Annex 6
referred to in Chapter 7

List of Most-Favored-Nation Treatment Exemptions in relation to Article 7.7

List of Japan

Sector or Sub-Sector	Description of Measure Indicating its Inconsistency with Article 7.7	Intended Duration	Conditions Creating the Need for the Exemption[1]
Maritime freight forwarding services	An operation permit or governmental registration for maritime freight forwarding services (including services related to multimodal transport services[2]) is granted only to those firms of the countries in which Japanese firms are eligible for such permit or qualified for such registration.	Termination of this measure shall be considered depending upon the outcome of future negotiations for trade liberalization.	Need to ensure that Japanese persons have satisfactory access to the supply of maritime freight forwarding services (including services related to multimodal transport services) in Bangladesh.
International shipping services (including passenger transportation and freight transportation services)	Restriction or prohibition of a) entry into ports located in Japan and b) loading or unloading of cargoes in ports located in Japan for a designated period of time may be imposed as a countermeasure on operators of vessels who belong to the country in which interests of Japanese operators continue to be substantially damaged, in spite of prior notification of taking such measure, under unfavorable treatment imposed on them by that country or by local authorities or similar entities of that country.	Termination of this measure shall be considered depending upon the outcome of future negotiations for trade liberalization.	Need to ensure favorable treatment for Japanese vessels operators in Bangladesh.
Energy services	With respect to the supply of services in the Electricity Utility Industry, Gas Utility Industry and Nuclear Energy Industry, excluding services supplied under subparagraph (o)(iii) of Article 7.2, preferential treatment may be accorded to the service suppliers of a non-Party.	Indefinite	Need to secure an efficient and stable supply of energy.
Fisheries related services	With respect to the supply of services in fisheries in the territorial sea, internal waters, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf of Japan, including the following fisheries related services, preferential treatment may be accorded to the	Indefinite	Need to ensure conservation and management of fishery resources.

1 Description in this column shall be construed as information provided for reference purposes that does not form part of commitments.

2 The term "multimodal transport services" means freight transport services combining international maritime transport and road/railroad transport, provided on "door to door" basis by a multimodal transport operator (as defined in Note to the Specific Commitments in the Sectors of Maritime Transport Services and Maritime Auxiliary Transport Services in the Schedule of Specific Commitments of Japan).

	service suppliers of a non-Party: (a) investigation of aquatic resources without taking such resources; (b) luring of aquatic resources; (c) preservation and processing of fish catches; (d) transportation of fish catches and fish products; and (e) provision of supplies to other vessels used for fisheries.		
All sectors	With respect to the acquisition or lease of land properties in Japan, prohibitions or restrictions may be imposed.	Indefinite	Need to ensure territorial integrity and security of Japan.
All sectors	The prior notification requirement and screening procedures under the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law (Law No. 228 of 1949) apply to foreign investors who intend to make investments in Japan when: (a) the investment which the foreign investor intends to make may undermine the national security, disturb the maintenance of public order, or hinder the protection of public safety; or (b) the foreign investor intends to make the investment in an industry included in Japan's reservations to the OECD Code of Liberalisation of Capital Movements[3] lodged in accordance with paragraph (b) of Article 2 of the Code. The investor may be required to alter the content of the investment or discontinue the investment process, depending on the screening result.	Indefinite	Need to ensure security of Japan.

3 For the purposes of this entry, the term "the OECD Code of Liberalisation of Capital Movements" means the Code of Liberalisation of Capital Movements adopted by the Council of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development on December 12, 1961, as revised or amended.