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USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

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## Japan

### Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards

### Country Report

### 2003

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**Report Highlights:**

The FAIRS report is a guide to Japan's food and beverage regulations, standards and requirements for importation.

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Includes PSD Changes: No  
Includes Trade Matrix: No  
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**Note: This report was prepared by the Office of Agricultural Affairs of the USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service at the U.S. Embassy/Tokyo for exporters of U.S. agricultural products. While great care was taken in preparation of this report, information provided may not be completely accurate due to either changes in policies since its preparation, or because clear and consistent information about these policies was not available at the time of publication. U.S. Exporters are highly recommended to verify the relevant import requirements with their foreign customers, who normally have the most updated information on local requirements, prior to exportation. FINAL IMPORT APPROVAL OF ANY PRODUCT IS SUBJECT TO THE IMPORTING COUNTRY'S RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETED BY BORDER OFFICIALS AT THE TIME OF PRODUCT ENTRY.**

Adobe's Japanese language module may need to be installed to view pdf documents from the Japanese government and organizations even they are in English.

## I. FOOD LAWS

There are three major laws pertaining to food safety and standards; the Food Safety Law, Food Sanitation Law and Japan Agricultural Standards Law. The Food Safety Basic Law sets the principles for developing a food safety regime and the role of the Food Safety Commission, a food related risk assessment body (for details, please see JA3029). The Food Sanitation Law ensures the safety and sanitation of foods by the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare (MHLW), a food risk management agency. The law prohibits the sale of foods containing poisonous or harmful substances. It also prescribes the standards for foods, additives, food apparatus and container packages, and certain toys. The law is available in English on the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) website ([http://www.jetro.go.jp/se/e/standards\\_regulation/food2003mar-e.pdf](http://www.jetro.go.jp/se/e/standards_regulation/food2003mar-e.pdf)).

The general requirements and standards are set by the Japanese Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare (MHLW) and apply to all types of foods including imported foods. **Imported foods that do not meet these requirements will not be allowed entry.** These requirements and standards place primary emphasis on component requirements and manufacturing standards. It is strongly recommended that in the event that a product label does not clearly indicate additives, preservatives, coloring material, spices or flavorings, that a certificate with detailed descriptions of the ingredients (i.e., the names of chemical compounds, chemical names and international index numbers on the colors) be attached to each shipment in order to expedite import procedures. Details of food importing procedure may be viewed on the MHLW website (<http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/topics/importedfoods/1.html>).

Before shipping a new or unknown product to Japan, MHLW suggests that the Japanese importer deliver a small sample of the product to be imported to the MHLW port inspectors' office with a certificate certifying compliance with required product regulations. These samples should be inspected to insure that no importation problems exist before the product is actually exported to Japan. It is strongly recommended that products not be shipped until product compliance has been verified. Another option is to have a sample of the product tested by one of the MHLW official or registered laboratories located in the U.S. (a full list is included in this report).

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) is also involved in food risk management, mainly in the area of food labeling, through the Japan Agricultural Standards (JAS) Law, and animal and plant health protection, through a series of quarantine laws. MAFF is also responsible for organic food production standards through the JAS Law. The JAS laws and outlines of animal and plant quarantine regulations can be viewed on the

JETRO website ([http://www.jetro.go.jp/se/e/standards\\_regulation/index.html](http://www.jetro.go.jp/se/e/standards_regulation/index.html)) and those on organic foods and other quality-based food labeling regulations are located on the MAFF website ([http://www.maff.go.jp/soshiki/syokuhin/hinshitu/organic/eng\\_yuki\\_top.htm](http://www.maff.go.jp/soshiki/syokuhin/hinshitu/organic/eng_yuki_top.htm)). Information on the Japanese organic standards with background on the export agreements with Japan is available at the website of the Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA (<http://www.ams.usda.gov/nop/NOP/TradeIssues/Japan.html>).

## II. LABELING REQUIREMENTS

### Labeling Required by Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare

All food products must be in perfect condition from a food sanitation standpoint. The following information must appear on the product label in Japanese. The minimum size of type is approximately 8 point for all characters. It is recommended that the importer double-check the labels to ensure conformity. The label should include the following information:

- Name of the product;
- Country of origin;
- Name of the importer;
- Ingredients, other than additives, in descending order of weight percentage;
- Food additives in descending order of weight on a separate line from other ingredients;
- The net weight in metric units only. A system of average net weight tolerances of packages or certain commodities are set by the Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare;
- "Best-before date" or "Expiry of consumption" on products whose quality changes rapidly;
- Method of use, storage instructions, or preparation, when established by the Minister of Health, Labor, and Welfare (MHLW) for the product or when its absence could cause confusion.
- Labeling of biotechnology ingredients (limited to 30 foods made from corn, soybeans and potato, where the genetically modified content of the labeled ingredient exceeds 5 percent. See GAIN report JA3002 and the MHLW website (<http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/topics/qa/gm-food/index.html>) for more details. As of August 2003, exporters who follow the MAFF biotechnology-labeling scheme described later in this report will be considered to also meet the MHLW labeling regulations.
- Allergen labeling; required to label the names of the following possible allergens when present in the food: abalone, squid, salmon roe, prawn, orange, crab, kiwi fruit, beef, milk, walnut, wheat, salmon, mackerel, buckwheat, soybean, egg, cheese, chicken, peanut, pork, matsutake mushroom, peach, yam, apple. For details, please see GAIN report JA2001 and the MHLW website (<http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/topics/qa/allergies/index.html>).

### Pharmaceutical Products and Supplements

Pharmaceutical products and supplements must comply with the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law or the Cosmetic Law for entry into Japan. To comply, the importers must submit an application for approval for import to MHLW with data through the Tokyo Metropolitan Government Office or local prefecture government office, depending on the location of the importer. MHLW reviews the pharmaceutical products for approval based on the data, including effectiveness data, on a case-by-case basis.

Normally, it takes one year or more to have an import permit granted, depending on the product. However, a company without a license to handle pharmaceutical products and/or

cosmetics cannot market this class of product. Therefore, the applicant should request from MHLW directly or through the importer more detailed information on the application procedures, as well as other aspects of the pharmaceutical products and/or cosmetics including applicable regulations. The appropriate contact and address is as follows:

Evaluation & Licensing Division  
Pharmaceutical and Food Safety Bureau  
Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare  
1-2-2, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8916

### **Nutritional Labeling**

While nutritional labeling is voluntary in Japan, MHLW requires food manufacturers that provide nutritional information on a label to follow MHLW nutritional labeling guidelines. Nutritional labeling must be in Japanese, thus the U.S. nutritional fact panel is not acceptable. Five major nutritional facts about the food must be included, even if a company wishes to include information about only one (e.g., vitamin content). The labeling must contain 1) calories (kilo calories), 2) protein (grams), 3) fat (grams), 4) sugar or carbohydrate (gram), 5) sodium (milligrams or grams in cases above 1,000 mg), and 6) other components to be labeled; in this order. The content of each component is to be shown using the unit in the parenthesis per unit of food (e.g., 100 g, 100 ml, 1 serving, 1 package, etc.). The labeling must use letters larger than 8 point, except for the cases in which the labeling area is less than 100 cm<sup>2</sup>.

In addition, MHLW regulates certain health-related claims and components. For dietary fiber, protein, calcium, iron, Vitamin A, Vitamin B1, Vitamin B2, niacin, Vitamin C and Vitamin D, health-related claims such as "rich in" or "containing" must meet MHLW's minimum content level standards. In order for claims such as "less" or "no" nutritional components such as calories, fat, saturated fatty acid, sugar and sodium, the content of the components must be lower than MHLW's maximum content level standards. For example, sodium content must be lower than 5 mg and 120 mg in 100 g of food, when "no sodium" and "low or less sodium" claim is to be made, respectively. For fat, the content must be lower than 0.5 g and 3 g in 100g of food, respectively, when "no fat" and "low or less fat" claim is to be made.

Foods for specified health uses (FOSHU) are those to which a "functional" ingredient has been added for a specific health effect. To indicate a specific health effect (e.g., "reduces cholesterol") MHLW must review and approve the health claim under the Nutrition Improvement Law. Foods approved by MHLW are foods which have been designated to maintain and promote good health, including foods that improve gastro-intestinal conditions, foods for those with high cholesterol, foods for those with high blood pressure, foods related to mineral absorption, non-carcinogenic foods, and foods for those concerned about their blood sugar level.

Overseas applicants for FOSHU may consult with the Office of Newly Developed Foods, Department of Food Safety, MHLW, and submit an application. The National Nutrition Institute then tests the product on its claims and a nutrition expert committee of MHLW reviews the results. Once the approval is granted, MHLW notifies the overseas applicant.

### **Labeling Required by Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)**

Separate from labeling requirements under the MHLW Food Sanitation Law, MAFF requires manufacturers to label their products in accordance with quality labeling standards

established under the Standardized Quality Labeling System of the Japan Agricultural Standards (JAS) Law.

The JAS Law was revised in 2000. The revised JAS Law requires labeling of:

- (1) Place of origin for all perishable foods (produce, meat, seafood, dairy)
- (2) Ingredients derived from biotechnology- limited to 30 foods made from corn, soybeans and potato where the genetically modified content of the labeled ingredient exceeds 5 percent (see GAIN report JA2010 for more information).
- (3) Organic labeling, including mandatory third party certification for products labeled as "organic" (for more information, please refer to:  
[http://www.maff.go.jp/soshiki/syokuhin/hinshitu/organic/eng\\_yuki\\_top.htm](http://www.maff.go.jp/soshiki/syokuhin/hinshitu/organic/eng_yuki_top.htm))

The revisions are in addition to the following labeling requirements under the original JAS Law: (1) name of product; (2) names of ingredients; (3) net weight or volume; (4) minimum durability date; (4) method of preservation.

### III. PACKAGING AND CONTAINER REGULATIONS

In accordance with Article 9 of the MHLW Food Sanitation Law, no person shall sell, manufacture or import with the intent to sell, or use in business, any apparatus or container/package which contains or bears toxic or injurious substances and may injure human health, or, any apparatus or container/package which may injure human health by having harmful influence on foods and additives through contact therewith.

To prevent the use of harmful apparatuses, containers/packages, MHLW may establish standards for methods of manufacturing apparatuses, containers/packages. MHLW has established specifications for synthetic resins, metal cans, and containers/packages made of glass, ceramic, enamel, or rubber. For further details, please refer to (Specifications and Standards for Foods, Food Additives, etc., Under The Food Sanitation Law) the JETRO website: [http://www.jetro.go.jp/se/e/standards\\_regulation/index.html](http://www.jetro.go.jp/se/e/standards_regulation/index.html).

In April 2000, Japan implemented a new Package Recycling Law that requires paper and plastic packaging to be appropriately labeled and recycled. Private industry is being required to pay all costs associated with this recycling. For imported products, the cost will be born by importers. However, it is possible that Japanese importers will begin to take recycling costs into account when choosing the goods they import, and some Japanese importers may ask their suppliers overseas to cooperate in supplying the additional labeling.

The new labeling law becomes fully mandatory on April 1, 2003. Importers will be responsible for making sure that there are appropriate labels on all packaging and containers used for imported goods. Specifically, the law requires that paper packaging be labeled as per Form 1 (for printing) or Form 2 (for stamping), and that plastic packaging materials be labeled as per Form 3 (for printing) or Form 4 (for stamping).

More details may be found on the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry's website (<http://www.meti.go.jp/english/information/data/cReEffect01e.html>) and in GAIN reports JA9121 and JA3022.

### IV. FOOD ADDITIVE REGULATIONS

MHLW requires a safety assessment for food additives. Additives, both artificial and natural, that do not appear on MHLW's positive list of approved additives cannot be used in a food product. While CODEX standards are considered in MHLW's safety assessment, only additives that have been approved by MHLW may be used in foods and beverages sold in Japan.

Restrictions on the use of a food additive are based on regulations limiting the amounts of the additive contained in the final food preparation. Many food additives which are commonly used in the United States, such as some food coloring and preservatives, cannot be used in Japan, and foods containing even traces of such additives cannot be imported. In addition to the general assessment of an additive's safety, it must be approved for use in a specific product.

The Japanese approved food additive list shows the additives that are approved for use in foodstuffs, the purpose that the additive must be used for in the product (e.g., preservative, antioxidant, etc.), the foods that the additives are allowed to be used in, and the maximum tolerances allowed in the food. For a full list of approved additives, approved uses, and tolerances, please refer to (Specifications and Standards for Foods, Food Additives, etc. Under The Food Sanitation Law) the JETRO website: [http://www.jetro.go.jp/se/e/standards\\_regulation/index.html](http://www.jetro.go.jp/se/e/standards_regulation/index.html) and the FFCR website: <http://www.ffcr.or.jp/zaidan/FFCRHOME.nsf/pages/eng.h-page>.

To help expedite customs clearance, the following information should be provided at the time of import:

- The chemical names and content in ppm (parts per million) of all synthetic additives having tolerance levels set by MHLW.
- Names of all natural food additives.
- Artificial colors identified by their chemical name and international color index number. Natural color descriptions must also be provided to determine acceptability for the specific product exported.
- Artificial flavors identified by their chemical name as they appear on the Japanese approved additive list for the specific product exported.

### **Food Additive Approval Process**

MHLW will consider applications for approval of new food additives, in addition to approval of new uses and tolerances for additives already approved. MHLW in part decides on the approval of food additives based on the concept of average daily intake of a substance. Thus, MHLW looks at all of the products in which a certain additive is used prior to granting approval. For example, a preservative approved at a certain level for margarine may not be approved as a preservative for pickles. For this particular additive to be approved for pickles, an applicant must supply the MHLW with the relevant technical data to demonstrate the additional use would not result in unacceptable daily intake levels. The application procedure for approval of new food additives or new uses of approved additives is described in "Guidelines for Designation of Food Additives and for Revision of Standards for Use of Food Additives", which can be obtained from our office upon request.

### **V. PESTICIDE AND OTHER CONTAMINANTS**

MHLW maintains a list of maximum residue levels (MRLs) for pesticides. As of May 2003, there were about 9,000 MRLs established for 229 pesticides on about 130 commodities. Each year, MHLW reviews a number of substances for the purposes of establishing an MRL.

Currently, unlike MHLW's regulatory approach to food additives, crops containing pesticides without MRLs may be distributed in Japan unless they pose a health hazard. To be regarded as such, products without a MRL listed in the present list, residue levels must be safe, usually meaning that the residue levels are below either Codex or the exporting country standards – whichever is stricter. For a full list of MRLs, please refer to (Specifications and Standards for Foods, Food Additives, etc. Under The Food Sanitation Law) the JETRO website: [http://www.jetro.go.jp/se/e/standards\\_regulation/index.html](http://www.jetro.go.jp/se/e/standards_regulation/index.html).

However, the government of Japan (GOJ) is in the process of changing the way it controls farm chemicals. In the fall of 2003, the GOJ will issue draft provisional pesticide maximum residue limits (MRL). All products sold in Japan, including imports, must comply with these MRL. For products without MRLs under the present list, the rules regarding residue levels referred to above will continue to apply during the 3-year transition period. After the three-year transition period, the provisional list will come into force. Any MRLs not on the provisional or final lists of chemicals will be illegal. The GOJ will establish the final MRL based on full risk assessment for individual farm chemicals.

### **Monitoring of pesticide residues**

Quarantine offices (imported crops) and local laboratories in municipalities (domestic crops) conduct monitoring tests for pesticides for which MRLs are established. The purpose of the monitoring tests is to check whether crops in the marketplace comply with established MRLs. Any product found to contain a substance in excess of an established MRL may not be marketed in Japan.

Since 1985, the Ministry of Health and Welfare has conducted surveys of residues, including pesticides without MRLs, to obtain basic data for the establishment of MRLs. The monitoring test results typically show that less than 0.1% of the samples tested were above the established MRLs. Crops not meeting the standards and specifications of the Food Sanitation Law, including MRLs, were discarded, reexported, reconditioned, or otherwise disposed of.

### **Establishment of MRLs for pesticides**

In establishing MRLs, MHLW obtains the data necessary for pesticides registered for use in Japan through MAFF, based on Article 7-2 of the Food Sanitation Law. As for pesticides registered in other countries, MHLW collects data by directly requesting information from the pesticide manufacturers abroad. Data needed for evaluation usually includes data on acute toxicity, subacute toxicity, chronic toxicity, carcinogenicity, reproductive toxicity, teratogenicity, mutagenicity, pharmacokinetic and general pharmacological parameters, animal metabolism, and plant metabolism as well as residue data (for commodities treated with target pesticides).

### **Other contaminants**

Some foods have naturally occurring substances which may be considered detrimental to the human body or which may be contaminated with detrimental substances or germs during their manufacturing. Inspection officials look for the following items in particular:

1. Aflatoxin levels in peanuts, peanut products including peanut butter, nuts, spices, some grain products;
2. Poisonous fish;
3. Shellfish poisons (diarrhea poison and paralytic poison of bivalves);
4. Cyanogen (butter beans, white beans, saltani beans, etc.);
5. Methanol in distilled liquors and wines;
6. Gossypol in cottonseeds other than for oil extraction;
7. Salmonella in meat for eating uncooked;
8. Listeria in some natural cheeses;
9. Trichina in game birds, etc;
10. Radioactive substances usually in foods of European origin;
11. Decomposed or deteriorated foods of all kinds.



## VI. OTHER REGULATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

### Required Importation Documents:

Import documents required for entry into Japan are as follows:

1. Import Notification - Two copies required.
2. Required Health Certificate
3. Results of Examination
4. Documents showing the materials, additives and manufacturer process (Manufacturer Certification).

Cargos found in violation of the Food Sanitation Law are reexported, destroyed or otherwise disposed of. In addition, the following must also be presented upon importation where appropriate:

Other Documents - Processed foods imported for the first time must contain additional documents with more detailed information, including on raw materials and ingredients, manufacturing process, than those stated in the import notification.

### U.S. Laboratories Certified by the Government of Japan

The Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare (MHLW) has certified certain U.S. laboratories to test foods and beverages for compliance with Japan's Food Sanitation law for export to Japan. U.S. products will not need to be tested upon arrival in Japan if an analytical certificate accompanies the shipment from a laboratory approved by MHLW. If the certificate issued by the U.S. laboratory is complete and satisfactory to MHLW, no additional tests for the products will be required by MHLW when the product is inspected at the port of entry. A full list of MHLW approved U.S. laboratories is provided in APPENDIX II.

## VII. OTHER SPECIFIC STANDARDS

### Genetically Modified Foods

The Government of Japan requires an environmental and food safety assessment of genetically modified products prior to importation into Japan. No foods or beverages or their ingredients may contain materials produced through recombinant DNA techniques that have not been approved by the Government of Japan.

MHLW coordinates the Government of Japan's food safety assessment of genetically modified plants. Upon receipt of applications prepared in accordance with the guideline requirements implemented by MHLW, MHLW has the Food Safety Commission's task force prepare a risk assessment examining the biological characteristics and potential impact on public health. MHLW and the Food Safety Commission maintain a science-based approval process, with 55 varieties of genetically modified plants approved to-date, including soybeans, canola, corn, potatoes, and cotton, as of August 2003.

MHLW monitors imports for unapproved varieties of genetically modified products to enforce its zero tolerance for varieties whose safety has not been confirmed. Any shipment found to contain an unapproved variety may not be imported into Japan.

MAFF also conducts mandatory environmental safety and feed safety assessments (where appropriate) for imported products. MAFF has confirmed the environmental safety of 106 plants produced through biotechnology, including soybeans, corn, rapeseed, cotton, tomatoes, rice, petunia, melon and carnations, and feed safety of 38 plants, as of August 2003.

For more information regarding the Government of Japan's regulatory approach to biotechnology, please refer to MHLW websites:

<http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/topics/food/index.html> and <http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/topics/qa/gm-food/index.html>, and GAIN report JA3002.

### **Meat and Meat Products**

Fresh, prepared or preserved meat, and meat products must be accompanied into Japan by U.S. Department of Agriculture, FSIS Form 9290-1 "Certificate to Export to Japan" and FSIS Form 9060-5 (formally MP Form 130) "Meat and Poultry Export Certificate of Wholesomeness." These certificates are issued at the slaughtering or processing facility by a qualified USDA meat and poultry inspector. Export requirements are described in the FSIS Export Library (<http://www.fsis.usda.gov/OFO/export/Japan.htm>).

### **Fruits and Vegetables and Unprocessed Grain Products**

A USDA Phytosanitary Certificate PPO Form 577 must accompany fresh, uncooked, or partially dehydrated fruits and vegetables and unprocessed grain products. Certain fresh fruits and vegetables are currently prohibited under Japan's quarantine law, including apricots, bell peppers, cabbage, chilies, eggplant, peaches, pears, plums, potatoes, radishes, sweet potatoes and yams. For more information contact the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Plant Protection and Quarantine, Regulatory Services Staff, 6505 Belcrest Road, Hyattsville, Maryland 20782, (301) 436-8794.

### **Frozen Fruits and Vegetables That Are Permitted Entry**

Those frozen fruits and vegetables which are permitted entry by the Japanese government in their fresh form (not heated prior to freezing) may be self-certified by the U.S. processor, exporter or state department of agriculture. Self-certification requires that the following information be placed on the shipper's invoice which will accompany the product:

1. Date of product freezing;
2. Temperature of freezing (at least zero degrees Fahrenheit);
3. Name and signature of responsible company official or representative;
4. Title of company;
5. Date of signature;
6. Name of company;
7. Product description;
8. Quantity of product being shipped.

### **Frozen Fruits and Vegetables That Are Prohibited Entry**

Those frozen fruits and vegetables which are prohibited import to Japan in their fresh (raw) state must be certified for export to Japan by the USDA Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) Form FV 146, FV 147 or FV 149 "Certificate of Quality and Condition." For more

information, contact AMS, Processed Products Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Room 0726-South Building, Washington, D.C. 20250, telephone (202) 447-4693.

### VIII. COPYRIGHT/TRADEMARK LAWS

International trademarks are not protected in Japan. Trademarks must be registered at the Patents, Trademarks and Licensing Office in Japan. The first applicant for a trademark is entitled to its registration.

### IX. IMPORT PROCEDURE

Firms interested in importing food, food additives, container-packages or apparatus to Japan must submit a "Notification Form of Food Importation" to the Food Sanitation Inspection Section of the Quarantine Station, Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare. The Quarantine Station will examine the product to determine if it conforms to the Japanese Food Sanitation Law, upon notification. Foods that are required to be examined will be inspected on the spot at the designated bonded warehouse. Samples will be taken and forwarded for laboratory analysis.

The food is allowed entry into Japan once it is examined and found to be in compliance with Japanese food regulations. The Notification Form is stamped if the food requires no examination and is found to be in compliance with the Japanese Food Sanitation Law.

Details of food importing procedures may be viewed at the MHLW website (<http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/topics/importedfoods/1.html>).

### APPENDIX I-CONTACT INFORMATION FOR IMPORT DUTIES AND REQUIREMENTS

The following are names and address of offices you can contact to receive detailed information on regulations and requirements to import into Japan.

#### Import Duties

The Tokyo Customs Office (TCO) will provide advance ruling on your product's import duties. An official ruling on the tariff category to determine the tariff rate and applicability of imports quotas can be obtained by providing product samples to:

Customs Counselor's Office  
(ZEIKAN SODANKAN SHITSU)  
Tokyo, Customs Office  
5-5-30, Konan, Minato-ku  
Tokyo  
Tel: 81-3-3472-7001

Labeling Regulations and Health Standards are administered by:

Standards Division  
Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare  
1-2-2, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku  
Tokyo  
Tel: 81-3-3595-2341  
Tel: 81-3-3501-4868

*Additional Assistance* can be obtained by contacting:

Agricultural Affairs Office  
 U.S. Embassy  
 UNIT 45004, Box 226  
 APO AP 96337-0001  
 Tel: 81-3-3224-5102  
 Fax: 81-3-3589-0793

## APPENDIX II-DIRECTORY OF CERTIFIED U.S. Laboratories

### U.S. Laboratories Certified by MHLW (As of August 13, 2003)

#### A. Official Laboratories

<p>Oregon Department of Agriculture          Export Service Center</p> <p>Suite 320, Albers Mill Building          1200 NW Front Ave.          Portland, OR 97209-2898          Phone: 503-229-6557          Fax: 503-229-5933</p>	<p>California Export Laboratory Services,          California Department of Food and          Agriculture,          Center for Analytical Chemistry</p> <p>3292 Meadowview Road          Sacramento          CA 95832          Phone: 916-262-1434          Fax: 916-262-1572</p>
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#### B. Registered Laboratories

<p>Cargill Analytical Service          Neosho Laboratory</p> <p>Crowder Industrial Park          4301 Doniphane Drive          Neosho, MO 64850          Phone: 417-451-5973          Fax: 417-451-5478</p>	<p>Midwest Research Institute</p> <p>425 Volker Boulevard          Kansas City, MO 64110          Phone: 816-753-7600          Fax: 816-753-8420</p>
<p>OMIC USA Inc.</p> <p>1200 N.W. Front Avenue          Suite 100          Portland, OR 97209          Phone: 503-224-5929          Fax: 503-223-9436</p>	<p>ABC Research Corporation</p> <p>3437 SW 24<sup>th</sup> Avenue          Gainesville, Florida 32602          Phone: 904-372-0436          Fax: 904-378-6483</p>
<p>Michelson Laboratories, Inc.</p> <p>6280 Chalet Drive          Commerce, CA 90040          Phone: 562-928-0553          Fax: 562-927-6625</p>	<p>Bolin Laboratories, Inc.</p> <p>17631 N. 25<sup>th</sup> Avenue          Phoenix, Arizona 85023          Phone: 602-942-8220          Fax: 602-942-1050</p>
<p>Columbia Food Laboratories, Inc.</p>	<p>Food Products Laboratory, Inc.</p>

36740 East Historic Columbia River Highway P.O. Box 353 Corbett, OR 97019 Phone: 503-695-2287 Fax: 503-695-5187	12003 NE Ainsworth Cir. Suite 105 Portland, OR 97220-1099 Phone: 503-253-9136 Fax: 503-253-9019
West Coast Food Center  12423 NE Whitaker Way Portland, OR 97230 Phone: 503-254-5143 Fax: 503-254-1452	ACTS Testing Labs. Inc.  100 Northpointe Parkway Buffalo, NY 14228-1884 Phone: 716-505-3300 Fax: 716-505-3301
Microbac Laboratories, Inc. Corona Division  280 North Smith Ave Corona, CA 91720 Phone: 909-734-9600 Fax: 909-734-2803	Silliker Laboratories of Illinois, Inc.  1304 Halsted Street Chicago Heights, IL 60411 Phone: 708-756-3210 Fax: 708-756-2898
Primus Laboratories  3130 Skyway Dr., Suite 308 Santa Maria, CA 93455 Phone: 805-922-0055 Fax: 805-922-2462	The National Food Laboratory, Inc.  6363 Clark Avenue Dublin, CA 94568-3097 Phone: 510-828-1440 Fax: 510-833-8795
Irvine Analytical Laboratories, Inc.  10 Vanderbilt Dr. Irvine, CA 92618 Phone: 714-951-4425 Fax: 714-951-4909	Central Analytical Laboratories, Inc.  101 Woodland Hwy, Belle Chasse Louisiana 70037 Phone: 504-393-5290 Fax: 504-393-5270
ANRESCO, Inc.  1370 Van Dyke Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124	Certified Laboratories, Inc.  200 Express Street, Plainview, NY 11803
Certified Laboratories of California, Inc.  1156 N.Fountain Way #D, Anaheim, CA 92806	Covance Laboratory  3301 kinsman Blvd. Madison, WI 53704

**Registered U.S. Laboratories For Wine and Distilled Spirits Certified by MHLW (As of September 3, 2002)**

**Laboratories Certified by ATF for the Analysis of Wine for Export**

Beringer Wine Estates	Fetzer Vineyards
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1000 Pratt Avenue P.O. Box 111 St. Helena, CA 94574	12625 East Side Road P.O. Box 611 Hopland, CA 95449
Gibson Wine Company 1720 Academy Sanger, CA 93657	Brown-Forman Beverages Worldwide 850 Dixie Highway (40210) P.O. Box 1080 Louisville, KY 40201
Diageo North America, Inc. 21468 8 <sup>th</sup> Street East P.O. Box 1636 Sonoma, CA 95476	Canandaigua Wine Co., Inc. 116 Buffalo Street Canandaigua, NY 14424-1086
Golden State Vintners 38558 Road 128 P.O. Box 39 Cutler, CA 93615	Canandaigua Wine Co., Inc. Mission Bell Winery 12667 Road 24 P.O. Box 99 Madera, CA 93639
Joseph E. Seagrams & Sons, Inc. Westchester Technical Center 103 Corporate Park Drive White Plains, NY 10604-3877	Pacific Wine Partners 800 South Alta Street P.O. Box 780 Gonzales, CA 93926
Mogen David Wine Corporation 85 Bourne Street P.O. Box 1 Westfield, NY 14787	ETS Laboratories 899 Adams Street St. Helena, CA 94574
Meridian Vineyards P.O. Box 3289 7000 Highway 46 East Paso Robles, Ca 93447	Food Science and Nutrition – Food and Wine Chemistry Laboratory California Polytechnic State University San Luis Obispo, CA 93407
Seagram Chateau & Estate Wines Co. P.O. Drewer 500 8445 Silverado Trail Ratherford, CA 94573	E & J Gallo Winery P.O. Box 1130 Modesto, CA 95353
Northwest Wine Consultants 509 Merclyn Lane Zillah, WA 98953	Robert Mondavi Winery P.O. Box 106 Oakville, CA 94562
Sutter Home Winery, Inc. P.O. Box 248 St. Helena, CA 94574	Scott Laboratories, Inc. 2220 Pine View Way P.O. Box 4559 Petaluma, CA 94955-4559
Diageo North America, Inc. 903 West 143 <sup>rd</sup> Street Plainfield, IL 60544	Bronco Wine Company 6342 Bystrum Road Ceres, CA 95307
Vinquiry, Inc. 7795 Bell Road	Silverado Vineyards 6121 Silverado Trail

Windsor, CA 95492	Napa, CA 94558
The Wine Group, Inc. 17000 East Highway 120 P.O. Box 897 Ripon, CA 95366	Charles Krug Winery 2800 Main Street Post Office Box 191 St. Helena, CA 94574
Stimson Lane Vineyards & Estates Highway 221 P.O. Box 231 Paterson, WA 99345-0231	Courtside Cellers 2425 Mission Street San Miguel, CA 93451
Domaine Chandon One California Drive Yountville, CA 94599	Canandaigua Wine Company, Inc. Turner Road Vintners 4614 West Turner Rd.
Golden State Vintners 8418 So. Lac Jac Avenue Parlier, CA 93648	Peak Wines International 22281 Chianti Road Geyserville, CA 95441
Stag=s Leap Wine Cellers 5766 Silverado Trail Napa, CA 94558	The Wine Lab 477 Walnut St. Napa, CA 94559
St. Supery Winery 8440 St. Helena Hwy Rutherford, CA 94573	Estancia Estates Winery 1775 Metz Road Soledad, CA 93960
Sebastiani Vineyards & Winery 389 Fourth Street East Sonoma, CA 95476	Stimson Lane Vineyards & Estates One Stimson Lane P.O. Box 1976 Woodinville, WA 980782

#### Laboratories Certified by ATF for the Analysis of Distilled Spirits for Export

Barton Brands, Ltd. P.O. Box 788 Barton Road Bardstown, KY 40004	Jim Beam Brands Company Highway 245 Clermont, KY 40110
Brown-Forman Beverages Worldwide 850 Dixie Highway (40210) P.O. Box 1080 Louisville, KY 40201	Joseph E. Seagrams & Sons, Inc. Westchester Technical Center 103 Corporate Park Drive White Plains, NY 10604-3877
E & J Gallo Winery P.O. Box 1130 Modesto, CA 95353	Buffalo Trace Distillery 1001 Wilkinson Blvd. Frankfort, KY 40601
ETS Laboratories 899 Adams Street St. Helena, CA 94574	Diageo North America, Inc. 903 West 143 <sup>rd</sup> Street Plainfield, IL 60544

Grain Processing Corporation 1600 Oregon Street P.O. Box 349 Muscatine, IA 52761	Grain Processing Corporation 2000 South Mayville Road Washington IN 47501
Vinquiry, Inc 7795 Bell Road Windsor, CA 95492	

### APPENDIX III- WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO) INQUIRY POINT

Each member government is responsible for the notification procedures associated with agreement under the World Trade Organization (WTO). Examples here relate to the Sanitary, PhytoSanitary (SPS) and Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Agreements. WTO obligations include notifying any trade significant proposals that are not substantially the same as international standards to the WTO; providing copies of the proposed regulation upon request; allowing time for comments; and also to provide upon request copies of other relevant documents on existing regulations related to food and agriculture. Information on the country's regulations, standards and certification procedures can also be obtained through the Inquiry Point(s) listed below:

(a) Standards Information Service

First International Organization Division  
Economic Affairs Bureau  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
2-2-1  
Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku  
Tokyo

Telephone: 03 (3580) 3311  
International + (81) 3 3580 3311

Telefax: 03 (6402) 2203  
International + (81) 3 6402 2203

(b) Standards Information Service

Information Service Department  
Japan External Trade Organizations (JETRO)  
2-2-5  
Toranomom, Minato-Ku  
Tokyo

Telephone: 03 (3582) 6270  
International + (81) 3 3582 6270

Telefax: 03 (3589) 4179  
International + (81) 3 3589 4179

In relation to the services of these two bodies, a Standards Agreement Office has been established in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA).



Inquires can be made in any GATT language.