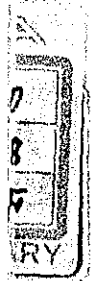


**EXPORT INSPECTION SYSTEM
IN JAPAN**

**EXPORT INSPECTION AND DESIGN DIVISION
INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION BUREAU
MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND INDUSTRY (MITI)
GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN**

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY



国際協力事業団

受入 月日	84. 5. 24	000
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EXPORT INSPECTION SYSTEM

I. QUALITY INSPECTION OF THE EXPORT COMMODITIES

1. Necessity of Export Inspection

- (1) Difference of commercial custom and law
- (2) Geographical situation
- (3) Difficulty for dealing with the after service and claim
- (4) Influence on reputation of the general Japanese merchandise
- (5) Excessive competition of Japanese economic constitution
- (6) Importance of the sound export promotion

What is standing behind the establishment and maintenance of the export inspection system is the peculiarities of foreign trade as represented by (1) transaction between legally different territories, (2) difficulties in acquiring information, and (3) the fact that products of a specific company are mis-valued as those of the country to which it belongs, and the enthusiasm which Japan, as a country living on foreign trade, has maintained for the purpose of promotion export trade.

2. History of Export Inspection

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) The Meiji era
(1868-1912) | Law for Silk Inspection Office (1895)
and others |
| (2) The Taisho era
(1912-1926) | Regulation of various kind for control
(1915-1919) |
| (3) The Showa era
-Pre World War II
(1926-1945) | Law for the control of the important
export goods (1936) |
| (4) The Showa era
-Post World War II
(1945--) | Law for control of the export goods
(1948)
Export Inspection Law (1958-) |

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Japan has a long history of export inspection. It dates back toward the end of the Meiji Era when Japan began to seek for its foreign markets as outlets of processed goods whose main raw materials were agricultural products and has followed the following four major stages.

A) The Meiji Era (1868-1912)

According to the Law for Silk Inspection Office promulgated in 1895, a national silk inspection office was established in Yokohama and Kobe and started voluntary inspection of silk, the major export article at that time. Later in 1905, the Fancy Matting Inspection Rules were promulgated as Imperial Ordinance and a fancy matting inspection office was established thereby in Kobe to start national inspection of fancy matting.

In 1916, the prefectural export inspection services of Habutae theretofore conducted in a variety of ways were consolidated according to the Export Habutae Inspection Rules as official order of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce.

B) The Taisho Era (1912-1926)

Consequent upon the outburst of War I, the European goods receded from foreign markets, while Japanese goods took the place of them, prevailed throughout the world market, and expanded in trade volume at an amazingly high rate. Demand surpassing the supply, however, misguided Japanese goods into poor quality. The results were surging complaints from all over the world.

Seriously concerned about the situation, the Government took a stand to give a strict inspection control on exports according to the following ministerial orders of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce covering various commodities in order to maintain international reputation about Japanese goods.

- ° Export Braid Control Rules (1920)
- ° Export Soap Control Rules (1920)
- ° Export Canned Foods Control Rules (1921)

- ° Export Match Control Rules (1922)
- ° Export Glass Products Control Rules (1922)
- ° Export Enameled Ironware Control Rules (1922)
- ° Export Knitwear Control Rules (1922)
- ° Export Celluloid Goods Control Rules (1923)
- ° Export Pencils and Pencil Lead Control Rules (1924)
- ° Export Cotton Textiles Control Rules (1924)
- ° Export Animal-hair Brushes Control Rules (1924)
- ° Export Artificial Pearls Control Rules (1924)

C) The Showa Era (1926-1945)

- (1) Pursuant to the Export Silk Fabrics Control Law promulgated in 1927, twelve prefectural inspection offices, including one in Kyoto, were all put under the control of the Central Government, and the silk fabrics were prohibited from being exported unless passed muster national inspection standards.
- (2) In 1928, the various commodity-wise control rules established between 1920 to 1924 were consolidated into the Staple Exports Control Rules, and the goods, such as matches, identified as important exports were thus prohibited from being exported unless qualified by inspection to be conducted by Government-authorized co-operations or their federations or by prefectural governments.
- (3) In 1931, the Staple Exports Control Rules were revised to list silk textiles.
In 1933, the Export Silk Fabrics Control Law was revised to and applied to rayon fabrics with necessary modifications.

- (4) In 1934, the export of marine products was required by the Marine Products Control Law to presuppose the qualification by inspections designated by the competent minister, instead of by voluntary inspections theretofore undertaken by the organization of the interests.
- (5) In 1936, the Staple Exports Control Rules were strengthened into the Staple Exports Control Law and thus required the conditions that the export of staple articles shall pass muster of the inspection to be undertaken by the inspection organization authorized by the competent minister and shall also pass through with the inspection to be conducted by the competent authorities (customs office), that the assignment and removal of inspector shall be made with permission of the competent minister, and that the competent minister shall have the right to order the inspection organization to install necessary inspection facilities whenever he considers it necessary so to do and also have the visitatorial right to witness the inspection activities.
- (6) In 1940, export inspection of woolen fabrics which theretofore was carried out by prefectural government was put under the control of the central government according to the Export Woolen Fabrics Control Law.
According to the Tea Manufacturing Industry Control Rules (established in 1936) and the Export Silk Yarns Inspection Law (established in 1926; consolidated into the Sericulture Control Law from 1941 on), tea and silk yarns were subjected to export inspections.

D) The Showa Era (1946-)

- (1) As the trade was reopened in 1946, the export inspection was undertaken by chiefly private organizations according to the inspection rules and laws in force before 1945. In view of the fact that the compulsory inspection by these private organizations ran against the spirit of the Anti-

monopoly Law, the private organizations were liquidated, and instead the Exports Control Law (1948) was established to provide the conditions that the inspection as to whether the export articles are in conformity with classificatory requirements and standards or for some specific articles the lowest passing mark and packing requirements set out by the Government shall be undertaken by exporters on their own responsibility and that those qualified shall be attached with a designated mark of quality.

With this, the conventional compulsory inspection system was replaced by a self-regulating system, and the intervention by the Government was limited to visitatorial inspection to examine whether the commodities bearing the quality mark are in compliance with the ratings and minimum requirements established by the Government.

- (2) However, this Exports Control Law went ill with the actual circumstances. Visitatorial inspection uncovered a good deal of export articles which fell short of the ratings or minimum requirements.

In 1951, the Law was revised to add a provision that those articles, the inspection of which requires special facilities or techniques, shall be inspected by relevant registered private inspection organs.

- (3) The Exports Control Law was revised in 1953 to amplify the coverage of articles to be inspected and tighten the registration standards of private inspection organs. A rapid growth of export trade and fierce competition in the market combined to bring about tumble of export prices, degradation of quality and increase of cheap and inferior goods. In fact, the Exports Control Law had much to be desired in preventing the export of articles of poor quality because those for which minimum requirements were not specified could be exported so far as they were marked "LOW QUALITY" if poor in quality.

Also, the provisions concerning the maintenance of the neutrality of private inspection organs and the supervisory activities of the Government were inadequate.

For the purpose of eradicating these defects, the current Export Inspection Law was established in 1957 to provide for the following conditions:

- (a) The specifically identified articles shall not be exported unless qualified in accordance with quality standards by a government agency or a designated private inspection organ.
- (b) The private inspection organ authorized by the Government authorities shall be public corporations which are independent, impartial and fair in every respect, and shall have the right to monitor and control the Government activities.

(In addition to the Export Inspection Law, there are the Sericulture Law (Law No. 57 established in 1945) and the Artificial Pearl Culture Law (Law No. 9 established in 1952).

3. System of Law for Export Inspection

(Law)

(Executive ordinance)

Law for
export
inspection

Cabinet ordinance for designated export inspection
commodities (goods)

(Law-Article No. 2,4,5,46)

Cabinet ordinance for export inspection commission

(Law-Article No.45)

Ministerial ordinance for deciding standard and so
on of export inspection

(Law-Article No.2,
3 and so on)

Ministerial ordinance for de-
ciding standard and so on of
export inspection

Ministerial ordinance for de-
ciding standard and so on of
export inspection of the first
agricultural, forest and
marine products

Ministerial ordinance for de-
ciding standard and so on of
export inspection of the
secondary agricultural, forest
and marine products

Ministerial ordinance for de-
ciding standard and so on of
export inspection of the gut
over sewing thread and so on

Ministerial ordinance for de-
ciding standard and so on of
export inspection of ships
and so on

Ministerial ordinance for deciding the section of
export inspection organ

(Law-Article No. 3,
4,5)

(Law)

(Executive ordinance)

- Ministerial ordinance for deciding the section of export inspection organ
- Ministerial ordinance for deciding the section of export inspection organ of the first agricultural, forest and marine products
- Ministerial ordinance for deciding the section of export inspection organ of the secondary agricultural, forest and marine products
- Ministerial ordinance for deciding the section of export inspection organ of ships and so on
- Ministerial ordinance for deciding the section or export inspection organ of the gut over sewing thread and so on
- Ministerial regulation for the designated standard of the designated inspection organ (exclusive of government organ)
(Law-Article No.14, 16)
 - Ministerial regulation for the designated standard of the designated inspection organ
 - Ministerial regulation for designated standard of the designated inspection regarding the standard plywood and so on
 - Ministerial regulation for designated standard of the designated inspection regarding the refrigerated marine products
 - Ministerial regulation for designated standard of the designated inspection regarding the injection tube and so on

4. Aims of law for export inspection (Law-Article 1)

Maintenance and improvement of reputation of the export goods

- (1) Sound development of the export trade
- (2) In secondary,
 - (a) Improvement of quality
 - (b) Prevention of claim
 - (c) Prevention of dumping

5. Gist of export inspection system (Export Inspection Law,
Articles 2 through 13)

Those articles designated by the cabinet order shall in principle be forbidden from being exported unless qualified and marked as qualified in accordance with relevant standards and procedures designated by the ordinances of competent ministries and conducted by relevant inspection organs authorized in accordance with the ordinances of competent ministries by the Government authorities or competent ministers.

6. Designated commodities (goods) (Law-Articles 2,4,5,46)

(1) Number of designated commodities (goods) (at May 1977)

Machinery and metal products	105
General merchandise	73
Chemicals	38
Textile products	43
Agricultural, forest and marine products	29
Medical supplied	2
<hr/>	
Total	290

(2) Standard of designation

- a. Presence or not of occurrence of claim
- b. Presence or not of fear of the quality deterioration

(3) Overview of export articles

- 1) The articles subject to the export inspection are those which are particularly identified as necessitating maintenance and upgrading of the quality (including packing requirements) and which are termed "Identified Commodities" in the Cabinet Order concerning Export Inspection Items (Cabinet Order No. 3 issued in 1958).
- 2) On the occasion of the promulgation of the Export Inspection Law, some 20% of all the identified commodities (533 articles) under the Exports Control Law which included those found by visitorial inspection by the Government authorities to have few rejections, those against which few claims were made, and those which defied necessity of export inspection because of small export quantity (i.e., 107 articles including match, chemical fertilizer, and the like) were deleted, and 10 new articles including umbrellas were added as identified commodities (436 articles all told in the Cabinet Order Concerning Export Inspection Items.)
- 3) In 1964 when the export inspection volume culminated, some 520 articles were designated as identified commodities. Later, some were deleted, and some others were revised. As of May 1977, the identified commodities amounted to 290.
- 4) After enforcement of the Export Inspection Law, addition of newly identified commodities was limited to the case that the number of claims from overseas had come to increase and that there was a fear of compromising the reputation of Japanese exports when the Government had products of unstabilized quality being exported. For example, tape players were designated in 1969 and three articles including brake levers were listed in 1970.

- 5) Of the identified commodities, those whose quality has been improved or whose export amount has been declined and which are considered unnecessary to be listed as identified commodities have been deleted on every review. For example, 28 articles including electric stove and brake lining were deleted in April, 1976.
- 6) The listing and delisting of identified commodities pre-suppose discussions and approval by the Export Inspection Council.

7. Kind of Inspection

- (1) Quality inspection (Law-Article No. 3)
- (2) Materials inspection (Law-Article No.4 - Clause 1)
- (3) Design manufacturing inspection (Law-Article No.4 - Clause 2)
- (4) Packing condition inspection (Law-Article No.5)

The export inspection is classified into the following four.

(1) Quality inspection

This is the most fundamental of all, and is applied to all the identified commodities for the purpose of examining whether or not they are in compliance with the quality standards (including packing requirements) specified by ministerial ordinances.

(2) Materials inspection

The underlying purposes of the export inspection are to inspect the quality of the final product to be exported overseas. Depending on identified commodities, that final quality inspection cannot be achieved unless the quality inspection of materials from which they are made is carried out.

For such commodities, items and materials are specifically identified by the cabinet orders, and the materials are required to be inspected before quality inspection of final commodities.

At present, 7 textile goods including rayon fabrics are identified as such commodities.

(3) Inspection of design and production

Some identified commodities do not permit proper quality inspection unless they are inspected in the stage of design and production. Such commodities are designated by the cabinet orders and are required to be inspected in the stage of design and production. Commodities under this category are small boats only.

(4) Packing inspection

Usual identified commodities are subjected to packing inspection at the time of quality inspection if circumstances so require. Some specific identified commodities absolutely require packing inspection in order to maintain their quality. Such commodities are designated by the cabinet orders, and are required to be subjected to specific packing inspection after qualified by the quality inspection.

Such commodities number 5 in all, including silk fabrics, rayon fabrics and the like.

8. Special Cases of Export Inspection

(1) As regards the identified commodities, the inspection and marking by the Government organ or authorized private inspection organ are obligatory.

As a special case to this obligatory requirements, there is a system in which some articles can do away with inspection by such organ if the manufacturer or exporter attaches to such articles a marking stating that all the inspection requirements have been met.

This is the survivals of the practices in the age of the Exports Control Law, and should be reckoned as an exception to the Export Inspection Law now in force.

At a National Diet council, a contingent resolution was adopted that the exception to the inspection specified in Article 10 of the Law should be limited to a minimum.

(2) The commodities which are favoured with this exception are those other than recognized that the maintenance or upgrading of the quality cannot be achieved unless inspection is made by the Government agency or authorized private inspection organ, and such commodities are designated by the ordinances of competent ministries. The commodities designated as such are 17 in all which require no particular equipment or facility for inspection of quality or packing, and include plant seeds. Of them, 5 commodities are classified by dimensions and are put under inspection by some Government agencies or private inspection organs.

9. Standard and Method of Inspection (Ministerial Ordinance for Standard)

- (1) General standard (Law-Article No.2 - Clause 1)
- (2) Standard by region (Law-Article No.2 - Clause 2)
- (3) Grades (Law-Article No.8)
- (4) Method (Law-Articles No.3,4,5) The whole inspection or sample inspection

(A) Inspection standards

(1) The export inspection standards are specified by relevant ministerial ordinances (such as those specifying export inspection standards) with respect to appearance, dimensions, construction, performance and functions for each article.

(2) Although no express terms and conditions concerning the level of standards are established with a view to maintaining and enhancing the reputation of Japanese exports in keeping with foreign market trends in commercial practices, living standard and laws and regulations concerning safety and hygiene and also with the state of art in Japanese industry in order to abide by the purpose of the Law.

(3) In principle, the export inspection standards are general requirements for identified commodities without discrimination to their destinations.

In the event that it is found necessary to provide special measures for the purpose of maintaining the reputation in specific export regions, however, higher standards can be applied to the exports destined to such regions.

For example, china ware, dinner set and automobile headlight for the United States and Canada are under this category.

For those articles for which quality grading is particularly important in view of trade practices, graded standards may be applied.

For example, tools, cotton fabrics, etc. are under this category.

(B) Inspection method

(1) Along with the inspection standards, the export inspection methods are specified by relevant ministerial ordinances.

(2) For inspection, total inspection or sampling inspection is applied to suit to the characteristics of the identified commodities concerned or of the inspection subjects.

Almost all of identified commodities are put to sampling inspection, except for some specific ones.

(3) The total inspection in which the identified commodities to be inspected are inspected entirely without exception is applied to some textiles and small vessels.

In the sampling inspection, on the other hand, a set of commodities to be inspected is subjected to random sampling according to statistically proven method in consideration of the quantity, quality level and inspection items as well as of inspection reliability and economics, and the qualification of the set is made according to the result of that sampling inspection.

10. Indication of Qualification and Seal (Law-Articles No.7,9)

(1) Those identified commodities whose quality, whether in the form of final product or material or in the stage of design or manufacture, is qualified by inspection conducted by the competent public or private inspection organs to have met the standards set forth by relevant ministerial ordinances are provided with a marking carrying the word "PASSED" and the name of inspection organ on each of the articles or on the package in which the articles qualified as such are contained, according to the procedure established by relevant ordinances of competent ministries.

For those identified commodities for which different standards are available for different destinations, the name of destination is stated also.

For those identified commodities for which grading standards are available, the rating is specified incidentally. For specific articles such as fruit, the date is marked additionally, and the effective period of such marking is designated by relevant ministerial ordinances.

(2) Some specific articles are required by the ordinances of competent ministries to have their package sealed up.

At present, however, there are no such commodities.

11. Exception of Application (Law-Article No.13)

(1) Exclusion of the comprehensive application
(Executive Regulation Article 8 - Clause 2)

(2) Exclusion of the individual application
(Exceptional approval)

(1) Even identified commodities can be relieved of export inspection if supported by specific reasons.

The cases are as follows.

- (a) Where the commodities are covered by exceptional clauses of the bylaws of the relevant ministerial ordinances, in which case such commodities are automatically relieved of export inspection without application for permission.
 - (b) Where the competent minister has approved the application for remission with respect to those articles whose export is considered by the opinion of the competent minister not to compromise the reputation of Japanese exports.
- (2) Those under case (a) above now include the following.
- (a) Forwarding of identified commodities at the request of foreign embassy or legation.
 - (b) Forwarding of first-aid medicine, equipment, relief supplies and commodity samples with no draft.
 - (c) Export of a small quantity of cargo.
 - (d) Export of parts appurtenant to a plant to be exported.
 - (e) Export of commodities which have passed the inspection by the Government agency or authorized private inspection organ according to the inspection standards and methods recognized by the competent minister to assure higher quality than according to the standards and methods specified in the ministerial orders concerned, and which bear a marking claiming higher quality to that effect.
- (3) Those under case (b) above include:
- ° Export of a commodity for use for the purposes and in the methods other than it was originally.
Example; Export of second-hand watch as an antique
 - ° Trial export of a commodity, whose quality has passed muster of inspection, for the purpose of examining packing requirements.

12. Inspection Organ (Ministerial Ordinance for Section)

(1) Government inspection organ

Industrial Products Inspection Institute, M.I.T.I.

Textile Products Inspection Institute, M.I.T.I.

Exported Agricultural Products Inspection Office,
Ministry of Agricultural and Forestry

National Hygienic Laboratory,
Ministry of Health and Welfare

Maritime Transportation Bureau,
Ministry of Transportation

Regional Land Transportation Bureau,
Ministry of Transportation

(2) Designated inspection organ (Public utilities corporation
on the civil law)

	Number of inspection organs
Inspection organ connected with machinery and metal	6
Inspection organ connected with general merchandise	14
Inspection organ connected with textile	14
Inspection organ connected with agriculture and forestry	3
Inspection organ connected with medical supplies	1
<hr/> Total	<hr/> 38

- 1) Almost all of identified commodities are put to export inspection by authorized private inspection organs, except some for which inspection is conducted by public inspection agencies.

- 2) There is no legal demarcation between the public and private organs so far as the commodities to be handled are concerned. In principle, however, the private organs are assigned to inspection services.

In special circumstances, such as those transactions which in view of commercial practices presuppose national inspection, the public inspection organs undertake inspection services.

- 3) Specific identified commodities and their inspection by specific inspection organs are stipulated by relevant ministerial ordinances (hereinafter referred to as classificatory ministerial ordinances).

a) "Ministerial Ordinance defining the Classification of Export Inspection" covering: machines, appliances, metal ware, chemical products, sundry goods and textiles.

b) "Ministerial Ordinance defining the Classification of Export Inspection on Class 1 Agriculture, Forest, and Marine Products" covering: those agriculture, forest and marine products for which inspection relating to food sanitation is not required.

c) "Ministerial Ordinance defining the Classification of Export Inspection on Class 2 Agriculture, Forest and Marine Products" covering those agriculture, forest and marine products for which inspection relating to food sanitation is required.

d) "Ministerial Ordinance defining the Classification of Export Inspection on Ships etc." covering rolling stock radiators, ships and ship-related products.

e) "Ministerial Ordinance defining the Classification of Export Inspection on Gut Suture, etc." covering medical supplies.

4) Government inspection agencies

The following six government agencies are undertaking export inspection.

a) Industrial Manufactures Inspection Institute, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI)	45 articles
b) Textile Products Inspection Institute, MITI	6 articles
c) Agricultural and Forestry Products Inspection Institute, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF)	17 articles
d) District Land Transport Bureau, the Ministry of Transport (MT)	1 article
e) Shipping Bureau, MT	6 articles
f) National Institute of Hygienic Sciences, the Ministry of Health and Welfare (MHW)	1 article

Note: The agencies undertaking quality inspection of exports pursuant to the laws other than the Export Inspection Law include the Raw Silk Conditioning House (MAF) and Pearl Inspection Station (MAF).

5) Authorized private inspection organs

a) The authorized private inspection organs are nonprofit-oriented organizations (foundations) established according to the provisions of Article 34 of the Civil Law. Currently, the following 38 organs are present.

The staffers of these organs amount to about 3,460 of which 2,470 are export inspectors.

<u>Name of authorized private inspection organ</u>	<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Principal place of business</u>	<u>Tel.</u>
Japan Telescopes Inspection Institute	J.T.I.I.	45-8, Oyama Kanaicho, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo	03-957-3111
Japan Watch & Clock Inspection Institute	J.W.C.I.	3-14-9, Soto Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	03-253-0635
Japan Camera and Optical Instruments Inspection and Testing Institute	J.C.I.I.	25, Ichiban-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	03-263-7111
Japan Machinery & Metals Inspection Institute	J.M.I.	1-9-15, Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo	03-583-4131
Japan Bearing Inspection Institute	J.B.I.	2-25-3, Nishi-Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo	03-436-0071
Japan Vehicle Inspection Association	V.I.A.	1-9-15, Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo	03-585-3395
Japan Pottery Inspection Association	J.P.I.A.	32, Nunoike-cho, Higashi-ku, Nagoya	052-935-6356
Japan Glassware Inspection Association	J.G.I.A.	3-1-9, Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo	03-591-6008
Japan Spectacles & Optical Toys Inspection Association	J.S.O.T.I.A.	2-15-27, Tatsumi-Nishi, Ikuno-ku, Osaka	06-757-1641
Writing Instrument Inspection Association	W.I.I.I.	2-30-6, Nishi-Nippori, Arakawa-ku, Tokyo	03-891-4539
Japan Antimony Ware Inspection Association	J.A.W.I.A.	4-3-1, Kuramae, Taito-ku, Tokyo	03-851-8996
Japan General Merchandise Promotion Center	J.G.M.P.C.	2-14-9, Nihonbashi Ningyo-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo	03-668-5101
Japan Mechanical Toy Inspection Association	J.M.T.I.A.	3-14-11, Kotobuki, Taito-ku, Tokyo	03-841-9816

<u>Name of authorized private inspection organ</u>	<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Principal place of business</u>	<u>Tel.</u>
Japan Metal Tableware Inspection Association	J.M.T.I.A.	3492, Oaza Higashi, Ota, Tsubame-shi, Niigata	02566-2-3131
Japan Umbrella Inspection Association	J.U.I.A.	526, Higashino-machi, Morinomiya, Higashi-ku, Osaka	06-942-2988
Japan Plastics Inspection Association	J.P.I.A.	2-22-13, Yanagibashi, Taito-ku, Tokyo	03-862-4841
Japan Imitation Pearl & Glass Article Inspection Association	J.I.P.G.A.I.A.	16-3, Osakakaminomachi, Tennoji-ku, Osaka	06-779-8841
Chemical Inspection & Testing Institute, Japan	C.I.T.I.	4-1-1, Higashi-Mukojima, Sumida-ku, Tokyo	03-614-1101
Japan Mirror Inspection Association	M.I.A.	2-1, Kohashi-cho, Tennoji-ku, Osaka	06-763-2620
Japan Tile Testing & Engineering Association	J.T.T.A.	32, Nunoike-cho, Nagoya	052-935-7231
Japan Spinners' Inspecting Foundation	J.S.I.F.	1-25, Uchikyuhoji-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka	06-762-5881
Japan Synthetic Textile Inspection Institute Foundation	J.S.T.I.I.F.	4-2, Hongoku-cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo	03-241-7319
The Japan Towel Inspection Institute Foundation	J.T.I.F.	1-8-16, Kofune-cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo	03-663-1091
Japan Sewing Goods Inspection Foundation	J.E.S.I.F.	3-9, Hon-machi, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo	03-241-4064
Japan Export Silk & Rayon Packing Inspection Institute Foundation	J.E.S.R.P.I.F.	2-2, Kodenma-cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo	03-661-1181

<u>Name of authorized private inspection organ</u>	<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Principal place of business</u>	<u>Tel.</u>
Japan Knitting Inspection Institute Foundation	J.K.I.F.	10, Tomizawa-cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo	03-666-5384
Japan Dyers' Inspection Institute Foundation	J.D.I.F.	2-16-11, Kuramae, Taito-ku, Tokyo	03-861-2341
Japan Twisted Yarn & Sewing Thread Inspection Institute Foundation	J.T.S.I.F.	5-5-6, Ueno, Taito-ku, Tokyo	03-832-0863
Japan Wool Products Inspection Institute Foundation	J.W.I.F.	5-21-14, Ueno, Taito-ku, Tokyo	03-831-7990
Hard and Best Fiber Products Inspection Institute Foundation	H.B.I.F.	1-1-10, Ningyo-cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo	03-668-4646
Japan Silk and Synthetic Textile Inspection Institute Foundation	J.S.S.I.F.	31, Banshu-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo	03-356-0646
Japan Floor Covering Inspection Institute Foundation	J.F.C.I.F.	6-2-4, Minami-Yasui-cho, Sakai-shi, Osaka	0722-33-7081
The Japan Cotton & Staple Fiber Fabric Inspecting Institute Foundation	J.C.S.I.F.	16-3, Kamiyama-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo	03-467-7291
Japan Textile Sundry Goods Inspection Foundation	J.T.S.G.I.F.	1-13-5, Nishikicho, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	03-293-9861
The Japan Canned Food Inspection Association	J.C.F.I.A.	3-11, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo	03-535-4351
The Japan Plywood Inspection Corporation	J.P.I.C.	1-18-17, Nishi-Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo	03-591-7438

<u>Name of authorized private inspection organ</u>	<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Principal place of business</u>	<u>Tel.</u>
Japan Frozen Foods Inspection Corporation	J.F.F.I.C.	1-9-4, Yuraku-cho Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	03-212-8991
Japan Injection Instruments Inspection Association	J.I.I.I.A.	5-13-11, Negishi, Taito-ku, Tokyo	03-876-2811

13. Supervision for the Designated Inspection Organs

(1) Essential factors of designation

- a. Reasons of disqualification (Law-Article No.15)
- b. Standard of designation (Law-Article No.16, Ministerial regulation for designated standard)
 - (a) Equipment
 - (b) Export inspection officers
 - (c) Working office
 - (d) Public utility
 - (e) Other working
 - (f) Administration (accountant) foundation
 - (g) Proper ability
- c. Procedure of designation

Upon application by a person who represents an inspection organ, the competent minister authorizes that inspection organ on condition that it is free of any incumbency specified in the Law and meets in every respect the qualifying standards specified in the Law. The competent minister announces the name of the authorized inspection organ, principal place of business and other related facts on an official gazette.

Since the authorized inspection organ is given great authority to govern the export of identified commodities by inspection according to the Export Inspection Law, its organization and functions should be appropriate and sufficient. To be specific, it is required to satisfy the following requirements.

1. Ability to conduct export inspection by making use of specified machines, tools, instruments, etc.
2. Presence of export inspectors having a practical knowledge and experience up to or above grade in excess of a quorum.
3. Presence of at least one business place at each specified region for extending export inspection services.
4. Nonprofit-oriented organization based on the Civil Law and having officers and employees arranged to do justice in export inspection.
5. Not undertaking any other activities that may become detrimental to fair operations of export inspection.
6. Full managerial foundation necessary for just, proper and smooth operations of export inspection.
7. Capacity of inspection organ not to be exceeded in the export inspection of identified commodities by authorization.

(2) Duties of the designated inspection organ

- a. Duties for inspection (Law-Article No.18)
- b. Officers and equipment of export inspection (Law-Article No.18)
- c. Furnishing of books

(3) Ministerial supervision

a. Passive supervision

- (a) Approval of the working regulation (Law-Article No.20)
- (b) Approval of working plan and budget of revenue and expenditure (Law-Article No.22)
- (c) Approval of selection and displacement of officers and staffs of export inspection (Law-Article No.23)
- (d) Approval of change of working office (Law-Article No.19)
- (e) Approval of stoppage and abolition (Law-Article No.21)

b. Autonomous supervision

- (a) Order for adaptability of the designated standard (Law-Article No.27)
- (b) Order for change of the working regulations (Law-Article No. 20 - Clause 3)
- (c) Order for displacement of officers and staffs of export inspection (Law-Article No. 24)
- (d) Order for cancellation of designation or suspension of working (Law-Article No.28)
- (e) Collection of report and spot inspection (Law-Article No.39 - Clause 2, No.40 - Clause 2)

(4) Regulation for officers and staffs

- (a) Requisite of qualification (Law-Articles No.15,16)
- (b) Approval of selection and displacement (Law-Article No.23)
- (c) Order for displacement (Law-Article No.24)
- (d) Associated public service personnel (Law-Article No.26)
- (e) Registration of the export inspection officers (Law-Article No.25)

The authorized private inspection organ, which is entrusted with the task of undertaking export inspection in lieu of the Government, is required to carry out inspection promptly by making use of its inspectors and facilities whenever so requested, unless it has any good reason to decline inspection.

Also, the authorized private inspection organ is required to keep books for recording specified proceedings.

For the purpose of justice, the officers and staffers of the authorized private inspection organ who are engaged in export inspection services are regarded as public officers so far as the Penal Law and penal regulations are concerned. Also penal codes are provided against the violation of the Law and negligence of duties and responsibilities by the officers and staffers.

The dispositions made by the authorized private inspection organ are subject to appeal for investigation according to the Complaints against Administrative Acts Inquiries Act.

14. Export Inspection Council (Law-Articles No.30 - 38)

8 divisional council (coordination, machinery & metal, general merchandise, chemicals, textile, medical supplies, agricultural & fishery and transportation)

(1) For the purpose of smooth and effective operation of the export inspection system, an export inspection council is installed at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry in order to investigate and discuss important matters concerning export inspection at the request of the ministers concerned.

(2) The Council is composed of regular members (60 or less in number) and expert members designated by the Minister of International Trade and Industry.

The Council is able to install committees and subcommittees. At present, the General Committee, the Machinery and Metals Subcommittee, the Sundry Goods Subcommittee, the Chemical Products

Subcommittee, the Textiles Subcommittee, the Medical Supplies Subcommittee and Transport Subcommittee are at work.

(3) The institution, revision and abrogation of the following Cabinet Orders and Ministerial Ordinances presuppose discussion and approval by the Export Inspection Council.

- a) Cabinet Order Defining the Identified Commodities (Table 1 in the Cabinet Order concerning Export Inspection Items)
- b) Cabinet Order defining the Commodities requiring Materials Inspection, Design and Production Inspection or Packing Inspection (Tables 2 through 4 in the Cabinet Order concerning Export Inspection Items)
- c) Ministerial Ordinances specifying Export Inspection Standards
 1. Ministerial Ordinance specifying General Export-Inspection Standards and Higher Standards for Specific Commodities destined to Specific Areas.
 2. Ministerial Ordinance specifying Commodities by Grade of Quality and Grading Standards.
 3. Ministerial Ordinance specifying the Standards for Materials Inspection, Design and Production Inspection, and Packing Inspection.
 4. Ministerial Ordinance specifying Identified Commodities which are exempted from the Export Inspection (Voluntary Markings).

15. Commission of Export Inspection (Law-Article No.45)

Under 1/100 of the export price

(1) The commission for export inspection is determined according to specific or ad valorem system established for each identified commodity by the Cabinet Order (Cabinet Order concerning the commissions for export inspection). It is stipulated that the commission shall not exceed a percent of the export value in any calculating system whatsoever.

(2) The commission is determined with account taken of the actual cost for export inspection and also in a manner not to overburden the applicant for inspection.

The average commission for export inspection is about 2.7/1,000 of the export price.

16. Sanction

(1) Order for suspension of export (Law-Article No.42)

(2) Penal regulation (Law-Articles No.47,52)

The exporters who have violated the Export Inspection Law or neglected any of the duties and obligations specified therein are punished by the competent minister, and their export goods are deprived of certificate mark and banned from being exported.

II. EXPORT INSPECTION LAW

Chapter 1. General Provision

Article 1

(Purpose of the Law)

The purpose of this Law is, aiming at the sound development of Japan's export trade, to maintain and enhance good reputation of export commodities by carrying out inspection on her export goods.

Chapter 2. Inspection

Article 2

(Standards on Quality)

The competent Minister shall establish, through competent Ministerial Ordinance, standards for the inspection of quality (including those of packing conditions; hereinafter the same) on commodities of which the maintenance or improvement of quality is specially necessary and which belong to the items of commodity, (hereinafter referred to as "designated commodities") prescribed by Cabinet Order.

2. The competent Minister may, when he deems it specially necessary to maintain good reputation of the designated commodities in special areas, establish, through competent Ministerial Ordinance, by specifying items and areas, standards higher than those established by Ministerial Ordinance mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Article 3

(Inspection)

The designated commodities (excluding those belonging to the items prescribed by competent Ministerial Ordinance referred to in Article 10 paragraph 1) shall not be exported unless they have been inspected, in accordance with the method prescribed by competent Ministerial Ordinance, by government organs or persons designated by the competent Minister who examine whether the qualities are in conformity with the standards set by the Ministerial Ordinance mentioned in paragraph 1 of the preceding Article and on which indications have been put to the effect that they have passed the inspection provided for in Article 7 (with respect to commodities designated by the competent Minister, limited to the indications which have not elapsed the length of time, after the date of indication, fixed by the competent Minister), or unless they have been inspected in accordance with the provision of the following paragraph and the indications provided or therein have been put.

2. The designated commodities (excluding those belonging to the items prescribed by competent Ministerial Ordinance referred to in Article 10 paragraph 1) shall not be exported to the areas specified by competent Ministerial Ordinance referred to in paragraph 2 of the preceding Article unless they have been inspected, in accordance with the method prescribed by competent Ministerial Ordinance referred to in paragraph 2 of the preceding Article, by government organs or persons designated by the competent Minister who examine, in accordance with the provisions of the said paragraph, whether the qualities are in conformity with the standards set by competent Ministerial Ordinance referred to in paragraph 2 of the preceding Article and on which indications have been put to the effect that they have passed the inspection provided for in Article 7 (with respect to commodities designated by the competent

Minister, limited to the indications which have not elapsed the length of time, after the date of indications, fixed by the competent Minister in accordance with the provision of the said paragraph).

Article 4

(Inspection of Materials and Products in Process)

The designated commodities of which the inspection referred to in the preceding Article cannot be accurately performed unless the inspection is made on the quality of their materials and those that belong to the items designated by Cabinet Order shall not go through the inspection provided for in the said Article unless they are made of the materials prescribed by Cabinet Order and the said materials have been inspected, in accordance with the method prescribed by competent Ministerial Ordinance, by government organs or persons designated by the competent Minister who examine whether the qualities thereof are in conformity with the standards set by competent Ministerial Ordinance and on which indications have been put, in accordance with the provision of Article 7, to the effect that they have passed the inspection (with respect to materials designated by the competent Minister, limited to the indications which have not elapsed the length of time, after the date of indication, fixed by the competent Minister).

2. The designated commodities of which inspection referred to in the preceding Article cannot be accurately performed unless inspections on the designs or products in process are made and those that belong to the items prescribed by Cabinet Order shall not go through the inspection provided for in the said Article unless they have passed the inspection, performed in accordance with the method prescribed by competent Ministerial Ordinance, of government organs or persons designated by the competent Minister who examine whether the designs and the quality of products in process are in conformity with the standards set by competent Ministerial Ordinance.

Article 5

(Inspection on Packing Conditions)

The designated commodities of which good quality cannot be maintained unless they are subjected to a special inspection on packing conditions and those that belong to the items prescribed by Cabinet Order shall not be exported unless they have first gone through the inspection provided for in Article 3 and then been inspected, in accordance with the method prescribed by competent Ministerial Ordinance, by government organs or persons designated by the competent Minister who examine whether the packing conditions are in conformity with the standards set by competent Ministerial Ordinance and bear the indications to the effect that they have passed the inspection provided for in Article 7.

Article 6

(Passing in Inspection)

When the qualities of designated commodities or materials prescribed by Cabinet Order under Article 4 paragraph 1 and the designs or qualities of products in process of designated commodities belonging to the items prescribed by Cabinet Order under paragraph 2 of the same Article and the packing conditions of designated commodities belonging to the items prescribed by Cabinet Order under the preceding Article are found to be in conformity respectively with the standards mentioned in the preceding three Articles, the inspection (hereinafter referred to as "export inspection") provided for in the preceding three Articles shall be considered as passed.

Article 7

(Indication of Passing Mark)

The government organ or the person designated in accordance with the provision of Article 3 paragraph 1, Article 4, or Article 5 (hereinafter referred to as "designated inspection organ") shall put, in accordance with the mode prescribed by competent Ministerial Ordinance, indications to the effect that the items checked have passed the inspection, together with the provision of Article 3 paragraph 1, Article 4, or competent Ministerial Ordinance, on the designated commodities or package qualified in the inspection provided for in Article 3 or on the package of materials qualified in the inspection provided for in Article 3 or on the package of materials qualified in the inspection provided for in Article 4 paragraph 1 or of designated commodities, qualified in the inspection provided for in Article 5.

Article 8

(Indication of Grades)

With respect to designated commodities of which discrimination of quality is specially necessary, the competent Minister may designate such commodities by his Ministerial Ordinance and fix grades for the discrimination of quality and establish standards thereof.

2. The government organ or the designated inspection organ shall, when the designated commodities belonging to the items prescribed by competent Ministerial Ordinance mentioned in the preceding paragraph have passed this inspection provided for in Article 3, put, in accordance with the mode prescribed by competent Ministerial Ordinance, the marks of indication on the designated commodities or on their package, after deciding on the grades in accordance with the standards established by competent Ministerial Ordinance referred to in the preceding paragraph; provided that this shall not apply when provided otherwise by competent Ministerial Ordinance.

3. When the marks of indication of grades have been put, in accordance with the provision of the preceding paragraph, on the designated commodities belonging to the items prescribed by competent Ministerial Ordinance, the indication of the grades shall be considered as the indication made to the effect that the said commodities have passed the inspection provided for in the preceding Article.

Article 9

(Sealing)

The government organ or the designated inspection organs shall, when it has put the indication on the designated commodities belonging to the items prescribed by competent Ministerial Ordinance or on their package in accordance with the provision of Article 7, effect a sealing on the package in accordance with the mode prescribed by competent Ministerial Ordinance.

2. The designated commodities belonging to the items prescribed by competent Ministerial Ordinance mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall not be exported unless the sealing mentioned in the same paragraph is effected; provided, however, this shall not apply in the case of exportation of commodities on which a sealing to take the place of the one provided for in the said paragraph has been effected by a government organ in accordance with the mode prescribed by competent Ministerial Ordinance or when provided otherwise by competent Ministerial Ordinance.

Article 10

(Exceptional Case of Inspection)

The designated commodities other than those deemed impossible to maintain or improve quality without the inspection of government or designated inspection organs and which belong to the items prescribed by competent Ministerial Ordinance shall not be exported unless such commodities bear indications to the effect that their qualities are in conformity with the standards set by competent Ministerial Ordinance mentioned in Article 2 paragraph 1, together with the name or title of the organ putting the indication and other matters prescribed by competent Ministerial Ordinance (with respect to commodities designated by the competent Minister, limited to the indications which have not elapsed the length of time, after the date of indication, fixed by the competent Minister) or unless they bear the indication provided for in the following paragraph.

2. Those designated commodities that belong to the items designated by competent Ministerial Ordinance mentioned in Article 2 paragraph 2 and the items designated by competent Ministerial Ordinance mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall not be exported to the areas specified by competent Ministerial Ordinance mentioned in Article 2 paragraph 2 unless the indications have been put on them, in accordance with the mode prescribed by competent Ministerial Ordinance, to the effect that their qualities are in conformity with the standards set by competent Ministerial Ordinance mentioned in Article 2 paragraph 2, together with the name or title of the person putting the indications and other matters prescribed by competent Ministerial Ordinance (with respect to the commodities designated by the competent Minister in accordance with the provision of the preceding paragraph, limited to those indications that have not elapsed the length of time, from the date of indication, fixed by the competent Minister in accordance with the provision of the same paragraph).

Article 11

Any person who is intending to put the indications on designated commodities in accordance with the provision of the preceding Article shall not do so unless the quality of the designated commodities concerned are in conformity with the standards mentioned in the same Article.

Article 12

Any person who puts the indication on the designated commodities in accordance with the provision of Article 10 shall, when the designated commodities belong to the items prescribed by competent Ministerial Ordinance mentioned in Article 8 paragraph 1, put, in accordance with the mode prescribed by competent Ministerial Ordinance, the indication of grade, determined in accordance with the standards established by competent Ministerial Ordinance, on the designated commodities or on the package thereof; provided, however, this shall not apply to cases provided otherwise by competent Ministerial Ordinance.

2. When the indication of grade has been put, in accordance with the provision of the preceding paragraph, on the designated commodities belonging to the items prescribed by competent Ministerial Ordinance, such indication of grade shall be deemed as the indication of the fact of conformity to the standards referred to in Article 10.

Article 13

(Exception of Application)

The provisions of Article 3, Article 5, Article 9 paragraph 2, or Article 10 shall not apply to the following cases:

- (1) When it has been found that there is no fear of spoiling the good reputation of export goods by the exportation of the designated commodities and at the same time the competent Minister has given his permission;
- (2) When any foreign diplomatic or consular office in Japan is sending the designated commodities to foreign countries, and in other cases specifically provided for by competent Ministerial Ordinance.

Chapter 3. Designated Inspection Organ

Article 14

(Designation)

The designation referred to in Article 3 paragraph 1, Article 4, or Article 5 shall be made for each classification of commodities provided for by competent Ministerial Ordinance upon application by the persons intending to undertake the business of export inspection.

Article 15

(Grounds for Disqualification)

Any person coming under any one of the following items shall not be eligible for the designation referred to in Article 3 paragraph 1, Article 4, or Article 5;

- (1) Any person who has been convicted by violating any provision of this Law, the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Law (Law No. 228 of 1949), or the Export and Import Trading Law (Law No. 229 of 1952) and one year has not elapsed since he completed his sentence or from the day he has been freed from serving the sentence;
- (2) Any person whose designation has been revoked in accordance with the provision of Article 28 paragraph 1 and one year has not elapsed since the date of revocation;
- (3) When there is a person, in the designated inspection organ, who falls under any one of the following items among the officers who conducts the business;
 - (a) Person who comes under item (1);
 - (b) Person who has been dismissed from office by the order provided in Article 24 and one year has not elapsed since the date of dismissal.

Article 16

(Standards for Designation)

The competent Minister shall not make the designation mentioned in Article 3 paragraph 1, Article 4, or Article 5 unless he recognizes that the application for designations in conformity with every one of the following items;

- (1) That the export inspection is performed by using machines, instruments, and other equipment prescribed by competent Ministerial Ordinance;
- (2) That the export inspection is performed by persons who possess knowledge and experience befitting the conditions set by competent Ministerial Ordinance and the number thereof is equal to or more than the number specified by the said Ordinance;

- (3) That the applicant has one or more business establishments in each area fixed, to carry out the export inspection, by competent Ministerial Ordinance;
- (4) That the applicant is one of the juridical persons established in accordance with the provision of Article 34 of the Civil Code (Law No. 89 of 1956) and the composition of its officers or staff members is such that there is no fear of causing any hindrance in the fair operation of the business of export inspection;
- (5) In case the applicant is doing any business other than the export inspection, that the operation of such other business is free from fear of the export inspection being carried on unfairly;
- (6) That the applicant's financial condition is sound enough to operate the business of export inspection infallibly and smoothly;
- (7) That the export inspection faculties for the designated commodities concerned will not be excessively expanded by the designation of the applicant concerned.

Article 17

(Public Announcement of Designation)

The competent Minister shall, when he has made a designation mentioned in Article 3 paragraph 1, Article 4, or Article 5, publish, in the Official Gazette, the name, address, classification of export inspection and location of business establishment where the export inspection is to be performed.

Article 18

(Obligation of Inspection Organ)

The designated inspection organ shall, when requested, perform the export inspection without delay, except when there is justifiable reason to do so.

2. The designated inspection organ shall, when it performs the export inspection, see to it that the inspection is done by using the machines, instruments, and other equipment referred to in Article 16 item (1) and by the persons referred to in item (2) of the same Article.

Article 19

(Changes in Business Establishment)

The designated inspection organ shall, when it intends to change the location of the business establishment where the export inspection is performed, obtain the approval of the competent Minister.

2. The competent Minister shall, when he has given the approval mentioned in the preceding paragraph, publish the fact in the Official Gazette.

Article 20

(Business Rule)

The designated inspection organ shall provide rules (hereinafter referred to as "business rule") concerning the business of export inspection and obtain the approval of the competent Minister. This also applies when it intends to alter the rules.

2. The matters to be set forth in the business rule mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be prescribed by competent Ministerial Ordinance.

3. The competent Minister may, when he deems that the business rule approved under paragraph 1 has become inappropriate in the fair operation of the export inspection, give an order for alteration of the business rule concerned.

Article 21

(Suspension or Discontinuation of Business)

The designated inspection organ shall not, unless approved by the competent Minister, suspend or discontinue the whole or part of the business of export inspection.

2. The competent Minister shall, when he has given the approval mentioned in the preceding paragraph, publish the fact in the Official Gazette.

Article 22

(Business Plan, etc.)

The designated inspection organ shall prepare, prior to the beginning of a new business year, its business plan and receipt-and-expenditure budget of the year and obtain the approval of the competent Minister. This also applies when it intends to alter the plan and/or budget.

2. The designated inspection organ shall submit, within three months after the end of every business year, to the competent Minister a business report and a statement of receipts and expenditures for the said business year.

Article 23

(Election and Dismissal of Officers, etc.)

The election or dismissal of an officer or person who performs the export inspection (hereinafter referred to as "export inspector") of the designated inspection organ shall not be valid unless approved by the competent Minister.

Article 24

(Order for Dismissal)

The competent Minister may, when an officer or export inspector of the designated inspection organ has acted in contravention of the present Law or an order thereunder or business rule, give an order to the said designated inspection organ to the effect that it shall dismiss the said officer or export inspector.

Article 25

(Registration of Export Inspector)

Each competent Ministry shall be provided with a register of export inspectors and all the required matters of every export inspector shall be registered in it.

2. The matters to be registered and procedure of the registration mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be prescribed by competent Ministerial Ordinance.

Article 26

(Application of Penal Provisions)

The officers and personnel of the designated inspection organ who engage in the business of export inspection shall be considered, in the application of the Penal Code (Law No. 45 of 1907) and other penal provisions, as persons engaged in official business in accordance with the statutes.

Article 27

(Order to Conform)

The competent Minister may, when he deems any designated inspection organ has become unconformable with the provisions of items (1) to (6) inclusive of Article 16, order the inspection organ concerned to take necessary steps to conform with the provisions.

Article 28

(Revoking of Designation, etc.)

The competent Minister may revoke the designation mentioned in Article 3 paragraph 1, Article 4, or Article 5 when the designated inspection organ comes under any one of the following items, or may order, by fixing a period of time, to suspend the whole or part of its business of export inspection;

- (1) When the designated inspection organ has violated any provision of this Law;
- (2) When the designated inspection organ has performed the inspection not in accordance with the business rule approved under Article 20 paragraph 1;
- (3) When the designated inspection organ has acted in contravention of the order given in accordance with the provision of Article 20 paragraph 3, Article 24, or the preceding Article;
- (4) When the designated inspection organ has obtained the designation through wrongful means.

2. The competent Minister shall, when he has revoked the designation in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph or has given an order for suspension of export inspection business, publish the fact in the Official Gazette.

Article 29

(Keeping of Records in Book)

The designated inspection organ shall keep a book and enter in it the matters concerning export inspection that are prescribed by competent Ministerial Ordinance.

Chapter 4.. Export Inspection Council

Article 30

(Establishment)

An Export Inspection Council shall be established in the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

Article 31

(Authority)

The Export Inspection Council (hereinafter referred to as "Council") shall, by responding to the inquiries of each Minister concerned, deliberate on important matters concerning the export inspection.

Article 32

(Organization)

The Council shall be composed of not more than sixty Council members.

2. To carry on studies on special subjects, Expert Committees may be established within the Council.

Article 33

The Council members and Expert Committee members shall be appointed by the Minister of International Trade and Industry out of the employees of the administrative agencies and persons of learning and experience on the export inspection.

2. The Minister of International Trade and Industry shall nominate a president of the Council out of its members and let him preside over the Council meeting.

Article 34

(Term of Office)

The term of office of the Council members who have been chosen out of persons of learning and experience shall be two years.

Article 35

(Service)

The Council member and the Expert Committee member shall be of part-time service.

Article 40

(Spot Inspection)

The competent Minister may, within the limit necessary in enforcing this Law, cause his subordinate officials to enter the offices, business establishments, or warehouses of the persons who submit their commodities to the export inspection, persons who put the indication provided for in Article 10 or persons who export the designated commodities or the storage places of the designated commodities owned by the said persons and to examine the designated commodities, materials prescribed by Cabinet Order referred to in Article 4 paragraph 1, books and papers, and other objects.

2. The competent Minister may, within the limit necessary in enforcing this Law, cause his subordinate officials to enter the offices, business establishments, or warehouses of designated inspection organ to examine their management of business, books and papers, and other objects.

3. An official who performs the spot inspection in accordance with the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs shall carry with him an identification card and show it to the persons concerned.

4. The authority of the spot inspection provided for in paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 shall not be construed to include the authority to perform any criminal investigation.

Article 41

(Removal of Indication, etc.)

The competent Minister may remove any indication on designated commodity or on any material or affix a cancellation stamp on any indication when the designated commodity or the material, prescribed by Cabinet Order mentioned in Article 4 paragraph 1, which was examined in accordance with the provision of paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 of the preceding Article has been found to fall under any one of the following items:

- (1) When the indication on the designated commodity or on its package or on the material has been put in contravention of the provision of this Law;
- (2) Besides the case of the preceding item, when the indication has been put in accordance with the provision of Article 7, Article 8 paragraph 2, Article 10, or Article 12 paragraph 1 and the quality of the designated commodity or material does not conform to the standards established by the competent Ministerial Ordinance mentioned in Article 2, Article 4 paragraph 1, Article 5, or Article 8 paragraph 1;
- (3) When the indication has been put on the commodity or on the package thereof designated by the competent Minister in accordance with the provision of Article 3 paragraph 1 or Article 10 paragraph 1, or on the material designated by the competent Minister in accordance with the provision of Article 4 paragraph 1, in accordance with the provision of Article 7 or Article 10, and it has elapsed the length of time, since the date of indication, fixed by the competent Minister in accordance with the provision of Article 3 paragraph 1, Article 4 paragraph 10 paragraph 1.

Article 36

(Divisional Council)

The council may have Divisional Councils.

2. The Divisional Council shall have its chairman, and the chairman shall be nominated by the president of the Council.
3. The members of the Divisional Council shall be nominated by the president of the Council.
4. The Council may make any decision of the Divisional Council as the decision of the Council.

Article 37

(Matters left for Decision by Ministerial Ordinance)

Matters concerning organization and operation of the Council, other than those mentioned in the present Chapter, shall be provided for by International Trade and Industry Ministerial Ordinance.

Chapter 5. Miscellaneous Provisions

Article 38

(Inquiries to Council)

The competent Minister shall consult the Council when he intends to draft, amend, or annul the Cabinet Order referred to in Article 2 paragraph 1, Article 4, or Article 5 or when he intends to draft, amend, or annul the competent Ministerial Ordinance referred to in Article 2 or Article 8 paragraph 1, the competent Ministerial Ordinance to establish standards mentioned in Article 4 or Article 5, or the competent Ministerial Ordinance to designate the items mentioned in Article 10 paragraph 1.

Article 39

(Requiring Reports)

The competent Minister may, within the limit necessary in enforcing this Law, require, by providing it in Cabinet Order, the persons to submit their commodities to the export inspection, to put indications in accordance with the provision of Article 10, or exporters to submit reports on the items, quantities, destinations, locations, or dates of exportation of the designated commodities or on the export inspection or the indications made in accordance with the provision of the same Article.

2. The competent Minister may, within the limit necessary in enforcing this Law, require the designated inspection organs to submit report on their conditions of business or accounts.

Article 42

(Order for Suspension of Exportation)

The competent Minister may, when he deems the exportation of designated commodities in contravention of the provision of Article 3, Article 5, Article 9 paragraph 2, or Article 10 has seriously spoiled the good reputation of export goods, give an order, by specifying the item and period not longer than one year, to the person who exported the designated commodity to suspend the exportation of the commodity concerned.

Article 43

(Hearing)

The competent Minister shall, when he intends to take the action provided for in Article 24 or Article 28 paragraph 1 or when he intends to take the action provided for in the preceding Article, hold a public hearing, after giving notice thereof sufficiently in advance to the designated inspection organ in the case of the former action and to the person who exported the designated commodity in the case of the latter action.

2. In the advance notice mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the date, place of hearing, and the nature of the case shall be stated.
3. In the hearing, the person against whom the action has been taken and person having interests in the case should be afforded with opportunities to present evidence and express their opinions concerning the issue involved.

Article 44

(Request for Examination regarding Disposition by Designated Inspection Organs)

Any person who is dissatisfied with the disposition made by designated inspection organs in accordance with the present Law may file a request for examination of the disposition with the competent Minister in accordance with the Law for Examination of Complaint against Administrative Disposition (No. 160 Law of 1962).

(Public Hearing on Filing of Complaint)

2. Any decision or judgement on a statement of protest or a request for examination, filed regarding disposition made in accordance with the present Law, must be preceded by a public hearing as provided for in Article 43.

Article 45

(Fees)

Any person who submits his commodities to the export inspection shall pay a fee provided for by Cabinet Order.

2. The amount of the fee to be fixed by Cabinet Order mentioned in the preceding paragraph (in case there are two or more inspections to one designated commodity, the sum of the fees required for the two or more inspections) shall not be more than one hundredth of the export value of the designated commodity.

Article 46

(Application of the Present Law)

When the designated commodity belonging to the items prescribed by Cabinet Order are to be delivered to any of the following organs and when there is a necessity to regulate the quality of such commodities in order to maintain the good reputation of Japan's export goods, such a delivery shall be considered as an export and the present Law shall be applied thereto.

- (1) The Navy exchanges, post exchanges of the United States armed forces, or agencies which procure goods to be sold to the said exchanges, which have been established with the coming into force the Agreement on the Facilities and Areas and the Status of the United States Forces in Japan under Article 6 of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between Japan and the United States;
- (2) The organs similar to those mentioned in the preceding item established by the United Nations forces with the coming into force of the Agreement regarding the Status of the United Nations forces in Japan.

Chapter 6. Penal Provisions

Article 47

Any person who has exported the designated commodities in contravention of the provision of Article 3, Article 5, Article 9 paragraph 2, Article 10, or the order given in accordance with the provision of Article 42 shall be punished with penal servitude for not more than three years or a fine not more than three hundred thousand yen.

2. An un consummated offence mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be punishable.

Article 48

Any person who falls under any one of the following items shall be punished with penal servitude for not more than one year or a fine more than one hundred thousand yen;

- (1) A person who has put an indication by violating the provision of Article 11;
- (2) A person who, in violation of the provision of Article 12 paragraph 1, has failed to put the indication of grade in accordance with the provision of the same paragraph.

Article 49

Any officer or employee of the designated inspection organ who acted in contravention of the order, given in accordance with the provision of Article 28 paragraph 1, for suspension of business shall be punished with penal servitude for not more than one year or a fine not more than one hundred thousand yen.

Article 50

Any person falling under any one of the following items shall be punished with penal servitude for not more than six months or a fine not more than fifty thousand yen;

- (1) A person who failed to submit the report mentioned in Article 39 paragraph 1 or has submitted a false report;
- (2) A person who has refused, obstructed, or evaded the inspection provided for in Article 40 paragraph 1 or paragraph 2.

Article 51

Any officer or employee of the designated inspection organs who has committed any one of the following violations shall be punished with penal servitude for not more than six months or a fine not more than fifty thousand yen;

- (1) When a person has failed to make entries in book in accordance with the provision of Article 29 or has made false entries;
- (2) When a person has failed to make a report in accordance with the provision of Article 39 paragraph 2 or has submitted a false report.

Article 52

When a representative of a juridical person or an agent, employee, or worker of a juridical person or of a person has, in the business for which he is employed, violated any provision of Article 47, Article 48, or Article 50, the juridical person and the person shall be subject to each pecuniary penalty provided for in this Article, besides the punishment of the violator.

Supplementary Provisions

Article 1

(Date of Enforcement)

The present Law shall be enforced from the day prescribed by Cabinet Order which will be within the period of nine months computing from the date of its promulgation. However, the provisions of Article 4, Article 38, and Article 11 of the Supplementary Provisions shall be enforced from the day of its promulgation.

(The rest of the Articles under the Supplementary Provisions are omitted.)

CABINET ORDER RELATIVE TO COMMODITIES
SUBJECT TO EXPORT INSPECTION

(Cabinet Order No. 3, January 4, 1958)

The cabinet issues the following Order in conformity with Article 2, Paragraph 1, Article 4, Paragraph 1, Article 5, and Article 46 of the Export Inspection Law (Law No. 97 of 1957).

Article 1.

The commodities prescribed by Cabinet Order referred to in Article 2, Paragraph 1 of the Export Inspection Law (hereinafter referred to as Law) are designated in the accompanying List 1.

Article 2.

The commodities designated by Cabinet Order referred to in Article 4, Paragraph 1 of the Law are given in the left column of the accompanying List 2. The materials prescribed by Cabinet Order referred to in the same paragraph of the Law are given in the right column of the list for the said commodities.

The items prescribed by Cabinet Order referred to in Article 4, Paragraph 2 of the Law are designated in the accompanying List 3.

Article 3.

The items prescribed by Cabinet Order referred to in Article 5 of the Law are given in the accompanying List 4.

Article 4.

The items prescribed by Cabinet Order referred to in Article 46 of the Law are designated in the accompanying List 5.

1. Wire nettings (incl. List 1 welded nettings)
2. Tools
 - (1) Cutting pliers
 - (2) Round cutting pliers
 - (3) Cutting pliers for radio
 - (4) Nipper, incl. strong nipper
 - (5) Monkey wrench, except trimo type
 - (6) Pipe wrench

- (7) Combination pliers
- (8) Spanner, except plate spanner not more than 3 millimeters in thickness of the head and not more than 100 millimeters in length (except ignition spanner)
- (9) File, except that for ampoule, butcher's cleaver, and those for other special uses.

3. Bearings and its parts

- (1) Radial ball bearings, except steering sector bearings
- (2) Thrust ball bearings
- (3) Cylindrical roller bearings, incl. needle roller bearings and flexible roller bearings
- (4) Tapered roller bearings, except steering sector bearings
- (5) Spherical roller bearings
- (6) Outer races of radial ball bearings, except that of steering sector bearings
- (7) Inner races and retainers of radial ball bearings
- (8) Steel balls
- (9) Cylindrical rollers for bearings, incl. needle rollers

4. Metallic screw items, rivets and spikers, except that screw thread is not triangular, and screw of several threads.

- (1) Round head, flat head, oval fillister head, panhead and pyramid wooden screws, with a nominal diameter of over 1.6 millimeters, except those without slotting process-cross-pass, square and cross-slot.
- (2) Round head machine-screw, flat head machine-screw, oval fillister head machine-screw, pan-head machine-screw, blind machine-screw and square head machine-screw, with nominal diameter of 1 to 19 millimeters, except those without the head (except hexagonal and atomizer).
- (3) Hexagonal head bolt, square head bolt, angle shank with oval head bolt, angle shank with flat head bolt and L type foundation bolt with nominal diameter of 3 to 102 millimeters except bolts that for bicycle chains, hub bolt for motor vehicles and those combined with nuts except prescribed in (4).
- (4) Plate nut, hexagonal nut and square nut with nominal diameter of 1 to 130 millimeters, except grooved nut, cap nut, sleeve nut, and hub nut for motor vehicles, and those combined with machine screws or bolts except machine screws or bolts mentioned in (2) and (3).

5. Parts and accessories for textile machines

- (1) Bobbin and skewer
- (2) Metal reed for loom, except wire wound reed more than three millimeters in width of reed wire and reed for preparatory parts for weaving
- (3) Wire-healed, except that coated with synthetic resin
- (4) Wooden shuttle
- (5) Knitting needle

6. _____

7. Surveying instrument

- (1) Level
- (2) Transit
- (3) Pocket compass, incl. planon compass
- (4) Hand level with view instrument

8. Shovel, scoop and spade with metal head for hand work, except those less than 180 millimeters in nominal length of spoon, and their heads.

8-2. Rake with metal head for hand work, except that less than 150 millimeters, in nominal width of blade; and hoe for hand work, except that less than 125 millimeters in nominal width of blade; and their heads.

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. Timepiece and its parts

- (1) Watch, incl. its movements and base plates mounted with wheels and escapements
- (2) Clock (except synchronous electric clock, chronometer and crystal clock) and its movement
- (3) Stop-watch with one minute-hand and one second-hand

13. Biological microscope and its parts

- (1) Biological microscope
- (2) Tube length body with tube lens more than 140 millimeters path length in case of using prism
- (3) Eye lens 20.5 to 27 millimeters in outer diameter
- (4) Object lens over 17 millimeters in outer diameter of the screw section
- (5) Body tube with single lens, whose tube length (path length in the case of that using prism) is more than 140 millimeters (only those with objective transformer or objective exchanger); and binocular, which is 20.5 to 27 millimeters in inner diameter of eye lens sleeve.

14. Reflecting telescope and its parts

- (1) Binoculars
- (2) Prism type binoculars and its body
- (3) Monocular which has nominal effective diameter of object lens under 100 millimeters
- (4) Parts of astronomical monocular
 - a. Object lens made up of two or more lenses whose nominal effective diameter is under 100 millimeters
 - b. Changeable eyepiece whose outer diameter of sleeve is under 35 millimeters

15. Hand camera for general purpose (except field camera and cameras for aerial photography, underwater photography, and other special purposes), its body, lens and conversion lens except that for close-up photographing.

16. Cine-camera and its parts

- (1) 8 mm cine-camera and its body and conversion lens except that for close-up photographing
- (2) Cinematographic lens, except those for cinemascope, television and other special uses

16-2. Electric exposure meter, except those for printing, microscopic photography and other special uses.

- 16-3. Flash gun, except those for infra-red photography, aerial photography underwater photography and other special uses.
- 16-4. Electronic flash and its parts, except those for aerial and underwater photography, and other special uses.
17. Projector (except that for television) and its parts
- (1) Slide projector whose source of light is electric bulb (except that more than 120 millimeters in long side of aperture) and its body and lens
 - (2) Projective 8 mm cutter
 - (3) 8 mm projector using electric bulb for projector and other special bulbs as a source of light (except that for cinemascope) and its body, sound reproducing apparatus and lens
 - (4) 16 mm sound projector using electric bulb for projector as source of light
18. Metalworking machines
- (1) General metal working press, except extruder, shearing machine, man-power press and specialized type
 - (2) Center lathes with swing over head under 1 meter, whose chuck is of other types than collect
 - (3) Knee-type vertical milling machine, knee-type plain milling machine and knee-type universal milling machine with a nominal horizontal movement of 30 to 150 centimeters, except tool milling machine, profile milling machine and special use milling machine
19. Electric machines and appliances
- (1) Incandescent bulb with tungsten filament
 - (2) Of alternating current wiring devices (excluding those so constructed as to be assembled into electric machines, appliances and devices or those for use in vessels) whose rated voltage (where doubly rated, higher rating) are more than 100 volts but less than 300 volts and with rated current less than 30 amperes --- plugs and receptacles (excluding fluorescent discharge lamp sockets and those with shells whose inner diameter are less than 14 millimeters (except types with more than two shells, one of which exceeds 14 millimeters))
 - (3) Electric torch lamp with dry cell as electric source
 - (4) Electric iron whose rated voltage is under 250 volts, rated capacity under 1.5 kilowatts and weight under 3 kilograms

- (5) Electric toaster whose rated voltage is under 250 volts and rated capacity under 1.5 kilowatts
 - (6) Electric tea pot whose rated voltage is under 250 volts and rated capacity under 2 liters, and throw-in type whose rated capacity is under 1 kilowatt
 - (7) Electric roaster whose rated voltage is under 250 volts and rated capacity under 3 kilowatts
 - (8) Glow starter for fluorescent lamp
20. Electric communication instruments, gramophone, tape recorder, tape player and its parts
- (1) Cone speaker whose size is over 38 millimeters and less than 240 millimeters in outer diameter
 - (2) Radio receiver whose electric source is cell
 - (3) Voice frequency transformer with a weight of 10 to 50 grams.
 - (4) Gramophone whose electric source is cell (including that for which both direct and alternating currents are available)
 - (5) Tape recorder of cell source for recording and reproduction, including that for which alternating current is also available and parts of which is not yet attached, except that has not rewinding device and whose tape recording time is under 3 minutes at the lowest speed.
 - (6) Cartridge tape player whose electric source is under 8 watts of standard power cell. (including that for which alternating current is available, and except one which uses only the cartridge tape of 3 minutes reproducing time per one reel.
21. Automobile parts, accessories and equipment for maintenance (incl. motor bike
- (1) Distributor
 - (2) Connecting rod
 - (3) Cross-type universal joint, incl. cross joint
 - (4) Axle shaft
 - (5) Head light and its unit
 - (6) Tail light, stop light and direction indicator
 - (7) Direction indicator flasher
 - (8) Gear type portable jack (except bumper jack and frame jack) and oil pressure type portable jack (except that with a nominal load of over 25 tons)

22. Internal Combustion Engine

(1) Internal combustion engine for vehicle use and its accessories

1. Internal combustion engine for Diesel car
2. Radiator for railway vehicle

(2) Marine internal combustion engine

1. Electric ignition engine with carburetor
2. Semi-Diesel engine
3. One cylinder two-cycle Diesel engine whose cylinder bore is under 550 millimeters
4. One cylinder four-cycle Diesel engine whose cylinder bore is under 550 millimeters

23. Marine solid Propeller

23-2. Ship made of steel, wood or reinforced plastic, under 50 meters in length (except those with a gross tonnage of over 500 tons or for military purpose), which is so designed as to mount a propelling engine

24. Bicycle except motor bike with pedals Bicycle and rearcar parts and accessories and equipment for adjustment

- (1) Bicycle, except that using solid tire, which is under 458 millimeters in outer diameter of its wheels
- (2) Frame, frame body, front fork, head union part sets, ball-head lock nuts, hanger union part sets, hanger cup and bracket axle
- (3) Mud-guard and mud-guard plate
- (4) Handle, handle bar, handle post and handle expander bolt
- (5) Rim brake, rim brake connecting fork and calliper brakes with rubber blocks

- (6) Band brake, band brake drum and band brake cover
- (7) Brake wire
- (8) Pedal tube
- (9) Wheel
- (10) Spoke, spoke wire and nipple
- (11) Saddle stays
- (12) Crank pin
- (13) Carrier
- (14) Bell and bell dome
- (15) Pump

25.

26. Reagent chemicals

- (1) Inorganic reagent
 1. Sodium sulphate (anhydrous)
 2. Ammonia water
 3. Potassium chloride
 4. Hydrochloric acid
 5. Perchloric acid
 6. Sodium peroxide
 7. Potassium cyanide
 8. Potassium dichromate
 9. Ammonium nitrate, potassium nitrate and cupric nitrate
 10. Potassium carbonate (anhydrous) and calcium carbonate

11. Manganese dioxide
12. Potassium ferrocyanide
13. Hydrofluoric acid
14. Sodium sulfide
15. Sulfuric acid
16. Zinc sulfate, potassium sulfate, ferric ammonium sulfate and cupric sulfate (crystal)
17. Phosphoric acid
18. Potassium phosphate dibasic
- (2) Organic reagent
 1. Aceton
 2. Aniline
 3. Formic acid
 4. Glycerine
 5. Chloroform
 6. Acetic acid anhydride
 7. Ammonium acetate, sodium acetate (crystal) and lead acetate
 8. Carbon tetrachloride
 9. Oxalic acid
 10. Sodium oxalate
 11. Tartaric acid
 12. Sulfosalicylic acid
 13. Petroleum ether
 14. Thiourea
 15. Soluble starch
 16. Toluene
 17. Carbon disulfide
 18. Formalin
 19. Benzene

20. Iso-amyl alcohol, iso-butyl alcohol and iso-propyl alcohol

27. Rubber goods

- (1) Rubberized cloth goods
- (2) Rubber shoes and boots (except those with insteps mostly made of leather or with a sole length of under 10 centimeters) and rubber goods for footwear
- (3) Sporting rubber ball, except golf balls made of sponge or with wooden core
- (4) Thin rubber sheet whose thickness is under 1.5 millimeters, nipple, condom (except that made of hydrochloric rubber) and finger cover
- (5) Eraser (excl. without vulcanization)
- (6) Insulating tape
- (7) Rubber band for packing
- (8) Paste rubber for repair of tire and tube
- (9) Rubber thread
- (10) Rice hulling rubber roll
- (11) Miscellaneous rubber goods
 1. Rubber gloves, except those for electric use, for protection from X-ray and made of rubberized cloth
 2. Rubber tube (except those vulcanized and cut-sheet goods) and its products
 3. Rubber sheet of 1.5-25 millimeters in thickness except that for shoes
 4. Sponge rubber (except that of ebonite) and its products, except that for toy and shoes
 5. Rubber cement

28. Glass ware and articles

- (1) Bottle
- (2) Thermos
- (3) Lighting fixtures which do not use electric bulb and those which have dry cell as source of electricity (except torch lamp), and their parts

- (4) Parts of lighting fixtures using electric bulbs (except those which have dry cell as source of electricity)
 - (5) Food container (except bottle and thermos) and table ware
 - (6) Microscope galss, except lens
 - (7) Scientific and medical glass appliances, except microscope glass and measuring instruemnt
 - (8) Ampoule
 - (9) Ornament, smoking articles and stationery
 - (10) Glass beads
 - (11) Personal ornaments and seed gem (except those of cultured pearls)
29. Mirror, except tile mirror, magic mirror, plane mirror under 6 centimeters in longest diameter of glass panel (except mouth mirror) and ornamental mirror with letters, pictures or signs occupying more than half of mirror surface
30. Ophthalmic glass goods and their parts
- (1) Spectacles (except hydroscope and anti-dust spectacles with rubber frame), enlarging and reduction glasses
 - (2) Ophthalmic lens and lens for enlarging and reduction glasses
 - (3) Frame of spectacles, except that made of rubber
31. Personal ornaments, seed gem and interior ornaments of cultured pearls
32. _____

39. Antimony ware, except that for industrial use
40. _____
41. _____
42. Folding type of pocket knife
43. _____
44. Umbrella with metal main ribs and stretchers, and its parts
- (1) Umbrella (except that with less than eight main ribs, which are 38 to 40.5 centimeters in length, and that whose main ribs are less than 38 centimeters in length) and frame.
 - (2) Main ribs (except those under 38 centimeters in length) and stretchers (except those under 16.5 centimeters in length)
 - (3) Shank, except that of wood whose diameter is under one centimeter
 - (4) Upper runner (except that processed for combination) and lower runner (except that made of tin plate with a length of under three centimeters)
45. Toy and its parts
- (1) Mechanical toys (except those of celluloid and rigid polyvinyl chloride and those whose mechanical parts other than bottom, coiled spring, lever and wheel axle are covered with rubber, exclusive of those which are miniature of vehicle with running gear and are operated by squirt; those of wood, excluding ships; and those of wire), their friction mechanism, spring mechanism, and bipotat motor with permanent magnet with three or less-slot.
 - (2) Metal toys, except those of antimony alloy, harmonica sword with wooden sheath, those of wire, those whose metal section is under 10 centimeters in length, and those using machines
46. _____
47. _____
48. Stationery
- (1) Fountain-pen with metal nib, and its nib
 - (2) Parts of fountain-pen

1. Body	5. Neck cover
2. Cap	6. Pen lead
3. Clip	7. Pipe
4. Neck of axle	8. Push plate

(3) Wooden lead pencil (except dermatograph, marking pencil, eyebrow pencil, magic pencil and slate pencil), and its lead (except that of crayon pencil)

(4) Mechanical pencil and its lead

(5) Parts of mechanical pencil

1. Inner mechanism

2. Body

3. Cap

4. Clip

5. Taper

49. _____

50. _____

51. _____

52. _____

53. _____

54. Sling, case and strap of binoculars, except that with only one object lens and without prism

55. _____

56. Viscose staple fiber

57. Acetate staple fiber

57-2. Wool top, except which is bleached or dyed

58. Yarn containing over 10 percent of wool mixed

59. Silk twisted yarn

60. _____

61. Rayon yarn, except sewing thread

62. Staple fiber yarn, except sewing thread

63. Bemberg yarn, except sewing thread

64. Acetate rayon yarn, except sewing thread
65. Cotton yarn, except that for fishing tackle
66. Fabric containing over 10 percent of wool mixed, except which length is less than 2 meters
67. Silk fabric, except bolting cloth, stencil cloth and which length is under 2 meters
68. Bolting cloth and stencil cloth, except which length is less than 2 meters
69. Linen fabric, except which length is less than 2 meters
70. Rayon fabric, except tyre fabric and which length is less than 2 meters
71. Staple fiber fabric, except towel cloth and which length is less than 2 meters
72. Bomberg fabric, except which length is less than 2 meters
73. Acetate rayon fabric, except towel cloth and which length is less than 2 meters
74. Cotton fabric, except towel cloth, tyre fabric, gauze for medical use and which length is less than 2 meters
75. Blanket, "Kakumaki" and rug, except that made of synthetic fabric
76. Endless felt and jacket
77. _____
78. _____
79. Carpet
80. Gunny bag
81. _____
82. Textile rope, incl. linen yarn for fishing tackle
83. Knitted cloth
64. Knitted goods
85. Sarong, sari and the like
86. _____
87. Tablecloth, except that of knitted cloth and towel cloth
88. Muffler, scarf, shawl and handkerchief, except those of knitted cloth and towel cloth

89. Bed sheet and bed spread, except those of knitted cloth and towel cloth
90. Underwear, except that of knitted cloth and towel cloth
91. White shirt items and blouse items, except those of knitted cloth and towel cloth
92. Outer garment made of textile, except sarong, sari and the like, and those of knitted cloth and towel cloth
93. Textile dress accessories, except felt hat, lappet-yashimagh, muffler, scarf, shawl, handkerchief, textile hat, and those of knitted cloth and towel cloth
94. Textile household furnishings, except blanket, carpet, tablecloth, bed sheet, bed spread, sash and its goods, wick of lamp, and those of knitted cloth and towel cloth
95. _____
96. Hemp braid and the like, and their hat-body
97. Cut or sewn umbrella cloth
98. Towelling (except which length is under 3 meters) and towel
99. Towel goods
100. Textile sash and its goods
101. Rubber-thread woven in fabric
102. Embroidery lace, except that which is less than 2 meters in length and that which is made of knitted cloth
103. _____
104. Bobbin lace
105. Textile tassel, net, braid and lamp wick
106. _____
107. _____
108. Tea, except semi-fermented tea
109. Dried chillies, except their powder
110. Dried mushroom
111. _____

112. Fruit
- (1) Mandarin orange
 - (2) Pear
 - (3) Apple
113. _____
114. Umezuke, umeboshi, shogazuke, takuanzuke, narazuke, fukujinzuke and rakkyozuke (pickles)
115. Bulb
- (1) Tulip bulb
 - (2) Lily bulb
116. Seed
117. _____
118. Peppermint of Japanese species
- (1) Menthol crystal
 - (2) Peppermint oil
119. _____
120. Figured straw matting
121. _____
122. Raw furs of mescal, rabbit, fox, badger, marten, flying squirrel and squirrel, except those preserved in salt
123. _____
124. Standard plywood for general purpose, (incl. paper-core plywood), decorative plywood and rotary-cut veneer)
125. _____
126. _____
127. _____
128. Inch-measured lauan board and other inch-measured boards
129. _____
130. _____

131. _____
132. Frozen aquatic products
133. Dried aquatic products
134. Salted aquatic products
- (1) Salted fish and roe
 - (2) Salted fish-guts
135. Agar-agar
136. Fish meal and fish scrap
137. Seed oyster
138. Soy-sauce
- (1) Thin-taste soy-sauce
 - (2) Thick-taste soy-sauce
139. _____
140. Canned and bottled foods
141. Monosodium glutamate and chemical seasonings whose main component is monosodium glutamate
142. Frozen mandarine orange, except that frozen with rind attached
143. Vegetable wax
144. Injection syringe, injection needle and gut string for surgical operation
145. Medicines

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