

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 Concerned: National treatment (Article 8.8)

Level of Government: Central 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:	Employment Security Law (Law No. 141 of 1947), Chapters 3 and 3-3 Law Concerning Securing the Proper Operation of Worker Dispatching Undertakings and Protecting Dispatched Workers (Law No. 88 of 1985), Chapter 2 Port Labour Law (Law No. 40 of 1988), Chapter 4 Mariner's Employment Security Law (Law No. 130 of 1948), Chapter 3 Law Concerning the Improvement of Employment of Construction Workers (Law No. 33 of 1976), Chapters 5 and 6

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	Central Government	
	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:	<p><u>Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services</u></p> <p>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).</p>	

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	National treatment (Article 8.8)	
	Concerned:		
	Level of	Central Government	
	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	Central Government
	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	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 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 Government:	Central 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:	<u>Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services</u>

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.

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 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 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	Central Government
	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 Central Government

Government:

Measures: Measurement Law (Law No. 51 of 1992), Chapters 3, 5, 6 and 8
Regulations on Measurement Law (Ministerial Ordinance of the
Ministry of International Trade and Industry No. 69 of 1993)
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)

Description¹: Cross-border trade in services

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 JSIC 8599 Miscellaneous social insurance, social welfare and
Classification: care services

Obligations Market access (Articles 8.7 and 8.15)

Concerned:

Level of Central Government
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 Classification:	JSIC 05 Mining and quarrying of stone and gravel
	Obligations Concerned:	Market access (Articles 8.7 and 8.15) 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 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 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 Classification:	JSIC 7211 Lawyers' offices
	Obligations Concerned:	Market access (Articles 8.7 and 8.15)
	Level of Government:	Central Government
	Measures:	Attorney Law (Law No. 205 of 1949), Chapters 3, 4, 4-2, 5 and 9
	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 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 Classification:	JSIC 7212 Patent attorneys' offices
	Obligations Concerned:	Market access (Articles 8.7 and 8.15)
	Level of Government:	Central Government
	Measures:	Patent Attorney Law (Law No. 49 of 2000), Chapters 3, 6 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 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 Concerned:	Market access (Article 8.15)
	Level of Government:	National treatment (Article 8.16)
	Measures:	Central Government
	Description:	Notary Law (Law No. 53 of 1908), Chapters 2 and 3
		<u>Cross-border trade in services</u>
		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 Classification:	JSIC 7241 Certified public accountants' offices
	Obligations Concerned:	Market access (Articles 8.7 and 8.15)
	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 Classification:	JSIC 7242 Certified tax accountants' offices
	Obligations Concerned:	Market access (Articles 8.7 and 8.15)
	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	Central Government
	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 Classification:	JSIC 7231 Administrative scriveners' offices
	Obligations Concerned:	Market access (Articles 8.7 and 8.15)
	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 Classification:	JSIC 7222 Land and house surveyors' offices
	Obligations Concerned:	Market access (Articles 8.7 and 8.15)
	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	Central Government	
	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	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 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:	<p>Industrial Safety and Health Law (Law No. 57 of 1972), Chapters 5 and 8</p> <p>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)</p> <p>Working Environment Measurement Law (Law No. 28 of 1975), Chapters 2 and 3</p> <p>Enforcement Regulation of the Working Environment Measurement Law (Ministerial Ordinance of the Ministry of Labour No. 20 of 1975)</p>	

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 Classification:	JSIC 4441 Collect-and-deliver freight transport JSIC 4821 Freight transport, except collect-and-deliver freight transport
	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)
	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	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 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 Classification:	JSIC 431	Common omnibus operators
		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:	<u>Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services</u>

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.

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	Central Government
	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	Central Government
	Government:	
	Measures:	Ship Law (Law No. 46 of 1899), Article 3
	Description:	<u>Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services</u> <p>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.</p>

51	Sector:	Vocational Skills Test
	Sub-Sector:	
	Industry	
	Classification:	
	Obligations	Market access (Articles 8.7 and 8.15)
	Concerned:	
	Level of	Central Government
	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 Concerned:		Market access (Articles 8.7 and 8.15)
		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.
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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
Concerned: Market access (Article 8.7)
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 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)

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: Telecommunications Business Law (Law No. 86 of 1984),
Supplementary Provisions, Article 5

Postal Law (Law No. 165 of 1947), Article 2

Law Concerning Correspondence Delivery Provided by Private Operators (Law No. 99 of 2002)

Horse Racing Law (Law No. 158 of 1948), Article 1-2

Law relating to Motorboat Racing (Law No. 242 of 1951), Article 2

Bicycle Racing Law (Law No. 209 of 1948), Article 1

Auto Racing Law (Law No. 208 of 1950), Article 3

Lottery Law (Law No. 144 of 1948), Article 4

Bank of Japan Act (Law No. 89 of 1997), Articles 46 and 49

The Law relating to Unit of Currency and Issue of Coin (Law No. 42 of 1987), Articles 4 and 10

Sports Promotion Lottery Law (Law No. 63 of 1998), Article 3

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

Sub-Sector:

Industry
Classification:

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)

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:	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 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: Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services

1. Japan reserves the right to adopt or maintain any measure relating to investments or the supply of services in broadcasting industry.
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: 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

Radio Law (Law No. 131 of 1950), Chapter 2

Broadcast Law (Law No. 132 of 1950), Chapters 2 and 5 to 8

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:	<p>Fundamental Law of Education (Law No. 120 of 2006), Article 6</p> <p>School Education Law (Law No. 26 of 1947), Article 2</p> <p>Private School Law (Law No. 270 of 1949), Article 3</p> <p>Law Concerning Advancement of Comprehensive Service Related to Education, Child Care, Etc. of Preschool Children (Law No.77 of 2006)</p>

8	Sector:	Energy														
	Sub-Sector:	Electricity Utility Industry Gas Utility Industry Nuclear Energy Industry														
	Industry Classification ¹ :	<table> <tr> <td>JSIC 0519*1</td> <td>Miscellaneous metal mining</td> </tr> <tr> <td>JSIC 2391</td> <td>Nuclear fuel</td> </tr> <tr> <td>JSIC 281*2</td> <td>Electronic devices</td> </tr> <tr> <td>JSIC 282*2</td> <td>Electronic parts</td> </tr> <tr> <td>JSIC 289*2</td> <td>Miscellaneous electronic parts, devices and electronic circuits</td> </tr> <tr> <td>JSIC 291*2</td> <td>Electrical generating, transmission and distribution apparatus</td> </tr> <tr> <td>JSIC 292*2</td> <td>Industrial electrical apparatus</td> </tr> </table>	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
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:	<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)¹</p> <p>Most-favoured-nation treatment (Article 8.17)</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 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
Concerned: Market access (Article 8.15)
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:

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:

Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services

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.

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: Investment liberalisation and Cross-border trade in services
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.
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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.
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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