

Distilled Spirits Export Guide to Japan

December, 2021

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Mon-Fri 8:30 AM -5:30 PM Japan Standard Time



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December, 2021

Prepared for the Agricultural Trade Office
U.S. Embassy, Tokyo, Japan

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Introduction to this Guide

- **The purpose of this Guide is to provide a representative example of regulatory procedures facing US products entering the Japanese market. This is the updated 2021 version of this Guide. This is not intended to be a do-it-yourself manual, but to inform you in your discussions with potential Japanese importers.**
- Please note that these requirements may change without warning. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact the Agricultural Trade Office.
- The series covers a total of 24 products listed below.
- This report is **#18 Distilled Spirits Guide**.

24 products covered in this series:

- | | |
|---|---|
| #1 Fresh fruit | #13 Fruit/vegetable juice |
| #2 Frozen fruits/vegetables | #14 Sugar/flavor added water |
| #3 Processed fruit puree | #15 Mineral water |
| #4 Condiments & sauces | #16 Ice Cream |
| #5 Cookies & chips | #17 Wine |
| #6 Live seafood (e.g. shellfish, lobster, etc.) | #18 Distilled spirits |
| #7 Soups | #19 Cheese |
| #8 Health bars | #20 Dough Mixes |
| #9 Chocolates | #21 Dried fruits |
| #10 Breakfast Cereals | #22 Herbal teas |
| #11 Pet Food | #23 Non-alcoholic beverage bases and syrups |
| #12 Frozen breads | #24 Frozen prepared foods |

Disclaimer

- This Guide is for general information purposes only.
- While every effort has been taken to ensure accurate information at the time of publication, neither USDA nor Meros can accept liability for any content or information contained in any other website to which this guide refers.
- Any and all information is subject to change without notice.
- Legal or other professional advice should be sought for any specific matters of concern.
- All information must be re-confirmed with importers and competent authorities.

Products Included in #18 Distilled Spirits

- Here, #18 Distilled Spirits is defined as distilled alcohol, categorized under HS Code 2208 (Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength by volume of less than 80% vol; spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages). This guide does not apply to ethyl alcohol intended for industrial use.
- The products covered in this report include:
 - Whiskey
 - Brandy
 - Rum
 - Vodka
 - Gin
 - Tequila
 - *Shochu* (a traditional Japanese distilled alcoholic beverage made from various grains or starchy roots)
 - Other distilled spirits (Aquavit, Pinga (cachaça), etc)
 - Liqueur
 - Other spirituous beverages
- Please be aware that liquor distributors need a variety of licenses in Japan depending on where (jurisdiction) and to whom (retail, hospitality industry, etc.) they sell. Make sure to ask potential import partners about the status of their licensing.

Step-by-step Checklist



A. Pre-Embarkation

- ❑ 1. Prepare an Ingredient List and a Manufacturing Process Flowchart
- ❑ 2. Confirm legal compliance with food standards and other regulations
- ❑ 3. Check the tariff classification and customs duty
- ❑ 4. Create a product label
- ❑ 5. Register trademarks and other intellectual property rights

B. Embarkation

- ❑ 6. Obtain a Certificate of Analysis
- ❑ 7. Clear export customs

C. Import Clearance

- ❑ 8. Clear food safety quarantine procedure
- ❑ 9. Clear import customs

*After Import Clearance

Food safety issues faced after import clearance



A.

Pre-Embarkation

These steps will help confirm product eligibility for import into Japan and provide guidelines for preparing required documentation.



A. Pre-Embarkation Checklist

- 
- 1. Prepare an **Ingredient List** and a **Manufacturing Process Flowchart**
 - 2. Confirm **legal compliance with food standards** and other regulations
 - 3. Check the **tariff classification** and customs duty
 - 4. Create a **product label**
 - 5. Register **trademarks** and other intellectual property rights

1 Prepare an Ingredient List and a Manufacturing Process Flowchart

Exporters will be required to provide a list of all ingredients, as well as a manufacturing process flowchart. Generally, potential importers will request this information early in the process of vetting new products for purchase in order to confirm whether the product can be imported as food.

This information will later be submitted to the quarantine station as a **mandatory** step in the import clearance process. Importers will often provide these documents to a Quarantine Station in advance in a process known as Prior Consultation (Refer to Step 2); as well as to a Customs office to get an Advance Ruling (Refer to Step 3).

Steps to take:

- 1-1 Prepare an **Ingredient List**
 - All ingredients
 - Food additives, colors and flavors in detail
- 1-2 Prepare a **Manufacturing Process Flowchart**
 - Manufacturing process in order
 - Details on heating and other sterilization methods

Sample documents are found on the next two pages.

Whose responsibility is this?

The manufacturer or exporter is responsible for creating these documents for the importer, who will submit them to a Quarantine Station.

Timeframe / Cost:

No fees required at submission or for Prior Consultation.

Responsible government agency:

- [Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare \(MHLW\)](#)

Relevant laws/regulations:

- [The Food Sanitation Act / Ordinance for Enforcement of The Food Sanitation Act](#)

Best Practices

- It is best to prepare these documents even before talking with importers.
- A non-disclosure agreement (NDA) can be signed by your importer or local partners before sharing these documents.

Common Concerns

- Many manufacturers are protective of their proprietary recipes and processes. However, inadequate information can result in rejection or significant delays at import clearance. Contact the ATO Tokyo if you have doubts about how to prepare these documents.

Key Contacts

- For further information, contact [Agricultural Trade Office \(ATO\), Tokyo](#)
E-mail: atotokyo@usda.gov
Tel: (011-81-3) 3224-5115
Mon-Fri 8:30 AM -5:30 PM in Japan time
- [11 Quarantine Stations under MHLW](#) located at major ports/airports offer Prior Consultation for importers (See Step 2).
- [The Manufactured Imports and Investment Promotion Organization - MIPRO](#) provides free phone consultation for both exporters and importers.
Tel (English and Japanese): (011-81-3) 3989-5151
Mon-Fri 10:30 AM - 4:30 PM in Japan time

1-1

Sample of an Ingredient List

The document can be prepared in English or Japanese on the Manufacturer's or Importer's letterhead. There is no required format, but should include the following:

- **All ingredients**, in descending order, by weight.
- If a processed product is used as an ingredient, a list of the ingredients in that processed product is also necessary.
- Include information on the following items, all of which are considered **food additives** in Japan (Refer to page 12):
 - **Synthetic additives, artificial colors, artificial flavors** – chemical names, international index number (for colors), CAS number (for flavors), chemical formulas (for others), the reason for use, share in weight or content in ppm (amount). Also confirm and note that it meets Japanese FSA standards;
 - **Natural food additives** – names, the reason for use, amount
 - **Natural colors and flavors** – name, description
 - **Post-harvest agrochemicals** – chemical names
- If an **extract** is used: extraction method, including whether organic solvent is used

XYZ FOODS	123 Woodland Avenue, City, State, ZIP, United States (103) 222 2222 / (103) 222 2223
INGREDIENT LIST	
Product:	AAA BRAND Whiskey 700ml
Manufacturer:	AAA Whiskey LTD.
Address:	123 Woodland Avenue, City, State, ZIP, United States
Factory:	AAA Whiskey PARK AVENUE FACTORY
Address:	111 Park Avenue, City, State, ZIP, United States
INGREDIENTS:	
Corn	51%
Barley	39%
Malt	10%
Total	100%
Feb 7, 2019 Michael Williams Director, Manufacturing XYZ Foods Ltd.	

- Product name
- Manufacturer and facility name (official name, no abbreviations) and address (physical address, not P.O. box)
- **Share by weight is optional, except for synthetic additives.** Share by weight is not mandatory for quarantine clearance. However, it may be required by the importer for customs clearance and for Advance Ruling in order to determine the tariff classification (See Step 3). You may be able to provide share by weight as a range (e.g. 40-45%).
- Date of document preparation, person responsible, title, company name, signature
- Information related to **allergens, if any** (mandatory for eggs, milk, wheat, buckwheat, peanut, shrimp and crab)

1-2

Sample of a Manufacturing Process Flowchart

The document can be prepared in English or Japanese. Use the Manufacturer's or Importer's letterhead. There is no required format, but should include the following:

- Description of **the entire manufacturing process** from raw materials to packaging.
- A manufacturing process description is mandatory but can be written in a way that protects proprietary information.
- **Heating/cooling and other sterilization methods**
 - **Heating process:**
 - Heating method. (e.g., hot water, boiling, steaming, etc.)
 - Temperature & heating time
 - Center temperature, if the product needs to meet specific conditions
 - **Cooling after heating:**
 - Cooling methods (e.g., running water cooling, natural cooling)
 - Temperature and time
 - **Other sterilization process:**
 - For chemical sterilization: the name and amount of the agent used.
 - *Note: Irradiation is banned.*

XYZ
FOODS

123 Woodland Avenue,
City, State, ZIP, United States
(103) 222 2222 / (103) 222 2223

MANUFACTURING PROCESS FLOWCHART

Products: AAA BRAND Whiskey 700ml

Manufacturer: AAA Whiskey LTD.

Address: 123 Woodland Avenue, City, State, ZIP, United States

Factory: AAA Whiskey PARK AVENUE FACTORY

Address: 111 Park Avenue, City, State, ZIP, United States

Manufacturing Process:

Mixing of grains

↓

Saccharification of Malt

↓

Alcohol fermentation by adding yeast

↓

Distillation with distillation machinery

↓

Adding water to the distilled liquor

↓

Aging in wooden barrels

↓

Bottling & labeling

↓

Packing in cardboard cartons

Feb 7, 2019

Michael Williams
Director, Manufacturing
XYZ Foods Ltd.

- Product name
- Manufacturer and facility name (official name, no abbreviations) and address (physical address, not P.O. box)

▪ *Including specific information about your quality control methods is recommended, since importers often ask exporters for additional details about this step.*

- Date of document preparation, person responsible, title of the person, company name, signature

2 Confirm Legal Compliance with Food Standards and Other Regulations

Japan's Food Sanitation Act (FSA) establishes the sanitary standards for food products. Depending on the product category, you may need to check compliance with other related regulations.

Compliance with food standards will be discussed in Step 8, in Food Safety Inspection at the Quarantine Station under MHLW.

Steps to take:

- ❑ 2-1 Confirm legal compliance regarding **food additives**
- ❑ 2-2 Confirm legal compliance regarding **other ingredient issues** (contamination by harmful substances and CITES), as applicable.
- ❑ 2-3 Confirm legal compliance regarding **manufacturing process and packaging**
- ❑ 2-4 Have your importer confirm legal compliance through Prior Consultation at the Quarantine Station that oversees the expected port of entry of your product.

Whose responsibility is this?

The importer is responsible, but the manufacturer/exporter should be familiar with these issues.

Responsible government agency:

- [Quarantine Stations, Ministry of Health, Labour, and Welfare \(MHLW\)](#)
- [Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry \(METI\)](#)
- [Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries \(MAFF\)](#)

Relevant laws/regulations:

- [The Food Sanitation Act \(FSA\)](#)
- [Specifications and Standards for Foods, Food Additives, etc. Under the FSA](#)
- [MHLW Notice on Control of Unapproved Medicine \(Japanese\)](#)

Best Practices

- Assess your product's compliance with food standards before moving forward.
- Since the number of English-language documents are limited and the regulations can change, collaborate closely with an importer or a trusted advisor to ensure your product meets all standards.

Common Concerns

- **Food additive** regulations are very strict. Japan has approved only about 800 additives (excluding natural flavorings), while the US FDA has approved around 1,600 additives.

Key Contacts

- [ATO Tokyo](#)
E-mail: atotokyo@usda.gov
- [11 Quarantine Stations under MHLW](#) offer Prior Consultation for importers (Japanese only). See Step 2-7
- [MIPRO](#) also provides free phone consultation.

Confirm Legal Compliance regarding Food Additives

Japan has a **Positive List System for food additives**, which means a food additive is not permitted at all unless MHLW has specifically approved it.

Food additives, according to the Japanese definition, include **vitamins, minerals, amino acids, flavors, colors** and **post-harvest agrochemicals** (e.g. anti-mold agents for produce).

For some food additives, MHLW defines allowable standards, including accepted usages, target food products and tolerance levels.

The most common reasons for US processed foods to be found ineligible for import are inclusion of unapproved additives or having additives that exceed allowable standards.

Steps to Take:

- 2-1-1 Confirm that all food additives contained in your product are listed in one of the MHLW's lists of authorized additives. (See column on the right)
- 2-1-2 Confirm that all food additives contained in your product meet allowable standards. For such ingredients, add a note in your Ingredient List explaining that this ingredient meets the FSA standards.

What if some additives contained in your product are not listed or do not meet the standards for use?

- Consider reformulation to avoid using non-listed food additives.
- Contact the ATO Tokyo for further help if you are considering requesting Japan's approval for a new food additive.

MHLW's lists of authorized additives by category, but not limited to:

1) Designated additives (post 1995)

- Designated by MHLW based on Article 10 of FSA.
- The list (472 in total as of Jan 15, 2021) is here: <http://www.ffcr.or.jp/zaidan/FFCRHOME.nsf/page/s/list-desin.add-x>
Standards for use are here: <http://www.ffcr.or.jp/zaidan/FFCRHOME.nsf/page/s/stanrd.use>

2) Existing food additives

- Additives that had already had a long history of use for human consumption in Japan at the time of the FSA revision in 1995.
- The list (365 in total) is here: <http://www.ffcr.or.jp/zaidan/FFCRHOME.nsf/page/s/list-exst.add>
Standards for use are here: <http://www.ffcr.or.jp/zaidan/FFCRHOME.nsf/page/s/stanrd.use>

3) Natural flavoring agents

- Natural agents derived from animals/plants and used as flavoring. No designated standards for use, if used as flavoring.
- The list (612 in total) is here: <http://www.ffcr.or.jp/zaidan/FFCRHOME.nsf/page/s/list-nat.flavors>

4) Ordinary foods used as food additives

- The list of foods (e.g. strawberry juice, agar) which can be used as additives. No designated standards for use
- The list (abt. 100 in total) is here: <http://www.ffcr.or.jp/zaidan/FFCRHOME.nsf/page/s/list-general.provd.add>

Confirm Legal Compliance and Risk regarding Other Ingredient Issues

Contamination by Harmful Substances

Contamination by **naturally harmful substances** (mycotoxins, cyanide, shellfish toxins, etc.), and **pathogens** can also prevent the importation of US food products.

Article 6 of the FSA states that foods involving risk to human health cannot be sold; however, each controlled substance and its standards are regulated by different ministerial notifications. There is no publicly available list of all these substances, so it is recommended that importers consult with Quarantine Stations in advance if there is any question of a harmful substance being detected in a food product.

In particular, be aware of the substances which are targets of MHLW's Imported Foods Annual Monitoring Plan (See Step 8), although other substances could be an issue as well. The right-hand column lists substances specifically mentioned in past MHLW Monitoring Plans, as well as others that Quarantine Stations have warned about.

Mycotoxins, pathogenic microorganisms or decomposition/deterioration can occur during shipping.

Steps to Take:

- 2-2-1 Talk with your importer about contamination risk planning if your product could contain any of these harmful substances

CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) list

CITES is an international treaty that regulates the world's wildlife trade. If your product includes CITES-listed ingredients, it is necessary to declare non-violation of the treaty.

Steps to Take:

- 2-2-2 Check whether any of your product ingredients are listed in CITES.
- 2-2-3 If your product uses CITES-listed products, declare that it does not violate the treaty in your Ingredient List prepared in Step 1, such as "The vanilla in this product is from cultivated plants."

Examples of harmful substances:

1) Naturally harmful products

- Food containing toxic substances shall NOT be sold in Japan. (e.g., mycotoxins, cyanide, etc.)

2) Pathogenic microorganisms

- Food containing pathogenic microorganisms shall NOT be sold in Japan. (e.g., E. coli, Listeria, etc.)

3) Other harmful products

- Food containing Methanol, above 1ppm (distilled spirits, wine),

4) Decomposed or deteriorated foods/ingredients

CITES list:

- METI's regulations regarding imports of goods related to CITES are found here: http://www.meti.go.jp/english/policy/external_economy/CITES/cites_imports.html
- You can search the CITES list by scientific name here: <https://speciesplus.net/>

2-3

Confirm Legal Compliance regarding Manufacturing Process and Packaging

Irradiation

Irradiation is generally prohibited for foods sold in Japan. In some cases, products that meet US standards for irradiation have been rejected in Japan.

Steps to Take:

- 2-3-1 Confirm that your manufacturing process does not use irradiation.

Food packaging

The Food Sanitation Act introduced a positive list system for materials allowed for food packaging. This means only packaging materials whose safety has been assessed by MHLW, and which MHLW has designated for use, are permitted in the Japanese market. Synthetic resins, metal cans, rubber glass, ceramic and enamel must meet certain specifications (Refer to the box on the right).

Steps to Take:

- 2-3-2 Confirm that your packaging material is included in the approved list and meets the packaging standards.

Wood pallets

Note that wood pallets must be fumigated and be certified by the American Lumber Standard Committee (ALSC) and the National Wooden Pallet and Container Association (NWPCA). The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)'s International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures Guidelines for Regulating Wood Packaging Material in International Trade (ISPM 15) regulates this protocol.

Steps to Take:

- 2-3-3 If you use wood pallets, confirm that the wood pallets are all fumigated and have an ISPM 15 treatment certification stamp.

The positive list of packaging materials:

- The positive list including English names and CAS registry numbers is available here. (The original "Appended Table 1" in Japanese was split into two tables.)
 - <https://www.mhlw.go.jp/content/000638979.xlsm>
 - <https://www.mhlw.go.jp/content/000635348.xlsx>
- For further instructions, refer to:
 - https://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/seisakunitsuite/bunya/kenkou_iryuu/shokuhin/kigu/index_00003.html

Standards of packaging materials:

- The packaging standards for synthetic resins, metal cans, rubber, glass, ceramic and enamel are found here:
 - <https://www.ffcr.or.jp/en/kigu/index.html>

IPPC standard:

- ISPM 15 and applicable Japanese regulations are explained here:
 - http://www.maff.go.jp/pps/j/konpozai/faq_eng_2009_12.html
- For more details, refer to the instruction at National Wooden Pallet & Container Association
 - https://www.palletcentral.com/page/ISPM_15

2-4 Obtain Prior Consultation at Quarantine Stations

The importer should consult with the Quarantine Station that oversees the expected port of entry to confirm compliance with Japanese food safety regulations, as well as to obtain information related to inspections procedures for import clearance. **This step is optional, but highly recommended.**

Prior Consultation is offered only to importers. The inquiry can be made in English, but the Quarantine Station answers only in Japanese.

Step to take:

- 2-4 Confirm that your importer has undertaken Prior Consultation at the Quarantine Station for the expected port of entry for your product.

Who initiates?

Importer. The importer may engage a customs broker for this process.

What information must be submitted?

- Inquiry form by FAX, including
 - Product name, manufacturer’s product code number
 - Information on the manufacturer and the factory
 - Description of the packaging
 - Ingredient List, including detailed list of food additives (chemical names, share in weight or content in ppm, etc.)
 - Manufacturing Process Flowchart

Timeframe / Cost

- The Quarantine Station will normally reply within one week of submission of the inquiry.
- No charge.

Contact Information for Prior Consultation

- The key contact point is the Quarantine Station that has jurisdiction over the port/airport through which the importer is planning to import the product.
- Contacts for the consultation service division of **13 Quarantine Stations** located at major ports/airports under MHLW : <https://www.mhlw.go.jp/topics/yunyu/soudan/> (Japanese)
- The list of all 111 offices of Quarantine Stations under MHLW: https://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/policy/health-medical/health/dl/contact_list_jqs.pdf (English)
- The Tokyo Quarantine Station has instructions on its Prior Consultation process: https://www.forth.go.jp/keneki/tokyo/kanshi_hp/a013.html (Japanese)

3 Confirm Tariff Classification and Customs Duty

Check your product's tariff classification in the most recent Japanese Tariff Schedule and confirm the tariff rate applied on your products. The most recent Tariff Schedule is here: <http://www.customs.go.jp/english/tariff/index.htm>

For alcoholic beverages, also confirm the liquor tax rate, which is defined in the Article 23 of the Liquor Tax Act. A brief summary in English of liquor tax rates is here: http://www.customs.go.jp/english/c-answer_e/kojin/3105_e.htm

In order to expedite the customs clearance process, as well as to confirm the duties imposed on your product, your importer may get an Advance Ruling from the customs office that confirms the classification of your product.

Steps to Take:

- 3-1 Check tariff classification and confirm the customs duty imposed on your products.
- 3-2 For alcoholic beverages, confirm the liquor tax which applies to your product.
- 3-3 Confirm that the importer has received an Advance Ruling on the classification of your product from a Customs office in advance, especially for processed products.

Whose responsibility is this?

The **importer** is responsible, but the manufacturer/exporter should be familiar with the process.

Timeframe / Cost:

- No fees required for Advance Ruling.
- Customs will reply within 30 days of submission of the application.
- The response from customs is valid for three years from the date of issuance.

Responsible government agency

- [Japan Customs](#)

Related laws/regulations

- [Customs Act](#) (Japanese only)
- [Liquor Tax Act](#) (Japanese only)

Best Practices

- Check the tariff classification carefully because the Japanese classification can be different from the US classification.
- The product classification, particularly for processed products, can differ depending on the ratio of ingredients. Getting an Advance Ruling is especially useful for processed products to avoid spending time at the port of entry trying to confirm the product category.
- Tariffs for competing suppliers can also be checked.

Common Concerns

- Importers may require the ratios of ingredients in order to obtain Advance Ruling. For further information, contact [ATO Tokyo](#)
Email: atotokyo@usda.gov

Contact Information for Advance Ruling

- Advance Ruling is available at **9 regional Customs offices**. Contacts (in Japanese): <http://www.customs.go.jp/question2.htm#b>
- **What information must be submitted?**
 - Inquiry form (C-1000, Japanese), including:
 - Ingredient List with ratios indicated for each ingredient,
 - Manufacturing Process Flowchart
 - Packaging details, etc.
 - Documents to show the business relationship between the importer and the supplier (sales contract, etc.)

3-1

Tariff Schedule

- The tariff schedule does not have a detailed definition of each classification. Therefore, getting Advance Ruling is especially useful to avoid time being spent at the port of entry trying to confirm the product category.
- Note that the product you plan to export might be categorized into a category which is not listed here, depending on its ingredients and manufacturing method. Distilled spirits are not subject to the preferential tariff under the USJTA.

Tariff Schedule (as of April 1, 2021)		
Import HS Code	Description	Tariff
220820000	Spirits obtained by distilling grape wine or grape marc	0%
220830000	Whiskies	0%
220840000	Rum and other spirits obtained by distilling fermented sugar-cane products	0%
220850000	Gin and Geneva	0%
220860000	Vodka	0%
220890110	Fruit brandy	0%
220870000	Liqueurs and cordials	0%
220890123	Ethyl alcohol, other than intend for use in distilling alcohol for making alcoholic beverages, through the continuous still	96 yen/l
220890129	Other distilled alcoholic beverages, other than intend for use in distilling alcohol for making alcoholic beverages, through the continuous still	17.9%
220890220	Imitation saké and white saké	70.40 yen/l
220890230	Other spirituous beverages with a basis of fruit juices, of an alcoholic strength by volume of less than 1% vol	29.8% or 23 yen/kg, whichever is the greater
220890240	Other spirituous beverages	88 yen/l

3-2

Spirits Classifications according to The Liquor Tax Law

- The **Liquor Tax Law** (in Japanese only) defines the alcoholic beverages which can be sold in Japan. Since product definitions may be different from definitions in the US, confirm the category under which your product can be sold in Japan.
- Note that the product you plan to export might be categorized into a category which is not listed here, depending on its ingredients and manufacturing method.

The definition of categories of distilled spirits in the Liquor Tax Law

Name	Definition	Liquor Tax
Whisky	<p>A. Distilled alcohol beverage made from saccharification and fermentation of germinated cereals and water. Alcohol percentage is less than 95%.</p> <p>B. Distilled alcohol beverage made from saccharification and fermentation of grains utilizing germinated cereals and water. Alcohol percentage is less than 95%.</p> <p>C. The liquor derived from adding ethanol, spirits, flavoring, coloring or water to A or B. (Total alcohol content from A or B shall be more than 10% of total alcohol content.)</p>	<p>Alcohol cont. less than 37%: 370,000 JPY/kl</p>
Brandy	<p>A. Distilled alcohol beverage made from fruit and water or fruit wine, including residue of fruit wine. Alcohol percentage is less than 95%.</p> <p>B. The liquor derived from adding ethanol, spirits, flavoring, coloring or water to A. (Total alcohol content from A shall be more than 10% of total alcohol content.)</p>	<p>Alcohol cont. more than 37%: 370,000 JPY/kl plus 10,000 yen/kl for every 1% exceeding 37% by alcohol content</p>
Spirits	Liquor not including refined sake, synthetic sake, continuous distillation shochu, single distillation shochu, sweet sake for seasoning, beer, wine, sweet wine, whisky, brandy, alcohol for ingredients, low-malt beer, and other liquor made only by fermentation; dry extract is not more than 2%.	
Liqueurs	A product made from liquor, sugar and other products, with a dry extract of more than 2% ; not including sake, shochu, sweet sake for seasoning (mirin), beer, wine, whisky, brandy, alcohol for ingredient use, low-malt beer, and other liquor made only by fermentation,	<p>Alcohol cont. less than 13%: 120,000 JPY/kl</p> <p>Alcohol cont. more than 13%: 120,000 JPY/kl plus 10,000 yen/kl for every 1% exceeding 13% by alcohol content</p>

3-2

Spirits Classifications according to The Liquor Tax Law

Definitions of distilled spirit categories according to the Liquor Tax Law

Name	Definition	Liquor Tax
Shochu	Japanese traditional distilled spirit. For further information regarding the definition see the Liquor Tax Law.	Alcohol cont. less than 21%: 200,000 JPY/kl Alcohol cont. more than 21%: 200,000 JPY/kl plus 10,000 yen/kl for every 1% exceeding 20% by alcohol cont.
Sparkling spirituous beverages	Not less than 50% malt by weight or not less than 10% alcohol content	220,000 JPY/kl
	Not less than 25% but less than 50% malt by weight and less than 10% alcohol content	178,125 JPY/kl
	Less than 25% malt by weight and less than 10% alcohol content	134,250 JPY/kl
	Any other sparkling beverages, not mentioned above, but excluding some alcoholic beverages made from hops.	80,000 JPY/kl
*Non sparkling spirituous beverages	*Based on Special Taxation Measures Law Article 87, non sparkling spirituous beverages of which the alcoholic percentage is less than 13% are categorized under whiskey, brandy, spirits, liqueurs, and shochu.	Alcohol cont. less than 9%: 80,000 JPY/kl Alcohol cont. 9-13%: 80,000 JPY/kl plus 10,000 yen/kl for every 1% exceeding 8% by alcohol cont.

4 Create a Product Label

Product labels must be prepared in Japanese in accordance with Japanese regulations.

Generally, a product label is prepared by the importer with information from the exporter or manufacturer. However, the manufacturer will, at times, create the design if they want to print directly on the original packaging.

Product labels can be affixed to products in the US or in Japan before commercial distribution. Consult with your importer on how to handle labeling.

The new Food Labeling Act was fully implemented from April 2020 and all labelling must conform to the Act.

For alcoholic beverages, the importer needs to provide the label as part of the application form for customs clearance.

Steps to take

- ❑ 4-1 Provide the importer with all necessary product information and prepare product label according to the Japanese food labeling regulations. (Details on the following page)

Whose responsibility is this?

Importer

Related law/regulation and responsible government agency

- [Food Labeling Act, Labeling Standards \(general and product-specific\)](#) (Japanese only), [Consumer Affairs Agency \(CAA\)](#)
- [recycling symbol on packaging]: [Act on Promotion of Effective Utilization of Resources, Ministry of Environment \(MOE\)](#)
- [alcoholic beverages]: [Liquor Tax Act](#) (Japanese only), [National Tax Agency \(NTA\)](#)
- [some product-specific labeling standards, like chocolate, ice cream, cheese, whiskey, dressing, biscuit and fruit juice]: [Fair Competition Code](#) (Japanese only), Federation of Fair Trade Conferences / [Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry \(METI\)](#)
- [organic claims]: [JAS Law](#), [Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries \(MAFF\)](#)

Best Practices

- Labeling regulations are varied, are often different from US regulations and **change frequently**, so consult closely with your importer about the labeling.

Common Concerns

- Alcoholic beverage product labels are subject to inspection at customs clearance.

Key Contacts

- **ATO Tokyo**
E-mail: atotokyo@usda.gov
- Food Labeling Division, Consumer Affairs Agency Consultation service is available (Japanese only):: https://www.caa.go.jp/policies/policy/food_labeling/information/contact/
- [For alcohol] Regional Offices of National Tax Agency Contacts are here (Japanese only) <http://www.nta.go.jp/taxes/sake/sodan/index.htm>

4-1

Product Label

Contents and Key Issues

A food product label should include:

- a. **Name of the product**
- b. **Ingredients**, other than additives, in descending order in weight.
- c. **Food additives**, in descending order of weight, and on a separate line from other ingredients
- d. **Net weight**, in metric units only
- e. **Country of origin**, of the finished product
- f. **Info. of the importer**, name and address
- g. **Alcoholic content**
- h. **Sparkling (if it is sparkling)**
- i. **Allergen information**
- j. **Recycling symbol**

- **Fair Competition Codes** were made by various industry organizations based on Japan's Act against Unjustifiable Premiums and Misleading Representations. These Codes define some product specific labeling standards for products such as whiskey.

Key Issues to be considered:

Allergen information

- Notify the importer about the possibility of contamination by any of the seven allergens whose labeling is mandatory: shrimp, crab, wheat, buckwheat, egg, dairy products, and peanut.

Recycling symbol:

- Notify the importer about the packaging materials used. The importer is required to cover all costs associated with recycling of the packaging.
- The recycling symbol (aluminum, steel, paper, plastic and PET) must be printed on the packaging.

Compliance with the Liquor Tax Law and with the "Act on Securing of Liquor Tax and on Liquor Business Associations"

- There are different labeling regulations for alcoholic beverages compared to general food products, such as the requirement to specify alcoholic content as well as no need to label expiration dates and nutritional content.

Ban on alcoholic beverage consumption by minors (under 20 years old)

- Labels for alcoholic beverages must include a sentence like "Underage drinking is prohibited by law" or "You must be 20 years of age or older to drink alcohol".

Product-specific regulations on ingredient labeling of whiskeys, based on fair competition code,

- For whiskey, describe the ingredients as follows:
 - Grain (the name of the grain can be included in parentheses), Malt
 - Ethyl Alcohol for blending: If the product uses ethanol for blending, indicate "Alcohol for blending" in ingredients.
 - Spirits for blending: If the product is blended with other spirits/liquor, indicate "Spirits" in the ingredients.
 - Sherry: If the product is blended with sherry over 2.5% by volume, indicate "Sherry" in ingredients.

Other Areas You May Need to be Familiar with:

Nutritional and health claims:

- Japan has strict rules on functional and nutritional claims on food labeling. Refer to page 10 of [USDA FAIRS report](#).

Organic claims:

- Organic wine from the US can indicate "organic" on its packaging. The Tax Agency has announced that organic wine from a country that has an organic certification system equivalent to Japan's JAS Law can use the term "organic" on the container or packaging.
- The Tax Agency: Outline of the "Standards for Organic Labeling of Alcoholic Beverages: <https://www.nta.go.jp/about/council/sake-bunkakai/030929/shiryo/18.htm> (Japanese only)

4-1

Sample of a Product Label

Product Name	Whisky
Ingredients:	Grain (Corn, Barley), Malt
Alcohol content:	40%
Net weight:	1000ml
Country of origin:	United States
Importer:	Meros Trading 1-19-3, Kanda Awajicho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

- Underage drinking is prohibited by law.
- Drinking alcohol when pregnant or breastfeeding may have health risks for the fetus or infant.
- Sediment may sometimes be found in premium whisky. This has no impact at all on quality.
- Inquiries: 03-3526-2075

名称：	ウイスキー
原材料名：	グレーン(コーン、大麦)、モルト
アルコール分：	40%
内容量：	1000ml
原産国名：	アメリカ
輸入者：	東京都千代田区神田淡路町1-19-3 株式会社メロス貿易

- 未成年の飲酒は法律で禁じられています。
- 妊娠中や授乳期の飲酒は、胎児・乳児の発育に悪影響を与えるおそれがあります。
- 高品質ウイスキーでは沈殿が発生する場合がありますが、品質には全く影響はありません。
- お問い合わせ先はお客様センター：03-3526-2075

5 Register Trademarks and other Intellectual Property Rights

To protect your trademarks in the Japanese market, you or your importer may want to register your trademarks. You may also consider using the Madrid System to register a trademark internationally.

Manufacturers may want to design logos, brand names or distinctive packaging specifically for the Japanese market and therefore the trademarks that you register for the Japanese market may differ from the trademarks you have registered for the products sold in the US.

Existing trademark registrations in Japan can be looked up here.

<https://www.j-platpat.inpit.go.jp/t0100>

Steps to take

- 5-1 Confirm that the name you want to trademark is not already registered in Japan.
- 5-2 Apply for trademarks and other intellectual property rights in Japan with the Japan Patent Office (JPO).

Whose responsibility is this?

Manufacturer / Exporter / Importer, depending on the situation

Application Information

- Refer to the Japan Patent Office (JPO)'s 'How to apply?' <https://www.jpo.go.jp/e/faq/yokuaru/apply.html>
- Sample form is available here. <https://www.jpo.go.jp/e/faq/yokuaru/forms.html>

Timeframe / Cost

- It normally takes around 9 months for trademark registration. (For fast track, less than 3 months, if certain conditions are met.)
- For a trademark, JPO's application charge is JPY 3,400 + JPY 8,600/per classification. It may be necessary to consider additional patent attorney fees as well.

Government agency & law

- [Japan Patent Office \(JPO\)](#)
- [Trademark Act](#)

Best Practices

- Since trademark registration takes time, starting the process as early as possible is recommended.
- Consult with your importer. Your importer may be willing to help register the trademarks of your product/brand, for example, if they have exclusive import rights to the product.
- If your company does not have a representative office in Japan, you will need to appoint a Patent Administrator located in Japan.
- Be sure to check the name you want to trademark both in English and in Japanese (*katakana*). There are cases of US companies finding that there is already an existing trademark on the name they want to register.

Key Contacts

- International Affairs Division,
General Affairs Department
Japan Patent Office
Address: 3-4-3 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo
100-8915, Japan
Fax: (011-81-3) 3581-0762
Email: PA0842@jpo.go.jp
Website: <https://www.jpo.go.jp/e/index.html>
- Japan Patent Attorney Association
Tel: (011-81-3) 3581-1211
E-mail: master@jpaa.or.jp
Website: <https://www.jpaa.or.jp/en/>
The JPAA can be helpful in finding a representative for you in Japan.

B.

Embarkation

The following are steps to be taken upon embarkation.



B. Embarkation Checklist



6. Obtain a Certificate of Analysis

7. Clear export customs

6 Obtain a Certificate of Analysis

A Certificate of Analysis is a document that certifies the results of the required laboratory testing.

In order to be exempted from food safety inspections by the Quarantine Station upon arrival and to shorten the time required for import clearance, it is possible to get a Certificate of Analysis from a MHLW-certified laboratory in the US.

However, this is not a common practice, except for agrochemical residue testing for fresh produce and food additive testing for wine.

If you do wish to obtain a Certificate of Analysis in advance, it is necessary to confirm what laboratory tests will be required with the Quarantine Station. Advance laboratory testing could target:

- Artificial coloring
- Artificial preservatives
- Additives which have maximum usage limits
- Agrochemical residues, etc.

Step to take:

- 6-1 If the importer requests it, obtain a Certificate of Analysis from a MHLW-registered lab in the US. **This process is optional.**

Whose responsibility is this?

Manufacturer / exporter, upon request from the importer

Timeframe / Cost

- Check with the laboratory you have chosen

Key Contacts

- **ATO Tokyo**
E-mail: atotokyo@usda.gov

Where to obtain a Certificate of Analysis?

- **US laboratories registered with MHLW.**
- The list is found here:
<https://www.mhlw.go.jp/topics/yunyu/5/dl/a3.pdf>

7 Clear Export Customs

Electronic Export Information (EEI) filing is a common practice for export control documents. It is required for shipments above US\$2,500 in value and for shipments of products which require an export license. It should be filed electronically through the Automated Export System (AES).

After embarkation, send the documents required for Japanese import clearance: Commercial Invoice, Packing List, Bill of Lading (B/L) or Airway Bill, as well as any sanitary/phytosanitary certificates required. You may need to confirm with the importer (and with the customs broker) about the format and content of those documents in advance.

Steps to take

- 7-1 Prepare the following documents:
 - Commercial Invoice
 - Packing List
 - Shipping Instructions (These are instructions for shipping prepared by the exporter and provided to the shipping company.)
- 7-2 Declare export through EEI filing with the above documents, proceed through export customs clearance, and receive a B/L after loading.
- 7-3 Send the documents for import clearance to the importer.
 - Commercial Invoice
 - Packing List
 - B/L or Airway Bill

Whose responsibility is this?

Manufacturer / exporter. The export clearance procedures often are consigned to a customs broker.

US export customs clearance instructions:

Further instructions can be found in:

- Export Education, The International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce
<https://www.export.gov/export-education>
- Basic Importing and Exporting, U.S. Customs and Border Protection
<https://www.cbp.gov/trade/basic-import-export>

List of documents to be sent to the importer

- **Commercial Invoice:**
This is an invoice for the goods from the manufacturer/exporter to the importer. The invoice will be used by both US and Japan customs to determine the value of goods. It should include:
 - Information about the exporter (seller) and the importer (buyer)
 - descriptions of goods
 - quantity and unit price
 - payment information
 - mode of transport and its details
 - country of origin
- **Packing List:**
This gives detailed information about the shipment, including:
 - information about the exporters and importers
 - invoice number
 - date of shipment
 - mode of transport and its details
 - the type of packaging
 - the quantity of packages
 - total net and gross weight (in kilograms)
 - total dimensions, etc.
- **Bill of Lading (B/L) or Airway Bill:**
This is a contract between the exporter (owner of the goods) and the shipping company (carrier), which will be prepared based on the Shipping Instructions, and will be issued by the shipping company after loading. B/L is for sea freight and Airway Bill is for air cargo. The importer usually needs the original document as proof of ownership of the goods.

C.

Import Clearance

The following steps must be completed before entering Japan.



C. Import Clearance Checklist

- ❑ 8. Clear food safety quarantine procedures
- ❑ 9. Clear import customs

After Import Clearance

Food safety issues faced after Import Clearance



8 Clear Food Safety Quarantine Procedures

Import clearance starts with clearing food safety inspections at the **Quarantine Station**. This step checks legal compliance with food standards (See Step 2).

Steps to take:

- 8-1 Submit **Notification for Importation of Foods** to the Quarantine Station with:
 - Ingredient List and Manufacturing Process Flowchart
 - Any other required documents by Quarantine Station

The application can be submitted electronically through Nippon Automated Cargo and Port Consolidated System (NACCS) or by paper copy. Applications can be submitted as early as 7 days prior to the scheduled arrival date.
- 8-2 Undergo document examination and on-the-spot examination by the quarantine officials.
- 8-3 Undergo **Food Safety Inspection**, if required.

There are three possible types of inspection: **(A) Self-inspection**, **(B) Ordered inspection**, and **(C) Monitoring inspection**. These three inspections are discussed in the next slides. *Most first-time imports require (A) Self-inspection.*
- 8-4 Upon passing all food safety inspections, receive a **Certificate of Notification for Importation of Foods**.

Whose responsibility is this?

Importer. The entire import clearance process is often consigned to a customs broker.

Timeframe / Cost

- The import notification itself is free of charge. The customs broker will usually charge 2000-5000 JPY for submitting the notification.
- If the product is subjected to (A) Self-inspection or (B) Ordered inspection, the inspection costs must be covered by the importer. The inspection costs for (C) Monitoring Inspections are covered by the Quarantine Station.
- Document examination normally takes a few hours. If inspection is required, it normally takes **up to a week**.

Responsible government agency and relevant law/regulation

- Quarantine Stations, [Ministry of Health, Labour, and Welfare \(MHLW\)](#)
- [The Food Sanitation Act \(FSA\), Specifications and Standards for Foods, Food Additives, etc.](#)

Best Practices

- Exporters often start with a **small test shipment** in order to clear the food safety inspections required for first-time exports. In general, these test results will be valid for one year.
- A single food safety violation can impact other shipments of the same product from other US exporters. Therefore, careful preparation for food safety inspections is critical.

Common Concerns

- **Insufficient information or documentation can cause significant delays at the Quarantine Station.** If your food safety clearance process takes more than one week, contact ATO Tokyo for consultation.

Rejection Rates at Sanitary Inspection

- The rate of US food imports subjected to one of the three food safety inspection types was 7.9% in 2019 and 7.6% in 2020.
- The rate of rejected cases among inspected products was 0.8% in 2019 and 0.7% in 2020.

Key Contacts

- **ATO Tokyo**
E-mail: atotokyo@usda.gov
- Contacts for the 111 **Quarantine Station** offices
https://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/policy/health-medical/health/dl/contact_list_jqs.pdf

Explanation of Food Safety Inspection Types

(A) Self Inspection

Self Inspection refers to food safety testing arranged by the Importer with a MHLW-registered inspection laboratory.

Legally, Self Inspection is a 'voluntary action' by the importer. It is based on Article 3 of the Food Sanitation Act (FSA) which states that the food business operator, including importer, shall take responsibility to ensure food safety, and for that purpose, shall conduct voluntary inspections of food for sale.

Although technically voluntary, in practice, Self Inspection is mandatory once it is requested by the Quarantine Station. If the importer does not follow the Quarantine Station's guidance on testing targets and methods at this stage, the Quarantine Station can – and likely will- reject the shipment.

After testing, the Importer obtains a **Certificate of Analysis** (a report of the test results) from the laboratory and provides this to the Quarantine Station.

Self inspection is **usually required when a product is imported to Japan for the first time.**

In order to minimize the risk of rejection at the port of entry and to shorten the time for import clearance, it is possible to get a Certificate of Analysis from a MHLW-certified laboratory in the US (e.g., agrochemical residue test for fresh produce and food additive test for wine). (See Step 6) Contact ATO Tokyo for further information.

Who initiates?

The **importer** should consign the inspection to a **MHLW-registered inspection laboratory.**

Target items to be inspected

The Quarantine Station specifies the items to be tested after the document examination and conducts an on-the-spot examination. In general, the items to be tested include:

- **Food additives:** artificial coloring, preservatives, additives which have maximum tolerance levels, and additives which have had issues in the past;
- **Harmful products,** like toxic mold, pathogenic bacteria, methanol
- **Product specifics,** like bacteria count, for food categories which have product-specific standards such as soft drinks and frozen food
- **Agrochemical residue** (mainly for products which have had issues in the past)

Sampling size

Around 300-1,000 grams; the laboratory will specify the exact amount depending on the product.

Timeframe / Cost

The importer should cover the cost for Self Inspection. (Refer to fees on the right.)

Normally, the registered laboratory visits the warehouse for sampling and sends the Certificate of Analysis within **a week or less** after getting the samples.

Term of validity of the Certificate of Analysis

- The Certificate of Analysis is **normally valid for one year.** Once the Certificate of Analysis expires, Self Inspection must be conducted again and a new Certificate of Analysis will be required. If trouble has occurred with previous shipments, the Quarantine Station may ask the importer to conduct Self Inspection again, even if the importer has a valid Certificate.

Some exceptions to the Certificate of Analysis term of validity:

- There are some test items which are examined every time, like bacteria count, toxic mold, etc.
- In some cases, Certificate of Analysis test results regarding additives will be accepted for more than a year, if the importer submits documents to the Quarantine Station which indicate that the food product is manufactured with the same ingredients, the same manufacturing process, and at the same factory as the product whose additives were previously tested.

Contacts of MHLW-registered laboratories

A list of the registered laboratories is here (Japanese):

https://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/seisakunitsuite/bunya/kenkou_iryuu/shokuhin/jigyousya/kikan/index.html

Approximate Inspection Fees

- Food additives: 6,000-20,000 JPY per target item
- Bacteria: 3,500-25,000 JPY per target bacteria
- Agrochemical residue: 10,000-30,000 JPY per target chemical

Explanation of Food Safety Inspection Types

(B) Ordered Inspection

For some products from specific exporters/countries which have had issues in the past, the Quarantine Station will order the importer to conduct inspection on **all shipments**. This is called **Ordered Inspection**.

The target products/exporters/countries are shown in the annual Ordered Inspection plan, which is explained briefly in [MHLW's Imported Foods Annual Monitoring Plan \(English\)](#) and in more detail in the **Notice of the Implementation of Ordered Inspection** (Japanese only):
https://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/seisakunitsuite/bunya/kenkou_iryuu/shokuhin/yunyu_kanshi/kanshi/index.html

MHLW may add more target products or countries if/when any serious issues are detected from more than one supplier from a particular country.

Once the product is targeted for Ordered Inspection, it will require 2 years of non-detection (or 1 year and at least 300 inspections without detection) to be exempted from further Ordered Inspection.

Who is responsible?

The **importer** should consign the inspection to a **MHLW-registered inspection laboratory**.

Target items to be inspected and testing/sampling method

The Quarantine Station specifies the items to be inspected, as well as the testing and sampling method.

Timeframe / Cost

The importer should cover the cost for ordered inspection. (For the cost of inspection, refer to the previous page.)

Normally, the registered laboratory visits the warehouse for sampling and sends the Certificate of Analysis within **a week or less** after receiving the sample.

Contacts for MHLW-registered laboratories

A list of the registered laboratories is here (Japanese):

https://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/seisakunitsuite/bunya/kenkou_iryuu/shokuhin/jigyousya/kikan/index.html

Explanation of Food Safety Inspection Types

(C) Monitoring Inspection

Monitoring Inspection occurs when the Quarantine Station randomly selects shipments and conducts their own testing for the purpose of overall monitoring of the food safety of imported products.

The target products/countries are shown in the annual ordered inspection plan, which is explained briefly in [MHLW's Imported Foods Annual Monitoring Plan \(English\)](#) and in more detail in the **Monitoring Plan for Imported Foods and Other Related Products** (Japanese only) which can be found here: https://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/seisakunitsuite/bunya/kenkou_iryuu/shokuhin/yunyu_kanshi/kanshi/index.html

MHLW may increase the frequency of monitoring, as well as add more targeted test items, products or countries if/when any serious issues are detected.

Who is responsible?

The Quarantine Station conducts the inspection.

Target items to be inspected and testing/sampling method

The target items for inspection and the testing/sampling method are specified in the Monitoring Plan.

Timeframe / Cost

The Quarantine Station will cover the inspection cost.

Normally, it will take a week or less to get the results of the monitoring inspection.

You can clear customs and distribute the products to the market even before getting the results of the Monitoring Inspection. However, it is recommended that the importer hold the products in a bonded area until the results are received, in case some issue is detected. If an issue is detected, the Quarantine Station will order a recall. The importer normally is expected to cover the cost of storage during the inspection.

The Target Items for Monitoring Inspection in 2021, based on the Monitoring Plan for Imported Foods and Other Related Products of FY2021, are shown here.

<https://www.mhlw.go.jp/content/000759467.pdf>

General targets:

- Harmful and toxic substances
- Decayed and foreign objects
- Pathogenic microorganisms
- Food additives
- Irradiation
- Unapproved genetically modified food

9 Clear Import Customs

Finally, clear import customs and pay applicable import taxes (See Step 3) at the **Customs office**.

Steps to take:

- ❑ 9-1 Submit Import Declaration to Customs:
The application can be submitted electronically through Nippon Automated Cargo and Port Consolidated System (NACCS) or by paper copy.
The application can be submitted after disembarkation or up to 2 weeks prior to scheduled arrival of cargo.
- ❑ 9-2 Clear document examination
- ❑ 9-3 Clear on-the-spot **Customs Inspections** (See the right column), if required
- ❑ 9-4 Pay the import tax, consumption tax, and liquor tax for alcoholic beverages.
- ❑ 9-5 Receive an **Import Permit**

Whose responsibility is this?

Importer. The entire import clearance process is often consigned to a customs broker.

Timeframe / Cost

If the product is not subject to inspection, customs clearance only takes a couple hours.

Product inspection can take up to half a day.

Customs will not charge for customs clearance procedures.

The customs broker will charge from about JPY 3000 to 10,000 for customs clearance procedures and will add other extra costs if the product becomes subject to inspection.

Responsible government agency and relevant law/regulation

- [Japan Customs](#)
- [Customs Act](#) (Japanese only)

Customs Inspection

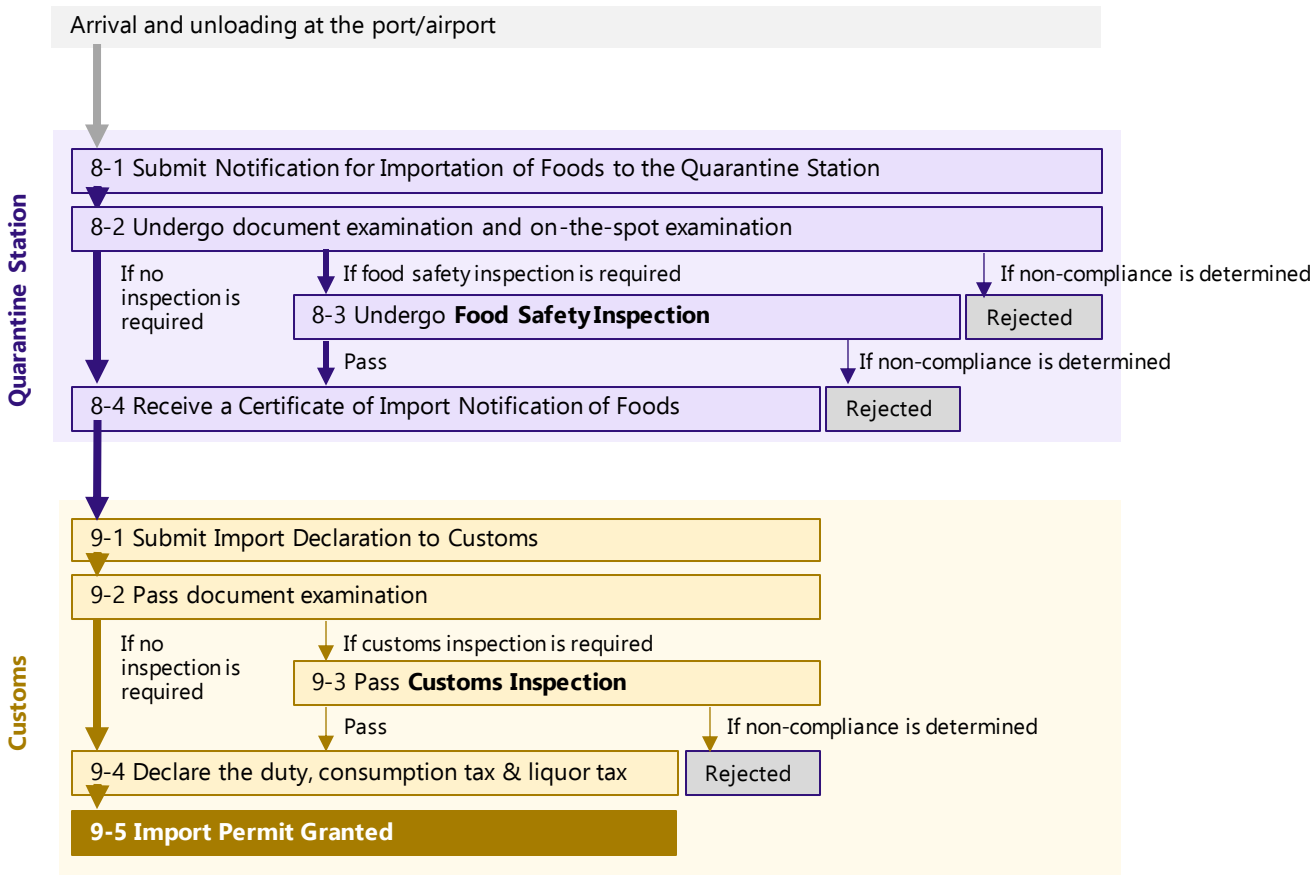
- **What will be inspected?**
 - Prohibited items such as drugs, guns, counterfeits
 - The Inspection Certificate and the Certificate of Import Notification of Foods in order (if they are required)
 - Indications of misrepresentation or misleading in regards to the place of origin
 - Whether or not a proper tax filing has been submitted
- **Inspection method**
Major inspection methods include:
 - [For drugs, guns, etc.] X-ray inspection
 - [For counterfeits] Visual confirmation
- **Cost**
Inspection is free of charge, but the importer needs to cover transportation costs to the inspection site.

Key Contacts

- Contact points of the 9 regional Customs offices (English):
http://www.customs.go.jp/question_e.htm

Summary

Import Clearance Flow



Average duration

From arrival to unloading into bonded storage:
 40 hrs. (port)
 3.5hrs. (airport)

From bonded storage to import declaration:
 44 hrs. (port)
 43 hrs. (airport)

- *Document examination at Quarantine Station takes few hours. If food safety inspection is required, it could take up to one week*

For customs clearance:
 3 hrs. (port)
 0.5 hrs. (airport)

Food Safety

Issues Faced After Import Clearance

Even after imported food products pass customs and enter the Japan market, there is on-going food safety monitoring of imported food products. Importers remain responsible for the food safety of imported products as long as the products are circulating. This includes any costs or damages related to product recalls or consumer health complaints.

▪ Voluntary Recall

The importer might recall a product voluntarily, if they themselves foresee any compliance issues.

In Tokyo, voluntary recalls must be reported to the local government. Applicable cases can be found here (Japanese only): <http://www.fukushiho-ken.metro.tokyo.jp/shokuhin/jisyukaisyuu/jyohou.html> One example is a recall of chocolate bars with a milk contamination risk that was not mentioned on the label.

▪ Food Safety Inspection by Prefectural Health Centers

The Food Sanitation Act requires each prefecture to have a plan for monitoring food safety in accordance with national guidelines. Thus, each prefecture monitors the safety of food products in the market and provides guidance to importers, wholesalers, and retailers. Prefectural Health Centers are in charge of this monitoring.

The monitoring includes imported food product sampling (which may include checking for the existence of unapproved genetically modified ingredients, agrochemical residue, irradiation), on-site inspection of importers' food safety assurance systems and monitoring of food labeling.

If a violation is detected, prefectures may order a recall.

For example, the Tokyo government reports the results of its inspections and violations here: http://www.fukushihoken.metro.tokyo.jp/shokuhin/ihan/nendo_index.html

▪ Financial Liability for Recalls and Food Safety Risk

Importers usually purchase various forms of insurance to reduce the financial risk from recalls and consumer complaints related to imported food products. This includes product liability insurance (to cover the risk of illness or accidents incurred by end users) and recall insurance.

Financial liability for recalls or other damages have been issues of dispute between Japanese importers and US exporters/manufacturers.

Best Practices:

- It is best to discuss in-market food safety risk planning with importers in advance and confirm that your importer is aware of all insurance needed.

Contacts

General Help Desks

Need help? Contact ATO Tokyo

 atotokyo@usda.gov

Agricultural Trade Office (ATO), Tokyo

Embassy of the United States of America, Tokyo, Japan

E-mail: atotokyo@usda.gov

Tel: (011-81-3) 3224-5115
(Mon-Fri 8:30 AM – 5:30 PM Japan Standard Time)

Fax: (011-81-3) 3582-6429

Address: Unit 9800, Box 591, DPO AP 96303-0591

Further contact information available at:

https://apps.fas.usda.gov/overseas_post_directory/ovs_directory_result.asp?posts=580

Website: <http://www.usdajapan.org/>

Twitter: @USDAJapan

Free consultation service is also available at:

Japan External Trade Organization

Trade & Investment Consulting

Tel (English and Japanese): (011-81-3) 3582-5651
(Mon-Fri 9:00 AM-12:00 PM and 1:00 PM- 5:00 PM in Japan time)

Online Inquiry Form (English):

<https://www.jetro.go.jp/form5/pub/csa/contact-en>

Address: Ark Mori Building, 6F, 1-12-32, Akasaka,
Minato-ku, Tokyo

The Manufactured Imports and Investment Promotion Organization (MIPRO)

Tel (English and Japanese): (011-81-3) 3989-5151
(Mon-Fri 10:30 AM-4:30 PM in Japan time)

Online Inquiry Form (Japanese only):

https://krs.bz/mipro/m/advisement_form_web

Address: World Import Mart Building, 6F, 3-1-3,
Higashi Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo

Contacts of Competent Authorities in Japan

Ministry of Health, Labour, and Welfare (MHLW)

Address: 1-2-2 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8916, Japan
Website: <https://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/>
Email: www-admin@mhlw.go.jp

Food safety standards:

Standards and Evaluation Division
Policy Planning Division for Environmental Health and Food Safety,
Pharmaceutical Safety and Environmental Health Bureau
Tel: (011-81-3) 3595-2341

Imported food safety monitoring:

Office of Quarantine Station Administration,
Policy Planning Division for Environmental Health and Food Safety,
Pharmaceutical Safety and Environmental Health Bureau
Web:
<https://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/topics/importedfoods/index.html>
Tel: (011-81-3) 3595-2333 Fax: (011-81-3) 3591-8029

Quarantine Stations:

Contacts of 11 Quarantine Stations under MHLW at ports/airports:
<https://www.mhlw.go.jp/general/sosiki/sisetu/ken-eki.html>

Ministry of Finance (MOF)

Address: 3-1-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
Website: <https://www.mof.go.jp/english/index.htm>

Customs

Japan Customs
Website: <http://www.customs.go.jp/english/index.htm>
Contacts for inquiries: http://www.customs.go.jp/question_e.htm

Liquor Tax

National Tax Agency
https://www.nta.go.jp/english/taxes/liquor_administration/index.htm
Contacts for inquiries are shown here (Japanese):
<https://www.nta.go.jp/taxes/sake/sodan/index.htm>

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)

Address: 1-2-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
Website: <http://www.maff.go.jp/e/>
Online inquiry form:
<https://www.contactus.maff.go.jp/j/form/kanbo/koho/160807.html>

Organic JAS Standard

Standards and Conformity Assessment Policy Office,
Food Manufacture Affairs Division, Food Industry Affairs Bureau
Tel: (011-81-3) 6744-7180
https://www.maff.go.jp/j/jas/jas_kikaku/yuuki.html

Consumer Affairs Agency (CAA)

Address: Central Common Government Offices No.4, 3-1-1
Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
Website: <https://www.caa.go.jp/en/>

Food Labeling

Food Labelling Division
Tel: (011-81-3) 3507-8800
Website: https://www.caa.go.jp/en/policy/food_labeling/