

ANNEX 3-A

INTRODUCTORY NOTES TO PRODUCT SPECIFIC RULES OF ORIGIN

Note 1

General principles

1. This Annex sets out the general rules for the applicable requirements of Annex 3-B provided for in subparagraph 1(c) of Article 3.2.
2. For the purposes of this Annex and Annex 3-B, the requirements for a product to be originating in accordance with subparagraph 1(c) of Article 3.2 are a change in tariff classification, a production process, a maximum value of non-originating materials, a minimum regional value content or any other requirement specified in this Annex and Annex 3-B.
3. Reference to weight in a product specific rule of origin means the net weight, which is the weight of a material or a product, not including the weight of packaging.
4. This Annex, Annex 3-B and Annex 3-C are based on the Harmonized System, as amended on 1 January 2017.

Note 2

The structure of Annex 3-B

1. Notes on Sections or Chapters, where applicable, are read in conjunction with the product specific rules of origin for the relevant Section, Chapter, heading or subheading.

2. Each product specific rule of origin set out in Column 2 of Annex 3-B applies to the corresponding product identified in Column 1 of Annex 3-B.
3. If a product is subject to alternative product specific rules of origin, the product shall be originating if it satisfies one of the alternatives. If a product is subject to a product specific rule of origin that includes multiple requirements, the product shall be originating only if it satisfies all of the requirements.
4. For the purposes of this Annex and Annex 3-B:
 - (a) "Chapter" means the first two digits in the tariff classification number under the Harmonized System;
 - (b) "heading" means the first four digits in the tariff classification number under the Harmonized System;
 - (c) "Section" means a section of the Harmonized System; and
 - (d) "subheading" means the first six digits in the tariff classification number under the Harmonized System.
5. For the purposes of product specific rules of origin, the following abbreviations apply:¹
 - (a) "CC" means production from non-originating materials of any Chapter, except that of the product, or a change to the Chapter, heading or subheading from any other Chapter; this means that all non-originating materials used in the production of the product must undergo a change in tariff classification at the two-digit level (i.e. a change in Chapter) of the Harmonized System.

¹ For greater certainty, if a requirement of a change in tariff classification provides for exception for a change from certain Chapters, headings or subheadings, none of the non-originating materials of those Chapters, headings or subheadings may be used, individually or jointly.

- (b) "CTH" means production from non-originating materials of any heading, except that of the product, or a change to the Chapter, heading or subheading from any other heading; this means that all non-originating materials used in the production of the product must undergo a change in tariff classification at the four-digit level (i.e. a change in heading) of the Harmonized System.
- (c) "CTSH" means production from non-originating materials of any subheading, except that of the product, or a change to the Chapter, heading or subheading from any other subheading; this means that all non-originating materials used in the production of the product must undergo a change in tariff classification at the six-digit level (i.e. a change in subheading) of the Harmonized System.

Note 3

Application of Annex 3-B

1. Paragraph 3 of Article 3.2, concerning products having acquired originating status which are used in the production of other products, applies irrespective of whether or not this status has been acquired inside the same factory in a Party where those products are used.
2. If a product specific rule of origin provides that a specified non-originating material may not be used or that the value or weight of a specified non-originating material cannot exceed a specific threshold, those requirements do not apply to non-originating materials classified elsewhere in the Harmonized System.
3. If a product specific rule of origin provides that a product shall be produced from a particular material, this does not prevent the use of other materials which cannot satisfy the requirement because of their inherent nature.

4. For greater certainty, in respect of materials which are wholly obtained, for the purposes of paragraph 2 of Article 3.5 and subject to paragraph 6 of that Article being met, if a product specific rule of origin requires that a product shall be produced from materials that are wholly obtained, the materials that are wholly obtained in the European Union shall be considered as being wholly obtained in a Party when the materials are used in the production of the products classified under the Chapters and headings of the Harmonized System as specified in Annex 3-C. For the purposes of this paragraph, Article 3.3 shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, in order to determine whether a material is wholly obtained in the European Union.

Note 4

Calculation of a maximum value of non-originating materials and of a minimum regional value content

Definitions:

1. For the purposes of product specific rules of origin:
 - (a) "customs value" means the value as determined in accordance with the Agreement on Implementation of Article VII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994;
 - (b) "EXW" means:
 - (i) the ex-works price of the product paid or payable to the manufacturer in whose undertaking the last working or processing is carried out, provided that the price includes the value of all the materials used and all other costs incurred in the production of a product minus any internal taxes which are, or may be, repaid when the product obtained is exported; or

- (ii) if there is no price paid or payable or if the actual price paid does not reflect all costs related to the production of the product which are actually incurred in the production of a product, the value of all the materials used and all other costs incurred in the production of the product in the exporting Party which:
 - (A) include selling, general and administrative expenses, as well as profit, that can be reasonably allocated to the product; and
 - (B) exclude the costs of freight, insurance, all other costs incurred in transporting the product and any internal taxes of the exporting Party which are, or may be, repaid when the product obtained is exported;
- (c) "FOB" means:
 - (i) the free on board price of the product paid or payable to the seller regardless of the mode of shipment, provided that the price includes the value of all the materials used and all other costs incurred in the production of a product and its transportation to the exportation port in the Party, minus any internal taxes which are, or may be, repaid when the product obtained is exported; or
 - (ii) if there is no price paid or payable or if the actual price paid does not reflect all costs related to the production of the product which are actually incurred in the production of a product, the value of all the materials used and all other costs incurred in the production of the product in the exporting Party, and its transportation to the exportation port in the Party which:
 - (A) include selling, general and administrative expenses, as well as profit, that can be reasonably allocated to the product, the costs of freight and insurance; and
 - (B) exclude any internal taxes of the exporting Party which are, or may be, repaid when the product obtained is exported;

- (d) "MaxNOM" means the maximum value of non-originating materials expressed as a percentage;
- (e) "RVC" means the minimum regional value content of a product, expressed as a percentage; and
- (f) "VNM" means the value of non-originating materials used in the production of the product which is its customs value at the time of importation including freight, insurance where appropriate, packing and all other costs incurred in transporting the materials to the importation port in the Party where the producer of the product is located. Where it is not known and cannot be ascertained, the first ascertainable price paid for the non-originating materials in either Party is used.

2. For the calculation of MaxNOM and RVC, the following formulas apply respectively:

(a)

$$\text{MaxNOM}(\%) = \frac{\text{VNM}}{\text{EXW}} \times 100$$

and

(b)

$$\text{RVC}(\%) = \frac{\text{FOB} - \text{VNM}}{\text{FOB}} \times 100$$

Note 5

Definitions of processes referred to in Sections V to VII in Annex 3-B

For the purposes of product specific rules of origin:

- (a) "biotechnological processing" means:
 - (i) biological or biotechnological culturing (including cell culture), hybridisation or genetic modification of micro-organisms (bacteria, viruses (including phages) etc.) or human, animal or plant cells; and
 - (ii) production, isolation or purification of cellular or intercellular structures (such as isolated genes, gene fragments and plasmids), or fermentation;
- (b) "change in particle size" means the deliberate and controlled modification in particle size of a product, other than by merely crushing or pressing, resulting in a product with a defined particle size, defined particle size distribution or defined surface area, which is relevant to the purposes of the resulting product and with physical or chemical characteristics different from those of the input materials;
- (c) "chemical reaction" means a process (including a biochemical processing) which results in a molecule with a new structure by breaking intramolecular bonds and by forming new intramolecular bonds, or by altering the spatial arrangement of atoms in a molecule, with the exception of the following which are not considered to be chemical reactions for the purposes of this definition:
 - (i) dissolving in water or other solvents;
 - (ii) the elimination of solvents including solvent water; or
 - (iii) the addition or elimination of water of crystallisation;

- (d) "distillation" means:
- (i) atmospheric distillation: a separation process in which petroleum oils are converted, in a distillation tower, into fractions according to boiling point and the vapour then condensed into different liquefied fractions; products produced from petroleum distillation may include liquefied petroleum gas, naphtha, gasoline, kerosene, diesel or heating oil, light gas oils and lubricating oil; and
 - (ii) vacuum distillation: distillation at a pressure below atmospheric but not so low that it would be classed as molecular distillation; vacuum distillation is used for distilling high-boiling and heat-sensitive materials such as heavy distillates in petroleum oils to produce light to heavy vacuum gas oils and residuum;
- (e) "isomer separation" means the isolation or separation of isomers from a mixture of isomers;
- (f) "mixing and blending" means the deliberate and proportionally controlled mixing or blending (including dispersing) of materials, other than the addition of diluents, only to conform to predetermined specifications which results in the production of a product having physical or chemical characteristics that are relevant to the purposes or uses of the product and are different from the input materials;
- (g) "production of standard materials" (including standard solutions) means a production of a preparation suitable for analytical, calibrating or referencing uses with precise degrees of purity or proportions certified by the manufacturer; and
- (h) "purification" means a process which results in the elimination of at least 80 per cent of the content of existing impurities.

Note 6

Definitions of terms used in Section XI of Annex 3-B

For the purposes of product specific rules of origin:

- (a) "man-made staple fibres" means synthetic or artificial filament tow, staple fibres or waste, of headings 55.01 to 55.07;
- (b) "natural fibres" means fibres other than synthetic or artificial fibres. Their use, including the use of waste, is restricted to the stages before spinning takes place and, unless otherwise specified, includes fibres which have been carded, combed or otherwise processed, but not spun; "natural fibres" includes horsehair of heading 05.11, silk of headings 50.02 and 50.03, wool-fibres and fine or coarse animal hair of headings 51.01 to 51.05, cotton fibres of headings 52.01 to 52.03, and other vegetable fibres of headings 53.01 to 53.05;
- (c) "printing" means a technique by which an objectively assessed function, such as colour, design, or technical performance, is given to a textile substrate with a permanent character, using screen, roller, digital or transfer techniques; and
- (d) "printing (as standalone operation)" means a technique by which an objectively assessed function, such as colour, design, or technical performance, is given to a textile substrate with a permanent character, using screen, roller, digital or transfer techniques combined with at least two preparatory or finishing operations (such as scouring, bleaching, mercerizing, heat setting, raising, calendaring, shrink resistance processing, permanent finishing, decatizing, impregnating, mending and burling, shearing, singeing, process of air-tumbler, process of stenter, milling, steam and shrinking, and wet decatizing), provided that the value of all the non-originating materials used does not exceed 50 per cent of the EXW or 45 per cent of the FOB of the product.

Note 7

Tolerances applicable to products containing two or more basic textile materials

1. For the purposes of this Note, basic textile materials are the following:

- (a) silk;
- (b) wool;
- (c) coarse animal hair;
- (d) fine animal hair;
- (e) horsehair;
- (f) cotton;
- (g) paper-making materials and paper;
- (h) flax;
- (i) true hemp;
- (j) jute and other textile bast fibres;
- (k) sisal and other textile fibres of the genus *Agave*;
- (l) coconut, abaca, ramie and other vegetable textile fibres;
- (m) synthetic man-made filaments;
- (n) artificial man-made filaments;

- (o) current-conducting filaments;
- (p) synthetic man-made staple fibres of polypropylene;
- (q) synthetic man-made staple fibres of polyester;
- (r) synthetic man-made staple fibres of polyamide;
- (s) synthetic man-made staple fibres of polyacrylonitrile;
- (t) synthetic man-made staple fibres of polyimide;
- (u) synthetic man-made staple fibres of polytetrafluoroethylene;
- (v) synthetic man-made staple fibres of poly (phenylene sulphide);
- (w) synthetic man-made staple fibres of poly (vinyl chloride);
- (x) other synthetic man-made staple fibres;
- (y) artificial man-made staple fibres of viscose;
- (z) other artificial man-made staple fibres;
- (aa) yarn made of polyurethane segmented with flexible segments of polyether, whether or not gimped;
- (bb) yarn made of polyurethane segmented with flexible segments of polyester, whether or not gimped;
- (cc) products of heading 56.05 (metallised yarn) incorporating strip consisting of a core of aluminium foil or of a core of plastic film irrespective of whether or not coated with aluminium powder, of a width not exceeding five mm, sandwiched by means of a transparent or coloured adhesive between two layers of plastic film;

(dd) other products of heading 56.05;

(ee) glass fibres; and

(ff) metal fibres.

2. Where reference to this Note is made in Annex 3-B, the requirements set out in its Column 2 shall not apply, as a tolerance, to non-originating basic textile materials which are used in the production of a product, provided that:

(a) the product contains two or more basic textile materials; and

(b) the total weight of the non-originating basic textile materials does not exceed 10 per cent of the weight of all the basic textile materials used.

For example:

For a woollen fabric of heading 51.12 containing woollen yarn of heading 51.07, synthetic yarn of staple fibres of heading 55.09 and materials other than basic textile materials, non-originating woollen yarn which does not satisfy the requirement set out in Column 2 of Annex 3-B, or non-originating synthetic yarn which does not satisfy the requirement set out in Column 2 of Annex 3-B, or a combination of both, may be used, provided that their total weight does not exceed 10 per cent of the weight of all the basic textile materials.

3. Notwithstanding subparagraph 2(b), for products containing "yarn made of polyurethane segmented with flexible segments of polyether, whether or not gimped", the maximum tolerance is 20 per cent. However, the percentage of the other non-originating basic textile materials shall not exceed 10 per cent.

4. Notwithstanding subparagraph 2(b), for products containing "strip consisting of a core of aluminium foil or of a core of plastic film irrespective of whether or not coated with aluminium powder, of a width not exceeding five mm, sandwiched by means of a transparent or coloured adhesive between two layers of plastic film", the maximum tolerance is 30 per cent. However, the percentage of the other non-originating basic textile materials shall not exceed 10 per cent.

5. For a product of headings 51.06 to 51.10 and 52.04 to 52.07, non-originating man-made fibres may be used in the process of spinning of natural fibres, provided that their total weight does not exceed 40 per cent of the weight of the product.

Note 8

Other tolerances applicable to certain textile products

1. Where reference to this Note is made in Annex 3-B, non-originating textile materials (with the exception of linings and interlinings) which do not satisfy the requirements set out in its Column 2 for a made-up textile product may be used, provided that they are classified under a heading other than that of the product and that their total value does not exceed eight per cent of the EXW or FOB of the product.
2. For the purposes of determining whether a product classified under Chapters 61 to 63 is originating, the product specific rule of origin set out in Column 2 of Annex 3-B that is applicable to that product shall apply only to the component that determines the tariff classification of the product and such component must satisfy the requirements of the production process or the change in tariff classification set out in the product specific rule of origin for that product.
3. Where a requirement set out in Column 2 of Annex 3-B consists in a maximum value of non-originating materials, the value of the non-originating materials which are not classified under Chapters 50 to 63 shall be taken into account in the calculation of the value of the non-originating materials.

ANNEX 3-B

PRODUCT SPECIFIC RULES OF ORIGIN

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
SECTION I	LIVE ANIMALS; ANIMAL PRODUCTS
Chapter 1	Live animals
01.01-01.06	All animals of Chapter 1 are wholly obtained.
Chapter 2	Meat and edible meat offal
02.01-02.10	Production in which all the materials of Chapters 1 and 2 used are wholly obtained.
Chapter 3	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates
- Atlantic Bluefin tuna (<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>)	All Atlantic Bluefin tuna (<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>) is wholly obtained; or Production in which Atlantic Bluefin tuna (<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>) is subject to caging in farms with subsequent feeding and fattening or farming for a minimum period of three months in a Party. The duration of the fattening or farming shall be established according to the date of the caging operation and the date of harvesting recorded in the electronic Bluefin tuna Catch Document (eBCD) of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT).

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
- Others	All fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates are wholly obtained.
Chapter 4	Dairy produce; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included
04.01-04.10	Production in which all the materials of Chapter 4 used are wholly obtained.
Chapter 5	Products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included
05.01-05.11	CTH
SECTION II	VEGETABLE PRODUCTS
Chapter 6	Live trees and other plants; bulbs, roots and the like; cut flowers and ornamental foliage
06.01-06.04	Production in which all the materials of Chapter 6 used are wholly obtained.
Chapter 7	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers
07.01-07.14	Production in which all the materials of Chapter 7 used are wholly obtained.
Chapter 8	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons
08.01-08.14	Production in which all the materials of Chapter 8 used are wholly obtained.
Chapter 9	Coffee, tea, maté and spices
09.01	CTSH; or Blending.

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
0902.10-0902.20	Production in which all the materials of subheadings 0902.10 and 0902.20 used are wholly obtained.
0902.30-0903.00	CTSH; or Blending.
09.04-09.10	CTSH; or Blending, crushing or grinding.
Chapter 10	Cereals
10.01-10.08	Production in which all the materials of Chapter 10 used are wholly obtained.
Chapter 11	Products of the milling industry; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluten
11.01	CC
11.02-11.03	Production in which all the materials of Chapters 10 and 11, headings 07.01, 07.13, 07.14 and 23.03, subheading 0710.10 and dried potatoes of subheading 0712.90 used are wholly obtained.
11.04	CC
11.05-11.09	Production in which all the materials of Chapters 10 and 11, headings 07.01, 07.13, 07.14 and 23.03, subheading 0710.10 and dried potatoes of subheading 0712.90 used are wholly obtained.
Chapter 12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal plants; straw and fodder
12.01	CTH
12.02-12.14	CTH except from heading 12.01.
Chapter 13	Lac; gums, resins and other vegetable saps and extracts
1301.20-1302.19	CTH
1302.20	CTSH; however, non-originating pectic substances may be used.
1302.31	CTH

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
1302.32	CTSH; however, non-originating mucilages and thickeners derived from locust beans may be used.
1302.39	CTH
Chapter 14	Vegetable plaiting materials; vegetable products not elsewhere specified or included
14.01-14.04	Production in which all the materials of Chapter 14 used are wholly obtained.
SECTION III	ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS AND THEIR CLEAVAGE PRODUCTS; PREPARED EDIBLE FATS; ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE WAXES
Chapter 15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes
15.01-15.06	CTH
15.07	Production in which all the materials of headings 12.01 and 15.07 used are wholly obtained.
15.08	CTH
15.09-15.10	Production in which all the vegetable materials used are wholly obtained.
15.11-15.13	CTH
15.14	
- Rape or Colza oil and fractions thereof	Production in which all the materials of headings 12.05 and 15.14 used are wholly obtained.
- Mustard oil and fractions thereof	CTH

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
15.15	
- Rice bran oil and its fractions	Production in which all the materials of headings 10.06 and 15.15 used are wholly obtained.
- Others	CTH
1516.10-1517.10	CTH
1517.90	
- Mixed vegetable oils not further processed	CC
- Others	CTH
15.18-15.22	CTH
SECTION IV	PREPARED FOODSTUFFS; BEVERAGES, SPIRITS AND VINEGAR; TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO SUBSTITUTES
Chapter 16	Preparations of meat, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates
16.01	Production in which all the materials of Chapters 2, 3 and 16 and heading 10.06 used are wholly obtained.
1602.10-1602.31	CC
1602.32	CC except from Chapter 2; MaxNOM 60 % (EXW); or RVC 45 % (FOB).
1602.39	CC
1602.41-1602.50	CC except from Chapter 2; MaxNOM 60 % (EXW); or RVC 45 % (FOB).
1602.90	CC
16.03	Production in which all the materials of Chapters 2, 3 and 16 used are wholly obtained.
16.04-16.05	Production in which all the materials of Chapters 2, 3 and 16 and heading 10.06 used are wholly obtained.

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
Chapter 17	Sugars and sugar confectionery
17.01	CTH
17.02	CTH, provided that: - the weight of non-originating materials of heading 04.04 used does not exceed 10 % of the weight of the product; - the total weight of non-originating materials of headings 11.01 to 11.08 used does not exceed 10 % of the weight of the product; and - the total weight of non-originating materials of headings 17.01 and 17.03 used does not exceed 20 % of the weight of the product.
17.03-17.04	CTH
Chapter 18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations
18.01-18.05	CTH
18.06	CTH, provided that: - the total weight of non-originating materials of Chapter 4 and heading 19.01 used does not exceed 10 % of the weight of the product; and - the total weight of non-originating materials of headings 17.01 and 17.02 used does not exceed 30 % of the weight of the product.

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
Chapter 19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastrycooks' products
1901.10	
- Containing more than 10 % by dry weight of milk solids	CC except from headings 04.01 to 04.06.
- Others	CC
1901.20	
- A product containing more than 25 % by dry weight of butterfat, not put up for retail sale, and containing more than 30 % by dry weight of rice flour	CC except from headings 04.01 to 04.06, provided that the value of non-originating rice flour of subheading 1102.90 used does not exceed 35 % of the EXW or 30 % of the FOB of the product.
- A product containing more than 25 % by dry weight of butterfat, not put up for retail sale, and containing not more than 30 % by dry weight of rice flour	CC except from headings 04.01 to 04.06.
- A product containing more than 30 % by dry weight of rice flour, except for a product containing more than 25 % by dry weight of butterfat, not put up for retail sale	CC, provided that the value of non-originating rice flour of subheading 1102.90 used does not exceed 35 % of the EXW or 30 % of the FOB of the product.
- Others	CC
1901.90	
- Containing more than 10 % by dry weight of milk solids, and more than 30 % by dry weight of rice flour	CC except from headings 04.01 to 04.06, provided that the value of non-originating rice flour of subheading 1102.90 used does not exceed 35 % of the EXW or 30 % of the FOB of the product.

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
- Containing more than 10 % by dry weight of milk solids, and not more than 30 % by dry weight of rice flour	CC except from headings 04.01 to 04.06.
- Containing more than 30 % by dry weight of rice flour, and not more than 10 % by dry weight of milk solids	CC, provided that the value of non-originating rice flour of subheading 1102.90 used does not exceed 35 % of the EXW or 30 % of the FOB of the product.
- Others	CC
19.02	CC
19.03	CC, provided that the total weight of non-originating materials of headings 10.06 and 11.01 to 11.08 used does not exceed 10 % of the weight of the product.

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
19.04	CC
19.05	CTH
Chapter 20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants
20.01	CC
20.02-20.03	Production in which all the materials of Chapter 7 used are wholly obtained.
20.04-20.08	CTH, provided that beans (<i>Vigna</i> spp., <i>Phaseolus</i> spp.), peas (<i>Pisum sativum</i>), pineapples, oranges, potatoes and asparagus used are wholly obtained.

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
20.09	CTH, provided that pineapples, oranges, tomatoes, apples and grapes used are wholly obtained.
Chapter 21	Miscellaneous edible preparations
2101.11-2101.20	CC
2101.30	
- Roasted barley tea	CC except from heading 10.03.
- Others	CC
2102.10-2103.10	CTH
2103.20	CC except from headings 07.02 and 20.02.
2103.30	CTSH; however, non-originating mustard flour may be used.
2103.90	CTSH
21.04	CTH
21.05	CTH, provided that: - the total weight of non-originating materials of Chapter 4 and heading 19.01 used does not exceed 10 % of the weight of the product; and - the total weight of non-originating materials of headings 17.01 and 17.02 used does not exceed 20 % of the weight of the product.

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
21.06	CTH, provided that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the materials of Konnyaku of subheading 1212.99 used are wholly obtained; - the total weight of non-originating materials of Chapter 4 and heading 19.01 used does not exceed 10 % of the weight of the product; - the weight of non-originating materials of heading 10.01 used does not exceed 30 % of the weight of the product; - the weight of non-originating materials of heading 10.03 used does not exceed 10 % of the weight of the product; - the weight of non-originating materials of heading 10.06 used does not exceed 10 % of the weight of the product; and - the total weight of non-originating materials of headings 17.01 and 17.02 used does not exceed 30 % of the weight of the product.
Chapter 22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar
22.01	CTH
22.02	CTH, provided that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the total weight of non-originating materials of Chapter 4 and heading 19.01 used does not exceed 10 % of the weight of the product; and - the total weight of non-originating materials of headings 17.01 and 17.02 used does not exceed 40 % of the weight of the product.

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
22.03-22.08	CTH except from headings 22.07 and 22.08, provided that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all the materials of subheadings 0806.10, 2009.61 and 2009.69 used are wholly obtained; - the weight of non-originating materials of Chapter 4 used does not exceed 40 % of the weight of the product; and - the total weight of non-originating materials of headings 17.01 and 17.02 used does not exceed 40 % of the weight of the product.
22.09	CTH except from headings 22.07 and 22.08, provided that all the materials of heading 10.06 and subheadings 0806.10, 2009.61 and 2009.69 used are wholly obtained.
Chapter 23	Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder
23.01	CTH
23.02-23.03	CTH, provided that the weight of non-originating materials of Chapter 10 used does not exceed 20 % of the weight of the product.
23.04-23.08	CTH

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
2309.10	CTH
2309.90	
- A product of a preparation used in animal feeding containing more than 10 % by dry weight of milk solids, and of a preparation other than pet food containing more than 30 % by dry weight of rice	CTH except from headings 04.01 to 04.06 or dairy preparations of subheading 1901.90 containing more than 10 % by dry weight of milk solids, provided that the value of non-originating materials of heading 10.06 used does not exceed 35 % of the EXW or 30 % of the FOB of the product.
- A product of a preparation used in animal feeding containing more than 10 % by dry weight of milk solids, and not of a preparation other than pet food containing more than 30 % by dry weight of rice	CTH except from headings 04.01 to 04.06 or dairy preparations of subheading 1901.90 containing more than 10 % by dry weight of milk solids.
- A product of a preparation other than pet food containing more than 30 % by dry weight of rice, and not of a preparation used in animal feeding containing more than 10 % by dry weight of milk solids	CTH, provided that the value of non-originating materials of heading 10.06 used does not exceed 35 % of the EXW or 30 % of the FOB of the product.
- Others	CTH
Chapter 24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes
24.01	CC
2402.10	CTH, provided that the weight of non-originating materials of Chapter 24 used does not exceed 30 % of the weight of the product.

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
2402.20-2403.99	CTH; MaxNOM 35 % (EXW); or RVC 70 % (FOB).
SECTION V	MINERAL PRODUCTS Section note: For definitions of horizontal processing rules within this Section, see Note 5 of Annex 3-A.
Chapter 25	Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement
25.01	CTH

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
25.02-25.30	CTH; MaxNOM 70 % (EXW); or RVC 35 % (FOB).
Chapter 26	Ores, slag and ash
26.01-26.21	CTH
Chapter 27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes
27.01-27.09	CTH; A chemical reaction or mixing and blending is undergone; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
27.10	CTH except from biodiesel of subheadings 3824.99 and 3826.00; or Distillation or a chemical reaction is undergone, provided that biodiesel (including hydrotreated vegetable oil) of heading 27.10 and subheadings 3824.99 and 3826.00 used is obtained by esterification, transesterification or hydrotreatment.
27.11	CTSH; or A chemical reaction is undergone.
27.12-27.15	CTH; A chemical reaction or mixing and blending is undergone; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
SECTION VI	PRODUCTS OF THE CHEMICAL OR ALLIED INDUSTRIES Section note: For definitions of horizontal processing rules within this Section, see Note 5 of Annex 3-A.
Chapter 28	Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals, of rare-earth metals, of radioactive elements or of isotopes
28.01-28.53	CTSH; A chemical reaction, purification, production of standard materials or isomer separation is undergone; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
Chapter 29	Organic chemicals
2901.10-2905.42	CTSH; A chemical reaction, purification, a change in particle size, production of standard materials, isomer separation or biotechnological processing is undergone; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
2905.43-2905.44	CTH except from heading 17.02 and subheading 3824.60.

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
2905.45	CTH; however, non-originating materials of subheading 2905.45 may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 20 % of the EXW or 15 % of the FOB of the product; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
2905.49-2905.59	CTSH; A chemical reaction, purification, a change in particle size, production of standard materials, isomer separation or biotechnological processing is undergone; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
2906.11	CTSH
2906.12-2918.13	CTSH; A chemical reaction, purification, a change in particle size, production of standard materials, isomer separation or biotechnological processing is undergone; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
2918.14-2918.15	CTSH

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
2918.16-2922.41	CTSH; A chemical reaction, purification, a change in particle size, production of standard materials, isomer separation or biotechnological processing is undergone; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
2922.42	CTSH
2922.43-2923.10	CTSH; A chemical reaction, purification, a change in particle size, production of standard materials, isomer separation or biotechnological processing is undergone; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
2923.20	CTSH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
2923.30-2924.24	CTSH; A chemical reaction, purification, a change in particle size, production of standard materials, isomer separation or biotechnological processing is undergone; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
2924.25-2924.29	CTSH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
2925.11-2938.10	CTSH; A chemical reaction, purification, a change in particle size, production of standard materials, isomer separation or biotechnological processing is undergone; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
2938.90	CTSH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
29.39	CTSH; A chemical reaction, purification, a change in particle size, production of standard materials, isomer separation or biotechnological processing is undergone; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
29.40	CTSH
29.41-29.42	CTSH; A chemical reaction, purification, a change in particle size, production of standard materials, isomer separation or biotechnological processing is undergone; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
Chapter 30	Pharmaceutical products
30.01-30.06	CTSH; A chemical reaction, purification, mixing and blending, production of standard materials, a change in particle size, isomer separation or biotechnological processing is undergone; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
Chapter 31	Fertilisers
31.01-31.04	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
31.05	
- Sodium nitrate - Calcium cyanamide - Potassium sulphate - Magnesium potassium sulphate	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
- Others	CTH and MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or CTH and RVC 55 % (FOB); however, non-originating materials of heading 31.05 may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 20 % of the EXW or 15 % of the FOB of the product; MaxNOM 40 % (EXW); or RVC 65 % (FOB).

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
Chapter 32	Tanning or dyeing extracts; tannins and their derivatives; dyes, pigments and other colouring matter; paints and varnishes; putty and other mastics; inks
32.01-32.05	CTSH; A chemical reaction, purification, mixing and blending, a change in particle size, production of standard materials, isomer separation or biotechnological processing is undergone; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
3206.11-3206.19	CTH; however, non-originating materials of heading 32.06 may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 20 % of the EXW or 15 % of the FOB of the product; MaxNOM 40 % (EXW); or RVC 65 % (FOB).
3206.20-3215.90	CTSH; A chemical reaction, purification, mixing and blending, a change in particle size, production of standard materials, isomer separation or biotechnological processing is undergone; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
Chapter 33	Essential oils and resinoids; perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations
3301.12-3302.10	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
3302.90-3303.00	CTSH; A chemical reaction, purification, mixing and blending, production of standard materials, isomer separation or biotechnological processing is undergone; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
33.04	CTSH; A chemical reaction, purification, mixing and blending, a change in particle size, production of standard materials, isomer separation or biotechnological processing is undergone; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
33.05-33.07	CTSH; A chemical reaction, purification, production of standard materials, isomer separation or biotechnological processing is undergone; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
Chapter 34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing preparations, lubricating preparations, artificial waxes, prepared waxes, polishing or scouring preparations, candles and similar articles, modelling pastes, "dental waxes" and dental preparations with a basis of plaster

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
34.01-34.07	CTSH; A chemical reaction, purification, production of standard materials or isomer separation is undergone; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
Chapter 35	Albuminoidal substances; modified starches; glues; enzymes
35.01	CTH
3502.11-3502.19	CTH except from headings 04.07 and 04.08.
3502.20-3504.00	CTH
35.05	CC except from heading 11.08.
35.06-35.07	CTSH; A chemical reaction, purification, production of standard materials, isomer separation or biotechnological processing is undergone; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
Chapter 36	Explosives; pyrotechnic products; matches; pyrophoric alloys; certain combustible preparations
36.01-36.06	CTSH; A chemical reaction, production of standard materials or isomer separation is undergone; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
Chapter 37	Photographic or cinematographic goods
37.01-37.07	CTSH; A chemical reaction, production of standard materials or isomer separation is undergone; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
Chapter 38	Miscellaneous chemical products
38.01-38.08	CTSH; A chemical reaction, purification, production of standard materials, isomer separation or biotechnological processing is undergone; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
3809.10	CTH except from headings 11.08 and 35.05.
3809.91-3822.00	CTSH; A chemical reaction, purification, production of standard materials, isomer separation or biotechnological processing is undergone; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
38.23	CTSH
3824.10-3824.50	CTSH; A chemical reaction, purification, production of standard materials, isomer separation or biotechnological processing is undergone; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
3824.60	CTH except from heading 17.02 and subheadings 2905.43 and 2905.44.
3824.71-3824.91	CTSH; A chemical reaction, purification, production of standard materials, isomer separation or biotechnological processing is undergone; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
3824.99	
- Biodiesel	Production in which biodiesel is obtained through transesterification, esterification or hydro-treatment.
- Others	CTSH; A chemical reaction, purification, production of standard materials, isomer separation or biotechnological processing is undergone; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
38.25	CTSH; A chemical reaction, purification, production of standard materials, isomer separation or biotechnological processing is undergone; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
38.26	Production in which biodiesel is obtained through transesterification, esterification or hydro-treatment.

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
SECTION VII	PLASTICS AND ARTICLES THEREOF; RUBBER AND ARTICLES THEREOF Section note: For definitions of horizontal processing rules within this Section, see Note 5 of Annex 3-A.
Chapter 39	Plastics and articles thereof
39.01-39.03	CTSH; A chemical reaction is undergone; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
39.04-39.06	CTSH; A chemical reaction or biotechnological processing is undergone; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
39.07-39.08	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
39.09-39.10	CTSH; A chemical reaction or biotechnological processing is undergone; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
39.11	CTSH; A chemical reaction is undergone; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
39.12-39.15	CTSH; A chemical reaction or biotechnological processing is undergone; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
39.16-39.26	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
Chapter 40	Rubber and articles thereof
40.01-40.11	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
4012.11-4012.19	CTSH; Retreading of used tyres; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
4012.20-4017.00	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
SECTION VIII	RAW HIDES AND SKINS, LEATHER, FURSKINS AND ARTICLES THEREOF; SADDLERY AND HARNESS; TRAVEL GOODS, HANDBAGS AND SIMILAR CONTAINERS; ARTICLES OF ANIMAL GUT (OTHER THAN SILK-WORM GUT)
Chapter 41	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather
41.01-41.03	CC
4104.11-4104.19	CTH
4104.41-4104.49	CTSH except from subheadings 4104.41 to 4104.49.
4105.10	CTH
4105.30	CTSH
4106.21	CTH
4106.22	CTSH
4106.31	CTH
4106.32	CTSH
4106.40	
- A product in the wet state	CTH
- A product in the dry state	CTH; or Production from non-originating materials in the wet state.
4106.91	CTH
4106.92	CTSH

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
41.07-41.13	CTH; however, non-originating materials of subheadings 4104.41, 4104.49, 4105.30, 4106.22, 4106.32 and 4106.92 may be used, provided that a re-tanning operation of the tanned or crust hides and skins in the dry state takes place.
41.14-41.15	CTH
Chapter 42	Articles of leather; saddlery and harness; travel goods, handbags and similar containers; articles of animal gut (other than silk-worm gut)
42.01-42.06	CC; CTH and MaxNOM 45 % (EXW); or CTH and RVC 60 % (FOB).
Chapter 43	Furskins and artificial fur; manufactures thereof
43.01	CC
43.02-43.04	CTH
SECTION IX	WOOD AND ARTICLES OF WOOD; WOOD CHARCOAL; CORK AND ARTICLES OF CORK; MANUFACTURES OF STRAW, OF ESPARTO OR OF OTHER PLAITING MATERIALS; BASKETWARE AND WICKERWORK
Chapter 44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal
44.01-44.21	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
Chapter 45	Cork and articles of cork
45.01-45.04	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
Chapter 46	Manufactures of straw, of esparto or of other plaiting materials; basketware and wickerwork
4601.21-4601.22	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
4601.29	CC except from Chapter 14.
4601.92-4601.93	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
4601.94	CC except from Chapter 14.
4601.99-4602.12	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
4602.19	CC except from Chapter 14.
4602.90	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
SECTION X	PULP OF WOOD OR OF OTHER FIBROUS CELLULOSIC MATERIAL; RECOVERED (WASTE AND SCRAP) PAPER OR PAPERBOARD; PAPER AND PAPERBOARD AND ARTICLES THEREOF
Chapter 47	Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; recovered (waste and scrap) paper or paperboard
47.01-47.07	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
Chapter 48	Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard
48.01-48.23	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
Chapter 49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures and other products of the printing industry; manuscripts, typescripts and plans
49.01-49.11	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
SECTION XI	TEXTILES AND TEXTILE ARTICLES Section note: For definitions of terms used for and tolerances applicable to certain products made of textile materials, see Notes 6, 7 and 8 of Annex 3-A.
Chapter 50	Silk
50.01	CTH
50.02	CTH except from heading 50.01.
50.03	
- Carded or combed	Carding or combing of silk waste.
- Others	CTH
50.04-50.05	Spinning of natural fibres; Extrusion of man-made continuous filament combined with spinning; Extrusion of man-made continuous filament combined with twisting; or Twisting combined with any mechanical operation.
50.06	
- Silk yarn and yarn spun from silk waste	Spinning of natural fibres; Extrusion of man-made continuous filament combined with spinning; Extrusion of man-made continuous filament combined with twisting; or Twisting combined with any mechanical operation.

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
- Silk-worm gut	CTH
50.07	Spinning of natural or man-made staple fibres combined with weaving; Extrusion of man-made filament yarn combined with weaving; Twisting or any mechanical operation combined with weaving; Weaving combined with dyeing; Yarn dyeing combined with weaving; Weaving combined with printing; or Printing (as standalone operation).
Chapter 51	Wool, fine or coarse animal hair; horsehair yarn and woven fabric
51.01-51.05	CTH
51.06-51.10	Spinning of natural fibres; Extrusion of man-made fibres combined with spinning; or Twisting combined with any mechanical operation.

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
51.11-51.13	Spinning of natural or man-made staple fibres combined with weaving; Extrusion of man-made filament yarn combined with weaving; Weaving combined with dyeing; Yarn dyeing combined with weaving; Weaving combined with printing; or Printing (as standalone operation).
Chapter 52	Cotton
52.01-52.03	CTH
52.04-52.07	Spinning of natural fibres; Extrusion of man-made fibres combined with spinning; or Twisting combined with any mechanical operation.
52.08-52.12	Spinning of natural or man-made staple fibres combined with weaving; Extrusion of man-made filament yarn combined with weaving; Twisting or any mechanical operation combined with weaving; Weaving combined with dyeing, with coating or with laminating; Yarn dyeing combined with weaving; Weaving combined with printing; or Printing (as standalone operation).

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
Chapter 53	Other vegetable textile fibres; paper yarn and woven fabrics of paper yarn
53.01-53.05	CTH
53.06-53.08	Spinning of natural fibres; Extrusion of man-made fibres combined with spinning; or Twisting combined with any mechanical operation.
53.09-53.11	Spinning of natural or man-made staple fibres combined with weaving; Extrusion of man-made filament yarn combined with weaving; Weaving combined with dyeing, with coating or with laminating; Yarn dyeing combined with weaving; Weaving combined with printing; or Printing (as standalone operation).
Chapter 54	Man-made filaments; strip and the like of man-made textile materials
54.01-54.06	Spinning of natural fibres; Extrusion of man-made fibres combined with spinning; or Twisting combined with any mechanical operation.

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
54.07-54.08	Spinning of natural or man-made staple fibres combined with weaving; Extrusion of man-made filament yarn combined with weaving; Yarn dyeing combined with weaving; Weaving combined with dyeing, with coating or with laminating; Twisting or any mechanical operation combined with weaving; Weaving combined with printing; or Printing (as standalone operation).
Chapter 55	Man-made staple fibres
55.01-55.07	Extrusion of man-made fibres.
55.08-55.11	Spinning of natural fibres; Extrusion of man-made fibres combined with spinning; or Twisting combined with any mechanical operation.

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
55.12-55.16	Spinning of natural or man-made staple fibres combined with weaving; Extrusion of man-made filament yarn combined with weaving; Twisting or any mechanical operation combined with weaving; Weaving combined with dyeing, with coating or with laminating; Yarn dyeing combined with weaving; Weaving combined with printing; or Printing (as standalone operation).
Chapter 56	Wadding, felt and nonwovens; special yarns; twine, cordage, ropes and cables and articles thereof
56.01	Spinning of natural fibres; Extrusion of man-made fibres combined with spinning; Flocking combined with dyeing or with printing; or Coating, flocking, laminating or metalising combined with at least two other main preparatory or finishing operations (such as calendering, shrink-resistance processes, heat setting, permanent finishing), provided that the value of non-originating materials used does not exceed 50 % of the EXW or 45 % of the FOB of the product.

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
56.02	
- Needleloom felt	<p>Extrusion of man-made fibres combined with fabric formation; however:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - non-originating polypropylene filament of heading 54.02; - non-originating polypropylene fibres of heading 55.03 or 55.06; or - non-originating polypropylene filament tow of heading 55.01; <p>of which the denomination in all cases of a single filament or fibre is less than 9 decitex, may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 40 % of the EXW or 35 % of the FOB of the product; or</p> <p>Nonwoven fabric formation alone in the case of felt made from natural fibres.</p>
- Others	<p>Extrusion of man-made fibres combined with fabric formation; or</p> <p>Nonwoven fabric formation alone in the case of other felt made from natural fibres.</p>
5603.11-5603.14	<p>Production from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - directionally or randomly oriented filaments; or - substances or polymers of natural or man-made origin; <p>followed in both cases by bonding into a nonwoven.</p>

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
5603.91-5603.94	Production from: - directionally or randomly oriented staple fibres; or - chopped yarns, of natural or man-made origin; followed in both cases by bonding into a nonwoven.
5604.10	Production from rubber thread or cord, not textile covered.
5604.90	Spinning of natural fibres; Extrusion of man-made fibres combined with spinning; or Twisting combined with any mechanical operation.
56.05	Spinning of natural or man-made staple fibres; Extrusion of man-made fibres combined with spinning; or Twisting combined with any mechanical operation.
56.06	Extrusion of man-made fibres combined with spinning; Twisting combined with gimping; Spinning of natural or man-made staple fibres; or Flocking combined with dyeing.

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
56.07-56.09	Spinning of natural fibres; or Extrusion of man-made fibres combined with spinning.
Chapter 57	Carpets and other textile floor coverings Chapter note: For products of this Chapter jute fabric may be used as a backing.
57.01-57.05	Spinning of natural or man-made staple fibres combined with weaving or with tufting; Extrusion of man-made filament yarn combined with weaving or with tufting; Production from coir yarn, sisal yarn, jute yarn or classical ring spun viscose yarn; Tufting combined with dyeing or with printing; Flocking combined with dyeing or with printing; or Extrusion of man-made fibres combined with nonwoven techniques including needle punching.

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
Chapter 58	Special woven fabrics; tufted textile fabrics; lace; tapestries; trimmings; embroidery
58.01-58.04	<p>Spinning of natural or man-made staple fibres combined with weaving or with tufting;</p> <p>Extrusion of man-made filament yarn combined with weaving or with tufting;</p> <p>Weaving combined with dyeing, with flocking, with coating, with laminating or with metalising;</p> <p>Tufting combined with dyeing or with printing;</p> <p>Flocking combined with dyeing or with printing;</p> <p>Yarn dyeing combined with weaving;</p> <p>Weaving combined with printing; or</p> <p>Printing (as standalone operation).</p>
58.05	CTH

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
58.06-58.09	<p>Spinning of natural or man-made staple fibres combined with weaving or with tufting;</p> <p>Extrusion of man-made filament yarn combined with weaving or with tufting;</p> <p>Weaving combined with dyeing, with flocking, with coating, with laminating or with metalising;</p> <p>Tufting combined with dyeing or with printing;</p> <p>Flocking combined with dyeing or with printing;</p> <p>Yarn dyeing combined with weaving;</p> <p>Weaving combined with printing; or</p> <p>Printing (as standalone operation).</p>
58.10	<p>Embroidering in which the value of non-originating materials of any heading, except that of the product, used does not exceed 50 % of the EXW or 45 % of the FOB of the product.</p>

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
58.11	<p>Spinning of natural or man-made staple fibres combined with weaving or with tufting;</p> <p>Extrusion of man-made filament yarn combined with weaving or with tufting;</p> <p>Weaving combined with dyeing, with flocking, with coating, with laminating or with metalising;</p> <p>Tufting combined with dyeing or with printing;</p> <p>Flocking combined with dyeing or with printing;</p> <p>Yarn dyeing combined with weaving;</p> <p>Weaving combined with printing; or</p> <p>Printing (as standalone operation).</p>
Chapter 59	Impregnated, coated, covered or laminated textile fabrics; textile articles of a kind suitable for industrial use
59.01	<p>Weaving, knitting or nonwoven fabric formation combined with dyeing, with flocking, with coating, with laminating or with metalising; or</p> <p>Flocking combined with dyeing or with printing.</p>

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
59.02	
- Containing not more than 90 % by weight of textile materials	Weaving, knitting or nonwoven fabric formation.
- Others	Extrusion of man-made fibres combined with weaving, with knitting or with nonwoven fabric formation.
59.03	Weaving, knitting or nonwoven fabric formation combined with impregnating, with coating, with covering, with laminating or with metalising; Weaving, knitting or nonwoven fabric formation combined with printing; or Printing (as standalone operation).
59.04	Weaving, knitting or nonwoven fabric formation combined with dyeing, with coating, with laminating or with metalising.
59.05	
- Impregnated, coated, covered or laminated with rubber, plastics or other materials	Weaving, knitting or nonwoven fabric formation combined with impregnating, with coating, with covering, with laminating or with metalising.

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
- Others	Spinning of natural or man-made staple fibres combined with weaving; Extrusion of man-made filament yarn combined with weaving; Weaving, knitting or nonwoven fabric formation combined with dyeing, with coating or with laminating; Weaving combined with printing; or Printing (as standalone operation).
59.06	
- Knitted or crocheted fabrics	Spinning of natural or man-made staple fibres combined with knitting or with crocheting; Extrusion of man-made filament yarn combined with knitting or with crocheting; Knitting or crocheting combined with rubberising; or Rubberising combined with at least two other main preparatory or finishing operations (such as calendering, shrink-resistance processes, heat setting, permanent finishing), provided that the value of non-originating materials used does not exceed 50 % of the EXW or 45 % of the FOB of the product.
- Other fabrics made of synthetic filament yarn, containing more than 90 % by weight of textile materials	Extrusion of man-made fibres combined with weaving.

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
- Others	Weaving, knitting or nonwoven process combined with dyeing, with coating or with rubberising; Yarn dyeing combined with weaving, with knitting or with nonwoven process; or Rubberising combined with at least two other main preparatory or finishing operations (such as calendering, shrink-resistance processes, heat setting, permanent finishing), provided that the value of non-originating materials used does not exceed 50 % of the EXW or 45 % of the FOB of the product.
59.07	Weaving, knitting or nonwoven fabric formation combined with dyeing, with printing, with coating, with impregnating or with covering; Flocking combined with dyeing or with printing; or Printing (as standalone operation).
59.08	
- Incandescent gas mantles, impregnated	Production from tubular knitted or crocheted gas mantle fabric.
- Others	CTH

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
59.09-59.11	<p>Spinning of natural or man-made staple fibres combined with weaving, with knitting or with nonwoven fabric formation;</p> <p>Extrusion of man-made fibres combined with weaving, with knitting or with nonwoven fabric formation;</p> <p>Weaving, knitting or nonwoven fabric formation combined with dyeing, with coating or with laminating; or</p> <p>Coating, flocking, laminating or metalising combined with at least two other main preparatory or finishing operations (such as calendering, shrink-resistance processes, heat setting, permanent finishing), provided that the value of non-originating materials used does not exceed 50 % of the EXW or 45 % of the FOB of the product.</p>
Chapter 60	Knitted or crocheted fabrics
60.01-60.06	<p>Spinning of natural or man-made staple fibres combined with knitting or with crocheting;</p> <p>Extrusion of man-made filament yarn combined with knitting or with crocheting;</p> <p>Knitting or crocheting combined with dyeing, with flocking, with coating, with laminating or with printing;</p> <p>Flocking combined with dyeing or with printing;</p> <p>Yarn dyeing combined with knitting or with crocheting; or</p> <p>Twisting or texturing combined with knitting or with crocheting, provided that the value of non-originating non-twisted or non-textured yarns used does not exceed 50 % of the EXW or 45 % of the FOB of the product.</p>

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
Chapter 61	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted
61.01-61.17	
- Obtained by sewing together or otherwise assembling, two or more pieces of knitted or crocheted fabric which have been either cut to form or obtained directly to form	Knitting or crocheting combined with making-up including cutting of fabric; or Making-up including cutting of fabric, provided that the value of non-originating materials used does not exceed 50 % of the EXW or 45 % of the FOB of the product.
- Others	Spinning of natural or man-made staple fibres combined with knitting or with crocheting; Extrusion of man-made filament yarn combined with knitting or with crocheting; Knitting and making-up in one operation; or Making-up including cutting of fabric, provided that the value of non-originating materials used does not exceed 50 % of the EXW or 45 % of the FOB of the product.
Chapter 62	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted
62.01	Weaving combined with making-up including cutting of fabric; Making-up including cutting of fabric preceded by printing (as standalone operation); or Making-up including cutting of fabric, provided that the value of non-originating materials used does not exceed 50 % of the EXW or 45 % of the FOB of the product.

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
62.02	
- Embroidered	<p>Weaving combined with making-up including cutting of fabric;</p> <p>Production from unembroidered fabric, provided that the value of non-originating unembroidered fabric used does not exceed 50 % of the EXW or 45 % of the FOB of the product; or</p> <p>Making-up including cutting of fabric, provided that the value of non-originating materials used does not exceed 50 % of the EXW or 45 % of the FOB of the product.</p>
- Others	<p>Weaving combined with making-up including cutting of fabric;</p> <p>Making-up including cutting of fabric preceded by printing (as standalone operation); or</p> <p>Making-up including cutting of fabric, provided that the value of non-originating materials used does not exceed 50 % of the EXW or 45 % of the FOB of the product.</p>
62.03	<p>Weaving combined with making-up including cutting of fabric;</p> <p>Making-up including cutting of fabric preceded by printing (as standalone operation); or</p> <p>Making-up including cutting of fabric, provided that the value of non-originating materials used does not exceed 50 % of the EXW or 45 % of the FOB of the product.</p>
62.04	
- Embroidered	<p>Weaving combined with making-up including cutting of fabric;</p> <p>Production from unembroidered fabric, provided that the value of non-originating unembroidered fabric used does not exceed 50 % of the EXW or 45 % of the FOB of the product; or</p> <p>Making-up including cutting of fabric, provided that the value of non-originating materials used does not exceed 50 % of the EXW or 45 % of the FOB of the product.</p>
- Others	<p>Weaving combined with making-up including cutting of fabric;</p> <p>Making-up including cutting of fabric preceded by printing (as standalone operation); or</p> <p>Making-up including cutting of fabric, provided that the value of non-originating materials used does not exceed 50 % of the EXW or 45 % of the FOB of the product.</p>

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
62.05	Weaving combined with making-up including cutting of fabric; Making-up including cutting of fabric preceded by printing (as standalone operation); or Making-up including cutting of fabric, provided that the value of non-originating materials used does not exceed 50 % of the EXW or 45 % of the FOB of the product.
62.06	
- Embroidered	Weaving combined with making-up including cutting of fabric; Production from unembroidered fabric, provided that the value of non-originating unembroidered fabric used does not exceed 50 % of the EXW or 45 % of the FOB of the product; or Making-up including cutting of fabric, provided that the value of non-originating materials used does not exceed 50 % of the EXW or 45 % of the FOB of the product.
- Others	Weaving combined with making-up including cutting of fabric; Making-up including cutting of fabric preceded by printing (as standalone operation); or Making-up including cutting of fabric, provided that the value of non-originating materials used does not exceed 50 % of the EXW or 45 % of the FOB of the product.
62.07-62.08	Weaving combined with making-up including cutting of fabric; Making-up including cutting of fabric preceded by printing (as standalone operation); or Making-up including cutting of fabric, provided that the value of non-originating materials used does not exceed 50 % of the EXW or 45 % of the FOB of the product.
62.09	
- Embroidered	Weaving combined with making-up including cutting of fabric; Production from unembroidered fabric, provided that the value of non-originating unembroidered fabric used does not exceed 50 % of the EXW or 45 % of the FOB of the product; or Making-up including cutting of fabric, provided that the value of non-originating materials used does not exceed 50 % of the EXW or 45 % of the FOB of the product.

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
- Others	Weaving combined with making-up including cutting of fabric; Making-up including cutting of fabric preceded by printing (as standalone operation); or Making-up including cutting of fabric, provided that the value of non-originating materials used does not exceed 50 % of the EXW or 45 % of the FOB of the product.
62.10	
- Fire-resistant equipment of fabric covered with foil of aluminised polyester	Weaving combined with making-up including cutting of fabric; Coating or laminating combined with making-up including cutting of fabric, provided that the value of non-originating uncoated or unlaminated fabric used does not exceed 50 % of the EXW or 45 % of the FOB of the product; or Making-up including cutting of fabric, provided that the value of non-originating materials used does not exceed 50 % of the EXW or 45 % of the FOB of the product.
- Others	Weaving combined with making-up including cutting of fabric; Making-up including cutting of fabric preceded by printing (as standalone operation); or Making-up including cutting of fabric, provided that the value of non-originating materials used does not exceed 50 % of the EXW or 45 % of the FOB of the product.
62.11	
- Women's or girls' garments, embroidered	Weaving combined with making-up including cutting of fabric; Production from unembroidered fabric, provided that the value of non-originating unembroidered fabric used does not exceed 50 % of the EXW or 45 % of the FOB of the product; or Making-up including cutting of fabric, provided that the value of non-originating materials used does not exceed 50 % of the EXW or 45 % of the FOB of the product.
- Others	Weaving combined with making-up including cutting of fabric; Making-up including cutting of fabric preceded by printing (as standalone operation); or Making-up including cutting of fabric, provided that the value of non-originating materials used does not exceed 50 % of the EXW or 45 % of the FOB of the product.

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
62.12	
- Knitted or crocheted obtained by sewing together or otherwise assembling, two or more pieces of knitted or crocheted fabric which have been either cut to form or obtained directly to form	Knitting combined with making-up including cutting of fabric; Making-up including cutting of fabric preceded by printing (as standalone operation); or Making-up including cutting of fabric, provided that the value of non-originating materials used does not exceed 50 % of the EXW or 45 % of the FOB of the product.
- Others	Weaving combined with making-up including cutting of fabric; Making-up including cutting of fabric preceded by printing (as standalone operation); or Making-up including cutting of fabric, provided that the value of non-originating materials used does not exceed 50 % of the EXW or 45 % of the FOB of the product.
62.13-62.14	
- Embroidered	Weaving combined with making-up including cutting of fabric; Production from unembroidered fabric, provided that the value of non-originating unembroidered fabric used does not exceed 50 % of the EXW or 45 % of the FOB of the product; Making-up including cutting of fabric preceded by printing (as standalone operation); or Making-up including cutting of fabric, provided that the value of non-originating materials used does not exceed 50 % of the EXW or 45 % of the FOB of the product.

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
- Others	Weaving combined with making-up including cutting of fabric; Making-up including cutting of fabric preceded by printing (as standalone operation); or Making-up including cutting of fabric, provided that the value of non-originating materials used does not exceed 50 % of the EXW or 45 % of the FOB of the product.
62.15	Weaving combined with making-up including cutting of fabric; Making-up including cutting of fabric preceded by printing (as standalone operation); or Making-up including cutting of fabric, provided that the value of non-originating materials used does not exceed 50 % of the EXW or 45 % of the FOB of the product.
62.16	
- Fire-resistant equipment of fabric covered with foil of aluminised polyester	Weaving combined with making-up including cutting of fabric; Coating or laminating combined with making-up including cutting of fabric, provided that the value of non-originating uncoated or unlaminated fabric used does not exceed 50 % of the EXW or 45 % of the FOB of the product; or Making-up including cutting of fabric, provided that the value of non-originating materials used does not exceed 50 % of the EXW or 45 % of the FOB of the product.
- Others	Weaving combined with making-up including cutting of fabric; Making-up including cutting of fabric preceded by printing (as standalone operation); or Making-up including cutting of fabric, provided that the value of non-originating materials used does not exceed 50 % of the EXW or 45 % of the FOB of the product.

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
62.17	
- Embroidered	<p>Weaving combined with making-up including cutting of fabric;</p> <p>Production from unembroidered fabric, provided that the value of non-originating unembroidered fabric used does not exceed 50 % of the EXW or 45 % of the FOB of the product;</p> <p>Making-up including cutting of fabric preceded by printing (as standalone operation); or</p> <p>Making-up including cutting of fabric, provided that the value of non-originating materials used does not exceed 50 % of the EXW or 45 % of the FOB of the product.</p>
- Fire-resistant equipment of fabric covered with foil of aluminised polyester	<p>Weaving combined with making-up including cutting of fabric;</p> <p>Coating or laminating combined with making-up including cutting of fabric, provided that the value of non-originating uncoated or unlaminated fabric used does not exceed 50 % of the EXW or 45 % of the FOB of the product; or</p> <p>Making-up including cutting of fabric, provided that the value of non-originating materials used does not exceed 50 % of the EXW or 45 % of the FOB of the product.</p>
- Interlinings for collars and cuffs, cut out	CTH, provided that the value of non-originating materials used does not exceed 50 % of the EXW or 45 % of the FOB of the product.
- Others	<p>Weaving combined with making-up including cutting of fabric; or</p> <p>Making-up including cutting of fabric, provided that the value of non-originating materials used does not exceed 50 % of the EXW or 45 % of the FOB of the product.</p>
Chapter 63	Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing and worn textile articles; rags
63.01-63.04	
- Of felt and of nonwovens	Nonwoven fabric formation combined with making-up including cutting of fabric.

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
- Others -- Embroidered	Weaving, knitting or crocheting combined with making-up including cutting of fabric; or Production from unembroidered fabric (other than knitted or crocheted), provided that the value of non-originating unembroidered fabric used does not exceed 40 % of the EXW or 35 % of the FOB of the product.
-- Others	Weaving, knitting or crocheting combined with making-up including cutting of fabric.
63.05	Extrusion of man-made fibres or spinning of natural or man-made staple fibres, combined with weaving or with knitting and making-up including cutting of fabric.
63.06	
- Of nonwovens	Nonwoven fabric formation combined with making-up including cutting of fabric.
- Others	Weaving combined with making-up including cutting of fabric.
63.07	MaxNOM 40 % (EXW); or RVC 65 % (FOB).
63.08	Each item in the set must satisfy the rule which would apply to it if it were not included in the set; however, non-originating articles may be incorporated, provided that their total value does not exceed 15 % of the EXW or FOB of the set.

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
63.09-63.10	CTH
SECTION XII	FOOTWEAR, HEADGEAR, UMBRELLAS, SUN UMBRELLAS, WALKING-STICKS, SEAT-STICKS, WHIPS, RIDING-CROPS AND PARTS THEREOF; PREPARED FEATHERS AND ARTICLES MADE THEREWITH; ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS; ARTICLES OF HUMAN HAIR
Chapter 64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles
64.01-64.06	CC; CTH except from headings 64.01 to 64.05 and from assemblies of uppers affixed to inner soles of subheading 6406.90 and MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or CTH except from headings 64.01 to 64.05 and from assemblies of uppers affixed to inner soles of subheading 6406.90 and RVC 55 % (FOB).
Chapter 65	Headgear and parts thereof
65.01-65.07	CTH
Chapter 66	Umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, riding-crops and parts thereof
66.01-66.03	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
Chapter 67	Prepared feathers and down and articles made of feathers or of down; artificial flowers; articles of human hair

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
67.01-67.04	CTH
SECTION XIII	ARTICLES OF STONE, PLASTER, CEMENT, ASBESTOS, MICA OR SIMILAR MATERIALS; CERAMIC PRODUCTS; GLASS AND GLASSWARE
Chapter 68	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials
68.01-68.15	CTH; MaxNOM 70 % (EXW); or RVC 35 % (FOB).
Chapter 69	Ceramic products
69.01-69.14	CTH
Chapter 70	Glass and glassware
70.01-70.05	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
70.06	
- Coated glass-plate substrates	CTH; or Production from non-coated glass-plate substrate of heading 70.06.
- Others	CTH except from headings 70.02 to 70.05.
70.07 ¹ -70.09	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).

¹ For the products of subheadings 7007.11 and 7007.21, see also Appendix 3-B-1.

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
70.10	
- Glass and glassware, containers made of glass	CTH; however, non-originating materials of heading 70.10 may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 15 % of the EXW or the FOB of the product.
- Others	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
70.11	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
70.13	CTH; however, non-originating materials of heading 70.13 may be used, provided that their total value does not exceed 15 % of the EXW or the FOB of the product.
70.14-70.17	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
7018.10	CTH
7018.20	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
7018.90	CTH
70.19-70.20	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
SECTION XIV	NATURAL OR CULTURED PEARLS, PRECIOUS OR SEMI-PRECIOUS STONES, PRECIOUS METALS, METALS CLAD WITH PRECIOUS METAL, AND ARTICLES THEREOF; IMITATION JEWELLERY; COIN
Chapter 71	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal, and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coin
71.01	CC
71.02-71.04	CTSH
71.05	CTH
71.06	
- Unwrought	CTH except from headings 71.06, 71.08 and 71.10; Electrolytic, thermal or chemical separation of precious metals of headings 71.06, 71.08 and 71.10; or Fusion or alloying of precious metals of headings 71.06, 71.08 and 71.10 with each other or with base metals or purification.
- Semi-manufactured or in powder form	Production from unwrought precious metals.
71.07	
- Metals clad with precious metals, semi-manufactured	Production from metals clad with precious metals, unwrought.

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
- Others	CTH
71.08	
- Unwrought	CTH except from headings 71.06, 71.08 and 71.10; Electrolytic, thermal or chemical separation of precious metals of headings 71.06, 71.08 and 71.10; or Fusion or alloying of precious metals of headings 71.06, 71.08 and 71.10 with each other or with base metals or purification.
- Semi-manufactured or in powder form	Production from unwrought precious metals.
71.09	
- Metals clad with precious metals, semi-manufactured	Production from metals clad with precious metals, unwrought.
- Others	CTH
71.10	
- Unwrought	CTH except from headings 71.06, 71.08 and 71.10; Electrolytic, thermal or chemical separation of precious metals of headings 71.06, 71.08 and 71.10; or Fusion or alloying of precious metals of headings 71.06, 71.08 and 71.10 with each other or with base metals or purification.

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
- Semi-manufactured or in powder form	Production from unwrought precious metals.
71.11	
- Metals clad with precious metals, semi-manufactured	Production from metals clad with precious metals, unwrought.
- Others	CTH
71.12	CTH
71.13-71.17	CTH except from headings 71.13 to 71.17; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
71.18	CTH
SECTION XV	BASE METALS AND ARTICLES OF BASE METAL
Chapter 72	Iron and steel
72.01-72.06	CTH
72.07	CTH except from heading 72.06.
72.08-72.17	CTH except from headings 72.08 to 72.17.
7218.10	CTH
7218.91-7218.99	CTH except from heading 72.06.
72.19-72.23	CTH except from headings 72.19 to 72.23.
7224.10	CTH
7224.90	CTH except from heading 72.06.
72.25-72.29	CTH except from headings 72.25 to 72.29.

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
Chapter 73	Articles of iron or steel
7301.10	CC except from headings 72.08 to 72.17.
7301.20	CTH
73.02	CC except from headings 72.08 to 72.17.
73.03	CTH
73.04-73.06	CC except from headings 72.13 to 72.17, 72.21 to 72.23 and 72.25 to 72.29.
73.07	
- Tube or pipe fittings of stainless steel	CTH except from forged blanks of heading 72.07; however, non-originating forged blanks of heading 72.07 may be used, provided that their value does not exceed 50 % of the EXW or 45 % of the FOB of the product.
- Others	CTH
73.08	CTH except from subheading 7301.20; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
7309.00-7315.19	CTH
7315.20	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
7315.81-7319.90	CTH
7320.10	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
7320.20-7326.90	CTH

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
Chapter 74	Copper and articles thereof
74.01-74.02	CTH
74.03	CTSH
74.04-74.19	CTH
Chapter 75	Nickel and articles thereof
75.01-75.04	CTSH
75.05-75.08	CTH
Chapter 76	Aluminium and articles thereof
76.01	CTSH
76.02-76.06	CTH and MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or CTH and RVC 55 % (FOB).
76.07	CTH except from heading 76.06.
7608.10-7616.91	CTH and MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or CTH and RVC 55 % (FOB).
7616.99	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
Chapter 78	Lead and articles thereof
7801.10	CTSH
7801.91-7801.99	CTH except from heading 78.02.
78.02-78.04	CTH
78.06	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
Chapter 79	Zinc and articles thereof
79.01-79.07	CTH
Chapter 80	Tin and articles thereof
80.01-80.07	CTH
Chapter 81	Other base metals; cermets; articles thereof
81.01-81.13	CTSH; or Production from non-originating materials of any heading by the use of refining, smelting or thermal metal forming.
Chapter 82	Tools, implements, cutlery, spoons and forks, of base metal; parts thereof of base metal
8201.10-8205.70	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
8205.90	CTH; however, non-originating tools of heading 82.05 may be incorporated into the set, provided that their total value does not exceed 15 % of the EXW or the FOB of the set.
82.06	CTH except from headings 82.02 to 82.05; however, non-originating tools of headings 82.02 to 82.05 may be incorporated into the set, provided that their total value does not exceed 15 % of the EXW or the FOB of the set.
82.07-82.15	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
Chapter 83	Miscellaneous articles of base metal
83.01-83.11	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
SECTION XVI	MACHINERY AND MECHANICAL APPLIANCES; ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT; PARTS THEREOF; SOUND RECORDERS AND REPRODUCERS, TELEVISION IMAGE AND SOUND RECORDERS AND REPRODUCERS, AND PARTS AND ACCESSORIES OF SUCH ARTICLES
Chapter 84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof
84.01-84.06	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
84.07-84.08 ¹	MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
84.09-84.11	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
84.12	CTH; MaxNOM 55 % (EXW); or RVC 50 % (FOB).
84.13	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
84.14-84.15	CTH; MaxNOM 55 % (EXW); or RVC 50 % (FOB).
84.16-84.24	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).

¹ For headings 84.07 and 84.08, see also Appendix 3-B-1.

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
84.25-84.30	CTH except from heading 84.31; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
84.31-84.43	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
84.44-84.47	CTH except from heading 84.48; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
84.48-84.68	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
84.70-84.72	CTH except from heading 84.73; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
84.73-84.87	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
Chapter 85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles
85.01	CTH except from heading 85.03; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
85.02-85.18	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
85.19-85.21	CTH except from heading 85.22; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
85.22-85.27	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
85.28	CTH except from heading 85.29; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
85.29-85.34	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
85.35-85.37	CTH except from heading 85.38; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
85.38-85.39	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
8540.11-8540.12	CTSH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
8540.20-8540.99	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
8541.10-8541.60	CTSH; Non-originating materials used undergo a diffusion; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
8541.90	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
8542.31-8542.39	CTSH; Non-originating materials used undergo a diffusion; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
8542.90-8543.90	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
8544.11-8544.60	CTH except from headings 74.08, 74.13, 76.05 and 76.14; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
8544.70	CTH except from headings 70.02 and 90.01; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
85.45-85.48	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
SECTION XVII	VEHICLES, AIRCRAFT, VESSELS AND ASSOCIATED TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT
Chapter 86	Railway or tramway locomotives, rolling-stock and parts thereof; railway or tramway track fixtures and fittings and parts thereof; mechanical (including electro-mechanical) traffic signalling equipment of all kinds
86.01-86.09	CTH except from heading 86.07; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
Chapter 87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof
87.01 ¹	MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
87.02-87.05 ²	MaxNOM 45 % (EXW); or RVC 60 % (FOB).
87.06 ³	MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
87.07 ⁴	MaxNOM 45 % (EXW); or RVC 60 % (FOB).
87.08 ⁵ -87.11	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
87.12	MaxNOM 45 % (EXW); or RVC 60 % (FOB).
87.13-87.16	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
Chapter 88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof
88.01-88.05	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).

¹ For heading 87.01, see also Appendix 3-B-1.

² For headings 87.02 to 87.05, see also Appendix 3-B-1.

³ For heading 87.06, see also Appendix 3-B-1.

⁴ For heading 87.07, see also Appendix 3-B-1.

⁵ For heading 87.08, see also Appendix 3-B-1.

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
Chapter 89	Ships, boats and floating structures
89.01-89.08	CTH except from hulls of heading 89.06; MaxNOM 40 % (EXW); or RVC 65 % (FOB).
SECTION XVIII	OPTICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC, CINEMATOGRAPHIC, MEASURING, CHECKING, PRECISION, MEDICAL OR SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS; CLOCKS AND WATCHES; MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS; PARTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREOF
Chapter 90	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories thereof
9001.10-9001.40	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
9001.50	CTH; Production in which one of the following operations is made: - surfacing of the semi-finished lens into a finished ophthalmic lens with optical corrective power meant to be mounted on a pair of spectacles; or - coating of the lens through appropriated treatments to improve vision and ensure protection of the wearer; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
9001.90-9033.00	CTH except from heading 96.20; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
Chapter 91	Clocks and watches and parts thereof
9101.11-9113.20	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
9113.90	CTH
91.14	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
Chapter 92	Musical instruments; parts and accessories of such articles
92.01-92.09	MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
SECTION XIX	ARMS AND AMMUNITION; PARTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREOF
Chapter 93	Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof
93.01-93.07	MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
SECTION XX	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES
Chapter 94	Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings; lamps and lighting fittings, not elsewhere specified or included; illuminated signs, illuminated name-plates and the like; prefabricated buildings
9401.10-9401.80	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
9401.90	CC
94.02-94.06	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
Chapter 95	Toys, games and sports requisites; parts and accessories thereof
95.03-95.05	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
95.06	
- Golf clubs and parts thereof	CTH; however non-originating roughly-shaped blocks for making golf club heads may be used.
- Others	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).

Column 1 Harmonized System classification (2017) including specific description	Column 2 Product specific rule of origin
95.07-95.08	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
Chapter 96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles
96.01	CC
96.02-96.04	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
96.05	Each item in the set shall satisfy the rule which would apply to it if it were not included in the set, provided that non-originating articles may be incorporated, provided that their total value does not exceed 15 % of the EXW or the FOB of the set.
96.06-96.20	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB).
SECTION XXI	WORKS OF ART, COLLECTORS' PIECES AND ANTIQUES
Chapter 97	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques
97.01-97.06	CTH

APPENDIX 3-B-1

PROVISIONS RELATED TO CERTAIN VEHICLES AND PARTS OF VEHICLES

SECTION 1

Supplier's declarations

Where a supplier in Japan provides a producer in Japan of the products of headings 84.07 and 84.08 and headings 87.01 to 87.08 with the information necessary to determine the originating status of the products, a supplier's declaration may be provided by the supplier.

SECTION 2

Interim threshold of product specific rules of origin for vehicles and parts of vehicles

1. For the purposes of this Section, "year" means, with respect to the first year, the period from the date of entry into force of this Agreement until the following 31 January and, with respect to each subsequent year, the 12-month period starting on 1 February of that year.
2. For vehicles of heading 87.03, each Party shall apply the following rule:

From the first year until the end of the second year	From the third year until the end of the fifth year	From the beginning of the sixth year
MaxNOM 55 % (EXW); or RVC 50 % (FOB)	MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB)	MaxNOM 45 % (EXW); or RVC 60 % (FOB)

3. The interim threshold set out in the tables of subparagraphs (a) to (d) applies to products directly exported from a Party to the other Party and does not apply to products incorporated into a complete vehicle as materials in the exporting Party:

- (a) For parts of vehicles of headings 84.07 and 84.08, each Party shall apply the following rule:

From the first year until the end of the second year	From the beginning of the third year
MaxNOM 60 % (EXW); or RVC 45 % (FOB)	MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB)

- (b) For parts of vehicles of heading 87.06, each Party shall apply the following rule:

From the first year until the end of the fourth year	From the beginning of the fifth year
MaxNOM 55 % (EXW); or RVC 50 % (FOB)	MaxNOM 50% (EXW); or RVC 55% (FOB)

- (c) For parts of vehicles of heading 87.07, each Party shall apply the following rule:

From the first year until the end of the fourth year	From the beginning of the fifth year
MaxNOM 55 % (EXW); or RVC 50 % (FOB)	MaxNOM 45 % (EXW); or RVC 60 % (FOB)

- (d) For parts of vehicles of heading 87.08, each Party shall apply the following rule:

From the first year until the end of the second year	From the beginning of the third year
CTH; MaxNOM 60 % (EXW); or RVC 45 % (FOB)	CTH; MaxNOM 50 % (EXW); or RVC 55 % (FOB)

4. Notwithstanding paragraphs 1 to 3, if this Agreement enters into force on any date after 1 January 2021, the Parties shall apply this Section from that date as if this Agreement had entered into force on 1 January 2021.

SECTION 3

Application of the product specific rules of origin for certain motor vehicles through production processes related to certain parts

1. For the purpose of satisfying the product specific rule of origin of Column 2 in Annex 3-B applicable to motor vehicles of subheadings 8703.21 to 8703.90, a material listed in Column (i) in the table below used in the production of those motor vehicles shall be considered as originating in a Party if:
 - (a) it meets the product specific rule of origin of Column 2 in Annex 3-B applicable to that material; or
 - (b) the production process related to that material, as laid down in Column (ii) in the table below, is carried out in a Party.

Table

Column (i) Harmonized System Classification (2017) including specific description ¹	Column (ii) Related production process
7007.11	Tempering of non-originating materials, provided that non-originating materials of heading 70.07 are not used.
7007.21	Tempering or laminating of non-originating materials, provided that non-originating materials of heading 70.07 are not used.

¹ Where a specific description of a material is included in Column (i), the related production process in Column (ii) applies only to that material.

Column (i) Harmonized System Classification (2017) including specific description	Column (ii) Related production process
8707.10 - Bodies in white ¹ in steel, for the motor vehicles of subheadings 8703.21 to 8703.90	Production from non-originating semi-finished steel products of headings 72.07, 72.18 and 72.24. ²

¹ For the purposes of this Section, "bodies in white" means bodies where the metal components have been joined together before painting; including assembly of:

- frame; and
 - body parts; and
- excluding assembly in the frame structure of:
- the engine;
 - the chassis sub-assemblies, or trim (glass, seats, upholstery, electronics, etc.); or
 - moving parts (doors, trunk, bonnet, as well as fenders).

² In order to apply the related production process rule:

- (a) the parts of the body in white listed below, to the extent they are constituent parts of the body in white, shall be made in steel:
- A, B and C pillars or equivalent part;
 - side members or equivalent part;
 - cross members or equivalent part;
 - floor side rails or equivalent part;
 - sides panels or equivalent part;
 - roof side rails or equivalent part;
 - dash board support or equivalent part;
 - roof supports or equivalent part;
 - rear wall or equivalent part;
 - firewall or equivalent part;
 - bumper beams or equivalent part; and
 - floor pan or equivalent part; and
- (b) parts or combinations of parts, whichever their name, as far as they fulfil the same function as the parts listed in (a), shall also be made in steel.

Column (i) Harmonized System Classification (2017) including specific description	Column (ii) Related production process
8708.10 - Bumpers (not including parts thereof)	All non-originating polymer and flat-rolled products used shall be moulded or stamped.
8708.29 - Body stampings (not including parts thereof) - Door assemblies (not including parts thereof)	All non-originating materials shall be moulded or stamped. All non-originating materials used to produce door skin or insole panel shall be moulded or stamped; and all non-originating door parts used shall be assembled; and non-originating materials of heading 87.08 shall not be used.
8708.50 - Drive-axles with differential, whether or not provided with other transmission components - Non-driving axles (not including parts thereof)	Drive shaft and differential gears are produced from non-originating flat-rolled metal; and non-originating materials of heading 87.08 shall not be used. Non-driving axles are produced from non-originating flat-rolled metal; and non-originating materials of heading 87.08 shall not be used.

2. The application of paragraph 1 is without prejudice to the application of the provisions of Section A of Chapter 3 and Annex 3-A.

SECTION 4

Review of and consultations on the implementation of Section 3

1. After seven years from the date of entry into force of this Agreement, the Parties shall, on request of either Party on the basis of available information, jointly review the implementation of Section 3.
2. After the initiation of the review provided for in paragraph 1, a Party may request consultations with the other Party, provided that, based on facts and not merely on allegation, conjecture or remote possibility, there is evidence:

- (a) that imports of the products of subheadings 8703.21 to 8703.90 from the requested Party into the requesting Party have, by application of Section 3, significantly increased in absolute terms or relative to domestic production; or
 - (b) of changes in patterns of sourcing after the entry into force of this Agreement which have had a negative effect on competition for domestic producers of directly competitive products in the requesting Party.
 - 3. The Parties shall consult with a view to establishing the accuracy of the facts and identifying appropriate measures relating to the implementation of Section 3. Such measures shall not result in an expansion of the application of Section 3.
 - 4. For greater certainty, in case of disagreement between the Parties on the application of this Section, a Party may have recourse to dispute settlement under Chapter 22.
-

ANNEX 3-C

PRODUCTS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 3.5

The products referred to in paragraphs 2 and 4 of Article 3.5 shall be limited to the products classified under the following Chapters and headings of the Harmonized System:

- (a) Chapters 02 to 04;
- (b) heading 06.04;
- (c) Chapters 07 and 08;
- (d) headings 09.01 to 09.04 and 09.07 to 09.10;
- (e) headings 10.01 to 10.03 and 10.05 to 10.08;
- (f) headings 11.02, 11.03 and 11.05 to 11.09;
- (g) headings 12.02, 12.08 and 12.10 to 12.14;
- (h) Chapters 13 and 14;
- (i) headings 15.01, 15.03 to 15.08 and 15.11 to 15.22;
- (j) headings 16.01 and 16.03 to 16.05;
- (k) headings 17.01 to 17.03;
- (l) headings 18.03, 18.05 and 18.06;
- (m) heading 19.03;

- (n) Chapter 20;
 - (o) headings 21.02 to 21.06;
 - (p) Chapter 22;
 - (q) heading 23.01;
 - (r) headings 24.02 and 24.03;
 - (s) Chapters 25 to 43;
 - (t) headings 44.03 to 44.05 and 44.07 to 44.21;
 - (u) Chapters 45 to 49;
 - (v) headings 50.01 and 50.04 to 50.07;
 - (w) headings 51.04 to 51.13;
 - (x) headings 52.04 to 52.12;
 - (y) headings 53.03 to 53.11; and
 - (z) Chapters 54 to 97.
-

ANNEX 3-D

INFORMATION REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 3.5

The information referred to in paragraph 7 of Article 3.5 shall be limited to the following elements:

- (a) description and HS tariff classification number of the product supplied and of the non-originating materials used in its production;
 - (b) if value methods are applied in accordance with Annex 3-B, the value per unit and the total value of the product supplied and of the non-originating materials used in its production;
 - (c) if specific production processes are required in accordance with Annex 3-B, a description of the production carried out on the non-originating materials used; and
 - (d) a statement by the supplier that the elements of information referred to in subparagraphs (a) to (c) are accurate and complete, the date on which the statement is provided, and printed name and address of the supplier.
-

ANNEX 3-E

TEXT OF THE STATEMENT ON ORIGIN

A statement on origin shall be made out using either of the following linguistic versions of the text set out below and in accordance with the laws and regulations of the exporting Party. If the statement on origin is handwritten, it shall be written in ink in printed characters. The statement on origin shall be drawn up in accordance with the respective footnotes. The footnotes do not have to be reproduced.

Japanese version

(期間.....から.....まで (注1))

この文書の対象となる製品の輸出者（輸出者参照番号..... (注2)）は、別段の明示をする場合を除くほか、当該製品の原産地..... (注3) が特惠に係る原産地であることを申告する。

(用いられた原産性の基準 (注4))

.....

(場所及び日付 (注5))

.....

(輸出者の氏名又は名称 (活字体によるもの))

.....

English version

(Period: from to⁽¹⁾)

The exporter of the products covered by this document (Exporter Reference No⁽²⁾) declares that, except where otherwise clearly indicated, these products are of preferential origin⁽³⁾.

(Origin criteria used⁽⁴⁾)

.....

(Place and date⁽⁵⁾)

.....

(Printed name of the exporter)

.....

- (1) If the statement on origin is completed out for multiple shipments of identical originating products within the meaning of subparagraph 5(b) of Article 3.17, it shall indicate the period for which the statement on origin will apply. That period shall not exceed 12 months. All importations of the product must occur within the period indicated. Where a period is not applicable, the field can be left blank.
- (2) Indicate the reference number through which the exporter is identified. For the United Kingdom exporter, this will be the number assigned in accordance with the laws and regulations of the United Kingdom. For the Japanese exporter, this will be the Japan Corporate Number. Where the exporter has not been assigned a number, the field may be left blank.
- (3) Indicate the origin of the product; the United Kingdom or Japan.
- (4) Indicate, depending on the case, one or more of the following codes;
- "A" for a product referred to in subparagraph 1(a) of Article 3.2;
- "B" for a product referred to in subparagraph 1(b) of Article 3.2;

"C" for a product referred to in subparagraph 1(c) of Article 3.2, with the following additional information on the type of product specific requirement actually applied to the product;

"1" for a change in tariff classification rule;

"2" for a maximum value of non-originating materials or a minimum regional value content rule;

"3" for a specific production process rule; or

"4" in case of application of the provisions of Section 3 of Appendix 3-B-1;

"D" for accumulation referred to in Article 3.5; or

"E" for tolerances referred to in Article 3.6.

(5) Place and date may be omitted if it is contained on the document itself.

ANNEX 6

FOOD ADDITIVES

The Parties, in furtherance of Chapter 6, recognise the importance of transparency and predictability with respect to the application and approval procedures for food additives, reaffirm and undertake the following:

1. Recognising that relevant guidelines on food additives are available on an official website, free of charge, the Parties are encouraged to make those guidelines available in English. On request of a Party, the other Party will consider translating a specific guideline in English if possible.
2. Information requirements of each Party are to be limited to what is necessary for the approval of a food additive.
3. Relevant international standards and guidelines including their scope, definitions and principles, as well as the risk assessments of the international bodies, on food additives, enzymes, processing aids or nutrients, for the approval of such food additives are to be taken into account by each Party.
4. Affirming that a Party may legitimately expect that the other Party conducts the approval procedure according to the standard processing period, each Party undertakes that:
 - (a) the authorisation of food additives is conducted and completed without undue delay; and
 - (b) the standard processing period of each procedure for the approval of a food additive is published.
5. If their respective approval procedures for food additives undergo significant changes, the Parties shall apply the procedures set out in Article 6.11.

6. Nothing in this Annex shall be construed as preventing the Parties from establishing, maintaining, amending or modifying their respective approval procedures in line with the provisions of Chapter 6.

ANNEX 8-A

REGULATORY COOPERATION IN FINANCIAL SERVICES

Objectives of regulatory cooperation

1. The Parties recognise that promoting cooperation between the Parties and their financial regulatory authorities supports objectives which include the following:
 - (a) strengthening financial systems and promoting financial stability;
 - (b) improving market integrity and countering undesirable market fragmentation;
 - (c) promoting fair and competitive markets;
 - (d) promoting robust and efficient institutions, markets and infrastructure;
 - (e) protecting consumers, investors, depositors, policy-holders and persons to whom a fiduciary duty is owed by financial service suppliers;
 - (f) providing a transparent and predictable environment for financial service suppliers; and
 - (g) enhancing bilateral trade and investment in financial services between the Parties.
2. The Parties shall, wherever practicable, work together bilaterally and in international bodies to achieve the objectives referred to in paragraph 1 (hereinafter referred to in this Annex as "regulatory cooperation").
3. In their regulatory cooperation, the Parties shall base themselves on the principles and prudential standards agreed at multilateral level and follow the principles of regulatory cooperation set out in paragraphs 6 to 14 as implemented in the framework envisaged in paragraphs 23 to 25.

Scope of regulatory cooperation

4. Regulatory cooperation shall cover all areas of financial services, which shall include emerging issues of mutual interest, unless otherwise agreed by the Parties.
5. The provisions in this Annex shall be without prejudice to the distribution and exercise of competences of regulatory or supervisory authorities of the Parties. The Parties recognise that their regulatory cooperation should be based on due consideration of differences in market structures and business models that may exist between the Parties.

Principles of regulatory cooperation

6. To support regulatory cooperation, the Parties shall, wherever practicable, work together in international standard-setting bodies to develop effective international standards and facilitate coherent implementation in the area of financial services. Each Party shall use its best endeavours to ensure that internationally agreed standards for regulation and supervision in the area of financial services are implemented and applied in its territory.¹
7. The Parties shall, wherever practicable, work to achieve mutual compatibility of their respective regulatory and supervisory frameworks for financial services in areas of common interest in a way that supports the objectives referred to in paragraph 1. Such work may include developing consistent regulatory approaches on an outcomes basis and reducing unnecessarily burdensome, duplicative or divergent regulatory requirements.
8. Without prejudice to its own legislative processes, each Party shall use its best endeavours to offer the other Party an opportunity to be informed at an early stage and to provide comments on its planned regulatory initiatives in the area of financial services that may be of relevance to the other Party.

¹ For greater certainty, for the purposes of this Annex, regulatory standards adopted by international standard-setting bodies may be considered as internationally agreed standards, where the Parties' financial regulatory authorities have agreed on such regulatory standards and participate in such bodies.

9. A Party shall, wherever practicable, defer to the regulatory and supervisory frameworks of the other Party. Such deference shall be without prejudice to each Party's right to assess, on the basis of its own regulatory and supervisory frameworks, the regulatory and supervisory frameworks of the other Party, including the effective enforcement of such frameworks, with a view to establishing deference. For the purposes of any such assessment, a Party shall not require that the regulatory and supervisory frameworks of the other Party are identical to its own frameworks, but shall base its assessment on regulatory outcomes.
10. In the areas where a Party defers to the regulatory and supervisory frameworks of the other Party, the Parties shall keep each other informed of how they provide for effective implementation and enforcement of regulatory and supervisory frameworks, consult with each other on changes to their respective regulatory and supervisory frameworks, and ensure that appropriate mechanisms are in place for the exchange of information on supervision and enforcement.
11. A Party shall, in the process of formulating its planned regulatory or supervisory initiatives, in the areas of financial services where that Party defers to the regulatory and supervisory framework of the other Party, give due consideration to the impact of those initiatives on its decision to defer to the other Party's regulatory and supervisory frameworks.
12. A Party shall review a measure which has been brought to its attention by a specific written request of the other Party, which may have an impact on the ability of the other Party's financial service suppliers to provide financial services within the former Party's territory. Any such requests for review shall only be made where the impact is material and shall include a clear explanation of the impact of the measure and its materiality. Any such review shall consider whether and to what extent the measure may be rendered mutually compatible.

13. Each Party may rescind its decision to defer to the regulatory and supervisory frameworks of the other Party in a specific area of financial services and revert to the application and enforcement of its own regulatory and supervisory frameworks in circumstances such as, but not exclusively, where:
 - (a) the regulatory and supervisory frameworks of the other Party are no longer equivalent in outcome;
 - (b) the other Party fails to enforce its regulatory and supervisory frameworks effectively; or
 - (c) there is insufficient cooperation, including sharing of information, by the other Party in the areas set out under paragraph 10.
14. Prior to taking a decision to rescind pursuant to paragraph 13, a Party shall give written notification of its intention to rescind to the other Party. Following receipt of such notification, the Parties shall consult with each other within a reasonable timeframe, as agreed between the Parties. Such consultation may include technical mediation pursuant to paragraphs 26 to 31.

Emerging Issues

15. To support innovation in the areas of financial services, the Parties shall endeavour to collaborate, share knowledge, experiences and developments in financial services and facilitate the cross-border development of new financial services.
16. The Parties recognise the importance of building a sustainable and inclusive economy consistent with the outcome document of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 25 September 2015, which includes gender equality and action to combat climate change.

Joint United Kingdom-Japan financial regulatory forum

17. The Parties establish the Joint United Kingdom-Japan financial regulatory forum on the date of entry into force of this Agreement (hereinafter referred to in this Annex as "the Forum").
18. The Forum is in charge of steering regulatory cooperation between the Parties. In particular, the Forum takes stock of progress and undertakes forward planning of regulatory cooperation. The Forum shall observe the principles of regulatory cooperation set out in paragraphs 6 to 14 as implemented in the framework envisaged in paragraphs 23 to 25.
19. Without prejudice to the right of each Party to decide on the composition of its representation in the Forum, the Forum is composed of representatives of the Government of the United Kingdom, including Her Majesty's Treasury, and the Bank of England and Financial Conduct Authority and their successors, and the Government of Japan, including the Financial Services Agency or its successors, which are at technical level in charge of financial services regulatory issues. Each Party may request the other Party to invite representatives from other financial regulatory or supervisory authorities within the territory of the other Party with a view to contributing to the Forum's discussions and preparatory work in matters related to the activity of those financial regulatory or supervisory authorities. The other Party should give positive consideration to such request.
20. The meetings of the Forum will be co-chaired by senior officials of Her Majesty's Treasury of the United Kingdom and the Financial Services Agency of Japan, or their respective successors.
21. Each Party in the Forum shall designate a contact point to facilitate regulatory cooperation. The Forum may establish expert working groups to examine specific issues.
22. The meetings of the Forum shall be held alternately in the United Kingdom and in Japan, at least once a year, and whenever the members of the Forum consider it necessary. When necessary, the meetings may be held alternatively by video conference, where the Parties agree.

Framework for regulatory cooperation

23. The Forum shall develop and apply a framework for regulatory cooperation in order to implement the provisions of paragraphs 6 to 16.
24. The framework for regulatory cooperation shall include:
 - (a) without prejudice to each Party's own legislative and administrative processes, mechanisms for information exchange and consultation with the other Party, in appropriate forms;
 - (b) guidelines on deference to each other's regulatory and supervisory framework, adapted where practicable for each specific area of financial regulation;
 - (c) a procedure for reviewing a measure referred to in paragraph 12 which has been brought to a Party's attention by a specific request of the other Party;
 - (d) exchanges of experiences and best practices on diversity in finance, sustainable finance and other related emerging issues as agreed by the Parties;
 - (e) terms of reference and guidelines on the governance of the Forum;
 - (f) a process for the technical mediation referred to in paragraphs 26 to 31; and
 - (g) any other arrangements to enhance regulatory cooperation as agreed by the Parties.
25. The framework for regulatory cooperation may also envisage specific arrangements to facilitate cooperation in cross-border supervision and enforcement.

Technical mediation

26. The provisions of this Annex shall not be subject to dispute settlement under Chapter 22.
 27. Without prejudice to paragraph 26, each Party may request in writing the other Party to initiate a process of technical mediation with respect to the principles of regulatory cooperation set out in paragraphs 6 to 14. The process of technical mediation may be initiated only after the Parties agree on its use in a specific matter.
 28. Upon agreement of the Parties to initiate the process pursuant to paragraph 27, the Forum shall establish a working group for technical mediation (hereinafter referred to in this Annex as the "Working Group"). The Working Group shall be composed of representatives of each Party, including their relevant financial regulatory or supervisory authorities, and shall be chaired by a mediator with relevant expertise who shall be independent of both Parties and who shall be appointed by the Forum.
 29. The Working Group shall use its best endeavours to work to agree a resolution to the dispute within a reasonable timeframe agreed by the Parties.
 30. The chair appointed pursuant to paragraph 28 shall submit a report with the results of the technical mediation to the co-chairs of the Forum.
 31. The Parties shall act in good faith in any attempt to resolve any dispute arising under this Annex.
-

ANNEX 8-B

SCHEDULES FOR CHAPTER 8

ANNEX I

RESERVATIONS FOR EXISTING MEASURES

Schedule of the United Kingdom

Headnotes

1. The Schedule of the United Kingdom sets out, under Articles 8.12 and 8.18, the reservations taken by the United Kingdom with respect to existing measures that do not conform with obligations imposed by:
 - (a) Article 8.7 or 8.15;
 - (b) Article 8.8 or 8.16;
 - (c) Article 8.9 or 8.17;
 - (d) Article 8.10; or
 - (e) Article 8.11.
2. The reservations of a Party are without prejudice to the rights and obligations of the Parties under GATS.
3. Each reservation sets out the following elements:
 - (a) "sector" refers to the general sector in which the reservation is taken;
 - (b) "sub-sector" refers to the specific sector in which the reservation is taken;

- (c) "industry classification" refers, where applicable, to the activity covered by the reservation according to the CPC, ISIC Rev. 3.1, or as expressly otherwise described in that reservation;
- (d) "type of reservation" specifies the obligation referred to in paragraph 1 for which a reservation is taken;
- (e) "level of government" indicates the level of government maintaining the measure for which a reservation is taken;
- (f) "measures" identifies the laws or other measures as qualified, where indicated, by the "description" element for which the reservation is taken. A "measure" cited in the "measures" element:
 - (i) means the measure as amended, continued, or renewed as of the date of entry into force of this Agreement; and
 - (ii) includes any subordinate measure adopted or maintained under the authority of and consistent with the measure; and
- (g) "description" sets out the non-conforming aspects of the existing measure for which the reservation is taken. It may also set out commitments for liberalisation.

4. In the interpretation of a reservation, all elements of the reservation shall be considered. A reservation shall be interpreted in the light of the relevant obligations of the Sections against which the reservation is taken. To the extent that:

- (a) the "measures" element is qualified by a liberalisation commitment from the "description" element, the "measures" element as so qualified shall prevail over all other elements; and

- (b) the "measures" element is not so qualified, the "measures" element shall prevail over other elements unless a discrepancy between the "measures" element and the other elements considered in their totality is so substantial and material that it would be unreasonable to conclude that the "measures" element prevails, in which case the other elements shall prevail to the extent of that discrepancy.
5. For the purposes of the Schedule of the United Kingdom, "ISIC Rev. 3.1" means the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities as set out in Statistical Office of the United Nations, Statistical Papers, Series M, No.4, ISIC Rev. 3.1, 2002.
6. The list of reservations below does not include measures relating to qualification requirements and procedures, technical standards and licensing requirements and procedures where they do not constitute a market access or a national treatment limitation within the meaning of Articles 8.7, 8.8, 8.15, and 8.16. Those measures (e.g. the need to obtain a licence, universal service obligations, the need to have recognised qualifications in regulated sectors, the need to pass specific examinations, including language examinations, and any non-discriminatory requirements that certain activities may not be carried out in protected zones or areas), even if not listed, apply in any case.
7. For greater certainty, non-discriminatory measures do not constitute a market access limitation within the meaning of Articles 8.7 and 8.15 for:
- (a) a measure requiring the separation of the ownership of infrastructure from the ownership of the goods or services provided through that infrastructure to ensure fair competition, for example in the fields of energy, transportation and telecommunications;
 - (b) a measure restricting the concentration of ownership to ensure fair competition;
 - (c) a measure seeking to ensure the conservation and protection of natural resources and the environment, including a limitation on the availability, number and scope of concessions granted, and the imposition of a moratorium or ban;

- (d) a measure limiting the number of authorisations granted because of technical or physical constraints, for example telecommunications spectra and frequencies; or
 - (e) a measure requiring that a certain percentage of the shareholders, owners, partners, or directors of an enterprise be qualified or practise a certain profession such as lawyers or accountants.
8. For the avoidance of doubt, with respect to financial services, for prudential reasons within the context of Article 8.65, the United Kingdom shall not be prevented from applying measures to branches established in the United Kingdom by companies incorporated in Japan.
9. Measures affecting cabotage in maritime transport services are not listed in this Schedule as they are excluded from the scope of Section B of Chapter 8, pursuant to subparagraph 2(a) of Article 8.6 and Section C of Chapter 8, pursuant to subparagraph 2(a) of Article 8.14.
10. The following abbreviation is used in the list of reservations below:

UK United Kingdom

List of reservations:

Reservation No. 1 – All sectors

Reservation No. 2 – Professional services (all professions except health related)

Reservation No. 3 – Professional services (health related professions and retail of pharmaceuticals)

Reservation No. 4 – Research and development services

Reservation No. 5 – Business services

Reservation No. 6 – Communication services

Reservation No. 7 – Transport services and services auxiliary to transport services

Reservation No. 8 – Energy related activities

Reservation No. 9 – Agriculture, fishing and manufacturing

Reservation No. 1 – All sectors

Sector: All sectors

Type of reservation: Market access
National treatment
Senior management and boards of directors

Section: Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services

Level of government: Central and Regional

Description:

With respect to Investment liberalisation – Market access, National treatment, Senior management and boards of directors and Cross-border trade in services – Market access, National treatment:

The UK, when selling or disposing of its equity interests in, or the assets of, an existing state enterprise or an existing governmental entity providing health, social or education services (CPC 93, 92), may prohibit or impose limitations on the ownership of such interests or assets, and on the ability of owners of such interests and assets to control any resulting enterprise, by entrepreneurs of Japan or their enterprises. With respect to such a sale or other disposition, the UK may adopt or maintain any measure relating to the nationality of senior management or members of the boards of directors, as well as any measure limiting the number of suppliers.

For the purposes of this reservation:

- (i) any measure maintained or adopted after the date of entry into force of this Agreement that, at the time of the sale or other disposition, prohibits or imposes limitations on the ownership of equity interests or assets or imposes nationality requirements or imposes limitations on the numbers of suppliers described in this reservation shall be deemed to be an existing measure; and
- (ii) "state enterprise" means an enterprise owned or controlled through ownership interests by the UK and includes an enterprise established after the date of entry into force of this Agreement solely for the purposes of selling or disposing of equity interests in, or the assets of, an existing state enterprise or governmental entity.

Measures:

As set out in the description element as indicated above.

Reservation No. 2 - Professional services (all professions except health related)

Sector – sub-sector: Professional services – legal services and auditing services

Industry classification: Part of CPC 861, CPC 862

Type of reservation: Market access

National treatment

Section: Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services

Level of government: Central and Regional

Description:

(a) Legal services (part of CPC 861)

For greater certainty, consistent with the Headnotes, requirements to register with a Bar may include a requirement to having obtained a law degree in the relevant jurisdiction of the UK or equivalent, or having done some training under supervision of a licensed lawyer, or requiring upon membership an office or a post address within the Bar's jurisdiction. To the extent those requirements are non-discriminatory, they are not listed.

With respect to Investment liberalisation – Market access, National treatment and Cross-border trade in services – Market access, National treatment:

Residency (commercial presence) may be required by the relevant professional or regulatory body for the provision of some UK domestic legal services. Non-discriminatory legal form requirements apply.

Measures:

For England and Wales, the Solicitors Act 1974, the Administration of Justice Act 1985 and the Legal Services Act 2007. For Scotland, the Solicitors (Scotland) Act 1980 and the Legal Services (Scotland) Act 2010. For Northern Ireland, the Solicitors (Northern Ireland) Order 1976. In addition, the measures applicable in each jurisdiction include any requirements set by professional and regulatory bodies.

- (b) Auditing services (CPC – 86211, 86212 other than accounting and bookkeeping services)
With respect to Investment liberalisation – National treatment and Cross-border trade in services – National treatment:

The competent authorities of the UK may recognise the equivalence of the qualifications of an auditor who is a national of Japan or of any third country in order to approve them to act as a statutory auditor in the UK subject to reciprocity (CPC 8621).

Measures:

Directive 2013/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on the annual financial statements, consolidated financial statements and related reports of certain types of undertakings, amending Directive 2006/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Directives 78/660/EEC and 83/349/EEC; and
Directive 2006/43/EC on statutory audits of annual accounts and consolidated accounts.

Reservation No. 3 - Professional services (health related professions and retail of pharmaceuticals)

Sector – sub-sector: Professional services – veterinary services

Industry classification: CPC 932

Type of reservation: Market access

Section: Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services

Level of government: Central and Regional

Description:

Veterinary services (CPC 932)

With respect to Investment liberalisation – Market access and Cross-border trade in services –
Market access:

The supply of veterinary services is restricted to natural persons or partnerships. Physical presence is required to perform veterinary surgery. The practice of veterinary surgery is reserved to veterinary surgeons who are members of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons (RCVS).

Measures:

Veterinary Surgeons Act 1966.

Reservation No. 4 - Research and development services

Sector – sub-sector: Research and development (R&D) services

Industry classification: CPC 851, 853

Type of reservation: Market access

National treatment

Section: Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services

Level of government: Central and Regional

Description:

For publicly funded research and development (R&D) services benefitting from funding provided by the UK, exclusive rights or authorisations may only be granted to nationals of the UK and to juridical persons of the UK having their registered office, central administration or principal place of business in the UK (CPC 851, 853).

This reservation is without prejudice to the exclusion of procurement by a Party or subsidies in subparagraphs 2(c) and (e) of Article 8.14, and paragraphs 5 and 6 of Article 8.12.

Measures:

All currently existing and all future research or innovation programmes.

Reservation No. 5 - Business services

Sector – sub-sector: Business services - rental or leasing services without operators and other business services

Industry classification: Part of CPC 831

Type of reservation: Market access
National treatment
Most-favoured-nation treatment

Section: Investment and Cross-border trade in services

Level of government: Central and Regional

Description:

Rental or leasing services and other business services related to aviation

With respect to Investment liberalisation - Market access, National treatment, Most-favoured-nation treatment, and Cross-border trade in services - Market access, National treatment, Most-favoured-nation treatment:

For rental or leasing of aircraft without crew (dry lease) aircraft used by an air carrier of the UK are subject to applicable aircraft registration requirements. A dry lease agreement to which a UK carrier is a party shall be subject to requirements in the national law on aviation safety, such as prior approval and other conditions applicable to the use of third countries' registered aircraft. To be registered, aircraft may be required to be owned either by natural persons meeting specific nationality criteria or by enterprises meeting specific criteria regarding ownership of capital and control (CPC 83104).

With respect to computer reservation system (CRS) services, where the UK air carriers are not accorded, by CRS services suppliers operating outside the UK, equivalent (meaning non-discriminatory) treatment to that provided in the UK, or where UK CRS services suppliers are not accorded, by non-UK air carriers, equivalent treatment to that provided in the UK, measures may be taken to accord equivalent treatment, respectively, to the non-UK air carriers by the CRS services suppliers operating in the UK, or to the non-UK CRS services suppliers by UK air carriers.

Measures:

Regulation (EC) No 1008/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 September 2008 on common rules for the operation of air services in the Community (Recast); and Regulation (EC) No 80/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 January 2009 on a Code of Conduct for computerised reservation systems and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 2299/89.

Reservation No. 6 - Communication services

Sector – sub-sector: Communication services - postal and courier services
Industry classification: Part of CPC 71235, part of CPC 73210, part of CPC 751
Type of reservation: Market access
Section: Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services
Level of government: Central and Regional

Description:

Postal and courier services (part of CPC 71235, part of CPC 73210, part of CPC 751)

With respect to Investment liberalisation - Market access and Cross-border trade in services - Market access:

The organisation of the siting of letter boxes on the public highway, the issuing of postage stamps and the provision of the registered mail service used in the course of judicial or administrative procedures may be restricted in accordance with national legislation. Licensing systems may be established for those services for which a general universal service obligation exists. These licences may be subject to particular universal service obligations or a financial contribution to a compensation fund.

Measures:

Directive 97/67/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 December 1997 on common rules for the development of the internal market of Community postal services and the improvement of quality of service, as amended by Directive 2002/39/EC and Directive 2008/06/EC.

Reservation No. 7 - Transport services and services auxiliary to transport services

Sector – sub-sector: Transport services - auxiliary services for water transport; auxiliary services to rail transport; services auxiliary to road transport; services auxiliary to air transport services; provision of combined transport services

Industry classification: CPC 711, 712, 721, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 748, 749, 7469

Type of reservation: Market access
National treatment
Most-favoured-nation treatment

Section: Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services

Level of government: Central and Regional

Description:

(a) Services auxiliary to air transport services (CPC 7469)

With respect to Investment liberalisation - Market access, National treatment, Most-favoured-nation treatment, and Cross-border trade in services - Market access, National treatment, Most-favoured-nation treatment:

For groundhandling services, establishment within the UK's territory may be required. The level of openness of groundhandling services depends on the size of airport. The number of suppliers in each airport may be limited. For "big airports", this limit may not be less than two suppliers.

Measures:

Directive 96/67/EC of 15 October 1996 on access to the groundhandling market at Community airports.

- (b) Supporting services for all modes of transport (part of CPC 748)

With respect to Investment liberalisation - National treatment and Cross-border trade in services - Market access, National treatment:

Customs clearance services may only be provided by UK residents.

Measures:

Taxation (Cross-Border Trade) Act 2018.

- (c) Provision of combined transport services (CPC 711, 712, 7212, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 748, 749)

With respect to Investment liberalisation - Market access and Cross-border trade in services - Market access:

Only hauliers established in the UK who meet the conditions of access to the occupation and access to the market for transport of goods in the UK may, in the context of a combined transport operation in the UK, carry out initial or final road haulage legs which form an integral part of the combined transport operation and which may or may not include the crossing of a frontier. Limitations affecting any given modes of transport apply.

Necessary measures can be taken to ensure that the motor vehicle taxes applicable to road vehicles routed in combined transport are reduced or reimbursed.

Measures:

Directive 92/106/EEC of 7 December 1992 on the establishment of common rules for certain types of combined transport of goods between Member States.

Reservation No. 8 – Energy related activities

Sector – sub-sector: Energy related activities - mining and quarrying
Industry classification: ISIC Rev. 3.1 11, CPC 8675, 883
Type of reservation: Market access
Section: Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services
Level of government: Central and Regional

Description:

Mining and quarrying (ISIC Rev. 3.1 11, CPC 8675, 883)

With respect to Investment liberalisation – Market access and Cross-border trade in services – Market access:

A licence is necessary to undertake exploration and production activities on the UK Continental Shelf ("UKCS"), and to provide services which require direct access to or exploitation of natural resources.

This reservation applies to production licences issued with respect to the UKCS. To be a Licensee, a company must have a place of business within the UK. That means either:

- (i) a staffed presence in the UK;
- (ii) registration of a UK company at Companies House; or
- (iii) registration of a UK branch of a foreign company at Companies House.

This requirement exists for any company applying for a new licence and for any company seeking to join an existing licence by assignment. It applies to all licences and to all enterprises, whether operator or not. To be a party to a Licence that covers a producing field, a company must: (a) be registered at Companies House as a UK company; or (b) carry on its business through a fixed place of business in the UK as defined in section 148 of the Finance Act 2003 (which normally requires a staffed presence) (ISIC Rev. 3.1 11, CPC 8675, 883).

Measures:

Petroleum Act 1998.

Reservation No. 9 - Agriculture, fishing and manufacturing

Sector – sub-sector: Agriculture, hunting, forestry
Industry classification: ISIC Rev. 3.1 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 1531
Type of reservation: Prohibition of performance requirements
Section: Investment liberalisation
Level of government: Central and Regional

Description:

Agriculture, hunting and forestry (ISIC Rev. 3.1 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 1531)

With respect to Investment liberalisation – Prohibition of performance requirements:

The intervention agencies designated by the UK shall buy cereals which have been harvested in the UK. No export refund shall be granted on rice imported from and re-exported to Japan or any third country. Only UK rice producers may claim compensatory payments.

Measures:

Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 of 22 October 2007 establishing a common organisation of agricultural markets and on specific provisions for certain agricultural products (Single CMO Regulation).

Schedule of Japan

Headnotes

1. This Schedule sets out, in accordance with Articles 8.12, 8.18 and 8.24, the reservations taken by Japan with respect to existing measures that do not conform with the obligations imposed by:¹
 - (a) Article 8.7 or 8.15;
 - (b) Article 8.8 or 8.16;
 - (c) Article 8.9 or 8.17;
 - (d) Article 8.10; or
 - (e) Article 8.11.
2. Each reservation sets out the following elements:
 - (a) "Sector" refers to the general sector in which the reservation is taken;
 - (b) "Sub-Sector" refers to the specific sector in which the reservation is taken;
 - (c) "Industry Classification" refers, where applicable, and only for transparency purposes, to the activity covered by the reservation according to domestic or international industry classification codes;
 - (d) "Obligations Concerned" specifies the obligations referred to in paragraph 1 for which the reservation is taken;
 - (e) "Level of Government" indicates the level of government maintaining the measure for which the reservation is taken;

¹ For transparency purposes, reservations in this Schedule may include measures taken by Japan in accordance with Article 1.5 or 8.3.

- (f) "Measures" identifies the existing laws, regulations or other measures for which the reservation is taken. A measure cited in the "Measures" element:
 - (i) means the measure as amended, continued, or renewed as of the date of entry into force of this Agreement; and
 - (ii) includes any subordinate measure adopted or maintained under the authority of and consistent with the measure; and
 - (g) "Description" sets out, with regard to the obligations referred to in paragraph 1, the non-conforming aspects of the existing measures for which the reservation is taken.
3. In the interpretation of a reservation, all elements of the reservation shall be considered. A reservation shall be interpreted in the light of the relevant provisions of the Sections against which the reservation is taken, and the "Measures" element shall prevail over all the other elements.
4. With respect to financial services:
- (a) for prudential reasons within the context of Article 8.65, Japan shall not be prevented from taking measures such as non-discriminatory limitations on juridical forms of a commercial presence. For the same reasons, Japan shall not be prevented from applying non-discriminatory limitations concerning admission to the market of new financial services which shall be consistent with a regulatory framework aimed at achieving those prudential objectives. In this context, securities firms are allowed to deal in securities defined in the relevant laws of Japan, and banks are not allowed to deal in those securities unless allowed in accordance with those laws; and
 - (b) services supplied in the territory of the United Kingdom to the service consumer in Japan without any active marketing from the service supplier are considered as services supplied under subparagraph (d)(ii) of Article 8.2.

5. With respect to maritime transport services, measures affecting cabotage in maritime transport services are not listed in this Schedule, as these are excluded from the scope of Section B of Chapter 8, pursuant to subparagraph 2(a) of Article 8.6 and Section C of Chapter 8, pursuant to subparagraph 2(a) of Article 8.14.
6. Laws and regulations of Japan with regard to spectrum availability affecting obligations under Articles 8.7 and 8.15 are not included in this Schedule of Japan, taking into account the Attachment 6 of Guidelines for the Scheduling of Specific Commitments (WTO Document S/L/92, dated 28 March, 2001).
7. For the purposes of the Schedule of Japan in this Annex, "JSIC" means Japan Standard Industrial Classification set out by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, and revised on 30 October 2013.

1 Sector: Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and Related Services (except fisheries within the territorial sea, internal waters, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf provided for in the reservation No. 11 in the Schedule of Japan in Annex II to Annex 8-B)

Sub-Sector:

Industry JSIC 01 Agriculture

Classification: JSIC 02 Forestry

JSIC 03 Fisheries, except aquaculture

JSIC 04 Aquaculture

JSIC 6324 Agricultural cooperatives

JSIC 6325 Fishery and fishery processing cooperatives

JSIC 871 Agriculture, forestry and fisheries cooperative associations, n.e.c.

Obligations National treatment (Article 8.8)

Concerned:

Level of Central Government

Government:

Measures: Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law (Law No. 228 of 1949), Article 27¹

Cabinet Order on Foreign Direct Investment (Cabinet Order No. 261 of 1980), Article 3

¹ For greater certainty, for the purposes of this reservation, the definition of "inward direct investment" provided in Article 26 of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law applies with respect to the interpretation of this reservation.

Description: Investment liberalisation

1. The prior notification requirement and screening procedures under the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law apply to foreign investors who intend to make investments in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and related services (except fisheries within the territorial sea, internal waters, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf provided for in the reservation No. 11 in the Schedule of Japan in Annex II to Annex 8-B) in Japan.
2. The screening is conducted from the viewpoint of whether the investment is likely to cause a situation in which significant adverse effect is brought to the smooth operation of the Japanese economy.¹
3. The investor may be required to alter the content of the investment or discontinue the investment process, depending on the screening result.

¹ For greater certainty, absence of reference in this description to "national security", which is referred to in the reservations No. 10, 12, 13, 15, 37, 43, 44, 52 and 54 in the Schedule of Japan in this Annex, does not mean that Article 1.5 does not apply to the screening or that Japan waives its right to invoke Article 1.5 to justify the screening.

2	Sector:	Automobile Maintenance Business
	Sub-Sector:	Specified Motor Vehicle Maintenance and Repair Business
	Industry	JSIC 89 Automobile maintenance services
	Classification:	
	Obligations	Market access (Article 8.15)
	Concerned:	
	Level of	Central Government
	Government:	
	Measures:	Road Vehicle Law (Law No. 185 of 1951), Chapter 6
	Description:	<u>Cross-border trade in services</u> A person who intends to conduct specified motor vehicle maintenance and repair businesses is required to establish a workplace in Japan and to obtain an approval of the Director-General of the District Transport Bureau having jurisdiction over the district where the workplace is located.

3	Sector:	Business Services
	Sub-Sector:	
	Industry	JSIC 9111 Employment services
	Classification:	JSIC 9121 Worker dispatching services
	Obligations	Market access (Articles 8.7 and 8.15)
	Concerned:	
	Level of	Central Government
	Government:	
	Measures:	<p>Employment Security Law (Law No. 141 of 1947), Chapters 3 and 3-3</p> <p>Law Concerning Securing the Proper Operation of Worker Dispatching Undertakings and Protecting Dispatched Workers (Law No. 88 of 1985), Chapter 2</p> <p>Port Labour Law (Law No. 40 of 1988), Chapter 4</p> <p>Mariner's Employment Security Law (Law No. 130 of 1948), Chapter 3</p> <p>Law Concerning the Improvement of Employment of Construction Workers (Law No. 33 of 1976), Chapters 5 and 6</p>

Description: Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services

1. A person who intends to supply the following services for enterprises in Japan is required to have a place of business in Japan and to obtain permission from, or to submit notification to, the competent authority, as applicable:
 - (a) private job placement services including fee-charging job placement services for construction workers and job placement services for seafarers; or
 - (b) worker dispatching services including stevedore dispatching services, mariner dispatching services and work opportunities securing services for construction workers.
2. Labour supply services may be supplied only by a labour union which has obtained permission from the competent authority pursuant to the Employment Security Law or Mariner's Employment Security Law.

4	Sector:	Collection Agency Services	
	Sub-Sector:		
	Industry	JSIC 6619	Miscellaneous financial auxiliaries
	Classification:	JSIC 7299	Professional services, n.e.c.
	Obligations	Market access (Articles 8.7 and 8.15)	
	Concerned:		
	Level of Government:	Central Government	
	Measures:	Special Measures Law Concerning Credit Management and Collection Business (Law No. 126 of 1998), Articles 3 and 4	
		Attorney Law (Law No. 205 of 1949), Articles 72 and 73	

Description: Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services

1. A person who intends to supply collection agency services which constitute the practice of law in respect of legal cases is required to be qualified as an attorney-at-law under the laws and regulations of Japan ("Bengoshi"), a legal professional corporation under the laws and regulations of Japan ("Bengoshi-hojin") or a legal person established under the Special Measures Law Concerning Credit Management and Collection Business and to establish an office in Japan.
2. No person may take over and recover other person's credits as business except a legal person established under the Special Measures Law Concerning Credit Management and Collection Business that handles credits pursuant to provisions of that law.

5	Sector:	Construction	
	Sub-Sector:		
	Industry Classification:	JSIC 06	Construction work, general, including public and private construction work
		JSIC 07	Construction work by specialist contractor, except equipment installation work
		JSIC 08	Equipment installation work
	Obligations Concerned:	Market access (Article 8.15)	
	Level of Government:	Central Government	
	Measures:	Construction Business Law (Law No. 100 of 1949), Chapter 2	
		Law Concerning Recycling of Construction Materials (Law No. 104 of 2000), Chapter 5	

Description: Cross-border trade in services

1. A person who intends to conduct construction business is required to establish a place of business in Japan and to obtain permission from the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism or from the prefectural governor having jurisdiction over the district where the place of business is located.
2. A person who intends to conduct demolition work business is required to establish a place of business in Japan and to be registered with the prefectural governor having jurisdiction over the district where the place of business is located.

6	Sector:	Distribution Services	
	Sub-Sector:	Wholesale Trade Services, Retailing Services, and Commission Agents' Services, Related to Alcoholic Beverages	
	Industry	JSIC 5222	Liquors
	Classification:	JSIC 5851	Liquor stores
	Obligations Concerned:	Market access (Articles 8.7 and 8.15)	
	Level of Government:	Central Government	
	Measures:	Liquor Tax Law (Law No. 6 of 1953), Articles 9 to 11	
	Description:	<u>Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services</u> The number of licences conferred to service suppliers in those Sub-Sectors may be limited, where it is necessary to maintain a supply-demand balance of liquors in order to secure liquor tax revenue (paragraph 11 of Article 10 of the Liquor Tax Law).	

7	Sector:	Education and Learning Support
	Sub-Sector:	Higher Educational Services
	Industry	JSIC 816 Institution of higher education
	Classification:	
	Obligations	Market access (Articles 8.7 and 8.15)
	Concerned:	
	Level of	Central Government
	Government:	
	Measures:	Fundamental Law of Education (Law No. 120 of 2006), Article 6
		School Education Law (Law No. 26 of 1947), Article 2
		Private School Law (Law No. 270 of 1949), Article 3

Description: Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services

1. Higher educational services supplied as formal education in Japan are required to be supplied by formal education institutions. Formal education institutions must be established by school juridical persons.
2. "Formal education institutions" means elementary schools, lower secondary schools, secondary schools, compulsory education schools, upper secondary schools, universities, junior colleges, colleges of technology, schools for special needs education, kindergartens and integrated centres for early childhood education and care.
3. "School juridical person" means a non-profit legal person established for the purposes of supplying educational services under the laws and regulations of Japan.

8	Sector:	Financial Services	
	Sub-Sector:	Banking and Other Financial Services (excluding Insurance and Insurance-Related Services)	
	Industry	JSIC 622	Banks, except central bank
	Classification:	JSIC 631	Financial institutions for small-businesses
	Obligations Concerned:	National treatment (Article 8.8)	
	Level of Government:	Central Government	
	Measures:	Deposit Insurance Law (Law No. 34 of 1971), Article 2	
	Description:	<u>Investment liberalisation</u> The deposit insurance system does not cover deposits taken by branches of foreign banks.	

9	Sector:	Financial Services
	Sub-Sector:	Insurance and Insurance-Related Services
	Industry	JSIC 672 Non-life insurance institutions
	Classification:	JSIC 6742 Non-life insurance agents and brokers
	Obligations	Market access (Article 8.15)
	Concerned:	
	Level of Government:	Central Government
	Measures:	Insurance Business Law (Law No.105 of 1995), Articles 185, 186, 275 to 277, 286 and 287 Cabinet Order for Enforcement of Insurance Business Law (Cabinet Order No. 425 of 1995), Articles 19 and 39-2 Ministerial Ordinance for Enforcement of Insurance Business Law (Ministerial Ordinance of the Ministry of Finance No. 5 of 1996), Articles 116 and 212-6

Description: Cross-border trade in services

Commercial presence is in principle required for insurance contracts on the following items and any liability arising therefrom:

- (a) goods being transported within Japan; and
- (b) ships of Japanese registration which are not used for international maritime transport.

10	Sector:	Heat Supply
	Sub-Sector:	
	Industry	JSIC 3511 Heat supply
	Classification:	
	Obligations	National treatment (Article 8.8)
	Concerned:	
	Level of Government:	Central Government
	Measures:	Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law (Law No. 228 of 1949), Article 27 ¹ Cabinet Order on Foreign Direct Investment (Cabinet Order No. 261 of 1980), Article 3

¹ For greater certainty, for the purposes of this reservation, the definition of "inward direct investment" provided in Article 26 of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law applies with respect to the interpretation of this reservation.

Description: Investment liberalisation

1. The prior notification requirement and screening procedures under the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law apply to foreign investors who intend to make investments in the heat supply industry in Japan.
2. The screening is conducted from the viewpoint of whether the investment is likely to cause a situation in which national security is impaired, the maintenance of public order is disturbed, or the protection of public safety is hindered.
3. The investor may be required to alter the content of the investment or discontinue the investment process, depending on the screening result.

11	Sector:	Information and Communications	
	Sub-Sector:	Telecommunications	
	Industry Classification:	JSIC 3700	Head offices primarily engaged in managerial operations
		JSIC 3711	Regional telecommunications, except wired broadcast telephones
		JSIC 3731	Services incidental to telecommunications
	Obligations Concerned:	Market access (Article 8.7)	
		National treatment (Article 8.8)	
		Senior management and boards of directors (Article 8.10)	
	Level of Government:	Central Government	
	Measures:	Law Concerning Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation, Etc. (Law No. 85 of 1984), Articles 6 and 10	

Description: Investment liberalisation

1. Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation may not enter the name and address in its register of shareholders if the aggregate of the ratio of the voting rights directly or indirectly held by the persons set forth in subparagraphs (a) to (c) reaches or exceeds one-third:
 - (a) a natural person who does not have Japanese nationality;
 - (b) a foreign government or its representative; and
 - (c) a foreign legal person or a foreign entity.
2. Any natural person who does not have Japanese nationality may not assume the office of director or auditor of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation, Nippon Telegraph and Telephone East Corporation and Nippon Telegraph and Telephone West Corporation.

12	Sector:	Information and Communications	
	Sub-Sector:	Telecommunications and Internet Based Services	
	Industry Classification ¹ :	JSIC 3711	Regional telecommunications, except wired broadcast telephones
		JSIC 3712	Long-distance telecommunications
		JSIC 3713	Wired broadcast telephones
		JSIC 3719	Miscellaneous fixed telecommunications
		JSIC 3721	Mobile telecommunications
		JSIC 4011*	Web portal providers
		JSIC 4012*	Application services providers
		JSIC 4013	Internet support services
	Obligations Concerned:	National treatment (Article 8.8)	
	Level of Government:	Central Government	
	Measures:	Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law (Law No. 228 of 1949), Articles 27 and 28 ²	
		Cabinet Order on Foreign Direct Investment (Cabinet Order No. 261 of 1980), Articles 3 and 4	

¹ An asterisk (*) on the JSIC numbers indicates that the activities covered by this reservation under such numbers are limited to the activities which are subject to the registration obligation under Article 9 of the Telecommunications Business Law (Law No. 86 of 1984).

² For greater certainty, for the purposes of this reservation, the definition of "inward direct investment" and "specified acquisition" provided in Article 26 of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law applies with respect to the interpretation of this reservation.

Description: Investment liberalisation

1. The prior notification requirement and screening procedures under the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law apply to foreign investors who intend to make investments in telecommunications business and internet based services in Japan.
2. The screening is conducted from the viewpoint of whether the investment is likely to cause a situation in which national security is impaired, the maintenance of public order is disturbed, or the protection of public safety is hindered.
3. The investor may be required to alter the content of the investment or discontinue the investment process, depending on the screening result.

13	Sector:	Manufacturing and Information and Communications	
	Sub-Sector:	Manufacture of Electronic Parts, Devices, and Electronic Circuits and Information Services	
	Industry	JSIC 2814	Integrated circuits
	Classification:	JSIC 2831	Semiconductor memory media
		JSIC 2832	Optical discs and magnetic tapes and discs
		JSIC 2842	Electronic circuit implementation board
		JSIC 3011	Communication equipment wired
		JSIC 3012	Mobile phone and PHS
		JSIC 3013	Radio communication equipment
		JSIC 3031	Computer, except personal computer
		JSIC 3032	Personal computer
		JSIC 3033	External storages
		JSIC 3911	Custom software services
		JSIC 3912	Embedded software services
		JSIC 3913	Package software services
		JSIC 3921	Data processing services
	Obligations	National treatment (Article 8.8)	
	Concerned:		
	Level of	Central Government	
	Government:		
	Measures:	Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law (Law No. 228 of 1949), Articles 27 and 28 ¹	
		Cabinet Order on Foreign Direct Investment (Cabinet Order No. 261 of 1980), Articles 3 and 4	

¹ For greater certainty, for the purposes of this reservation, the definition of "inward direct investment" and "specified acquisition" provided in Article 26 of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law applies with respect to the interpretation of this reservation.

Description: Investment liberalisation

1. The prior notification requirement and screening procedures under the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law apply to foreign investors who intend to make investments in manufacturing industry of electronic parts, devices, and electronic circuits and information service industry in Japan.
2. The screening is conducted from the viewpoint of whether the investment is likely to cause a situation in which national security is impaired, the maintenance of public order is disturbed, or the protection of public safety is hindered.
3. The investor may be required to alter the content of the investment or discontinue the investment process, depending on the screening result.

14	Sector:	Manufacturing
	Sub-Sector:	Shipbuilding and Repairing, and Marine Engines
	Industry Classification:	JSIC 3131 Shipbuilding and repairing
	Obligations Concerned:	Market access (Articles 8.7 and 8.15)
	Level of Government:	Central Government
	Measures:	Shipbuilding Law (Law No. 129 of 1950), Articles 2 to 3-2
	Description:	<p><u>Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services</u></p> <p>A person who intends to establish or extend docks, which can be used to manufacture or repair vessels of 500 gross tonnage or more or 50 metres in length or more, is required to obtain permission from the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism. The issuance of a licence is subject to the requirements of an economic needs test.</p>

15	Sector:	Manufacturing	
	Sub-Sector:	Drugs and Medicines, and Medical Devices Manufacturing	
	Industry	JSIC 165*	Medicines
	Classification ¹ :	JSIC 1653	Biological preparations
		Pharmaceutical intermediates in JSIC Division E (Manufacturing), which relate to JSIC 165 and 1653.	
		JSIC 274*	Medical instruments and apparatus, and medical supplies
		JSIC 296*	Electronic equipment
		JSIC 2973*	Medical measuring instruments
	Obligations Concerned:	National treatment (Article 8.8)	
	Level of Government:	Central Government	
	Measures:	Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law (Law No. 228 of 1949), Article 27 ²	
		Cabinet Order on Foreign Direct Investment (Cabinet Order No. 261 of 1980), Article 3	

¹ An asterisk (*) on the JSIC numbers indicates that the activities covered by this reservation under such numbers are limited to the activities related to manufacturing industry of agents against pathogenic organisms and parasites, their pharmaceutical intermediates and specially-controlled medical devices.

² For greater certainty, for the purposes of this reservation, the definition of "inward direct investment" provided in Article 26 of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law applies with respect to the interpretation of this reservation.

Description¹:

Investment liberalisation

1. The prior notification requirement and screening procedures under the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law apply to foreign investors who intend to make investments in biological preparations manufacturing industry, manufacturing industry of agents against pathogenic organisms and parasites, and their pharmaceutical intermediates and manufacturing industry of specially-controlled medical devices and their accessories, and components of specially-controlled medical devices or their accessories in Japan.
2. The screening is conducted from the viewpoint of whether the investment is likely to cause a situation in which national security is impaired, the maintenance of public order is disturbed, or the protection of public safety is hindered.
3. The investor may be required to alter the content of the investment or discontinue the investment process, depending on the screening result.

¹ For the purposes of this reservation:

- (a) "biological preparations manufacturing industry" deals with economic activities in an establishment which produces vaccine, serum, toxoid, antitoxin, and some preparations similar to the aforementioned products, or blood products;
- (b) "agents against pathogenic organisms and parasites" means the pharmaceutical products which are categorised as agents against pathogenic organisms and parasites, and which have received marketing approval, under the laws and regulations of Japan; and
- (c) "specially-controlled medical devices" means medical devices which have received marketing approval or certification as specially-controlled medical devices under the laws and regulations of Japan.

16	Sector:	Manufacturing	
	Sub-Sector:	Leather and Leather Products Manufacturing	
	Industry	JSIC 1189*1	Textile apparel and accessories, n.e.c.
	Classification ¹ :	JSIC 1694*2	Gelatine and adhesives
		JSIC 192	Rubber and plastic footwear and its findings
		JSIC 2011	Leather tanning and finishing
		JSIC 2021	Mechanical leather products, except gloves and mittens
		JSIC 2031	Cut stock and findings for boots and shoes
		JSIC 2041	Leather footwear
		JSIC 2051	Leather gloves and mittens
		JSIC 2061	Baggage
		JSIC 207	Handbags and small leather cases
		JSIC 2081	Fur skins
		JSIC 2099	Miscellaneous leather products
		JSIC 3253*1	Sporting and athletic goods

¹ An asterisk (*1) on the JSIC numbers indicates that the activities covered by this reservation under such numbers are limited to the activities related to leather and leather products manufacturing. An asterisk (*2) on the JSIC number indicates that the activities covered by this reservation under such number are limited to the activities related to animal glue (nikawa) and gelatine manufacturing.

Obligations	National treatment (Article 8.8)
Concerned:	
Level of	Central Government
Government:	
Measures:	Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law (Law No. 228 of 1949), Article 27 ¹ Cabinet Order on Foreign Direct Investment (Cabinet Order No. 261 of 1980), Article 3

¹ For greater certainty, for the purposes of this reservation, the definition of "inward direct investment" provided in Article 26 of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law applies with respect to the interpretation of this reservation.

Description: Investment liberalisation

1. The prior notification requirement and screening procedures under the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law apply to foreign investors who intend to make investments in leather and leather products manufacturing industry in Japan.
2. The screening is conducted from the viewpoint of whether the investment is likely to cause a situation in which significant adverse effect is brought to the smooth operation of the Japanese economy.¹
3. The investor may be required to alter the content of the investment or discontinue the investment process, depending on the screening result.

¹ For greater certainty, absence of reference in this description to "national security", which is referred to in the reservations No. 10, 12, 13, 15, 37, 43, 44, 52 and 54 in the Schedule of Japan in this Annex, does not mean that Article 1.5 does not apply to the screening or that Japan waives its right to invoke Article 1.5 to justify the screening.

17	Sector:	Matters Related to the Nationality of a Ship
	Sub-Sector:	
	Industry	
	Classification:	
	Obligations	Market access (Articles 8.7 and 8.15)
	Concerned:	National treatment (Articles 8.8 and 8.16)
		Senior management and boards of directors (Article 8.10)
	Level of Government:	Central Government
	Measures:	Ship Law (Law No.46 of 1899), Article 1

Description: Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services

1. Nationality requirement applies to the supply of international maritime transport services (including services of passenger transportation and freight transportation) through establishment of a registered company operating a fleet flying the Japanese flag.
2. "Nationality requirement" means that the ship is required to be owned by a Japanese national, or a company established under the laws and regulations of Japan, of which all the representatives and not less than two-thirds of the executives administering the affairs are Japanese nationals.

18	Sector:	Measuring Services	
	Sub-Sector:		
	Industry	JSIC 7441	Commodity inspection services
	Classification:	JSIC 745	Surveyor certification
	Obligations	Market access (Article 8.15)	
	Concerned:		
	Level of Government:	Central Government	
	Measures:	<p>Measurement Law (Law No. 51 of 1992), Chapters 3, 5, 6 and 8</p> <p>Regulations on Measurement Law (Ministerial Ordinance of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry No. 69 of 1993)</p> <p>Ministerial Ordinance for Designated Inspection Body, Designated Verification Body, Designated Measurement Certification Inspection Body and Specified Measurement Certification Accreditation Body (Ministerial Ordinance of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry No. 72 of 1993)</p>	

¹ For the purposes of this reservation:

- (a) "measuring instruments" means appliances, machines or equipment used for measurement;
- (b) "specified measuring instruments" means measuring instruments used in transactions or certifications, or measuring instruments principally for use in the life of general consumers, and those specified by a Cabinet Order as necessary to establish standards relating to their structure and instrumental error in order to ensure proper execution of measurements;
- (c) "measurement certification businesses" under the requirement described in paragraph 3 are listed in the following and the registration shall be in accordance with the business classification specified by the Ordinance of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry:
 - (i) the business of measurement certifications of length, weight, area, volume or heat concerning goods to be loaded/unloaded or entered/dispatched for transportation, deposit or sale or purchase (excluding the measurement certifications of mass or volume of goods to be loaded on or unloaded from ship); and
 - (ii) the business of measurement certifications of concentration, sound pressure level or the quantity of other physical phenomena specified by a Cabinet Order (excluding what is listed in (i));however, this requirement does not apply to the case where a person engaged in the measurement certification business is a national government, a local government, or an incorporated administrative agency prescribed by paragraph 1 of Article 2 of the Law on General Rules for Incorporated Administrative Agency (Law No. 103 of 1999) who is designated by a Cabinet Order as competent to appropriately perform the measurement certification business, or where the measurement certification business is performed by a person who has been registered or designated or received any other disposition to conduct that business pursuant to the provision of the law specified by that Cabinet Order; and
- (d) "specified measurement certification business" means the business specified by a Cabinet Order as those requiring high levels of technology to certify measurement of considerably tiny quantities of physical phenomena prescribed in subparagraph (c)(ii).

1. A person who intends to supply services of conducting the periodic inspection of specified measuring instruments is required to establish a legal person in Japan and to be designated by the prefectural governor having jurisdiction over the district where the person intends to conduct that inspection, or by the mayor of a designated city or the chief of a designated ward or village in case the place where the person intends to conduct that inspection is located within the district of that designated city, ward or village.
2. A person who intends to supply services of conducting the verification of specified measuring instruments is required to establish a legal person in Japan and to be designated by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry.
3. A person who intends to conduct measurement certification business, including specified measurement certification business, is required to have a place of business in Japan and to be registered with the prefectural governor having jurisdiction over the district where the place of business is located.

4. A person who intends to supply services of conducting the inspection of specified measuring instruments used for the measurement certification is required to establish a legal person in Japan and to be designated by the prefectural governor having jurisdiction over the district where the person intends to conduct that inspection.
5. A person who intends to supply services of conducting the accreditation for a person engaged in specified measurement certification business is required to establish a legal person in Japan, and to be designated by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry.
6. A person who intends to supply services of conducting the calibration of measuring instruments is required to establish a legal person in Japan and to be designated by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry.

19	Sector:	Medical, Health Care and Welfare	
	Sub-Sector:		
	Industry Classification:	JSIC 8599	Miscellaneous social insurance, social welfare and care services
	Obligations Concerned:	Market access (Articles 8.7 and 8.15)	
	Level of Government:	Central Government	
	Measures:	Law Concerning Collection of Labour Insurance Premium (Law No. 84 of 1969), Chapter 4	
		Enforcement Regulations for the Law Concerning Collection of Labour Insurance Premium (Ministerial Ordinance of the Ministry of Labour No. 8 of 1972)	

Description: Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services

Only an association of business proprietors or a federation of those associations approved by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare under the laws and regulations of Japan may conduct labour insurance businesses entrusted by business proprietors. An association which intends to conduct those labour insurance businesses under the laws and regulations of Japan is required to establish an office in Japan, and to obtain the approval of the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare.

20	Sector:	Mining and Services incidental to Mining
	Sub-Sector:	
	Industry	JSIC 05 Mining and quarrying of stone and gravel
	Classification:	
	Obligations	Market access (Articles 8.7 and 8.15)
	Concerned:	National treatment (Articles 8.8 and 8.16)
	Level of Government:	Central Government
	Measures:	Mining Law (Law No. 289 of 1950), Chapters 2 and 3
	Description:	<u>Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services</u> Only a Japanese national or an enterprise of Japan may have mining rights or mining lease rights. ¹

¹ Services requiring mining rights or mining lease rights are required to be supplied by a Japanese national or an enterprise established under the laws and regulations of Japan, in accordance with the Chapters 2 and 3 of the Mining Law.

21	Sector:	Oil Industry	
	Sub-Sector:		
	Industry	JSIC 053	Crude petroleum and natural gas production
	Classification ¹ :	JSIC 1711	Petroleum refining
		JSIC 1721	Lubricating oils and greases (not made in petroleum refineries)
		JSIC 1741*1	Paving materials
		JSIC 1799*1	Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products
		JSIC 4711*1	Ordinary warehousing, except refrigerated warehousing
		JSIC 4721*1	Refrigerated warehousing
		JSIC 5331	Petroleum
		JSIC 6051	Gasoline stations
		JSIC 6052*1	Fuel stores, except gasoline stations
		JSIC 9299*2	Miscellaneous business services, n.e.c.

¹ An asterisk (*1) on the JSIC numbers indicates that the activities covered by this reservation under such numbers are limited to those related to the oil industry. An asterisk (*2) on the JSIC number indicates that the activities covered by this reservation under such number are limited to those related to the liquefied petroleum gas industry.

Obligations	National treatment (Article 8.8)
Concerned:	
Level of	Central Government
Government:	
Measures:	Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law (Law No. 228 of 1949), Article 27 ¹ Cabinet Order on Foreign Direct Investment (Cabinet Order No. 261 of 1980), Article 3

¹ For greater certainty, for the purposes of this reservation, the definition of "inward direct investment" provided in Article 26 of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law applies with respect to the interpretation of this reservation.

Description: Investment liberalisation

1. The prior notification requirement and screening procedures under the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law apply to foreign investors who intend to make investments in the oil industry in Japan.
2. The screening is conducted from the viewpoint of whether the investment is likely to cause a situation in which significant adverse effect is brought to the smooth operation of the Japanese economy.¹
3. The investor may be required to alter the content of the investment or discontinue the investment process, depending on the screening result.
4. All organic chemicals such as ethylene, ethylene glycol and polycarbonates are outside the scope of the oil industry. Therefore, the prior notification requirement and screening procedures under the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law do not apply to the investments in the manufacture of these products.

¹ For greater certainty, absence of reference in this description to "national security", which is referred to in the reservations No.10, 12, 13, 15, 37, 43, 44, 52 and 54 in the Schedule of Japan in this Annex, does not mean that Article 1.5 does not apply to the screening or that Japan waives its right to invoke Article 1.5 to justify the screening.

22	Sector:	Professional Services
	Sub-Sector:	
	Industry	JSIC 7211 Lawyers' offices
	Classification:	
	Obligations	Market access (Articles 8.7 and 8.15)
	Concerned:	
	Level of Government:	Central Government
	Measures:	Attorney Law (Law No. 205 of 1949), Chapters 3, 4, 4-2, 5 and 9
	Description:	<u>Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A natural person who intends to supply legal services is required to be qualified as an attorney-at-law under the laws and regulations of Japan ("Bengoshi") and to establish an office within the district of the local bar association to which the natural person belongs. 2. An enterprise which intends to supply legal services is required to establish a legal professional corporation under the laws and regulations of Japan ("Bengoshi-Hojin").

23	Sector:	Professional Services
	Sub-Sector:	
	Industry	JSIC 7211 Lawyers' offices
	Classification:	
	Obligations	Market access (Articles 8.7 and 8.15)
	Concerned:	
	Level of	Central Government
	Government:	
	Measures:	Law on Special Measures Concerning the Handling of Legal Services by Foreign Lawyers (Law No. 66 of 1986), Chapters 2, 4 and 5

Description: Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services

1. A natural person who intends to supply legal advisory services concerning foreign laws is required to be qualified as a registered foreign lawyer under the laws and regulations of Japan ("Gaikokuho-Jimu-Bengoshi") and to establish an office within the district of the local bar association to which the natural person belongs.
2. Gaikokuho-Jimu-Bengoshi under the laws and regulations of Japan is required to stay in Japan for not less than 180 days per year.
3. An enterprise which intends to supply legal advisory services concerning foreign laws is required to establish a registered foreign lawyer corporation under the laws and regulations of Japan ("Gaikokuho-Jimu-Bengoshi-Hojin").

24	Sector:	Professional Services
	Sub-Sector:	
	Industry	JSIC 7212 Patent attorneys' offices
	Classification:	
	Obligations	Market access (Articles 8.7 and 8.15)
	Concerned:	
	Level of Government:	Central Government
	Measures:	Patent Attorney Law (Law No. 49 of 2000), Chapters 3, 6 and 8
	Description:	<u>Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A natural person who intends to supply patent attorney services is required to be qualified as a patent attorney under the laws and regulations of Japan ("Benrishi"). 2. An enterprise which intends to supply patent attorney services is required to establish a patent business corporation under the laws and regulations of Japan ("Tokkyo-Gyomu-Hojin").

25	Sector:	Professional Services
	Sub-Sector:	
	Industry Classification:	JSIC 7221 Notaries public's and judicial scriveners' offices
	Obligations	Market access (Article 8.15)
	Concerned:	National treatment (Article 8.16)
	Level of Government:	Central Government
	Measures:	Notary Law (Law No. 53 of 1908), Chapters 2 and 3
	Description:	<u>Cross-border trade in services</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Only a Japanese national may be appointed as a notary in Japan. 2. The notary is required to establish an office in the place designated by the Minister of Justice.

26	Sector:	Professional Services
	Sub-Sector:	
	Industry Classification:	JSIC 7221 Notaries public's and judicial scriveners' offices
	Obligations Concerned:	Market access (Articles 8.7 and 8.15)
	Level of Government:	Central Government
	Measures:	Judicial Scrivener Law (Law No. 197 of 1950), Chapters 3 to 5, 7 and 10
	Description:	<p><u>Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A natural person who intends to supply judicial scrivener services is required to be qualified as a judicial scrivener under the laws and regulations of Japan ("Shiho-Shoshi") and to establish an office within the district of the judicial scrivener association to which the natural person belongs. 2. An enterprise which intends to supply judicial scrivener services is required to establish a judicial scrivener corporation under the laws and regulations of Japan ("Shiho-Shoshi-Hojin").

27	Sector:	Professional Services
	Sub-Sector:	
	Industry	JSIC 7241 Certified public accountants' offices
	Classification:	
	Obligations	Market access (Articles 8.7 and 8.15)
	Concerned:	
	Level of Government:	Central Government
	Measures:	Certified Public Accountant Law (Law No. 103 of 1948), Chapters 3, 5-2 and 7
	Description:	<p><u>Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A natural person who intends to supply certified public accountants services is required to be qualified as a certified public accountant under the laws and regulations of Japan ("Koninkaikeishi"). 2. An enterprise which intends to supply certified public accountants services is required to establish an audit corporation under the laws and regulations of Japan ("Kansa-Hojin").

28	Sector:	Professional Services
	Sub-Sector:	
	Industry	JSIC 7242 Certified tax accountants' offices
	Classification:	
	Obligations	Market access (Articles 8.7 and 8.15)
	Concerned:	
	Level of Government:	Central Government
	Measures:	Certified Public Tax Accountant Law (Law No. 237 of 1951), Chapters 3, 4, 5-2, 6 and 7 Enforcement Regulation on Certified Public Tax Accountant Law (Ministerial Ordinance of the Ministry of Finance No. 55 of 1951)
	Description:	<u>Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A natural person who intends to supply certified public tax accountant services is required to be qualified as a certified public tax accountant under the laws and regulations of Japan ("Zeirishi") and to establish an office within the district of the certified public tax accountant association to which the natural person belongs. 2. An enterprise which intends to supply certified public tax accountant services is required to establish a certified public tax accountant corporation under the laws and regulations of Japan ("Zeirishi-Hojin").

29	Sector:	Professional Services	
	Sub-Sector:		
	Industry	JSIC 7231	Administrative scriveners' offices
	Classification:	JSIC 7294	Certified real estate appraisers
		JSIC 7299	Professional services, n.e.c.
		JSIC 7421	Architectural design services
	Obligations	Market access (Article 8.15)	
	Concerned:		
	Level of Government:	Central Government	
	Measures:	Architect and/or Building Engineer Law (Law No. 202 of 1950), Chapters 1, 2 and 6	
	Description:	<u>Cross-border trade in services</u> An architect or building engineer, qualified as an architect or building engineer under the laws and regulations of Japan ("Kenchikushi"), or a person employing such an architect or building engineer, who intends to conduct business of design, superintendence of construction work, administrative work related to construction work contracts, supervision of building construction work, survey and evaluation of buildings, and representation in procedures under the laws and regulations of Japan concerning construction, upon request from others for remuneration, is required to establish an office in Japan.	

30	Sector:	Professional Services
	Sub-Sector:	
	Industry Classification:	JSIC 7251 Certified social insurance and labour consultants' offices
	Obligations Concerned:	Market access (Articles 8.7 and 8.15)
	Level of Government:	Central Government
	Measures:	Certified Social Insurance and Labour Consultant Law (Law No. 89 of 1968), Chapters 2-2, 4-2, 4-3 and 5
	Description:	<p><u>Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A natural person who intends to supply social insurance and labour consultant services is required to be qualified as a certified social insurance and labour consultant under the laws and regulations of Japan ("Shakai-Hoken-Romushi") and to establish an office in Japan. 2. An enterprise which intends to supply social insurance and labour consultant services is required to establish a certified social insurance and labour consultant corporation under the laws and regulations of Japan ("Shakai-Hoken-Romushi-Hojin").

31	Sector:	Professional Services
	Sub-Sector:	
	Industry	JSIC 7231 Administrative scriveners' offices
	Classification:	
	Obligations	Market access (Articles 8.7 and 8.15)
	Concerned:	
	Level of Government:	Central Government
	Measures:	Administrative Scrivener Law (Law No. 4 of 1951), Chapters 3 to 5 and 8
	Description:	<p><u>Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A natural person who intends to supply administrative scrivener services is required to be qualified as an administrative scrivener under the laws and regulations of Japan ("Gyosei-Shoshi") and to establish an office within the district of the administrative scrivener association to which the natural person belongs. 2. An enterprise which intends to supply administrative scrivener services is required to establish an administrative scrivener corporation under the laws and regulations of Japan ("Gyosei-Shoshi-Hojin").

32	Sector:	Professional Services
	Sub-Sector:	
	Industry	JSIC 7299 Professional services, n.e.c.
	Classification:	
	Obligations	Market access (Articles 8.7 and 8.15)
	Concerned:	
	Level of Government:	Central Government
	Measures:	Maritime Procedure Agents Law (Law No. 32 of 1951), Article 17
	Description:	<u>Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services</u> Maritime procedure agent services are required to be supplied by a natural person who is qualified as a maritime procedure agent under the laws and regulations of Japan ("Kaijidairishi").

33	Sector:	Professional Services
	Sub-Sector:	
	Industry	JSIC 7222 Land and house surveyors' offices
	Classification:	
	Obligations	Market access (Articles 8.7 and 8.15)
	Concerned:	
	Level of Government:	Central Government
	Measures:	Land and House Surveyor Law (Law No. 228 of 1950), Chapters 3 to 5, 7 and 10
	Description:	<p><u>Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A natural person who intends to supply land and house surveyor services is required to be qualified as a land and house surveyor under the laws and regulations of Japan ("Tochi-Kaoku-Chosashi") and to establish an office within the district of the land and house surveyor association to which the natural person belongs. 2. An enterprise which intends to supply land and house surveyor services is required to establish a land and house surveyor corporation under the laws and regulations of Japan ("Tochi-Kaoku-Chosashi-Hojin").

34	Sector:	Real Estate	
	Sub-Sector:		
	Industry	JSIC 6811	Sales agents of buildings and houses
	Classification:	JSIC 6812	Land subdividers and developers
		JSIC 6821	Real estate agents and brokers
		JSIC 6941	Real estate managers
	Obligations	Market access (Article 8.15)	
	Concerned:		
	Level of	Central Government	
	Government:		
	Measures:	Building Lots and Buildings Transaction Business Law (Law No. 176 of 1952), Chapter 2	
		Real Estate Syndication Law (Law No. 77 of 1994), Chapters 2 and 5 to 7	
		Law Concerning Improving Management of Condominiums (Law No. 149 of 2000), Chapter 3	

Description: Cross-border trade in services

1. A person who intends to conduct building lots and buildings transaction business is required to establish an office in Japan and to obtain a licence from the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism or from the prefectural governor having jurisdiction over the district where the office is located.
2. A person who intends to conduct real estate syndication business is required to establish an office in Japan and to obtain permission from or to be registered with the competent Minister or from the prefectural governor having jurisdiction over the district where the office is located or to submit notification to the competent Minister.
3. A person who intends to conduct condominiums management business is required to establish an office in Japan and to be registered in the list maintained by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

35	Sector:	Real Estate Appraisal Services	
	Sub-Sector:		
	Industry	JSIC 7294	Certified real estate appraisers
	Classification:		
	Obligations	Market access (Article 8.15)	
	Concerned:		
	Level of Government:	Central Government	
	Measures:	Law Concerning the Appraisal of Real Estate (Law No. 152 of 1963), Chapter 3	
	Description:	<u>Cross-border trade in services</u> A person who intends to supply real estate appraisal services is required to establish an office in Japan and to be registered in the list maintained by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism or the prefecture having jurisdiction over the district where the office is located.	

36	Sector:	Seafarers	
	Sub-Sector:		
	Industry	JSIC 031	Marine fisheries
	Classification:	JSIC 451	Oceangoing transport
		JSIC 452	Coastwise transport
	Obligations	Market access (Article 8.15)	
	Concerned:	National treatment (Article 8.16)	
	Level of Government:	Central Government	
	Measures:	<p>Mariners Law (Law No. 100 of 1947), Chapter 4</p> <p>Official Notification of the Director General of Seafarers Department, Maritime Technology and Safety Bureau of the Ministry of Transport, No. 115, 1990</p> <p>Official Notification of the Director General of Seafarers Department, Maritime Technology and Safety Bureau of the Ministry of Transport, No. 327, 1990</p> <p>Official Notification of the Director General of Maritime Bureau of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, No. 153, 2004</p>	
	Description:	<p><u>Cross-border trade in services</u></p> <p>Foreign nationals employed by Japanese enterprises except for the seafarers referred to in the relevant official notifications may not work on vessels flying the Japanese flag.</p>	

37	Sector:	Security Guard Services	
	Sub-Sector:		
	Industry	JSIC 923	Guard services
	Classification:		
	Obligations	National treatment (Article 8.8)	
	Concerned:		
	Level of Government:	Central Government	
	Measures:	Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law (Law No. 228 of 1949), Article 27 ¹	
		Cabinet Order on Foreign Direct Investment (Cabinet Order No. 261 of 1980), Article 3	

¹ For greater certainty, for the purposes of this reservation, the definition of "inward direct investment" provided in Article 26 of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law applies with respect to the interpretation of this reservation.

Description: Investment liberalisation

1. The prior notification requirement and screening procedures under the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law apply to foreign investors who intend to make investments in security guard services in Japan.
2. The screening is conducted from the viewpoint of whether the investment is likely to cause a situation in which national security is impaired, the maintenance of public order is disturbed, or the protection of public safety is hindered.
3. The investor may be required to alter the content of the investment or discontinue the investment process, depending on the screening result.

38	Sector:	Services Related to Occupational Safety and Health	
	Sub-Sector:		
	Industry	JSIC 7299	Professional services, n.e.c.
	Classification:	JSIC 7441	Commodity inspection services
		JSIC 7452	Environmental surveying certification
		JSIC 8222	Vocational guidance centers
	Obligations	Market access (Article 8.15)	
	Concerned:		
	Level of	Central Government	
	Government:		
	Measures:	Industrial Safety and Health Law (Law No. 57 of 1972), Chapters 5 and 8	
		Ministerial Ordinance for Registration and Designation related to Industrial Safety and Health Law, and Orders based on the Law (Ministerial Ordinance of the Ministry of Labour No. 44 of 1972)	
		Working Environment Measurement Law (Law No. 28 of 1975), Chapters 2 and 3	
		Enforcement Regulation of the Working Environment Measurement Law (Ministerial Ordinance of the Ministry of Labour No. 20 of 1975)	

Description: Cross-border trade in services

A person who intends to supply inspection or verification services for working machines, skill training courses and other related services in connection with occupational safety and health, or working environment measurement services is required to be resident or to establish an office in Japan, and to be registered with the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare or Director-General of the Prefectural Labour Bureau.

39	Sector:	Surveying Services
	Sub-Sector:	
	Industry	JSIC 7422 Surveying services
	Classification:	
	Obligations	Market access (Article 8.15)
	Concerned:	
	Level of	Central Government
	Government:	
	Measures:	Survey Law (Law No. 188 of 1949), Chapter 6
	Description:	<u>Cross-border trade in services</u>
		A person who intends to supply surveying services is required to establish a place of business in Japan and to be registered with the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

40	Sector:	Business Services
	Sub-Sector:	Registration of Aircraft in the National Register
	Industry	
	Classification:	
	Obligations	Market access (Articles 8.7 and 8.15)
	Concerned:	National treatment (Articles 8.8 and 8.16)
		Senior management and boards of directors (Article 8.10)
	Level of	Central Government
	Government:	
	Measures:	Civil Aeronautics Law (Law No. 231 of 1952), Chapter 2

Description: Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services

1. An aircraft owned by any of the following natural persons or entities may not be registered in the national register:
 - (a) a natural person who does not have Japanese nationality;
 - (b) a foreign country, or a foreign public entity or its equivalent;
 - (c) a legal person or other entity constituted under the laws and regulations of any foreign country; and
 - (d) a legal person represented by the natural persons or entities referred to in subparagraph (a), (b) or (c); a legal person of which one-third or more of the members of the board of directors are composed of the natural persons or entities referred to in subparagraph (a), (b) or (c); or a legal person of which one-third or more of the voting rights are held by the natural persons or entities referred to in subparagraph (a), (b) or (c).
2. A foreign aircraft may not be registered in the national register.

41	Sector:	Transport
	Sub-Sector:	Customs Brokerage
	Industry Classification:	JSIC 4899 Services incidental to transport, n.e.c.
	Obligations Concerned:	Market access (Article 8.15)
	Level of Government:	Central Government
	Measures:	Customs Brokerage Law (Law No. 122 of 1967), Chapter 2
	Description:	<u>Cross-border trade in services</u> A person who intends to conduct customs brokerage business is required to have a place of business in Japan and to obtain permission of the Minister of Finance.

42	Sector:	Transport
	Sub-Sector:	Freight Forwarding Business (excluding freight forwarding business using air transportation)
	Industry	JSIC 4441 Collect-and-deliver freight transport
	Classification:	JSIC 4821 Freight transport, except collect-and-deliver freight transport
	Obligations	Market access (Articles 8.7 and 8.15)
	Concerned:	National treatment (Articles 8.8 and 8.16) Most-favoured-nation treatment (Articles 8.9 and 8.17) Senior management and boards of directors (Article 8.10)
	Level of Government:	Central Government
	Measures:	Freight Forwarding Business Law (Law No. 82 of 1989), Chapters 2 to 4 Enforcement Regulation of Freight Forwarding Business Law (Ministerial Ordinance of the Ministry of Transport No. 20 of 1990), Chapters 3 to 5

Description: Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services

1. The following natural persons or entities are required to be registered with, or to obtain permission or approval of, the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism for conducting freight forwarding business using international shipping. That registration shall be made, or that permission or approval shall be granted, on the basis of reciprocity:
 - (a) a natural person who does not have Japanese nationality;
 - (b) a foreign country, or a foreign public entity or its equivalent;
 - (c) a legal person or other entity constituted under the laws and regulations of any foreign country; and
 - (d) a legal person represented by the natural persons or entities referred to in subparagraph (a), (b) or (c); a legal person of which one-third or more of the members of the board of directors are composed of the natural persons or entities referred to in subparagraph (a), (b) or (c); or a legal person of which one-third or more of the voting rights are held by the natural persons or entities referred to in subparagraph (a), (b) or (c).
2. A person who intends to conduct freight forwarding business is required to establish an office in Japan, and to be registered with, or to obtain permission or approval of, the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

43	Sector:	Transport
	Sub-Sector:	Railway Transport
	Industry	JSIC 421 Railway transport
	Classification:	JSIC 4851 Railway facilities services
	Obligations	National treatment (Article 8.8)
	Concerned:	
	Level of Government:	Central Government
	Measures:	Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law (Law No. 228 of 1949), Article 27 ¹
		Cabinet Order on Foreign Direct Investment (Cabinet Order No. 261 of 1980), Article 3

¹ For greater certainty, for the purposes of this reservation, the definition of "inward direct investment" provided in Article 26 of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law applies with respect to the interpretation of this reservation.

Description: Investment liberalisation

1. The prior notification requirement and screening procedures under the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law apply to foreign investors who intend to make investments in railway transport industry in Japan.
2. The screening is conducted from the viewpoint of whether the investment is likely to cause a situation in which national security is impaired, the maintenance of public order is disturbed, or the protection of public safety is hindered.
3. The investor may be required to alter the content of the investment or discontinue the investment process, depending on the screening result.
4. The manufacture of vehicles or parts and components for the railway transport industry is not included in railway transport industry. Therefore, the prior notification requirement and screening procedures under the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law do not apply to the investments in the manufacture of these products.

44	Sector:	Transport
	Sub-Sector:	Road Passenger Transport
	Industry	JSIC 4311 Common omnibus operators
	Classification:	
	Obligations	National treatment (Article 8.8)
	Concerned:	
	Level of	Central Government
	Government:	
	Measures:	Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law (Law No. 228 of 1949), Article 27 ¹ Cabinet Order on Foreign Direct Investment (Cabinet Order No. 261 of 1980), Article 3

¹ For greater certainty, for the purposes of this reservation, the definition of "inward direct investment" provided in Article 26 of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law applies with respect to the interpretation of this reservation.

Description: Investment liberalisation

1. The prior notification requirement and screening procedures under the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law apply to foreign investors who intend to make investments in the omnibus industry in Japan.
2. The screening is conducted from the viewpoint of whether the investment is likely to cause a situation in which national security is impaired, the maintenance of public order is disturbed, or the protection of public safety is hindered.
3. The investor may be required to alter the content of the investment or discontinue the investment process, depending on the screening result.
4. The manufacture of vehicles or parts and components for the omnibus industry is not included in the omnibus industry. Therefore, the prior notification requirement and screening procedures under the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law do not apply to the investments in the manufacture of these products.

45	Sector:	Transport	
	Sub-Sector:	Road Transport	
	Industry	JSIC 431	Common omnibus operators
	Classification:	JSIC 432	Common taxicab operators
		JSIC 433	Chartered omnibus operators
		JSIC 4391	Motor passenger transport (particularly-contracted)
		JSIC 441	Common motor trucking
		JSIC 442	Motor trucking (particularly-contracted)
		JSIC 443	Mini-sized vehicle freight transport
	Obligations Concerned:	Market access (Articles 8.7 and 8.15)	
	Level of Government:	Central Government	
	Measures:	Road Transport Law (Law No. 183 of 1951), Chapter 2	
		Special Measures Law concerning the proper management and revitalisation of the taxi business in specified and semi-specified regions (Law No. 64 of 2009), Chapters 2 and 7 (hereinafter referred to in this reservation as "the Law")	
		Trucking Business Law (Law No. 83 of 1989), Chapter 2	

Description: Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services

1. A person who intends to conduct road passenger transport business or road freight transport business is required to establish a place of business in Japan, and to obtain permission of, or to submit notification to, the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
2. In respect of common taxicab operators business, the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism may not grant permission to a person who intends to conduct the businesses, or may not approve a modification of the business plan of those businesses in the "specified regions" and in the "semi-specified regions" designated by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism. That permission may be granted, or that modification of the business plan may be approved with respect to "semi-specified regions" when the standards set out in the Law are met, including those that the capacity of common taxicab operators businesses in that region does not exceed the volumes of the traffic demand. That designation would be made when the capacity of common taxicab transportation businesses in that region exceeds or is likely to exceed the volumes of traffic demand to the extent that it would become difficult to secure the safety of transportation and the benefits of passengers.

3. In respect of common motor trucking business or motor trucking business (particularly-contracted), the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism may not grant permission to a person who intends to conduct the businesses, or may not approve a modification of the business plan of those businesses, in "the emergency supply or demand adjustment area" designated by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism. That designation would be made when the capacity of common motor trucking businesses or motor trucking businesses (particularly-contracted) in that area has significantly exceeded the volumes of transportation demand to the extent that the operation of those businesses would become difficult.

46	Sector:	Transport
	Sub-Sector:	Services Incidental to Transport
	Industry	JSIC 4852 Fixed facilities for road transport
	Classification:	
	Obligations	Market access (Articles 8.7 and 8.15)
	Concerned:	
	Level of	Central Government
	Government:	
	Measures:	Road Transport Law (Law No. 183 of 1951), Chapter 4
	Description:	<p><u>Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services</u></p> <p>A person who intends to conduct motorway businesses is required to obtain a licence from the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism. The issuance of a licence is subject to an economic needs test, such as whether the proposed motorway is appropriate in scale compared with the volume and nature of traffic demand in the proposed area.</p>

47	Sector:	Transport
	Sub-Sector:	Services Incidental to Transport
	Industry	
	Classification:	
	Obligations	Market access (Articles 8.7 and 8.15)
	Concerned:	National treatment (Article 8.16)
	Level of Government:	Central Government
	Measures:	Pilotage Law (Law No. 121 of 1949), Chapters 2 to 4
	Description:	<u>Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Only a Japanese national may become a pilot in Japan. 2. Pilots directing ships in the same pilotage district are required to establish a pilot association for the pilotage district.

48	Sector:	Transport
	Sub-Sector:	Water Transport
	Industry	JSIC 451 Oceangoing transport
	Classification:	
	Obligations	Market access (Article 8.15)
	Concerned:	National treatment (Article 8.16)
		Most-favoured-nation treatment (Article 8.17)
	Level of	Central Government
	Government:	
	Measures:	Law Concerning Special Measures against Unfavourable Treatment to Japanese Oceangoing Ship Operators by Foreign Government (Law No. 60 of 1977)
	Description:	<u>Cross-border trade in services</u> Oceangoing ship operators of the United Kingdom may be restricted or prohibited from entering Japanese ports or from loading and unloading cargoes in Japan in cases where Japanese oceangoing ship operators are prejudiced by the United Kingdom.

49	Sector:	Transport
	Sub-Sector:	Water Transport
	Industry	JSIC 453 Inland water transport
	Classification:	JSIC 4542 Coastwise ship leasing
	Obligations	National treatment (Article 8.8)
	Concerned:	
	Level of Government:	Central Government
	Measures:	Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law (Law No. 228 of 1949), Article 27 ¹
		Cabinet Order on Foreign Direct Investment (Cabinet Order No. 261 of 1980), Article 3

¹ For greater certainty, for the purposes of this reservation, the definition of "inward direct investment" provided in Article 26 of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law applies with respect to the interpretation of this reservation.

Description: Investment liberalisation

1. The prior notification requirement and screening procedures under the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law apply to foreign investors who intend to make investments in water transport industry in Japan.
2. The screening is conducted from the viewpoint of whether the investment is likely to cause a situation in which significant adverse effect is brought to the smooth operation of the Japanese economy.¹
3. The investor may be required to alter the content of the investment or discontinue the investment process, depending on the screening result.
4. For greater certainty, "water transport industry" refers to oceangoing or seagoing transport, coastwise transport (*i.e.* maritime transport between ports in Japan), inland water transport and ship leasing industry. However, oceangoing or seagoing transport industry and ship leasing industry excluding coastwise ship leasing industry are exempted from the prior notification requirement and screening procedures under the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law.

¹ For greater certainty, absence of reference in this description to "national security", which is referred to in the reservations No. 10, 12, 13, 15, 37, 43, 44, 52 and 54 in the Schedule of Japan in this Annex, does not mean that Article 1.5 does not apply to the screening or that Japan waives its right to invoke Article 1.5 to justify the screening.

50	Sector:	Transport
	Sub-Sector:	Water Transport
	Industry Classification:	
	Obligations	Market access (Articles 8.7 and 8.15)
	Concerned:	National treatment (Articles 8.8 and 8.16)
		Most-favoured-nation treatment (Articles 8.9 and 8.17)
	Level of Government:	Central Government
	Measures:	Ship Law (Law No. 46 of 1899), Article 3
	Description:	<u>Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services</u> Unless otherwise specified in the laws and regulations of Japan, or international agreements to which Japan is a party, ships not flying the Japanese flag are prohibited from entering the ports in Japan which are not open to foreign commerce and from carrying cargoes or passengers between ports in Japan.

51	Sector:	Vocational Skills Test
	Sub-Sector:	
	Industry	
	Classification:	
	Obligations	Market access (Articles 8.7 and 8.15)
	Concerned:	
	Level of Government:	Central Government
	Measures:	Human Resources Development Promotion Law (Law No. 64 of 1969), Chapter 5
	Description:	<p><u>Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services</u></p> <p>Some of specific type of non-profit organisation (employers' organisations, their federations, general incorporated associations, general incorporated foundations, incorporated labour unions or miscellaneous incorporated non-profit organisations) can supply the service. Those organisations which intend to carry out the vocational skills test for workers are required to establish an office in Japan and to be designated by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare.</p>

52	Sector:	Water Supply and Waterworks	
	Sub-Sector:		
	Industry	JSIC 3611	Water for end users, except industrial users
	Classification:		
	Obligations	National treatment (Article 8.8)	
	Concerned:		
	Level of Government:	Central Government	
	Measures:	Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law (Law No. 228 of 1949), Article 27 ¹	
		Cabinet Order on Foreign Direct Investment (Cabinet Order No. 261 of 1980), Article 3	

¹ For greater certainty, for the purposes of this reservation, the definition of "inward direct investment" provided in Article 26 of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law applies with respect to the interpretation of this reservation.

Description: Investment liberalisation

1. The prior notification requirement and screening procedures under the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law apply to foreign investors who intend to make investments in water supply and waterworks industry in Japan.
2. The screening is conducted from the viewpoint of whether the investment is likely to cause a situation in which national security is impaired, the maintenance of public order is disturbed, or the protection of public safety is hindered.
3. The investor may be required to alter the content of the investment or discontinue the investment process, depending on the screening result.

53	Sector:	Wholesale and Retail Trade	
	Sub-Sector:	Livestock	
	Industry Classification:	JSIC 5219	Miscellaneous agricultural, livestock and aquatic products
	Obligations Concerned:	Market access (Article 8.15)	
	Level of Government:	Central Government	
	Measures:	Livestock Dealer Law (Law No. 208 of 1949), Article 3	
	Description:	<u>Cross-border trade in services</u>	

A person who intends to conduct livestock trading business is required to be resident in Japan, and to obtain a licence from the prefectural governor having jurisdiction over the place of residence. For greater certainty, "livestock trading" means the trading or exchange of livestock, or the good offices for that trading or exchange.

54	Sector:	Aerospace Industry	
	Sub-Sector:	Aircraft Manufacturing and Repairing Industry	
	Industry	JSIC 16*	Manufacture of chemical and allied products
	Classification ¹ :	JSIC 18*	Manufacture of plastic products, except otherwise classified
		JSIC 19*	Manufacture of rubber products
		JSIC 21*	Manufacture of ceramic, stone and clay products
		JSIC 23*	Manufacture of non-ferrous metals and products
		JSIC 24*	Manufacture of fabricated metal products
		JSIC 25*	Manufacture of general purpose machinery
		JSIC 27*	Manufacture of business oriented machinery
		JSIC 28*	Electronic parts, devices and electronic circuits
		JSIC 29*	Manufacture of electrical machinery, equipment and supplies
		JSIC 30*	Manufacture of information and communication electronics equipment

¹ An asterisk (*) on the JSIC numbers indicates that the activities covered by this reservation under such numbers are limited to those related to the aerospace industry.

	JSIC 31*	Manufacture of transportation equipment
	JSIC 39*	Information services
	JSIC 90*	Machine, etc. repair services, except otherwise classified
Obligations	Market access (Articles 8.7 and 8.15)	
Concerned:	National treatment (Articles 8.8 and 8.16)	
	Prohibition of performance requirements (Article 8.11)	
Level of Government:	Central Government	
Measures:	Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law (Law No. 228 of 1949), Articles 27, 28 and 30 ¹	
	Cabinet Order on Foreign Direct Investment (Cabinet Order No. 261 of 1980), Articles 3 to 5	
	Aircraft Manufacturing Industry Law (Law No.237 of 1952), Articles 2 to 5	

¹ For greater certainty, for the purposes of this reservation, the definition of "inward direct investment" and "specified acquisition" provided in Article 26 of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law applies with respect to the interpretation of this reservation.

Description: Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services

1. The prior notification requirement and screening procedures under the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law apply to foreign investors who intend to make investments in aircraft industry in Japan.
2. The screening is conducted from the viewpoint of whether the investment is likely to cause a situation in which national security is impaired, the maintenance of public order is disturbed, or the protection of public safety is hindered.
3. The investors may be required to alter the content of the investment or discontinue the investment process, depending on the screening result.
4. A technology introduction contract between a resident and a non-resident related to the aircraft industry is subject to the prior notification requirement and screening procedures under the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law.

5. The screening is conducted from the viewpoint of whether the conclusion of the technology introduction contract is likely to cause a situation in which national security is impaired, the maintenance of public order is disturbed, or the protection of public safety is hindered.
 6. The resident may be required to alter the provisions of the technology introduction contract or discontinue the conclusion of that contract, depending on the screening result.
 7. The number of licences conferred to manufacturers and service suppliers in those sectors may be limited.
 8. An enterprise which intends to produce aircraft and supply repair services is required to establish a factory related to manufacture or repair aircraft under the laws and regulations of Japan.
-

ANNEX II

RESERVATIONS FOR FUTURE MEASURES

Schedule of the United Kingdom

Headnotes

1. The Schedule of the United Kingdom sets out, under Articles 8.12 and 8.18, the reservations taken by the United Kingdom with respect to future measures that do not conform with obligations imposed by:
 - (a) Article 8.7 or 8.15;
 - (b) Article 8.8 or 8.16;
 - (c) Article 8.9 or 8.17;
 - (d) Article 8.10; or
 - (e) Article 8.11.
2. The reservations of a Party are without prejudice to the rights and obligations of the Parties under GATS.
3. Each reservation sets out the following elements:
 - (a) "sector" refers to the general sector in which the reservation is taken;
 - (b) "sub-sector" refers to the specific sector in which the reservation is taken;

- (c) "industry classification" refers, where applicable, to the activity covered by the reservation according to the CPC, ISIC Rev. 3.1, or as expressly otherwise described in a Party's reservation;
 - (d) "type of reservation" specifies the obligation referred to in paragraph 1 for which a reservation is taken;
 - (e) "description" sets out the scope of the sector, sub-sector or activities covered by the reservation; and
 - (f) "existing measures" identifies, for transparency purposes, existing measures that apply to the sector, sub-sector or activities covered by the reservation.
4. In the interpretation of a reservation, all elements of the reservation shall be considered. The "description" element shall prevail over all other elements.
 5. The list below does not include measures relating to qualification requirements and procedures, technical standards and licensing requirements and procedures where they do not constitute a market access or a national treatment limitation within the meaning of Articles 8.7, 8.8, 8.15 and 8.16. Those measures (e.g. the need to obtain a licence, universal service obligations, the need to have recognised qualifications in regulated sectors, the need to pass specific examinations, including language examinations and any non-discriminatory requirements that certain activities may not be carried out in protected zones or areas), even if not listed, apply in any case.
 6. For the purposes of this Schedule, "ISIC Rev. 3.1" means the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities as set out in Statistical Office of the United Nations, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 4, ISIC Rev. 3.1, 2002.
 7. For greater certainty, non-discriminatory measures do not constitute a market access limitation within the meaning of Articles 8.7 and 8.15 for:

- (a) a measure requiring the separation of the ownership of infrastructure from the ownership of the goods or services provided through that infrastructure to ensure fair competition, for example in the fields of energy, transportation and telecommunications;
 - (b) a measure restricting the concentration of ownership to ensure fair competition;
 - (c) a measure seeking to ensure the conservation and protection of natural resources and the environment, including a limitation on the availability, number and scope of concessions granted, and the imposition of a moratorium or ban;
 - (d) a measure limiting the number of authorisations granted because of technical or physical constraints, for example telecommunications spectra and frequencies; or
 - (e) a measure requiring that a certain percentage of the shareholders, owners, partners, or directors of an enterprise be qualified or practise a certain profession such as lawyers or accountants.
8. For the avoidance of doubt, with respect to financial services, for prudential reasons within the context of Article 8.65, the United Kingdom shall not be prevented from applying measures to branches established in the United Kingdom by companies incorporated in Japan.
9. Measures affecting cabotage in maritime transport services are not listed in this Schedule as they are excluded from the scope of Section B of Chapter 8, pursuant to subparagraph 2(a) of Article 8.6 and Section C of Chapter 8, pursuant to subparagraph 2(a) of Article 8.14.
10. The following abbreviation is used in the list of reservations below:

UK United Kingdom

List of reservations:

Reservation No. 1 – All sectors

Reservation No. 2 – Professional services – legal services

Reservation No. 3 – Professional services – health related and retail of pharmaceuticals

Reservation No. 4 – Business services – collection agency services and credit reporting services

Reservation No. 5 – Business services – placement services

Reservation No. 6 – Business services – investigation services

Reservation No. 7 – Business services – other business services

Reservation No. 8 – Telecommunication

Reservation No. 9 – Education services

Reservation No. 10 – Financial services

Reservation No. 11 – Health and social services

Reservation No. 12 – Recreational, cultural and sporting services

Reservation No. 13 – Transport services and auxiliary transport services

Reservation No. 14 – Fishing and water

Reservation No. 15 – Energy related activities

Reservation No. 16 – Other services not included elsewhere

Reservation No. 1 – All sectors

Sector: All sectors

Type of reservation: Market access
National treatment
Most-favoured-nation treatment
Senior management and boards of directors
Prohibition of performance requirements

Section: Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services

Description:

The UK reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure with respect to the following:

(a) Commercial presence

With respect to Investment liberalisation – Market access:

Services considered as public utilities at a national or local level may be subject to public monopolies or to exclusive rights granted to private operators.

Public utilities exist in sectors such as related scientific and technical consulting services, research and development (R&D) services on social sciences and humanities, technical testing and analysis services, environmental services, health services, transport services and services auxiliary to all modes of transport. Exclusive rights on such services are often granted to private operators, for instance operators with concessions from public authorities, subject to specific service obligations. Given that public utilities often also exist at the sub-central level, detailed and exhaustive sector-specific scheduling is not practical. This reservation does not apply to telecommunications and to computer and related services.

Existing measures:

(b) Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment

With respect to Investment liberalisation – Most-favoured-nation treatment and Cross-border trade in services – Most-favoured-nation treatment:

According differential treatment pursuant to any international investment treaties or other trade agreement in force or signed prior to the date of entry into force of this Agreement. According differential treatment to a country pursuant to any existing or future bilateral or multilateral agreement which:

- (i) creates an internal market in services and investment;
- (ii) grants the right of establishment; or
- (iii) requires the approximation of legislation in one or more economic sectors.

An internal market on services and establishment means an area without internal frontiers in which the free movement of services, capital and persons is ensured.

The right of establishment means an obligation to abolish in substance all barriers to establishment among the parties to the regional economic integration agreement by the entry into force of that agreement. The right of establishment shall include the right of nationals of the parties to the regional economic integration agreement to set up and operate enterprises under the same conditions provided for nationals under the law of the country where such establishment takes place.

The approximation of legislation means:

- (i) the alignment of the legislation of one or more of the parties to the regional economic integration agreement with the legislation of the other party or parties to that agreement; or
- (ii) the incorporation of common legislation into the law of the parties to the regional economic integration agreement.

Such alignment or incorporation shall take place, and shall be deemed to have taken place, only at such time that it has been enacted in the law of the Party or parties to the regional economic integration agreement.

*Existing measures:*¹

European Economic Area;
Stabilisation Agreements;
EU-Swiss Confederation bilateral agreements; and
Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreements.

According differential treatment relating to the right of establishment to nationals or enterprises through existing or future bilateral agreements between the UK and any of the following countries or principalities: Andorra, Monaco, San Marino and the Vatican City State.

(c) Arms, ammunitions and war material

With respect to Investment liberalisation – Market access, National treatment, Most-favoured-nation treatment, Senior management and boards of directors, Prohibition of performance requirements and Cross-border trade in services – Market access, National treatment, Most-favoured-nation treatment:

Production or distribution of, or trade in, arms, munitions and war material. War material is limited to any product which is solely intended and made for military use in connection with the conduct of war or defence activities.

¹ The agreements listed as "existing measures" under this reservation are agreements by which the UK remains bound in accordance with Article 129(1) of the Agreement on the Withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community, as of the date of signature of this Agreement. If at the date of entry into force of this Agreement, the UK is no longer bound by one or more of the said agreements, the respective agreements shall not be considered as "existing measures" under this reservation.

Reservation No. 2 – Professional services – legal services

Sector: Professional services - legal services and auditing services

Industry classification: Part of CPC 861, part of 862, part of 87902

Type of reservation: Market access

National treatment

Senior management and boards of directors

Section: Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services

Description:

The UK reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure with respect to the following:

(a) Legal services

The UK reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure with respect to the supply of legal advisory and legal authorisation, documentation, and certification services provided by legal professionals entrusted with public functions, such as notaries, and with respect to services provided by bailiffs who are appointed by an official act of government (part of CPC 861, part of 87902).

(b) Auditing services (CPC – 86211, 86212 other than accounting and bookkeeping services)

With respect to Cross-border trade in services – Market access, National treatment:

Cross-border supply of auditing services.

Existing measures:

Companies Act 2006.

Reservation No. 3 - Professional services – health related and retail of pharmaceuticals

Sector: Health related professional services and retail sales of pharmaceutical, medical and orthopaedic goods, other services provided by pharmacists

Industry classification: CPC 63211, 85201, 9312, 9319, 93121

Type of reservation: Market access
National treatment

Section: Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services

Description:

The UK reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure with respect to the following:

- (a) Medical and dental services; services provided by midwives, nurses, physiotherapists, psychologists and paramedical personnel (CPC 63211, 85201, 9312, 9319)

With respect to Investment liberalisation – Market access:

Establishment for doctors under the National Health Service is subject to medical manpower planning (CPC 93121, 93122).

With respect to Cross-border trade in services – Market access, National treatment:

The supply of all health related professional services, including the services provided by professionals such as medical doctors, dentists, midwives, nurses, physiotherapists, paramedics, and psychologists, requires residency. These services may only be provided by natural persons physically present in the territory of the UK (CPC 9312, part of 93191).

The cross-border supply of medical, dental and midwives services and services provided by nurses, physiotherapists, psychologists and paramedical personnel (part of CPC 85201, 9312, part of 93191).

For service suppliers not physically present in the territory of the UK (part of CPC 85201, 9312, part of 93191).

- (b) Retail sales of pharmaceutical, medical and orthopaedic goods, other services provided by pharmacists (CPC 63211)

With respect to Investment liberalisation – Market access and Cross-border trade in services –
Market access:

Mail order is only possible from the UK, thus establishment in the UK is required for the retail of pharmaceuticals and specific medical goods to the general public in the UK.

With respect to Cross-border trade in services – Market access, National treatment:

The cross-border retail sales of pharmaceuticals and of medical and orthopaedic goods, and other services supplied by pharmacists.

Existing measures:

Reservation No. 4 – Business services – collection agency services and credit reporting services

Sector: Business services - collection agency services, credit reporting services

Industry classification: CPC 87901, 87902

Type of reservation: Market access
National treatment

Section: Cross-border trade in services

Description:

The UK reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure with respect to the supply of collection agency services and credit reporting services.

Reservation No. 5 – Business services – placement services

Sector: Business Services – placement services

Industry classification: CPC 87202, 87204, 87205, 87206, 87209

Type of reservation: Market access

National treatment

Senior management and boards of directors

Section: Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services

Description:

The UK reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure with respect to the following:

The supply of placement services of domestic help personnel, other commercial or industrial workers, nursing and other personnel (CPC 87204, 87205, 87206, 87209).

To require establishment and to prohibit the cross-border supply of placement services of office support personnel and other workers.

Existing measures:

Reservation No. 6 – Business services – investigation services

Sector: Business services – investigation services

Industry classification: CPC 87301

Type of reservation: Market access

National treatment

Prohibition of performance requirements

Senior management and boards of directors

Section: Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services

Description:

The UK reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure with respect to the following:

Investigation services (CPC 87301)

The supply of investigation services.

Existing measures:

Reservation No. 7 – Business services – other business services

Sector: Business services – other business services

Industry classification: CPC 86764, 86769, 8868

Type of reservation: Market access

National treatment

Most-favoured-nation treatment

Section: Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services

Description:

The UK reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure with respect to the following:

- (a) Maintenance and repair of vessels, rail transport equipment and aircraft and parts thereof (part of CPC 86764, CPC 86769, CPC 8868)

With respect to Cross-border trade in services – Market access, National treatment:

To require establishment or physical presence in its territory and prohibiting the cross-border supply of maintenance and repair services of transport equipment from outside its territory.

To require establishment or physical presence in its territory and prohibiting the cross-border supply of maintenance and repair services of internal waterways transport vessels from outside its territory.

To require establishment or physical presence in its territory and prohibiting the cross-border supply of maintenance and repair services of maritime vessels from outside its territory.

To require establishment or physical presence in its territory and prohibiting the cross-border supply of maintenance and repair services of aircraft and parts thereof from outside its territory (part of CPC 86764, CPC 86769, CPC 8868).

Only recognised organisations authorised in the UK may carry out statutory surveys and certification of ships on behalf of the UK. Establishment may be required.

Existing measures:

Regulation (EC) No 391/2009 of the European Parliament and the Council of 23 April 2009 on common rules and standards for ship inspection and survey organisations.

- (b) Other business services related to aviation

With respect to Investment liberalisation – Most-favoured-nation treatment and Cross-border trade in services – Most-favoured-nation treatment:

According differential treatment to a third country pursuant to existing or future bilateral agreements relating to the following services:

- (i) the selling and marketing of air transport services;
- (ii) computer reservation system (CRS) services;
- (iii) maintenance and repair of aircrafts and parts; or
- (iv) rental or leasing of aircraft without crew.

Reservation No. 8 – Telecommunication

Sector: Telecommunication services

Type of reservation: Market access

National treatment

Section: Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services

Description:

The UK reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure with respect to broadcast transmission services. Broadcasting is defined as the uninterrupted chain of transmission required for the distribution of TV and radio programme signals to the general public, but does not cover contribution links between operators.

Reservation No. 9 – Education services

Sector: Education services

Industry classification: CPC 92

Type of reservation: Market access

National treatment

Senior management and boards of directors

Prohibition of performance requirements

Section: Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services

Description:

The UK reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure with respect to the following:

All educational services which receive public funding or State support in any form, and are therefore not considered to be privately funded. Where the supply of privately funded education services by a foreign provider is permitted, participation of private operators in the education system may be subject to concession allocated on a non-discriminatory basis.

With respect to the supply of privately funded other education services, which means other than those classified as being primary, secondary, higher and adult education services (CPC 92).

Existing measures:

Reservation No. 10 – Financial services

Sector: Financial services

Industry classification:

Type of reservation: Market access

National treatment

Section: Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services

Description:

The UK reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure with respect to the following:

(a) All financial services

With respect to Investment liberalisation – Market access:

To require a financial service supplier, other than a branch, when establishing in the UK to adopt a specific legal form, on a non-discriminatory basis.

(b) Insurance and insurance-related services

With respect to Cross-border trade in services – Market access, National treatment:

For the supply of insurance and insurance-related services except for:

(i) direct insurance services (including co-insurance) and direct insurance intermediation for the insurance of risks relating to:

— maritime transport and commercial aviation and space launching and freight (including satellites), with such insurance to cover any or all of the following: the goods being transported, the vehicle transporting the goods, and any liability deriving therefrom; and

— goods in international transit;

- (ii) Reinsurance and retrocession; and
 - (iii) Services auxiliary to insurance.
- (c) Banking and other financial services

With respect to Investment liberalisation – Market access, National treatment and Cross-border trade in services – Market access, National treatment:

Only firms having their registered office in the UK can act as depositories of the assets of investment funds. The establishment of a specialised management company, having its head office and registered office in the UK is required to perform the activities of management of common funds, including unit trusts, and where allowed under national law, investment companies.

With respect to Cross-border trade in services – Market access, National treatment:

For the supply of banking and other financial services, except for:

- (i) the provision and transfer of financial information, and financial data processing and related software by suppliers of other financial services; and
- (ii) advisory and other auxiliary financial services relating to banking and other financial services (excluding insurance) as described in subparagraph (a)(ii) of the definition of financial service in Article 8.59 of Sub-Section 5 of Section E, but not intermediation as described in that sub-paragraph.

Reservation No. 11 – Health and social services

Sector: Health and social services

Industry classification: CPC 931 other than 9312, part of 93191

Type of reservation: Market access
National treatment
Senior management and boards of directors
Prohibition of performance requirements

Section: Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services

Description:

The UK reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure with respect to the following:

- (a) Health services – hospital, ambulance, residential health services (CPC 931 other than 9312, part of 93191)

With respect to Investment liberalisation – Market access, National treatment, Prohibition of performance requirements, Senior management and boards of directors:

For the supply of all health services which receive public funding or State support in any form, and are therefore not considered to be privately funded.

For all privately funded health services, other than privately funded hospital, ambulance, and residential health facilities services other than hospital services. The participation of private operators in the privately funded health network may be subject to concession on a non-discriminatory basis. An economic needs test may apply. Main criteria: number of and impact on existing establishments, transport infrastructure, population density, geographic spread, and creation of new employment.

This reservation does not relate to the supply of all health related professional services, including the services supplied by professionals such as medical doctors, dentists, midwives, nurses, physiotherapists, paramedics, and psychologists, which are covered by other reservations (CPC 931 other than 9312, part of 93191).

The establishment of privately funded ambulance and residential health facilities services other than hospital services (CPC 93192, 93193).

Existing measures:

- (b) Health and social services, including pension insurance

With respect to Cross-border trade in services – Market access, National treatment:

Requiring establishment or physical presence in its territory of suppliers and restricting the cross-border supply of health services from outside its territory, the cross-border supply of social services from outside its territory, as well as activities or services forming part of a public retirement plan or statutory system of social security. This reservation does not relate to the supply of all health related professional services, including the services provided by professionals such as medical doctors, dentists, midwives, nurses, physiotherapists, paramedics, and psychologists, which are covered by other reservations (CPC 931 other than 9312, part of 93191).

- (c) Social services, including pension insurance

With respect to Investment liberalisation – Market access, National treatment, Senior management and boards of directors, Prohibition of performance requirements:

The supply of all social services which receive public funding or State support in any form, and are therefore not considered to be privately funded, and activities or services forming part of a public retirement plan or statutory system of social security. The participation of private operators in the privately funded social network may be subject to concession on a non-discriminatory basis. An economic needs test may apply. Main criteria: number of and impact on existing establishments, transport infrastructure, population density, geographic spread, and creation of new employment.

The supply of privately funded social services other than services relating to convalescent and rest houses and old people's homes.

Existing measures:

Reservation No. 12 – Recreational, cultural and sporting services

Sector: Recreational, cultural and sporting services

Industry classification: CPC 963, 9619, 964

Type of reservation: Market access

National treatment

Senior management and boards of directors

Prohibition of performance requirements

Section: Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services

Description:

The UK reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure with respect to the following:

(a) Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural services (CPC 963)

The supply of library, archive, museum and other cultural services.

(b) Entertainment services, theatre, live bands and circus services (CPC 9619, 964 other than 96492)

The cross-border supply of entertainment services, including theatre, live bands, circus and discotheque services.

(c) Gambling and betting services (CPC 96492)

The supply of gambling activities, which involve wagering a stake with pecuniary value in games of chance, including in particular lotteries, scratch cards, gambling services offered in casinos, gambling arcades or licensed premises, betting services, bingo services and gambling services operated by and for the benefit of charities or non-profit-making organisations.

This reservation does not apply to games of skill, gambling machines that do not give prizes or that give prizes only in the form of free games, and promotional games, whose exclusive purpose is to encourage the sale of goods or services which are not covered by this exclusion.

Reservation No. 13 – Transport services and auxiliary transport services

Sector: Transport services

Type of reservation: Market access

National treatment

Most-favoured-nation treatment

Prohibition of performance requirements

Senior management and boards of directors

Section: Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services

Description:

The UK reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure with respect to the following:

(a) Maritime transport and any other commercial activity undertaken from a ship

With respect to Investment liberalisation – Market access, National treatment, Senior management and boards of directors, Prohibition of performance requirements and Cross-border trade in services – Market access, National treatment:

The nationality of the crew on a seagoing or non-seagoing vessel.

With respect to Investment liberalisation – Market access, National treatment, Most-favoured-nation treatment, Senior management and boards of directors:

For the purpose of registering a vessel and operating a fleet under the flag of the UK (all commercial marine activity undertaken from a seagoing ship, including fishing, aquaculture, and services incidental to fishing; international passenger and freight transportation (CPC 721); and services auxiliary to maritime transport).

With respect to Cross-border trade in services – Market access, National treatment:

With respect to Japan when action undertaken or officially decided by Japan restricts or prohibits UK shipping operators from entering Japanese ports, or from loading and unloading cargoes in Japan.

(b) Auxiliary services to maritime transport

With respect to Investment liberalisation – Market access, National treatment, Senior management and boards of directors and Cross-border trade in services – Market access, National treatment:

The supply of pilotage and berthing services. For greater certainty, regardless of the criteria which may apply to the registration of ships in the UK, the UK reserves the right to require that only ships registered on the national register of the UK may provide pilotage and berthing services (CPC 7452).

Only vessels carrying the flag of the UK may provide pushing and towing services (CPC 7214).

Existing measures:

(c) Inland waterways transport and auxiliary services to inland waterways transport

With respect to Investment liberalisation – Market access, National treatment, Most-favoured-nation treatment, Senior management and boards of directors, Prohibition of performance requirements and Cross-border trade in services – Market access, National treatment, Most-favoured-nation treatment:

Inland waterways passenger and freight transportation (CPC 722); and services auxiliary to inland waterways transportation.

For greater certainty this reservation also covers the supply of cabotage transport on inland waterways (CPC 722).

(d) Rail transport and auxiliary services to rail transport

With respect to Investment liberalisation – Market access, National treatment and Cross-border trade in services – Market access, National treatment:

Railway passenger and freight transportation (CPC 711).

For railway passenger transportation (CPC 7111), this reservation does not apply to treatment accorded pursuant to Article 8.8 of Section B.

(e) Road transport (passenger transportation, freight transportation, international truck transport services) and services auxiliary to road transport

With respect to Investment liberalisation – Market access, National treatment, Senior management and boards of directors and Cross-border trade in services – Market access, National treatment:

(i) to require establishment and to limit the cross-border supply of road transport services (CPC 712).

(ii) an economic needs test may apply to taxi services in the UK setting a limit on the number of service suppliers. Main criteria: Local demand as provided in applicable laws (CPC 71221).

Existing measures:

Regulation (EC) No 1071/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing common rules concerning the conditions to be complied with to pursue the occupation of road transport operator and repealing Council Directive 96/26/EC;

Regulation (EC) No 1072/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 on common rules for access to the international road haulage market; and

Regulation (EC) No 1073/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 on common rules for access to the international market for coach and bus services, and amending Regulation (EC) No 561/2006.

(f) Space transport and rental of space craft

With respect to Investment liberalisation – Market access, National treatment, Prohibition of performance requirements, Senior management and boards of directors and Cross-border trade in services – Market access, National treatment:

The transportation services via space and the rental of space craft (CPC 733, part of 734).

(g) Most-favoured-nation exemptions

With respect to Investment liberalisation –Most-favoured-nation treatment, and Cross-border trade in services – Most-favoured-nation treatment:

(i) Road and rail transport

To accord differential treatment to a country pursuant to existing or future bilateral agreements relating to international road haulage (including combined transport – road or rail) and passenger transport, concluded between the UK and a third country (CPC 7111, 7112, 7121, 7122, 7123). That treatment may:

- reserve or limit the supply of the relevant transport services between the contracting parties or across the territory of the contracting parties to vehicles registered in each party; or
- provide for tax exemptions for such vehicles.

(ii) Air transport - Services auxiliary to air transport

According differential treatment to a third country pursuant to existing or future bilateral agreements relating to ground-handling services.

Reservation No. 14 – Fishing and water

Sector: Fishing, aquaculture, services incidental to fishing; collection, purification and distribution of water

Industry classification: ISIC Rev. 3.1 0501, 0502, 41, CPC 882

Type of reservation: Market access
National treatment
Most-favoured-nation treatment
Prohibition of performance requirements
Senior management and boards of directors

Section: Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services

Description:

The UK reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure with respect to the following:

(a) Fishing, aquaculture and services incidental to fishing (ISIC Rev. 3.1 0501, 0502, CPC 882)

With respect to Investment liberalisation – Market access, National treatment, Senior management and boards of directors, Prohibition of performance requirements, Most-favoured-nation treatment and Cross-border trade in services – Market access, National treatment, Most-favoured-nation treatment:

In particular within the framework of fishing agreements with a third country, access to and use of the biological resources and fishing grounds situated in maritime waters coming under the sovereignty or within the jurisdiction of the UK, including:

- (i) regulating the landing of catches performed in the sub-quotas allocated to vessels of Japan or of a third country in UK ports;
- (ii) determining a minimum size for a company in order to preserve both artisanal and coastal fishing vessels; or

- (iii) according differential treatment to Japan or a third country pursuant to existing or future bilateral agreements relating to fisheries.

A commercial fishing licence granting the right to fish in the territorial waters of the UK may only be granted to vessels flying the flag of the UK.

The nationality of the crew of a fishing vessel flying the flag of the UK.

The establishment of marine or inland aquaculture facilities.

- (b) Collection, purification and distribution of water

With respect to Investment liberalisation – Market access, National treatment and Cross-border trade in services – Market access, National treatment:

For activities, including services relating to the collection, purification and distribution of water to household, industrial, commercial or other users, including the supply of drinking water, and water management.

Reservation No. 15 – Energy related activities

Sector: Production of energy and related services

Industry classification: ISIC Rev. 3.1 10, 1110, 13, 14, 232, 40, 401, 402, part of 403, CPC 613, 62271, 63297, 7131, 742, 7422, 887 (other than advisory and consulting services).

Type of reservation: Market access
National treatment
Prohibition of performance requirements
Senior management and boards of directors

Section: Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services

Description:

The UK reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure with respect to the following:

Energy services – general (ISIC Rev. 3.1 10, 1110, 13, 14, 232, 40, 401, 402, part of 403, CPC 613, 62271, 63297, 7131, 742, 7422, 887 (other than advisory and consulting services))

With respect to Investment liberalisation – Market access, National treatment, Senior management and boards of directors, Prohibition of performance requirements and Cross-border trade in services – Market access, National treatment:

Where the UK permits foreign ownership of a gas or electricity transmission system, or an oil and gas pipeline transport system, with respect to enterprises of Japan controlled by natural persons or enterprises of a third country which accounts for more than 5 per cent of the UK's oil, natural gas or electricity imports, in order to guarantee the security of the energy supply of the UK. This reservation does not apply to advisory and consultancy services provided as services incidental to energy distribution.

Reservation No. 16 – Other services not included elsewhere

Sector: Other services not included elsewhere

Type of reservation: Market access

National treatment

Prohibition of performance requirements

Senior management and boards of directors

Section: Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services

Description:

The UK reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure with respect to the following:

New services

With respect to Investment liberalisation – Market access, National treatment, Senior management and boards of directors, Prohibition of performance requirements and Cross-border trade in services – Market access, National treatment:

For the provision of new services other than those classified in the United Nations Provisional Central Product Classification ("CPC"), 1991.

Schedule of Japan

Headnotes

1. This Schedule sets out, in accordance with Articles 8.12, 8.18 and 8.24, the reservations taken by Japan with respect to specific sectors, sub-sectors or activities for which it may maintain existing, or adopt new or more restrictive, measures that do not conform with obligations imposed by:¹
 - (a) Article 8.7 or 8.15;
 - (b) Article 8.8 or 8.16;
 - (c) Article 8.9 or 8.17;
 - (d) Article 8.10; or
 - (e) Article 8.11.
2. Each reservation sets out the following elements:
 - (a) "Sector" refers to the general sector in which the reservation is taken;
 - (b) "Sub-Sector" refers to the specific sector in which the reservation is taken;
 - (c) "Industry Classification" refers, where applicable, and only for transparency purposes, to the activity covered by the reservation according to domestic or international industry classification codes;
 - (d) "Obligations Concerned" specifies the obligations referred to in paragraph 1 for which the reservation is taken;

¹ For transparency purposes, reservations in this Schedule may include measures taken by Japan in accordance with Article 1.5 or 8.3.

- (e) "Description" sets out the scope of the sectors, sub-sectors or activities covered by the reservation; and
 - (f) "Existing Measures" identifies, for transparency purposes, existing measures that apply to the sectors, sub-sectors or activities covered by the reservation.
3. In the interpretation of a reservation, all elements of the reservation shall be considered. The "Description" element shall prevail over all the other elements.
 4. With respect to financial services:
 - (a) for prudential reasons within the context of Article 8.65, Japan shall not be prevented from taking measures such as non-discriminatory limitations on juridical forms of a commercial presence. For the same reasons, Japan shall not be prevented from applying non-discriminatory limitations concerning admission to the market of new financial services which shall be consistent with a regulatory framework aimed at achieving those prudential objectives. In this context, securities firms are allowed to deal in securities defined in the relevant laws of Japan, and banks are not allowed to deal in those securities unless allowed in accordance with those laws; and
 - (b) services supplied in the territory of the United Kingdom to the service consumer in Japan without any active marketing from the service supplier are considered as services supplied under subparagraph (d)(ii) of Article 8.2.
 5. With respect to maritime transport services, measures affecting cabotage in maritime transport services are not listed in this Schedule, as these are excluded from the scope of Section B of Chapter 8, pursuant to subparagraph 2(a) of Article 8.6 and Section C of Chapter 8, pursuant to subparagraph 2(a) of Article 8.14.
 6. Laws and regulations of Japan with regard to spectrum availability affecting obligations under Articles 8.7 and 8.15 are not included in this Schedule of Japan, taking into account the Attachment 6 of Guidelines for the Scheduling of Specific Commitments (WTO Document S/L/92, dated 28 March 2001).

7. For the purposes of the Schedule of Japan in this Annex, "JSIC" means Japan Standard Industrial Classification set out by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, and revised on 30 October 2013.

1 Sector: All Sectors

Sub-Sector:

Industry
Classification:

Obligations Market access (Article 8.7)
Concerned: National treatment (Article 8.8)
Senior management and boards of directors (Article 8.10)

Description: Investment liberalisation

1. When transferring or disposing of its equity interests in, or the assets of, a state enterprise or a governmental entity, Japan reserves the right to:
 - (a) prohibit or impose limitations on the ownership of those interests or assets by entrepreneurs of the United Kingdom or their investment;

- (b) impose limitations on the ability of entrepreneurs of the United Kingdom or their investment as owners of those interests or assets to control any resulting enterprise; or
- (c) adopt or maintain any measure relating to the nationality of executives, managers or members of the board of directors of any resulting enterprise.

- 2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, the central level of the Government of Japan shall not adopt any prohibition, limitation or measure referred to in paragraph 1 by new laws or regulations following the initial transfer from the central level of the Government of Japan to an entrepreneur of the United Kingdom or to its investment of the interests or assets referred to in paragraph 1.¹

Existing
Measures:

¹ For greater certainty, the central level of the Government of Japan can maintain such prohibition, limitation or measure that is adopted or maintained at the initial transfer.

2 Sector: All Sectors

Sub-Sector:

Industry
Classification:

Obligations Market access (Articles 8.7 and 8.15)
Concerned: National treatment (Articles 8.8 and 8.16)
Senior management and boards of directors (Article 8.10)

Description: Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services

Japan reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure relating to investments in or the supply of telegraph services, betting and gambling services, manufacture of tobacco products, manufacture of Bank of Japan notes, minting and sale of coinage and postal services in Japan.¹

¹ For the purposes of this reservation, "postal services" means delivery of other persons' correspondence (tanin-no-shinsho-no-sotatsu) specified in paragraph 2 of Article 4 of Postal Law (Law No. 165 of 1947) and correspondence delivery service (shinshobin-no-ekimu) within the meaning of the Law Concerning Correspondence Delivery Provided by Private Operators (Law No. 99 of 2002), but does not include special correspondence delivery services (tokutei-shinshobin-ekimu) within the meaning of the latter Law. Services not included in this definition include delivery of parcels, packages, goods, direct mail and periodicals.

Existing Measures:	<p>Telecommunications Business Law (Law No. 86 of 1984), Supplementary Provisions, Article 5</p> <p>Postal Law (Law No. 165 of 1947), Article 2</p> <p>Law Concerning Correspondence Delivery Provided by Private Operators (Law No. 99 of 2002)</p> <p>Horse Racing Law (Law No. 158 of 1948), Article 1-2</p> <p>Law relating to Motorboat Racing (Law No. 242 of 1951), Article 2</p> <p>Bicycle Racing Law (Law No. 209 of 1948), Article 1</p> <p>Auto Racing Law (Law No. 208 of 1950), Article 3</p> <p>Lottery Law (Law No. 144 of 1948), Article 4</p> <p>Bank of Japan Act (Law No. 89 of 1997), Articles 46 and 49</p> <p>The Law relating to Unit of Currency and Issue of Coin (Law No. 42 of 1987), Articles 4 and 10</p> <p>Sports Promotion Lottery Law (Law No. 63 of 1998), Article 3</p>
-----------------------	---

3 Sector: All Sectors (Unrecognised or Technically Unfeasible Services)

Sub-Sector:

Industry
Classification:

Obligations Market access (Articles 8.7 and 8.15)
Concerned: National treatment (Articles 8.8 and 8.16)
 Most-favoured-nation treatment (Articles 8.9 and 8.17)

Description: Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services

1. Japan reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure relating to services other than those recognised or other than those that should have been recognised by the Government of Japan owing to the circumstances on the date of entry into force of this Agreement.
2. Any services classified positively and explicitly in JSIC or CPC, on the date of entry into force of this Agreement should have been recognised by the Government of Japan on that date.
3. Japan reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure relating to the supply of services in any mode of supply in which those services were not technically feasible on the date of entry into force of this Agreement.

Existing
Measures:

4	Sector:	Aerospace Industry
	Sub-Sector:	Space Industry
	Industry Classification:	
	Obligations Concerned:	<p>Market access (Articles 8.7 and 8.15)</p> <p>National treatment (Articles 8.8 and 8.16)</p> <p>Senior management and boards of directors (Article 8.10)</p> <p>Prohibition of performance requirements (Article 8.11)</p>
	Description:	<p><u>Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Japan reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure relating to investments in space industry.

2. Japan reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure relating to the supply of services in space industry, including:
 - (a) services based on technological introduction contracts for importing technology for development, production or use;
 - (b) production services on fee or contract basis;
 - (c) repair and maintenance services; and
 - (d) space transportation services.

Existing
Measures:

Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law (Law No. 228 of 1949),
Articles 27, 28 and 30

Cabinet Order on Foreign Direct Investment (Cabinet Order No. 261
of 1980), Articles 3 to 5

5	Sector:	Arms and Explosives Industry
	Sub-Sector:	Arms Industry Explosives Manufacturing Industry
	Industry Classification:	
	Obligations Concerned:	Market access (Articles 8.7 and 8.15) National treatment (Articles 8.8 and 8.16) Senior management and boards of directors (Article 8.10) Prohibition of performance requirements (Article 8.11)
	Description:	<u>Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services</u> 1. Japan reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure relating to investments in arms industry and explosives manufacturing industry.

2. Japan reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure relating to the supply of services in arms industry and explosives manufacturing industry, including:
 - (a) services based on technological introduction contracts for importing technology for development, production or use;
 - (b) production services on fee or contract basis; and
 - (c) repair and maintenance services.

Existing
Measures:

Ordnance Manufacturing Law (Law No. 145 of 1953), Article 5
Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law (Law No. 228 of 1949),
Articles 27, 28 and 30
Cabinet Order on Foreign Direct Investment (Cabinet Order No. 261
of 1980), Articles 3 to 5

6	Sector:	Information and Communications	
	Sub-Sector:	Broadcasting Industry	
	Industry Classification:	JSIC 380	Establishments engaged in administrative or ancillary economic activities
		JSIC 381	Public broadcasting, except cablecasting
		JSIC 382	Private-sector broadcasting, except cablecasting
		JSIC 383	Cablecasting
	Obligations Concerned:	Market access (Articles 8.7 and 8.15)	
		National treatment (Articles 8.8 and 8.16)	
		Senior management and boards of directors (Article 8.10)	
		Prohibition of performance requirements (Article 8.11)	

Description:	<u>Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services</u>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Japan reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure relating to investments or the supply of services in broadcasting industry. <li>2. For the purposes of this reservation, "broadcasting" means the transmission of telecommunications with the aim of direct reception by the public (paragraph 1 of Article 2 of the Broadcast Law (Law No. 132 of 1950)) and does not include on-demand services including those services provided over the internet.
Existing Measures:	<p>Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law (Law No. 228 of 1949), Article 27</p> <p>Cabinet Order on Foreign Direct Investment (Cabinet Order No. 261 of 1980), Article 3</p> <p>Radio Law (Law No. 131 of 1950), Chapter 2</p> <p>Broadcast Law (Law No. 132 of 1950), Chapters 2 and 5 to 8</p>

7	Sector:	Education and Learning Support	
	Sub-Sector:	Primary and Secondary Educational Services	
	Industry Classification:	JSIC 811	Kindergartens
		JSIC 812	Elementary schools
		JSIC 813	Lower secondary schools
		JSIC 814	Upper secondary schools, secondary schools
		JSIC 815	School for special needs education
		JSIC 819	Integrated centres for early childhood education and care
	Obligations Concerned:	Market access (Articles 8.7 and 8.15)	
		National treatment (Articles 8.8 and 8.16)	

Description:	<u>Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services</u> Japan reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure relating to investments or the supply of primary and secondary educational services.
Existing Measures:	Fundamental Law of Education (Law No. 120 of 2006), Article 6 School Education Law (Law No. 26 of 1947), Article 2 Private School Law (Law No. 270 of 1949), Article 3 Law Concerning Advancement of Comprehensive Service Related to Education, Child Care, Etc. of Preschool Children (Law No.77 of 2006)

8	Sector:	Energy	
	Sub-Sector:	Electricity Utility Industry	
		Gas Utility Industry	
		Nuclear Energy Industry	
	Industry Classification ¹ :	JSIC 0519*1	Miscellaneous metal mining
		JSIC 2391	Nuclear fuel
		JSIC 281*2	Electronic devices
		JSIC 282*2	Electronic parts
		JSIC 289*2	Miscellaneous electronic parts, devices and electronic circuits
		JSIC 291*2	Electrical generating, transmission and distribution apparatus
		JSIC 292*2	Industrial electrical apparatus

¹ An asterisk (*1) on the JSIC number indicates that the activities covered by the reservation under such number are limited to nuclear materials. An asterisk (*2) on the JSIC numbers indicates that the activities covered by the reservation under such numbers are limited to the activities related to nuclear energy industry.

JSIC 2952*2	Primary batteries (dry and wet)
JSIC 296*2	Electronic equipment
JSIC 297*2	Electric measuring instruments
JSIC 299*2	Miscellaneous electrical machinery equipment and supplies
JSIC 30*2	Manufacture of information and communication electronics equipment
JSIC 313*2	Shipbuilding and repairing, and marine engines
JSIC 3159*2	Miscellaneous industrial trucks and parts and accessories
JSIC 3199*2	Transportation equipment, n.e.c.
JSIC 33	Production, transmission and distribution of electricity
JSIC 34	Production and distribution of gas
JSIC 8899*2	Waste disposal business, n.e.c.
JSIC 9011*2	General machine repair shops, except construction and mining machinery
JSIC 902*2	Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies repair shop

Obligations Concerned:	Market access (Articles 8.7 and 8.15)
	National treatment (Articles 8.8 and 8.16)
	Senior management and boards of directors (Article 8.10)
	Prohibition of performance requirements (Article 8.11) ¹
	Most-favoured-nation treatment (Article 8.17)
Description:	<p><u>Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services</u></p> <p>Japan reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure relating to investments or the supply of services in the energy industry listed in the "sub-sector" element.</p>
Existing Measures:	<p>Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law (Law No. 228 of 1949), Articles 27, 28 and 30</p> <p>Cabinet Order on Foreign Direct Investment (Cabinet Order No. 261 of 1980), Articles 3 to 5</p> <p>Electricity Business Law (Law No.170 of 1964), Chapter 2</p> <p>Gas Business Law (Law No.51 of 1954), Chapter 3</p> <p>Specified Radioactive Waste Final Disposal Law (Law No. 117 of 2000), Chapter 5</p>

¹ With respect to the obligation under Article 8.11, this reservation applies only to measures which are not inconsistent with the obligations under the Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures.

9	Sector:	Financial Services
	Sub-Sector:	Banking and Other Financial Services (excluding insurance)
	Industry Classification:	
	Obligations Concerned:	Market access (Article 8.15) National treatment (Article 8.16)
	Description:	<p><u>Cross-border trade in services</u></p> <p>Japan reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure with respect to cross-border trade in financial services for banking and other financial services, other than the following services set out in subparagraphs (a) to (d) through the mode of supply defined in subparagraph (d)(i) of Article 8.2 and the following service set out in subparagraph (e) through the mode of supply defined in subparagraph (d)(ii) of Article 8.2:¹</p> <p>(a) securities-related transactions with financial institutions and other entities in Japan as prescribed by the relevant laws and regulations of Japan;</p>

¹ With respect to subparagraphs (a) to (d) of this reservation, Japan may require the registration or authorisation of cross-border financial service suppliers of the United Kingdom and of financial instruments.

- (b) sales of a beneficiary certificate of an investment trust and an investment security, through securities firms in Japan;¹
- (c) the following services to a collective investment scheme:
 - (i) investment advice; and
 - (ii) portfolio management services, excluding:
 - (A) trustee services; and
 - (B) custodial services and execution services that are not related to managing a collective investment scheme².
- (d) provision and transfer of financial information and financial data processing as referred to in subparagraph (a)(ii)(K) of Article 8.59 and advisory and other auxiliary services, excluding intermediation, relating to banking and other financial services as referred to in subparagraph (a)(ii)(L) of Article 8.59; and
- (e) the services as referred to in subparagraph (a)(ii) of Article 8.59.

Existing
Measures:

Financial Instruments and Exchange Law (Law No. 25 of 1948),
Articles 29, 29-2 and 61

¹ Solicitation is required to be conducted by securities firms in Japan.

² The term "collective investment scheme" in this reservation is construed as a financial instruments business operator engaged in investment management business under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law (Law No. 25 of 1948).

10 Sector: Financial Services

Sub-Sector: Insurance and Insurance-related Services

Industry
Classification:

Obligations Market access (Article 8.15)
Concerned: National treatment (Article 8.16)

Description: Cross-border trade in services

Japan reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure with respect to cross-border trade in financial services for insurance and insurance-related services, other than the following services, whether supplied by a financial service supplier of the United Kingdom established in the territory of United Kingdom as a principal, through an intermediary or as an intermediary through the modes of supply defined in subparagraphs (d)(i) and (d)(ii) of Article 8.2:¹

¹ Insurance intermediation services may be supplied only for insurance contracts allowed to be supplied in Japan.

- (a) insurance of risks relating to:
 - (i) maritime shipping and commercial aviation and space launching and freight (including satellites), with such insurance to cover any or all of the following: the goods being transported, the vehicle transporting the goods and any liability arising therefrom; and
 - (ii) goods in international transit; and
- (b) reinsurance, retrocession and the services auxiliary to insurance as referred to in subparagraph (a)(i)(D) of Article 8.59.

Existing
Measures:

Insurance Business Law (Law No. 105 of 1995), Articles 185, 186, 275 to 277, 286 and 287

Cabinet Order for Enforcement of Insurance Business Law (Cabinet Order No. 425 of 1995), Articles 19 and 39-2

Ministerial Ordinance for Enforcement of Insurance Business Law (Ministerial Ordinance of the Ministry of Finance No. 5 of 1996), Articles 116 and 212-6

11	Sector:	Fisheries and Services Incidental to Fisheries
	Sub-Sector:	Fisheries within the Territorial Sea, Internal Waters, Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf
	Industry Classification:	JSIC 031 Marine fisheries JSIC 032 Inland water fisheries JSIC 041 Marine aquaculture JSIC 042 Inland water aquaculture JSIC 8093 Recreational fishing guide business
	Obligations Concerned:	Market access (Articles 8.7 and 8.15) National treatment (Articles 8.8 and 8.16) Most-favoured-nation treatment (Articles 8.9 and 8.17) Senior management and boards of directors (Article 8.10) Prohibition of performance requirements (Article 8.11)
	Description:	<u>Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services</u> 1. Japan reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure relating to investments or the supply of services in fisheries in the territorial sea, internal waters, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf of Japan.

2. For the purposes of this reservation, the term "fisheries" means the work of taking and cultivation of aquatic resources, including the following fisheries related services:
 - (a) investigation of aquatic resources without taking those 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.

Existing
Measures:

Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law (Law No. 228 of 1949),
Article 27

Cabinet Order on Foreign Direct Investment (Cabinet Order No. 261
of 1980), Article 3

Law for Regulation of Fishing Operation by Foreign Nationals (Law
No. 60 of 1967), Articles 3, 4 and 6

Law Concerning the Exercise of Sovereign Rights concerning
Fisheries in the Exclusive Economic Zones (Law No. 76 of 1996),
Articles 4, 5, 7 to 12 and 14

12 Sector: Land Transaction

Sub-Sector:

Industry
Classification:

Obligations
Concerned: Market access (Article 8.7)
National treatment (Articles 8.8 and 8.16)
Most-favoured-nation treatment (Articles 8.9 and 8.17)

Description: Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services

1. With respect to the acquisition or lease of land properties in Japan, prohibitions or restrictions may be imposed by Cabinet Order on foreign nationals or legal persons, where Japanese nationals or legal persons are placed under identical or similar prohibitions or restrictions in the foreign country.

2. Japan reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure relating to the acquisition of agricultural land properties in Japan.¹

Existing
Measures: Alien Land Law (Law No. 42 of 1925), Article 1
Agricultural Land Act (Law No. 229 of 1952), Articles 2, 3, 6 and 7

¹ The obligation under Article 8.7 is stipulated in this reservation for the sole purpose of reserving the right to adopt or maintain any measure relating to the acquisition of agricultural land properties in Japan. With regard to the acquisition of agricultural land properties in Japan, only measures that do not conform with the obligation under Article 8.7 may be imposed.

13	Sector:	Public Law Enforcement and Correctional Services and Social Services
	Sub-Sector:	
	Industry	
	Classification:	
	Obligations Concerned:	<p>Market access (Articles 8.7 and 8.15)</p> <p>National treatment (Articles 8.8 and 8.16)</p> <p>Most-favoured-nation treatment (Articles 8.9 and 8.17)</p> <p>Senior management and boards of directors (Article 8.10)</p> <p>Prohibition of performance requirements (Article 8.11)</p>
	Description:	<p><u>Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services</u></p> <p>Japan reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure relating to investments or the supply of services in public law enforcement and correctional services, and in social services established or maintained for a public purpose: income security or insurance, social security or insurance, social welfare, public training, health, child care and public housing.</p>
	Existing Measures:	

14	Sector:	Security Guard Services
	Sub-Sector:	
	Industry Classification:	JSIC 923 Guard services
	Obligations Concerned:	Market access (Articles 8.7 and 8.15) National treatment (Article 8.16)
	Description:	<u>Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services</u> Japan reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure relating to the supply of security guard services.
	Existing Measures:	Security Business Law (Law No. 117 of 1972), Articles 4 and 5

15	Sector:	All Sectors
	Sub-Sector:	
	Industry Classification:	
	Obligations Concerned:	Most-favoured-nation treatment (Articles 8.9 and 8.17)

Description: Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services

1. Japan reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure that accords less favourable treatment to services, service suppliers, covered enterprises or entrepreneurs of the United Kingdom to any extent than any treatment that Japan accords to services, service suppliers, enterprises or entrepreneurs of a third country, provided that Japan is obliged to accord any treatment to services, service suppliers, enterprises or entrepreneurs of the third country under any bilateral or multilateral agreement in force on, or signed prior to, the date of entry into force of this Agreement except for the TPP Agreement¹(hereinafter, such bilateral or multilateral agreement is referred to in this reservation as "the pre-existing agreement").²

¹ For the purposes of this reservation, "the TPP Agreement" means the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement, done at Auckland on 4 February 2016 or the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership, done at Santiago on 8 March 2018.

² For greater certainty, this reservation does not include subsequent reviews, amendments or liberalisation under the framework of such pre-existing agreements, to the extent that any treatment to services, service suppliers, enterprises or entrepreneurs of a third country under the pre-existing agreement is newly accorded as a result of those subsequent reviews, amendments or liberalisation.

2. With respect to the treatment that is accorded by Japan to services, service suppliers, enterprises or entrepreneurs of a TPP member¹ pursuant to the TPP Agreement, no less favourable treatment than that treatment shall be accorded by Japan to services, service suppliers, covered enterprises or entrepreneurs of the United Kingdom in accordance with the most-favoured-nation obligations in this Agreement. The preceding sentence shall not be interpreted as obliging Japan to extend to services, service suppliers, covered enterprises or entrepreneurs of the United Kingdom any preferential treatment accorded to those of a third country under any pre-existing agreement, which may be extended to those of a TPP member in accordance with the most-favoured-nation obligations in the TPP Agreement.
3. Japan reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure that accords differential treatment to countries under any bilateral or multilateral agreement, other than the pre-existing agreement and the TPP Agreement, involving:
 - (a) fisheries; or
 - (b) maritime matters, including salvage.

Existing
Measures:

¹ For the purposes of this reservation, "a TPP member" means any state or separate customs territory for which the TPP Agreement is in force.

16	Sector:	Agriculture
	Sub-Sector:	Dairy Cattle Farming Beef Cattle Farming
	Industry Classification:	JSIC 0121 Dairy Cattle Farming JSIC 0122 Beef Cattle Farming
	Obligations Concerned:	Market access (Article 8.7)
	Description:	<u>Investment liberalisation</u> Japan reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure relating to investments in dairy cattle farming and beef cattle farming.
	Existing Measures:	Law Concerning Dairy and Beef Cattle Production Promotion (Law No. 182 of 1954), Article 10

17	Sector:	Transport/Business Services
	Sub-Sector:	Air Transport
	Industry Classification:	
	Obligations Concerned:	Most-favoured-nation treatment (Articles 8.9 and 8.17)
	Description:	<u>Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services</u> Japan reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure under any bilateral or multilateral agreement involving aviation relating to the services referred to in subparagraphs 2(b)(i) to (iv) of Article 8.6 and subparagraphs 2(b)(i) to (iv) of Article 8.14.
	Existing Measures:	

ANNEX III

BUSINESS VISITORS FOR ESTABLISHMENT PURPOSES, INTRA-CORPORATE TRANSFEREES, INVESTORS AND SHORT-TERM BUSINESS VISITORS

Schedule of the United Kingdom

1. Articles 8.25 and 8.27 do not apply to any existing non-conforming measure listed in this Schedule, to the extent of the non-conformity.
2. Commitments for business visitors for establishment purposes, intra-corporate transferees and investors do not apply in cases where the intent or effect of their temporary presence is to interfere with, or otherwise affect the outcome of, any labour or management dispute or negotiation.
3. The United Kingdom does not take commitments in respect of short-term business visitors.
4. The permissible length of stay shall be as follows:
 - (a) business visitors for establishment purposes: up to 90 days in any 12-month period;
 - (b) intra-corporate transferees: up to three years, with possible extension by discretion of the United Kingdom; and
 - (c) investors: up to one year.
5. Business visitors for establishment purposes

All sectors:	Business visitor needs to be employed by an enterprise other than a non-profit organisation, otherwise: Unbound.
--------------	--

6. Intra-corporate transferees (managers and specialists)

All sectors	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Intra-corporate transferees need to be employed by an enterprise other than a non-profit organisation, otherwise: Unbound.2. Accompanying partner and dependent children:<ol style="list-style-type: none">(a) The United Kingdom shall allow the entry and temporary stay of the partner, as defined in the relevant Immigration Rules, and dependent children accompanying an intra-corporate transferee of Japan who has been granted entry and temporary stay pursuant to Article 8.25, for the same period as the period of temporary stay granted to the intra-corporate transferee.(b) For the purposes of this Article, "dependent children" means children who are dependent on the intra-corporate transferee and who are recognised as children in accordance with the laws and regulations of the United Kingdom where:<ol style="list-style-type: none">(i) the intra-corporate transferee has sole responsibility for the children; or(ii) both of the children's parents are being granted entry and temporary stay in accordance with this Agreement.
-------------	---

Schedule of Japan

Business visitors for establishment purposes

1. The permissible length of stay in Japan for business visitors for establishment purposes of the United Kingdom shall be a period of up to 90 days.
2. The permissible length of stay in Japan for business visitors for establishment purposes of the United Kingdom is without prejudice to the rights granted by Japan to nationals or citizens of the United Kingdom under bilateral visa waivers.

Intra-corporate transferees

3. The permissible length of stay in Japan for intra-corporate transferees of the United Kingdom shall be a period of up to five years.

Investors

4. The permissible length of stay in Japan for investors of the United Kingdom shall be a period of up to five years.

Short-term business visitors

5. Short-term business visitors of the United Kingdom are allowed to participate in business contacts, including negotiations for the sale of goods or supply of services, or other similar activities which comply with the conditions set out in Article 8.27 during their temporary stay in Japan.
6. The permissible length of stay in Japan for short-term business visitors of the United Kingdom shall be a period of up to 90 days.
7. The permissible length of stay in Japan for short-term business visitors of the United Kingdom is without prejudice to the rights granted by Japan to nationals or citizens of the United Kingdom under bilateral visa waivers.

Accompanying spouse and children

8. Entry and temporary stay in Japan shall be granted to a spouse and children accompanying a natural person of the United Kingdom who has been granted entry and temporary stay in Japan pursuant to paragraph 3 or 4, in principle for the same period as the period of the temporary stay in Japan granted to that natural person, provided that those spouse and children concerned obtain maintenance from that natural person and engage in daily activities recognised under the status of residence of "Dependent" provided for in the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act (Cabinet Order No. 319 of 1951).
9. A spouse who has been granted the entry and temporary stay in Japan pursuant to paragraph 8 may, upon application, have his or her status of residence changed to that under which he or she is allowed to work, subject to the approval of the Government of Japan in accordance with the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act.
10. For the purposes of this Schedule, "spouse" or "children" means a spouse or children recognised as such in accordance with the laws and regulations of Japan.

ANNEX IV

CONTRACTUAL SERVICE SUPPLIERS AND INDEPENDENT PROFESSIONALS

Schedule of the United Kingdom

1. The United Kingdom shall allow the supply of services in its territory by contractual service suppliers or independent professionals of Japan through the presence of natural persons in accordance with Article 8.26 for the sectors listed in this Schedule, subject to the relevant limitations listed in paragraph 13.
2. The list of reservations in paragraph 13 is composed of the following elements:
 - (a) the first column indicating the sector or sub-sector for which the category of contractual service suppliers and independent professionals are liberalised; and
 - (b) the second column describing the applicable limitations.
3. In addition to the list of reservations in this Schedule, the United Kingdom may adopt or maintain a measure relating to qualification requirements, qualification procedures, technical standards, licensing requirements or licensing procedures that does not constitute a limitation within the meaning of Article 8.26. Those measures, which include requirements to obtain a licence, to obtain recognition of qualifications in regulated sectors or to pass specific examinations, such as language examinations, even if not listed in this Schedule, apply in any case to contractual service suppliers or independent professionals of Japan.
4. The United Kingdom does not undertake any commitment for contractual service suppliers and independent professionals in economic activities which are not listed.
5. Commitments for contractual service suppliers and independent professionals do not apply in cases where the intent or effect of their temporary presence is to interfere with, or otherwise affect the outcome of, any labour or management dispute or negotiation.

6. The following abbreviations are used in the list below of reservations in paragraph 13:

CSS Contractual service suppliers

IP Independent professionals

Contractual service suppliers

7. Subject to the conditions in paragraph 9 and the list of reservations in paragraph 13 the United Kingdom makes commitments in accordance with Article 8.26 with respect to the category of contractual service suppliers in the following sectors or sub-sectors:

- (a) legal advisory services in respect of public international law and foreign law;
- (b) accounting and bookkeeping services;
- (c) taxation advisory services;
- (d) architectural services and urban planning and landscape architectural services;
- (e) engineering services and integrated engineering services;
- (f) computer and related services;
- (g) research and development services;
- (h) advertising services;
- (i) market research and opinion polling services;
- (j) management consulting services;
- (k) services related to management consulting;
- (l) technical testing and analysis services;

- (m) related scientific and technical consulting services;
- (n) mining;
- (o) maintenance and repair of vessels;
- (p) maintenance and repair of rail transport equipment;
- (q) maintenance and repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, snowmobiles and road transport equipment;
- (r) maintenance and repair of aircrafts and parts thereof;
- (s) maintenance and repair of metal products, of (non-office) machinery, of (non-transport and non-office) equipment and of personal and household goods;
- (t) translation and interpretation services;
- (u) telecommunication services;
- (v) postal and courier services;
- (w) site investigation work;
- (x) environmental services;
- (y) insurance and insurance related services advisory and consulting services;
- (z) other financial services advisory and consulting services;
- (aa) transport advisory and consulting services;
- (bb) travel agencies and tour operators' services;
- (cc) tourist guides services; and

(dd) manufacturing advisory and consulting services.

8. The contractual service suppliers shall comply with the following conditions:

- (a) the natural persons are engaged in the supply of a service on a temporary basis as employees of a juridical person which has obtained a service contract not exceeding 12 months;
- (b) the natural persons entering the United Kingdom have been offering such services as employees of the juridical person supplying the services for at least the year immediately preceding the date of submission of an application for entry into the United Kingdom and possess, at the date of submission of an application for entry into the United Kingdom at least three years professional experience¹ in the sector of activity which is the subject of the contract;
- (c) the natural persons entering the United Kingdom shall possess:
 - (i) a university degree or a qualification demonstrating knowledge of an equivalent level; and
 - (ii) the professional qualifications to exercise an activity where this is required pursuant to the laws, regulations or legal requirements of the United Kingdom where the service is supplied;
- (d) the natural person does not receive remuneration for the provision of services in the territory of the United Kingdom other than the remuneration paid by the juridical person employing the natural person;
- (e) the access accorded relates only to the service activity which is the subject of the contract and does not confer entitlement to exercise the professional title of the United Kingdom; and

¹ Professional experience shall be obtained after having reached the age of majority.

- (f) the number of persons covered by the service contract shall not be larger than necessary to fulfil the contract, as it may be requested by the laws, regulations or other legal requirements of the United Kingdom.

9. The permissible length of stay of contractual service suppliers is for a cumulative period of not more than six months in any 12-month period or for the duration of the contract, whichever is less.

Independent professionals

10. Subject to the conditions in paragraph 12 and the list of reservations in paragraph 13, the United Kingdom makes commitments in accordance with Article 8.26 with respect to the category of independent professionals in the following sectors or sub-sectors:

- (a) legal advisory services in respect of public international law and foreign law;
- (b) architectural services and urban planning and landscape architectural services;
- (c) engineering services and integrated engineering services;
- (d) computer and related services;
- (e) research and development services;
- (f) market research and opinion polling services;
- (g) management consulting services;
- (h) services related to management consulting;
- (i) mining;
- (j) translation and interpretation services;
- (k) telecommunication services;

- (l) postal and courier services;
- (m) insurance related services advisory and consulting services;
- (n) other financial services advisory and consulting services;
- (o) transport advisory and consulting services; and
- (p) manufacturing advisory and consulting services.

11. The independent professionals shall comply with the following conditions:

- (a) the natural persons are engaged in the supply of a service on a temporary basis as self-employed persons established in Japan and have obtained a service contract for a period not exceeding 12 months;
- (b) the natural persons entering the United Kingdom possess, at the date of submission of an application for entry into the United Kingdom at least six years professional experience in the sector of activity which is the subject of the contract;
- (c) the natural persons entering the United Kingdom possess:
 - (i) a university degree or a qualification demonstrating knowledge of an equivalent level; and
 - (ii) the professional qualifications to exercise an activity where this is required pursuant to the law, regulations or other legal requirements of the United Kingdom; and
- (d) the access accorded relates only to the service activity which is the subject of the contract and does not confer entitlement to exercise the professional title of the United Kingdom.

12. The permissible length of stay of independent professionals is for a cumulative period of not more than six months in any 12-month period or for the duration of the contract, whichever is less.
13. The United Kingdom lists the following reservations referred to in paragraph 1:

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
Legal advisory services in respect of public international law and foreign law (part of CPC 861)	CSS: None. IP: None.
Accounting and bookkeeping services (CPC 86212 other than "auditing services", 86213, 86219 and 86220)	CSS: None. IP: Unbound.
Taxation advisory services (CPC 863) ¹	CSS: None. IP: Unbound.
Architectural services and Urban planning and landscape architectural services (CPC 8671 and 8674)	CSS: None. IP: None.
Engineering services and Integrated engineering services (CPC 8672 and 8673)	CSS: None. IP: None.
Computer and related services (CPC 84)	CSS: None. IP: None.

¹ Taxation advisory services does not include legal advisory and legal representational services on tax matters, which are under legal advisory services in respect of public international law and foreign law.

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
Research and development Services (CPC 851, 852 excluding psychologists services ¹ , and 853)	CSS: None. A hosting agreement with an approved research organisation is required. IP: None. A hosting agreement with an approved research organisation is required.
Advertising services (CPC 871)	CSS: None. IP: Unbound.
Market research and opinion polling services (CPC 864)	CSS: None. IP: None.
Management consulting services (CPC 865)	CSS: None. IP: None.
Services related to management consulting (CPC 866)	CSS: None. IP: None.
Technical testing and analysis services (CPC 8676)	CSS: None. IP: Unbound.
Related scientific and technical consulting services (CPC 8675)	CSS: None. IP: Unbound.

¹ Part of CPC 85201, which is under medical and dental services.

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
Mining (CPC 883, advisory and consulting services only)	CSS: None. IP: None.
Maintenance and repair of vessels (part of CPC 8868)	CSS: None. IP: Unbound.
Maintenance and repair of rail transport equipment (part of CPC 8868)	CSS: None. IP: Unbound.
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, snowmobiles and road transport equipment (CPC 6112, 6122, part of 8867 and part of 8868)	CSS: None. IP: Unbound.
Maintenance and repair of aircraft and parts thereof (part of CPC 8868)	CSS: None. IP: Unbound.
Maintenance and repair of metal products, of (non-office) machinery, of (non-transport and non-office) equipment and of personal and household goods ¹ (CPC 633, 7545, 8861, 8862, 8864, 8865 and 8866)	CSS: None. IP: Unbound.
Translation and interpretation services (CPC 87905, excluding official or certified activities)	CSS: None. IP: None.
Telecommunication services (CPC 7544, advisory and consulting services only)	CSS: None. IP: None.

¹ Maintenance and repair services of office machinery and equipment including computers (CPC 845) are under computer services.

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
Postal and courier services (CPC 751, advisory and consulting services only)	CSS: None. IP: None.
Site investigation work (CPC 5111)	CSS: None. IP: Unbound.
Environmental services (CPC 9401, 9402, 9403, 9404, part of 94060, 9405, part of 9406 and 9409)	CSS: None. IP: Unbound.
Insurance and insurance related services (advisory and consulting services only)	CSS: None. IP: None.
Other financial services (advisory and consulting services only)	CSS: None. IP: None.
Transport (CPC 71, 72, 73, and 74, advisory and consulting services only)	CSS: None. IP: None
Travel agencies and tour operators services (including tour managers ¹) (CPC 7471)	CSS: None. IP: Unbound.
Tourist guides services (CPC 7472)	CSS: None. IP: Unbound.

¹ Services suppliers whose function is to accompany a tour group of a minimum of 10 natural persons, without acting as guides in specific locations.

Sector or sub-sector	Description of reservations
Manufacturing (CPC 884, and 885, advisory and consulting services only)	CSS: None. IP: None.

Schedule of Japan

Contractual service suppliers and independent professionals

1. Contractual service suppliers and independent professionals of the United Kingdom are allowed to engage in business activities of supplying services during their temporary stay in Japan which correspond to:
 - (a) activities which require technology or knowledge at an advanced level pertinent to natural sciences, including physical sciences and engineering, or to human sciences, including jurisprudence, economics, business management and accounting, or activities which require ideas and sensitivity based on culture of a country other than Japan, recognised under the status of residence of "Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/International Services" provided for in the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act (Cabinet Order No. 319 of 1951);
 - (b) activities for research, guidance of research, or education at a university in Japan, an equivalent educational institution in Japan, or a college of technology in Japan, recognised under the status of residence of "Professor" provided for in the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act;
 - (c) legal services supplied by the following natural persons, who must be qualified as specified under the laws and regulations of Japan:
 - (i) a lawyer qualified as "Bengoshi";
 - (ii) a patent attorney qualified as "Benrishi";
 - (iii) a maritime procedure agent qualified as "Kaijidairishi";
 - (iv) a judicial scrivener qualified as "Shiho-Shoshi";
 - (v) an administrative scrivener qualified as "Gyosei-Shoshi";

- (vi) a certified social insurance and labour consultant qualified as "Shakai-Hoken-Romushi"; or
 - (vii) a land and house surveyor qualified as "Tochi-Kaoku-Chosashi";
 - (d) legal advisory services on law of jurisdiction where the service supplier is a qualified lawyer and is qualified as "Gaikokuho-Jimu-Bengoshi" under the laws and regulations of Japan;
 - (e) accounting, auditing and bookkeeping services supplied by an accountant qualified as "Koninkaikeishi" under the laws and regulations of Japan; or
 - (f) taxation services supplied by a tax accountant qualified as "Zeirishi" under the laws and regulations of Japan.
2. The activities which require technology or knowledge at an advanced level pertinent to natural or human sciences referred to in subparagraph 1(a) means activities in which the natural person may not be able to engage without the application of specialised technology or knowledge of natural or human sciences acquired by that person, in principle, by completing college education (i.e. bachelor's degree, associate's degree awarded through graduating from a junior college, or their equivalents) or higher education.
 3. The limitations of business activities referred to in paragraph 1 are specified in Appendix IV.
 4. The permissible length of stay in Japan for contractual service suppliers and independent professionals of the United Kingdom shall be a period of up to five years.

Accompanying spouse and children

5. Entry and temporary stay in Japan shall be granted to a spouse and children accompanying a natural person of the United Kingdom who has been granted entry and temporary stay in Japan pursuant to paragraphs 1 to 4, in principle for the same period as the period of the temporary stay in Japan granted to that natural person, provided that those spouse and children concerned obtain maintenance from the natural person and engage in daily activities recognised under the status of residence of "Dependent" provided for in the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act.
6. A spouse who has been granted the entry and temporary stay in Japan pursuant to paragraph 5 may, upon application, have his or her status of residence changed to that under which he or she is allowed to work, subject to the approval of the Government of Japan in accordance with the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act.
7. For the purposes of this Schedule, "spouse" or "children" means a spouse or children recognised as such in accordance with the laws and regulations of Japan.

APPENDIX IV

LIMITATIONS OF BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF CONTRACTUAL SERVICE SUPPLIERS AND INDEPENDENT PROFESSIONALS IN JAPAN¹

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations
Legal services, as referred to in subparagraph 1(c) of the Schedule of Japan of Annex IV (CPC 861**)	None
Legal advisory services, as referred to in subparagraph 1(d) of the Schedule of Japan of Annex IV (CPC 861**)	None
Accounting, auditing and bookkeeping services, as referred to in subparagraph 1(e) of the Schedule of Japan of Annex IV (CPC 862**)	None
Taxation services, as referred to in subparagraph 1(f) of the Schedule of Japan of Annex IV (CPC 863**)	None
Architectural services (CPC 8671)	None
Engineering services (CPC 8672)	None
Integrated engineering services (CPC 8673)	None
Urban planning services and landscape architectural services (CPC 8674)	None
Computer and related services (CPC 84)	None
Research and experimental development services on natural sciences and engineering (CPC 8510)	None

¹ Alphabets indicated against individual sectors or sub-sectors and numbers in brackets are references to the Services Sectoral Classification List (WTO Document MTN.GNS/W/120, dated 10 July 1991) and the CPC. These alphabetical and numerical divisions are indicated to enhance the clarity of the description of specific commitments, but shall not be construed as being a part of the specific commitments. The use of "***" against individual CPC codes indicates that the specific commitment for that code does not extend to the total range of services covered under that code. This list of sectors or sub-sectors is based on the categories of the statuses of residence under the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act (Cabinet Order No. 319 of 1951) of Japan.

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations
Research and experimental development services on social sciences and humanities (CPC 8520)	None
Interdisciplinary research and experimental development services (CPC 8530)	None
Sale or leasing services of advertising space or time (CPC 8711)	None
Planning, creating and placement services of advertising (CPC 8712)	None
Other advertising services (CPC 8719)	None
Market research and public opinion polling services (CPC 8640)	None
Management consulting services (CPC 8650)	None
Services related to management consulting (CPC 8660)	None
Technical testing and analysis services (CPC 8676)	None
Engineering related scientific and technical consulting services (CPC 8675)	None
Maintenance and repair of equipment (excluding vessels, aircrafts and other transport equipment) (CPC 633, 8861-8866)	None
Trade fair and exhibition organisation services (CPC 87909**)	None
Translation and interpretation services (CPC 87905)	None
Specialty design services (CPC 87907)	None
Radio and television transmission services (CPC 7524**)	For greater certainty, activities recognised under the status of residence of "Entertainer" are not included.
General construction work for buildings (CPC 512)	None

Sector or sub-sector	Limitations
General construction work for civil engineering (CPC 513)	None
Installation and assembly work (CPC 514, 516)	None
Building completion and finishing work (CPC 517)	None
Other construction related services – Pre-erection work at construction sites (CPC511) – Special trade construction work (CPC515) – Renting services related to equipment for construction or demolition of buildings or civil engineering works, with operator (CPC518)	None
Adult education services (CPC 924**)	Limited to language instruction education in private enterprises
Other education services (CPC 929**)	Limited to language instruction education in private enterprises
Sewage services (CPC 9401)	None
Refuse disposal services (CPC 9402)	None
Cleaning services of exhaust gases (CPC 9404)	None
Noise abatement services (CPC 9405)	None
Nature and landscape protection services (CPC 9406)	None
Other environmental protection services (CPC 9409)	None
Travel agency and tour operator services (CPC 7471)	None
Tourist guide services (CPC 7472)	None

ANNEX 8-C

UNDERSTANDING ON MOVEMENT OF NATURAL PERSONS FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

Procedural commitments related to entry and temporary stay

1. The Parties should ensure that the processing of applications for entry and temporary stay pursuant to their respective commitments in this Agreement follows good administrative practice. To that effect:
 - (a) the Parties shall ensure that fees charged by competent authorities for the processing of applications for the entry and temporary stay do not unduly impair or delay trade in goods or services or establishment or operation under this Agreement;
 - (b) subject to the competent authorities' discretion, documents required from the applicant for applications for the grant of entry and temporary stay of short-term visitors for business purposes¹ should be commensurate with the purpose for which they are collected;
 - (c) complete applications for the grant of entry and temporary stay shall be processed as expeditiously as possible;
 - (d) the competent authorities of a Party shall endeavour to provide, without undue delay, information in response to any reasonable request from an applicant concerning the status of an application;

¹ The United Kingdom does not take commitments in respect of short-term business visitors as set out in Article 8.27.

- (e) if the competent authorities of a Party require additional information from the applicant in order to process the application, they shall endeavour to notify, without undue delay, the applicant of the required additional information;
- (f) the competent authorities of a Party shall notify the applicant of the outcome of the application promptly after a decision has been taken; if the application is approved, the competent authorities of a Party shall notify the applicant of the period of stay and other relevant terms and conditions; if the application is denied, the competent authorities of a Party shall, upon request or upon their own initiative, make available to the applicant information on any available review or appeal procedures; and
- (g) the Parties shall endeavour to accept and process applications in electronic format.

Additional procedural commitments applying to intra-corporate transferees

2. To the extent practicable, the competent authorities of the United Kingdom shall adopt a decision on the application for entry and temporary stay of an intra-corporate transferee, or a renewal of it, and shall notify the decision to the applicant in writing, in accordance with the notification procedures under the relevant laws and regulations of the United Kingdom, as soon as possible but not later than 90 days from the date on which the complete application was submitted. Where it is not practicable for a decision to be made within 90 days, the competent authorities of the United Kingdom shall endeavour to make the decision within a reasonable period of time thereafter.
3. To the extent practicable, the competent authorities of Japan shall adopt a decision on the application for an entry visa of an intra-corporate transferee, or for an extension permit of an intra-corporate transferee, and shall notify the decision to the applicant in writing within a period of time not exceeding 90 days after the submission of a complete application or, where applicable, after the submission of a complete application relating to the entry and temporary stay prior to the application requesting entry visa as defined in paragraph 4. Where it is not practicable for a decision to be made within 90 days, the competent authorities of Japan shall endeavour to make the decision within a reasonable period of time thereafter.

4. For the purposes of this Annex, "application relating to the entry and temporary stay prior to the application requesting entry visa" means an application requesting a Certificate of Eligibility. The period between the date when the Certificate of Eligibility is issued and the date of the applicant's request for an entry visa is not included within the period of 90 days mentioned above.
5. Where the information or documentation for the application is incomplete, the competent authorities shall endeavour to notify the applicant within a reasonable period of time of the additional information that is required and set a reasonable deadline for providing it. The period referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 shall be suspended until the competent authorities have received the required additional information.

Cooperation on return and readmission

6. The Parties acknowledge that the enhanced movement of natural persons following from paragraphs 1 to 5 requires full cooperation on return and readmission of natural persons staying in a Party in contravention of its rules for entry and temporary stay.

ANNEX 10

GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT

PART 1

Relevant provisions of the GPA referred to in Article 10.2

Article I (Definitions)

Article II (Scope and Coverage)

Article III (Security and General Exceptions)

Article IV (General Principles)

Article VI (Information on the Procurement System)

Article VII (Notices)

Article VIII (Conditions for Participation)

Article IX (Qualification of Suppliers)

Article X (Technical Specifications and Tender Documentation)

Article XI (Time-Periods)

Article XII (Negotiation)

Article XIII (Limited Tendering)

Article XIV (Electronic Auctions)

Article XV (Treatment of Tenders and Awarding of Contracts)

Paragraphs 1 to 3 of Article XVI (Transparency of Procurement Information)

Article XVII (Disclosure of Information)

Article XVIII (Domestic Review Procedures)

PART 2

Scope of application

SECTION A

United Kingdom

In accordance with Articles 10.2 and 10.3, Chapter 10 applies, in addition to the procurement covered by the annexes of the United Kingdom to Appendix I to the GPA, to the procurement covered by this Section other than procurement by the entities set out in paragraph 1 which are subject to the rules specified in Note (b) to that paragraph.

The Notes in Annexes 1 to 7 of the United Kingdom to Appendix I to the GPA also apply to the procurement covered by this Section, unless otherwise provided for in this Section.

1. Sub-central government authorities

Local administrative units as defined by the UK Statistics Authority in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007, with a population of between 200,000 and 499,999 inhabitants

Procurement of goods and services as set out in Annexes 4 and 5 of the United Kingdom to Appendix I to the GPA, and in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Section by the entities referred to in the previous sentence equal to or above the following thresholds:

- (i) 200,000 SDR for procurement of goods and services
- (ii) 400,000 SDR for procurement of goods and services listed in paragraph 3 of this Section

Notes to paragraph 1:

- (a) The number of inhabitants of a local administrative unit is determined through the data maintained by the UK Statistics Authority, or any authority acting on its behalf and will be published by the Government of the United Kingdom on a website.
- (b) The commitment with regard to procurement covered by this paragraph, applies solely to the application of the general principles as set out in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article IV of the GPA, as well as to the application of provisions relating to the access to domestic review procedures in Article XVIII of the GPA and Articles 10.3 to 10.12.

2. Bodies governed by public law that are hospitals or universities

Procurement of goods and services as set out in Annexes 4 to 6 of the United Kingdom to Appendix I to the GPA, and in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Section, by bodies governed by public law, as defined in paragraph 2.a of Annex 2 of the United Kingdom to Appendix I to the GPA, that are hospitals or universities provided that the value of those procurements equals or exceeds the following thresholds:

- (i) 200,000 SDR for procurement of goods and services
- (ii) 5,000,000 SDR for procurement of construction services (CPC 51)

The bodies governed by public law that are hospitals or universities and qualify as covered entities are described for the United Kingdom by category in the following indicative list:

- (1) Universities and colleges financed for the most part by other contracting authorities
- (2) Research Councils
- (3) National Health Service Strategic Health Authorities

3. Procurement of railway-related goods and services

- (a) Procurement of railway facilities (CPV 3494) by utilities whose procurement is covered by the Utilities Contracts Regulations 2016 and the Utilities Contracts (Scotland) Regulations 2016 which are contracting authorities covered by Annexes 1 and 2 of the United Kingdom to Appendix I to the GPA or public undertakings as defined in Annex 3 of the United Kingdom to Appendix I to the GPA, and which provide or operate networks providing a service to the public in the field of transport by railways
- (b) Procurement of goods falling under CPV 3462 by utilities whose procurement is covered by the Utilities Contracts Regulations 2016 and the Utilities Contracts (Scotland) Regulations 2016 which are contracting authorities covered by Annexes 1 and 2 of the United Kingdom to Appendix I to the GPA or public undertakings as defined in Annex 3 of the United Kingdom to Appendix I to the GPA, and which provide or operate networks providing a service to the public in the field of transport by urban railway, automated systems, tramway, trolley bus, bus or cable
- (c) Indicative lists of utilities referred to in subparagraphs (a) and (b) are provided for in Annex 3 of the United Kingdom to Appendix I to the GPA
- (d) The commitments referred to in subparagraphs (a) and (b) apply if the value of the procurement is equal to or above the following thresholds:
 - (i) 400,000 SDR for procurement of goods and services
 - (ii) 5,000,000 SDR for procurement of construction services (CPC 51)

Note to paragraph 3:

CPV refers to the Common Procurement Vocabulary of the United Kingdom, as defined by Regulation (EC) No 2195/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 November 2002 on the Common Procurement Vocabulary (CPV), last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 213/2008 of 28 November 2007.

CPV 3494 (Railway equipment) comprises:

34941	Rails and accessories	349411	Rods
		349412	Track rails
		349413	Tramline
		349415	Crossheads
		349416	Crossovers
		349418	Railway points
34942	Signalling equipment	349421	Signal posts
		349422	Signalling boxes
34943	Train-monitoring system		
34944	Points heating system		
34945	Track-alignment machinery		

34946	Railway-track construction materials and supplies	349461	Railway-track construction materials	3494611	Rails	
				3494612	Railway materials	34946121 Fishplates and sole plates 34946122 Check rails
		349462	Railway-track construction supplies	3494621	Current-conducting rails	
				3494622	Switch blades, crossing frogs, point rods and crossing pieces	34946221 Switch blades
						34946222 Crossing frogs
						34946223 Point rods
						34946224 Crossing pieces
34947	Sleepers and parts of sleepers	3494623		3494623	Rail clips, bedplates and ties	34946231 Rail clips
						34946232 Bedplates and ties
		3494624		3494624	Chairs and chair wedges	
34947	Sleepers and parts of sleepers	349471	Sleepers			
		349472	Parts of sleepers			

CPV 3462 (Rolling stock) comprises:

34621	Railway maintenance or service vehicles, and railway freight wagons	346211	Railway freight wagons
		346212	Railway maintenance or service vehicles
34622	Railway and tramway passenger coaches, and trolleybuses	346221	Tramway passenger coaches
		346222	Railway passenger coaches
		346223	Trolleybuses
		346224	Railway carriages
		346225	Luggage vans and special-purpose vans

4. Services

Procurement of the following services, in addition to the services listed under Annex 5 of the United Kingdom to Appendix I to the GPA:

(a) for entities covered under Annex 1 of the United Kingdom to Appendix I to the GPA:

- Food serving services and Beverage serving services (CPC 642, 643)
- Telecommunications related services (CPC 754)
- Photographic services (CPC 87501 to 87503, 87505, 87507, 87509)
- Packaging services (CPC 876)
- Other business services (CPC 87901, 87903, 87905 to 87907)

(b) for entities covered under Point 1 of Annex 2 of the United Kingdom to Appendix I to the GPA or under paragraph 1 of this Section:

- Beverage serving services (CPC 643)
- General management consulting services (CPC 86501)
- Financial management consulting services (except business tax) (CPC 86502)
- Marketing management consulting services (CPC 86503)
- Human resources management consulting services (CPC 86504)
- Production management consulting services (CPC 86505)
- Other management consulting services (CPC 86509)

(c) for all covered entities:

- Real estate services on a fee or contract basis (CPC 8220)

Note to paragraph 4:

Food serving services (CPC 642) and beverage serving services (CPC 643) contracts are covered by the national treatment regime for the suppliers and service providers of Japan, provided that their value equals or exceeds GBP 663,540 when they are awarded by procuring entities covered under Annexes 1 and 2 of the United Kingdom to Appendix I to the GPA or under paragraph 1 of this Section, and that their value equals or exceeds GBP 884,720 when they are awarded by procuring entities covered under Annex 3 of the United Kingdom to Appendix I to the GPA.

SECTION B

Japan

In accordance with Articles 10.2 and 10.3, Chapter 10 applies, in addition to the procurement covered by Japan's annexes to Appendix I to the GPA, to the procurement covered by this Section other than procurement by the entities set out in paragraph 2 which are subject to special rules specified in that paragraph.

The Notes in Japan's Annexes 1 to 7 to Appendix I to the GPA also apply to the procurement covered by this Section, unless otherwise provided for in this Section.

1. Procurement in relation to Japan's Annex 2 to Appendix I to the GPA (the Sub-Central Government Entities)

In addition to procurement by the entities listed in Japan's Annex 2 to Appendix I to the GPA:

- (a) Procurement by Kumamoto-shi of goods and services specified in Japan's Annexes 4 to 6 to Appendix I to the GPA. The thresholds for the procurement are those set out in Japan's Annex 2 to Appendix I to the GPA.
- (b) Procurement of goods and services specified in Japan's Annexes 4 to 6 to Appendix I to the GPA by the local independent administrative agencies. The thresholds for the procurement are as those set out in Japan's Annex 2 to Appendix I to the GPA.

Note to subparagraph (b)

In order to ensure the implementation of commitments by the local independent administrative agencies in this subparagraph, the Government of Japan, in tandem with local governments, shall take measures under the laws and regulations of Japan.

For the purpose of this subparagraph, "local independent administrative agency" means a local independent administrative agency which is covered by the Local Independent Administrative Agency Act (Law No. 118 of 2003), and established by a single entity listed in Japan's Annex 2 to Appendix I to the GPA or Kumamoto-shi under the Act.

For reference purposes, the list of local independent administrative agencies covered by this subparagraph as of 1 February 2018 is as follows:

- (1) Hokkaido Research Organization
- (2) Sapporo Medical University
- (3) Aomori Prefectural Industrial Technology Research Center
- (4) Aomori University of Health and Welfare
- (5) Iwate Industrial Research Institute
- (6) Iwate Prefectural University
- (7) Miyagi Children's Hospital
- (8) Miyagi Prefectural Hospital Organization
- (9) Miyagi University
- (10) Akita International University
- (11) Akita Prefectural Organization on Development and Disability
- (12) Akita Prefectural Hospital Organization
- (13) Akita Prefectural University
- (14) Yamagata Prefectural Public University Corporation
- (15) Yamagata Prefectural University of Health Sciences
- (16) Fukushima Medical University
- (17) The University of Aizu
- (18) Tochigi Cancer Center
- (19) Saitama Prefectural University
- (20) Tokyo Metropolitan Geriatric Hospital and Institute of Gerontology
- (21) Tokyo Metropolitan Industrial Technology Research Institute
- (22) Tokyo Metropolitan University
- (23) Kanagawa Institute of Industrial Science and Technology
- (24) Kanagawa Prefectural Hospital Organization
- (25) Niigata College of Nursing

- (26) University of Niigata Prefecture
- (27) Toyama Prefectural University
- (28) Ishikawa Prefectural Public University Corporation
- (29) Fukui Prefectural University
- (30) Yamanashi Prefectural Hospital Organization
- (31) Yamanashi Prefectural University
- (32) Nagano Prefectural Hospital Organization
- (33) Gifu College of Nursing
- (34) Gifu Prefectural General Medical Center
- (35) Gifu Prefectural Gero Hospital
- (36) Gifu Prefectural Tajimi Hospital
- (37) Shizuoka Prefectural Hospital Organization
- (38) Shizuoka Prefectural University Corporation
- (39) Shizuoka University of Art and Culture
- (40) Aichi Public University Corporation
- (41) Mie Prefectural College of Nursing
- (42) Mie Prefectural General Medical Center
- (43) The University of Shiga Prefecture
- (44) Kyoto Prefectural Public University Corporation
- (45) Osaka Prefectural Hospital Organization
- (46) Osaka Prefecture University
- (47) Research Institute of Environment, Agriculture and Fisheries, Osaka Prefecture
- (48) University of Hyogo
- (49) Nara Medical University
- (50) Nara Prefectural Hospital Organization
- (51) Nara Prefectural University
- (52) Wakayama Medical University
- (53) Tottori Institute of Industrial Technology
- (54) The University of Shimane
- (55) Okayama Prefectural University
- (56) Okayama Psychiatric Medical center
- (57) Prefectural University of Hiroshima
- (58) Yamaguchi Prefectural Hospital Organization

- (59) Yamaguchi Prefectural Industrial Technology Institute
- (60) Yamaguchi Prefectural University
- (61) Tokushima Prefecture Naruto Hospital
- (62) Ehime Prefectural University of Health Sciences
- (63) Kochi Prefectural Public University Corporation
- (64) Fukuoka Prefectural University
- (65) Fukuoka Women's University
- (66) Kyushu Dental University
- (67) Saga-Ken Medical Centre Koseikan
- (68) Nagasaki Prefectural University Corporation
- (69) Prefectural University of Kumamoto
- (70) Oita Prefectural College of Arts and Culture
- (71) Oita University of Nursing and Health Sciences
- (72) Miyazaki Prefectural Nursing University
- (73) Osaka City Hospital Organization
- (74) Osaka City University
- (75) Nagoya City University
- (76) Kyoto City Hospital Organization
- (77) Kyoto City University of Arts
- (78) Kyoto Municipal Institute of Industrial Technology and Culture
- (79) Yokohama City University
- (80) Kobe City Hospital Organization
- (81) Kobe City University of Foreign Studies
- (82) The University of Kitakyushu
- (83) Sapporo City University
- (84) Fukuoka City Hospital Organization
- (85) Hiroshima City Hospital Organization
- (86) Hiroshima City University
- (87) Shizuoka City Shizuoka Hospital
- (88) Sakai City Hospital Organization
- (89) Okayama City General Medical Center

- (c) Notwithstanding Note 5 to Japan's Annex 2 to Appendix I to the GPA, for the purposes of Chapter 10, procurement related to the production, transport or distribution of electricity by the sub-central government entities listed in Japan's Annex 2 to Appendix I to the GPA and by Kumamoto-shi shall be covered. The thresholds for the procurement are those set out in Japan's Annex 2 to Appendix I to the GPA.

For reference purposes, the list of sub-central government entities who produce, transport or distribute electricity as of 1 February 2018 is as follows:

- (1) Hokkaido
- (2) Iwate-ken
- (3) Akita-ken
- (4) Yamagata-ken
- (5) Tochigi-ken
- (6) Gunma-ken
- (7) Tokyo-to
- (8) Kanagawa-ken
- (9) Niigata-ken
- (10) Toyama-ken
- (11) Yamanashi-ken
- (12) Nagano-ken
- (13) Mie-ken
- (14) Kyoto-fu
- (15) Hyogo-ken
- (16) Tottori-ken
- (17) Shimane-ken
- (18) Okayama-ken
- (19) Yamaguchi-ken
- (20) Tokushima-ken
- (21) Ehime-ken
- (22) Kochi-ken
- (23) Fukuoka-ken
- (24) Kumamoto-ken

- (25) Oita-ken
- (26) Miyazaki-ken
- (27) Yokohama-shi
- (28) Kitakyushu-shi

Note to paragraph 1:

Japan's Annex 2 to Appendix I to the GPA and this paragraph refer to all prefectural governments entitled "To", "Do", "Fu" and "Ken", and all designated cities entitled "Shitei-toshi", covered by the Local Autonomy Law (Law No. 67 of 1947) of Japan as of 1 February 2018.

2. Procurement by Core Cities

With regard to the procurements in the process of open tendering by Core Cities of Japan, suppliers of the United Kingdom shall be accorded treatment no less favourable than that accorded to locally established suppliers, including, if and where such exist, access to any review procedures available to locally established suppliers. Any obligations in Chapter 10 other than this paragraph do not apply to Core Cities of Japan.

Notes to paragraph 2:

- (a) "Core City" means a city defined by paragraph 1 of Article 252-22 of the Local Autonomy Law (Law No. 67 of 1947) of Japan.
- (b) For the purpose of this paragraph, "locally established supplier" means a supplier who is qualified with respect to the location of an establishment in accordance with Article 167-5-2 of the Cabinet Order of the Local Autonomy Law of Japan (Cabinet Order No. 16 of 1947).

- (c) The same thresholds and coverage of goods and services as those for the entities listed in Japan's Annex 2 to Appendix I to the GPA, including the Notes to that Annex, apply to procurement covered by this paragraph. However, procurement of goods and services related to the operational safety of transportation shall be open to suppliers of the United Kingdom.
- (d) This paragraph does not apply to the procurement of construction services (CPC 51).
- (e) For the purpose of this paragraph, "supplier of the United Kingdom" means, in case of a juridical person, a juridical person of the United Kingdom. In case where the supplier is a juridical person owned or controlled by a natural or juridical person of a third country or Japan, and that person would substantively benefit from this paragraph and undermine the attainment of the objectives of Chapter 10, Japan may deny the benefits of this paragraph to that supplier. For the purpose of this paragraph, the definitions contained in subparagraphs (l) to (n) of Article 8.2 apply.
- (f) This paragraph does not prevent Core Cities of Japan from establishing their policy plan to encourage local small and medium-sized enterprises to participate in procurement procedures.

3. Procurement in relation to Japan's Annex 3 to Appendix I to the GPA (Other Entities)

- (a) With regard to the procurement of goods and services by the entities listed in Group B of Japan's Annex 3 to Appendix I to the GPA, the following thresholds apply:
 - (i) 100,000 SDR for goods
 - (ii) 100,000 SDR for services specified in Japan's Annex 5 to Appendix I to the GPA other than architectural, engineering and other technical services related to construction services

(b) In addition to the procurement by entities listed in Group B of Japan's Annex 3 to Appendix I to the GPA, procurement of goods and services specified in Japan's Annexes 4 to 6 to Appendix I to the GPA by the following entities:

- (1) Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Credit Foundations
- (2) Information-technology Promotion Agency
- (3) Japan Community Health care Organization
- (4) National Agency for Automotive Safety and Victims' Aid
- (5) Organization for Environment Improvement around International Airport
- (6) Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Agency

Note to paragraph 3:

With regard to procurement of goods and services by the entities referred to in subparagraph (b), the thresholds set out in subparagraph (a) apply.

4. Procurement of goods and services related to the operational safety of transportation

Procurement of goods and services related to the operational safety of transportation by the entities listed in Japan's Annex 2 to Appendix I to the GPA covered by Note 4 to that Annex and the entities listed in Japan's Annex 3 to Appendix I to the GPA covered by Note 3.a. to that Annex (Hokkaido Railway Company, Japan Freight Railway Company, Japan Railway Construction, Transport and Technology Agency, Shikoku Railway Company and Tokyo Metro Co., Ltd.) shall be open to suppliers of the United Kingdom.

For the purpose of this paragraph, the thresholds for the procurement by the entities listed in Japan's Annex 2 to Appendix I to the GPA are those set out in that Annex, while the thresholds for the procurement of goods and services (other than construction services and architectural, engineering and other technical services) by the five entities referred to in the first sentence of this paragraph are 400,000 SDR.

5. Services

In addition to the services listed in Japan's Annex 5 to Appendix I to the GPA, Chapter 10 applies to the following services, which are identified in accordance with CPC:

(a) for procurement by entities listed in Japan's Annex 1 to Appendix I to the GPA:

754	Telecommunications related services
812	Insurance (including reinsurance) and pension fund services, except compulsory social security services
87201	Executive search services
87202	Placement services of office support personnel and other workers
87204	Supply services of domestic help personnel
87205	Supply services of other commercial or industrial workers
87206	Supply services of nursing personnel
87209	Supply services of other personnel
87501	Portrait photography services
87502	Advertising and related photography services
87503	Action photography services
87505	Photography processing services
87506	Motion picture processing services not related to the motion picture and television industries
87507	Restoration, copying and retouching services of photography
87509	Other photographic services
87901	Credit reporting services
87902	Collection agency services
87903	Telephone answering services
87905	Translation and interpretation services
87906	Mailing list compilation and mailing services
87907	Specialty design services

- (b) for procurement by entities listed in Japan's Annex 2 to Appendix I to the GPA and Kumamoto-shi:

643	Beverage serving services
83106	
to 83108	Leasing or rental services concerning agricultural machinery and equipment without operator
83203	Leasing or rental services concerning furniture and other household appliances
83204	Leasing or rental services concerning pleasure and leisure equipment
83209	Leasing or rental services concerning other personal or household goods
86501	General management consulting services
86502	Financial management consulting services (except business tax)
86503	Marketing management consulting services
86504	Human resources management consulting services
86505	Production management consulting services
86509	Other management consulting services

ANNEX 14-A

LAWS AND REGULATIONS OF THE PARTIES RELATED TO GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS

PART 1

Laws and regulations of the United Kingdom

- Regulation (EU) No 251/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the definition, description, presentation, labelling and the protection of geographical indications of aromatised wine products and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 1601/91
- Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007
- Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 November 2012 on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs
- Regulation (EU) 2019/787 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 on the definition, description, presentation and labelling of spirit drinks, the use of the names of spirit drinks in the presentation and labelling of other foodstuffs, the protection of geographical indications for spirit drinks, the use of ethyl alcohol and distillates of agricultural origin in alcoholic beverages, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 110/2008

PART 2

Laws and regulations of Japan

- The Act on Securing of Liquor Tax and on Liquor Business Associations (Law No. 7 of 1953) and the Notice on Establishing Indication Standards Concerning Geographical Indications for Liquor (National Tax Agency Notice No. 19 of 2015) issued under the Act
 - The Act on Protection of the Names of Specific Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Products and Foodstuffs (Law No. 84 of 2014)
-

ANNEX 14-B

LIST OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS^{1 2}

PART 1

Geographical indications for agricultural products

SECTION A

The United Kingdom³

Name to be protected	Transcription into Japanese (for information purposes)	Category of good and short description [in square brackets, for information purpose]
Scottish Farmed Salmon	スコティッシュ・ファームド・サーモン	Fresh fish, molluscs, and crustaceans and products derived therefrom [salmon]
West Country farmhouse Cheddar cheese ⁴	ウエスト・カントリー・ファームハウス・チェダー・チーズ	Cheeses [hard cow milk cheese]

¹ Where a geographical indication is presented as follows: "Irish Whiskey / Uisce Beatha Eireannach / Irish Whisky", this means that such terms can be used together, or each one on its own.

² The protection in a Party of the geographical indications of the other Party listed in this Annex shall be subject to the completion of the domestic procedures of the former Party. The Parties shall not have the obligation to protect such geographical indications of the other Party until the completion of such domestic procedures of both Parties and each Party receives a notification from the other Party informing it of the completion of such domestic procedures of the other Party and that the geographical indications are to be protected in accordance with Sub-Section 3 of Section B of Chapter 14. This footnote applies only to the geographical indications listed in this Annex as of the date of entry into force of this Agreement.

³ Agricultural products listed in this Section are categorised under Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 November 2012 on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs.

⁴ For greater certainty, the protection of the individual component "cheddar" of the multi-component geographical indication "West Country farmhouse Cheddar cheese" is not sought.

Name to be protected	Transcription into Japanese (for information purposes)	Category of good and short description [in square brackets, for information purpose]
White Stilton cheese / Blue Stilton cheese	ホワイト・スティルトン・チーズ / ブルー・スティルトン・チーズ	Cheeses [cow milk cheese]

SECTION B

Japan¹

Name to be protected	Transcription into Latin alphabet (for information purposes)	Category of good and short description [in square brackets, for information purpose]
あおもりカシス	Aomori Cassis	Agricultural product [fruit (black currant)]
但馬牛 / 但馬ビーフ	Tajima Gyu / Tajima Beef	Fresh Meat [beef]
神戸ビーフ / 神戸肉 / 神戸牛 / KOBE BEEF	Kobe Beef / Kobe Niku / Kobe Gyu	Fresh Meat [beef]
夕張メロン / YUBARI MELON	Yubari Melon	Agricultural product [vegetables (melon)]
八女伝統本玉露 / Traditional Authentic YAME GYOKURO	Yame Dentou Hongyokuro	Processed agricultural product [beverages other than alcoholic beverages (tea leaves)]
鹿児島島の壺造り黒酢	Kagoshima no Tsubozukuri Kurozu	Seasonings [vinegar (black vinegar)]

¹ Agricultural products listed in this Section are categorised under the Act on Protection of the Names of Specific Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Products and Foodstuffs (Law No. 84 of 2014) of Japan.

Name to be protected	Transcription into Latin alphabet (for information purposes)	Category of good and short description [in square brackets, for information purpose]
くまもと県産い草 / KUMAMOTO-IGUSA / KUMAMOTO-RUSH	Kumamoto Kensan Igusa	Industrial crops [textile crops (rush)]
鳥取砂丘らっきょう / ふく べ砂丘らっきょう	Tottori Sakyu Rakkyo / Fukube Sakyu Rakkyo	Agricultural product [vegetables (raw scallion)]
三輪素麺	Miwa Somen	Processed agricultural product [processed grains (uncooked somen noodles)]
市田柿 / ICHIDA GAKI	Ichida Gaki	Processed agricultural product [processed fruit (dried Japanese persimmon)]
加賀丸いも / KAGAMARUIMO	Kaga Maruimo	Agricultural product [vegetables (Japanese yam)]
三島馬鈴薯 / MISHIMA BAREISHO	Mishima Bareisho	Agricultural product [vegetables (potato)]
下関ふく / Shimonoseki Fuku	Shimonoseki Fuku	Marine product [fish (pufferfish and filefish)]
能登志賀ころ柿 / NOTO- SHIKA KOROGAKI	Noto Shika Korogaki	Processed agricultural product [processed fruit (dried Japanese persimmon)]

Name to be protected	Transcription into Latin alphabet (for information purposes)	Category of good and short description [in square brackets, for information purpose]
十勝川西長いも / TOKACHI KAWANISHI NAGAIMO	Tokachi Kawanishi Nagaimo	Agricultural product [vegetables (Japanese yam)]
十三湖産大和しじみ / Jusankosan Yamato Shijimi	Jusankosan Yamato Shijimi	Marine product [shellfish (freshwater clam)]
連島ごぼう / TURAJIMA GOBOU	Tsurajima Gobou	Agricultural product [vegetables (burdock)]
特産松阪牛 / TOKUSAN MATSUSAKA USHI	Tokusan Matsusaka Ushi	Fresh Meat [beef]
米沢牛 / YONEZAWAGYU	Yonezawa Gyu	Fresh Meat [beef]
前沢牛 / MAESAWA BEEF	Maesawa Gyu	Fresh Meat [beef]
くろさき茶豆	Kurosaki Chamame	Agricultural product [vegetables (edamame (green soybean))]
東根さくらんぼ / HIGASHINE CHERRY	Higashine Sakuranbo	Agricultural product [fruit (cherry)]
みやぎサーモン / MIYAGI SALMON	Miyagi Salmon	Marine product [fish (coho salmon)]
大館とんぶり	Odate Tonburi	Processed agricultural product [processed vegetables (processed kochia seeds)]
大分かぼす	Oita Kabosu	Agricultural product [fruit (Kabosu (citrus))]
すんき	Sunki	Processed agricultural product [processed vegetables (pickled leaves of red turnip)]

Name to be protected	Transcription into Latin alphabet (for information purposes)	Category of good and short description [in square brackets, for information purpose]
田子の浦しらす	Tagonoura Shirasu	Marine product [fish (whitebait)]
万願寺甘とう	Manganji Amatou	Agricultural product [vegetables (green pepper)]
飯沼栗	Inuma Kuri	Agricultural product [fruit (chestnut)]
紀州金山寺味噌	Kisyu Kinzanji Miso	Seasonings [miso paste]
美東ごぼう	Mitou Gobou	Agricultural product [vegetables (burdock)]
木頭ゆず	Kitou Yuzu	Agricultural product [fruit (Yuzu (citrus))]
上庄さといも	Kamisho Satoimo	Agricultural product [vegetables (taro)]
琉球もろみ酢	Ryukyu Moromisu	Processed agricultural product [beverages other than alcohol beverages (rice malt vinegar)]
若狭小浜小鯛ささ漬	Wakasaobama Kodai Sasazuke	Processed marine product [processed fish (preserved sea bream)]
桜島小みかん	Sakurajima Komikan	Agricultural product [fruit (mandarin (citrus))]
岩手野田村荒海ホタテ	Iwatenodamura Araumi Hotate	Marine product [shellfish (scallop)]
奥飛騨山之村寒干し大根	Okuhida Yamanomura Kanboshi Daikon	Processed agricultural product [processed vegetables (dried radish)]
八丁味噌	Hatcho Miso	Seasonings [miso paste]
堂上蜂屋柿	Dojo Hachiya Gaki	Processed agricultural product [processed fruit (dried Japanese persimmon)]

Name to be protected	Transcription into Latin alphabet (for information purposes)	Category of good and short description [in square brackets, for information purpose]
小川原湖産大和しじみ / Lake Ogawara Brackish Water Clam	Ogawarako-san Yamato Shijimi	Marine product [shellfish (freshwater clam)]
入善ジャンボ西瓜 / NYUZEN JUMBO WATERMELON	Nyuzen Jumbo Suika	Agricultural product [vegetables (watermelon)]
香川小原紅早生みかん	Kagawa Obara Beniwase Mikan	Agricultural product [fruit (mandarin (citrus))]
宮崎牛 / Miyazaki Wagyu / Miyazaki Beef	Miyazaki Gyu	Fresh Meat [beef]
近江牛/ OMI BEEF	Omi Gyu	Fresh Meat [beef]
辺塚だいたい	Hetsuka Daidai	Agricultural product [fruit (citrus)]
鹿児島黒牛 / KAGOSHIMA WAGYU	Kagoshima Kuroushi	Fresh Meat [beef]

PART 2

Geographical indications for wine, spirits and other alcoholic beverages

SECTION A

The United Kingdom¹

Name to be protected	Transcription into Japanese (for information purposes)	Category of good and short description [in square brackets, for information purpose]
Scotch Whisky	スコッチ・ウイスキー	Spirits
Irish Cream ²	アイリッシュ・クリーム	Spirits
Irish Whiskey / Uisce Beatha Eireannach / Irish Whisky ³	アイリッシュ・ウイスキー / イ シュケ・バハー・エールナック / アイリッシュ・ウイスキー	Spirits

¹ Goods listed in this Section are categorised under Regulation (EU) No 1151/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 November 2012 on quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs, Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007, Regulation (EU) 2019/787 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 on the definition, description, presentation and labelling of spirit drinks, the use of the names of spirit drinks in the presentation and labelling of other foodstuffs, the protection of geographical indications for spirit drinks, the use of ethyl alcohol and distillates of agricultural origin in alcoholic beverages, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 110/2008 and Regulation (EU) No 251/2014 of the European Parliament and the Council of 26 February 2014 on the definition, description, presentation, labelling and the protection of geographical indications of aromatised wine products and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 1601/91.

² The geographical indication "Irish Cream" covers the corresponding liqueur produced on the island of Ireland, including Northern Ireland.

³ The geographical indication "Irish Whiskey/Uisce Beatha Eireannach/Irish Whisky" covers whisky/whiskey produced on the island of Ireland, including Northern Ireland.

SECTION B

Japan¹

Name to be protected	Transcription into Latin alphabet (for information purposes)	Category of good and short description [in square brackets, for information purpose]
壱岐	Iki	Spirits
球磨	Kuma	Spirits
琉球	Ryukyu	Spirits
薩摩	Satsuma	Spirits
白山	Hakusan	Seishu (Sake)
山梨	Yamanashi	Wine
日本酒 (Translation into English: Japanese Sake)	Nihonshu	Seishu (Sake)
山形	Yamagata	Seishu (Sake)

¹ Goods listed in this Section are categorised under the Act on Securing of Liquor Tax and on Liquor Business Associations (Law No. 7 of 1953) and the Notice on Establishing Indication Standards Concerning Geographical Indications for Liquor (National Tax Agency Notice No. 19 of 2015) issued under the Act.

PROTOCOL ON MUTUAL RECOGNITION

THE PARTIES HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

ARTICLE 1

1. For the purposes of this Protocol:

- (a) "conformity assessment procedure" means any procedure to determine, directly or indirectly, whether products or processes fulfil relevant technical requirements set out in the applicable laws, regulations and administrative provisions of a Party;
- (b) "conformity assessment body" means a body which conducts conformity assessment procedure, and "registered conformity assessment body" means the conformity assessment body registered pursuant to Article 9 of this Protocol;
- (c) "designation" means the designation of conformity assessment bodies by a Designating Authority of a Party pursuant to the applicable laws, regulations and administrative provisions of that Party;
- (d) "Designating Authority" means an authority of a Party with the power to designate, monitor, withdraw the designation of, suspend the designation of, and withdraw the suspension of the designation of the conformity assessment bodies in its territory that conduct conformity assessment procedures based upon requirements set out in the applicable laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the other Party;
- (e) "criteria for designation" means the criteria which conformity assessment bodies of a Party are required to fulfil in order to be designated by the Designating Authority of that Party, and other relevant conditions which designated conformity assessment bodies are required to continuously fulfil after the designation, as set out in the applicable laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the other Party specified in the relevant Sectoral Annex;

- (f) "confirmation" means the confirmation of the compliance of manufacturing facilities or test facilities (hereinafter referred to as "facilities") with the criteria for confirmation by a Competent Authority of a Party pursuant to the applicable laws, regulations and administrative provisions of that Party;
- (g) "Competent Authority" means an authority of a Party with the power to conduct inspection or study audits on facilities in its territory to confirm their compliance with the criteria for confirmation set out in the applicable laws, regulations and administrative provisions of that Party;
- (h) "criteria for confirmation" means the criteria which a facility of a Party is required to continuously fulfil in order to be confirmed by the Competent Authority of the Party, as set out in the applicable laws, regulations and administrative provisions of that Party specified in the relevant Sectoral Annex;
- (i) "verification" means an action to verify in the territory of a Party, by such means as audits or inspections, compliance with the criteria for designation or the criteria for confirmation by a conformity assessment body or a facility respectively; and
- (j) "EC-Japan MRA" means the Agreement on Mutual Recognition between the European Community and Japan, done at Brussels on 4 April 2001 and all amendments thereto which entered into force when that agreement was in force for the United Kingdom.

2. Any term used in this Protocol, unless otherwise defined herein, has the meaning assigned to it in ISO/IEC 17000:2020, "Conformity assessment – Vocabulary and general principles" and the ISO/IEC Guide 2:2004, "Standardization and related activities – General vocabulary".

ARTICLE 2

1. Each Party shall accept, in accordance with the provisions of this Protocol, the results of conformity assessment procedures required by the applicable laws, regulations and administrative provisions of that Party specified in the relevant Sectoral Annex, including certificates and marks of conformity, that are conducted by the registered conformity assessment bodies of the other Party.
2. Each Party shall accept, in accordance with the provisions of this Protocol:
 - (a) the confirmation of facilities conducted by the Competent Authorities of the other Party based upon the results of verification and in accordance with the criteria for confirmation stipulated in the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of that other Party as specified in the relevant Sectoral Annex; and
 - (b) the data generated by confirmed facilities of the other Party.

ARTICLE 3

1. This Protocol applies to designation of conformity assessment bodies and conformity assessment procedures for products or processes, and to confirmation of facilities and data generated by them, covered by its Sectoral Annexes. Sectoral Annexes may consist of Parts A and B.
2. Part A of Sectoral Annexes shall include, *inter alia*, provisions on scope and coverage.
3. Part B of Sectoral Annexes shall set out the following matters:
 - (a) the applicable laws, regulations and administrative provisions of each Party concerning the scope and coverage;

- (b) the applicable laws, regulations and administrative provisions of each Party stipulating the requirements covered by this Protocol, all the conformity assessment procedures covered by this Protocol to satisfy such requirements and the criteria for designation of conformity assessment bodies, or the applicable laws, regulations and administrative provisions of each Party stipulating the criteria for confirmation of the facilities covered by this Protocol; and
- (c) the list of Designating Authorities or Competent Authorities.

ARTICLE 4

1. Each Party shall ensure that Designating Authorities have the necessary power to designate, monitor (including verification), withdraw the designation of, suspend the designation of and withdraw the suspension of the designation of the conformity assessment bodies that conduct conformity assessment procedures based upon the requirements set out in the applicable laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the other Party specified in the relevant Sectoral Annex.
2. Each Party shall ensure that Competent Authorities have the necessary power to conduct, in accordance with its applicable laws, regulations and administrative provisions, verification of facilities to confirm their compliance with the criteria for confirmation set out in the applicable laws, regulations and administrative provisions of that Party specified in the relevant Sectoral Annex.

ARTICLE 5

1. Each Party shall ensure, through appropriate means such as audits, inspections or monitoring, that the registered conformity assessment bodies fulfil the criteria for designation set out in the applicable laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the other Party specified in the relevant Sectoral Annex. When applying the criteria for designation of the conformity assessment bodies, Designating Authorities of a Party should take into account the bodies' understanding of and experience relevant to the requirements set out in the applicable laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the other Party.

2. Each Party shall, in accordance with its applicable laws, regulations and administrative provisions and through appropriate means such as study audits, inspections or monitoring, ensure that the confirmed facilities fulfil the criteria for confirmation set out in the applicable laws, regulations and administrative provisions of that Party specified in the relevant Sectoral Annex.
3. Each Party may request the other Party, by indicating in writing a reasoned doubt on whether a registered conformity assessment body or a confirmed facility complies with the criteria for designation or the criteria for confirmation set out in the applicable laws, regulations and administrative provisions specified in the relevant Sectoral Annex, respectively, to conduct verification of the conformity assessment body or the facility in accordance with the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of that other Party.
4. Each Party may, on request, participate as an observer in the verification of conformity assessment bodies conducted by the Designating Authorities or the verification of facilities conducted by the Competent Authorities of the other Party, with the prior consent of such conformity assessment bodies or such facilities respectively, in order to maintain a continuing understanding of that other Party's procedures for verification.
5. The Parties shall, in accordance with the procedures to be determined by the Joint Committee on Mutual Recognition to be established pursuant to Article 8 of this Protocol, exchange information on methods, including accreditation systems, used to designate the conformity assessment bodies and to ensure that the registered conformity assessment bodies fulfil the criteria for designation and on methods to ensure that the confirmed facilities fulfil the criteria for confirmation.
6. Each Party should encourage its registered conformity assessment bodies to cooperate with the conformity assessment bodies of the other Party.

ARTICLE 6

1. In case of suspension of the designation of a registered conformity assessment body, the Party whose Designating Authority has suspended the designation shall immediately notify the other Party and the Joint Committee on Mutual Recognition to that effect. The registration of that conformity assessment body shall be suspended from the date of receipt of the notification by the co-chair of that other Party on the Joint Committee on Mutual Recognition. The other Party shall accept the results of the conformity assessment procedures conducted by that conformity assessment body prior to the suspension of the designation.

2. In case of lifting of the suspension of the designation of a registered conformity assessment body, the Party whose Designating Authority has lifted the suspension of the designation shall immediately notify the other Party and the Joint Committee on Mutual Recognition to that effect. The suspension of the registration of that conformity assessment body shall be lifted from the date of receipt of the notification by the co-chair of that other Party on the Joint Committee on Mutual Recognition. The other Party shall accept the results of the conformity assessment procedures conducted by that conformity assessment body from the date of lifting of the suspension of the registration.

ARTICLE 7

1. Each Party may contest the compliance with the criteria for designation or the criteria for confirmation set out in the applicable laws, regulations and administrative provisions specified in the relevant Sectoral Annex by a registered conformity assessment body or a confirmed facility of the other Party, respectively. Such contestation shall be notified to the Joint Committee on Mutual Recognition and to that other Party in writing with an objective explanation of the reason for the contestation. The Joint Committee on Mutual Recognition shall discuss such contestation within 20 days after the date on which such notification is made.

2. Where the Joint Committee on Mutual Recognition decides to conduct a joint verification, it will be conducted in a timely manner by the Parties with the participation of the Designating Authority that designated the contested conformity assessment body and with the prior consent of the conformity assessment body. The result of such joint verification shall be discussed in the Joint Committee on Mutual Recognition with a view to resolving the issue as soon as possible.

3. The registration of the contested conformity assessment body shall be suspended 15 days after the date on which the notification is made or on the date on which the Joint Committee on Mutual Recognition decides to suspend the registration, whichever is the sooner. The registration of the contested conformity assessment body shall remain suspended until the Joint Committee on Mutual Recognition decides to lift the suspension of the registration of the conformity assessment body. In the event of such suspension, the contesting Party shall accept the results of conformity assessment procedures conducted by that conformity assessment body prior to the date of suspension.

4. The Joint Committee on Mutual Recognition will decide on the actions to be taken by a Party or the Parties with a view to resolving issues concerning the contestation of facilities as soon as possible.

5. The contesting Party shall not be obliged to accept the confirmation of, and the data generated by, the contested facility from the date on which the co-chair of the other Party on the Joint Committee on Mutual Recognition receives the notification referred to in paragraph 1 until the date on which the Joint Committee on Mutual Recognition decides otherwise.

ARTICLE 8

1. A Joint Committee on Mutual Recognition made up of representatives of the Parties shall be established on the date of application of this Protocol, as a body responsible for the effective functioning of this Protocol.

2. The Joint Committee on Mutual Recognition shall take decisions and adopt recommendations by consensus. It shall meet at the request of either Party under the co-chairs of the Parties. The Joint Committee on Mutual Recognition may establish sub-committees and delegate specific tasks to such sub-committees. The Joint Committee on Mutual Recognition shall adopt its rules of procedure.
3. The Joint Committee on Mutual Recognition may consider any matter related to the operation of this Protocol. In particular, it shall be responsible for and/or decide on:
 - (a) registration of a conformity assessment body, suspension of registration of a conformity assessment body, lifting of suspension of registration of a conformity assessment body, and termination of registration of a conformity assessment body;
 - (b) establishment and, unless otherwise decided, publication on a Sector by Sector basis of lists of the registered conformity assessment bodies and the confirmed facilities;
 - (c) establishment of appropriate modalities of information exchange referred to in this Protocol; and
 - (d) appointment of experts from each Party for the joint verification referred to in paragraph 2 of Article 7 of this Protocol and subparagraph 1(c) of Article 9 of this Protocol.
4. If any problem arises to the interpretation or application of this Protocol, the Parties shall seek an amicable solution through the Joint Committee on Mutual Recognition.
5. The Joint Committee on Mutual Recognition is responsible for coordinating and facilitating the negotiation of additional Sectoral Annexes.
6. Each Party shall provide the other Party and the Joint Committee on Mutual Recognition, at least annually, with a list of the confirmed facilities.
7. Any decision made by the Joint Committee on Mutual Recognition will be notified promptly in writing to each Party.

8. The Parties shall, through the Joint Committee on Mutual Recognition:
- (a) specify and communicate to each other the applicable articles or annexes contained in the laws, regulations and administrative provisions set out in the Sectoral Annexes;
 - (b) exchange information concerning the implementation of the applicable laws, regulations and administrative provisions specified in the Sectoral Annexes;
 - (c) notify each other of any scheduled changes in the laws, regulations and administrative provisions related to this Protocol prior to their entry into force; and
 - (d) notify each other of any scheduled changes concerning their Designating Authorities, Competent Authorities, the registered conformity assessment bodies and the confirmed facilities.
9. Without prejudice to the provisions of preceding paragraphs of this Article, the Joint Committee on Mutual Recognition shall, on the date of application of this Protocol, decide to accept, *mutatis mutandis*, documents that were produced by Japan and the European Community and its successors with regard to the EC-Japan MRA, including joint declarations, exchange of letters and decisions of the Joint Committee established pursuant to the EC-Japan MRA, and that are considered appropriate by the Parties.

ARTICLE 9

1. The following procedure shall apply to the registration of a conformity assessment body:
- (a) Each Party shall make a proposal that a conformity assessment body of that Party designated by its Designating Authority be registered under this Protocol, by presenting its proposal in writing, supported by necessary documents, to the other Party and the Joint Committee on Mutual Recognition;

- (b) The other Party shall consider whether the proposed conformity assessment body complies with the criteria for designation set out in the applicable laws, regulations and administrative provisions of that other Party specified in the relevant Sectoral Annex and indicate its position regarding the registration of that conformity assessment body within 90 days from the receipt of the proposal referred to in subparagraph (a). In such consideration, such other Party should assume that the proposed conformity assessment body complies with the aforementioned criteria. The Joint Committee on Mutual Recognition shall take a decision whether to register the proposed conformity assessment body within 90 days from the receipt of the proposal;
 - (c) In the event that the Joint Committee on Mutual Recognition cannot decide to register the proposed conformity assessment body, the Joint Committee on Mutual Recognition may decide to conduct a joint verification or to request the proposing Party to conduct a verification of the proposed body with the prior consent of such body. After the completion of such verification, the Joint Committee on Mutual Recognition may reconsider the proposal.
2. The proposing Party shall provide the following information in its proposal for registration of a conformity assessment body and keep such information up to date:
- (a) the name and address of the conformity assessment body;
 - (b) the products or processes the conformity assessment body is authorised to assess;
 - (c) the conformity assessment procedures the conformity assessment body is authorised to conduct; and
 - (d) the designation procedure and necessary information used to determine the compliance of the conformity assessment body with the criteria for designation.
3. Notwithstanding paragraphs 1 and 2, the Joint Committee on Mutual Recognition shall, on the date of application of this Protocol, decide to register the conformity assessment bodies of the Parties that have been registered as the conformity assessment bodies under the EC-Japan MRA and that are considered appropriate by the Parties.

4. Each Party shall ensure that its Designating Authority withdraws the designation of a registered conformity assessment body when the Designating Authority considers that the conformity assessment body no longer complies with the criteria for designation set out in the applicable laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the other Party specified in the relevant Sectoral Annex.

5. Each Party shall propose the termination of the registration of its conformity assessment body when that Party considers that the conformity assessment body no longer complies with the criteria for designation set out in the applicable laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the other Party specified in the relevant Sectoral Annex, or the Designating Authority of that Party withdraws the designation of a conformity assessment body. Proposals for terminating the registration of that conformity assessment body shall be made to the Joint Committee on Mutual Recognition and the other Party. The registration of that conformity assessment body shall be terminated upon receipt of the proposal by the co-chair of that other Party on the Joint Committee on Mutual Recognition, unless otherwise determined by the Joint Committee on Mutual Recognition.

6. In the case of a registration of a new conformity assessment body, the other Party shall accept the results of conformity assessment procedures conducted by that conformity assessment body from the date of the registration. In the event that the registration of a conformity assessment body is terminated, the other Party shall accept the results of the conformity assessment procedures conducted by that conformity assessment body prior to the termination, without prejudice to paragraph 1 of Article 6 of this Protocol and paragraph 3 of Article 7 of this Protocol.

ARTICLE 10

1. Nothing in this Protocol shall be construed to limit the authority of a Party to take measures it considers appropriate, for protecting health, safety or the environment or prevention of deceptive practices.

2. (a) The Competent Authority of a Party may visit manufacturing facilities of the other Party on the condition that such other Party and the manufacturing facilities concerned consent to such visit and, if such other Party so requests, officials of the Competent Authority of such other Party join the visit, for the purpose of deciding whether to continue to accept the confirmation of the manufacturing facilities concerned and the data generated by them pursuant to paragraph 2 of Article 2 of this Protocol, where an emergency as defined in subparagraph (b) takes place. Such visit shall be carried out in a manner not inconsistent with the laws and regulations of that other Party and in accordance with the modalities to be decided pursuant to subparagraph (b). The Party shall use the information obtained by its Competent Authority in connection with such visit only for the purpose specified in this subparagraph.
- (b) The definition of the emergency and the modalities of such visit referred to in subparagraph (a) will be decided by the Joint Committee on Mutual Recognition as part of the preparatory work to be done in accordance with the provisions of the relevant Sectoral Annex.

ARTICLE 11

1. Without prejudice to paragraph 2 of Article 2 of this Protocol, nothing in this Protocol shall entail mutual acceptance of the standards or technical regulations of the Parties.
2. Nothing in this Protocol shall be construed to entail an obligation upon a Party to accept the result of the conformity assessment procedures of any third country.
3. Nothing in this Protocol shall be construed so as to affect the rights and obligations that either Party has as a Member to the WTO Agreement, including the TBT Agreement and the TRIPS Agreement.

ARTICLE 12

A Party shall not disclose any information obtained under this Protocol as confidential, unless otherwise required under its laws or regulations.

ARTICLE 13

1. This Protocol shall not be subject to the following provisions of this Agreement:

(a) Article 1.5 and Article 1.6 ;

(b) Chapter 17;

(c) Article 20.3;

(d) Chapter 22;

(e) Chapter 23;

(f) Article 24.2; and

(g) paragraph 1 of Article 18 of Annex 2-C.

2. In the event of any inconsistency between the provisions of this Protocol and the other provisions of this Agreement, the provisions of this Protocol shall prevail to the extent of the inconsistency.

ARTICLE 14

1. The Sectoral Annexes to this Protocol are an integral part of this Protocol.
2. In case of conflict between the provisions of Part A of a Sectoral Annex and Articles 1 to 13 of this Protocol, the provisions of Part A of the Sectoral Annex shall prevail.
3. (a) The provisions concerning the scope and coverage of paragraph 1 of Part A of each Sectoral Annex shall not be changed unless the Parties amend this Protocol in accordance with the first sentence of subparagraph (b).

(b) This Protocol may be amended by agreement between the Parties. However, if the amendments relate only to changes of laws, regulations and administrative provisions, Designating Authorities or Competent Authorities specified in Part B of the Sectoral Annexes, the amendments may be made by exchange of diplomatic notes between the Governments of the Parties, in conformity with their applicable domestic procedures.
4. If a Party introduces new or additional conformity assessment procedures within the same product coverage to satisfy the requirements set out in the applicable laws, regulations and administrative provisions specified in the relevant Sectoral Annex, Part B of the Sectoral Annex shall be amended to set out the applicable laws, regulations and administrative provisions stipulating such new or additional conformity assessment procedures, in accordance with the procedures set out in the second sentence of subparagraph 3(b).

ARTICLE 15

Without prejudice to Article 24.3, the Governments of the Parties, at any time prior to the entry into force of this Agreement, may decide by an exchange of diplomatic notes not to apply this Protocol until the date to be agreed upon by the Governments of the Parties. Such date shall be identified in an exchange of diplomatic notes between the Governments of the Parties.

ARTICLE 16

Either Party may notify in writing the other Party of its intention to cease to apply this Protocol. This Protocol shall cease to apply six months after the date of receipt by that other Party of the notification, unless the Parties otherwise agree.

SECTORAL ANNEX ON
TELECOMMUNICATIONS TERMINAL EQUIPMENT AND
RADIO EQUIPMENT

PART A

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

1. This Sectoral Annex applies to conformity assessment procedures for all telecommunications terminal equipment and radio equipment, which in the United Kingdom and Japan respectively are subject to conformity assessment procedures conducted by the conformity assessment body, as set out in the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of each Party specified in Section I of Part B of this Sectoral Annex.
2. It is understood that the term "amendment" referred to in Part B of this Sectoral Annex includes the following cases:
 - (a) a Party entirely or partially changes its applicable laws, regulations and/or administrative provisions listed in Part B of this Sectoral Annex, whether or not those names are changed;
 - (b) a Party repeals its applicable laws, regulations and/or administrative provisions listed in Part B of this Sectoral Annex and adopts new laws, regulations and/or administrative provisions substituting for the previous laws, regulations and/or administrative provisions, whether or not the previous names are changed; and
 - (c) a Party incorporates the whole or a relevant part of its applicable laws, regulations and/or administrative provisions listed in Part B of this Sectoral Annex into other laws, regulations and/or administrative provisions.

PART B

SECTION I: THE APPLICABLE LAWS, REGULATIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS STIPULATING TELECOMMUNICATIONS TERMINAL EQUIPMENT AND RADIO EQUIPMENT

THE UNITED KINGDOM	JAPAN
<p>1. Radio Equipment Regulations 2017 (SI 2017/1206) and amendments thereto</p> <p>2. For pure wired telecommunications terminal equipment:</p> <p>Electromagnetic Compatibility Regulations 2016 (SI 2016/1091) and amendments thereto</p>	<p>1. Telecommunications Business Law (Law No. 86 of 1984) and amendments thereto</p> <p>2. Ordinance concerning Technical Standards Conformity Approval, Etc. for Terminal Equipment (Ministerial Ordinance of Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications No. 15 of 2004) and amendments thereto</p> <p>3. Radio Law (Law No. 131 of 1950) and amendments thereto</p> <p>4. Ordinance concerning Technical Regulations Conformity Certification Etc. of Specified Radio Equipment (Ministerial Ordinance of Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications No. 37 of 1981) and amendments thereto</p>

SECTION II: THE APPLICABLE LAWS, REGULATIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE
PROVISIONS STIPULATING THE REQUIREMENTS AND THE CONFORMITY
ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES

THE UNITED KINGDOM	JAPAN
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Radio Equipment Regulations 2017 (SI 2017/1206) and amendments thereto 2. Electromagnetic Compatibility Regulations 2016 (SI 2016/1091) and amendments thereto 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Telecommunications Business Law (Law No. 86 of 1984) and amendments thereto 2. Ordinance concerning Terminal Facilities Etc. (Ministerial Ordinance of Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications No. 31 of 1985) and amendments thereto 3. Ordinance concerning Technical Standards Conformity Approval, Etc. for Terminal Equipment (Ministerial Ordinance of Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications No. 15 of 2004) and amendments thereto 4. Radio Law (Law No. 131 of 1950) and amendments thereto 5. Ordinance concerning Radio Equipment (Radio Regulatory Commission Regulations No. 18 of 1950) and amendments thereto

THE UNITED KINGDOM	JAPAN
	<p>6. Ordinance concerning Technical Regulations Conformity Certification Etc. of Specified Radio Equipment (Ministerial Ordinance of Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications No. 37 of 1981) and amendments thereto</p>

SECTION III: DESIGNATING AUTHORITIES

THE UNITED KINGDOM	JAPAN
<p>Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy or an authority succeeding it</p>	<p>For Radio Equipment Regulations 2017 (SI 2017/1206) and amendments thereto:</p> <p>Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications or an authority succeeding it</p> <p>For Electromagnetic Compatibility Regulations 2016 (SI 2016/1091) and amendments thereto:</p> <p>Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications or an authority succeeding it</p> <p>Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry or an authority succeeding it</p>

SECTION IV: THE APPLICABLE LAWS, REGULATIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE
PROVISIONS STIPULATING THE CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION

THE CRITERIA TO BE APPLIED BY JAPAN IN DESIGNATING CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT BODIES TO ASSESS PRODUCTS AGAINST THE UNITED KINGDOM'S REQUIREMENTS	THE CRITERIA TO BE APPLIED BY THE UNITED KINGDOM IN DESIGNATING CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT BODIES TO ASSESS PRODUCTS AGAINST JAPAN'S REQUIREMENTS
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Radio Equipment Regulations 2017 (SI 2017/1206) and amendments thereto 2. Electromagnetic Compatibility Regulations 2016 (SI 2016/1091) and amendments thereto 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Telecommunications Business Law (Law No. 86 of 1984) and amendments thereto 2. Ordinance concerning Technical Standards Conformity Approval, Etc. for Terminal Equipment (Ministerial Ordinance of Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications No. 15 of 2004) and amendments thereto 3. Radio Law (Law No. 131 of 1950) and amendments thereto 4. Ordinance concerning Technical Regulations Conformity Certification Etc. of Specified Radio Equipment (Ministerial Ordinance of Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications No. 37 of 1981) and amendments thereto

SECTORAL ANNEX ON ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS

PART A

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

1. This Sectoral Annex applies to conformity assessment procedures for all electrical products, which in the United Kingdom and Japan respectively are subject to conformity assessment procedures conducted by the conformity assessment body, as set out in the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of each Party specified in Section I of Part B of this Sectoral Annex.
2. It is understood that the term "amendment" referred to in Part B of this Sectoral Annex includes the following cases:
 - (a) a Party entirely or partially changes its applicable laws, regulations and/or administrative provisions listed in Part B of this Sectoral Annex, whether or not those names are changed;
 - (b) a Party repeals its applicable laws, regulations and/or administrative provisions listed in Part B of this Sectoral Annex and adopts new laws, regulations and/or administrative provisions substituting for the previous laws, regulations and/or administrative provisions, whether or not the previous names are changed; and
 - (c) a Party incorporates the whole or a relevant part of its applicable laws, regulations and/or administrative provisions listed in Part B of this Sectoral Annex into other laws, regulations and/or administrative provisions.

PART B

SECTION I: THE APPLICABLE LAWS, REGULATIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS STIPULATING ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS

THE UNITED KINGDOM	JAPAN
Electromagnetic Compatibility Regulations 2016 (SI 2016/1091) and amendments thereto	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Electrical Appliances and Materials Safety Law (Law No. 234 of 1961) and amendments thereto2. Cabinet Order for Enforcement of the Electrical Appliances and Materials Safety Law (Cabinet Order No. 324 of 1962) and amendments thereto

SECTION II: THE APPLICABLE LAWS, REGULATIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE
PROVISIONS STIPULATING THE REQUIREMENTS AND THE CONFORMITY
ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES

THE UNITED KINGDOM	JAPAN
<p>Electromagnetic Compatibility Regulations 2016 (SI 2016/1091) and amendments thereto</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Electrical Appliances and Materials Safety Law (Law No. 234 of 1961) and amendments thereto 2. Regulation for Enforcement of the Electrical Appliances and Materials Safety Law (Ministerial Ordinance of Ministry of International Trade and Industry No. 84 of 1962) and amendments thereto 3. Ministerial Ordinance on Technical Standards for Electrical Appliances and Materials (Ministerial Ordinance of Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry No. 34 of 2013) and amendments thereto 4. The Notification of the Interpretation of the Ministerial Ordinance on Technical Standards for Electrical Appliances and Materials (Notification of Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, 20130605 Shokyoku No. 3) and amendments thereto

SECTION III: DESIGNATING AUTHORITIES

THE UNITED KINGDOM	JAPAN
Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy or an authority succeeding it	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry or an authority succeeding it

SECTION IV: THE APPLICABLE LAWS, REGULATIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE
PROVISIONS STIPULATING THE CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION

THE CRITERIA TO BE APPLIED BY JAPAN IN DESIGNATING CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT BODIES TO ASSESS PRODUCTS AGAINST THE UNITED KINGDOM'S REQUIREMENTS	THE CRITERIA TO BE APPLIED BY THE UNITED KINGDOM IN DESIGNATING CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT BODIES TO ASSESS PRODUCTS AGAINST JAPAN'S REQUIREMENTS
Electromagnetic Compatibility Regulations 2016 (SI 2016/1091) and amendments thereto	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Electrical Appliances and Materials Safety Law (Law No. 234 of 1961) and amendments thereto 2. Cabinet Order for Enforcement of the Electrical Appliances and Materials Safety Law (Cabinet Order No. 324 of 1962) and amendments thereto 3. Regulation for Enforcement of the Electrical Appliances and Materials Safety Law (Ministerial Ordinance of Ministry of International Trade and Industry No. 84 of 1962) and amendments thereto

SECTORAL ANNEX ON
GOOD LABORATORY PRACTICE (GLP) FOR CHEMICALS

PART A

1. This Sectoral Annex applies to:
 - (a) the confirmation of the compliance of test facilities with the principles of GLP for the testing of chemicals, being either substances or preparations, as set out in the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of each Party specified in Section I of Part B of this Sectoral Annex; and
 - (b) the acceptance of the data generated by confirmed test facilities.
2. (a) For the purposes of this Sectoral Annex:
 - (i) "criteria for confirmation" means the principles of GLP as stipulated in the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of each Party specified in Section III of Part B of this Sectoral Annex and that are consistent with Annex II of the OECD Council Decision of 12 May 1981 [C(81)30(Final)] as amended by the OECD Council Decision of 26 November 1997 [C(97)186(Final)]; and
 - (ii) "verification" means the monitoring of the compliance of a test facility with the principles of GLP by procedures such as study audits and inspections that are set out in the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of each Party specified in Section III of Part B of this Sectoral Annex and that are consistent with the OECD Council Decision – Recommendation of 2 October 1989 [C(89)87(Final)], and in particular its Annexes I and II, as amended by the OECD Council Decision of 9 March 1995 [C(95)8(Final)].

- (b) For the purpose of this Sectoral Annex, any term, unless otherwise defined in this Protocol, has the meaning assigned to it in the "OECD Principles of Good Laboratory Practice" as contained in Annex II of the OECD Council Decision of 12 May 1981 [C(81)30(Final)], the "Guides for Compliance Monitoring Procedures for Good Laboratory Practice" as contained in Annex I of the OECD Council Decision – Recommendation of 2 October 1989 [C(89)87(Final)], the GLP Consensus Document "The Application of the GLP Principles to Field Studies" (OECD Series on Principles of Good Laboratory Practice and Compliance Monitoring, Number 6), and all amendments made thereto.
- (c) It is understood that the term "amendment" referred to in Part B of this Sectoral Annex includes the following cases:
- (i) a Party entirely or partially changes its applicable laws, regulations and/or administrative provisions listed in Part B of this Sectoral Annex, whether or not those names are changed;
 - (ii) a Party repeals its applicable laws, regulations and/or administrative provisions listed in Part B of this Sectoral Annex and adopts new laws, regulations and/or administrative provisions substituting for the previous laws, regulations and/or administrative provisions, whether or not the previous names are changed; and
 - (iii) a Party incorporates the whole or a relevant part of its applicable laws, regulations and/or administrative provisions listed in Part B of this Sectoral Annex into other laws, regulations and/or administrative provisions.

3. In making amendments to the laws, regulations and administrative provisions specified in Section III of Part B of this Sectoral Annex, the Parties should take account of the need to maintain consistency with the relevant decisions and recommendations of the OECD.

4. With respect to paragraph 2 of Article 2 of this Protocol, each Party shall, as a result of the acceptance of the confirmation of test facilities by the Competent Authorities of the other Party, accept the data for a test item generated by the confirmed test facilities as equivalent to the data generated by its own test facilities which are confirmed to be compliant with the principles of GLP, taking into account the equivalence of GLP compliance monitoring programme of both Parties, which are consistent with the OECD Council Decision-Recommendation of 2 October 1989 [C(89)87(Final)] as amended by the OECD Council Decision of 9 March 1995 [C(95)8(Final)], provided that:

- (a) a certificate or an alternative document on the GLP compliance status of the test facility issued by the Competent Authority of that other Party, in accordance with the applicable laws, regulations and administrative provisions of that other Party specified in Section III of Part B of this Sectoral Annex, is attached to the data; and
- (b) the testing for which the data is generated is covered by the principles of GLP in both Parties pursuant to the applicable laws, regulations and administrative provisions of each Party.

5.(a) The list of the confirmed facilities referred to in paragraphs 3 and 6 of Article 8 of this Protocol shall be provided in an appropriate agreed format and include the following information:

- (i) the name and address of the test facility;
 - (ii) the dates of verification or confirmation;
 - (iii) the GLP compliance status; and
 - (iv) the areas of expertise as listed in point 4 of the Appendix to Annex III of the OECD Council Decision-Recommendation of 2 October 1989 [C(89)87(Final)].
- (b) Each Party shall, to the extent possible, provide the other Party with additional information on the confirmed facilities upon a reasoned request by that other Party.

- (c) Each Party shall transmit to the other Party, without delay, information on any withdrawal of the certificate of a confirmed test facility if the facility has been found to be non-compliant with the principles of GLP.
6. (a) Each Party may request the other Party, by indicating in writing a reasoned doubt on whether a study was conducted in accordance with the principles of GLP, to conduct further inspections or study audits on a confirmed test facility, in accordance with the applicable laws, regulations and administrative provisions of that other Party.
- (b) The requested Party shall inform the requesting Party of the results of the inspections or study audits, or provide an explanation of why such an inspection or study audit has not been carried out.
- (c) The requesting Party shall not be obliged to accept the data generated by the test facility concerned from the date on which the request is made, until the results of the further inspection or study audit conducted by the Competent Authority of the requested Party have reconfirmed the compliance of the test facility with the principles of GLP.
- (d) If, in exceptional cases, doubts persist, and the requesting Party can justify a specific concern, that Party may contest the compliance of the test facility concerned in accordance with Article 7 of this Protocol.

PART B

SECTION I: THE APPLICABLE LAWS, REGULATIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS STIPULATING THE COVERAGE OF CHEMICALS SUBJECT TO TESTING IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF GLP

THE UNITED KINGDOM	JAPAN
<p>1. Medical Products:</p> <p>The Human Medicines Regulations 2012 (SI 2012/1916) and amendments thereto</p> <p>2. Veterinary Medicinal Products:</p> <p>The Veterinary Medicines Regulations 2013 (SI 2013/2033) and amendments thereto</p> <p>3. Plant Protection Products:</p> <p>(a) Plant Protection Products Regulations 2011 and amendments thereto</p> <p>(b) Plant Protection Products Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011 and amendments thereto</p> <p>4. Biocides:</p> <p>Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 and amendments thereto</p>	<p>1. Pharmaceuticals:</p> <p>(a) Law concerning Securing Quality, Efficacy and Safety of Products including Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices (Law No. 145 of 1960) and amendments thereto</p> <p>(b) Regulation for Enforcement of the Law concerning Securing Quality, Efficacy and Safety of Products including Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices (Ministerial Ordinance of Ministry of Health and Welfare No. 1 of 1961) and amendments thereto</p> <p>2. Veterinary Drugs:</p> <p>(a) Law concerning Securing Quality, Efficacy and Safety of Products including Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices (Law No. 145 of 1960) and amendments thereto</p>

THE UNITED KINGDOM	JAPAN
<p>5. Feed Additives:</p> <p>Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2003 on additives for use in animal nutrition, and United Kingdom law amendments thereto</p> <p>6. New and Existing Chemicals:</p> <p>Chemicals (Health and Safety) and Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 and amendments thereto</p> <p>7. Food Additives:</p> <p>Regulation (EC) No 1333/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on food additives, and United Kingdom law amendments thereto</p> <p>8. Cosmetics:</p> <p>Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on Cosmetic Products, and United Kingdom law amendments thereto</p>	<p>(b) Ordinance concerning Control of Veterinary Drugs Etc. (Ministerial Ordinance of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries No. 107 of 2004) and amendments thereto</p> <p>3. Agricultural Chemicals:</p> <p>(a) Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Law (Law No. 82 of 1948) and amendments thereto</p> <p>(b) Ministerial Ordinance concerning Good Laboratory Practice for Agricultural Chemicals (Ministerial Ordinance of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries No. 76 of 2018) and amendments thereto</p> <p>4. Feed Additives:</p> <p>(a) Law concerning Safety Assurance and Quality Improvement of Feed (Law No. 35 of 1953) and amendments thereto</p> <p>(b) Regarding Establishment of the Standards for Evaluation of Feed Additives (4 Chiku A No. 201 of 1992) and amendments thereto</p>

THE UNITED KINGDOM	JAPAN
	<p>5. Industrial Chemicals:</p> <p>Law concerning the Evaluation of Chemical Substances and Regulation of Their Manufacture, Etc. (Law No. 117 of 1973) and amendments thereto</p> <p>6. Chemical Substances Controlled for the Protection of Health of Workers:</p> <p>(a) Industrial Safety and Health Law (Law No. 57 of 1972) and amendments thereto</p> <p>(b) Cabinet Order for Enforcement of the Industrial Safety and Health Law (Cabinet Order No. 318 of 1972) and amendments thereto</p> <p>(c) Ordinance on Industrial Safety and Health (Ministerial Ordinance of Ministry of Labour No. 32 of 1972) and amendments thereto</p>

SECTION II: COMPETENT AUTHORITIES

THE UNITED KINGDOM	JAPAN
<p>For all:</p> <p>Department of Health and Social Care (Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency) or an authority succeeding it</p>	<p>For Pharmaceuticals:</p> <p>Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare or an authority succeeding it</p> <p>For Veterinary Drugs:</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries or an authority succeeding it</p> <p>For agricultural chemicals:</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries or an authority succeeding it</p> <p>For Feed Additives:</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries or an authority succeeding it</p> <p>For Industrial Chemicals:</p> <p>Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare or an authority succeeding it</p> <p>Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry or an authority succeeding it</p>

THE UNITED KINGDOM	JAPAN
	<p>Ministry of the Environment or an authority succeeding it</p> <p>For Chemical Substances Controlled for the Protection of Health of Workers:</p> <p>Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare or an authority succeeding it</p>

SECTION III: THE APPLICABLE LAWS, REGULATIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE
PROVISIONS STIPULATING THE PRINCIPLES OF GLP, VERIFICATION AND
CONFIRMATION

THE UNITED KINGDOM	JAPAN
<p>The Good Laboratory Practice Regulations 1999 (SI 1999/3106) and amendments thereto</p>	<p>1. Pharmaceuticals:</p> <p>(a) Law concerning Securing Quality, Efficacy and Safety of Products Including Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices (Law No. 145 of 1960) and amendments thereto</p> <p>(b) Ministerial Ordinance concerning Good Laboratory Practice for Non-clinical Laboratory Studies on Safety of Drugs (Ministerial Ordinance of Ministry of Health and Welfare No. 21 of 1997) and amendments thereto</p> <p>(c) Regarding Treatment of Materials concerning Non-clinical Laboratory Studies on Safety of Pharmaceuticals, Medical Devices and Regenerative Medicine Products Which Should Be Attached to the Application for the Products for Manufacturing and Marketing Approval Etc. (Yakushokushinsahatsu 1121 No. 9/Yakushokukisanhatsu 1121 No. 13 of 2014) and amendments thereto</p>

THE UNITED KINGDOM	JAPAN
	<p>(d) Regarding Guidelines for the Conduct of Pharmaceutical GLP On-site Inspection Conducted by Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (Yakushokushinsahatsu No. 0805003 of 2005) and amendments thereto</p> <p>2. Veterinary Drugs:</p> <p>(a) Law concerning Securing Quality, Efficacy and Safety of Products including Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices (Law No. 145 of 1960) and amendments thereto</p> <p>(b) Ministerial Ordinance concerning Good Laboratory Practice for Non-clinical Laboratory Studies on Safety of Veterinary Drugs (Ministerial Ordinance of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries No. 74 of 1997) and amendments thereto</p> <p>(c) Regarding Management of the Law concerning Securing Quality, Efficacy and Safety of Products including Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices (12 Chiku A No. 729 of 2000) and amendments thereto</p>

THE UNITED KINGDOM	JAPAN
	<p>3. Agricultural Chemicals:</p> <p>(a) Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Law (Law No. 82 of 1948) and amendments thereto</p> <p>(b) Ministerial Ordinance concerning Good Laboratory Practice for Agricultural Chemicals (Ministerial Ordinance of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries No. 76 of 2018) and amendments thereto</p> <p>(c) Regarding Confirmation and Inspection on Compliance with the Requirements from Articles 5 to 19 of the Ministerial Ordinance concerning Good Laboratory Practice for Agricultural Chemicals (30 Shouan No. 4215 of 2018) and amendments thereto</p> <p>4. Feed Additives:</p> <p>(a) Law concerning Safety Assurance and Quality Improvement of Feed (Law No. 35 of 1953) and amendments thereto</p>

THE UNITED KINGDOM	JAPAN
	<p>(b) Regarding Standards for the Conduct of Animal Studies on Feed Additives (63 Chiku A No. 3039 of 1988) and amendments thereto</p> <p>(c) Regarding the Establishment of the Guidelines for the Inspection Based on the Standards for the Conduct of Animal Studies on Feed Additives (1 Chiku A No. 3441 of 1990) and amendments thereto</p> <p>5. Industrial Chemicals:</p> <p>(a) Law concerning the Evaluation of Chemical Substances and Regulation of Their Manufacture, Etc. (Law No. 117 of 1973) and amendments thereto</p> <p>(b) Ministerial Ordinance on Items Etc. of Test concerning New Chemical Substances and Study of Hazardous Properties of Chemical Substances Requiring Priority Assessment and Monitoring Chemical Substances (Ministerial Ordinance of Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, of Ministry of Economic Trade and Industry and of Ministry of the Environment No. 3 of 2010) and amendments thereto</p>

THE UNITED KINGDOM	JAPAN
	<p>(c) The Notice on Tests designated by Minister for Health, Labour and Welfare, Minister for Economy, Trade and Industry and Minister for the Environment based on Paragraph 2 of Article 1, Article 3 and Subparagraph 4 of Article 5 of the Ministerial Ordinance on Items Etc. of Test concerning New Chemical Substances and Study of Hazardous Properties of Chemical Substances Requiring Priority Assessment and Monitoring Chemical Substances (Notice of Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and Ministry of the Environment, No. 5 of 2011) and amendments thereto</p> <p>(d) Regarding the Good Laboratory Practice for test facilities conducting tests of New Chemical Substances Etc. (Yakusyokuhatsu 0331 No. 8/Heisei 23.03.29 Seikyoku No. 6/Kanhokihatsu No. 110331010 of 2011) and amendments thereto</p>

THE UNITED KINGDOM	JAPAN
	<p>(e) Regarding the Rules and Requirements for Test Results for Evaluating New Chemical Substances Etc. (Yakusyokuhatsu 0331 No. 9/Heisei 23.03.29 Seikyoku No. 7/Kanhokihatsu No. 110331011 of 2011) and amendments thereto</p> <p>6. Chemical Substances Controlled for the Protection of Health of Workers:</p> <p>(a) Industrial Safety and Health Law (Law No. 57 of 1972) and amendments thereto</p> <p>(b) Ordinance on Industrial Safety and Health (Ministerial Ordinance of Ministry of Labour No. 32 of 1972) and amendments thereto</p> <p>(c) The Notice on Standard to be Satisfied by the Test Facility Etc. under the Provisions of Paragraph 2 of Article 34-3 of the Ordinance on Industrial Safety and Health (Notice of Ministry of Labour No. 76 of 1988) and amendments thereto</p>

THE UNITED KINGDOM	JAPAN
	<p>(d) Regarding Implementation of the Ministerial Ordinance to Amend a Part of the Ordinance on Industrial Safety and Health, Ministerial Ordinance to Amend a Part of the Ordinance on Safety of Boiler and High Pressure Vessels and the Ministerial Ordinance to Amend a Part of the Ordinance on Preventing Organic Solvents Poisoning, Etc. (Kihatsu No. 602 of 1988) and amendments thereto</p> <p>(e) Regarding Establishment of the Guideline of Certification of Compliance of Test Facilities Etc. with GLP under the Industrial Safety and Health Law (Kihatsu No. 123 of 1989) and amendments thereto</p>

SECTORAL ANNEX ON
GOOD MANUFACTURING PRACTICE (GMP) FOR MEDICINAL PRODUCTS

PART A

1. This Sectoral Annex applies to:
 - (a) the confirmation of the compliance with GMP requirements of manufacturing facilities for medicinal products to which the GMP requirements of both Parties are applied in accordance with the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of each Party specified in Section I of Part B of this Sectoral Annex; and
 - (b) the acceptance of the data generated by confirmed manufacturing facilities (the certificate issued by confirmed manufacturing facilities in accordance with the provisions of Part A of this Sectoral Annex).
- 2.(a) For the purposes of this Sectoral Annex:
 - (i) "criteria for confirmation" means the GMP requirements;
 - (ii) "Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP)" means that part of quality assurance which ensures that products are consistently produced and controlled in accordance with the quality standards appropriate for their intended use and as required by the applicable marketing authorisation or product specifications;
 - (iii) "inspection" means an on-site evaluation of a manufacturing facility to determine whether such manufacturing facility is operating in compliance with GMP requirements including the requirements of the applicable marketing authorisation or product specifications. Such inspection is conducted in accordance with the laws, regulations and administrative provisions specified in Section I of Part B of this Sectoral Annex carried out by a Competent Authority listed in Section II of Part B of this Sectoral Annex, and may include pre-marketing and post-marketing inspection; and

- (iv) "medicinal products" means drugs which are industrially manufactured for human use as defined in the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of Japan specified in Section I of Part B of this Sectoral Annex, and medicinal products and intermediate products which are industrially manufactured for human use as defined in the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the United Kingdom in Section I of Part B of this Sectoral Annex.

The definition of medicinal products above may include medicinal products intended for clinical trials, active ingredients, chemical and biological pharmaceuticals, immunologicals, radiopharmaceuticals, stable medicinal products derived from human blood or human plasma, and where appropriate, vitamins, minerals and herbal medicines.

- (b) It is understood that the term "amendment" referred to in Part B of this Sectoral Annex includes the following cases:
 - (i) a Party entirely or partially changes its applicable laws, regulations and/or administrative provisions listed in Part B of this Sectoral Annex, whether or not those names are changed;
 - (ii) a Party repeals its applicable laws, regulations and/or administrative provisions listed in Part B of this Sectoral Annex and adopts new laws, regulations and/or administrative provisions substituting for the previous laws, regulations and/or administrative provisions, whether or not the previous names are changed; and
 - (iii) a Party incorporates the whole or a relevant part of its applicable laws, regulations and/or administrative provisions listed in Part B of this Sectoral Annex into other laws, regulations and/or administrative provisions.

3. This Protocol does not cover mutual recognition of batch release (Kentei) referred to in Article 43 of the Law on Securing Quality, Efficacy and Safety of Products including Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices (Law No. 145 of 1960) of Japan and batch release referred to in regulation 60A of the Human Medicines Regulation 2012 of the United Kingdom.

4. With respect to paragraph 2 of Article 2 of this Protocol, each Party shall, as a result of the acceptance of confirmation of manufacturing facilities carried out by the Competent Authorities of the other Party, accept, regarding the medicinal products for which its marketing authorisation has been issued or for which product specifications are applicable, the certificate issued by the confirmed manufacturing facilities of the conformity of each batch to the marketing authorisation or product specifications and exempt the importers from the testing of each batch, in accordance with the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of each Party specified in the Section I of Part B of this Sectoral Annex, taking into account the equivalence of GMP requirements of both Parties, provided that:

- (a) such certificate is issued by the confirmed manufacturing facilities on the results of a full qualitative analysis, a quantitative analysis of all the active constituents and all the other tests or checks;
- (b) the certificate contains a statement that the product has been manufactured in conformity with GMP requirements; and
- (c) both Parties apply the equivalent GMP requirements to the products of which the certificate is issued.

5. In the certificate issued by the confirmed manufacturing facilities and related to each batch to be exported, as referred to in paragraph 4, it will be certified, through the testing which is required for the manufacturing of medicinal products in accordance with the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of each Party specified in Section I of Part B of this Sectoral Annex, that each batch of medicinal products is manufactured as required by the applicable marketing authorisation or product specifications of the importing Party.

6. A sub-committee of the Joint Committee on Mutual Recognition will be established in particular to monitor the progress of the preparatory work set out in paragraph 9 of this Sectoral Annex and the operation of this Sectoral Annex. It will report to the Joint Committee on Mutual Recognition.

7. (a) The Parties will exchange information on, in particular:

- (i) GMP for specific products or classes of products;
- (ii) new technical guidance or inspection procedures;
- (iii) quality defects, batch recalls, counterfeiting and other problems concerning quality; and
- (iv) any suspension or withdrawal of a manufacturing authorisation.

(b) The Parties will agree detailed alert procedures through the sub-committee of the Joint Committee on Mutual Recognition to fulfil specific objectives of this Sectoral Annex.

(c) Equivalence of GMP for specific products or classes of products will be coordinated according to a procedure established by the sub-committee of the Joint Committee on Mutual Recognition.

(d) Notwithstanding paragraph 6 of Article 8 of this Protocol, each Party shall provide the other Party and the Joint Committee on Mutual Recognition with a list of the confirmed manufacturing facilities at the frequency to be decided by the Joint Committee on Mutual Recognition.

(e) Each Party will, upon reasoned request by the other Party, provide a copy of the most recent inspection report on a confirmed facility within 30 days from the date of the request. If the requested Party conducts an additional inspection, that Party will provide a copy of the report of such additional inspection to the requesting Party within 60 days from the date of the request. If after the exchange of inspection reports there remains serious cause for concern on whether a manufacturing facility in the other Party complies with GMP requirements, each Party may request the other Party to conduct further inspections on that facility.

(f) The Competent Authority of a Party will, upon request by an exporter, importer or the Competent Authority of the other Party, confirm that a manufacturing facility in its territory:

- (i) is appropriately authorised to manufacture medicinal products in accordance with its laws, regulations and administrative provisions specified in Section I of Part B of this Sectoral Annex;
- (ii) is regularly inspected by the Competent Authorities; and
- (iii) complies with its GMP requirements that are recognised by both Parties as equivalent.

8. With regard to paragraph 2 of Article 5 of this Protocol, the exporting Party shall, in accordance with its applicable laws, regulations and administrative provisions, inspect periodically the manufacturing facilities in order to ensure that the facilities fulfil its GMP requirements set out in the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of that Party specified in Section I of Part B of this Sectoral Annex.

9.(a) With respect to medicinal products for which the equivalence of GMP requirements have not been confirmed, Articles 2, 4, 5, 7 and subparagraph 2(a) of Article 10 of this Protocol relating to this Sectoral Annex and the provisions of this Sectoral Annex other than paragraph 6, subparagraph 7(b) and this paragraph shall not be applied before the 30th day after the date of exchange of diplomatic notes confirming to each other that the preparatory work is completed.

(b) Through the preparatory work, the Parties shall reconfirm the equivalence of GMP requirements and their implementation through the Joint Committee on Mutual Recognition. The Joint Committee on Mutual Recognition will decide the detailed procedures for implementing this Sectoral Annex.

PART B

SECTION I: THE APPLICABLE LAWS, REGULATIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS STIPULATING MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, GMP REQUIREMENTS FOR MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, VERIFICATION AND CONFIRMATION

THE UNITED KINGDOM	JAPAN
<p>The Human Medicines Regulations 2012 (SI 2012/1916) and amendments thereto</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Law concerning Securing Quality, Efficacy and Safety of Products including Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices (Law No. 145 of 1960) and amendments thereto 2. Cabinet Order for Enforcement of the Law concerning Securing Quality, Efficacy and Safety of Products including Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices (Cabinet Order No. 11 of 1961) and amendments thereto 3. Regulation for Enforcement of the Law concerning Securing Quality, Efficacy and Safety of Products including Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices (Ministerial Ordinance of Ministry of Health and Welfare No. 1 of 1961) and amendments thereto

THE UNITED KINGDOM	JAPAN
	<p>4. The Notice on Pharmaceuticals Designated by the Minister for Health, Labour and Welfare under the Provisions of Subparagraphs 6 and 7 of Paragraph 1 of Article 20 of the Cabinet Order for Enforcement of the Law concerning Securing Quality, Efficacy and Safety of Products including Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices, and under the Provisions of Subparagraphs 6 and 7 of Article 96 of the Regulation for Enforcement of the Law concerning Securing Quality, Efficacy and Safety of Products including Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices (Notice of Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare No. 431 of 2004) and amendments thereto</p> <p>5. Ordinance concerning Facilities and Equipments for Pharmacies Etc. (Ministerial Ordinance of Ministry of Health and Welfare No. 2 of 1961) and amendments thereto</p>

THE UNITED KINGDOM	JAPAN
	<p>6. Ministerial Ordinance concerning the Standard of Manufacturing Control and Quality Control for Drugs and Quasi Drugs (Ministerial Ordinance of Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare No. 179 of 2004) and amendments thereto</p>

SECTION II: COMPETENT AUTHORITIES

THE UNITED KINGDOM	JAPAN
Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency or an authority succeeding it	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare or an authority succeeding it