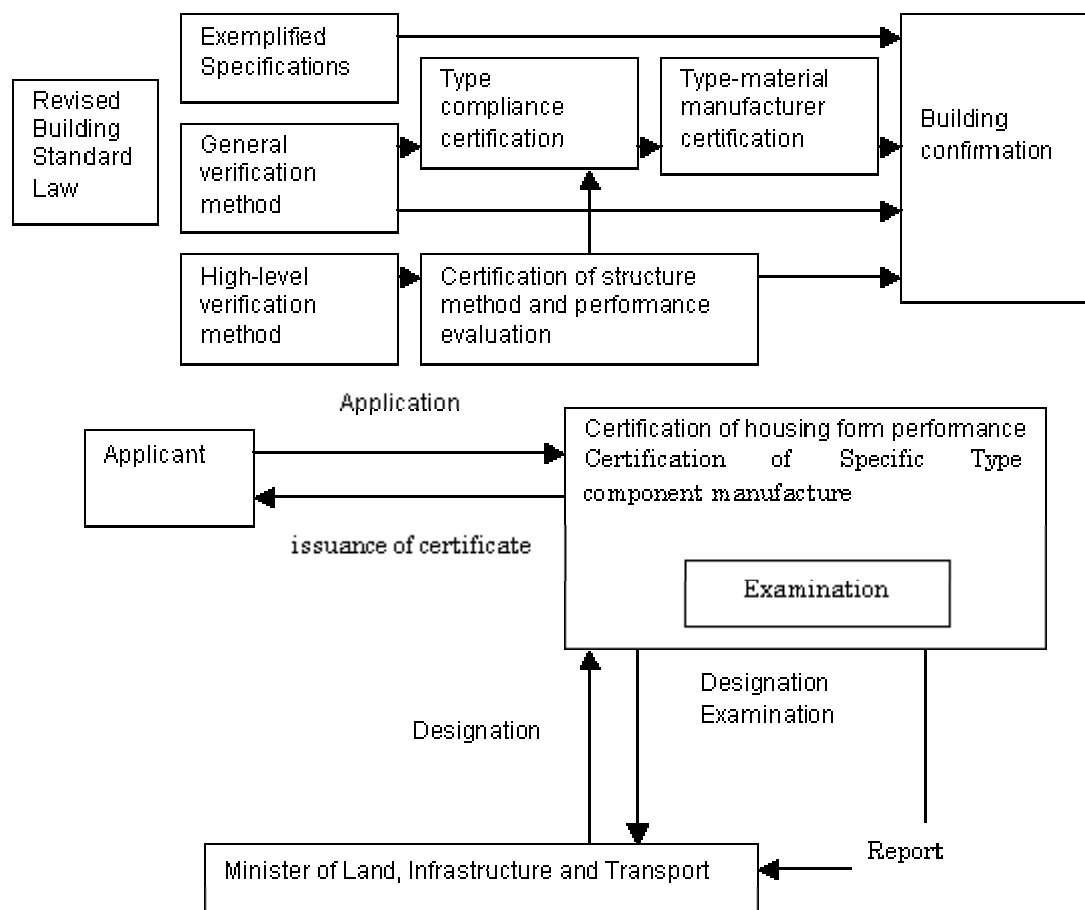
The Center for Better Living

<http://www.blhp.org>

The General Building Research Corporation of Japan

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

Fig. 3. Flow of procedures for type certification and manufacturer's certificate



Main designated certificate organizations:

The Building Center of Japan <http://www.bcj.or.jp/src/soug-e02.html>

Japan Testing Center for Construction Materials <http://www.jtccm.or.jp/info/index-e.htm>

Center for Better Living <http://www.blhp.org/index3.html>

General Building Research Corporation

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

(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.

a. 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.

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

A. Imported Housing

The standard, etc of the imported housing (two-by-four method and log cabins) was regulated in 1996 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

The notification of the two-by-four method was revised in 1997, and in addition to the regulations for specifications, the regulations for performance were introduced. If the performance of strength is proven by a specified test method, the member of framework and a new 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. (Refer to "House" of this book.)

(3) Overview of Countermeasures Regarding Sick House Issues under the Amended Building Standard Law

July 12, 2002: Promulgation of the Law Partially Amending the Building Standard Law

July 1, 2003: Enforcement date of amended law

A. Chemical substances covered by regulations

Chlorpyrifos and formaldehyde

B. Regulations concerning chlorpyrifos

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

C. Regulations concerning formaldehyde

1) Restrictions on interior finishing materials

The area size of formaldehyde-emitting building materials which can be used as interior finishing materials will be restricted according to the type of habitable room and the frequency of ventilation.

2) Mandatory installation of ventilation equipment

Even if no formaldehyde-emitting building materials are used, formaldehyde is also emitted by furniture. For this reason, the installation of ventilation equipment will, in principle, be mandatory in all buildings.

3) Restrictions related to ceiling cavities, etc.*

The base materials used in ceiling cavities, etc., must have low formaldehyde emission levels, or ventilation equipment must be designed to allow ventilation of ceiling cavities, etc.

* Ceiling cavities, etc. includes ceiling cavities, attics, cavities underneath floors, wall, storerooms and other similar locations.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

There are no specific labeling requirements based on the provisions of law for imported housing and the main body of a log cabin. However, refer to other paragraphs of this handbook, because some members of framework are required for labeling by the provisions of law.

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

A. Housing Quality Assurance Act

Under the this law, the “Housing Performance Labeling System” started in October, 2000 in order to enable consumers to compare housing performances before deciding to purchase housings and to establish third party organizations who are capable of objectively evaluating housing performances, and thereby to secure the proper quality of housings.

The “Housing Performance Evaluation Bodies”, third party organizations, (which totaled 108 organizations as of November 2005,) shall conduct housing performance evaluation in accordance with “Japan Housing Performance Labeling Standards” provided by The Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport. Housing performances subject to the said labeling standards include 28 items and 9 categories such as stability of construction and fire-safety. Such organizations 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.

As the Building Center of Japan and the Center for Better Living, etc. are designated as housing type approval organizations under the revised Building Standard Law, it is possible for housing developers to apply to such organizations for the services above mentioned under the said two laws at one time.

B. "Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

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

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

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

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

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

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

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

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

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

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

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

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

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

Japanese Standards Association

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

(3) Voluntary Industry Labeling Requirements

There is no specific voluntary industry labeling requirements for imported housing and the main body of log cabins.

4. Authorities concerned

Plant Protection Law:

Plant Protection Division, Agricultural Production Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, forestry and Fisheries

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

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. For details, please refer to other chapter of this guidebook or contact authorities concerned.

VIII-2 Built-in Kitchen Unit

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
4419	Wooden kitchenware and the parts	Gas Utility Industry Law <u>Building Standard Law</u> <u>Law Concerning the Security of Safety and the Optimization of Transaction of Liquefied Petroleum Gas</u> <u>Fire Service Law</u>
7323	Kitchenware made of steel and the parts	Gas Utility Industry Law <u>Building Standard Law</u> <u>Law Concerning the Security of Safety and the Optimization of Transaction of Liquefied Petroleum Gas</u> <u>Fire Service Law</u>
7324	Kitchen sink (made of stainless steel)	Water Supply Law
9403	Kitchen metal furniture	
9403	Kitchen wooden furniture	

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.

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 interests 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.

According to the partial amendment of the related regulation in 2003, inspection function of gas appliances was transferred from the present designated or license system from the public-service corporation to 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.

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.

The 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.

The interiors at the place where fire is used with a gas stove, etc. shall be regulated by the provisions of this law.

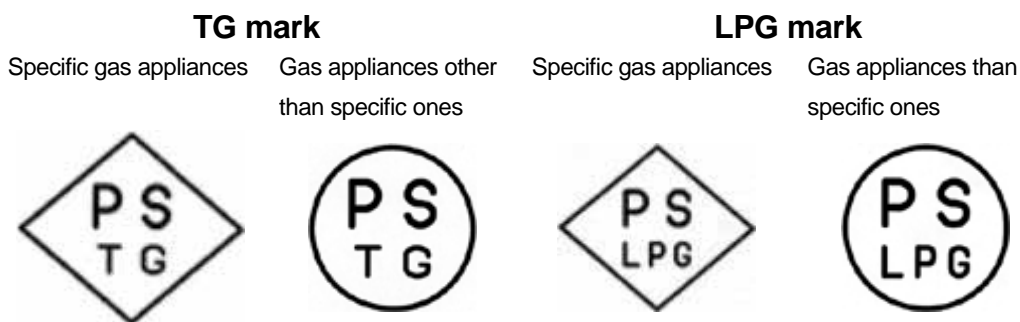
3. Labeling Procedures

(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.

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.”

(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 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

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

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

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

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

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

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

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

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

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

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

Japanese Standards Association

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

B. Gas Utility Industry Law

Household-use gas equipment such as gas stoves

Certification mark for household-use gas equipment



(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 following labeling for its accessories.

Mark by the third party certification system:

Metal fittings of water tap Four bodies of the third party certification agencies based on the provisions of adopt the common certification mark put on the water-service installation that fills the standards for performance provided by the Government. This mark can be displayed for the metal fittings of water tap, if they conform to the standards.

Mark by the third party certification system



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:

Fire Prevention Division, Fire and Disaster Management Agency <http://www.fdma.go.jp/>
(Japanese only)

Mark by the third party certification system

Japan Water Works Association (JWWA)
<http://www.jwwa.or.jp/work-2.html>

VIII-3 Metal Fittings of Water Tap

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
8481	Cock such as hydrants	Water Supply Law <u>Building Standard Law</u>
8481	Parts of the above cock	Water Supply Law <u>Building Standard Law</u>

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 home made, 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 pipings and to distribution pipings. Under this system, it is possible to supply water to users’ water taps directly from the distribution pipings 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 pipings cannot maintain adequate water pressure or large quantities of water are required for high-rise condominiums, hotels, and office buildings, water is distributed from the transmission pipings 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”. “So far, the Japan Water Works Association has, in a lump, performed the type approval of metal fittings of water tap excluding the standardized products (JIS standard products and JWWA standard products). On the other hand, the municipalities have admitted that the authorized construction work shop can install only the metal fittings of water tap that are in accordance with the type approval compliance products. The approval system was abolished in the law revised in 1997, and the designated construction work shop system was reviewed. A revise of this law in 2002 put the office buildings, hotels and schools

under this law.

A. Clarifying the standards of the nation, and introducing the third party certification

The standards for service pipes and water supply apparatus, which were so far all different depending on municipalities, were unified to the performance standards (refer to Chart 2) provided by the nation. Furthermore, the certification system based on the self-certification by manufacturers was introduced in place of the past type approval system. JIS labeling products and the products approved by the third party agency shall be equally dealt as the compliance products, if they are in accordance with this standard. In addition, the consultation on mutual certification with foreign countries is being promoted.

B. Reviewing the designated construction work shop system

So far, 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. In accordance with the law revised in 1997, the designated construction shop system was unified as a national qualification, requirements for the designation were all different depending on municipalities. As a result, 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), was able to, regardless of the regions, perform the construction works.

Chart 1. Procedures of the Water Supply Law

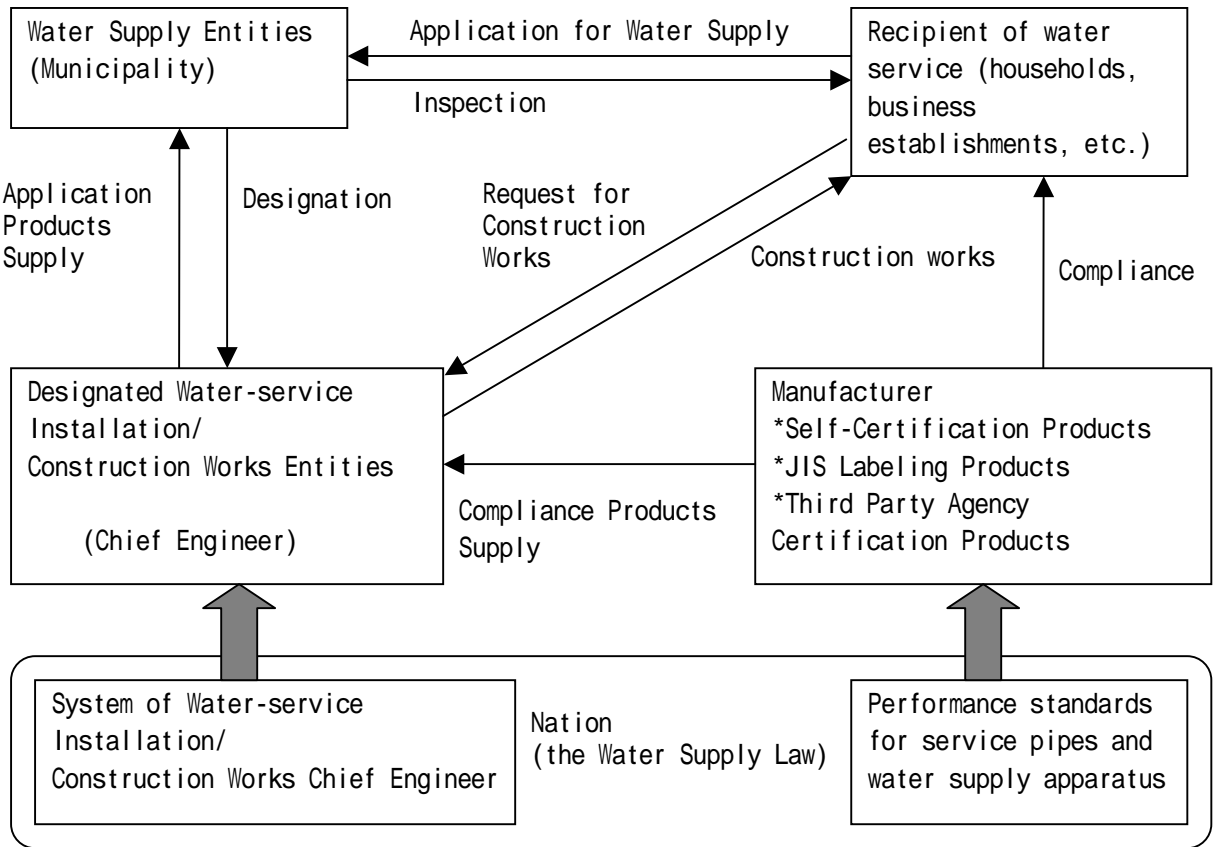


Chart 2. Performance Standards for Supply Pipings and Equipment

	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 pipings 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 pipings 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. For the detailed information on performance criterion and certification, refer to “water-service installation data base of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (http://www.jwrc-net.or.jp/tec/kyusuidb/KYU_Menu.html).

Japan Water Works Association (JWWA) <http://www.jwwa.or.jp/work-2.html>

Japan Heating Appliances Inspection Association (JHIA) <http://www.jhia.or.jp/> (Japanese only)

Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories (JET) <http://www.jet.or.jp/> (Japanese only)

Japan Gas Appliances Inspection Association (JIA) <http://www.jia-page.or.jp/jia/e/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

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.

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

"Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

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

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

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

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

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

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

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

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

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

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

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

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

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

Japanese Standards Association

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

(3) Voluntary Industry Labeling Requirements **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

Japan Water Works Association



Japan Gas Appliances Inspection Association

Japan Heating Appliances Inspection Association



Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories

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/work-2.html>

Japan Heating Appliances Inspection Association (JHIA)

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

Japan Electrical Safety & Environment Technology Laboratories (JET)

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

Japan Gas Appliances Inspection Association (JIA)

<http://www.jia-page.or.jp/jia/e/index.html>

VIII-4 Doors and Window Frames

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
7610	Window frame (made of aluminum)	<u>Building Standard Law</u> Housing Quality Assurance Act
4418	Wooden window and window frame	<u>Building Standard Law</u> Housing Quality Assurance Act
4418	Wooden door and door frame	<u>Building Standard Law</u> Housing Quality Assurance Act

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

There are no specific regulations at the time of importing aluminum window frames, wooden windows, and wooden doors.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

There are no specific regulations at the time of selling aluminum window frames, wooden windows, and wooden doors. 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 (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.

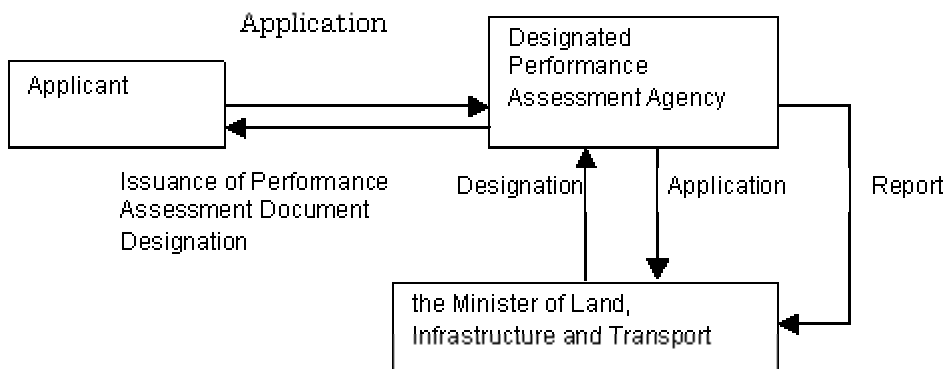
Certification of fire door

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.

The revised Building Standard Law provides that the entities shall be subjected to confirmation by a designated verification method to prove the compliance to the technical standards, or be certified by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport. From June 2000, to obtain a performance assessment and the certification, a manufacturer shall individually apply to the third party agency newly authorized as a designated performance assessment agency.

Chart1. Performance assessment and certification for fire door



Main designated assessment agencies (as of November 2005):

The Building Center of Japan

<http://www.bcj.or.jp/src/soug-e02.html>

Japan Testing Center for Construction Materials

<http://www.jtccm.or.jp/info/index-e.htm>

Center for Better Living

<http://www.blhp.org/index3.html>

General Building Research Corporation

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

The Foundation of Japan Housing and Technology

<http://www.howtec.or.jp/#1> (Japanese only)
Japan Building Equipment and Elevator Center Foundation
<http://beec.or.jp/www>

(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

(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.

This law was partly revised in March 1999, was strengthened, and the standards for energy saving of building were further strengthened. The government Housing Loan Corporation (only one governmental agency of the housing loan specialty in Japan) 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.

(4) Overview of Countermeasures Regarding Sick House Issues under the Amended Building Standard Law

July 12, 2002: Promulgation of the Law Partially Amending the Building Standard Law

July 1, 2003: Enforcement date of amended law

(1) Chemical substances covered by regulations

Chlorpyrifos and formaldehyde

(2) Regulations concerning chlorpyrifos

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

(3) Regulations concerning formaldehyde

1) Restrictions on interior finishing materials

The area size of formaldehyde-emitting building materials which can be used as interior finishing materials will be restricted according to the type of habitable room and the frequency of ventilation.

2) Mandatory installation of ventilation equipment

Even if no formaldehyde-emitting building materials are used, formaldehyde is also emitted by furniture. For this reason, the installation of ventilation equipment will, in principle, be mandatory in all buildings.

3) Restrictions related to ceiling cavities, etc.*

The base materials used in ceiling cavities, etc., must have low formaldehyde emission levels, or ventilation equipment must be designed to allow ventilation of ceiling cavities, etc.

* Ceiling cavities, etc. includes ceiling cavities, attics, cavities underneath floors, wall, storerooms and other similar locations.

3. Labeling Procedures

(1) Legally Required Labeling

Based on the revised the Building Standard Law, there was no legally required labeling for an aluminum door, a wooden window, and a wooden door.

(2) Voluntary Labeling based on Provisions of Law

"Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

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

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

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

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

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

*As for the standards not subject to JIS Mark Labeling System, industry groups and

interested parties in the private sector may voluntarily develop a draft of industrial standards (JIS draft) and submit it to the competent Minister. For more details, please visit the home page run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee.

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

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

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

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

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

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

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

Japanese Standards Association

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

(3) Voluntary labeling based on Private Sector

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	Relevant Regulations
7003	Plate glass manufactured by rolled method	<u>Building Standard Law</u> Housing Quality Assurance Act <u>Fire Service Law</u> <u>Road Vehicles Law</u> Railway Transport Operation Law
7004	Plate glass manufactured by pulling method	<u>Building Standard Law</u> Housing Quality Assurance Act <u>Fire Service Law</u> <u>Road Vehicles Law</u> Railway Transport Operation Law
7005	Plate glass manufactured from float glass	<u>Building Standard Law</u> Housing Quality Assurance Act <u>Fire Service Law</u> <u>Road Vehicles Law</u> Railway Transport Operation Law
7007	Safety glass (laminated glass and reinforced glass)	<u>Building Standard Law</u> Housing Quality Assurance Act <u>Fire Service Law</u> <u>Road Vehicles Law</u> Railway Transport Operation Law
7008	Pair glass for insulation	<u>Building Standard Law</u> Housing Quality Assurance Act <u>Fire Service Law</u> <u>Road Vehicles Law</u> Railway Transport Operation Law
7009	Mirror glass	<u>Building Standard Law</u> Housing Quality Assurance Act <u>Fire Service Law</u> <u>Road Vehicles Law</u> Railway Transport Operation Law

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

There are, 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 (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.

“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 “otsu-type” fire doors.

(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 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. For the details of the safety glass that can be used, contact at Engineering Planning Division, Railway Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport.

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

"Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

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

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

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

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

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

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

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

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

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

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

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

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

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

Japanese Standards Association

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

(3) Voluntary Industry Labeling Requirements

There is no specific voluntary industry labeling requirements for plate glass.

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>

Fire Service Law:

Fire Prevention Division, Fire and Disaster Management Agency

Ministry of Public Management, Home affairs, Post and Telecommunications

<http://www.fdma.go.jp/> (Japanese only)

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	Relevant Regulations
4407	Wood floor material (flooring)	<u>Building Standard Law</u> Housing Quality Assurance Act
6802	Stone of marble	<u>Building Standard Law</u> Housing Quality Assurance Act
6802	Stone of granite	<u>Building Standard Law</u> Housing Quality Assurance Act
6907	Clay unglazed tile	<u>Building Standard Law</u> Housing Quality Assurance Act
6908	Clay glazing tile	<u>Building Standard Law</u> 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 (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 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.

(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) Overview of Countermeasures Regarding Sick House Issues under the Amended Building Standard Law

July 12, 2002: Promulgation of the Law Partially Amending the Building Standard Law

July 1, 2003: Enforcement date of amended law

A. Chemical substances covered by regulations

Chlorpyrifos and formaldehyde

B. Regulations concerning chlorpyrifos

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

C. Regulations concerning formaldehyde

1) Restrictions on interior finishing materials

The area size of formaldehyde-emitting building materials which can be used as interior finishing materials will be restricted according to the type of habitable room and the frequency of ventilation.

2) Mandatory installation of ventilation equipment

Even if no formaldehyde-emitting building materials are used, formaldehyde is also emitted by furniture. For this reason, the installation of ventilation equipment will,

in principle, be mandatory in all buildings.

3) Restrictions related to ceiling cavities, etc.*

The base materials used in ceiling cavities, etc., must have low formaldehyde emission levels, or ventilation equipment must be designed to allow ventilation of ceiling cavities, etc.

* Ceiling cavities, etc. includes ceiling cavities, attics, cavities underneath floors, wall, storerooms and other similar locations.

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

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

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

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

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

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

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

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

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

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

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

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

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

Japanese Standards Association

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

2) 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 221 (69 items), of which 34 standards (18 items) are established as of November 2005 and the these 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
<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>

Housing Quality Assurance Act:

Housing Production Division, Housing Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport
<http://www.mlit.go.jp/english/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-1 Flow Meter

HS Numbers	Commodity	Relevant Regulations
9026	Flow meter	<u>Measurement Law</u>
8421	Water purifier	<u>Food Sanitation Law</u> <u>Household Foods Quality Labeling Law</u>

1. Regulations at the Time of Import

There are, in principle, no regulations at the time of importing a flow meter. However, the procedures of import declaration based on the Food Sanitation Law are 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 31 major seaports and airports. The Quarantine Stations carefully import, and when necessary take samples for testing in order to ensure food sanitation.

Furthermore, in order to simplify procedures for the importation of foods and others, in addition to major systems listed as follows, procedures for the importation are being simplified and expedited by introducing the Food Automated Import Notification and Inspection Network System (FAINS) by which notification for the importation can be made on-line or by floppy disk from terminals of an importer (1986) and by promoting interface with the Nippon Automated Cargo Clearance System. (NACCS) (1997)

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 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.

2. Regulations at the Time of Sale

Measurement Law

The objective of this law is to designate standards for measurement and secure administration of proper measurement, and thereby contribute to the development of the

economy and cultural development.

The Measurement Law was entirely amended in May 1992 from the three viewpoints such as internationalization, corresponding to technological innovation and the interests of consumers and was enforced in November 1, 1993.

According to the revised law of June 2003, the related function was transferred from the present designated or license system to the legally authorized certification organization.

There is a restriction based on the provisions of the Measurement Law at the time of selling the flow meter.

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 gauger 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 divisions, 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 November 2005.

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

"Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

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

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

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

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

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

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

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

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

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

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

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

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

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

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

Japanese Standards Association

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

(3) Voluntary Labeling based on Industrial 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:

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

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

Household Goods Quality Labeling Law:

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

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

IX-2 Measuring Device of Radial Rays

HS Numbers	Commodities	Relevant Regulations
9030	Measuring device of radial rays	<u>Industrial Safety and Health Law</u>

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

"Industrial Standardization Law" : JIS Mark

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

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

(enforced on October 1, 2005) .

For details, please refer to Appendix-1.

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

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

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

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

Guidelines 65 (equivalent to JIS Q 0065)

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

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

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

*New JIS Marks

Mining and
manufacturing goods



Processed goods



Special
categories



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

Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

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

Japanese Standards Association

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

(3) Voluntary Labeling based on Private Sector

There is no voluntary labeling based on private sector on the measuring device of radial rays.

4. Authorities Concerned

Industrial Safety and Health Law

Safety Division, Industrial Safety and Health Dept., Labour Standards Bureau, The Ministry of health, Labour and Welfare

<http://www.mhlw.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. Notwithstanding this provision of the revised law, factories which obtained JIS certification on their products under the previouslaw may affix the former JIS Marks on their products until the end of September 2008.



New JIS mark

Minining and manufacturing goods	Processed goods	Special categories
		

The JIS Mark Labeling System under the previous law will be effective only until September 30, 2005. However, the inspection by public notice authorized under the previous law will be implemented during the period for transitional measure, which will end on September30,2008,

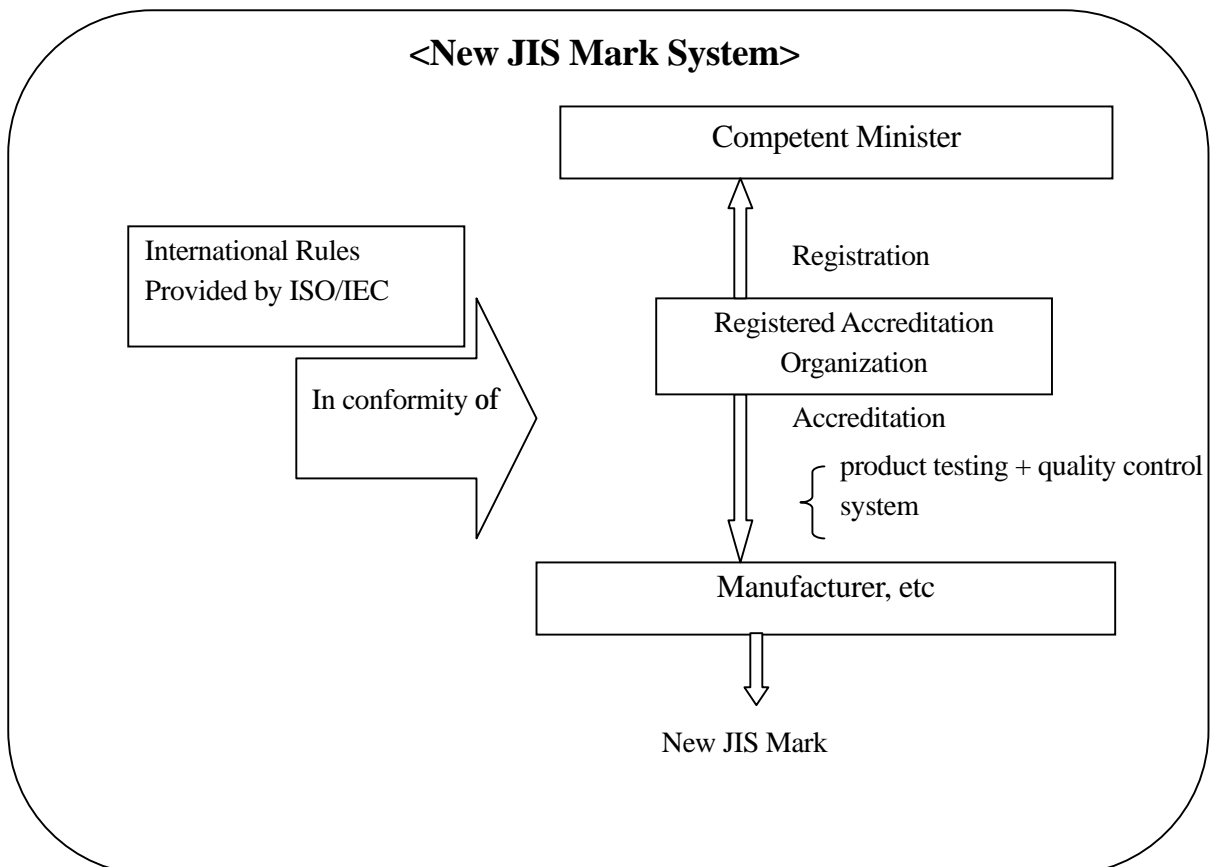
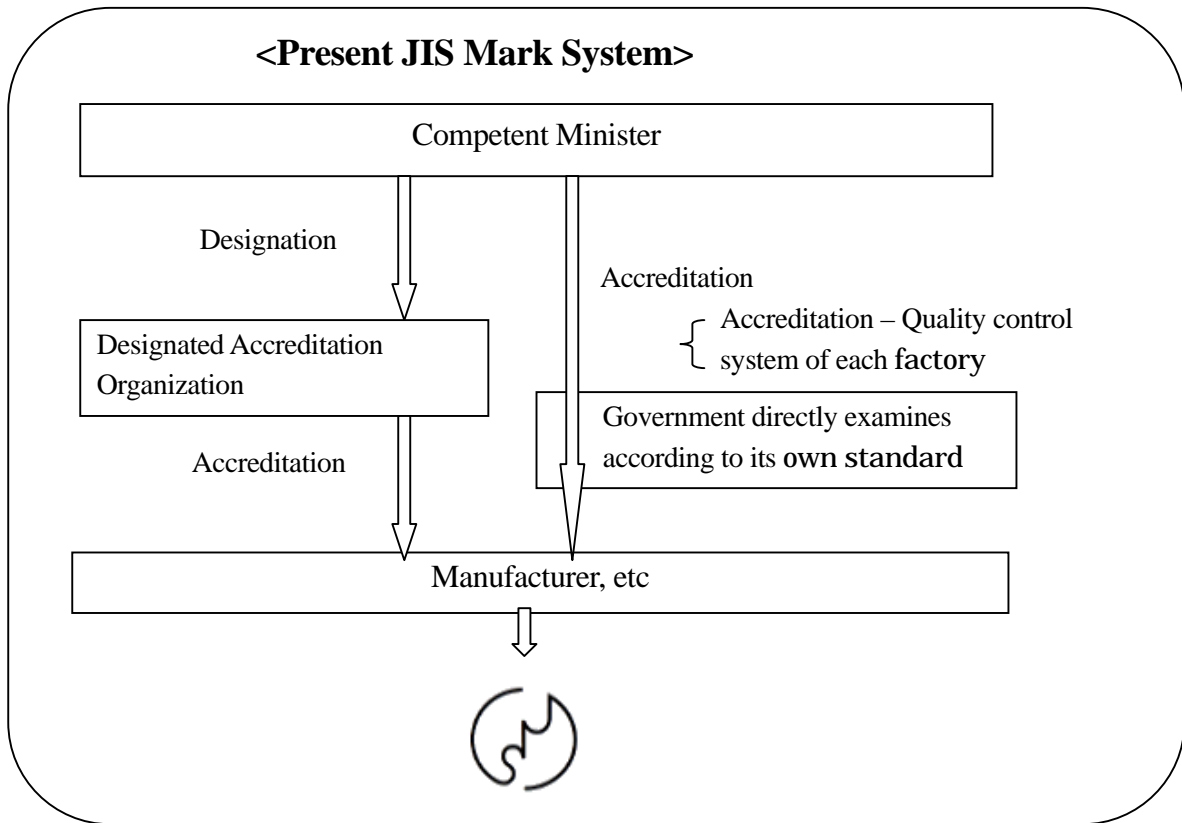


Old JIS Mark

June 9, 2004	Revised Japan Industrial Standard Law was promulgated
April 1, 2005	Receiving of application for registration of a authorized certification organizations started.
October 1, 2005	Operation of the new JIS Mark Labeling System started. The transitional period for the previous JIS Mark Labeling System started. (thereafter for three years factories certified under the previous JIS law may apply the labeling system under the previous JIS Law)
September 30, 2008	The transitional period for the previous JIS law expires. Thereafter, factories certified under the previous JIS law will not be allowed to the labeling system under the previous JIS law. Labeling of the JIS Mark under the previous JIS law will be prohibited.
October 1, 2008	Shift to the new JIS Mark Labeling System will be completed.

The new JIS Mark Labeling System is outlined as follows.

Mechanism of New JIS Mark System



Information source:

Standard Certification Policy by The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

(<http://www.meti.go.jp/policy/conformity/JISmarking/newJIS.pdf>)

The new JIS Mark Labeling System covers 1,673 standards (standards for mining and manufactured products and 19 standards for processing technologies) as of November 17, 2005. As for commodities not covered by the said system, interested parties such as industry groups may at their initiative develop a draft of industrial standards (JIS draft) for their products and apply to the competent minister for approval of use of such standards. As for commodities subject to the JIS labeling system, please visit the website of the Japan Industrial Standards Committee for confirmation. (<http://www.jisc.go.jp/>)

JIS Mark Labeling System under the previous law can be used until the end of September 2005. Commodities subject to the new labeling system (designated items) totaled 517 items as of as of the end of November in 2005, which included 10 categories of technologies. JIS covering the designated commodity items and the designated commodity categories total 1,079 standards. Currently, there are 12,449 Japanese factories certified for such JIS labeling and 474 overseas factories certified as such.

Designated JIS Items under the Previous Law (as of November 2005)		
Code of JIS Division	JIS Divisions	Number of Designated JIS Commodities and Items
A	Civil Engineering and Architecture	76
B	Mechanical Engineering	87
C	Electronic and Electrical Engineering	69
D	Automotive Engineering	29
E	Railway Engineering	7
F	Shipbuilding	0
G	Ferrous Materials and Metallurgy	41
H	Nonferrous Metals and Metallurgy	24
K	Chemical Engineering	74
L	Textile Engineering	6
M	Mining	3
P	Pulp and Paper	4
R	Ceramics	27
S	Domestic Wares	42
T	Medical Equipment and Safety Appliances	7
W	Aircraft and Aviation	0
X	Information Processing	0
Z	Miscellaneous: Packaging, welding, Radioactivity, etc.	21
	Total	517

2. Industrial Standardization

Industrial standardization shall enact the national standards just like JIS. A significance of the industrial

standardization shall lead to enact the national standards of technical documents and pave the way for standardization and unification on articles and affairs from the point of views of security of the economical and social activities (security of compatibility), effective production (mass production through the reduced items), security of justice (security of consumers' benefits and simplified trade), promotion of technical progress (support of new knowledge creation, and development and spread of new technology), maintenance of safety and health, conservation of environment, unless otherwise diversification, complication and disorder are widespread by noninterference.

(1) Functions contributing to promotion of economic activities

- (1) Assumption of proper product quality
- (2) Supply of product information
- (3) Spread of technology
- (4) Improvement of production efficiency
- (5) Preparation of competitive circumstances
- (6) Security of consistency of compatibility and interface

(2) Functions serving as means of achieving social targets

(3) Functions serving as rules of conducts for promoting mutual understanding in the international community

(4) Functions promoting foreign trade

The industrial standardization shall realize the unification of technical background such as terms, symbols, measuring units, experimental evaluation method, production method, quality, safety level, format indication of specification for the mutual communication of technical requirements and data.

Accordingly, this is helpful for the persons concerned (manufacturer, distribution sector, employer, consumer, researcher, etc.) for their mutual communication of the technical requirements and the technical data. In recent years, the industrial standardization, within the range of international standardization is gaining importance in experimental evaluation method, specification of consumer products, labeling mark and guideline for management system.

3. Qualification for JIS Mark designated plant

Therefore, in order to obtain approval of use of the JIS Mark, manufacturers are required to have “capabilities to manufacture JIS-conformed products steadily and consistently. In order to get confirmed as such, manufacturers are required to obtain certification from the designated certification organizations designated by the Government.

Certification for conformance to JIS under the new system is summarized as follows.

- (1) Only those businesses ((4) manufacturers, etc.) whose products have been certified by the accredited certification organizations designated by the Government for their conformance to JIS may affix JIS Marks to their products. For procedures for individual products, please contact individual organizations who provide such certification services. As for information on authorized certification organizations, please visit the website run by the Japan Industrial Standards Committee for check.
(<http://www.jisc.go.jp/acc/jismrk-jasc.html>)

- (2) Accredited certification organizations examine applications submitted by applicants pursuant to the “applicable items of JIS”, “Certification Guidelines” prescribed by the Government and “Certification Procedures” prescribed by such organizations themselves.
- (3) Accredited certification organizations shall prepare and make public “Certification Procedures”. The Government shall prepare and make public the “Certification Guidelines” to be used by such organizations as basic requirements for the Certification Procedures.
- (4) Those who are eligible to certification are manufacturers or processors (both inside and outside Japan), importers (inside Japan) distributors (inside Japan), or exporters (outside Japan) .
- (5) In order to maintain the reliability of the new system, the Government shall conduct maintenance and management of the system by periodical renewals of the accreditation (designation) term of the accredited certification bodies (on a four year basis), hearings on the present status, and site inspections, and, if necessary, shall take such measures as orders to comply with the requirements of the law or to improve their procedures, or cancellation of accreditation. As for those organizations who have obtained certification, the accredited certification bodies shall periodically examine their maintenance of certification (at least once within three years) and, if necessary, do the same extraordinarily. Also, the Government, if necessary, shall conduct hearings on the present status or site inspections and, when any problems are found with the products, the Government shall issue orders to stop or remove the JIS Marks or to cease to distribute such products. Provide that individual certification bodies responsible for JIS-certified factories with such problems shall conduct cancellation of certification.

The following are the points to which JIS-certified factories should pay attention.

- (1) JIS-certified factories may display the previous JIS Marks on their products, etc. only during the transitional period as an interim measure. The transitional period is three years from October 1, 2004 through September 30, 2008. After this period, any display of the previous JIS Marks on the products will constitute a breach of the Industrial Standardization Law.
- (2) In order to display the previous JIS marks on the products, etc. during the transitional period, as provided under the previous law, JIS-certified factories shall be required to take on-notice-basis inspections or other inspections. In addition, if necessary, such factories shall submit to individual certification bodies notices of changes of names, continued use of the same names, changes in the production conditions, or other changes.
- (3) In case the extent of the already JIS-certified factories corresponds to the extent of factories under process for application for certification, the accredited certification body may certify such factories only by examining application documents, provided that the accredited certification body judges that the quality control system of such factories is appropriate. For more details, please ask the accredited certification body for information.

Application for JIS designated factory and inquiry about the labeling system shall be sent to:

Application:

Registered accreditation organizations (Please refer to <http://www.jisc.go.jp/acc/jismrk-jasc.html>)

Inquiry:

Conformity Assessment Division, Industrial Science and Technology and Environmental Bureau, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry <http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html>

Japan Standards Association <http://www.jsa.or.jp>

List of Designated JIS Product for Marking (As of October 2005)

Civil Engineering and Architecture		
Pressed cement roof tiles	Fiber reinforced cement boards	Metal lath
Cement bonded wood-wool and flake boards	Pre-cast concrete	Fiber boards
Gypsum boards	Gypsum plasters	Dolomite plaster
Plastering lime	Liquid-applied compounds for waterproofing membrane coating of building	Wallpaper and wall coverings for decorative finish
Shovels and scoops	Concrete blocks for buildings	Nails
Zinc coated low carbon steel wire gabions	Sanitary wares	Pre-cast reinforced component for concrete fences
Fiber reinforced cement sidings	Decorated cement shingled for dwelling roofs	Clay roof tiles
Man made mineral fiber thermal insulation materials	Preformed cellular plastics thermal insulation materials	Ceramic tiles
Glass fiber reinforced plastic corrugated	Rigid corrugated sheets	Fences and gates with metals
Pre-stressed concrete slab (Double-T type)	Crushed stone for concrete	Ready-mixed concrete
Ceramic masonry units buildings	Fiber sheets for construction shelters	Windows
Hollow glass blocks	Floor covering-PVC	Putty for metal sash glazing
Inorganic porous thermal insulation materials	Metal panels for concrete form	Un-plasticized polyvinyl chloride eaves gutters and downspouts
Sealants for sealing and glazing in buildings	Pulp cement boards	Bathtubs
Adhesive for buildings	Steel sheet piles	Autoclaved lightweight aerated concrete
Roofing sheets of synthetic polymer	Coating materials for textured finishes of buildings	Door sets
Curtain blinds	Vanities and medicine units	Building gaskets and Building structural
Construction parts of plastic water closet waste disposal plant	Sound absorbing materials	Slag aggregate for concrete
Particleboards	Wood-wool cement boards laminated with flexible cement boards	Paper cores
Asphalt roofing	Pre-stressed concrete hollow cored panels	Man made mineral wool thermal insulation materials for dwellings
Solar water heater	Adhesives for wallpaper and wall coverings for decorative finish	Steel sheds
TATAMIDOKO	Steel pipe	Components for metal roof-decks
Aluminum alloy fitting for sliding windows	Plastic floor parts	Steel furring in buildings
Metal components for balcony and handrails	Siding with meal	Metal roof components for terrace
Turnbuckle for building	Metal components for car port	Loose fill thermal insulation
Steel furring components for gymnasium		

Mechanical Engineering		
Slotted head screw	Steel balls for ball bearing	Drills
Slotted head wood screw	Circular saw blades	Band saw blades
Steam boilers and pressure vessels--Spring loaded safety valves	Faucets, ball taps and flush valves	Cutting piles and nippers

Bush cutter saws	Bronze gate, glove, angle and check valve	Wrenches
Screwed type malleable cast iron pipe fittings	thread gauge	Spring lock washers
Rivets	Spanners	Micrometer callipers
Pressure regulators for welding, cutting and allied processes	Short-pitch transmission precision roller chains and bush chains	Pumps for gun type oil burners
Pressure reducing valves for water works	Plain washers	Cast iron valve
pliers	Pressure gauges	Vices
Steel butt-welding pipe fittings		Cross recessed head screw
Cross – recessed head wood screws	Hand taps	Relief valves for hot water appliances
Rollers for roller bearings	Vernier, dial and digital callipers	Drill chuck
Flanges	Socket wrenches	Taper pins
Self drilling tapping screws	Headed studs	Bolt clippers
Rolling bearing - adapter assemblies	Hexagon socket set screws	Power sprayers
Precision levels	Nut taps	Tapping screws
Semi-tubular rivets	Steel tape measures	Files
Rolling bearing accessories —Plummer block housings	Electric well pumps	
Valves for high pressure gas cylinder	O-rings	Metal rules
Trailer for power tiller — Axles with brakes	Hexagon head bolts and hexagon head screws	Hexagon nuts and hexagon thin nuts
Textile tape measures	Small-size reciprocating air compressors	Triangular scales
Grease nipples	Flanged shaft couplings	Feeler gauges
Locating snap ring	Round cutters for woodworking machines	Screwed drainage fittings
Keys	Mercury filled thermometers	Rolling bearing—Insert bearing units
Rolling bearings—Insert bearing	Rolling bearings—Cast and pressed housings for inert bearings	Rolling bearings—Self-aligning ball bearings
V packing	Spray guns	Formed head for pressure vessel
Tires for agricultural implements and machines	Sets of high strength hexagon bolt, hexagon nut and plain washers for friction grip joints	Hose assemblies for hydraulic use
Chain slings for lifting purpose	Webbing slings for lifting purpose	Process of normalizing and annealing of iron and steel
Process of induction hardening and tempering of iron and steel	Process of quenching and tempering of iron and steel	Process of carbonizing and caobonitriding, quenching and tempering of steel
Process of nitriding and nitrocarburizing of iron and steel		

Electronic and Electrical Engineering		
Tungsten filament lamps for general lighting purpose	Enamelled winding wires	Rigid mica materials for electric heating equipment
Carbon zinc batteries	Dynamo lamps for bicycles	Lamps for railway
Coaxial cables for television receivers	Fluorescent lamp luminaries for commercial, industrial and public lighting	Insulating papers
Indicating analogue electrical measuring instruments and their accessories	Insulation resistance testers	Alkaline primary batteries
Pressboard for electrical purpose	Insulated closed-end connectors	Electrical resistance materials

Pressure-sensitive adhesive polyvinyl chloride tapes for electrical purposes	Copper wires for electrical purpose	Horn type loudspeakers
Residual current operated circuit breakers	Thermostat metals for electric apparatus	Insulating oils
High-voltage insulators	Wires and rolled wires for electrical heating	Fluorescent lamps for general lighting service
Electric hotplates	Welding electrode holders for arc welding	Fuses
Casting clamps for power line use	Un-plasticized polyvinyl chloride (PVC-U) conduits	Polyvinyl chloride insulated flexible cords
Rubber insulated flexible codes	Rectangular copper wires for electrical purpose	Electric grinders
Glow starters for fluorescent lamps	Fittings of un-plasticized polyvinyl chloride (PVC-U) conduits	Table lamps for fluorescent lamps
Fittings for rigid conduits	600 V Polyvinyl chloride insulated wires	Plugs and receptacles for domestic and similar general use
Low-voltage power capacitors and capacitors for electrical apparatus	Small switches for indoor use	Polyvinyl chloride insulated wires
Photoelectric control for public lighting	Polyvinyl chloride insulated and sheathed cable	Crimp-type terminal lugs
Room air conditioners	Vanishes for enameled wires	Electric KOTATU
Rigid steel conduits	Household electric refrigerators, refrigerator-freezer and freezers	Hand-hold hair dryers
Electric rice-cookers and electric rice-warmers	Electric washing machines	Non-insulated crimp-type sleeves for copper conductors
Pliable metal conduits	Electric vacuum cleaners	Ventilating fans
Compression tools for wire connectors of interior wiring	Microwave ovens	Electrically heated blankets
Electric shavers	Ballasts for fluorescent lamps	Fluorescent lamp luminaires for residential lighting
Plastic surface raceways	Lighting bus ways	Hospital grade earth instruments
Pliable plastic conduits	Fittings for pliable plastic conduits	Tumbler type electric clothe dryers

Automotive Engineering		
Lead-acid starter batteries for automobiles	Tyre valve cores for automobiles	Rims for motorcycles
Portable hydraulic jacks for automobiles	Portable screw jacks for automobiles	Brake lining for automobiles
Tyre chains for automobiles	Automobile tyres and inner tubes	Handlebars for bicycles
Chain wheels and cranks for bicycles	Pedals for bicycles	Chains for bicycles
Hubs for bicycles	Spokes for bicycles	Rims for bicycles
Saddles for bicycles	Locks for bicycles	Bicycles—General specification
Seatbelt for automobiles	Lighting and light signaling devices for automobiles	Frame-assembly for bicycles
Mudguards for bicycles	Brakes for bicycles	Reflex reflectors for bicycles
Tires for industrial vehicles	Red fusee for motor vehicles	Front forks for bicycles
Bicycles for young children	Automobiles accessories – Child restraints	

Railway Engineering		
Rail spikes	Trolley wires	Screw spikes
Rail and fish plates	Overhead contact lines-- Fittings	Rail bonds
Steel bolts and nuts for fish-plates and fastenings		

Ferrous Materials and Metallurgy		
Wire rods	Cold finished carbon and alloy steel bars	Wire rope
Wire rods for core wire of covered electrode	Spring steel	Bearing steels
Structure steels	Tool steels	Steel bars for concrete reinforcement
Steel pipes for ordinary piping	Zinc-coated steel sheets	Piano wire rods
Piano wires	Tinplate	Cold rolled special steel strip
Ferro-alloys	Re-rolled carbon steel	Free cutting carbon steels
Carbon steel for machine structural use	Rolled steel	Steel wire
Low carbon steel wires and stranded wires	Steel tubes for structural purposes	Stainless steel bars
Stainless steel plates, sheets and strip	Stainless steel wire rods	Stainless steel wires
Uncoated stress—relieved steel wires and strands for pre-stressed concrete	Welded steel wire and bar fabrics	Zinc-coated steel wire strands
Light gauge steels	Stainless steel pipes	Coloration zinc-coated steel sheets
Steel heat exchanger tubes	Hot-rolled mild steel plates, sheets and strip	Cold-rolled mild steel plates, sheets and strip
Heat-resisting steel	Pre-coated color zinc-coated steel wires	Polyvinyl chloride coated steel wires
Chain link wire netting	Iron castings	

Nonferrous Metals and Metallurgy		
Extended copper products	Pig lead	Zinc ingots
Aluminum and Aluminum alloy sheets and plates, strips and coiled sheets	Aluminum foils	Lead and lead alloy tube and plates
White metal	Aluminum and aluminum alloy rods, bars and wires, tube and extruded shape	Secondary Aluminum ingots
Zinc alloy ingots for die castings	Phosphor copper metal	Silver bullion
Aluminum alloy ingots for die castings	Pipe fittings of copper and copper alloys	Aluminum alloy ingots for castings
Cadmium metal	Electrolytic cathode copper	Copper alloy ingots for castings
Plastic covered copper tubes	Electroplated coatings of chromium for engineering purposes	Anode oxide coatings
Zinc hot dip galvanizing	Sprayed coatings	Combined coatings of anodic oxide and organic coatings

Chemical Engineering		
Sodium silicate	Zinc oxide	Pneumatic tyres and tube for bicycles and motorcycle
Iron oxide	Ultramarine and lead chromate pigments	Varnish and enamel
Household paint	Sulfuric acid	Chromium compound
Oil based paints	Oxygen	Reclaimed rubbers
Aluminum sulfate	Aromatic hydrocarbons and tar	Etching primer
Gasoline for industrial purpose	Urea-formaldehyde molding compounds	Synthetic detergents
Rubber hoses	Motor gasoline	Nitrocellulose paints and alcohol paints
Kerosine	Diesel fuel	Poly (vinyl chloride) films for agriculture
Rubber belts	Silver nitrate	Dissolved acetylene
Rubber threads	Retreated tires	Fuel oil

Unplasticized poly (vinyl chloride) (PVC-U)	Shellac	Barium salt
Compounded stock for retreated and repair tires	Resin paints	Plasticized polyvinyl chloride compounds
Inorganic reagent	Organic reagent	Unplasticized poly (vinyl chloride) sheets
Petroleum asphalts	Polyethylene pipes for General purpose	Phosphoric acid
wood adhesive	Melamine-formaldehyde molding compounds	Poly Aluminum chloride for water works
Aluminum sulfate for water works	Lubrication oils	Reclaimed plastics
Lubricating grease	Plastic pipes and fittings for water works	Extruded rubber tubes for gas
Rubber goods for water works	Laminated thermosetting high-pressure decorative sheets	Laminated thmosetting sheets
Phenolic molding compounds	Cutting fluid	Polyvinyl chloride coated and laminated metal
Fluid sealants	Motor vehicle brake fluids	Polycarbonate sheets
Flexible polyurethane foam for cushion	Engine antifreeze coolants	Polyvinylchloride waterstop sheets
Diallyl phthalate molding compounds	Heat treating oils	Unsintered polytetrafluoroethylene tapes for thread sealing
Traffic paint	Tar epoxy resin paint	Unplasticized poly (vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) pipe fittings for drain
Multicolor paint	Textured paints (synthetic resin emulsion)	Synthetic resin putty
Poly (methyl methacrylate) sheets	Plastic pipes and fittings for hot and cold water supply	

Textile Engineering

Woven carpet	Tufted pile carpet	Hemp ropes and synthetic fibers ropes
Cotton wadding	Wool press felt	Tile carpet

Mining

Nonsparking tools	Safety belt	Cemented carbide tips for mining tools
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Pulp and Paper

Kraft paper	Linerboards	Toilet tissue paper
Ziazo photosensitizer		

Ceramics

Clay pipes	Industrial limes	Common bricks
Porcelain for chemical analysis	Non-metallic tubes for thermocouples	Artificial abrasives
Abrasive cloth paper	Refractory mortars	Fireclay bricks
Glass apparatus for chemical analysis	Plaster of paris mold for pottery	Safety glass (except for road vehicles)
Vitrified grinding wheels	Sealed insulating glass (except for railway)	lead glass for X-ray protection
Abrasive discs	Cover glass for microscopes	Glass material for volumetric analysis
Resinoid grinding wheels		Textile glass yarns
Textile glass tapes	Textile glass fabrics	Textile glass rovings
Textile glass chopped strand mats	Safety glazing materials for road vehicles	Glass beads for traffic paint
Finished textile glass fabrics		

Domestic Wares		
High boots	Hand sewing needles	Safety match
Chalkboards	Hand sticket rubberized fabric products	Chalk
Fishing hooks	Heat resistant ceramic tableware	Oil burning cooking stoves
Oil burning space heaters	Office furniture -- Desks and tables	Office furniture -- Chairs
Office furniture – Storage cabinets	Supply and exhaust pipes for burning	Piano
Piano actions	Plastics rulers	Plastic table wares
Wicks for oil burning appliances	Large plastics lockable containers for household wares	Plastic washing basins
Plastics buckets	Adhesives for general works	Staplers
Staples	Envelopes and pockets	Writing pads
Notebooks and exercise books	School furniture – Desks and chairs for general learning space	Fire – resistive containers
Gas burning cooking appliances for domestic use	Office files	Oil burning bath boilers
book rack, shelf	Oil tanks for oil burning appliances	Gas burning water heaters for domestic use
Oil burning water boilers	Gas valves	Beds for domestic use
Aluminum ladder and stepladder	Quick coupling unit for gas appliances	Bands for rubber tube
Shojigami	Disposable body warmers	

Medical equipment and Safety appliances		
Industrial safety helmet	Anti – electrostatic footwear	Rubber nipples
Protective helmets for drivers and passengers of motorcycle and mopeds	Eye protectors for radiations	Protective footwear
Eye protector		

Miscellaneous: Packaging, welding and radioactive, etc.		
Corrugated shipping containers	Silicagel desiccants for packaging	Covered electrodes
Steel drums	Flexible intermediate bulk containers	Kraft paper sacks
Blow moulded polyethylene containers for kerosine	18 liter metal cans	Plugs and flanges for steel drums
Corrugated fiberboard for shipping	Laminated Aluminum foils	Silver brazing filler metals
Pressure sensitive adhesive polyvinyl chloride tapes for corrosion protection	Pressure sensitive adhesive tapes for general use	Copper phosphorus brazing filler metals
Aluminum and Aluminum alloy welding rods and wire	Solid wire and steel bar for welding	Soft solders
Resin flux cored solders	Polypropylene band	Flux cored wires for welding

Appendix-II

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

1. Purposes of Law and System

In order to prevent the environment from pollution by a chemical substance which, in itself or one of its degradation products, is not easily degradable, and which may be harmful to human health, the purpose of the Law is to establish a system to examine in advance new chemical substances for such properties as low degradability and chronic toxicity, etc. 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 ministries are to examine such chemical substances for degradability in the natural environment, biological accumulation, and possible health hazards when ingested continuously, and, as a result, to impose necessary regulations by such means as designating them as Class 1 specified chemical substances, etc. (Article 4)

3. Ministerial Orders

Enforcement Order of the Law Concerning the Examination and Manufacture, etc. of Chemical Substances;

Enforcement Order of Registration, etc. of Manufacture and Import of New Chemical Substances;

4. Outline of Regulations

(1) Materials subject to regulation: chemical substances

(2) Outline of standards, criteria, inspections, etc.

i) Classification of chemical substances

a . Class I specified chemical substances; (13 designated substances, such as PCB, DDT)

*The specified items are in principle prohibited from manufacture or import by license system.

*The use area of such items are restricted, and notification system is applied.

b . Class II specified chemical substances; (23 designated substances, such as trichloroethylene

*Manufacturers or importers are required to register the estimated amount of such items to be manufactured or imported;

*Manufactures or importers are required to register the manufactured or imported amounts of such items;

*Ministries may order to change the estimated amounts of manufacture or import of such items, if required;

*Manufactures or importers are required to comply with the technical guidelines made public.

c. Specified chemical substances (616 designated substances, such as chloroform)

*Manufacturers or importers are required to register the manufactured or imported amounts;

*Ministries may order manufacturers or importers to test the manufactured or imported chemical substances, if required.

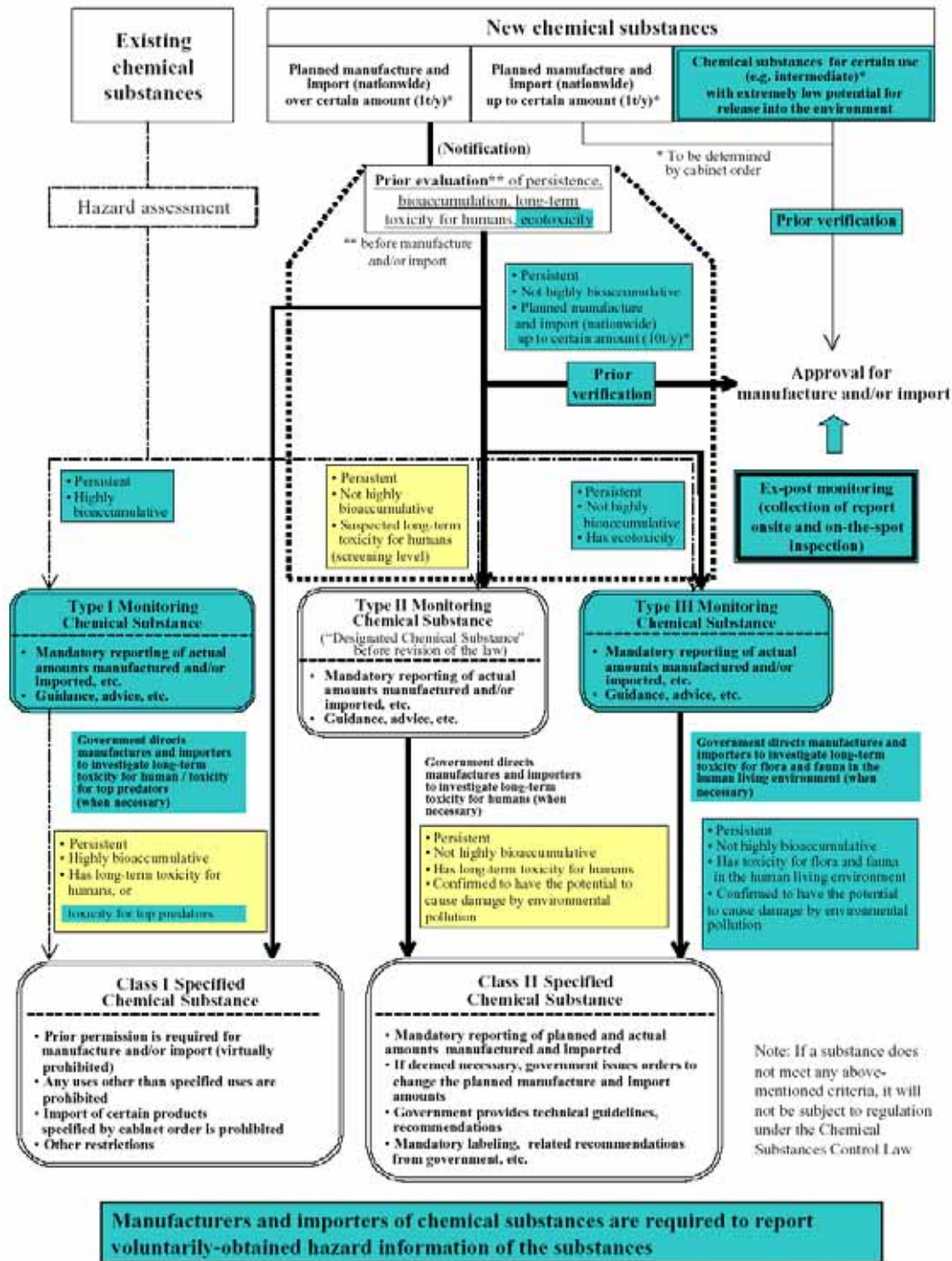
ii) Notification procedures

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.

iii) Certification System

See next page.

New Framework for evaluation and regulation of chemical substances in Japan under amended Chemical Substances Control Law



(Current revisions to the law are marked with)

[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. Information for reference

- 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, vapours, 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 endeavour, 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

Outline of Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law

The "Law concerning Arrangement and Rationalization of Standard and Approval System Related to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry ", which contains the revision of " the Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law", was promulgated on August 6, 1999.

In addition to the conventional restriction system mainly composed of "control", the Law shifted a system so that the "safety" can be secured by private sectors." Furthermore, the "Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law" was newly named after the "Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law ", and was enforced on April 1, 2001.

With reference to a confirming way of conformity to the technical standards for electrical appliances and materials, this revised Law abolishes a certification system by the Government that was ever since implemented based on registration and type approval, etc. On the other hand, the revised Law provides that Manufacturers or Importers are basically obligated to confirm by themselves conformity to the technical standards for such appliances and materials.

Specifically for those electrical appliances and materials which are deemed as involving high-level of -hazards (specified electrical appliances and materials), the "Conformity Inspection Organization Scheme" has been introduced, and manufacturers or importers thereof are required to undergo the conformity inspections conducted by such organizations. Furthermore, in March, 2004, the certification and approval system managed by the government was shifted to the registration system of inspection bodies in the private sector designated by the Government.

In conjunction with the abolishment of the Foreign Manufacturer Registration System, as for the "Specified Electrical Appliances and Materials", from now on, Importers are, under their own responsibility, required to undergo a conformity inspection, as well as to maintain inspection records related to manufacture.

Moreover, the Persons are obligated to implement preparation and preservation of inspection records, in order to ensure the Persons to perform the obligation of conformity to the standards, as well as in order to confirm the inspection records so as to understand whether an inspection was properly carried out by collecting reports, when taking the prompt and appropriate measures after the distribution of products such as recall orders or improvement instructions.

In addition, with reference to products which might have a potential for occurrence of danger, a system of direct measures shall be taken so that it can prevent such products from occurrence and re-occurrence of product accidents, as well as so that it can take their adequate and prompt elimination. Moreover, in order to put prompt and appropriate measures after the distribution of products, which interface with the safety regulations of other products, into practice, the business order system was abolished. On the other hand, the labeling injunction and the risk prevention order were newly established.

I. Restrictions and Procedures for Exporting “ Specified Electrical appliances and Materials” to Japan

I-1. Notification of Business

When the FOREIGN MANUFACTURERS export “ the Specified Electrical Appliances and Materials to Japan, the JAPANESE IMPORTERS ” are obliged to notify the following designated particulars to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry in Japan.

Designated Particulars

Name (Designation), Address, Representative name (For Corporation)

Type classification of electrical appliances and materials

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.)

The provisions of the Article set forth by the Ordinance of the Ministry Of Economy And Industry stipulate that the design of mark, and name of the registered Persons (name of certified or labeling registered inspection organization for the "Specified Electrical Appliances and Materials"), shall be described.

Subject to be in accordance with Article 17 of Enforcement Regulations, abbreviated name can be used for the name of Persons related to the labeling.

Abbreviated name shall be concisely abbreviated, as well as be easily identified with the original name.

The penal servitude of one year or less, the penalty of one million yen or less (Article 57 (1)), or the penalty against employer and employee (Article 59 (2)), shall be applied to those who have affixed the labeling in violation of regulations.



The registered Persons, if they have fulfilled the obligation of conformity to the standards (Article 8 of the Law) and the obligation of conformity inspection of “ the Specified Electrical Appliances and Materials” (Article 9 of the Law), can affix the labeling on the electrical appliances and materials concerned in a manner provided by Departmental regulations.

Except for the mentioned above, or if the registered Persons have not fulfilled such obligations, they must neither affix the labeling nor misleading labels on electrical appliances and materials.

Although the FOREIGN MANUFACTURERS will often substantially affix such labeling on them, JAPANESE IMPORTERS are supposed to fix the labeling under their responsibility from a primary legal point of view.

Although the FOREIGN MANUFACTURERS will often substantially conduct the indication, JAPANESE IMPORTERS are responsible for it from the primary legal point of view.

Labeling on Electrical Appliances

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 112 appliances including</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 338 appliances including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electrical footwarmer 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]

The Specified Electrical Appliances and Materials that had acquired type approval before the enforcement of the Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law may be indicated in a manner provided by the conventional Law for a period of one (1) year after the enforcement of the new Law (maximum three (3) years according to the items: refer to Table 1 List of the “SPECIFIED

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES AND MATERIALS”, "Manufacturing moratorium allowable by the conventional indication manner".)

However, take a note that the indication cannot be permitted with exceeding validity term of the type approval for the electrical appliances and materials concerned.

Manufacturing Moratorium for FOREIGN MANUFACTURERS

Allowable by Conventional Indication

The FOREIGN MANUFACTURERS may manufacture and export “the Specified Electrical Equipment and Materials”, if acquired type approval before the enforcement of the Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law, by indicating the designated particulars on them in a manner provided by the conventional Law, for a period of five (5) years after the enforcement of the new Law, or the time when the validity term of type approval for the electrical appliances and materials concerned expires, (whichever period expires first).

II Restrictions and Procedures for Exporting “ Electrical Appliances and Materials other than Specified Electrical Appliances and Materials” to Japan

II-1. Notification of Business

When the FOREIGN MANUFACTURERS export “ the Electrical Appliances and Materials other than the Specified Electrical Appliances and Materials” to Japan, JAPANESE IMPORTERS are obliged to notify the following designated particulars to the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry in Japan.

Designated Particulars

- a. Name (Designation), Address, Representative name (For Corporation)
- b. Type classification of electrical appliances and materials
- c. Name (designation) and address of FOREIGN MANUFACTURERS of the electrical appliances and materials concerned

Example of type classification of Electrical Appliances and Materials

Name of items	The classification of electrical appliances and materials	
	Ingredient of classification	Classification
Electric wires of fluorescent light	Main material of insulator	(1) Vinyl compound (2) Heat resistance vinyl compound (3) Polyethylene compound (4) Heat resistance polyethylene compound (5) Cross-linked polyethylene compound (6) Heat resistance cross lined polyethylene compound (7) Others
1.Metallic conduit tube 2.Metallic floor duct 3.Type metallic line gutter 4.Type-2 metallic lie gutter	Main material	(1) Copper (2) Aluminum (3) Others
	Rustproof method	(1) Dry galvanization (2) Melting galvanization (3) Electrical galvanization (4)Chromate-processed electricity (5) Other galvanization
	Rated voltage	(1) 125V or less (2) 125V or more
	Rated current	(1) 15A or less (2) 15A or more 20A or less (3) 20A or more
	Number of poles (including earth pole)	(1) 2 (2) 3 or more
	Method of connection with plug or adapter for lighting duct	(1) Fixed type (2) Running type
	Kind of connecting electric wires	(1) Copper (2) Others
	Material of main insulator	(1) Plastic (2) Others
	Material of exterior	(1) Metal (2) Plastic (3) Metal covered with plastic (4) Others

II-2. Obligation of Conformity to Technological Standard

When importing “the Electrical Appliances and Materials other than the Specified Electrical Appliances and Materials” to Japan, the BUSINESS NOTIFIER is obligated to comply with the technological standard provided by the ordinance of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. No contents of the technological standard will be basically changed with those of the conventional technological standard.

II-3. Obligation of inspection

The BUSINESS NOTIFIER' obligation of inspection is the same as I-4. The BUSINESS NOTIFIER must conduct the inspection, make out and store the inspection records, even if the NOTIFIER manufactures or imports the products indicated in a conventional manner based on the interim measures with reference to the following indication since there is no interim measure about the obligation of inspection.

II-4. Obligation of Indication

The obligation of the display of the BUSINESS NOTIFIER is the same as I-5.

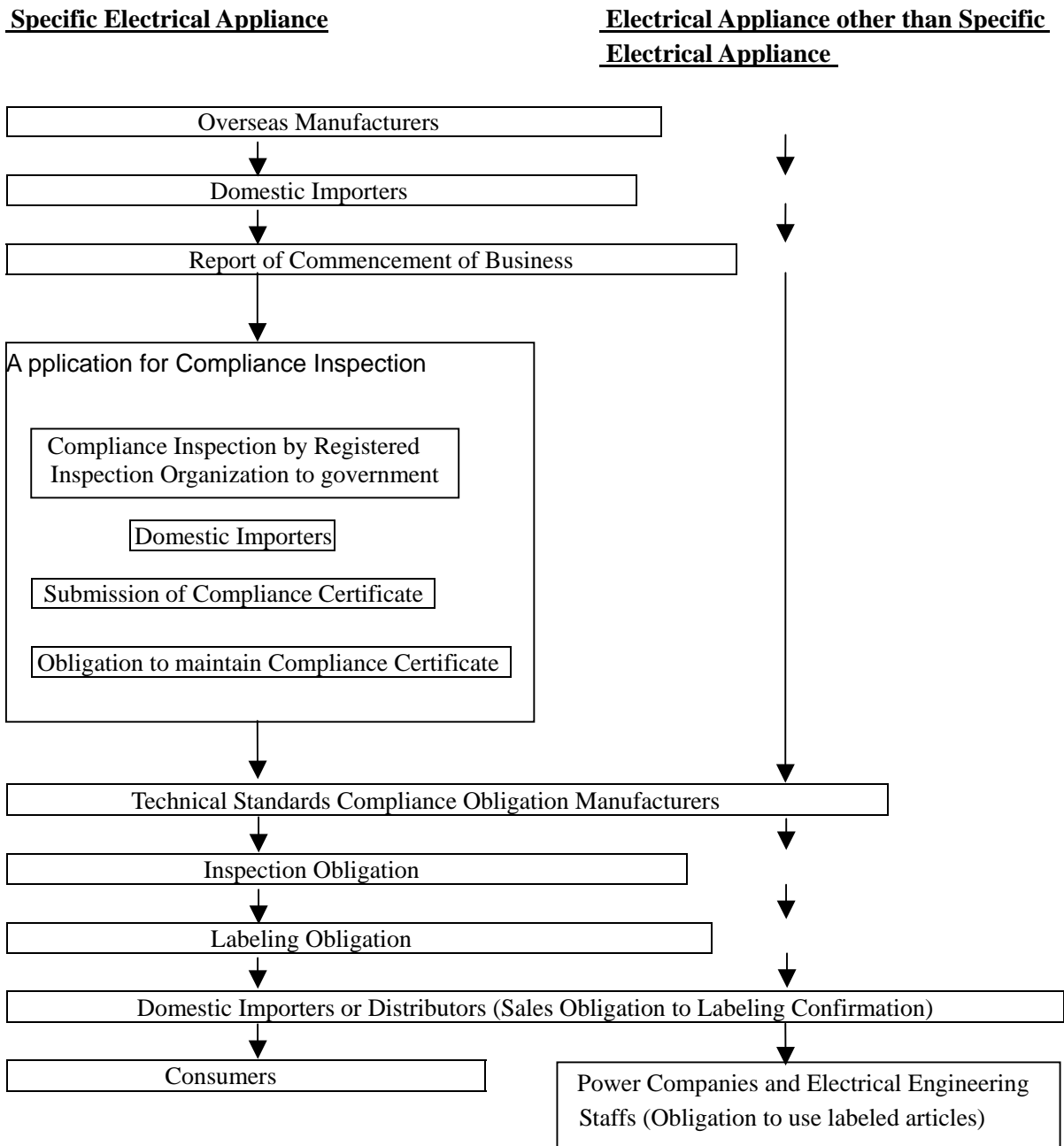
[Interim Measures]

“The Electrical Appliances and Materials other than the Specified Electrical Appliances and Materials” that had submitted a notification to start the manufacturing and importing business before the enforcement of the Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law (April 01, 2001), may be indicated in a manner provided by the conventional Law (for items not indicated with mark regulated by the new Law) for a period of one (1) year after the enforcement of the new Law (maximum three (3) years according to the items: refer to Table 2 List of “the Electrical Appliances and Materials other than the Specified Electrical Appliances and Materials”, "Manufacturing moratorium allowable by the conventional indication manner".)

Note:

"Indication" in the Table means the expression mentioned according to the indication manner provided by the ordinance of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

Chart for Electrical Appliance Safety Law:



Note: "Labeling" in the Chart means Labels affixed in accordance with the formula specified by the Ministerial Ordinance of METI.

**List of "Specified Electrical Appliances and Materials"
in Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law**

**Specific Electrical Appliances and Materials (112 items) As of November 30,
2005**

Name of items	Validity period of Type certification (Year)	Grace period of Manufacturing & import by old label indication (Year)
<u>Cables</u>		
Rubber insulated cables	3	3
Synthetic resin insulated cables	3	3
Cables (The cables shall be 22 cm ² or less in official cross section of the conductor, and be insulated by rubber or synthetic resin.)	3	3
Cords	3	3
Single-core rubber cords	3	3
Twisted rubber cords	3	3
Textile braided rubber cords	3	3
Round braided rubber cords	3	3
Other rubber cords	3	3
Single-core PVC cords	3	3
Twisted PVC insulated cords	3	3
Textile braided PVC cords	3	3
Round braided PVC cords	3	3
Other PVC cords	3	3
Cabtyre cords (rubber)	3	3
Cabtyre cords (synthetic resin)	3	3
Tinsel cords (synthetic resin)		
Cabtyre cables		
Rubber cabtyre cables	3	3
PVC cabtyre cables (rubber)	3	3
PVC cabtyre cables (synthetic resin)	3	3
Fuses		
Thermal fuses	3	3
Other fuses		
Link fuses	3	3
Cartridge fuses	3	3
Other enclosed fuses	3	3
Wiring Devices		

Name of items	Validity period of Type certification (Year)	Grace period of Manufacturing & import by old label indication (Year)
Tumbler switches	3	6
Intermediate switches	3	6
Time switches	3	6

Name of items	Validity period of Type certification (Year)	Grace period of Manufacturing & import by old label indication (Year)
Other switches		
Rotary switches	3	6
Pushbutton switches	3	6
Pull switches	3	6
Pendant switches	3	6
Streetlamp switches	3	6
Photoelectric automatic switches	3	6
Other switches	3	6
Box switches	3	6
Float switches	3	6
Pressure switches	3	6
Sewing machine controllers	3	6
Molded-case circuit breakers	3	6
Earth leakage circuit breakers	3	6
Cutout	3	6
Attachment connectors		
Attachment plugs	3	6
Socket-outlets	3	6
Multitaps	3	6
Cord connector bodies	3	6
Flatiron plugs	3	6
Appliance connectors	3	6
Adapters (screw)	3	6
Cord reels	3	6
Other plug couplers	3	6
Screw couplers		
Lamp receptacles	3	6
Separable plug bodies	3	6
Adapters (screw)	3	6
Other screw couplers	3	6
Sockets		
Fluorescent lamp holders	3	6
Fluorescent starter holders	3	6
Split sockets	3	6
Keyless sockets	3	6
Waterproof sockets	3	6
Key sockets	3	6
Pull sockets	3	6
Pushbutton sockets	3	6
Other sockets	3	6
Rossetes		
Screw-in rossetes	3	6
Hookup rossetes	3	6
Other rossetes	3	6
Joint boxes	3	6

Name of items	Validity period of Type certification (Year)	Grace period of Manufacturing & import by old label indication (Year)
Current Limiters		
Current limiters		
Meter rate current limiters	3	6
Flat rate current limiters	3	6
Transformer and Ballasts		
Household appliance transformers		
Transformers for toys	3	3
Other household appliance transformers	3	3
Electronic appliance transformers	3	3
Fluorescent lamp ballasts	3	3
Mercury vapor lamp ballasts and other high pressure discharge ballasts	3	3
Ozonizer stabilizing transformers	3	3
Electric Heating Appliances		
Electric heated toilet seats	1	1
Electric hot cupboards	1	1
Electric water service pipe freeze prevention heaters	3	1
Glass dew-prevention heaters	3	1
Other electric heating appliances for prevention of freezing or condensation	3	1
Electric storage water heaters	1	1
Electric inhalators	1	1
Other household electric heating therapeutic appliances		
Household electric heating therapeutic appliances	1	1
Electric steam baths	1	1
Electric heaters for steam baths	1	1
Electric sauna baths	1	1
Electric heaters for sauna baths	1	1
Aquarium heaters	1	1
Heating appliances for garden plants	1	1
Electric heated toys		
Electric Motor-operated Machine Devices		
Electric pumps		
Electric pumps	1	3
Electric well pumps	1	3
Refrigerating showcases	1	1
Freezing showcases	1	1
Electric ice cream freezers	1	1
Electric food waste disposers	1	1

Name of items	Validity period of Type certification (Year)	Grace period of Manufacturing & import by old label indication (Year)
Electric massagers	1	3
Automatically washing and drying toilets	1	1
Vending machines	1	1
Electric bubble generators		
Electric bubble generators for bathtubs	*	1
Electric bubble generators for aquariums	*	1
Other electric bubble generators	*	1
Electric motor-operated toys	2	1
Other electric motor-operated amusement appliances	2	1
Electric vehicles	2	1
Other electric motor-operated amusement appliances	2	1
Electro-magnetically-driven Machine Devices		
High frequency depilators	*	1
Electric Machine Devices for Other Exchanges		
Magnetic therapeutic appliances	*	1
Electric insect killers	1	1
Electric therapeutic bath controllers	1	1
DC power supply units	1	3
Portable Engine Generators		
Portable engine generators	1	1

Note: Validity periods of type certificate and grace period of Manufacturing & import by old label indication are from April 1, 2005.

(*): Term for temporary measure was already expired

**List of "Electrical Appliances and Materials other than
Specified Electrical Appliances and Materials"
in Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law**

**Non-specific Electrical Appliances and Materials (338 items) As of November
30, 2005**

Name of items	Grace period of Manufacturing & import by old label indication
Cables	
Fluorescent lamp cables (synthetic resin)	*
Neon tube cables (synthetic resin)	*
Cables (The cables shall be more than 22 cm ² in official cross section of the conductor and be insulated by rubber or synthetic resin.)	*
Rubber arc welding electrode cables	*
Synthetic resin arc welding electrode cables	*
Rubber heating cables	*
Synthetic resin heating cables	*
Conduits	
Conduits	
Metal conduits	*
Class I flexible metal conduits	*
Class II flexible metal conduits	*
Other flexible metal conduits	*
Plastic conduits	*
Pliable plastic conduits	*
CD conduits	*
Metal under floor ducts	*
Class I metal raceways	*
Class II metal raceways	*
Fittings of conduits	
Metal couplings	*
Metal normal bends	*
Metal elbows	*
Metal tees	*
Metal crosses	*
Metal caps	*
Metal connectors	*
Metal boxes	*
Metal bushings	*
Other metal fittings of rigid conduits or flexible conduits	*
Plastic couplings	*
Plastic normal bends	*

Plastic elbows	*
Plastic connectors	*
Plastic boxes	*
Plastic bushings	*
Plastic caps	*
Other plastic fittings of rigid conduits or flexible conduits	*
Metal cable wiring switch boxes	*
Plastic cable wiring switch boxes	*
Fuses	
Tubular fuses	*
D-type fuse (previously called as end contact plug fuses)	*
Wiring Devices	
Remote control relays	*
Cutout switches	*
Covered knife switches	*
Distribution board unit switch	*
Electromagnetic switches	*
Lighting tracks	*
Fittings of lighting tracks	
Lighting track couplings	*
Lighting track elbows	*
Lighting track tees	*
Lighting track crosses	*
Lighting track feed-in boxes	*
Lighting track end caps	*
Lighting track connectors	
Lighting track plugs	*
Lighting track adapters	*
Other lighting track fittings and connectors	*
Transformers and Ballasts	
Transformers for bells	*
Transformers for indicators	*
Transformers for remote control relays	*
Transformers for neon tubes	*
Transformer for combustion devices	*
Voltage regulators	*
Sodium vapor lamp ballasts	*
Germicidal lamp ballasts	*
Small AC Motors	

Single Phase Motors	
Repulsion start motors	*
Split-phase start induction motors	*
Capacity-start induction motors	*
Capacity-run induction motors	*
Commutator motors	*
Shading coil induction motors	*
Other single-phase motors	*
Squirrel-cage three-phase induction motors	*
Electric Heating Appliances	
Electric foot warmers	*
Electric slippers	*
Electric knee rugs	*
Electric square cushions	*
Electric carpets	*
Electric sheets	*
Electric blankets	*
Electric comforters	*
Electric anka (foot warmer)	*
Electric seat chaircovers	*
Electric heated chairs	*
Electric kotatsu (foot warmer)	*
Electric stoves	*
Japanese electric heaters (Hibachi)	*
Other electric heating appliances for body heating purposes	*
Electric toasters	*
Electric ovens	*
Electric fish roasters	*
Electric roasters	*
Electric buffet ranges	*
Electric movable cooking stove	*
Electric sausage roasters	*
Electric waffle irons	*
Electric takoyaki griddles	*
Electric cooking heating plates	*
Electric frying pans	*
Electric rice cookers	*
Electric jars	*
Electric deep pans	*
Electric fryers	*
Electric boiled egg makers	*
Electric warming serving trays	*
Electric warming boards	*
Electric milk warmers	*
Electric kettles	*
Electric coffee makers	*
Electric tea servers	*
Electric sake (liquor) warmers	*

Electric bains marie	*
Electric steamers	*
Electromagnetic cookers	*
Other electric heating appliances for cooking purposes	*
Electric hot water heaters for shaving	*
Electric curling irons	*
Electric hair curlers	*
Electric hair steamers	*
Other electric heating appliances for skin or haircut	*
Electric heated knives	*
Electric melters	*
Electric pottery kilns	*
Electric soldering irons	*
Electric heaters for irons	*
Other electric heating tools for handwork and handcrafts	*
Electric hot hand towel steamers	*
Electric sterilizers (with electric heaters)	*
Electric air humidifiers	*
Electric clothes steamers	*
Electric immersion heaters	*
Electric instantaneous water heaters	*
Thermostatic developing trays	*
Electric heating boards	*
Electric heating floor sheets	*
Electric heating floor mats	*
Electric dryers	*
Electric clothes pressers	*
Electric plant nurseries	*
Electric egg incubators	*
Electric brooders	*
Electric flatirons	*
Electric sewing irons	*
Electric plastic welders	*
Electric incense burners	*
Electric insecticide fumigators	*
Electric moxibustion appliances	*
Electric Motor-operated or Machinery Driven Appliances	

Belt conveyers	*
Electric refrigerators	*
Electricity freezers	*
Electric ice makers	*
Electric water coolers	*
Air compressors	*
Electric sewing machines with built in speed controllers	*
Electric sewing machines	*
Electric pottery wheel	*
Electric pencil sharpeners	*
Electric stirring machines	*
Electric scissors	*
Electric insect killers	*
Electric grass shears	*
Electric hedge trimmers	*
Electric lawnmowers	*
Electric threshing machines	*
Electric rice hulling machines	*
Electric straw dampers	*
Electric straw rope making machines	*
Egg selectors	*
Egg washers	*
Electric garden cultivators	*
Electric seat angle (Konbu) processors	*
Dried cuttlefish processors	*
Electric juice squeezers	*
Juice blenders	*
Food processors	*
Electric noodle makers	*
Electric rice cake makers	*
Electric coffee mills	*
Electric cans openers	*
Electric mincers	*
Electric meat choppers	*
Electric bread slicers	*
Electric dried bonito planers	*
Electric ice flakers	*
Electric rice washers	*
Electric vegetable washers	*
Electric dishwashers	*
Electric rice polishers	*
Electric tea leaf roasters	*
Wrapping machines	
Wrapping machines	*
Hand towel wrapping machines	*
Packing machines	*
Electric table clocks	*
Electric wall clocks	*
Automatic print fixing baths	*
Automatic print washers	*

Electric mimeograph machines (liquid-type)	*
Electric mimeograph machines	*
Office printing machines	*
Addressing machines	*
Time recorders	*
Time stampers	*
Electric typewriters	*
Electric account selectors	*
Shredders	*
Electric paper cutters	*
Electric collators	*
Electric paper binders	*
Electric paper punches	*
Numbering machines	*
Checkwriters	*
Coin counters	*
Bill counters	*
Label tagging machines	*
Laminators	*
Laundry finishing machines	*
Laundry folding machines	*
Handtowel rolling machines	*
Vending machines	*
(Except for the ones applicable to Specific Electrical Appliances in Table * List)	
Money changers	*
Electric barber chairs	*
Electric toothbrushes	*
Electric brushes	*
Electric hair dryers	*
Electric shavers	*
Electric hair clippers	*
Electric nail polishers	*
Other electric motor operated or magnetically driven appliances for skin or hair care	*
Electric room fans	
Electric circulating fans	*
Ventilating fans	*
Blowers	*
Electric room air-conditioners	*
Electric cooled air fans	*
Electric dehumidifiers	*
Electric fan-coil units	*
Electric fan convectors	*
Electric fan-forced air heaters	*
Electric hot air heaters	*
Electric Humidifiers	*
Electric air cleaners	*
Electric deodorizers	*
Electric fragrance diffusers	*

Electric vacuum cleaners	*
Electric record cleaners	*
Electric blackboard eraser cleaners	*
Other electric dust absorbers	*
Electric floor polishers	*
Electric shoe polishers	*
Electric washing machines for sports goods or recreational goods	*
Electric washing machines	*
Electric spin extractors	*
Electric dryers	*
Electric musical instruments	*
Electric music boxes	*
Electric bells	*
Electric buzzers	*
Electric chimes	*
Electric sirens	*
Electric grinders	*
Electric drills	*
Electric planers	*
Electric saws	*
Electric screwdrivers	*
Other electric tools	*
Electric sanders	*
Electric polishers	*
Electric metal cutting machines	*
Electric hand shears	*
Electric groovers	*
Electric mortisers	*
Electric tube cleaners	*
Electric scaling machines	*
Electric tappers	*
Electric nut runners	*
Electric cutting blade polishers	*
Other electric power tools	*
Electric fountains	*
Electric mist sprayers	*
Electric inhalators	*
Electric motor-operated appliances for household therapeutic use	*
Finger pressure (shiatsu) simulators	*
Other electric motor-operated appliances for household therapeutic use	*
Electric game machines	*
Electric warm water circulation purifying machines for bathtubs (a new additional item, commonly known as "24-hour bath")	
Appliances using Light Sources	
Photographic printers	*
Microfilm readers	*

Slide projectors	*
Overhead projectors	*
Episcopes	*
Viewers	*
Electronic flash apparatuses	*
Photographic enlargers	*
Photographic enlarger lamp houses	*
Incandescent lamps	*
Fluorescent lamps	*
Desk lamps	*
Household pendant fluorescent lamp lighting fixtures	*
Hand lamps	*
Garden lighting fixtures	*
Decorative lighting fixtures	*
Other incandescent lamp fixtures	*
Other discharge lamp fixtures	*
Advertising lights	*
Egg testers	*
Electric sterilizers (germicidal lamps)	*
Household therapeutic ray appliances	*
Rechargeable flashlights	*
Copying machines	*
Electronic Appliances	

Electronic clocks	*
Electronic tabletop calculators	*
Electronic cash registers	*
Electronic refrigerators	*
Interphones	*
Electronic musical instruments	*
Radio receivers	*
Tape recorders	*
Record players	*
Juke boxes	*
Other audio equipments	*
Video tape recorders	*
Demagnetizers	*
Television receivers	*
Television receiver boosters	*
Television receiver boosters for coaxial cables	*
High-frequency welders	*
Microwave ovens	*
Ultrasonic rat exterminators	*
Ultrasonic humidifiers	*
Ultrasonic cleaners	*
Electronic toys	*
Household low frequency therapeutic appliances	*
Household ultrasonic therapeutic appliances	*
Household ultra short therapeutic appliances	*
Other AC Electric Appliances	
Furniture with lamps	*
Furniture with electrical outlets	*
Furniture with other electrical appliances	*
Electric dimmers	*
Electric pencils	*
Leakage current detectors	*
Burglar alarms	*
Arc welding machines	*
Noise prevention machine	*
Producers of medical materials	*
Household electric potential therapeutic appliances	*
Electric refrigerators (absorption system)	*
Electrical squeezing power source	*