
1. Publication
   1.1 Names of publications
      1.1.1 Official Gazette
      1.1.2 International Trade and Industry Official Bulletin
      1.1.3 International Trade Public Bulletin

   1.2 Copies of publications received

2. Public Notice

3. Notifications
   3.1 Document COM.IND/W/55/Add.11-COM.AG/W/72/Add.11, as amended by Addendum 56/Rev.1 and COM.IND/W/55/Add.11/Corr.1-COM.AG/W/72/Add.11/Corr.1 reads as follows: (English and French only)
Outline of systems

1. The following two different procedures can be distinguished in the Japanese import system.

(1) Import quota system

In order to import products specified under the import quota system (so-called IQ system) the importer must obtain, prior to importation, an import quota from the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. If the quota is granted, the importer must forward the import quota certificate to an authorized foreign exchange bank which issues automatically a certificate of import approval. All allocations of import quotas are made on a global basis.

(2) Automatic approval system

As regards Automatic Approval system, it was replaced by the Import Declaration system on 20 December 1972. Under the Import Declaration system, the importers need only to present Import Declarations in a prescribed form to the authorized foreign exchange banks, before the importation, and it is not necessary to be authorized or approved.

Note: The number of offices and branches of banks which are authorized to issue certificates of import approval under any of the above systems amounts to 1,000 or so.

Commodity coverage of the licensing requirement

2. The items under the IQ system are enumerated in the attached List 1 and those covered by the AIQ system are specified in the attached List 2. Products other than those listed in the IQ or AIQ system fall under the AA system.

3. Japanese licensing requirements are applied without discrimination to imports from all sources.

4. (a) Only the IQ system is designed to limit the quantity of imports. But, the other systems are not intended, nor have no effect, to restrict the quantity of imports.

(b) The main purpose of the AIQ system is to obtain, as early as possible, detailed statistical information on the import trend after liberalization; such being the principal objective of the system, existence of AIQ has contributed to mitigating psychological resistance on the part of those who incline to over-estimate possible impacts of liberalization on domestic industries, thereby facilitating Japan's efforts for liberalization of imports. The number of items under this system has been substantially reduced recently.

List 1: corresponds to the Japan column in Annex I to L/3391/Rev.1.
List 2: has been reproduced in full as Annex II to L/3391/Rev.1.
(c) The main purpose of automatic approval system is to confirm whether all necessary forms and procedures are fulfilled. This has the effect of obviating the necessity of governmental approval for the settlement in foreign currency (the import approval obtained by the importer from the authorized foreign exchange bank automatically qualifies him to use foreign exchanges as payment for imports) and has also the incidental effect of grasping the import trend at an early stage of import procedures.

5. (1) The Japanese licensing system is maintained under the following Law, orders and regulations:

(i) Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Law (Law No. 228, December 1949) as amended.

(ii) Import Trade Control Order (Cabinet Order No. 414, December 1949) as amended, and Cabinet Order concerning Control of Foreign Exchange (Cabinet Order No. 203, June 1950) as amended.

(iii) Other regulations and ordinances, especially Import Trade Control Regulation (MITI Ordinance No. 77, December 1949) as amended.

(2) The designation of products to be subjected to the IQ and AIQ systems is in the competence of the Minister of International Trade and Industry.

(3) The licensing system is statutorily required, and it is necessary to amend the law, orders and regulations as cited above, to abolish it. Even in the cases where the abolishment by the Administration is theoretically possible, it is difficult, in practice, to take such a step without seeking prior approval of the Legislature.

Procedures

6. The following replies are only concerned with the IQ system.


(ii) The overall amount of quotas is in principle published on each item. No allocation of quotas is made on the basis of the country of origin; the allocation is made on a global basis without discrimination. Further there is no maximum limit of quota to be allocated to individual importer.
(b) The size of quota is usually determined on a six-monthly basis and, in general, the allocation is made once for six months. There are, however, some cases in which allocations are made throughout the year upon application for quotas.

(c) (i) There is no case where the allocation of quotas is made to domestic producers of like goods. For the imports of materials for industrial use, allocations of quotas are made whether directly to users or to those who have received orders from users, and, in the case of consumer goods, allocations are made to trading companies.

(ii) No special measure is taken to ensure actual importation.

(iii) The amount of quotas is generally determined on a six-monthly basis, while the period of validity of import quota certificate is four months and that of import approval certificate is six months. As a result, a portion of quota may in some cases be realized in the succeeding period. However this does not influence the determination of quotas in that succeeding period.

(iv) The names of importers to whom quotas have been allocated are usually not made known to public in order to avoid possible disclosure of business secrets. However, they are made known in cases where necessary and appropriate.

(d) The period open for the submission of applications for quotas is usually about two weeks.

(e) The minimum length of time for processing applications for quotas is one week, its maximum being three weeks except in some special cases.

(f) Upon receipt of the import quota certificate, the import approval can be obtained and actual importation can be carried out at any time, subject to the period of validity of certificates mentioned in 14 below.

(g) Consideration of applications for quotas is usually effected by a single administrative organ in charge of quota allocation, but on rare occasions other administrative organs may be involved in the judgment of the import requirements for users in question.

In both cases, however, the importer does not need to approach more than one administrative organ.

(h) (i) If the demand exceeds the quota, the allocation is made on the basis of (1) past import records on customs clearance basis (past performance allocation) (2) distribution of equal amount of quota to applicants (equal allocation) or combination of (1) and (2). In the case of quota allocation to users, the allocation is determined on the basis of the import requirements by users.
(ii) There is no maximum amount of quotas to be allocated per applicant.

(iii) Where appropriate, new importers, with or without qualifications, are permitted to apply for quotas. In such case, the allocation is usually made evenly to new importers.

(iv) Applications for quotas are generally examined simultaneously.

(i) The question is not applicable to Japan. Because there exists no arrangement with other countries which sets bilateral quotas for imports from them or which obliges them to restrain exports.

(j) The question is not applicable to Japan.

(k) For imports of certain kinds of raw materials for processing of goods for export, allocations additional to the normal allocations based on the domestic demand and supply are made automatically on condition that such raw materials will not be used for processing of goods to be sold at home. These items are staple food, starch and milk products.

7. The following replies are concerned with the AIQ and AA systems.

(a)-(b) In the case of AIQ where it is necessary to obtain an import quota certificate prior to import approval, such certificate is usually issued the next day or the day after next upon receipt of application. In case of urgency and in unavoidable circumstances a certificate may be issued on the day of application. With regard to import approval, it must be obtained prior to the date of agreement on settlement for payment or the date of importation of goods, whichever earlier. In principle, authorized foreign exchange banks issue the certificate of import approval on the day of application.

(c) Applications are accepted on all working days.

(d) Import quota certificates are issued by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry and certificates of import approvals are issued by authorized foreign exchange banks. There is no need for importers to approach other organs.

8. Application for import approval and import quotas will not be refused, if they satisfy the prescribed conditions.

9. Eligibility of importers

(a) With regard to the importation of IQ items, there are certain cases where eligibility for application for quotas is limited to the importers who have the past record of actual imports.
As for the importation of raw materials for industrial use, eligibility may be confined to the actual users of such materials for those who have received orders from such users. As for the importation of gunpowder, hunting guns and others, a special qualification is required under the relevant regulations.

(b) Any person is eligible for the application. There is no system of registration of importers.

Documentational and other requirements

10. A sample form is annexed hereto.

Documents required at application are as follows:

(1) For the application for import quotas.

(i) In the case of items under IQ system:

(a) Application form for import quotas.

(b) Documents certifying the past records of actual imports (this is required only in cases where allocation is made on the basis of the past actual imports. Normally either original or copies of certificates of import approval or import declarations are sufficient).

(c) Explanatory note on the product concerned (only when it is difficult to confirm that the item falls under the IQ system).

(d) Letter of order or documents indicating the commission from users (when the allocation is made on the basis of orders from users).

(e) Contract with a shipper or an offer from a shipper (there are some cases where this is not required).

(ii) In the case of items under the AIQ system:

(a) Application form for import quotas.

(b) Explanatory note on goods concerned, only when it is difficult to confirm that the item falls under the AIQ system.

(c) Contract with a shipper or an offer from a shipper (there are some cases where this is not required).
(2) For the application for import approval.

(i) Application form for import approval.

(ii) Import quota certificate in the case of IQ and AIQ items.

11. Upon actual importation, only certificate of import approval is required.

12. Neither licensing fee nor administrative charge is required.

13. Neither deposit nor advance payment is required.

Conditions of licensing

14. The period of validity of the import quota certificate is four months, but in cases where the extension of the period is required, the period can be extended on the approval of the Minister of International Trade and Industry. Import approval is obtainable with the import quota certificate, as long as the certificate is valid.

The period of validity of the certificate of import approval is six months. But if it is known in advance that extension of the period of validity beyond the six-month period is necessary, the longer period can be approved to the extent necessary. And in such cases where the customs clearance is not considered feasible within the period of six months, the period of validity can be extended to the extent necessary for customs clearance. For the extension of the period of validity of certificate of import approval, the approval of the Minister of International Trade and Industry is required.

15. There is no penalty for the non-utilization of either import quota certificate or certificate of import approval.

16. In order to avoid abuses, import quotas under the IQ system are, in principle, not transferable among importers. Under justifiable reasons, however, the imports on consignment can be admitted on the approval of the Minister of International Trade and Industry.

17. (a) No condition is attached to the issuance of either import quota certificate or certificate of import approval, except in cases where imports are approved on condition that the goods imported be processed in Japan and re-exported.

(b) No condition is attached.
18. In the following cases, approval of the Minister of International Trade and Industry is necessary prior to the application for import approval by the banks.

(1) In case the imports are to be carried out not in conformity with the "standard methods of settlement".

(2) In case the imports are to be carried out on a consignment sale contract with a settlement period in excess of four months after customs clearance.

(3) In case of specific goods and imports from specific countries (either country of origin or country from which shipment is made), wherever necessary in order to fulfil the international obligations such as those under the International Sugar Agreement.

In addition, there are some regulations required by sanitary and health regulations, such as the Pharmaceutical Law, Food Sanitation Law, animals and plants quarantine laws and others.

19. Foreign exchange is automatically provided to the holder of a certificate of import approval.
輸入割当申請書

申請者名

住所                    電話番号

記名控印
または若名

資格

申請月日

I 予定輸入契約の概要

(1) 契約締結の時期

(2) 貨物船積みの時期

(3) 貨物入着の時期

(4) 価格条件および単価

(5) 総額

(6) その他の

II 申請の明細

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1開梱単位の番号等</th>
<th>2 品名</th>
<th>3 型および銘柄</th>
<th>4 原産地</th>
<th>5 貨積地域</th>
<th>数量および単位(金銭)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

分類符号

III 割当て

※割当数量および単位(割当証)

※証明書番号

※割当日月日

※期間満了日

通商産業大臣の記名押印

資 格

記名押印
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<th>項目</th>
<th>締了の承認を受けた日</th>
<th>締了承認に係る数額（金額）</th>
<th>未承認数額（金額）</th>
<th>銀行名および押印</th>
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注
(1) 条印のある欄は、記入しないこと。
(2) 「締了承認の署印等」欄には、締了承認の署名および同表の品名欄に記載のある細分類の項目に付された条印または條号を記入すること。
(3) 「付属用紙」欄には、私商業業者等が締了承認の署名等に記入必要のある項目を記入すること。
(4) 「番号および金額（金額）」欄には、販売物向の換算金額が記入されたものを記入すること。この場合、「金額余載入件数の変更」欄の記入を要しない。
(5) 用紙の大きさは、A列4欄とすること。
(6) 記載事項は、やむを得ない場合には、英語で記入してもきしだかない。
Application for Import Allocation

I Outline of Anticipated Import Contract

1. Approx. Date of Contract
2. Time of Shipment
3. Time of Arrival
4. Price Condition and Unit Price
5. Total Amount
6. Others

II Details of Application

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III Allocation

<table>
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<th>Allocation Quantity (Amount) and Unit</th>
<th>No. of Certificate</th>
<th>Date of Allocation</th>
<th>Date of Expiration</th>
<th>Collateral</th>
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Name and Seal of the Minister of International Trade and Industry

Title

Name & Seal
State of Conditions of Approval of Import

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date of Receipt of Approval of Import</th>
<th>Quantity (amount) of Approval of Import</th>
<th>Quantity (amount) not approved yet</th>
<th>Name &amp; Seal of Bank</th>
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Nota: (1) The applicant shall not fill out columns marked with "*".
(2) In the column of "No. etc. of Customs Tariff List" the description shall be made of numbers or Marks affixed to items of the detailed classification concerned in the case where there is detailed classification in the numbers of customs tariff list and in the column of names of goods of the same list.
(3) In the column of "Marks of Classification" marks which are to be stipulated specially by the Minister of International trade and Industry in accordance with number, etc. of customs tariff list shall be described.
(4) In the column of "Quantity and Unit (Amount)" Amount shall be described with regard to those, for which import allocation is granted in accordance with price of goods. In such a case no description is required for (5) in the column of "L. Outline of Anticipated Import Contract".
(5) The size of paper for the form shall be No. of the row-A.
(6) In an unavoidable case, the application may be filled out in English.
יפניתית

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<tr>
<th>関係書類</th>
<th>申告書類</th>
<th>共同管理書類</th>
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以下の内容は、申請書類及び共管理書類によるものである。また、資格及び資格は、資格及び資格によるものである。

1. 信用状関係

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2. 信用状関係

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この共同管理書類は、加入書類の加入書類によるものである。
Application for License to Import under Article 4 Paragraph 1 of the Cabinet Order concerning Control of Import Trade

Name of Applicant

Address

Name & Seal or Signature

Title

Date of Application

Request is made for a license to import goods as mentioned hereunder.

I. Particulars of Import

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. etc. of Customs Tariff List</th>
<th>Name of Commodity</th>
<th>Type &amp; Grade</th>
<th>Quantity &amp; Unit</th>
<th>Terms of Price &amp; Unit Price</th>
<th>Amount in Foreign Exchange</th>
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- Mark of Classification
- Currency or Account of Settlement
- Country of Origin
- Shipment Area & Loading Port
- Increase and decrease of quantity shall be within:

Remarks

Expected Date of Arrival (State each date for partial shipments)

II. Particulars of Payments

(a) Amount of L/C (L/A)
(b) Amount of Remittance
(c) Amount of U/C
(d) Usance at
(e) Items concerning Free You Account
(f) Other Payment Arrangement

III. Bank's Certificate of Collateral

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ratio of Collateral</th>
<th>Amount of Collateral</th>
<th>Amount of Collateral in favor of the National Treasurer</th>
<th>Date of Return after Credit Encashment</th>
<th>Date of Return by MITI Notice for Return</th>
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- Date & No. of Certificate of Import Allocation
  - Date
  - No.

The present application for license to import goods is hereby approved under the provisions of Article 4 paragraph 2 of Import Trade Control Order.

For: BANK

Title

Name & Seal
(Reverse-side to be used by Authorized Foreign Exchange Bank and Customs)

1. Bank's Certificate for Establishment of Letter of Credit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L/C No. &amp; Name of L/C Notifying Bank</th>
<th>Date of Expiration</th>
<th>Date of Shipment</th>
<th>L/C Amount</th>
<th>Name of Commodity</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Date of Opening of L/C</th>
<th>Bank's Name &amp; Seal</th>
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2. Bank's Certificate concerned with Foreign Exchange Settlement

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<th>Amount of Settlement</th>
<th>Currency or Account of Settlement</th>
<th>Method of Settlement and No. of L/C, etc.</th>
<th>T/R or L/G</th>
<th>Date of Settlement</th>
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3. Customs Clearance

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<th>Customs Declaration No.</th>
<th>Date of Declaration</th>
<th>Name of Commodity</th>
<th>Invoice Quantity</th>
<th>Invoice Amount</th>
<th>Quantity Cleared</th>
<th>Amount Cleared</th>
<th>Port of Unloading</th>
<th>Date of Permission or Approval</th>
<th>Customs Seal</th>
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Note

(1) The applicant shall not fill out the columns marked with *.
(2) Items designated in the columns of "III Allocation" are mentioned in certificate of import allocation, shall be described in the corresponding column of this application for approval of import with mark * to the spot.
(3) In the column of "No etc. of Customs Tariff List" the description shall be made of numbers or marks affixed to items of the detailed classification concerned in the case where there is detailed classification in the numbers of customs tariff list and in the column of names of goods of the same list.
(4) In the column of "Marks of Classification" marks which are to be stipulated specially by the Minister of International Trade and Industry in accordance with number, etc. of customs tariff list shall be described.
(5) The size of paper for the form shall be No.-4 of the row-U and its quality shall be printing-paper-A of JIS-P-3101 and 55 kilograms per ream.
(6) In an unavoidable case, the application may be filled out in English.