



Customs and Freight Forwarding Guide

World Aquatics Championships Fukuoka 2023

July 14 (Fri) - 30 (Sun) , 2023 for 17 days

世界水泳選手権2023福岡大会

2023年7月14日(金)～ 30日(日)、17日間

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1. Introduction

The World Aquatics Championships - Fukuoka 2023 will be held for 17 days from the 14th to 30th of July 2023.

The World Aquatics Masters Championships - Kyushu 2023 will be held for 10 days from the 2nd to 11th of August 2023.

1.1 Purpose of Customs Guide

This Guide is prepared, in association with holding the World Aquatics Championships - Fukuoka 2023 and the World Aquatics Masters Championships - Kyushu 2023, to provide an overview of the procedures for exporting/importing equipment and goods from/into Japan to the relevant individuals and groups.

Please note that this Guide only offers general guidelines and is not legally binding.

1.2 Target of Customs Guide

This is the guide for the parties including the Swimming Federation of each country (the “NF”), sponsors of the events, and broadcasters (the “Event Associates”).

1.3 Programme Venues, etc.

The address of each programme venue is listed below:

World Aquatics Championships - Fukuoka 2023		
Swimming/Artistic Swimming	Marine Messe Fukuoka Hall A	7-1 Okihama-machi, Hakata-ku, Fukuoka
Diving	Fukuoka Prefectural Pool	2-1-3 Higashihiraokōen, Hakata-ku, Fukuoka
Water Polo	Marine Messe Fukuoka Hall B	2-1 Okihama-machi, Hakata-ku, Fukuoka
Open Water Swimming/High Diving	Seaside Momochi Beach Park	2 Jigyō-hama, Chūō-ku, Fukuoka
World Aquatics Masters Championships - Kyushu 2023		
Swimming	Marine Messe Fukuoka Hall A	7-1 Okihama-machi, Hakata-ku, Fukuoka
	Fukuoka Nishi Civic Pool	1-4-1 Nishinooka, Nishi-ku, Fukuoka
Diving	Fukuoka Prefectural Pool	2-1-3 Higashihiraokōen, Hakata-ku, Fukuoka
Open Water Swimming	Seaside Momochi Beach Park	2 Jigyō-hama, Chūō-ku, Fukuoka
Water Polo	Aqua Dome Kumamoto	2-1-1 Arao, Minami-ku, Kumamoto
Artistic Swimming	Kamoike Park Swimming Pool	2-31-3 Kamoike, Kagoshima, Kagoshima

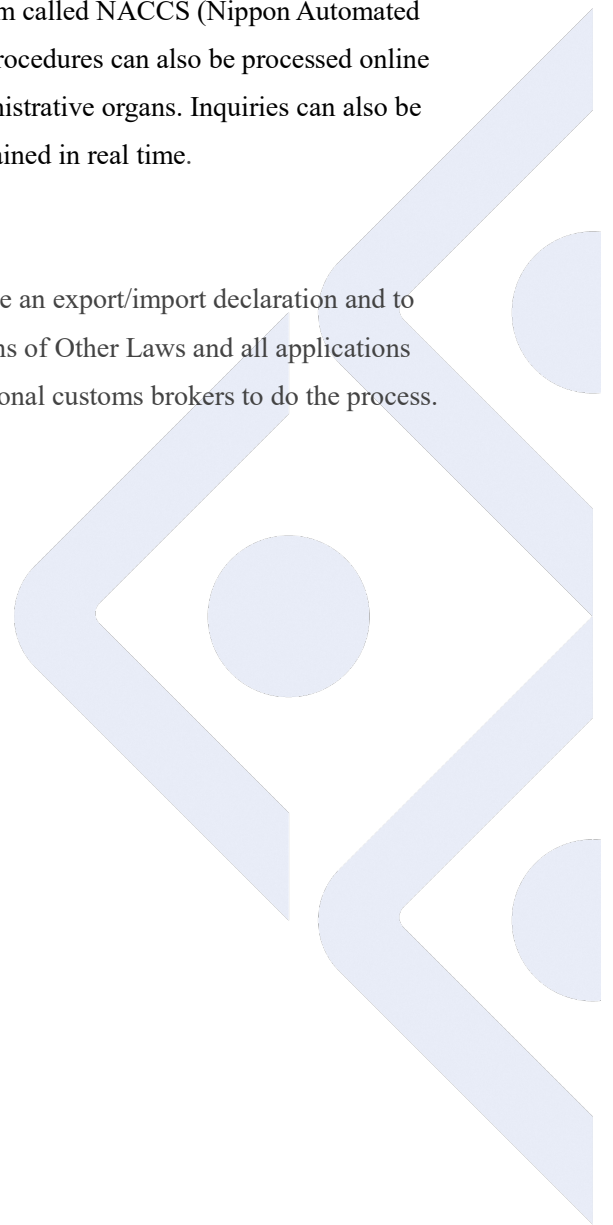
1.4 Japan's Customs Clearance System

Event Associates who intend to import/export goods into/from Japan must declare the name, quantity, price, etc. of the goods to the customs office having jurisdiction over the bonded area, etc. where the goods are stored in principle, and after undergoing an inspection as necessary, pay taxes including a customs duty and domestic consumption tax and obtain export/import permit. Those who intend to import/export the goods that require permission, approval, etc. for import/export in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations other than the customs-related laws and regulations (“Other Laws”) need to obtain the permission, approval, etc. prescribed in these laws and regulations before obtaining import/export permit from the customs and prove to the customs that they have such permission, approval, etc. at the time of import/export declaration (or examination or inspection).

The procedures required by the customs and related administrative organs are normally processed in an efficient manner in the information processing system called NACCS (Nippon Automated Cargo and Port Consolidated System). The tax payment procedures can also be processed online without the need of visiting the customs and related administrative organs. Inquiries can also be quickly responded to as the goods information can be obtained in real time.

* However, NACCS is not available for people overseas.

As it requires the expertise in laws and regulations to make an export/import declaration and to apply for permission, approval, etc. based on the provisions of Other Laws and all applications must be filed in Japanese, people generally retain professional customs brokers to do the process.



2. Relevant Institutions and Event Organising Committee

2.1 Customs Authority

Japan Customs works on the development of orderly international trade including customs clearance of exported/imported goods, collection of customs duty, etc., and control over smuggling in order to achieve three missions: adequate and fair collection of customs duty, etc.; realization of safe and secure society; and facilitation of international trade. As the local branch offices of the Ministry of Finance, Customs are located in Hakodate, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki; and Regional Customs in Okinawa. The 183 branch offices and other similar offices are established under these customs as of July 2021 and are responsible for the customs operations in each region.

For details, please see <http://www.customs.go.jp/english/index.htm>. You can choose Japanese or English for the language used on the portal site.

2.2 Organising Committee of the World Aquatics Championships - Fukuoka 2023

It was decided in the meeting of the International Swimming Federation (World Aquatics) Bureau held on January 31, 2016, that the 19th World Aquatics Championships would be held in Fukuoka. Public Interest Incorporated Foundation Japan Swimming Federation and the host city Fukuoka established the Organising Committee of the World Aquatics Championships - Fukuoka 2023 (FUKUOKA OC) comprised of the economic communities, sports associations, administrative organs, etc. on September 4, 2018.

The Organising Committee is engaged in the preparation and operations of the World Aquatics World Championships and World Aquatics World Masters Championships for the success of these events.

Please note that the Organising Committee has entrusted the consultation service for 'customs clearance' and 'logistics within Japan' to Nippon Express Co. If you have any issues with 'customs clearance' or 'logistics in Japan', please contact the consultation service below.

<Inquiries regarding this Guide>

The OC of the World Aquatics Championships - Fukuoka 2023 (Security & AD Team)

E-mail: customsclearance@fukuokaoc.org

<Consultation service regarding customs clearance & logistics within Japan>

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3. General Import Clearance System in Japan

3.1 Overview

When importing goods, you need to make an import declaration to the customs, and the goods requiring customs inspection must undergo the necessary inspections, and customs duties, domestic consumption tax (consumption tax (national tax), liquor tax and tobacco tax, etc.) and local consumption tax must be paid if necessary to obtain an import permission. For certain goods, permission, approval, etc. may be required under Other Laws. (Please see “4. Import Control and Requirements” on the page 16.) You need to take the prescribed procedures to receive exemption from customs duties, domestic consumption tax and local consumption tax (“domestic consumption tax, etc.”). The tax exemption system does not apply to the goods brought (imported) into Japan for sales purpose in principle.

Japan Customs has introduced NACCS and, in cooperation with the customs, ministries and agencies other than the customs, customs brokers, warehouses, and container yards, enabled the users to take the procedures relating to export/import and port services required by all relevant administrative organs with one entry and transmission of information for many customs clearance processes such as export/import declaration including confirmation of permission, approval, etc. under Other Laws and tax payment.

▶▶ Details of import prohibited items and import restricted items are described in “4. Import Control and Requirements” on the page 16. Please make sure to see the details when shipping goods.

3.2 Customs Duties and Domestic Consumption Tax, etc.

A tariff rate of imported goods is set for each customs tariff code (HS code) in Japan and a customs duty is imposed based on the price or quantity of the imported goods as the base of assessing duty. A consumption tax (national tax) is imposed based on the amount of taxable price for the customs duty (CIF base) plus the amount of customs duty and domestic consumption tax other than the consumption tax (national tax) as the base of taxation. A local consumption tax is also imposed based on the amount of consumption tax as the base of taxation.

3.3 Import Declaration

Goods that have arrived in Japan are generally transferred to and stored in a bonded area until the import procedures are complete.

After the transfer of the goods is confirmed in the bonded area, you file an import declaration with the necessary documents attached to the customs office having jurisdiction over the bonded area where the goods are stored in principle.

You are supposed to make a tax declaration when you make an import declaration in principle

because the customs duties and domestic consumption tax, etc. must be paid to obtain an import permit.

Nowadays, the electronic declaration procedures are widely utilized on the system using NACCS.

■ Person Who Takes Import Declaration Procedures

Import declaration and tax declaration are to be made by a person who intends to import goods.

Although the person who intends to import the goods can take the procedures of import declaration, etc. by himself/herself, he/she can also retain a customs broker to take such procedures. As the procedures for import declaration, etc. require expertise and are processed in NACCS in Japanese, people generally retain customs brokers to do the process.

If an import declarant (an Event Associate who intends to import goods into Japan) is an individual who does not have an address or residence in Japan or is a corporation that does not have a head office or principal office, the import declarant may possibly delegate FUKUOKA OC to be an importer who takes the import declaration procedures on behalf of the Event Associates. If you delegate FUKUOKA OC to be an import declarant, you need to notify beforehand. Please see “5. Import Clearance Procedures for Event Associates (page 39).”

In this case, please request the customs broker that export/import declaration process with the customs, attendance at inspection, payment of customs duties, domestic consumption tax, etc. (the “Customs Duty, etc.”) and other similar processes be performed on your behalf.

*** Even if FUKUOKA OC becomes an import declarant, the Event Associate who has delegated the declaration will be responsible for the imported goods and tax payment if the Customs Duty, etc. arise.**

■ Inspection of Goods by Customs

When importing goods, submitted import declaration documents are examined by the customs and an inspection including X-ray inspection may be conducted as necessary.

■ Payment of Customs Duty, etc. and Import Permit

When the examination and inspection by the customs are complete, the payment slip of the Customs Duty, etc. that was submitted together with the declaration documents is returned and you are supposed to pay duties with this payment slip at a bank counter or post office deposit counter where the Customs Duty, etc. are to be received. If an electronic declaration is made on NACCS, payment can be made electronically by using a real-time account transfer method, internet banking, or other similar means.

The customs will permit the import after it examines the documents, conducts an inspection for the goods declared for the import, and confirms the payment of taxes including Customs Duty,

etc. in principle, and an import permit is issued once the import is permitted. If an electronic declaration is made on NACCS, the import permit is delivered to a terminal of the customs broker, etc., who will then forward it to the consigner.

■ Domestic Receipt

Event Associates can receive imported goods from the bonded area and transfer them to the programme venues, etc. only after an import permit is issued by the customs.

3.4 Documents Required for an Import Declaration

When making an import declaration, you need to attach a set of documents including an invoice, bill of lading or air waybill, and packing list to the import declaration.

■ Specific Required Documents

Invoice	An invoice which has been issued in the country of shipment and signed by the shipper, and which shows the name, quantity, and price of the goods.
Bill of Lading (B/L) or Air Waybill (AWB)	A document assuring that a shipping company or airline company has received the goods at the place of shipment and that it transports them to the designated destination and delivers to the recipient of the goods at the port of discharge.
Insurance Expenses	A document that is required if the goods are insured.
Freight Statement	A document showing charges for shipping to the port of arrival.
Packing List	A document showing the packaging form, quantity, weight, and volume of the freight.
Permit/Approval Required by Other Laws	For the goods that require permission, approval, etc. under Other Laws (such as the Pharmaceutical and Medical Device Act, Plant Protection Act, Act on Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control), a document is required proving that the permission, approval, etc. have been granted (some laws and regulations may require a certificate of inspection issued by the exporting country's government agency).
Tax Reduction/Exemption Statement	If claiming re-export tax exemption, a tax reduction/exemption statement for re-export goods (Customs Form (T-1340)) must be submitted to the customs. (To be prepared by the importer or customs broker.)
Others	A document explaining that the imported goods fall under the customs tariff code (HS code).

3.5 Tax Exemption System

Event Associates are eligible for the tax exemption system when they import their personal effects and goods into Japan in accordance with the requirements and procedures for tax exemption

prescribed in Japan's customs-related laws and regulations.

* The goods imported into Japan for sales purpose are outside the scope of tax exemption system, and you need to pay the Customs Duty, etc. in accordance with the general customs clearance procedures.

3.5.1 Tax Exemption System for Re-export Items

The goods that are temporarily imported into Japan for the use associated with the events and taken back (re-exported) from Japan after the completion of the events are eligible for the tax exemption. Although it is not required to pay the Customs Duty, etc. when importing the goods eligible for this system into Japan, the goods need to be re-exported from Japan within one year from the date of import permit in principle. If the goods are not re-exported from Japan within one year, the Customs Duty, etc. that were exempted at the time of importing into Japan will be immediately collected.

However, if the goods are kept in Japan for more than one year for the use associated with the events, the period may be extended with prior approval of the head of the customs. If you need to extend the period, please make a prompt request for period extension to the customs broker that took the import clearance procedures after the import is permitted so that the broker consults the customs.

If no procedures are taken for the period extension within the re-export period (within one year from the date of import permit) and the goods are not re-exported, the Customs Duty, etc. will be collected. If importing the goods into Japan under tax exemption by using this system, the customs may require the provision of security equivalent to the amount of the Customs Duty, etc. ^{*1}.

The goods that are imported into Japan under re-export tax exemption must be re-exported from Japan or destroyed. If the goods are destroyed after obtaining approval of the head of the customs, the Customs Duty, etc. that were exempted at the time of importing into Japan will be not collected. If the goods are not re-exported from Japan or destroyed within the period (the extended period for the goods for which the period extension is approved by the head of the customs), or if they are used for purposes other than that associated with the events, or if they are not re-exported from Japan or destroyed for reasons such as transfer or distribution to others and consumption, or if they are destroyed without obtaining approval of the head of the customs, the Customs Duty, etc. that were exempted at the time of importing into Japan will be immediately collected from the importer in principle.

The collection procedures are as follows:

- (1) The customs delivers a notice of assessment and determination and notice of tax payment to the importer;
- (2) Please pay tax at a designated financial institution in Japan within the payment period.

* A tax on delinquency may arise if a certain period elapses after the date when tax collection

is finalized.

A notification to the customs is also required in the case of loss or continuous use in Japan (without re-export) of the re-export tax-exempted goods.

- *1 In some cases, FUKUOKA OC can issue a written pledge (FWCF-02) to skip the provision of security under the re-export tax exemption system. For details, please see “5.2 Import Procedures for Event Associates,” [Case C] Case where independently appointing an importer in Japan and importing goods under tax exemption, [STEP 6] Request to FUKUOKA OC for issuance of written pledge on the page 48.

(Note)

- * **Please use the same customs broker to make an import declaration and re-export declaration.**

If claiming re-export tax exemption, the tax exemption procedures (customs procedures) must be taken at the times of importing into Japan and re-exporting from Japan, and tax exemption is finalized at the time when the customs has confirmed the goods have been re-exported from Japan. To finalize tax exemption, please make sure to manage the tax-exempted goods until re-exporting them from Japan.

If you request a re-export declaration from another customs broker, you will have a higher risk of incompleteness in the customs procedures. If you make a re-export declaration without taking the customs procedures, the Customs Duty, etc. that were temporarily exempted at the time of importing into Japan will be collected.

If you have any questions, please contact the customs broker.

3.5.2 Tax Exemption for Personal Effects and Unaccompanied Baggage (Goods of NF, etc.)

The personal effects and unaccompanied baggage (limited to the one imported within six months after arrival in (departure from) Japan) brought by Event Associates are exempt from tax within the limit per adult listed in the table below as long as deemed for personal use. (If they have both personal effects and unaccompanied baggage, the value of both is combined.) Personal belongings other than alcoholic beverages, perfume, and tobacco (limited to those that are deemed for personal use of the entrant who makes a declaration (including his/her accompanying family members)) and the items that are deemed to be professional equipment of the entrant are exempt from tax regardless of value. (Example of personal belongings: Food for personal consumption, clothing and office supplies, which are limited to those actually being used or obviously to be used during the visit.)

For specific process, please see “5.4 Import Procedures for Personal Effects” on the page 52, “5.5 Declaration Procedures for Unaccompanied Baggage to be Taken by Individual” on the page 52,

and “5.6 Comprehensive Procedures for Unaccompanied Baggage to be Taken by Representative” on the page 52.

	Personal Belongings/ Professional Equipment	Other Items
Personal Effects/Unaccompanied Baggage * Limited to those that can clear the customs within six months after the declarant leaves (arrives in) Japan in principle.	Limited to those that are deemed for personal use of the entrant who makes a declaration (including his/her accompanying family members), which are exempt from tax regardless of value.	The limit is set for tax exemption. Example of personal belongings: Food for personal consumption, pharmaceuticals, clothing, office supplies, souvenirs, mementos * Please see the table below.

Please see the list below for the limit of tax exemption for the items other than personal belongings and professional equipment.

Limit of tax exemption for personal effects and unaccompanied baggage excluding personal belongings and professional equipment (total amount of personal effects and unaccompanied baggage)	
As of October 2021	
Item	Quantity or Price, etc.
Alcoholic Beverages	3 bottles (760 ml/bottle)
Perfumes (excluding eau de Cologne and eau de toilette)	2 ounces (1 ounce equals to about 28 ml)
Cigarettes	In the case of cigarettes only 200 cigarettes
	In the case of heated tobacco products only 10 individual packages, etc. * The quantity in one box is equivalent to 20 cigarettes. Example: In the case of IQOS: 200 pieces In the case of glo: 200 pieces In the case of Ploom TECH: 50 pieces
	In the case of cigars only 50 cigars
	In the case of others (tobacco) 250g

Other Items	<p>200,000 yen (total amount of overseas market prices)</p> <p>1. If the total amount exceeds 200,000 yen ⇒ the items up to the value of 200,000 yen are exempt from tax, and taxes are imposed on the remaining items.</p> <p>2. A duty is imposed on the full value of a single item exceeding the value of 200,000 yen. Example: A duty is imposed on the full value of 250,000 yen for a handbag valued at 250,000 yen.</p>
Other Items	<p>3. The products whose total value of the overseas market price per item is 10,000 yen or less are exempt from tax in principle. Example: Nine pieces of chocolate valued at 1,000 yen per piece and two neckties valued at 5,000 yen per piece are exempt from tax.</p>
Reference address	https://www.customs.go.jp/english/summary/passenger.htm

Taxes are imposed on commercial products and commercial samples at the tax rate based on the type and other similar classifications of the item.

- Tax exemption does not apply to alcoholic beverages and/or cigarettes for persons under the age of 20.
- When the person entering Japan is under the age of six, duty exemption applies only to articles for the child's use, such as toys.

3.5.2.1 Personal Effects

As unconditional tax exemption applies to the personal belongings and professional equipment that are imported into Japan as personal effects, you are not required to pay the Customs Duty, etc. when bringing them into Japan.

Taxes are imposed on the items exceeding the limit of tax exemption. Please see the table 'Limit of tax exemption for personal effects and unaccompanied baggage excluding personal belongings and professional equipment' in "3.5.2 Tax Exemption for Personal Effects and Unaccompanied Baggage (Goods of Swimming Federation of Each Country, etc.)" on the page 12.

3.5.2.2 Unaccompanied Baggage (Goods of Swimming Federation of Each Country, etc.)

Unconditional tax exemption applies to the personal belongings and professional equipment that clear the customs within six months after entering Japan.

Please submit a "Declaration of Accompanied Articles and Unaccompanied Articles" (Customs Form C-5360) (see Appendix 4) on the page 74 to the customs official when entering Japan. The customs will put a confirmation stamp on a copy of the Declaration. Please keep it safe. Please note that you cannot make a declaration for unaccompanied baggage after entering Japan and that a declaration form with a confirmation stamp cannot be reissued if lost.

You are not required to pay the Customs Duty, etc. when importing into Japan.

3.5.3 ATA Carnet

As Japan is a member country of ATA Convention (Customs Convention on the ATA Carnet for the Temporary Admission of Goods), the items including professional equipment, commercial samples, and goods for exhibitions for temporary import can be exempt from tax by completing simple procedures. Please note that this does not apply to countries other than the member countries (see the page 15).

In order to receive such treatment, a notebook called ATA Carnet is required. Although an ATA Carnet is issued by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry or other similar institutions of each member country for temporarily imported goods that are supposed to be re-exported within one year from the date of issuance, it cannot be used for the goods intended for manufacture, process, repair, lease, sales, or consumption in Japan.

Basically, you need to complete a temporary export, temporary import, re-export, and re-import by the expiration date.

The issuing organization may charge a fee for issuing a Carnet. It also requests the ATA Carnet holder to provide a written guarantee or security in order to ensure the re-export of the goods from the importing country.

ATA Carnet enables anyone to be an importer.

Although ATA Carnet can be a very convenient means for the customs clearance if the conditions are met, there are specifically several points to note.

- * When the goods imported into Japan through ATA Carnet clearance are re-exported, the authority will check that the goods listed on the Carnet are the same at the times of importing into Japan and re-exporting. The ATA Carnet holder, therefore, is supposed to bear the Customs Duty, etc. of the temporary importing country if the holder fails to re-export the goods that were temporarily imported through ATA Carnet clearance by the deadline because they have been stolen, transferred, or for any other reason whatsoever, or if the customs clearance of the goods is not properly recorded on the Carnet. If you have provided security at the time of issuance of the Carnet, you may not have the security returned for a very long time until you complete payment of the Customs Duty, etc.
- * If Other Laws require permission, approval, etc., export/import is not permitted unless you obtain the permission, approval, etc. under the provisions of Other Laws, verify it with the customs at the time of examination or inspection for export/import declaration, and receive its acknowledgement.
- * If the import declarant is not the holder, a document is required proving that the import declarant is duly authorized by the holder to import into Japan with the ATA Carnet (a letter of attorney, etc.). If the import customs broker is the import declarant, a letter of attorney must be

issued by the holder to the import customs broker.

*** ATA Carnet users must abide by the following:**

- ◆ When you re-export the goods from Japan, where you cleared the import customs with the Carnet, make sure to clear the customs by using the Carnet. (Vice versa. The goods exported with the Carnet are re-imported with the Carnet. The Customs Duty, etc. are imposed if re-imported without using the Carnet.)
- ◆ Re-export the goods by the expiration date of the Carnet.
- ◆ Make sure at every customs clearance that the customs official has filled in the required items and put a customs stamp.
- ◆ Put the Carnet holder's signature in the column "J" on the cover of Carnet.

* If you have any questions, please contact the customs broker.

List of Carnet Member Countries		As of January 2022
EU member countries 27 countries	Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden	
Europe 15 countries	Albania, Andorra, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Gibraltar, Iceland, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Russia, Serbia, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom	
Asia Pacific 16 countries	Australia, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Macao, Malaysia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand	
Middle East 7 countries	Bahrain, Iran, Israel, Lebanon, Qatar, Turkey, UAE	
North, Central and South America 4 countries	Canada, Chile, Mexico, USA	
Africa 8 countries	Algeria, Cote d'Ivoire, Madagascar, Mauritius, Morocco, Senegal, South Africa, Tunisia	

Reference address: https://carnet.jcaa.or.jp/carnet_countries/ (in Japanese)

4. Import Control and Requirements

Some goods imported into Japan have a harmful effect on the country's economy, public health and hygiene, public security, public morals, etc., and these goods are subject to import restrictions under respective domestic laws and regulations. The effectiveness of control by these laws and regulations is to be secured in association with the import permission system under the Customs Act.

Therefore, if you intend to import goods and the provisions of Other Laws require import permission, approval, etc., import is not permitted unless you obtain the permission, approval, etc. under these provisions of Other Laws, verify it with the customs at the time of import declaration or examination or inspection for such declaration, and receive its acknowledgement.

Under some provisions of Other Laws, you cannot receive permission, approval, etc. unless you obtain a certificate, etc. of the government agencies or other similar institutions of the exporting country, and therefore you need to check these matters beforehand.

Event Associates need to accurately obtain required permission, approval, etc. in order to quickly take the import procedures for the event-related equipment, supplies, etc. that are imported into Japan. Therefore, if you have any questions before shipping goods, please consult the customs broker, FUKUOKA OC, relevant ministries and agencies or other similar organizations beforehand.

* For import prohibited items and import restricted items, please see “4.1 Import Prohibited Items” on the page 16 and “4.2 Import Restricted Items” on the page 17.

4.1 Import Prohibited Items

The goods listed below are prohibited from being imported into Japan in accordance with the customs-related laws and regulations. Importing these prohibited items into Japan will result in legal punishment. The prohibited/restricted items (such as pharmaceuticals associated with the events) that must be brought into Japan require permission, approval, etc. from the relevant ministries and agencies in Japan.

Import Prohibited Items

- Narcotics, psychotropics, cannabis, opium, opium poppies, stimulant drugs (including materials), opium smoking equipment
- Scheduled drugs (except those drugs brought in for medical purposes)
- Firearms, cannons, ammunition for and parts of these weapons
- Bombs
- Explosives
- Specified substances relating to the prohibition of chemical weapons and the regulation of specific chemicals
- Classes I and II Pathogens related to the prevention of infections and medical care for patients with infections.

- Counterfeit, altered and imitated coins, money bills, bank notes, revenue stamps or postal stamps (including identification cards with marks representing postage, other than postal stamps) or securities, and forged credit cards (including those containing no data)
- Books, pictures, sculptures or other goods that are detrimental to public security or that corrupt public morals
- Child pornography
- Articles that infringe patents, utility model rights, design rights, trademark rights, copyright, neighboring rights, layout-design exploitation rights, or breeders' rights.
- Articles bearing indications of goods or business that create confusion with another person's goods or business, articles using indications of goods or businesses identical or similar to another person's famous indication, or goods or business as one's own, articles that imitate the configuration of another person's goods, articles infringing trade secret, devices designed to circumvent technological restriction measures

4.2 Import Restricted Items

4.2.1 Food products

- * Any Event Associate who intends to import food subject to quarantine regulations (such as animals, meat products, dairy products, and plants) into Japan needs to undergo the inspection of the Animal Quarantine Station or Plant Protection Station. It is not recommended to import those items into Japan because you are required to submit an inspection certificate issued by the exporting country's government agency when undergoing the inspection and take very time-consuming steps.

■ Importing Food by NF

If any team or sports association such as NF brings in food, it can bring in the food without any special notification or permission on the condition that the members of the team or sports association consume them by themselves.

- * The food must not be provided or transferred to many and unspecified persons other than those in the team or sports association.
- * For meat or dairy products, etc. in whatever form of transport, please check each item of "4.2.2 Animals, Meat Products, Dairy Products, and Others" on the page 19.
- * Please note that the food includes tableware, containers and packaging, and infant toys. (Example: Mugs, dishes, spoons, etc.)

■ Importing Food by Broadcasters, etc.

If any broadcaster, etc. other than the teams or sports associations such as NF bring in food for any purpose other than personal consumption, they need to notify the authorities in accordance

with the Food Sanitation Act.

- * Please note that the food includes tableware, containers and packaging, and infant toys. (Example: Mugs, dishes, spoons, cooking tools, kitchenware, etc.)
- * For details of notification, please check below.
Website of Quarantine Information Office, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (in English)
<http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/topics/importedfoods/index.html>

■ Importing Food by Individuals

Bringing in food by an individual in whatever form of transport for his/her consumption requires no notification nor permission.

The indicated amount is within 10 kg.

- * For meat or dairy products, etc., please check each item of “4.2.2 Animals, Meat Products, Dairy Products, and Others” on the page 19.
- * For rice, spice, etc., please check each item of “4.2.4 Plants” on the page 21.

■ Overview of Food and Others

Foods and Other	
Overview	<p>Food and other similar goods imported into Japan for sales or business use must be notified to the authorities in accordance with the Food Sanitation Act in terms of ensuring the safety. Food and other similar goods, in whatever form of transport including general cargo, personal effects, and international mail, cannot be sold or used for business unless notified to the authorities.</p> <p>* It requires a considerable number of days for inspection period if notifying to the authorities and taking the food inspection, and the food is not allowed to be imported into Japan if non-conforming.</p> <p>* In the case of meat or dairy products, etc., please also check each item of “4.2.2 Animals, Meat Products, Dairy Products and Others” on the page 19.</p>
Items Exempt from Notification	<p>The following foods and other similar goods that are obviously not for sales or business use in Japan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food for personal consumption - Food weighing 10 kg or less - Food products for exhibition
Items to Notify	<p>Other than those listed above:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food products - Food additives

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Equipment - Containers and packaging - Toys for infants
Notes	<p>Food subject to quarantine regulations cannot be imported into Japan unless quarantined.</p> <p>e.g., Meat products, raw meat, fruits and vegetables</p>
Contact	<p>MHLW Quarantine Station Website (in English)</p> <p>http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/topics/importedfoods/index.html</p>

4.2.2 Animals, Meat Products, Dairy Products, and Others

■ Importing Animals, Meat Products, Dairy Products, and Others

Any Event Associate who intends to import animals, meat products, dairy products, or other similar items into Japan needs to undergo the inspection of the Animal Quarantine Station. It is not recommended to bring those items into Japan because you are required to submit an inspection certificate issued by the exporting country's government agency when undergoing the inspection and take very time-consuming steps.

If you import those items into Japan, please see below.

■ Overview of Animals, Meat Products, Dairy Products, and Others

Animals, Meat Products, Dairy Products, and Others	
Overview	<p>If you import any animals, meat products, dairy products or other similar items subject to animal quarantine regulations into Japan, you need to undergo the inspection of the Animal Quarantine Station. All these types of items are subject to quarantine regulations in whatever form of transport including general cargo, personal effects, and international mail, in whatever quantity, and whether they are for souvenir or personal consumption, and you are required to submit an inspection certificate issued by the exporting country's government agency when undergoing the inspection.</p> <p>* In the case of food, please also check each item of "4.2.1 Food products" on the page 17.</p>
Items Prohibited from Being Imported into Japan	<p>Some livestock products and other similar products are prohibited from being imported into Japan depending on the state of the outbreak and the protective measures, etc. in the area of outbreak for highly infectious and malignant domestic animal infectious diseases (currently, rinderpest, foot-and-mouth disease, CSF, ASF, and highly pathogenic avian influenza).</p> <p>Please see Appendix 3 for details.</p> <p>Please check the website below for information about livestock products temporarily banned from being imported due to the incidence of diseases other</p>

	<p>than those mentioned above.</p> <p>http://www.maff.go.jp/aqs/english/news/bse.html</p> <p>http://www.maff.go.jp/aqs/english/news/hpai.html</p>
<p>Main Items Subject to Animal Quarantine Regulations</p>	<p>(1) These include the following animals and the carcasses of these animals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Even-toed ungulates and horses - Chickens, quails, pheasants, ostriches, guinea fowls, turkeys, ducks, geese, and other birds of Anseriformes species - Dogs - Rabbits - Bees <p>(2) Eggs of chickens, quails, pheasants, ostriches, guinea fowls, turkeys, ducks, geese, and other birds of Anseriformes species</p> <p>(3) Bones, flesh, fat, blood, skin, fur, feathers, horns, hooves, tendons, and internal organs of the animals listed in (1)</p> <p>(4) Raw milk and milk (i.e., milk, skim milk, cream, butter, cheese, condensed milk, milk powder, and other items made mainly from milk) from the animals listed in (1) (excluding personal effects and unaccompanied baggage)</p> <p>(5) Sperm, fertilized eggs, unfertilized eggs, feces and urine from the animals listed in (1)</p> <p>(6) Bone meal, meat meal, meat-and-bone meal, blood meal, hide powder, feather powder, hoof and horn powder, and organ powder made from the animals listed in (1)</p> <p>(7) Sausage, ham, and bacon made from the items listed in (3)</p> <p>(8) Cats, foxes, raccoons, and skunks</p>
Contact	<p>Animal Quarantine Station Website (in English)</p> <p>http://www.maff.go.jp/aqs/english/animal/im_index.html</p>

4.2.3 Animals (other than the animals subject to quarantine regulations)

■ Importing Animals (other than the animals subject to quarantine regulations)

Animals (other than the animals subject to quarantine regulations) are prohibited from being brought into Japan. Although some animals covered by the Notification System for the Importation of Animals may be brought into Japan by completing the procedures, it is not recommended to bring those animals into Japan because you are required to submit a certificate of health issued by the exporting country's government, do other similar formalities, and take very time-consuming steps.

If you import those animals into Japan, please take the procedures by yourself in reference to the note below.

■ Overview of Animals (other than the animals subject to quarantine regulations)

Animals (other than the animals subject to quarantine regulations)	
Overview	Animals are prohibited from being brought into Japan to prevent infectious diseases from spreading through imported animals. However, the animals covered by the Notification System for the Importation of Animals may be brought in by submitting a certificate of health issued by the exporting country's government to the quarantine station and by completing the notification procedure.
Animals Prohibited from Being Imported into Japan	Ferret badgers, bats, monkeys, raccoon dogs, masked palm civets, prairie dogs, and natal multimammate mice, which may pass infectious diseases to people with high probability, are designated as prohibited imports.
Animals Covered by the Notification System for the Importation of Animals	The Notification System applies to the animals listed below. (The Notification System for the Importation of Animals does not apply to the animals that have been quarantined at the Animal Quarantine Station when imported into Japan.) (1) Live animals (i) Rodents (ii) Pikas (Lagomorphs) (iii) Other terrestrial mammals (iv) Birds (2) Carcasses (i) Rodents (ii) Pikas (Lagomorphs) (iii) Rodents preserved in a formaldehyde or ethanol solution in airtight containers (3) Pikas (Lagomorphs) preserved in a formaldehyde or ethanol solution in airtight containers
Notes	The animals subject to the notification can be imported into Japan if the requirements for notification prescribed by Japan are met including the attachment of a certificate of health. However, the exporting country's government may not issue the certificate if the animal is a rodent (e.g., a hamster or squirrel) that the passenger owns as a companion animal.
Reference	Quarantine Station Website (in English) https://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/topics/importanimal/index.html

4.2.4 Plants

■ Importing Plants

Any Event Associate who intends to import plants into Japan needs to undergo the inspection of the Plant Protection Station. It is not recommended to bring those items into Japan because you

are required to submit an inspection certificate issued by the exporting country's government agency when undergoing the inspection and take very time-consuming steps.

If you import those items into Japan, please see below.

■ Overview of Plants

Plants	
Overview	<p>If you import any plants including saplings, seeds, cut flowers, vegetables, fruits, grains and beans subject to plant quarantine regulations into Japan, you need to undergo the inspection of the Plant Protection Station.</p> <p>Imported plants are subject to quarantine regulations in whatever form of transport including general cargo, personal effects, and international mail, in whatever quantity, and whether they are for souvenir or personal consumption, and you are legally required to submit a Phytosanitary Certificate issued by the exporting country's government agency when undergoing the inspection.</p>
Items Prohibited from Being Imported into Japan	<p>Plants shipped from or via import prohibited areas and imported into Japan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Noxious organisms including insects, ticks and mites, and bacteria. - Soil - Plants or other items with soil adhered to them.
Items Exempt from Inspection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Timber, preserved wood - Woodwork, bamboo craftwork - Processed goods, including furniture and utensils - Rattan, cork - Jute bags, cotton - Tea products - Dried bamboo shoots - Dried fruits including apricots and mangos
Database for Importing Conditions (in English)	<p>Database for Importing Conditions (in English)</p> <p>http://www.pps.go.jp/eximlist/Pages/exp/conditionE.xhtml</p>
Contact	<p>Plant Protection Station Website (in English)</p> <p>https://www.contactus.maff.go.jp/j/pps/form/qa_e.html</p>

4.2.5 Pharmaceuticals, Quasi-drugs, Medical Devices

<Scope of Pharmaceuticals, etc.>

The law in Japan (Act on Securing Quality, Efficacy and Safety of Products Including

Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices) comprehensively regulates the pharmaceuticals, quasi-drugs, in-vitro diagnostics, medical devices, and cosmetics. Please note that the items that claim pharmaceutical efficacy and effects or are like pharmaceuticals in terms of shape, administration, and dosage, regardless of their ingredients and nature, are subject to the regulation of the Act in principle and within the scope of application under these procedures.

(Examples of Scope)

- Pharmaceuticals: OTC pharmaceuticals, prescription pharmaceuticals (excluding regulated pharmaceuticals such as narcotics), etc.
- Medical devices: Clinical thermometer (including noncontact type), sphygmomanometer, pulse oximeter, etc.
- Quasi-drugs: Hand sanitizer, vitamin compound claiming efficacy and effects, medicinal cosmetics, etc.
- In-vitro diagnostics: COVID-19 antigen examination kit, etc.
- Cosmetics: Toothpaste, shampoo, sunscreen cream, foundation, etc.
- * Masks are not included in the scope of the Act on Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices (excluding the medical devices for anesthesia, etc.).

4.2.5.1 Medical Products and Devices for Personal Use

The items for personal use can be imported into Japan up to the prescribed quantity without prior application. (For the prescribed quantity, see Attachment 1 on the page 29.)

If you bring in more than the prescribed quantity of pharmaceuticals and medical devices for personal use, you are required to obtain an import confirmation certificate from the Regional Bureau of Health and Welfare of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare having jurisdiction over the place of disembarkation beforehand, present it at the customs clearance, and have the import items checked with it.

For information on the application procedures for this import confirmation certificate, please see the following linked page:

(<https://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/policy/health-medical/pharmaceuticals/01.html>)

Please apply directly to the relevant Regional Bureau of Health and Welfare by yourself at least three months before entering Japan.

If you apply later than that, you may not be able to obtain the import confirmation certificate by the time you enter Japan.

If you carry and export or import the pharmaceuticals containing regulated substances such as narcotics for personal use, you need not the import confirmation certificate but another permission (see “4.2.5.1.1 Narcotics and Stimulants' Raw Materials for Medical Purposes” on the page 24

and “4.2.5.1.2 Psychotropics for Medical Purposes” on the page 25).

Some pharmaceuticals cannot be brought into Japan even if they are prescribed in your country. For the drugs, etc. prohibited from being imported into Japan in any case, please see the (Attachment 2) page 33.

4.2.5.1.1 Narcotics and Stimulants' Raw Materials for Medical Purposes

The list of ingredients classified as narcotics and stimulants' raw materials is available at the following:

(https://www.ncd.mhlw.go.jp/dl_data/keitai/list.pdf)

Any person who enters Japan carrying narcotics (e.g. morphine, fentanyl) or stimulants' raw materials (e.g. lisdexamfetamine) for medical purposes to treat his/her disease is required to obtain a prior import permit from the Narcotics Control Department of the Regional Bureau of Health and Welfare (8 offices in Japan) having jurisdiction over the place of disembarkation. If you take these unused items out of Japan as personal effects, you are required to obtain a prior export permit. You cannot send these narcotics and stimulants' raw materials by way of unaccompanied baggage, cargo, or mail.

For information on the application procedures, etc. for narcotics and stimulants' raw materials for personal medical purposes, please see the following linked page:

(<http://www.ncd.mhlw.go.jp/en/application.html>)

The application contact for the permission is the Narcotics Control Department of the Regional Bureau of Health and Welfare having jurisdiction over the place of disembarkation.

Please note that it is different from the import confirmation certificate in the procedures for pharmaceuticals, etc.

No procedures for the import confirmation certificate are required to be taken in the case of narcotics and stimulants' raw materials for medical purposes.

- | |
|--|
| <p>* Codeine, dihydrocodeine or substances including these salts whose ingredient concentration is 1% or less are not deemed as legally defined narcotics but treated as general pharmaceutical.</p> <p>* As the following substances do not fall under the stimulants' raw materials under the Stimulants Control Act, they are treated as general pharmaceuticals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Substances containing 10% or less of ephedrine or pseudoephedrine- Substances containing 10% or less of methylephedrine- Substances containing 10% or less of phenylacetic acid |
|--|

4.2.5.1.2 Psychotropics for Medical Purposes

The list of ingredients classified as psychotropics is available at the following:

(https://www.ncd.mhlw.go.jp/dl_data/keitai/list.pdf)

It is allowed to enter or leave Japan carrying psychotropics for medical purposes (e.g. methylphenidate, diazepam, and triazolam) to treat your own disease.

(You cannot send these items by way of unaccompanied baggage, cargo, or mail.)

The quantity of psychotropics allowed to be exported or imported as personal effects is regulated by the amount prescribed for each psychotropic.

(https://www.ncd.mhlw.go.jp/dl_data/keitai/total.pdf)

If the quantity exceeds such amount, you need a copy of a doctor's prescription or a doctor's certificate indicating the name and address of the patient and the name and quantity of the psychotropics being carried at the customs clearance.

(It is recommended to prepare the documents listed above in all cases as it is assumed that the amount may not be clear for some pharmaceuticals.)

However, if the quantity is for more than one month or in whatever quantity if it is in the form of injection, you are required to obtain the import confirmation certificate (see the page 27).

Even if you carry and re-export unused items from Japan or if you have obtained them in Japan, you need a copy of a doctor's prescription or a doctor's certificate depending on the quantity.

(<http://www.ncd.mhlw.go.jp/en/application.html>)

4.2.5.2 Medical products and devices for use by a team

The medical products, etc. for the use by a team can be imported after the accompanying doctor or a doctor in Japan who directly receives them from the team submits various prescribed application documents to the Regional Bureau of Health and Welfare and obtains prior approval. The medical products, etc. brought in under these procedures cannot be shared with other teams.

You cannot bring in any narcotics, stimulants' raw materials or psychotropics for medical purposes in order for a team to use them.

<Important Notes at Time of Importing Pharmaceuticals, etc. for Organizations and Groups into Japan>

- You need to present the import confirmation certificate indicating the accompanying doctor has obtained prior approval when clearing the customs.
- The pharmaceuticals, etc. imported into Japan are allowed to be used only for the relevant team and not for the members of other groups. FUKUOKA OC does not assume any responsibility for the medical care provided to the relevant members. The doctor must properly manage and use the pharmaceuticals, etc. that are imported into Japan.

- The unused pharmaceuticals, etc. need to be necessarily brought back to the home country after the completion of the events.



<Explanation of Steps for Import Procedures>

For the pharmaceuticals, etc. brought in by each NF or other similar organizations for the use by the organization or group, the doctor representing such organization or group needs to make an application and obtain the import confirmation certificate from the Regional Bureau of Health and Welfare through FUKUOKA OC.

Only the applying doctor is allowed to import the permitted pharmaceuticals, etc. and is fully responsible for the appropriate use and management of them in Japan without any period of absence. Please consolidate the imported pharmaceuticals for the relevant team and make a comprehensive application whenever possible.

■ Application Procedures

Please fill in the required information in English or Japanese in the documents (1) and (2) below provided at the end of this Guide (Appendix 7) on the pages from 78 to 82 and submit them together with (3) to FUKUOKA OC by email.

[Documents Required to Be Submitted and Notes for Information Entry]

(1) Import Confirmation Application Form (including the attached list of product names)

- Check and fill in all required items.
- The name, contact information, etc. of the importer (accompanying doctor) are required at the bottom of the application form. Fill in the address in the home country. Fill in the contact information that is available in Japan whenever possible.
- For the attached list of items, fill in the commercial product names, quantities, etc. collectively for each category.
- The names of ingredients are also required for pharmaceuticals. Also, fill in the dosage form and content of each pharmaceutical. Fill in not the number of boxes but the minimum unit such as the number of tablets in principle. If you necessarily fill in the number of boxes, indicate the number of tablets per box.
- * The import confirmation certificate is valid only for the import based on the flight schedule as applied. If the initially declared entry schedule, etc. are changed, promptly contact FUKUOKA OC.

(2) Statement of Reason for Necessity

- It is a statement by which the importer proves the necessity of the pharmaceuticals, etc. that he/she intends to bring into Japan.
- Make sure to check the contents, then check the boxes, and fill in all required information including the maximum number of people in the group.

(3) A Copy of Medical Practitioner's License of Applicant (Accompanying Doctor)

When the application is accepted, the import confirmation certificate is issued by the Regional Bureau of Health and Welfare and the applicant is notified by FUKUOKA OC via email.

To use the import confirmation certificate, take the procedures in reference to the following:

1. If there is an accompanying doctor or a doctor in Japan who receives the pharmaceuticals directly from the team:

[Process A] The accompanying doctor imports into Japan as personal effects (hand-carried baggage).

Present the import confirmation certificate to the customs official at the customs declaration after the immigration inspection.

[Process B] Send the pharmaceuticals to Japan as unaccompanied baggage under the name of the accompanying doctor or a doctor in Japan who receives them directly from the team.

Pass a copy of the import confirmation certificate to the customs broker you retain for the import clearance.

2. If there is no accompanying doctor:

[Process C] The pharmaceuticals cannot be imported as the goods under the name of the organization or group.

Each individual who uses the pharmaceuticals, etc. should bring in as hand-carried baggage within the quantity allowed for personal import.

See “4.2.5.1 Medical Products and Devices for Personal Use” on the page 23.

■ Reference for importing pharmaceuticals, etc. into Japan

For inquiries on importing the above-mentioned pharmaceuticals, medical devices, etc. into Japan, please contact FUKUOKA OC (customsclearance@fukuokaoc.org).

**Quantities of Pharmaceuticals, etc. Allowed for Personal Import Only with the Customs Inspection without the Need of Issuance of the Import Confirmation Certificate
Limit of Quantities that are Obviously for the Importer's Personal Use**

(1) Pharmaceuticals and Quasi-drugs		
Category	Prescribed Quantity	Example
External preparations (excluding poisonous drugs, deleterious drugs and prescription pharmaceuticals, troches, sublingual tablets, adhesive tablets, gum agents, suppositories, vaginal tablets, vaginal suppositories, and buccal tablets)	Up to 24 pieces per item of a standard size	Dermatologic agents Eye drops
Poisonous drugs, deleterious drugs, prescription pharmaceuticals, and prescription in-vitro diagnostics	Up to one-month supply considering the administration and dosage	
Pharmaceuticals, quasi-drugs and in-vitro diagnostics other than the above	Up to two-month supply considering the administration and dosage	For items, see “(Reference) Main Quasi-drugs (page 30).”

(2) Cosmetics		
Category	Prescribed Quantity	Example
Cosmetics	Up to 24 pieces per item of a standard size	Toothpaste, shampoo, sunscreen cream, foundation
	Up to 120 pieces per item of small quantity products (product content up to 60 g or 60 ml) However, foundations, face powders, lipsticks, cosmetics for eyebrows, eyelids, cheeks and nails, and perfumes are excluded.	

(3) Medical Devices		
Category	Prescribed Quantity	Example
Home medical equipment	1 unit	Electric massagers, etc.
Disposable medical equipment	Up to two-month supply	Sanitary tampons, disposable contact lenses

(4) Injections

Category	Prescribed Quantity	Example
Pharmaceuticals (those permitted for self-injection such as insulin) and syringes used to administer these pharmaceuticals.	Up to one-month supply of a pharmaceutical considering the administration and dosage and syringes used to administer the pharmaceutical	—

- * In the case of personal import beyond the above limit, you need to apply for the import confirmation certificate.
- * For the pharmaceuticals and quasi-drugs falling under the item that needs to be checked by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare regardless of quantity, an individual is not allowed to import them into Japan unless a doctor's prescription, etc. are presented regardless of quantity. Reference address: <http://www.mhlw.go.jp/topics/0104/dl/tp0401-1a.pdf>

(Reference) Main Quasi-drugs

Stomachic	Internal drugs (excluding those used by decoction) intended to improve various symptoms such as upset stomach, low appetite, overeating, and overdrinking
Intestinal drugs	Internal drugs (excluding those used by decoction) intended to regulate intestinal flora and adjusting intestinal motility
Digestant	Internal drugs intended to promote digestion of food, etc. in the digestive tract
Stomachic digestant	Internal drugs intended to improve multiple gastrointestinal symptoms such as low appetite, digestion and intestinal disorders.
Cathartic	Internal drugs intended to improve constipation, etc. by staying and swelling in the intestine
Vitamin-containing health drugs	Internal drugs intended to supplement vitamins, amino acids, and other nutrients necessary for the maintenance of body, etc. and to be used for other similar purposes
Calcium-containing health drugs	Internal drugs intended to supplement calcium (excluding those that are adjusted when using) and to be used for other similar purposes
Herb-based health drugs	Herb-containing internal drugs (excluding those used by decoction) intended to improve weak constitution, physical fatigue, low appetite, and nourishment during the period of growth and to be used for other similar purposes
Nasal congestion reliever	External preparations (including those used by inhaling steam) intended to alleviate various symptoms associated with cold such as stuffy nose and sneezing by applying to the chest or throat, etc.
Bactericidal disinfectants	External preparations (including adhesive plasters) intended to sterilize by applying to the surface of fingers and skin or wounds and to be used for other similar purposes
Products for chilblain and chapped skin	External preparations intended to improve chilblains, crevices and sores on the lips, etc. by applying to the fingers, skin, or lips
Gargles	Products for gargling (limited to those used by diluting moderate amount with water) intended to sterilize, disinfect, or clean the oral cavity or throat and to be used for other similar purposes
Contact lens insertion agents	Products intended to facilitate wearing soft or hard contact lenses
Products to prevent snoring	Nasal drops intended to temporarily suppress or reduce snoring

Products for the oral cavity and throat	Troches, oral sprays and topical cream intended to alleviate pain and swelling caused by inflammation of the throat and to be used for other similar purposes
Throat refreshers	Internal drugs (troches and drops) intended to relieve throat discomfort
Stomachic refreshers	Internal drugs (capsules, granules, pills, powders, electuaries, tablets, internal liquid preparations) intended to improve stomach discomfort
Wound disinfection protective materials	External preparations (external liquid preparations, adhesive plasters) intended to disinfect and protect scrapes, cuts, stabs, scratches, foot blisters, or wound surfaces
Dermal disinfectant	External preparations (external liquid preparations, ointments) intended to clean or disinfect scrapes, cuts, stabs, scratches, foot blisters, wound surfaces, etc.
Products for fissures and chapped skin	External preparations (limited to ointments) intended to improve fissures, chapped skin, etc.
Products for heat rash and sores	External preparations (external liquid preparations, ointments) intended to improve heat rash and sores
Products for corns and calluses	Adhesive plasters intended to improve corns and calluses
Products for dry and rough skin	External preparations (limited to ointments) intended to improve dryness or roughness of limbs
Vitamins	Internal drugs (capsules, granules, pills, powders, electuaries, tablets, jelly-like drops, internal liquid preparations) that are preparations mainly composed of one or more kinds of vitamins and are intended to be used for supplementing the vitamins during physical fatigue, middle-aged period, etc.
Calcium supplement	Internal drugs (capsules, granules, powders, tablets, internal liquid preparations) that are preparations mainly composed of one or more kinds of calcium and are intended to be used for supplementing calcium during the pregnancy, lactation, period of growth, etc.
Vitamin-containing health agents	Internal drugs (capsules, granules, pills, powders, tablets, internal liquid preparations) that are preparations in which one or more kinds of vitamins are combined and intended to be used for nourishment and improving weak constitution, etc. and for supplementing nutrition in the case of physical fatigue, etc.
Disinfectant for soft contact lenses	Chemical disinfectants to be used for disinfecting soft contact lenses
Mouth refreshers	Internal drugs intended to prevent nausea and other discomfort
Products to prevent underarm odor	External preparations intended to prevent body odor
Talcum powder	External preparations intended to prevent heat rash, sores, etc.
Hair growth products (hair nourishing products)	External preparations intended to prevent hair loss and promoting hair growth
Depilatories	External preparations intended to remove hair
Sanitary napkin	Cotton (including paper cotton) intended to absorb menstrual blood
Cleansing cotton	Cotton (including paper cotton) intended to be provided for hygiene, containing aqueous solution of benzalkonium chloride or aqueous solution of chlorhexidine gluconate as an active ingredient

Hair dyes (including hair bleaching and destaining agents)	External preparations intended to dye (excluding those just physically dye hair), bleach, or destain hair
Permanent wave agents	External preparations intended to wave hair and to be used for other similar purposes
Medicinal cosmetics	External preparations with a dosage form similar to cosmetics also to be used for cleaning and beautifying the human body, increasing the attractiveness, altering the appearance, or keeping the skin or hair in good condition
Medicinal soap (including face wash)	External preparations with a dosage form similar to soap also to be used as cosmetics
Medicinal toothpaste	External preparations with a dosage form similar to toothpaste also to be used as cosmetics
Bathing agents	External preparations (excluding bath soap) to be used by putting them into a bathtub in principle

Drugs, etc. Prohibited from Being Imported into Japan

Drugs, etc. Prohibited from Being Imported	
Stimulants	Stimulants (methamphetamine, amphetamine)
Cannabis	Hemp (<i>cannabis sativa</i> L.), cannabis resin, etc., cannabis products, cannabis foods, etc.
Designated Substances	Isobutyl nitrite (commonly called “Rush”), 5-MeO-MIPT, salvinorin A, etc.
Others	The following animal crude drugs and the products containing them under the Washington Convention (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) Example: Rhinoceros horns, musk (secretions from musk deer), tiger bones, bear gallbladder, etc., and any items that contain these animal sources

Importing Narcotics, Stimulants' Raw Materials and Psychotropics for Medical Purposes as Personal Effects

1. Narcotics and Stimulants' Raw Materials for Medical Purposes

If you carry and import narcotics for medical purposes such as morphine and fentanyl and stimulants' raw materials such as lisdexamfetamine to treat your disease into Japan as personal effects, you need permission different from the import confirmation certificate from the Regional Bureau of Health and Welfare regardless of quantity. The application contact for the permission is the Narcotics Control Department of the Regional Bureau of Health and Welfare having jurisdiction over the place of disembarkation. No procedures for the import confirmation certificate are required to be taken in the case of narcotics and stimulants' raw materials for medical purposes. For how to apply, please see below.

<http://www.ncd.mhlw.go.jp/en/application.html>

2. Psychotropics for Medical Purposes

Although no permission is specifically required from the Regional Bureau of Health and Welfare like the narcotics for medical purposes, if the amount of the psychotropic being carried exceeds the amount prescribed for each psychotropic (see the tables below) or if you carry and import injections regardless of quantity into Japan as personal effects, you are required to present a copy of a doctor's prescription or a doctor's certificate indicating the patient's name and address and the name and quantity of the psychotropic being carried at the customs clearance.

However, as psychotropics fall under the prescription pharmaceuticals even within the prescribed amount, you need to obtain the import confirmation certificate if the quantity is more than one-month supply. The same applies to the case where the amount exceeds the prescribed amount and the quantity exceeds one-month supply. (The amount means the total number of milligrams. The quantity means the supply for number of days.)

(Type 1 Psychotropics)

Generic Name of Ingredient	Amount
Fenetylline	3g
Mecloqualone	9g
Methylphenidate	2.16g
Modafinil	6g
Phenmetrazine	2.25g
Secobarbital	6g
Zipeprol	9g

(Type 2 Psychotropics)

Generic Name of Ingredient	Amount
Amobarbital	9g
Buprenorphine	80mg
Butalbital	4.5g
Cathine	1.5g
Cyclobarbital	6.75g
Flunitrazepam	60mg
Glutethimide	15g
Pentazocine	18g
Pentobarbital	4.5g

(Type 3 Psychotropics)

Generic Name of Ingredient	Amount
Allobarbital	3g
Alprazolam	72mg
Amfepramone	2.25g
Aminorex	300mg
Barbital	18g
Benzfetamine	1.5g
Bromazepam	450mg
Brotizolam	15mg
Butobarbital	6g
Camazepam	1.8g
Chlordiazepoxide	1.8g
Clobazam	2.4g
Clonazepam	180mg
Clorazepate	900mg
Clotiazepam	900mg
Cloxazolam	360mg
Delorazepam	180mg
Diazepam	1.2g
Estazolam	120mg
Ethchlorvynol	22.5g
Ethinamate	30g
Ethyl loflazepate	60mg

Generic Name of Ingredient	Amount
Etilamfetamine	1.8g
Etizolam	90mg
Fencamfamine	1.8g
Fenproporex	360mg
Fludiazepam	22.5mg
Flurazepam	900mg
Halazepam	4.8g
Haloxazolam	300mg
Ketazolam	1.8g
Lefetamine	3g
Loprazolam	60mg
Lorazepam	90mg
Lormetazepam	60mg
Mazindol	90mg
Medazepam	900mg
Mefenorex	1.41g
Meprobamate	18g
Mesocarb	900mg
Methylphenobarbital	12g
Methyprylon	12g
Midazolam	450mg
Nimetazepam	150mg

(Type 3 Psychotropics)

Generic Name of Ingredient	Amount
Nitrazepam	450mg
Nordazepam	450mg
Oxazepam	2.7g
Oxazolam	1.8g
Pemoline	6g
Phenazepam	300mg
Phendimetrazine	3.15g
Phenobarbital	6g
Phentermine	1.125g
Pinazepam	600mg
Pipradrol	180mg
Prazepam	600mg
Propylhexedrine	2.25g
Pyrovalerone	2.4g
Quazepam	900mg
Secbutabarbital	3.6g
Temazepam	900mg
Tetrazepam	12g
Triazolam	15mg
Vinylbital	4.5g
Zolpidem	300mg
Zopiclone	300mg

4.3 Alcoholic Beverages and Cigarettes

Alcoholic Beverages

■ **For personal use**

If the alcoholic beverages you intend to import weigh 10 kg or less, you do not need to take any procedures including notification.

If you import them into Japan as personal effects or unaccompanied baggage, up to three bottles (about 760 ml each) are exempt from the Customs Duty, etc. and liquor tax.

Cigarettes

■ **For personal use**

Tax exemption applies to certain amount or less of cigars/cigarettes only if the entrant imports them into Japan as personal effects or unaccompanied baggage (total of both) for personal use.

For details, please see “3.5.2 Tax Exemption for Personal Effects and Unaccompanied Baggage (Goods of Swimming Federation of Each Country, etc.)” on the page 11.

4.4 Cash and Traveler’s Checks

If you carry and export or import cash or other similar monetary instruments worth more than one million yen (100,000 yen if the export destination is North Korea), you need to declare it to the customs when you enter or leave Japan.

Declaration is required if falling under the description in the right column.	<p>(1) If the total amount of the following items exceeds one million yen (100,000 yen if the export destination is North Korea):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Cash (in Japanese currency and foreign currency)- Checks (including traveler’s checks)- Promissory notes- Securities (such as share certificates and national government bonds) <p>(2) If the weight of gold bullion (at least 90% pure) exceeds 1 kg:</p> <p>* If you carry and import gold bullion (regardless of purity and weight) together with other goods into Japan beyond the limit of tax exemption, you need to separately fill in the Declaration of Accompanied Articles and Unaccompanied Articles. (Consumption tax and local consumption tax, etc. are imposed.) For details, please ask the customs official.</p>
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<p>How to make a declaration</p>	<p>Submit to the customs an Export or Import Declaration of Carrying of Monetary Instruments, etc. (Appendix 5) on the page 75. (The declaration forms are available at the customs in the airports and ports in Japan.)</p>
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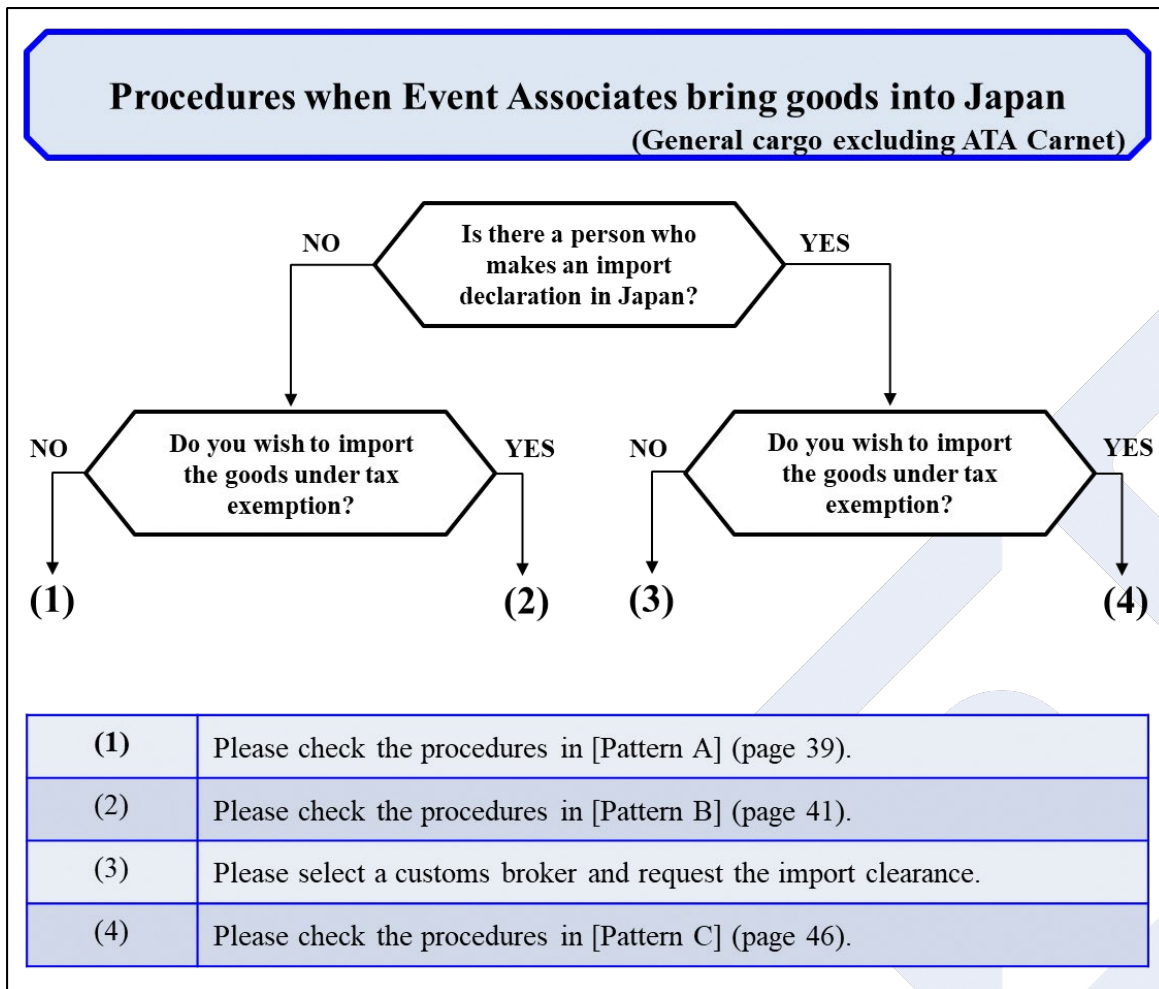
5. Import Clearance Procedures for Event Associates

5.1 Overview

Event Associates are required to complete the necessary import clearance procedures for importing into Japan all personal effects and goods whose destination is Japan. Event Associates take the customs clearance procedures by themselves when entering Japan if they bring in the goods as personal effects. The customs brokers retained by Event Associates need to take the customs clearance procedures for the goods with the cooperation of FUKUOKA OC as necessary.

5.2 Import Procedures for Event Associates

Please check the procedures pursuant to the following flowchart:



[Case A] Case where there is no import declarant in Japan and goods are imported with taxes imposed

[STEP 1] Contacting FUKUOKA OC

Inform FUKUOKA OC (customsclearance@fukuokaoc.org) by email of the following information at least one week before shipping the goods to Japan:

- ✓ Name of the Event Associate

- ✓ Address of the Event Associate
- ✓ Telephone number of the Event Associate
- ✓ Name of the representative of the Event Associate

*** Note when requesting FUKUOKA OC to be an importer**

- **Even if FUKUOKA OC becomes an import declarant, the Event Associate who has delegated the declaration will be responsible for the imported goods and tax payment if the Customs Duty, etc. arise.**

[STEP 2] Check by FUKUOKA OC

After checking the information above, FUKUOKA OC sends a request for becoming an importer (FWCF-03) to the Event Associate.

[STEP 3] Submission of the request for becoming an importer (FWCF-03)

Fill in the required information and send the request for becoming an importer (FWCF-03) to FUKUOKA OC (customsclearance@fukuokaoc.org).

[STEP 4] Selection of logistics provider and customs broker

Event Associates can select a logistics provider and a customs broker at their discretion.

Select a logistics provider and a customs broker as early as possible and arrange the transport and customs clearance procedures for the event-related items.

[STEP 5] Pre-shipment check of clearance procedures

When shipping the goods including alcoholic beverages, pharmaceuticals, meats, fruits, animals, and plants to Japan, consult the logistics provider and customs broker beforehand on the regulations and import procedures in Japan applicable to those goods.

[STEP 6] Packing and labeling

Appropriately pack and label the items to prevent the risks of damage and loss during the transport. Cooperate in packing the goods with a focus on the sustainability including the use of appropriate materials in accordance with the Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade (ISPM15) and environmental consideration through minimizing buffer materials. For details, see “6.1 Packing” on the page 56.

[STEP 7] Preparation of customs documents

Prepare the clearance documents such as invoice and packing list with the cooperation of the logistics provider and customs broker. When preparing the clearance documents, consider how you use the event-related goods after importing into Japan.

[STEP 8] Adjustment of goods transport schedule

Contact the logistics provider and customs broker early and reserve air or ship transport to ensure that the event-related goods will appropriately arrive in Japan.

[STEP 9] Provision of goods information to FUKUOKA OC

If FUKUOKA OC clears the customs as the importer, submit the following to FUKUOKA OC beforehand:

- ✓ Import invoice (cargo list)
- ✓ Bill of Lading (B/L) (Air Waybill (AWB))

[STEP 10] Import clearance procedures

Take appropriate import clearance procedures through the customs broker selected by the Event Associate.

[Case B] Case where there is no import declarant in Japan and goods are imported under tax exemption

Event Associates must comply with the following matters:

- Make an import declaration under re-export tax exemption for the goods to be re-exported from Japan after the completion of the events and the goods that may be destroyed after the completion of the events.
- Separately apply for an approval of destruction after the import is permitted for the goods to be destroyed during the period of events or after the completion thereof. Make sure to apply for such approval before the destruction. If you destroy the goods before the approval of destruction, the Customs Duty, etc. will be collected.

[STEP 1] Contacting FUKUOKA OC

Inform FUKUOKA OC (customsclearance@fukuokaoc.org) by email of the following information at least one week before shipping the goods to Japan:

- ✓ Name of the Event Associate
- ✓ Address of the Event Associate
- ✓ Telephone number of the Event Associate
- ✓ Name of the representative of the Event Associate

- * **Note when requesting FUKUOKA OC to be an importer**
- **Even if FUKUOKA OC becomes an import declarant, the Event Associate who has delegated the declaration will be responsible for the imported goods and tax payment if the Customs Duty, etc. arise.**

[STEP 2] Check by FUKUOKA OC

After checking the information above, FUKUOKA OC sends a request for becoming an importer (FWCF-03) to the Event Associate.

[STEP 3] Submission of the request for becoming an importer (FWCF-03)

Fill in the required information and send the request for becoming an importer (FWCF-03) to FUKUOKA OC (customsclearance@fukuokaoc.org).

[STEP 4] Selection of logistics provider and customs broker

Event Associates can select a logistics provider and a customs broker at their discretion. Select a logistics provider and a customs broker as early as possible and arrange the transport and customs clearance procedures for the event-related items.

[STEP 5] Pre-shipment check of clearance procedures

When shipping the goods including alcoholic beverages, pharmaceuticals, meats, fruits, animals, and plants to Japan, consult the logistics provider and customs broker beforehand on the regulations and import procedures in Japan applicable to those goods.

[STEP 6] Packing and labeling

Appropriately pack and label the items to prevent the risks of damage and loss during the transport. Cooperate in packing the goods with a focus on the sustainability including the use of appropriate materials in accordance with the Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade (ISPM15) and environmental consideration through minimizing buffer materials. For details, see “6.1 Packing” on the page 56.

[STEP 7] Preparation of customs documents

Prepare the clearance documents such as invoice and packing list with the cooperation of the logistics provider and customs broker. When preparing the clearance documents, consider how you use the event-related goods after importing into Japan. For the invoice, use the format recommended by FUKUOKA OC (FWCF-01) (Appendix 6) on the page 76. For how to prepare it, see the guidelines for invoice preparation (import) below.

When preparing it, if claiming re-export tax exemption, fill in the information serving to confirm the sameness of the goods (identification mark, manufacturing number, etc.) as much as possible in the invoice (cargo list) as the sameness must be confirmed for the goods at the times of importing into Japan and re-exporting from Japan (the “Confirmation of Sameness”).

Guidelines for invoice preparation (import)

■ If using the recommended format (FWCF-01) (Appendix 6) on the page 76

Enter one of the following in the “Uses after import” column.

- R (Re-export after games)
Items to be re-exported after the completion of the events
- S (Sell)
Items to be sold after being imported to Japan
* In this case, you need to pay the Customs Duty, etc. at the time of import.
- O (Other)
Items that may be destroyed during the period of events or after the completion thereof.

■ If using your own form

Prepare it by making the following clear for each item.

- R (Re-export after games)
Items to be re-exported after the completion of the events
- S (Sell)
Items to be sold after being imported to Japan
* In this case, you need to pay the Customs Duty, etc. at the time of import.
- O (Other)
Items that may be destroyed during the period of events or after the completion thereof.

* Notes when using SOC (Shipper’s Own Container)

If you use an SOC and keep it in Japan for more than one year after the date of import permit, you need to make an import declaration for the container itself. Fill in the container number, tare weight, container price, and place of origin in the invoice.

■ BL and Case mark instruction

[BL instruction]

When Event Associates ship the goods associated with FUKUOKA OC, they must fill in the following information in the air waybill or bill of lading.

- ✓ Consignee
- If independently appointing an importer
Name of importer
- If requesting FUKUOKA OC to be an importer
Name of Event Associate C/O Organising Committee World Aquatics Championships
Fukuoka 2023

Example)

Swimming Federation C/O Organising Committee World Aquatics
Championships 2023 Fukuoka

[Case mark instruction]

To ensure the identification of the event-related goods, fill in the following information in the “Case Mark (Shipping Marks)” for air cargo or LCL cargo and in the “Van Mark” for FCL cargo.

- ✓ **“For World Aquatics Championships - Fukuoka 2023 Only”**

[STEP 8] Adjustment of goods transport schedule

Contact the logistics provider and customs broker early and reserve air or ship transport to ensure that the event-related goods will appropriately arrive in Japan.

[STEP 9] Provision of goods information to FUKUOKA OC

If FUKUOKA OC clears the customs as the importer, submit the following to FUKUOKA OC beforehand:

- ✓ Import invoice (cargo list)
- ✓ **Bill of Lading (B/L) (Air Waybill (AWB))**

[STEP 10] Import clearance procedures

Send the following to the customs broker selected by the Event Associate and take appropriate import clearance procedures.

- ✓ **Import invoice (cargo list)**
Use the same import invoice (cargo list) as submitted to FUKUOKA OC.
- ✓ **Bill of Lading (B/L) (Air Waybill (AWB))**
The number of pieces and actual weight indicated in the import invoice (cargo list) must be consistent with those indicated in the B/L (AWB).
- ✓ **Customs Power of Attorney**
If you have sent the power of attorney to the same customs broker in the past, you do not need to resend it.
- ✓ **Insurance Expenses**
If you take out insurance on the goods, send the insurance premium statement to the customs broker.
- ✓ **Freight Statement**
If the freight is not included in the invoice price, send the freight statement to the customs broker.
- ✓ **Packing List**
- ✓ **Permit/Approval Required by Other Laws**
If the items requiring permit/approval are included, such permit/approval is required to clear the customs.
- ✓ **Tax Reduction/Exemption Statement (Customs Form T-1340)**

It is required when importing the goods into Japan under re-export tax exemption.

[STEP 11] After the import is permitted, apply for an approval of destruction in cooperation with the customs broker for the items that may be destroyed during the period of events or after the completion thereof (the items marked “O” in the import invoice (cargo list)).

- * Submit the following to the customs having jurisdiction over the place where the goods are located and obtain approval.

- ✓ Application for approval of destruction (disposal) (Customs Form C-3170)
- ✓ List of items marked “O” in the import invoice (cargo list)
- ✓ Notice of import permit

[STEP 12] Make sure to re-export the duty-exempted items as re-export goods (the items marked “R” in the import invoice (cargo list)) from Japan.

- * If the goods become unusable due to damage, etc. and will not be re-exported, you can take the above procedures for “O.”
- * If you do not re-export the goods from Japan, the exempted Customs Duty, etc. will be collected.

[STEP 13] You need to manage the quantity of the items that may be destroyed (the items marked “O” in the import invoice (cargo list)). Event Associates need to manage the quantity of the items until the completion of re-exporting from Japan or destruction process in cooperation with the customs broker they have retained for the import declaration. You need to clear the export customs for the items for which you have submitted the application for approval of destruction (disposal)(Customs Form (C-3170)) but come to re-export from Japan. For the items to be destroyed, it is essential to prepare and submit a disposal item list.

- * For the procedures for destruction, Event Associates must properly proceed in accordance with the laws, regulations, etc. of Japan. If you retain an industrial waste disposer to destroy the goods, you need to obtain a document which confirms the destruction of the goods (manifest) from them and submit it to the customs.

[Case C] Case where independently appointing an importer in Japan and importing goods under tax exemption

Event Associates must comply with the following matters:

- Make an import declaration under re-export tax exemption for the goods to be re-exported from Japan after the completion of the events and the goods that may be destroyed after the completion of the events.
- Separately apply for an approval of destruction after the import is permitted for the goods to be destroyed during the period of events or after the completion thereof. Make sure to apply for such approval before the destruction. If you destroy the goods before the approval of destruction, the Customs Duty, etc. will be collected.

[STEP 1] Selection of logistics provider and customs broker

Event Associates can select a logistics provider and a customs broker at their discretion.

Select a logistics provider and a customs broker as early as possible and arrange the transport and customs clearance procedures for the event-related items.

[STEP 2] Pre-shipment check of clearance procedures

When shipping the goods including alcoholic beverages, pharmaceuticals, meats, fruits, animals, and plants to Japan, consult the logistics provider and customs broker beforehand on the regulations and import procedures in Japan applicable to those goods.

[STEP 3] Packing and labeling

Appropriately pack and label the items to prevent the risks of damage and loss during the transport. Cooperate in packing the goods with a focus on the sustainability including the use of appropriate materials in accordance with the Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade (ISPM15) and environmental consideration through minimizing buffer materials. For details, see “6.1 Packing” on the page 56.

[STEP 4] Preparation of customs documents

Prepare the clearance documents such as invoice and packing list with the cooperation of the logistics provider and customs broker. When preparing the clearance documents, consider how you use the event-related goods after importing into Japan. For the invoice, use the format recommended by FUKUOKA OC (FWCF-01) (Appendix 6) on the page 76. For how to prepare it, see the guidelines for invoice preparation (import) below:

- ✓ Import invoice (cargo list)
Prepare an import invoice (cargo list) in accordance with the guidelines for invoice preparation.

When preparing it, if claiming re-export tax exemption, fill in the information serving to confirm the sameness of the goods (identification mark, manufacturing number, etc.) as much as possible in the import invoice (cargo list) as the sameness must be confirmed for the goods at the times of importing into Japan and re-exporting from Japan.

Guidelines for invoice preparation (import)

■ If using the recommended format (FWCF-01) (Appendix 6) on the page 76

Enter one of the following in the “Uses after import” column.

- R (Re-export after games)
Items to be re-exported after the completion of the events
- S (Sell)
Items to be sold after being imported to Japan
* In this case, you need to pay the Customs Duty, etc. at the time of import.
- O(Other)
Items that may be destroyed during the period of events or after the completion thereof.

■ If using your own form

Prepare it by making the following clear for each item.

- R (Re-export after games)
Items to be re-exported after the completion of the events
- S (Sell)
Items to be sold after being imported to Japan
* In this case, you need to pay the Customs Duty, etc. at the time of import.
- O(Other)
Items that may be destroyed during the period of events or after the completion thereof.

* Notes when using SOC (Shipper’s Own Container)

If you use an SOC and keep it in Japan for more than one year after the date of import permit, you need to make an import declaration for the container itself. Fill in the container number, tare weight, container price, and place of origin in the invoice.

■ BL and Case mark instruction

[BL instruction]

When Event Associates ship the goods associated with FUKUOKA OC, they must fill in the following information in the air waybill or bill of lading.

- ✓ Consignee
- If independently appointing an importer
Name of importer
- If requesting FUKUOKA OC to be an importer

**Name of Event Associate C/O Organising Committee World Aquatics Championships
- Fukuoka 2023**

Example)

Swimming Federation C/O Organising Committee World Aquatics
Championships - Fukuoka 2023

[Case mark instruction]

To ensure the identification of the event-related goods, fill in the following information in the “Case Mark (Shipping Marks)” for air cargo or LCL cargo and in the “Van Mark” for FCL cargo.

- ✓ **“For World Aquatics Championships - Fukuoka 2023 Only”**

[STEP 5] Adjustment of goods transport schedule

Contact the logistics provider and customs broker early and reserve air or ship transport to ensure that the event-related goods will appropriately arrive in Japan.

[STEP 6] Request to FUKUOKA OC for issuance of written pledge

If the Event Associate appoints a person who independently takes the import declaration procedures and clears the import customs, the Event Associate must submit the following documents to FUKUOKA OC at least one week before shipping the goods to Japan and request it to issue a written pledge (FWCF-02) to omit the provision of security.

- ✓ Application for written pledge (FWCF-04)
- ✓ Import invoice (cargo list)
- ✓ Bill of Lading (B/L) (Air Waybill (AWB))

[STEP 7] FUKUOKA OC sends the written pledge (FWCF-02) after checking the Event Associate’s qualification and contents of the goods.

- * It takes certain days for FUKUOKA OC to issue the written pledge (FWCF-02).
Make a plan with enough lead time to ship the goods.
- * If you add goods after receiving the written pledge (FWCF-02), you need to go through the check again. Send the import invoice (cargo list) specifying the added goods to FUKUOKA OC and go through the check again.

[STEP 8] Import clearance procedures

Send the following to the customs broker selected by the Event Associate and take appropriate import clearance procedures.

- ✓ **Written pledge (FWCF-02) (Not required if FUKUOKA OC is appointed as importer)**

The provision of security is omitted for re-export tax exemption by submitting the

written pledge (FWCF-02) at the time of import declaration.

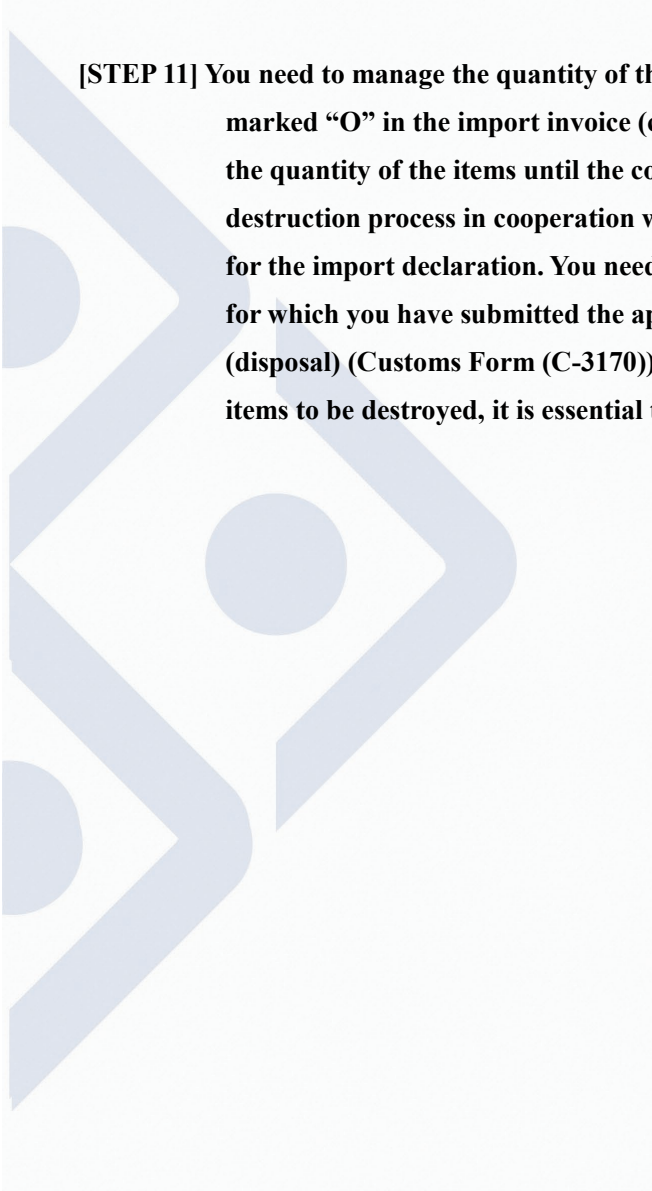
- ✓ **Import invoice (cargo list)**
Use the same import invoice (cargo list) as submitted to FUKUOKA OC.
- ✓ **Bill of Lading (B/L) (Air Waybill (AWB))**
The number of pieces and actual weight indicated in the import invoice (cargo list) must be consistent with those indicated in the B/L (AWB).
- ✓ **Customs Power of Attorney**
If you have sent the power of attorney to the same customs broker in the past, you do not need to resend it.
- ✓ **Insurance Expenses**
If you take out insurance on the goods, send the insurance premium statement to the customs broker.
- ✓ **Freight Statement**
If the freight is not included in the invoice price, send the freight statement to the customs broker.
- ✓ **Packing List**
- ✓ **Permit/Approval Required by Other Laws**
If the items requiring permit/approval are included, such permit/approval is required to clear the customs.
- ✓ **Tax Reduction/Exemption Statement (Customs Form T-1340)**
It is required when importing the goods into Japan under re-export tax exemption.

[STEP 9] After the import is permitted, apply for an approval of destruction in cooperation with the customs broker for the items that may be destroyed during the period of events or after the completion thereof (the items marked “O” in the import invoice (cargo list)).

- * Submit the following to the customs having jurisdiction over the place where the goods are located and obtain approval.
- ✓ Application for approval of destruction (disposal) (Customs Form C-3170)
- ✓ List of items marked “O” in the import invoice (cargo list)
- ✓ Notice of import permit

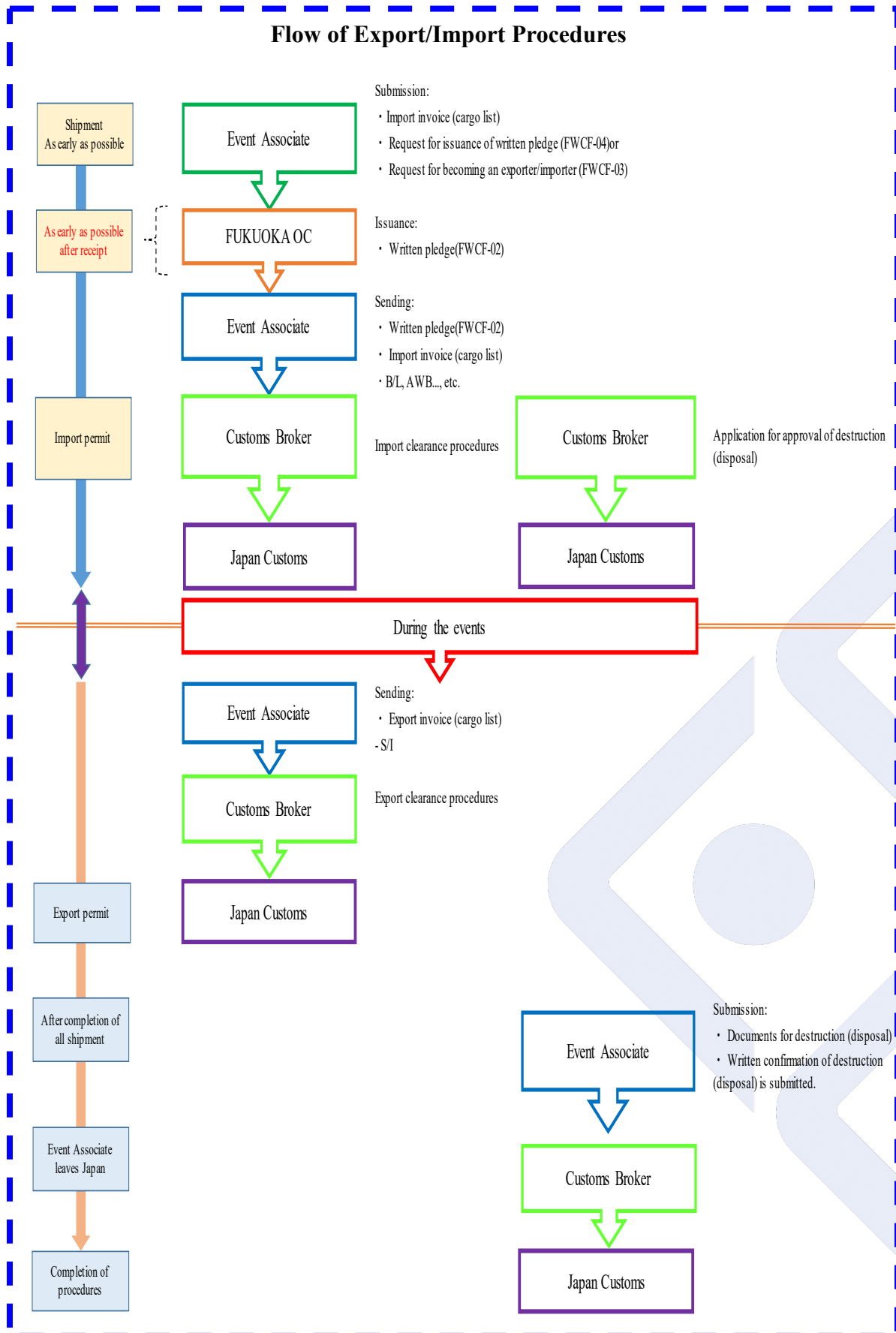
[STEP 10] Make sure to re-export the duty-exempted items as re-export goods (the items marked “R” in the import invoice (cargo list)) from Japan.

- * Even if the goods become unusable due to damage, etc., you need to re-export them from Japan.
- * If you do not re-export the goods from Japan, the exempted Customs Duty, etc. will be collected.



[STEP 11] You need to manage the quantity of the items that may be destroyed (the items marked “O” in the import invoice (cargo list)). Event Associates need to manage the quantity of the items until the completion of re-exporting from Japan or destruction process in cooperation with the customs broker they have retained for the import declaration. You need to clear the export customs for the items for which you have submitted the application for approval of destruction (disposal) (Customs Form (C-3170)) but come to re-export from Japan. For the items to be destroyed, it is essential to prepare and submit a disposal item list.

5.3 Flow of Import Procedures for Goods under the Re-export Tax Exemption System



5.4 Import Procedures for Personal Effects

Please submit the Declaration of Accompanied Articles and Unaccompanied Articles (Customs Form C-5360) (see Appendix 4) on the page 74 to the customs official when entering Japan.

- * For the limit of tax exemption, see the table ‘Limit of tax exemption for personal effects and unaccompanied baggage excluding personal belongings and professional equipment’ in “3.5.2 Tax Exemption for Personal Effects and Unaccompanied Baggage (Goods of Swimming Federation of Each Country, etc.)” on the page 12.

5.5 Declaration Procedures for Unaccompanied Baggage by Individual

Please indicate that you have unaccompanied articles in the Declaration of Accompanied Articles and Unaccompanied Articles (Customs Form C-5360) (see Appendix 4) on the page 74 and submit two copies of the Declaration to the customs official when entering Japan.

Please receive a copy of the Declaration of Accompanied Articles and Unaccompanied Articles (Appendix 4) on the page 74 that was checked by the customs, submit it to the customs after the arrival of the goods, and take the import declaration procedures. You can also outsource the import declaration procedures to the customs broker.

- * For the limit of tax exemption, see the table ‘Limit of tax exemption for personal effects and unaccompanied baggage excluding personal belongings and professional equipment’ in “3.5.2 Tax Exemption for Personal Effects and Unaccompanied Baggage (Goods of Swimming Federation of Each Country, etc.)” on the page 12.

5.6 Comprehensive Declaration Procedures for Unaccompanied Baggage by Representative

If you put the personal belongings, sports equipment, uniforms, etc. of NF in a container or other similar box and ship it as cargo, you are recommended to clear the import customs as unaccompanied baggage of the team. If you import the cargo of the team into Japan as unaccompanied baggage, a representative can comprehensively make a declaration of unaccompanied baggage for the cargo of all members of the team.

Please comply with the following when taking the procedures:

[Before leaving home country (before entering Japan)]

[STEP 1] The Event Associate must send the team member list and item list to FUKUOKA OC (customsclearance@fukuokaoc.org) by email as early as possible at least one week before shipping the cargo to Japan.

- * Do not include in the item list the goods to be brought in as personal effects by the airplane boarded by the item owner.

- * If you ship the goods to Japan directly from a country other than the home country, clearly indicate so.
- * If the team makes a comprehensive declaration of unaccompanied baggage, the limit of tax exemption per person x the number of people of the team making a comprehensive declaration will be the upper limit of tax exemption. The Customs Duty, etc. will be collected for the items exceeding the upper limit. (For the limit of tax exemption per person, see the table ‘Limit of tax exemption for personal effects and unaccompanied baggage excluding personal belongings and professional equipment’ in “3.5.2 Tax Exemption for Personal Effects and Unaccompanied Baggage (Goods of Swimming Federation of Each Country, etc.)” on the page 12. In the case such as the use of multiple flights by the team members, consult beforehand as it may be handled in a different way.)
- * Animals and livestock products must be inspected at the Animal Quarantine Station, and plants at the Plant Protection Station. They are all subject to quarantine regulations in whatever form of transport, in whatever quantity, and for whatever purpose of use.
- * It is prohibited to import the import prohibited items (see “4.1 Import Prohibited Items” on the page 16) into Japan.

[STEP 2] FUKUOKA OC contacts the Event Associate after checking the details of the item list with the customs. Note that the items beyond the limit of tax exemption are not permitted.

[STEP 3] When shipping the goods, write “UNACCOMPANIED BAGGAGE” and provide the representative’s name, group name and contact information in Japan in the shipping document such as B/L.

[When Entering Japan]

[STEP 4] The representative must indicate that he/she has unaccompanied articles in the Declaration of Accompanied Articles and Unaccompanied Articles (Appendix 4) on the page 74 and submit two copies of the Declaration and the team member list to the customs official when entering Japan.

[STEP 5] Receive a copy of the Declaration of Accompanied Articles and Unaccompanied Articles (Appendix 4) on the page 74 that was checked by the customs and send a set of the following documents to the customs broker that you retain for the customs clearance.

**Documents necessary to obtain import permit for the goods for which comprehensive declaration
has been made as unaccompanied articles**

- (1) Declaration of Accompanied Articles and Unaccompanied Articles (Appendix 4) on the page 74 that was checked by the customs
- (2) Team member list
- (3) Item list
- (4) Bill of Lading (B/L) (Air Waybill (AWB))

5.7 Import of International Mail

Clearance procedures and necessary inspections are conducted for the international mails sent to Japan in the international post offices of Japan Post Co., Ltd. where the customs international mail branches are located.

Among these mails, an import declaration is not required in principle for the international mails whose taxable value is 200,000 yen or less, and the customs will calculate the tax amount, etc. If the Customs Duty, etc. are imposed on an international mail, the addressee cannot receive such international mail unless he/she pays them to a bank or other similar financial institution, or pays them by requesting Japan Post Co., Ltd. to pay on his/her behalf. He/she needs to separately pay the handling charge of Japan Post Co., Ltd.

An international mail whose taxable value is more than 200,000 yen is subject to import declaration in principle, and Japan Post Co., Ltd. will send a guide explaining the clearance procedures to the addressee (recipient). In that case, the addressee (recipient) needs to prepare the documents necessary for the import declaration such as invoice and request Japan Post Co., Ltd. or any other customs broker to process the clearance procedures or make the import declaration to the customs by himself/herself.

If the Customs Duty, etc. arise, the addressee (recipient) directly pays them.

Also for the international mails, if permission, approval, etc. are required by the provisions of Other Laws, you need to obtain the permission, approval, etc. by each of the relevant ministries and agencies.

5.7.1 Items Not Allowed to Be Sent

Please note that some items are not allowed to be sent by means of international mail, including those falling under the aviation dangerous goods and prohibited items under the Universal Postal Convention.

For details, please check with the postal service provider in the exporting country.

5.7.2 Import Prohibited Items and Import Restricted Items

You need to be careful when shipping the goods as there are some items that are not allowed to

bring into Japan or other items that require separate procedures, etc. such as import prohibited items and import restricted items.

Details on import prohibited items - - - See “4.1 Import Prohibited Items” on the page 16.

Details on import restricted items - - - See “4.2 Import Restricted Items” on the page 17.

5.7.3 Transport Documents

Please fill in the following information accurately in the customs declaration and invoice to ensure the delivery of international mail.

- ✓ Name of destination
- ✓ Address of destination
- ✓ Name of consignee (recipient)
- ✓ Mobile phone number of consignee (recipient)

5.8 Import of Goods Delivered by International Courier

Also for the goods delivered by an international courier by which you can send goods door-to-door to a specific recipient in Japan through the customs broker, if permission, approval, etc. are required by the provisions of Other Laws, you need to obtain the permission, approval, etc. in accordance with each of Other Laws.

5.8.1 Items Not Allowed to Be Sent

Please note that some items are not allowed to be sent by means of an international courier, including those falling under the aviation dangerous goods.

For details, please check with the international courier service provider of the exporting country.

5.8.2 Import Prohibited Items and Import Restricted Items

You need to be careful when shipping the goods as there are some items that are not allowed to bring into Japan or other items that require separate procedures, etc. such as import prohibited items and import restricted items.

Details on import prohibited items - - - See “4.1 Import Prohibited Items” on the page 16.

Details on import restricted items - - - See “4.2 Import Restricted Items” on the page 17.

5.8.3 Transport Documents

Please fill in the following information accurately in the waybill and invoice to ensure the delivery of the goods.

- ✓ Name of destination
- ✓ Address of destination
- ✓ Name of consignee (recipient)
- ✓ Contact information (such as mobile phone number) of consignee (recipient)

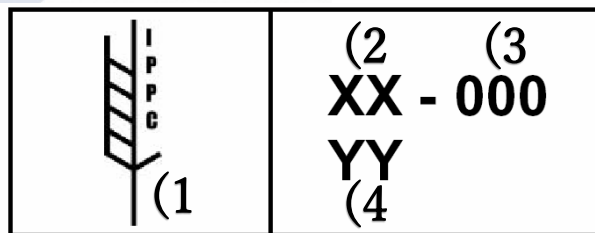
6. Freight – Packing Information

6.1 Packing

Please pack your goods appropriately to reduce the risk of damage during the transport and storage.

- * **For wood packaging materials, please use the materials with a mark indicating the completion of sterilization in accordance with the Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade (ISPM 15) to prevent pest infestation and avoid the risks including the delay in import procedures. Any goods in the materials without a mark indicating the completion of sterilization under ISPM 15 must be inspected at the Plant Protection Station.**
- Wood packaging materials: Wood or wooden products used to keep, protect, or transport goods (such as pallets and dunnage)

Mark Indicating Completion of Sterilization for Wood Packaging Materials



- (i) IPPC certification symbol
- (ii) Two-character ISO country code indicating the production country of wood packaging materials
- (iii) Registration number of the producer of wood packaging materials
- (iv) Code indicating the sterilization method

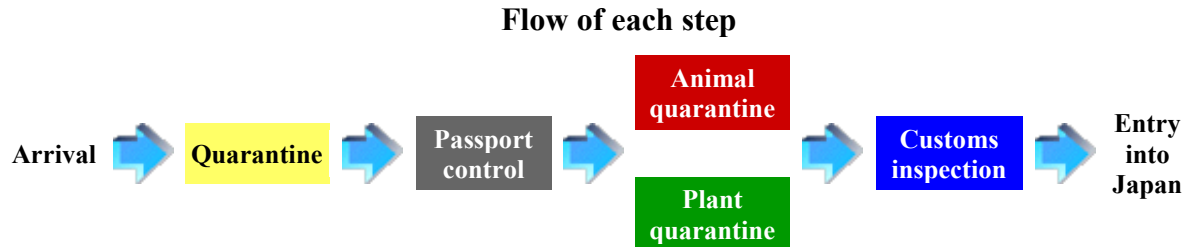
For detailed information on wood packaging, please see below:

<http://www.pps.go.jp/english/woodpack/index.html>

7. Process When Entering Japan

For the tax exemption procedures for passenger baggage explained in this section, please also see the items in “3.5.2 Tax Exemption for Personal Effects and Unaccompanied Baggage (Goods of Swimming Federation of Each Country, etc.)” on the page 11.

7.1 Flow from Arrival to Entry into Japan



[STEP 1] Quarantine

If you are diagnosed with a suspected quarantinable infectious disease by the Quarantine Station, you will be tested, quarantined, detained, or subject to other similar process as necessary. If you are handed a questionnaire about your health while on board, fill in the required information and submit it at the quarantine inspection area.

[STEP 2] Passport control

Present your passport and take the immigration procedures.

[STEP 3] Baggage claim

Pick up your checked-in baggage in the baggage claim area. For the number of the turntable where your baggage is unloaded, check your airline company and flight number on the nearest display board.

[STEP 4] Animal quarantine and plant quarantine

As meats, fruits, animals, plants, etc. to be brought into Japan are subject to import inspection after you receive your baggage, make a declaration to the Quarantine Station.

- * If you illegally bring in livestock products such as meat products, you may be subject to punishment by a fine of not more than three million yen (not more than fifty million yen in the case of corporation) or imprisonment for not more than three years.
- * If you bring in plants, etc. without attaching a necessary inspection certificate or fail to undergo the inspection when importing them, you may be subject to punishment by a fine of not more than one million yen or imprisonment for not more than three years.

[STEP 5] Customs inspection

Move on to the customs inspection with your baggage, submit the Declaration of Accompanied Articles and Unaccompanied Articles, and undergo the inspection.

7.2 Declaration at Time of Customs Procedures

- ◆ Declaration of personal effects (all passengers) -> **A copy of Declaration of Accompanied Articles and Unaccompanied Articles (Appendix 4) on the page 74**
- ◆ People who have unaccompanied articles -> **Two copies of Declaration of Accompanied Articles and Unaccompanied Articles (Appendix 4) on the page 74**
- ◆ People who bring in cash or other similar monetary instruments worth more than one million yen -> **A copy of Export or Import Declaration of Carrying of Monetary Instruments, etc. (Appendix 5) on the page 75**

- * Forms of Declaration of Accompanied Articles and Unaccompanied Articles (Appendix 4) on the page 74 are available in the airplanes, ships, and customs inspection areas at airports or seaports.
- * Forms of Export or Import Declaration of Carrying of Monetary Instruments, etc. (Appendix 5) on the page 75 are available in the customs inspection areas.

7.3 Notes on Declaration to Customs

In light of the prevention of terrorism and smuggling by international crime syndicates and other similar criminals, the customs checks whether all people entering Japan:

- ◆ have any goods prohibited or restricted from being imported into Japan; and
- ◆ have any amount of cash, gold bullion, or other similar valuables that are in the range requiring declaration.

- * In Japan, it is prohibited to bring in drugs such as cannabis and cocaine, guns, and explosives, and even small amount is not allowed to be brought in and subject to detection.

8. Export Clearance Procedures

8.1 General Export Clearance Procedures

When Event Associates intend to obtain an export permit for their goods, they need to transfer the goods to a bonded area in principle.

When Event Associates intend to export goods, they must make an export declaration to the customs and obtain permission after going through a required examination and inspection. Export declaration is processed by submitting to the customs a prescribed form of export declaration indicating the name, quantity, price, and other required information of the goods to be exported, attaching an export invoice and other required documents. Export declaration can also be made by the customs broker retained by the exporter on its behalf.

If they intend to export goods and the provisions of Other Laws require permission, approval, etc. in exporting the goods, export is not permitted unless they obtain the permission, approval, etc. under these provisions of Other Laws, verify it with the customs at the time of export declaration or examination or inspection for such declaration, and receive its acknowledgement.

8.2 Export Prohibited Items and Export Restricted Items

Export Prohibited Goods Pursuant to Customs-related Laws

- Narcotics and psychotropics, cannabis, opium, opium poppies, stimulant drugs (including raw materials)
- Child pornography
- Articles that infringe patents, utility model rights, design rights, trademark rights, copyrights, neighboring rights, or breeders' rights
- Articles bearing indications of goods or business that create confusion with another person's goods or business, articles using indications of goods or businesses identical or similar to another person's famous indication, or goods or business as one's own, articles that imitate the configuration of another person's goods, articles infringing trade secret, devices designed to circumvent technological restriction measures

If Other Laws require permission, approval, etc., export is not permitted unless you obtain the permission, approval, etc. under the provisions of Other Laws, verify it with the customs at the time of examination or inspection for export declaration, and receive its acknowledgement.

Main items and the relevant ministries and agencies are as follows:

Item	Relevant Ministry and Agency
Freight that may be diverted to for the development of arms and/or weapons of mass destruction or for other similar purposes *1 (communication equipment, encryption equipment, measuring instrument, etc.)	Security Export Licensing Division, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
Items listed in the Washington Convention, etc.	Trade Licensing Division, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
Important cultural properties, art treasures, natural treasures, etc.	Cultural Affairs Division, Agency for Cultural Affairs
Birds and animals, processed products made from birds or animals, bird eggs, etc.	Wildlife Division, Ministry of the Environment, etc.
Narcotics, psychotropics, hemp, stimulant drugs (including raw materials), opium, opium poppies	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
Dogs, cats, raccoons, foxes, and skunks	Food Safety and Consumer Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Horses, chickens, ducks	
Plants that belong to flowering plants, pteridophytes or bryophytes, insects, ticks and mites, etc.	
Meat products, dairy products (excluding accompanied articles), eggs, etc.	
Used automobiles	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

***1 Japan is a member of the Wassenaar Arrangement (<https://www.wassenaar.org/>), an international arrangement on the export control of conventional arms, and has strict control over the export cargos to foreign countries.**

Managed items are listed pursuant to the Cabinet Order on Export Trade Control based on the export control list of the Wassenaar Arrangement, and you need to prove that the functions and performance of the managed items do not exceed the regulation value when exporting them (parameter sheet issued by the manufacturer, etc.).

You must obtain an export license when exporting goods that exceed the regulation value. For detailed information such as how to obtain the license, please check with the customs broker.

Please pay special attention to electronic devices and broadcasting equipment. It may become difficult to re-export them after bringing into Japan.

- * If you carry and export or import cash or other similar monetary instruments worth more than one million yen (100,000 yen if the export destination is North Korea), you need to declare it to the customs when you enter or leave Japan. Please see “4.4 Cash and Traveler’s Checks” on the page 37.

8.3 ATA Carnet (Re-export)

When you re-export from Japan the goods that were imported into Japan using the ATA Carnet, please make sure to clear the customs also using the ATA Carnet.

- * The Customs Duty, etc. will be imposed if re-exporting without using the ATA Carnet.

When the goods imported into Japan using the ATA Carnet are re-exported, the customs will check that the goods listed on the Carnet is the same at the times of importing into Japan and re-exporting.

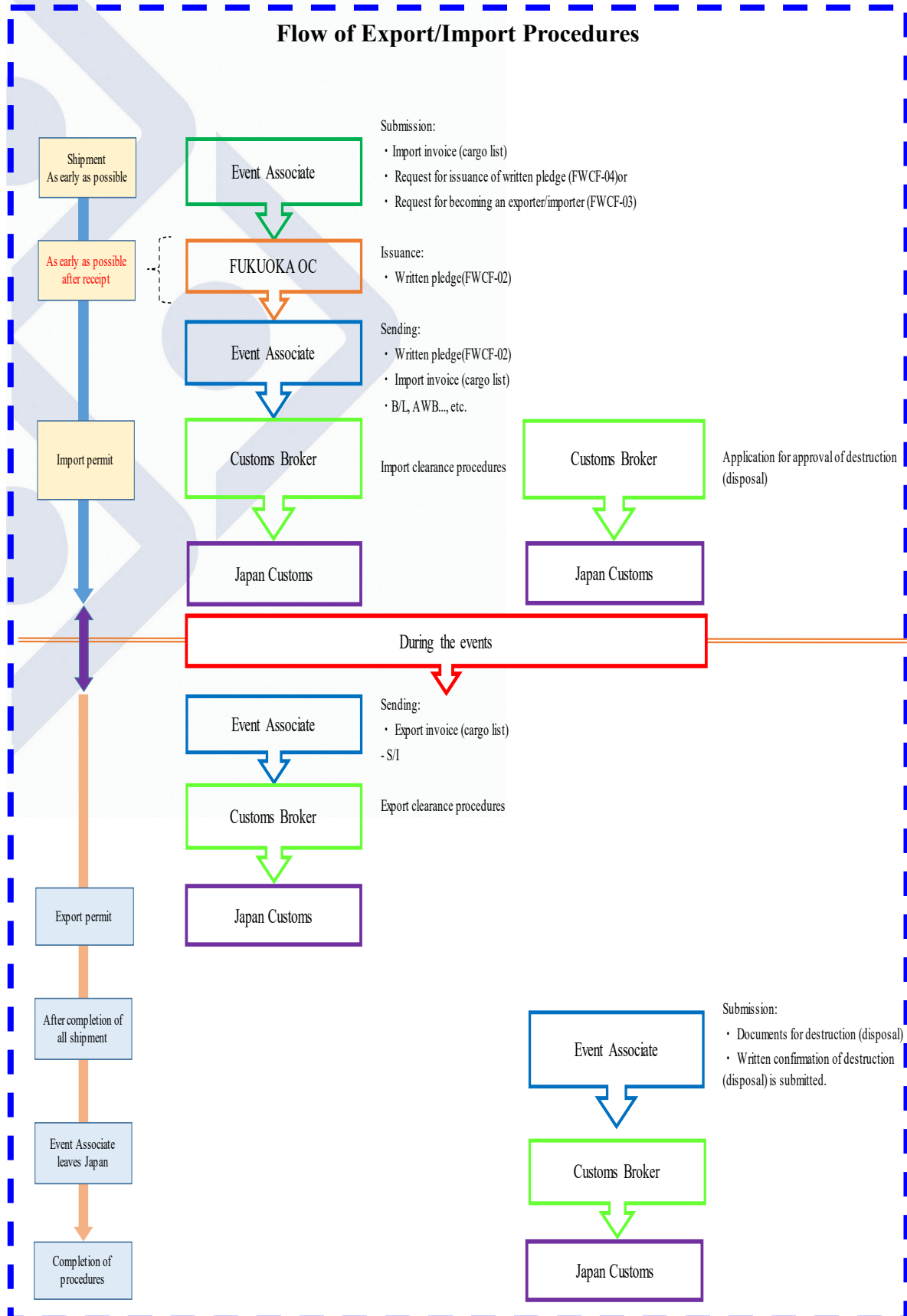
- * The ATA Carnet holder is supposed to bear the Customs Duty, etc. of the temporary importing country if the holder fails to re-export the goods that were temporarily imported using the ATA Carnet by the deadline, whether they have been stolen, transferred, or for any other reason whatsoever, or if the customs clearance of the goods is not properly recorded on the Carnet.
- * If you have provided security at the time of issuance of the Carnet, you may not have the security returned for a very long time until you complete payment of the Customs Duty, etc.

If the export declarant is not the holder, a document is required proving that the export declarant is duly authorized by the holder to take back from Japan with the ATA Carnet (a letter of attorney, etc.).

ATA Carnet has a date of expiry. You need to take back from Japan the goods that you imported into Japan using the ATA Carnet before the date of expiry.

9. Export Clearance Procedures for Event Associates

9.1 Flow of Export Procedures for Goods under the Re-export Tax Exemption System



9.2 Re-export Declaration Procedures

- * **Please use the same customs broker to make an import declaration and re-export declaration.**

For the re-export tax-exempted goods, tax exemption is finalized at the time when the goods are confirmed to have been re-exported from Japan. To finalize tax exemption, you need to necessarily take the procedures with the customs when re-exporting the tax-exempted goods from Japan. The procedures are also required to be taken such as quantity report and destruction process when destroying the duty-exempted goods. For that purpose, Event Associates need to manage the goods by themselves throughout from the import to the re-export.

As the retained customs broker needs to compare the goods at the times of importing and re-exporting, check the goods to be destroyed, and do other similar work, insufficient information at the time of import will make the performance of duties difficult.

To avoid the risk of duties being collected that were exempted at the time of import, please retain the same customs broker to make an import and re-export declaration and take the procedures for destruction.

You can take the export declaration procedures even before transferring the goods to a bonded area. Please make an export declaration as early as possible once you finalize the contents of the export declaration for the smooth clearance of the goods.

[STEP 1] Send the following documents to the customs broker.

- ✓ **Export invoice (cargo list)**

Prepare an export invoice (cargo list) in accordance with the guidelines for invoice preparation.

When preparing it, if claiming re-export tax exemption, fill in the information serving as the Confirmation of Sameness of the goods (identification mark, manufacturing number, etc.) as much as possible in the export invoice as the sameness must be confirmed for the goods at the times of importing into Japan and re-exporting from Japan.

Guidelines for invoice preparation (export)

■ **Items marked “R (Re-export after games)” at the time of importing into Japan**

You need to necessarily re-export them from Japan. Prepare an export invoice in compliance with the following matters: (* If not complying with the following matters, the Customs Duty, etc. that were exempted at the time of importing into Japan may be collected.)

- Make the name of each item same as in the import invoice.
- Make the quantity of each item equal to the one at the time of importing into Japan. If any insufficiency, the Customs Duty, etc. that were exempted at the time of importing into

Japan will be collected.

(Even if the goods are shipped in multiple shipments when re-exporting from Japan, it must be confirmed that the total quantity equals to the one at the time of importing into Japan.)

■ **Items marked “O (Other)” at the time of importing into Japan**

For the goods that come to be re-exported from Japan without being destroyed, fill in the same name in the export invoice as the one at the time of importing into Japan. (Difference of the name of the item between in the import invoice and export invoice may result in the collection of the Customs Duty, etc. that were exempted at the time of importing into Japan.)

* **Notes when using SOC**

You need to make a declaration to the customs also when re-exporting from Japan for the SOC container for which you have made an import declaration in the same manner as the goods to retain in Japan for more than one year from the date of import permit. Fill in the container number, tare weight, container price, and place of origin in the export invoice.

✓ **Customs Power of Attorney**

If you have sent the power of attorney to the same customs broker at the time of import clearance or in the past, you do not need to resend it.

✓ **Packing List**

✓ **Permit/Approval Required by Other Laws**

You need to submit it if the goods requiring permit or approval under Other Laws such as the Cabinet Order on Export Trade Control are included.

✓ **Import Permit**

Send the import invoice used for the import declaration.

[STEP 1-2] Also request the customs broker to take the following procedures after obtaining permit for re-export declaration for the re-export tax-exempted goods.

- For the re-export tax-exempted goods, the customs will deliver the import permit submitted at the time of re-export declaration with a statement of completion of export after the goods are confirmed to have been shipped after the re-export permit. Then, within one month from the date of delivery, make sure to submit the following documents to the customs that granted the import permit. Failure to take these procedures will result in the unfulfillment of the condition for tax exemption and the Customs Duty, etc. that were exempted at the time of importing into Japan will be collected.

✓ **Import Permit (the one delivered after the customs has confirmed the export)**

✓ **“Export Notification of Re-export Tax-reduced/exempted Goods” (Customs Form T-1385)**

[STEP 2] Event Associates must take the procedures in compliance with the following matters:

- Make an export declaration if the goods for which you have applied for approval of destruction are to be re-exported from Japan.
- You need to prepare a disposal item list and complete the procedures for destruction process for the goods for which you have applied for approval of destruction and which you will not re-export from Japan.
- * For the procedures for destruction process, Event Associates must properly proceed in accordance with the laws and regulations of Japan. If you retain an industrial waste disposer to destroy the goods, you need to obtain a document which confirms the destruction of the goods (manifest) from them and submit it to the customs.
- For notes on quantities of each item, see [STEP 3] below.

[STEP 3] After all the goods are re-exported from Japan, submit the disposal item list to the customs broker retained for the import clearance to process the destruction of the items that require destruction. Please note the following when preparing the disposal item list.

- The total quantity of each item at the time of importing into Japan should be equal to the number totaling the total quantity of each item that has been re-exported from Japan and the total quantity of each item in the disposal item list.
- If no disposal item list is submitted, the exempted Customs Duty, etc. will be collected.

■ BL and Case mark instruction

[BL instruction]

When Event Associates ship the goods associated with the World Aquatics Championships - Fukuoka 2023, they must fill in the following information in the air waybill or bill of lading.

- ✓ Shipper
- If an exporter exists
Name of the exporter
- If requesting FUKUOKA OC to be an exporter
Name of Event Associate C/O Organising Committee World Aquatics Championships
- Fukuoka 2023

Example)

Swimming Federation C/O Organising Committee World Aquatics Championships
- Fukuoka 2023

[Case mark instruction]

To ensure the identification of the event-related goods, fill in the following information in the “Case Mark (Shipping Marks)” for air cargo or LCL cargo and in the “Van Mark” for FCL cargo.

✓ **“For World Aquatics Championships - Fukuoka 2023 Only”**

Appendix

Links in English		Appendix 1
Japan Customs	<p>About general customs procedures including export/import clearance in Japan https://www.customs.go.jp/english/index.htm</p> <p>About limit of tax exemption for the goods to be brought in as personal effects or unaccompanied articles https://www.customs.go.jp/english/summary/passenger.htm</p>	
Animal quarantine	<p>General information on animal quarantine in Japan http://www.maff.go.jp/aqs/english/index.html</p> <p>About procedures when bringing livestock products into Japan http://www.maff.go.jp/aqs/english/product/import.html</p> <p>About procedures when bringing dogs and cats into Japan http://www.maff.go.jp/aqs/english/animal/dog/index.html</p> <p>About production countries and products prohibited from being brought into Japan http://www.maff.go.jp/aqs/english/news/im_prohibit.html</p> <p>List of locations of Animal Quarantine Stations http://www.maff.go.jp/aqs/english/contactus.html</p>	
Plant protection	<p>General information on plant protection in Japan http://www.pps.go.jp/english/index.html</p> <p>Database for checking conditions of import to Japan based on production countries and products http://www.pps.go.jp/eximlist/Pages/exp/conditionE.xhtml</p> <p>Information on wood packaging http://www.pps.go.jp/english/woodpack/index.html</p>	
Animals (other than the animals subject to quarantine regulations) Food products Pharmaceuticals Medical devices Narcotics	<p>About procedures when bringing animals (other than the animals subject to quarantine regulations) into Japan https://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/topics/importanimal/index.html</p> <p>General information on food products, pharmaceuticals, medical devices, etc. in Japan http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/</p> <p>About quarantine when importing food products into Japan http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/topics/importedfoods/index.html</p> <p>Information on prohibited substances, narcotics, etc. in Japan http://www.ncd.mhlw.go.jp/en/application.html</p> <p>About importing pharmaceuticals for personal use into Japan http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/policy/health-medical/pharmaceuticals/01.html</p>	

<p>Intellectual properties Cultural properties</p>	<p>General information on the protection of copyrights and cultural properties for the goods to be taken out of Japan http://www.bunka.go.jp/english/index.html</p> <p>Patents, utility model rights, design rights, and trademark rights for the goods to be taken out of Japan https://www.jpo.go.jp/e/index.html</p> <p>Breeders' rights for the goods to be exported/imported between Japan and foreign countries http://www.hinshu2.maff.go.jp/en/en_top.html</p> <p>Unfair Competition Prevention Act for the goods to be exported/imported between Japan and foreign countries http://www.japaneselawtranslation.go.jp/law/detail/?id=2149&vm=04&re=01</p> <p>Layout-design exploitation rights for the goods to be exported/imported between Japan and foreign countries http://www.japaneselawtranslation.go.jp/law/detail/?id=3835&vm=&re</p>
<p>Re-export</p>	<p>General information on security export control including regulations at time of export http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html</p> <p>About products and production countries regulated by the Washington Convention http://www.meti.go.jp/english/policy/external_economy/CITES</p> <p>Requirements for re-exporting precision equipment including broadcasting equipment http://www.meti.go.jp/policy/anpo/securityexportcontrol1.html http://www.customs.go.jp/english/summary/passenger.htm</p>
<p>Organising Committee of the World Aquatics Championships - Fukuoka 2023</p>	<p>Locations of programme venues, etc. of the World Aquatics Championships - Fukuoka 2023 https://www.fina-fukuoka2022.org/en/</p>

Corporations and organizations	World Aquatics (WorldSwimming Federation)	Fédération Internationale de Natation
	Official World Aquatics Partners	
	Official World AquaticsSuppliers	
	National Sponsors	
	National Supporters	
	Institutional Partner	
	Rights Holding Broadcasters (RHB)	
	NF (National Swimming Federation of each country)	
Individuals	Officers and employees of the above corporations and organizations	-
	Athletes	-
	Team officials (such as coaches)	-
	Referees	-
	Ceremony performers	-
	Media and broadcasting officials	-

Import Prohibited Areas and Items (Related to Malignant Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases)

Appendix 3

1. Artiodactyl animals excluding pigs and wild boars (such as cattle, sheep, and goats) and their products

(Target diseases: Rinderpest, Foot-and-mouth disease)

Updated on October 24, 2019

Areas	Animals	Fertilized Eggs, Sperm	Sausage, Ham, and Bacon	Meat, Organs
<p>(1) Areas that are deemed to have <u>extremely low</u> risk of the target diseases being introduced into Japan through the import of animals, livestock products, etc. based on the comprehensive evaluation of the outbreak situation and protective measures, etc. of the target diseases</p> <p>[Europe Region] Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, San Marino, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland only)</p> <p>[South and North America Region] Argentina (Provinces of Santa Cruz, Chubut, Tierra del Fuego, Neuquén, Buenos Aires (Municipality of Patagones only), and Río Negro only), Belize, Brazil (State of Santa Catarina only), Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, USA (American continent portion, Hawaii Islands, and Guam Island only)</p> <p>[Oceania Region] Australia, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Northern Mariana Islands, Vanuatu</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(43 regions)</p>	<p>Import Allowed (The inspection certificate issued by the exporting country's government agency is required.)</p> <p>* Notes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Cattle, sheep and goats and their products from the countries where BSE (bovine spongiform encephalopathy) has occurred ★ Deer and their products from the countries where CWD (chronic wasting disease) has occurred ★ No import is allowed if foot-and-mouth disease or other similar diseases have occurred in these regions. 			
Import Prohibited Areas	<p>(2) Areas that are deemed to have <u>low</u> risk of the target diseases being introduced into Japan through the import of animals, livestock products, etc. based on the comprehensive evaluation of the outbreak situation and protective measures, etc. of the target diseases</p> <p>[Asia Region] Singapore</p> <p>[Europe Region] Bosnia and Herzegovina, Romania</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(3 regions)</p>	Import Prohibited *1	Import Prohibited *1 or *2	Import Prohibited *2
	<p>(3) Areas that are deemed to have <u>undeniable</u> risk of the target diseases being introduced into Japan through the import of animals, livestock products, etc.</p> <p>[Regions other than (1) and (2)]</p>	Import Prohibited	Import Prohibited *3, *4	

- *1 a) Animals raised in the farms designated by the exporting country's government agency
b) Fertilized eggs and sperm derived from the animals raised in the farms designated by the exporting country's government agency and collected and processed in the facilities designated by the exporting country's government agency
c) Sausage, ham, and bacon derived from the animals raised in the farms designated by the exporting country's government agency and processed in the facilities designated by the exporting country's government agency can be imported only if the inspection certificate issued by the exporting country's government agency is attached.
- *2 Products that have been heat-processed in the facilities designated by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries or exporting country's government agency in accordance with the standards specified by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries can be imported only if the inspection certificate issued by the exporting country's government agency is attached.
- *3 Products that have been heat-processed in the facilities designated by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in accordance with the standards specified by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries can be imported only if the inspection certificate issued by the exporting country's government agency is attached.
- *4 Beef, etc. exported from Uruguay that have been aging-processed in the facilities designated by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in accordance with the standards specified by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries can be imported only if the inspection certificate issued by the domestic animal health authority of Uruguay is attached.

2. Pigs and wild boars and their products (Target diseases: Rinderpest, Foot-and-mouth disease, CSF, ASF)

Updated on February 5, 2020

Areas	Animals	Fertilized Eggs, Sperm	Sausage, Ham, and Bacon	Meat, Organs
<p>(1) Areas that are deemed to have <u>extremely low</u> risk of the target diseases being introduced into Japan through the import of animals, livestock products, etc. based on the comprehensive evaluation of the outbreak situation and protective measures, etc. of the target diseases</p> <p>[Europe Region] Austria, Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy (excluding Sardinia Island), Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, San Marino, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland only)</p> <p>[South and North America Region] Brazil (State of Santa Catarina only), Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama, USA (American continent portion, Hawaii Islands, and Guam Island only)</p> <p>[Oceania Region] Australia, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Northern Mariana Islands, Vanuatu</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(33 regions)</p>				<p style="text-align: center;">Import Allowed</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(The inspection certificate issued by the exporting country's government agency is required.)</p> <p>* Notes No import to Japan is allowed if CSF or other similar diseases have occurred in these regions.</p>
<p>Import Prohibited Areas</p> <p>(2) Areas that are deemed to have <u>undeniable</u> risk of the target diseases being introduced into Japan through the import of animals, livestock products, etc.</p> <p>[Regions other than (1)]</p>	Import Prohibited		Import Prohibited *	

* Products that have been heat-processed in the facilities designated by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in accordance with the standards specified by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries can be imported only if the inspection certificate issued by the exporting country's government agency is attached.

3. Poultry (such as chickens, turkeys, ducks) and their products (Target disease: Highly pathogenic avian influenza)

Updated on March 17, 2020

Areas	Animals	Fertilized Eggs, Sperm	Sausage, Ham, and Bacon	Meat, Organs
<p>(1) Areas that are deemed to have <u>extremely low</u> risk of the target diseases being introduced into Japan through the import of animals, livestock products, etc. based on the comprehensive evaluation of the outbreak situation and protective measures, etc. of the target diseases</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>[Asia Region] Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Turkey</p> <p>[Europe Region] Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Russia (States of Tula and Bryansk only), Spain, Sweden, Ukraine (excluding the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Special Municipality of Sevastopol, Provinces of Donetsk and Luhansk), United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland only)</p> <p>[South and North America Region] Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Peru, USA (American continent portion, Hawaii Islands, and Guam Island only)</p> <p>[Oceania Region] Australia, New Caledonia, New Zealand</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(34 regions)</p> </div>	<p>Import Allowed (The inspection certificate issued by the exporting country's government agency is required.)</p> <p>* Notes No import to Japan is allowed if avian influenza has occurred in these regions.</p>			
<p>Import Prohibited Areas</p> <p>(2) Areas that are deemed to have <u>undeniable</u> risk of the target diseases being introduced into Japan through the import of animals, livestock products, etc.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">〔 Regions other than (1) 〕</p>	<p>Import Prohibited</p>		<p>Import Prohibited *</p>	

* Products that have been heat-processed in the facilities designated by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in accordance with the standards specified by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries can be imported only if the inspection certificate issued by the exporting country's government agency is attached.

4. Straw from grain and forage for feed (Target disease: Foot-and-mouth disease)

Updated on June 27, 2018

Areas		Straw from grain and forage for feed
	<p>(1) Areas that are deemed to have <u>extremely low</u> risk of the target diseases being introduced into Japan through the import of animals, livestock products, etc. based on the comprehensive evaluation of the outbreak situation and protective measures, etc. of the target diseases</p> <p>[Europe Region] Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, San Marino, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland only)</p> <p>[South and North America Region] Argentina (Provinces of Santa Cruz, Chubut, Tierra del Fuego, Neuquén, Buenos Aires (Municipality of Patagones only), and Río Negro only), Belize, Brazil (State of Santa Catarina only), Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, USA (American continent portion, Hawaii Islands, and Guam Island only)</p> <p>[Oceania Region] Australia, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Northern Mariana Islands, Vanuatu</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(43 regions)</p>	<p>Animal quarantine not required</p>
<p>Import Prohibited Areas</p>	<p>(2) Areas that are deemed to have <u>undeniable</u> risk of the target diseases being introduced into Japan through the import of animals, livestock products, etc.</p> <p>[Regions other than (1)]</p>	<p>Import Prohibited *</p>

* Products that have been heat-processed in the facilities designated by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in accordance with the standards specified by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries can be imported only if the inspection certificate issued by the exporting country's government agency is attached.

As import prohibited areas are subject to change depending on the state of the outbreak of malignant domestic animal infectious diseases, please check the latest information on the Animal Quarantine Station Website.

http://www.maff.go.jp/aqs/english/news/im_prohibit.html

(For Customs)
DECLARATION OF CARRYING OF MEANS OF PAYMENT, ETC.
 EXPORT OR IMPORT

Please complete and submit this declaration form to Customs if you depart or enter Japan with the following items on your person:
 i) Means of payment and securities mentioned below in 1 (1) exceeding 1 million JPY(*) or its equivalent in total
* 0.1 million JPY in a case that you are bound for North Korea
 ii) Precious metal, as mentioned below in 1 (2), exceeding 1 kg in total weight
 iii) Both (i) and (ii)

To: The Director General of Customs	Date of declaration
Last (Family) name	
First & middle name(s)	
Address	
Date of Birth	
Nationality	
Passport No.	

Declaration is as follows:

1 Kinds and amounts or weights of means of payment, etc. to be exported (or imported)

(1) Means of payment or securities

Currency and Coins _____
 (amount in original currency)

Checks (including T/C) _____

Promissory notes _____

Securities _____

Total amount (Omit any fractional amount less than 1 million JPY(*) or its equivalent) ¥ _____
* 0.1 million JPY in a case that you are bound for North Korea

(2) Precious metal (limited to gold of not less than 90% purity)
 Total weight (Omit any fractional weight less than 1 kg) _____ kg

2 Place of destination or shipment

Export [Flight No. / Vessel Name: _____]
 [Place of disembarkation: _____]

Import [Flight No. / Vessel Name: _____]
 [Place of embarkation: _____]

3 Expected date of export (or import)

Day of declaration Day after declaration

Signature _____

For official use only	
Date of permission	

(Reverse side)

Instructions

- 1 Check the applicable box(es) of listed means of payment.
- 2 Print your name clearly.
- 3 Enter the amount of means of payment and securities in the original currency, expressed as follows:
 - (1) Means of payment (currency and coins, checks (including T/C) and promissory notes): face value
 - (2) Securities (securities [T. Bonds, equity, etc.] as defined in paragraph 1, Article 2 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law [Law No. 25, 1948]): price or value (whichever is higher) of the following
 - ① Current price at the day of declaration
 - ② Book value
 - ③ Acquisition price
 - (3) Omit any fractional amount less than 1 million JPY(*) or its equivalent when you enter the total amount.
* 0.1 million JPY in a case that you are bound for North Korea
 - (4) Foreign Exchange rates as defined in Article 1 of the Regulation for Enforcement of the Customs Tariff Law (MOF Ordinance No. 16, 1969) should be used in converting foreign currencies into Japanese Yen.
 - (5) Please use the "Others" box below if you require more space. Be advised, however, that this must also be completed in triplicate.
- 4 Omit any fractional weight less than 1 kg when you enter the total weight of precious metal.
- 5 "Day after declaration" means that your scheduled date of departure is the day after you submit this form to Customs.
- 6 If you have any questions, please ask a Customs official.

(Others)

[Penalty]

Those who carry means of payment and securities exceeding 1 million JPY(*) or its equivalent, or gold exceeding 1 kg on their person to export or import, must complete this declaration form and declare to Customs, which has jurisdiction over the airport or the port where they depart or enter the country, on the day of or the day before exportation or importation, according to the Article 67 of the Customs Law (Law No. 61, 1954). Those who (attempt to) export or import without declaration or with false or fraudulent declaration may be subject to a penalty for violation of the Customs Law.
* 0.1 million JPY in a case that you are bound for North Korea

(FWCF-01)

Import

INVOICE

SHIPPER	CONSIGNEE	NOTIFY	INVOICE No.
			Confirmation No.
			DATE
			CASE MARK
		FROM	TO
SHIPMENT PER	ON/ABOUT	PAYMENT TERM	

TOTAL AMOUNT :

Page of Cargo List : 1

Total quantity :

Signature

〔様式12〕 [FORM 12]	
(※attached papers) 輸入 確認申請書 (Import Confirmation Application Form)	
品 名 (Name and Size of the Import Products)	数 量 (Quantity)
※attached papers	※attached papers
輸入の目的 (Purpose of Import)	5. For Personal Use 8. Other Purpose (19th FINA World Championships 2022 Fukuoka)
誓約事項 (Oath)	<input type="checkbox"/> The import products above are solely for the purpose of import above, not for commercial use and /or gift for others.
確認事項 (Confirmation matter)	<input type="checkbox"/> Within the past two years, I have not violated the laws and regulations related to pharmaceutical affairs stipulated by Cabinet Order or the disposition based thereon.
輸入しようとする品目の製造業者名及び国名 (Name of manufacturer and Country Origin of Import Products)	
※attached papers	
輸入年月日 (Import Date / Arrival Date)	船荷証券、航空運送状等の番号 (AWB No., B/L No. or Flight No.)
(Year) / (Month) / (Date)	到着空港、到着港又は蔵置場所 (Arrival Place (Airport, port or Storage place))
備考	(Note) Please fill in the information below. 1. Name of Delegation () 2. Name of Representative () 3. Country Codes ()
確認欄	(For Official Use) 特記事項 厚生労働大臣 (近畿厚生局長) 印
I apply for confirmation which affects import by the above.	
____ / ____ / ____ (Year) (Month) (Date)	
Name of Importer _____	
Address of Importer _____ _____	
Phone Number _____	
E-mail _____	
(To Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare)	
厚生労働大臣 (近畿厚生局長) 殿	

① List of General drugs, Quasi-drugs and In vitro diagnostics to be Brought into Japan

List of General drugs, Quasi-drugs and In vitro diagnostics to be Brought into Japan

* Please make a list separately according to each import.

Import Date / Arrival Date : (Year)/(Month)/(Date)

Name of Delegation ()

Import Report						
No.	Rx	Quasi	IVD	Name of product	Active Ingredients	Name of manufacturer and Country Origin of Import Products
e.g.	✓			Aspirin tablet 200mg	Aspirin	○○○pharmaceutical Co.,Ltd; Japan
		✓		Fursultiamine 20mg 60tab/box	Fursultiamine	"
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List of General medical devices to be Brought into Japan

* Please make a list separately according to each import.

Import Date / Arrival Date : (Year)/(Month)/(Date)

Name of Delegation (_____)

Import Report				
No.	Name of product	Active Ingredients	Quantity	Name of manufacturer and Country Origin of Import Products
	Stethoscope		1set	"
	Non Contact Thermometer	body temperature measurement	5pcs	"
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List of Cosmetics to be Brought into Japan

*** Please make a list sepalately according to each import.**

Import Date / Arrival Date : (Year)/(Month)/(Date)

Name of Delegation ()

Import Report				
No.	Name of product	Active Ingredients	Quantity	Name of manufacture r and Country Origin of Import Products
1				
2				
3				
4				
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[FORM 9]

Statement of Necessity of Import

(DD / MM / YYYY)

To Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare

Importer ()

1. Reasons for Import

- I will participate in the Games as () for () team/group.
- The medications and medical devices that we use for daily treatment for team/group members can be used and managed more safely and effectively.
- The maximum visiting number of our team/group is approximately (), and we plan to stay for () days.
- The total number of medical doctors/medical specialists who are expected to use the imported medications is (), and the places where the medications will be used is as shown in the attached list.

2. Liability of medical doctors/medical specialists

- At my own responsibility, I, () will use and manage the imported medicines and medical devices to practice medicine or perform physical conditioning exclusively for my own patients and take all possible responsibilities arising from it.
- After the Games, I will definitely bring all the imported medicines and medical devices back to the country of origin at the end of the Games, except for used medicines.