



Tokyo 2020 Customs & Freight Forwarding Guide

April 2019

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1 Introduction

1-1 About this Guide

This guide is intended for all people and organisations (hereinafter referred to as the "Games Stakeholders"; for details, refer to Appendix 2) involved in the Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020 (Tokyo 2020 Games). It provides an overview of the formalities for exporting and importing equipment and supplies to and from Japan for use in connection with the Games.

Games Stakeholders are responsible for arranging their own freight and customs clearance. In cooperation with the official customs broker, Tokyo 2020 Logistics will help Games Stakeholders to achieve prompt and appropriate customs clearance and transport. This guide summarises the necessary information for the Tokyo 2020 Games, such as customs clearance regulations and formalities and key contacts. Referring to this guide should help Games Stakeholders exporting and importing equipment and supplies to and from Japan.

This document contains information as general guidance only and should not in any way be considered legally binding. Any questions or clarifications should be directed to the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee. Consultation will be provided in cooperation with the official customs broker.

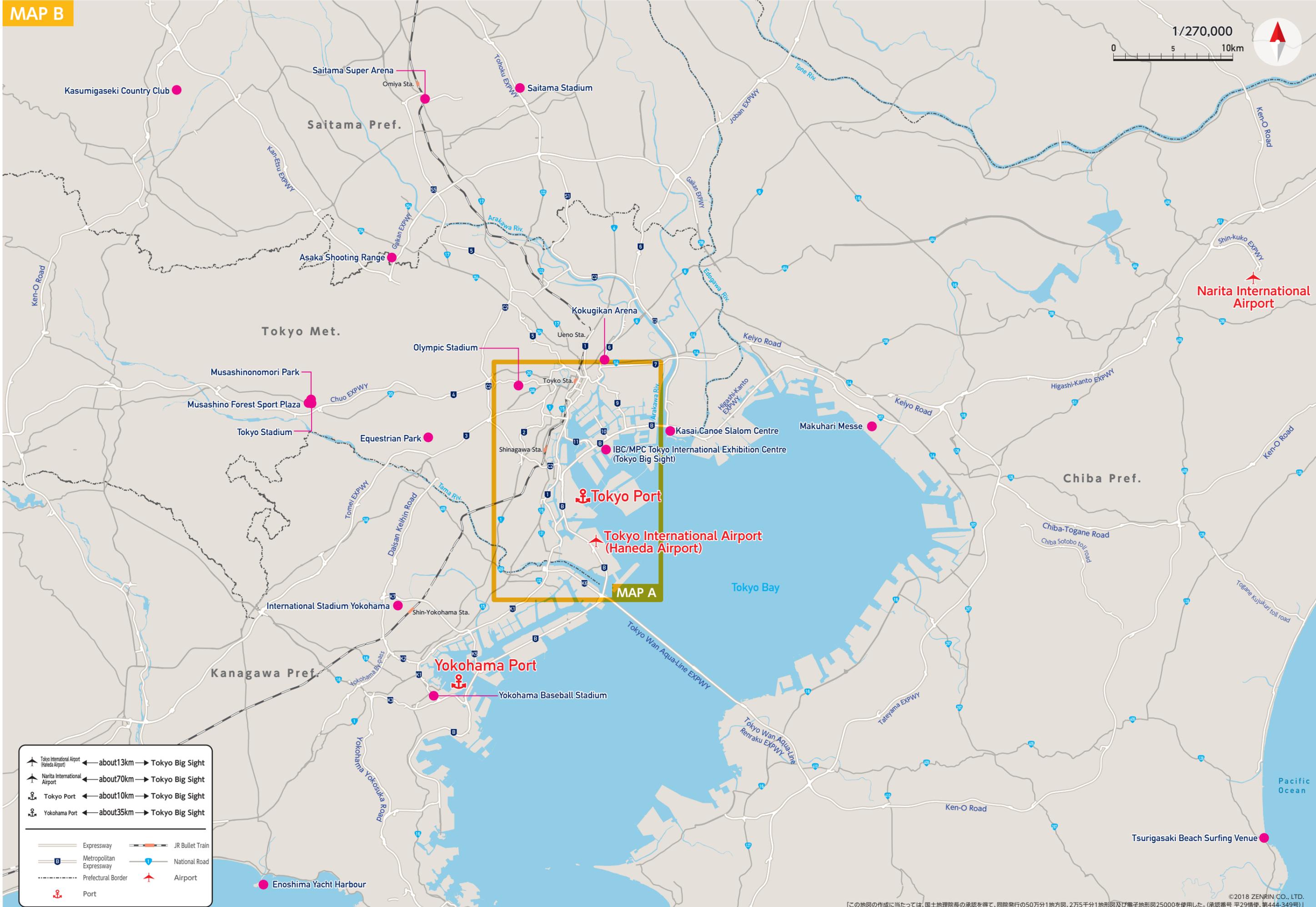
1-2 Gateway to the Tokyo Metropolitan Area

The Port of Tokyo and the Port of Yokohama serve as the two main international trading ports when Games Stakeholders export and import equipment and supplies by sea. The Port of Tokyo is an urban commercial port that is responsible for distributing goods for industrial and residential needs in the metropolis. The Port of Tokyo can also accommodate large container ships. Ariake is a landfill site behind each pier, and it lies adjacent to IBC, MPC and many competition venues. The area is surrounded by advanced traffic networks including highways. The Port of Yokohama is located northwest of Tokyo Bay and is the nearest port from the Enoshima sailing competition venue. Connected to wide-area road networks and harbour roads, the Port of Yokohama provides seamless distribution services to the Tokyo metropolitan area.

A large number of air cargos are assumed to arrive at Haneda Airport and Narita International Airport. Haneda Airport is located in Tokyo, the largest consumption area in Japan, and offers accessibility to many airlines and around-the clock availability. Haneda Airport is linked to 48 cities in Japan and 31 cities outside Japan and provides excellent accessibility to main distribution bases in Japan, such as Toyosu Market (former: Tsukiji Market) and Ota Market. Because of Haneda's excellent accessibility, location and capability, in recent years the volume of air cargo has been increasing and the expansion of cargo terminal facilities is underway in order to cope with future growing demands. The international air cargo handling volume of Narita International Airport is ranked at fifth place in the world, and this airport handles approximately 60% of the total volume of cargos in Japan. In addition, Narita International Airport boasts the highest amount of trade among all ports, including seaports in Japan. Moreover, a large number of logistics companies' facilities are located around Narita Airport, and various efforts, such as the project by the Forklift & Pallet Building Council, are proceeding in order to upgrade refrigerated warehouse functionality and improve the quality of cargo handling as Japan's top trading port.

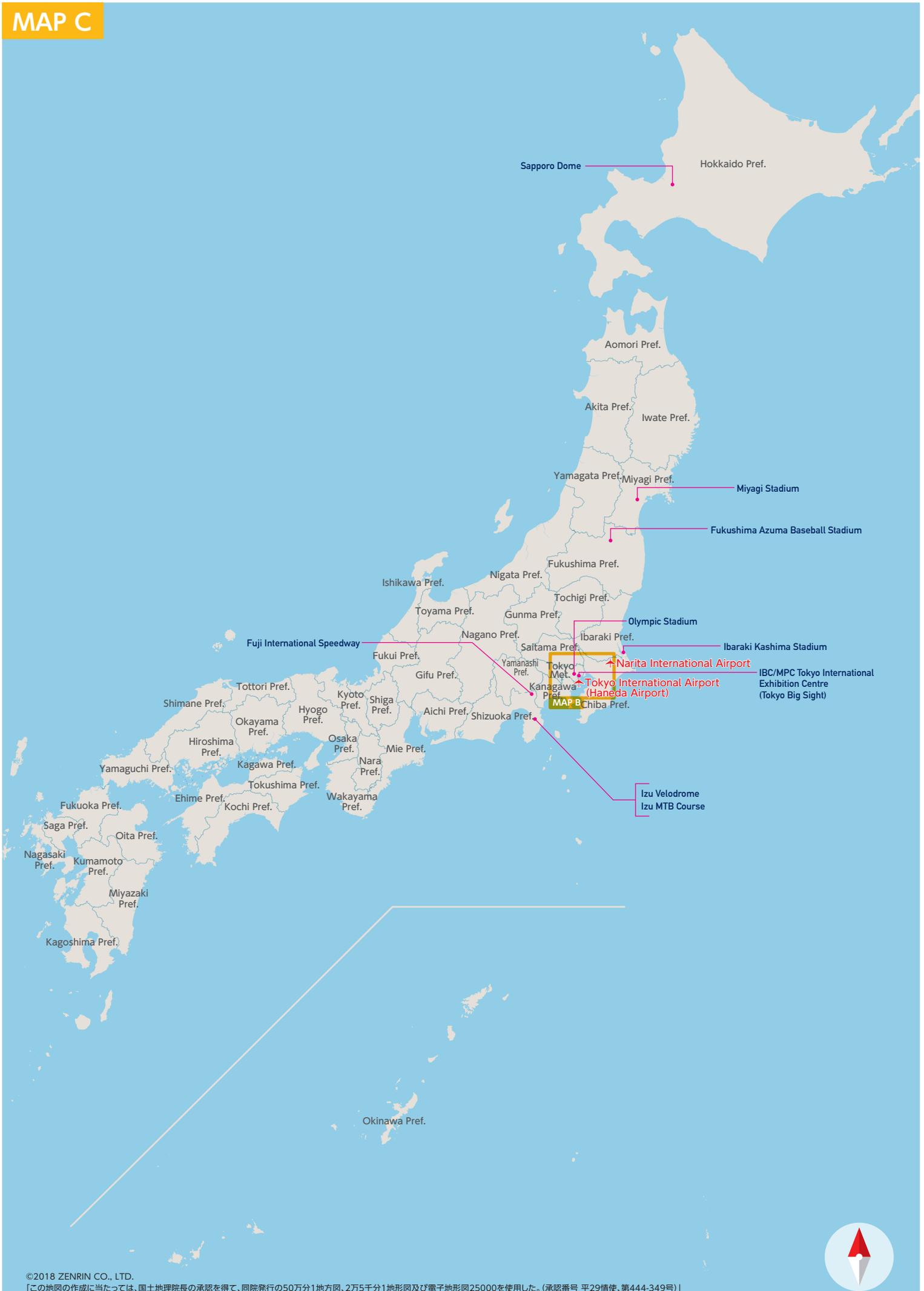
MAP A





	Tokyo International Airport (Haneda Airport)	← about 13km →	Tokyo Big Sight
	Narita International Airport	← about 70km →	Tokyo Big Sight
	Tokyo Port	← about 10km →	Tokyo Big Sight
	Yokohama Port	← about 35km →	Tokyo Big Sight

	Expressway		JR Bullet Train
	Metropolitan Expressway		National Road
	Prefectural Border		Airport
	Port		



1-3 Customs Procedures in Japan

People who intend to import or export goods must declare the product names, categories, quantities, prices and other necessary information of goods at the customs clearance office and receive necessary inspections. Then, they must pay taxes such as tariffs in case of import and carry out the formalities for receiving permission of import or export from the customs clearance office.

Formalities required for the customs authorities and other administrative agencies are normally processed efficiently by an information processing system called "Nippon Automated Cargo and Port Consolidated System (NACCS)". This system enables tax payment procedures to be handled online without having to visit customs offices or other related administrative agencies. Moreover, goods information can be accessed in real time, making it possible to respond to inquiries promptly.

Export and import declarations require expert knowledge such as laws, so it is common to entrust declaration procedures to specialist customs brokers.

2 Related Organisations and Key Contacts

2-1 Customs Authorities

Japan Customs strives to clear customs for imported and exported goods, collect taxes such as tariffs, control smuggling and carry out other necessary duties for orderly trade development in order to achieve the following three missions: maintaining a safe and secure society, providing appropriate and fair taxation such as tariffs, and facilitating trade. As the regional branch offices of the Ministry of Finance, eight custom offices are located in Hakodate, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Moji, and Nagasaki. In addition, there is also the Okinawa Regional Customs. As of July 2017, these customs offices have 68 customs branch offices, 109 customs stations and customs branch stations, as well as 10 customs monitoring stations and customs branch monitoring stations, each of which takes charge of customs duties in each area.

For details, refer to <http://www.customs.go.jp/english/index.htm>. The information can be displayed in either Japanese or English.

2-2 The Tokyo Organising Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic Games (Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee)

Tokyo was elected as the host city of the Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020 at the 125th International Olympic Committee (IOC) Session held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on 7 September 2013.

On 24 January 2014, The Tokyo Organising Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic Games was established as a general incorporated association by the Japanese Olympic Committee (JOC) and the Tokyo Metropolitan Government. On 1 January 2015, it became a public interest incorporated foundation.

Tokyo 2020 Logistics liaises with Yamato Holdings Co., Ltd., [appointed as an official freight forwarder covering customs clearance work as well] to provide prompt and efficient freight transport and customs clearance services for Games Stakeholders.

The Tokyo Organising Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic Games
Customs and Freight Forwarding Section, Logistics Department,
Transport and Accommodation Bureau

.....
23rd Floor, Harumi Island Triton Square Office Tower Y

1-8-11 Harumi Chuo-ku, Tokyo, 104-6123 Japan

E-mail: customs@tokyo2020.jp

Attn: **Masasumi KITO / Tetsuro HIYOSHI**

2-3 Official Customs Broker

The Tokyo Organising Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic Games appointed Yamato Global Logistics Japan Co., Ltd., (affiliated with Yamato Holdings Co., Ltd., the official Logistics service partner of Tokyo 2020) as the official customs broker.

As a customs broker equipped with organised systems for cargo security management and in compliance with Japanese laws, Yamato Global Logistics Japan Co., Ltd., provides international logistics services under the certification of an Authorised Economic Operator (AEO) accredited by the Director General of Tokyo Customs. While closely cooperating with each other, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee and Yamato Global Logistics Japan Co., Ltd., will proceed with prompt and appropriate formalities for goods exported and imported by Games' stakeholders.

For any inquiries or questions about customs procedures for the Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020, please contact the following:

Official customs broker:
Yamato Global Logistics Japan Co., Ltd.

.....
5F Tsukiji First Nagaoka Bldg., 2-3-4 Tsukiji, Chuo-Ku, Tokyo 104-0045,
JAPAN

Telephone: **+81-3-6278-8095**
9:00 - 17:00 Weekday

E-mail: tokyo2020ygl@y-logi.com

Website: <https://www.y-logi.com/ygl/english/index.html>

2-4 Official Logistics Service Partner for Tokyo 2020

As the official Logistics service partner for Tokyo 2020, Yamato Holdings Co., Ltd., aims to contribute to the success of the Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020 and the creation of a legacy for the future. Yamato Holdings will support round-the-clock Games operation by providing high value-added distribution services that ensures smooth management of the Games and also achieves both the highest level of efficiency and safety and reduced environmental impact.

Yamato Holdings will celebrate its 100th anniversary in 2019, and is promoting "Value-Networking Design", which contributes to Japanese economy growth strategies through the evolution of distribution from "cost" to "means of creating a value". Yamato Holdings now deploys more than 7,000 offices in Japan and abroad and aims to becoming Asia's top logistics and living support solution provider. All group companies are working together to strengthen their business in Japan and globally, especially in the expanding Asian market. For details on the Yamato Group, refer to <http://www.yamato-hd.co.jp/english/index.html> or contact the official customs broker.

2-5 Official Non-Life Insurance Partner

The official Non-Life Insurance Partner for Tokyo 2020 is Tokio Marine & Nichido Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., a leading property insurance company in Japan. Tokio Marine & Nichido Fire Insurance is the largest company under the umbrella of the Tokio Marine Group. Established in 1879, the company has been providing a wide range of products, including marine cargo insurance and transport insurance, and is expanding its business in both domestic and overseas markets. Tokio Marine Group is also known as one of the world's largest underwriters in the marine insurance field.

Games Stakeholders are responsible for arranging insurance for their respective properties during the entire process, including the period of the Tokyo 2020 Games. The consigners are requested to arrange appropriate insurance that covers the risk of damage to containers, goods, and packages during transport, storage, and return. The consigners are also responsible for any risk during storage of equipment, materials, and other goods. For details on insurance, refer to <http://www.tokiomarine-nichido.co.jp/> or consult with the official customs broker.

2-6 Brand Protection

Intellectual properties including the emblems and designations associated with the Olympic and Paralympic Games are protected by the Trade Marks Act, Unfair Competition Prevention Act, Copyright Act, and other relevant laws in Japan. When bidding for the Olympic and Paralympic Games, the Government of Japan pledged the International Olympic Committee and the International Paralympic Committee to comply with the Olympic Charter and protect the intellectual properties of the Olympic and Paralympic Games properly. Due to the above reasons, if customs officers discover any goods that are suspected to infringe on the intellectual property of any brand related to the Olympic and Paralympic Games during import customs clearance, a thorough inspection for illegal use of the Tokyo 2020 brands will be conducted in Japan.

The following organisations, associations, and businesses are authorised to use the official Games-related marks and designations:

1. Sponsors and broadcasting rights holders of the Tokyo 2020 Games;
2. Host cities, ministries, and municipalities hosting the Tokyo 2020 Games;
3. News media, such as newspapers, TV broadcasters, and magazines (restricted to news purposes only);
4. The Japanese Olympic Committee and the Japanese Paralympic Committee;
5. Local governments (rights and items that can be used are restricted to only those granted by the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee);
6. Other organisations, associations, or businesses which the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee determines appropriate to use the marks or designations.

2-7 Consideration for Sustainability

Based on discussions with experts and other scholars and professionals, as well as the global trends of discussions including the "Sustainable Development Goals" adopted by the UN Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015, the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee has drawn up a management plan for sustainability by deciding the following five main themes to be undertaken for the Tokyo 2020 Games: " climate change (Carbon Management)", "resource management", "atmospheric air, water, green, biodiversity, etc.", "consideration for human rights, labour, Fair Business Practices, etc.", and "participation, cooperation, and information transmission (Engagement)". When exporting, importing, or delivering equipment or supplies for Games management, Games Stakeholders are also strongly requested to select distribution that attaches great importance

to sustainability. This includes CO2 emissions reduction by making transport vehicles and warehouse space more efficient, use of appropriate packing materials in accordance with the "Regulation of Wood Packaging Material in International Trade" (ISPM15), environmental consideration by minimising cushioning materials, and prevention of invasive alien species from affecting ecosystems and other environments.

3 General Import Customs Clearance Formalities

3-1 Overview

Importing goods requires import declarations to the customs authorities and payment of tariffs and internal consumption taxes (including consumption taxes, liquor taxes and cigarette taxes). Some goods may require permission, approval, or authorisation under laws and regulations other than tariff-related laws and regulations (hereinafter referred to as "other laws and regulations"). (Refer to Chapter 7, "Import of Special Goods".) It is necessary to go through the prescribed formalities to obtain tax incentives for goods. In principle, tax incentive schemes do not apply to goods imported for commercial purposes. Japan Customs employs a Nippon Automated Cargo and Port Consolidated System (NACCS) through which customs offices, customs brokers, warehouses, container yards, and other ministries and government offices are linked with each other. This system allows users to perform a number of customs clearance formalities (such as tax payment and export/import declarations including confirmation of permission, approval, or authorisation under other laws and regulations) by entering and sending information only once. The necessary formalities related to export/import and port facilities can be performed for all related administrative agencies.

3-2 Tariffs and Internal Consumption Taxes

In Japan, tariff rates are determined according to the tariff classification code (HS code), and tariffs are imposed by using the prices or quantities of the imported goods as the base of taxation. Consumption taxes are imposed on the amount that is calculated by adding the total amount of tariff, liquor tax, and other taxes to the assessed value (based on CIF).

When goods for which concessions are made under the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) are imported from a country that has concluded an EPA agreement with Japan, a tariff lower than the normal rate will be applied if the necessary requirements (such as submitting a certificate of origin) are met.

3-3 Import Declaration

Goods that have arrived in Japan are transferred to bonded areas and stored until import formalities are completed.

After it is confirmed that the goods have been transferred to a bonded area, in

principle, an import declaration with the necessary documents attached must be submitted to the customs office that has jurisdiction over the bonded area where the goods are stored.

Because payment of tariff and internal consumption tax is required to get an import permit, in principle, tax payment must be declared at the same time as the import declaration.

Nowadays, the NACCS is widely used to perform electronic declaration formalities.

- Examinations and inspections by the customs authorities
Declaration documents that have been submitted are examined by the customs authorities, and physical inspections such as X-ray inspections may be conducted if necessary.
- Payment of tariff and other taxes, and obtaining an import permit
When the examinations and inspections by the customs authorities are completed, the payment statement of tariff and consumption tax that was submitted together with the declaration documents is returned. This payment statement must be taken to a bank counter or post office deposit counter in order to make payment. If an electronic declaration was made on the NACCS, payment can be made via a real-time direct debit system. In principle, after confirming that tariff and other taxes have been paid, the customs office permits import by examining the documents for the declared goods and conducting other necessary inspections. If import is permitted, an import permit will be issued. If a declaration is submitted via the NACCS, an import permit will be sent to the terminal of the relevant customs broker or service provider, who will then forward the import permit to the consigner.
- Collection in Japan
Once an import permit has been issued by the customs office, the importer can collect the imported goods from the bonded area and distribute them within the country.

3.3.1 If There is No Importer in Japan

To perform import declaration formalities in Japan, the importer must be a resident in Japan.

If there is no importer in Japan, the goods can be shipped by appointing a "Attorney for the Customs Procedures (ACP)" who lives in Japan.

The official customs broker can be requested to be a "Attorney for the Customs Procedures (ACP)". (For details, contact the official customs broker.)

For the formalities, requirements, and other information, refer to Section 4.3, "Procedures for eligibility for duty exemption".

3.3.2 If There is an Importer in Japan

Even if Games Stakeholders conduct import customs clearances by appointing importers independently in Japan, they can claim a tax exemption if tax exemption conditions are met.

Games Stakeholders should independently check with individual customs brokers or importers who they appoint to undertake the formalities, and should determine whether tax exemption conditions are met.

3-4 Documents Required for Import Declaration

When an import declaration is submitted, a set of documents such as an invoice, bill of lading or air waybill, and packing list must be attached to the import declaration.

Necessary documents

Invoice	A document prepared in the country where the goods are shipped from that indicates product names, quantities, prices and other details about the goods, signed by the consigner of the goods.
Bill of lading (B/L) or air waybill (AWB)	A negotiable instrument assuring that the goods have been received by the shipping company at the embarkation point, are to be transported to the specified destination, and are to be delivered to the recipient of the goods at the port of discharge.
Insurance premium statement	Required when the goods are insured.
Freight statement	A document that states freight shipping costs to the port of arrival.
Packing list	A document that describes the package shape, quantity, weight, capacity, and other details about the goods.
Certificates of permission or approval under other laws and regulations	For goods that require permission, approval, or authorisation under other laws and regulations (such as the Plant Protection Act and the Act on Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control), documents proving that the relevant permission, approval, or authorisation has been received are required. (Depending on the laws and regulations, inspection certificates issued by relevant government agencies in the country of export are also required.)
Tax exemption/reduction statement	To claim tax exemption or reduction, a tax exemption/reduction statement must be submitted to the customs authorities (This statement must be prepared by the customs broker or importer.)

3-5 Import Regulations and Requirements

Some goods imported into Japan may affect the Japanese economy, health and hygiene, public safety and customs, or other aspects in Japan, and such goods are subject to "import restrictions" under respective laws and regulations of Japan. The effectiveness of these laws and regulations is secured by associating them with the import permit system of the Customs Law.

Therefore, when an attempt is made to import goods that require permission, approval, or authorisation under other laws and regulations, import will not be permitted unless proof of such permission, approval, or authorisation is presented to the customs office during examinations or inspections related to the import declaration, and this proof is confirmed by the customs office. Some laws and regulations may require a certificate or other documents issued by relevant government agencies or other organisations in the country of export before issuing permission, approval or authorisation. Laws and regulations should be checked in advance.

To promptly perform the procedures for importing Games-related equipment, supplies and other goods into Japan, Games Stakeholders should obtain the necessary permission, approval, or authorisation in advance. Therefore, if there are any questions before shipping the goods, consult with the official customs broker, related ministries, or other organisations.

The goods listed below are prohibited from importing into Japan in accordance with the tariff-related laws and regulations. Importing any of these prohibited goods will result in legal punishment. If any of the prohibited or restricted goods (such as small arms and pharmaceuticals related to the Games) must be brought into Japan, it is necessary to obtain permission, approval, or authorisation from relevant ministries in Japan.

Prohibited and restricted goods for import

- * Psychoactive drugs, cannabis, opium, opium poppy, stimulant drugs (including ingredients), opium pipes
- * Designated drugs (except drugs imported for medical or similar purposes)
- * Guns, cannons, and bullets for guns and cannons, as well as gun components
- * Explosive substances
- * Gunpowder
- * Specific materials related to prohibition of chemical weapons and regulations and other restrictions for specific goods
- * Class I pathogens, Class II pathogens, and other pathogens related to prevention of infectious diseases and medical treatments for patients with infectious diseases
- * Coins, paper money, banknotes, revenue stamps or postage stamps (including vouchers representing postage, other than postage stamps). Counterfeits, imitations, and counterfeit cards (including blank cards) that imitate negotiable instruments
- * Books, pictures, sculptures, and other goods that should affect public safety and customs
- * Child pornography
- * Goods that infringe patent rights, utility models, design rights, trademark rights, copyrights, neighbouring rights, layout-design exploitation rights, or plant breeders' rights
- * Goods that infringe intellectual properties

3-6 Bonded Transport

Foreign goods arriving in Japan (goods without import permit) can be transported only between mutually bonded areas (or other similar areas) in the original form of foreign goods by submitting a foreign freight forwarding declaration (also serving as a checklist) to the customs authorities and receiving approval for bonded transport. In this case, if the customs authorities recognise that there is no problem with the goods in terms of regulations after considering the transport conditions and other circumstances, the customs authorities can collectively approve transport of all foreign goods to be sent during the specified period. For approval, if deemed necessary, the customs authorities may inspect the goods to be transported or may request the provision of a customs import deposit equivalent to the amount of tariff. When the foreign goods arrive at the transport destination, the person who has received approval must present a waybill to the customs office at the place of arrival and receive a confirmation of arrival.

3-7 International Postal Matters

Postal matters sent to Japan are subject to customs clearance formalities and other necessary inspections at the post offices of Japan Post Co., Ltd., where Branch Customs Offices for Overseas Mail or other similar offices are located. In principle, postal matters with assessed value exceeding JPY 200,000 are subject to import declarations, and a notice of customs clearance formalities is sent from Japan Post Co., Ltd., to each addressee (recipient). In this case, each recipient of the notice must prepare documents required for import declarations (such as invoices) and then request Japan Post Co., Ltd., or a customs broker to undertake customs clearance formalities, or submit an import declaration to the customs authorities themselves.

Postal matters with an assessed value of JPY 200,000 or less, in principle, do not require an import declaration, and the amount of tax is calculated by the customs authorities.

Postal matters on which taxes are imposed cannot be received unless relevant taxes are paid. For postal matters with an assessed value of JPY 200,000 or less for which tax is calculated by the customs authorities, subsequent procedures differ according to the amount of tax.

If the total amount of taxes such as tariffs is no more than JPY 10,000 or if that amount is more than JPY 10,000 and no more than JPY 300,000 and the addressee requests delivery, the postal matters will be delivered together with an international mail taxation notice and payment statement (also serving as a receipt of payment) directly to the addressee from the customs office via Japan Post Co., Ltd. The addressee can receive the postal matters on the spot by paying the amount of tax and the handling fee charged by Japan Post Co.,

Ltd.

If the total amount of tariffs and other taxes exceeds JPY 300,000, an international mail taxation notice will be sent to the addressee, but the postal matter and a payment statement will not be delivered. In this case, the addressee can receive the postal matter by going to the post office indicated at the bottom of the taxation notice, receiving a payment statement, and paying the tax at a bank counter or post office deposit counter. The addressee must also separately pay the handling charge of Japan Post Co., Ltd. Postal matters on which no tax is imposed are delivered directly to the addressees from Japan Post Co., Ltd.

In addition, a postcard called "Notice of Customs Clearance Procedures for Postal Matters from Abroad" may be sent to the addressee to notify them of the documents required to calculate the amount of tax. In this case, the documents requested on the postcard must be sent to the relevant Branch Customs Office for Overseas Mail or another related office by mail or other means. At the customs office, these documents are collated with the postal matters to check the price and other items, and if there is no problem, the addressee can receive the postal matter according to the above procedure.

* If permission, approval, or authorisation is required for international postal matters in accordance with other laws and regulations, the addressee must receive permission, approval, or authorisation from the respective competent ministries.

3-8 Goods Delivered by Courier

Goods can be delivered to a particular recipient within Japan by door-to-door courier services via a customs broker. However, if permission, approval, or authorisation is required for such courier-delivered goods in accordance with other laws and regulations, the recipient must receive permission, approval, or authorisation in accordance with other laws and regulations.

4 Import Clearance Procedures for Games Stakeholders

4-1 Outline

Upon arrival in Japan, Games Stakeholders are required to complete necessary import clearance procedures for all personal items and goods. Games Stakeholders are required to personally complete import clearance procedures for all imported personal items and goods upon their arrival in Japan. In addition, freight transport contractors conveying goods to Japan on behalf of Games Stakeholders are required to complete import clearance procedures and obtain the cooperation of the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, if required.

We recommend that Games Stakeholders use the application form and send a list of all goods to be imported to Japan to the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee in advance to obtain prior approval for all duty-exempt items. Obtaining the prior approval of the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee will ensure that customs clearance procedures can be completed quickly and smoothly upon arrival in Japan.

* For procedures for prior approval, please refer to Item 4.3.1 “General goods for which an Official Customs Broker conducts import and re-export clearance”

In addition to goods for which import into Japan is prohibited by law, there are also prohibitions on certain items deemed to have an adverse impact on Japan’s economy, public health or public welfare or morality. It may be possible to import such items if permission and/or approval is obtained by the ministry with jurisdiction over such legal requirement. Proof of this approval must be produced to customs authorities when making import declaration.

Any person importing or exporting cash or similar valuables equivalent to or more than JPY 1,000,000 (or JPY 100,000 to the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea) is required to declare this to Japanese customs authorities in advance.

* For more details, see section 7-12 Cash and Traveler’s Cheques.

▶▶ Details regarding the import of prohibited items and regulated items are available at Item 3.5 “Importation regulations and requirements” and Article 7 “Designated items” respectively. Please ensure you confirm all items prior to shipping.

4-2 Duty exemption system

Based on requirements and procedures on duty exemption in accordance with Japanese customs-related legislation, Games Stakeholders may be subject to various duty exemption systems when importing personal items or goods.

* Goods imported for commercial purposes are not subject to duty exemption. In such cases, general customs procedures must be complied with, and the payment of customs duties will be required.

4.2.1 Duty exemption terms and conditions by item, and freight shipping methods

Item	Remarks	Freight shipping methods	Duty exemption procedures
Commemorative items to be distributed free of charge at facilities hosting special events (E.g. Partner Houses)	<p>- Notification to a quarantine station may be required for food-related items (food, tableware, etc.).</p> <p>- Customs inspections will be required for animals and plants</p>	General freight	Please refer to 4.3.1
Consumable items for IBC & TV Tower Construction, maintenance and operation, as well as maintenance and operations of Partner Houses and other facilities hosting special events.	A tax will be required if such items are not used for purpose of IBC & TV Tower, partner house and other facilities hosting special events.	General freight	Please refer to 4.3.1
Photography and filming equipment, broadcast equipment, Games competition-related items and all other items to be re-exported after the Games.	<p>The provision of a security deposit will not be required if an Official Customs Broker conducts import and export declarations.</p> <p>* Duty exemption system will be applied also for consumable such as cables and goods distributed free of charge (Uniform for staff etc) at IBC or competition venues.</p>	General freight	Please refer to 4.3.1
Items imported using an ATA Carnet	<p>Japanese residence is required for import.</p> <p>(Import is also possible if the importing party commissions a customs contractor to conduct customs declarations on its behalf)</p> <p>All items must be re-exported after the Games.</p>	General freight	Please refer to 4.2.5
<p>Food items for personal consumption</p> <p>Medical and pharmaceutical products for personal consumption</p> <p>Clothing for personal use</p> <p>Reading materials for personal use</p> <p>Personal ornaments / decorations</p> <p>Professional equipment</p>	<p>Declaration of personal items is required upon arrival in Japan.</p> <p>Professional equipment, and personal ornaments / decorations are exempt from duty regardless of their value. All other items may be subject to duties.</p> <p>Please refer to Item 4.2.6 "Goods brought into Japan by athletes and related personnel either as accompanied baggage or separately shipped items" for a summary of duty exempt items</p> <p>* Road vehicles, sea and river craft, and aircraft cannot be included.</p>	Personally carried	Please refer to 4.3.2
<p>Food items for personal consumption</p> <p>Medical and pharmaceutical products for personal consumption</p> <p>Clothing for personal use</p> <p>Reading materials for personal use</p> <p>Personal ornaments / decorations</p> <p>Professional equipment</p>	<p>Declaration of other shipped items is required upon arrival in Japan. Batch declaration may be conducted by a representative.</p> <p>(For details on procedures for batch declarations, please refer to Item 4.3.3 "Separately shipped items")</p> <p>Professional equipment, and personal ornaments / decorations are exempt from duty regardless of their value. All other items may be subject to duties.</p> <p>Please refer to Item 4.2.6 "Goods brought into Japan by athletes and related personnel either as accompanied baggage or separately shipped items" for a summary of duty exempt items</p> <p>* Road vehicles, sea and river craft, and aircraft cannot be included.</p>	Unaccompanied baggage	Please refer to 4.3.3

- Duty exemption cannot be applied if any of the above items is imported for the purpose of selling.
- In such case as the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee issues a written guarantee for the exemption of a Import deposit, the Games Stakeholders shall bear the responsibility of ensuring that all duty exemption requirements are fulfilled including implementation of the re-export of goods.

4.2.2 Commemorative items to be provided free of charge at facilities hosting special events

■ Targeted items

Catalogues, pamphlets, badges, medals, etc. distributed free of charge by Games Stakeholders at Partner Houses and other facilities hosting special events (to the extent deemed appropriate after taking into account such factors as the period and scale of the special event, the types and value of items, etc.)

■ Outline

Items imported into Japan for the purpose of free-of-charge distribution at Partner Houses and other facilities hosting special events must be used for the above purpose within a period of two years after permission is granted for the import of such items. As the use for the imported items has been specified, the items cannot be used for any other purpose.

* In such cases as any items are used for any purpose other than those prescribed by law, those items shall be liable for taxation.

* Goods imported for commercial purposes are not eligible for duty exemption. In such cases, general customs procedures must be complied with, and the payment of customs duties will be required.

4.2.3 Consumable items for construction, maintenance and operations of facilities hosting special events

■ Targeted items

Consumable items for the construction and/or dismantling, maintenance and/or operations of Partner Houses or other facilities hosting special events
E.g. paint, varnish, wallpaper, etc.

■ Outline

Items imported into Japan for the purpose of construction and/or dismantling, maintenance and/or operations of Partner Houses or other facilities hosting special events must be used for the above purpose within a period of two years after permission is granted for the import of such items. As the use for the imported items has been specified, the items cannot be used for any other purpose.

- * In such cases as the items are used for any purpose other than those prescribed by law, those items shall be liable for taxation.
- * Goods imported for commercial purposes are not subject to duty exemption. In such cases, general customs procedures must be complied with, and the payment of customs duties will be required.

4.2.4 Re-export duty exemption

■ Targeted items

Sports equipment, training equipment, Broadcasting and Professional equipment, etc., and vehicles for Games-related purposes

■ Outline

Even if goods that are usually imported into Japan are temporarily imported into Japan for Games-related purposes, such goods shall be eligible for exemption of re-export duties when being re-exported after the Games. In such cases, payment of customs duties and consumption tax will not be required when importing. In principle, re-export is required within one year of permission being granted for import. However, permission to remain longer than one year may be granted in extenuating circumstances. In such cases, extensions may be granted for goods approved by customs authorities. Please seek prior consultation with the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee regarding

re-export periods for Games-related items that will be used for a number of years in Japan before eventual re-export.

- * Import deposit will not be required for goods for which an Official Customs Broker has conducted import and re-export declarations. (For relevant procedures, please refer to Item 4.3.1 “General goods for which an Official Customs Broker conducts import and re-export declarations”)
- * As the re-export of goods is a condition of eligibility for duty exemption, please conduct careful management of all goods, and re-export without delay after the conclusion of the Games. In such cases as the goods are not re-exported within the specified period, customs duties will be collected immediately.
- * Please note there is a system in place for the prior application to custom authorities for duty exemption in such cases that any goods scheduled for re-export are destroyed or donated and consequently not re-exported. Please consult with Tokyo 2020 before destroying or donating any items.



Note:

Games Stakeholders shall ensure the careful management of all goods to be re-exported, conduct all appropriate procedures for the destruction or donation of any items, and bear the responsibility of ensuring that all duty exemption requirements are fulfilled.

4.2.5 ATA Carnets

■ Targeted items

Temporary import of Professional equipment, etc.

■ Outline

Japan is a member of the ATA Carnet Convention (a convention for customs procedures to permit the temporary import of goods). In such case that professional equipment, commercial samples, exhibits for display at an exhibition or trade show, or other such items are hand-carried into Japan on a temporary basis, such importers will be able to undergo simple import procedures and be exempt from the payment of duties.

■ Procedural methods

To receive such treatment, ATA Carnet procedures are necessary. ATA Carnets are issued by the Chamber of Commerce of an ATA Carnet member country.

An ATA Carnet is issued for the temporary import of items on condition that the items are re-exported within one year. Items such as professional

equipment, exhibits for display at an exhibition or trade show, commercial samples, items for use at meetings or events are all applicable. However, items produced, processed, repaired, leased, purchased or consumed in Japan are not applicable.

The organisation issuing the Carnet may charge administration fees. In addition, to ensure that an item has been re-exported from the country into which it was originally imported, a written guarantee or Import deposit is required from the registered holder of the Carnet.

When conducting import customs clearance in Japan with an ATA Carnet, the signature or official seal of the importer (registered holder or user) is required on the import page. As most Games Stakeholders do not hold Japanese residency, that person cannot become the importer. However, if a Carnet holder commissions an Official Customs Broker, the said an Official Customs Broker becomes the importer.

ATA Carnet Member Countries		As of March 2018
EU Members (28 countries)	Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom	
Europe (14 countries)	Albania, Andorra, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Gibraltar, Iceland, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Norway, Russia, Serbia, Switzerland, Ukraine	
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 (6 countries)	Bahrain, Iran, Israel, Lebanon, Turkey, UAE	
North, Central and South America (5 countries)	Brazil, Canada, Chile, Mexico, United States	
Africa (8 countries)	Algeria, Cote d'Ivoire, Madagascar, Mauritius, Morocco, Senegal, South Africa, Tunisia	

The ATA Carnet fulfills all requirements and is therefore extremely convenient for customs clearance procedures. However, care should be taken over the following items:

- * In such case that re-export of an item is not conducted, regardless of theft, loss, transfer or any other reason, or in such case that customs clearance is not accurately recorded on the Carnet, the registered holder of the Carnet shall be required to pay temporary import duties.

On such occasion, if a security deposit was provided at the time the Carnet was issued, it is possible that the Import deposit will not be returned for a very long period until the payment of customs duties is completed.

▶▶ **Carnet users must carry out the following actions**

- ✓ When re-exporting from a country where import customs clearance has been conducted with a Carnet, please ensure that the Carnet is also used for re-export customs clearance.
(This is also the case in the reverse situation, goods exported with a Carnet must also conduct import customs clearance with a Carnet. If import is conducted without using a Carnet, the imported goods will be deemed as general goods and subject to the payment of duties)
- ✓ Goods must be re-exported within the period of eligibility or specified period for re-export.
- ✓ Please ensure that the customs officer completes all required items on the Carnet and stamps the document with an official seal during all customs clearance procedures.

4.2.6 Goods brought into Japan by athletes and related personnel either as Accompanied baggage or Unaccompanied baggage

■ Targeted items

A wide range of items including daily necessities, competition equipment, food items for personal consumption, medical and pharmaceutical items, personal computers, broadcast equipment, and various items for use in professional operations.

■ Outline

Accompanied baggage	
Definition	Items carried by a person upon entering Japan (imported items)
Duty exemption summary	Unconditional tax exemption is applied to personal belongings and professional equipment hand-carried into Japan. When importing, payment of customs duties is not required, and re-export of goods will not be subject to duty exemption-related important matters.
Scope of duty exemption	Personal belongings and professional equipment are exempt from duties regardless of the value of the items. Please refer to the following list regarding the scope of duty-exempt items other than personal belongings and professional equipment. (Examples of personal belongings: Foodstuffs for personal consumption, medical and pharmaceutical items, clothing, work-related items)
Important points	In such cases as the content and amount of goods being imported are deemed clearly incommensurate with the stated period of stay, imported items will not be considered for exemption of duties and payment of duties will be required.

Unaccompanied baggage	
Definition	Goods not in possession by a person upon arrival in Japan, but sent separately by post, air, ship, courier delivery service, etc.
Duty exemption summary	Unconditional tax exemption is applied for personal belongings and professional equipment that clear customs within six months of entry into Japan. When importing, payment of customs duties is not required, and re-export of goods will not be subject to duty exemption-related important matters.
Scope of duty exemption	Personal belongings and professional equipment that clear customs within a period of six months from entry into Japan will be exempt from duties regardless of the value of such items. Please refer to the following list regarding the scope of duty-exempt items other than personal belongings and professional equipment.
Important points	In such cases as the content and amount of goods being imported are deemed clearly incommensurate with the stated period of stay, imported items will not be considered for exemption of duties and payment of duties will be required. In such case that a person forgets to declare an item during entry into a country, such item will not be considered for exemption from duties. In such case that an officially stamped declaration card for personal belongings and separately shipped goods is lost or misplaced, such items cannot be considered for exemption from duties.

Scope of duty exemption for accompanied baggage and unaccompanied baggage excluding personal belongings and professional equipment (total amount of accompanied baggage and unaccompanied baggage)		* As of December 2018
Items	Amount or value	
Alcoholic drinks	3 bottles (760ml)	
Perfumes (excluding eau de cologne and eau de toilette)	2 ounces (one ounce = 28ml)	
Tobacco Products	Cigars	100 cigars
	Cigarettes	400 cigarettes
	Heat-not-burn tobacco	20 individual packages, etc Examples of the allowance for heat-not-burn tobacco • IQOS: 400 pieces • glo: 400 pieces • Ploom TECH: 100 capsules
	Other kinds of tobacco	500 g
Others	JPY 200,000 (total at overseas market prices) 1. In such case that the total amount exceeds JPY 200,000, items up to the value of JPY 200,000 shall be exempt from duties, but all other items shall be subject to the payment of duties. 2. If a single item is valued at over JPY 200,000, for example if a handbag is valued at JPY 250,000, then the importer shall be liable for the payment of duties for the full amount of JPY 250,000. 3. Single items for which the overseas market price is less than JPY 10,000 shall, in principle, be exempt from duties (e.g. 9 bars of chocolate valued at JPY 1,000 each, or 2 ties valued at JPY 5,000 each shall be exempt from the payment of duties)	

*1 Commodities and commercial samples are subject to duty and/or tax since they are not regarded as being for personal use.

*2 Alcoholic drinks and tobacco-related products shall not be eligible for duty exemption if being imported by a minor (i.e. under 20 years of age).

*3 Apart from toys, etc. that are clearly recognisable as being for personal use, any items imported by a child under the age of six shall not be eligible for duty exemption

■ Batch declaration of separately shipped items

There is a Separate Shipment Declaration Form that each person entering Japan must complete if he/she has shipped goods separately, and the items on the list must be approved by a customs officer. However, when a group (groups that include athletes, directors, coaches, medical staff, and other team-related personnel) enters Japan, an individual representing the group may, if preferred, conduct a batch declaration for all Unaccompanied baggage. For batch declaration procedures, please refer to Item 4.3.3 “Unaccompanied baggage”

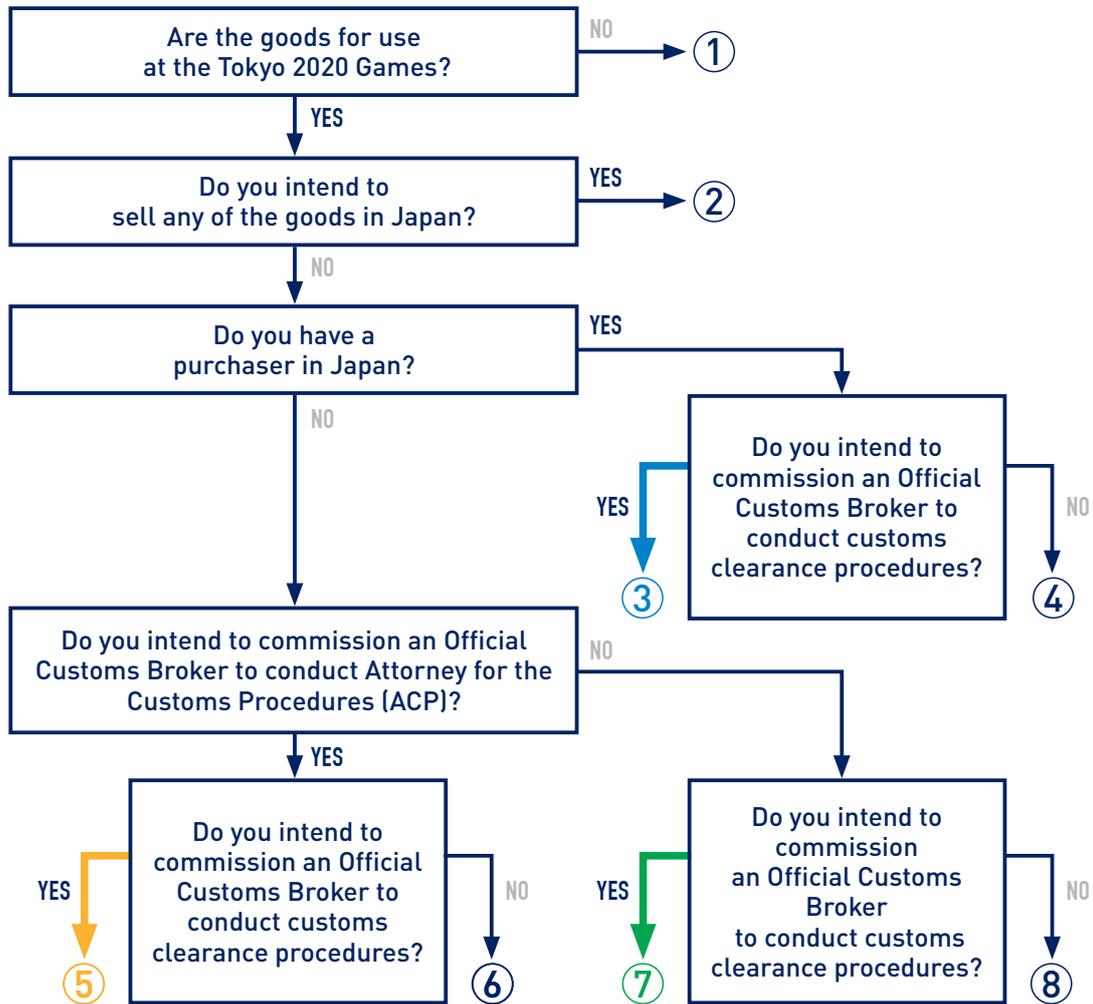
Please clearly indicate, “Unaccompanied Baggage” on the packaging of all goods being shipped separately.

4-3 Procedures for eligibility for duty exemption

Games Stakeholders are advised to use the appropriate flow chart (see below) for procedures regarding the shipping of goods to Japan.

If any points regarding the shipping of goods are unclear, or if further detailed information is required, please enquire with an Official Customs Broker. (For contact details for enquiries, please see Item 2.1 “an Official Customs Broker”)

Procedural flow chart for Games Stakeholders (general goods)

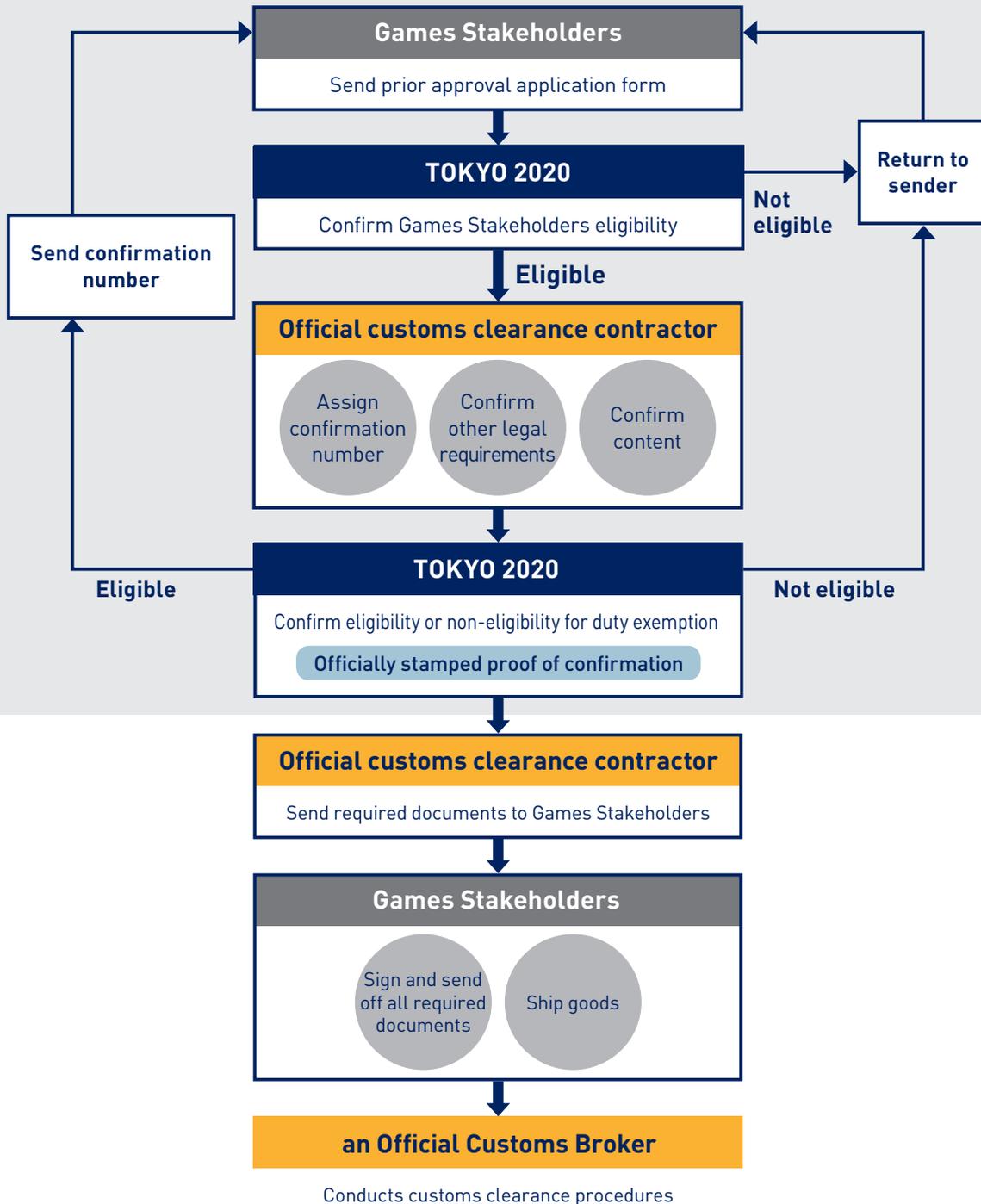


①	Please consult with an Official Customs Broker
②	Please consult with an Official Customs Broker
③	Please follow "Confirmation of important matters for duty exemption - Flow chart C"
④	Please consult with the customs clearance contractor entrusted with conducting customs clearance procedures
⑤	Please follow "Confirmation of important matters for duty exemption - Flow chart A"
⑥	Please consult with an Official Customs Broker
⑦	Please follow "Confirmation of important matters for duty exemption - Flow chart B"
⑧	Please consult with the customs clearance contractor entrusted with conducting customs clearance procedures

Attorney for the Customs Procedures (ACP) : Persons conducting procedures for import declaration in Japan must have Japanese residence. In such case that there is no importer in Japan, it is possible to ship freight by specifying a "Attorney for the Customs Procedures (ACP)"

Confirmation of important matters for duty exemption Flow chart A

In such case as the importer is NOT Japanese, and customs clearance procedures have been commissioned to an Official Customs Broker or an Attorney for the Customs Procedures (ACP)



Changes in the content of goods after the confirmation number has been sent

① Additional goods

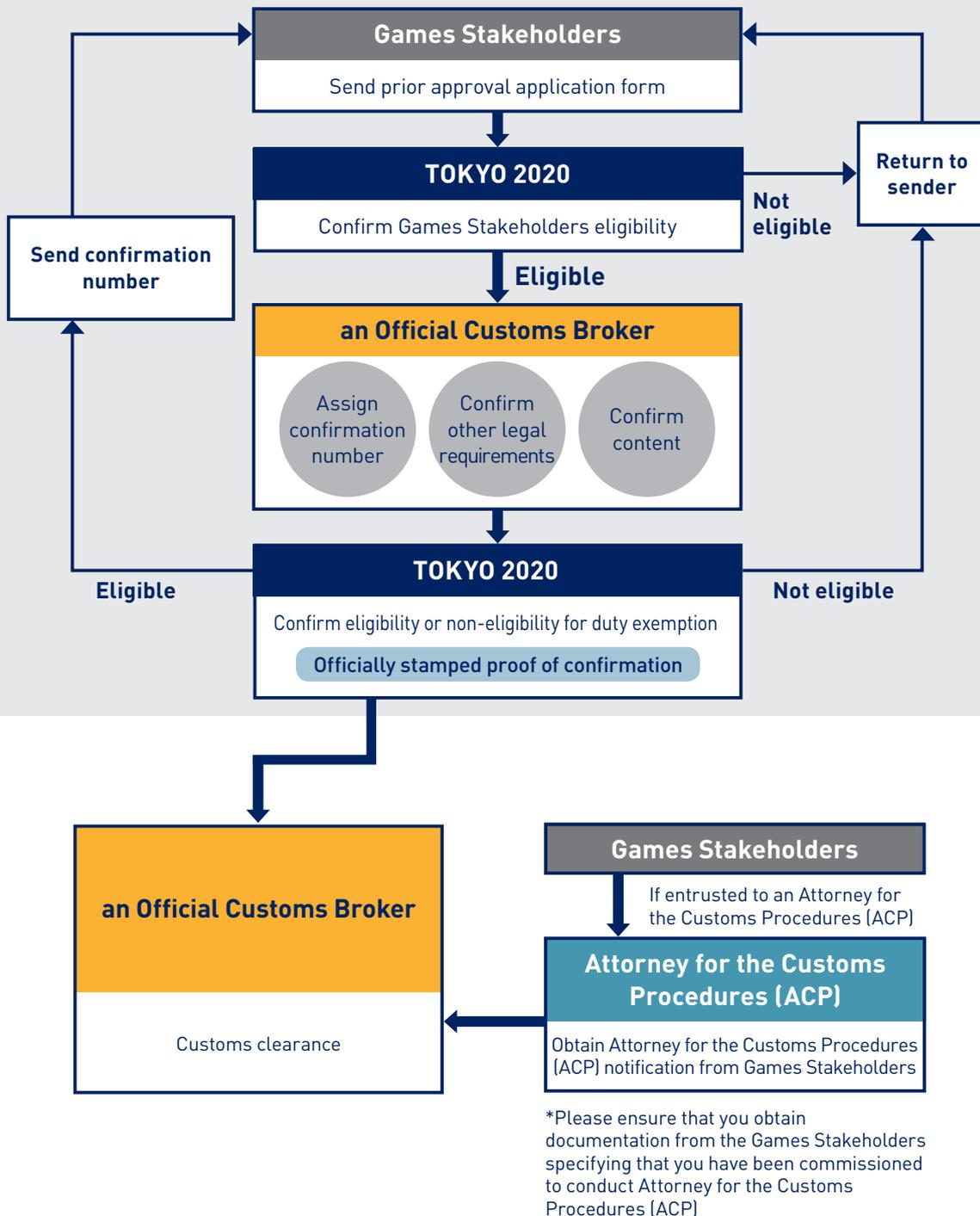
Please send an itemised list including additional goods to Tokyo 2020 and request the resending of a proof of confirmation. Obtain approval anew from Tokyo 2020.

② Reduction in the amount of goods

Clearly delete the goods that will not be sent, and re-send the amended itemised list to Tokyo 2020.

Confirmation of important matters for duty exemption Flow chart B

In such case as the importer is NOT in Japan, and ONLY customs clearance procedures have been commissioned to an Official Customs Broker



Changes in the content of goods after the confirmation number has been sent

① Additional goods

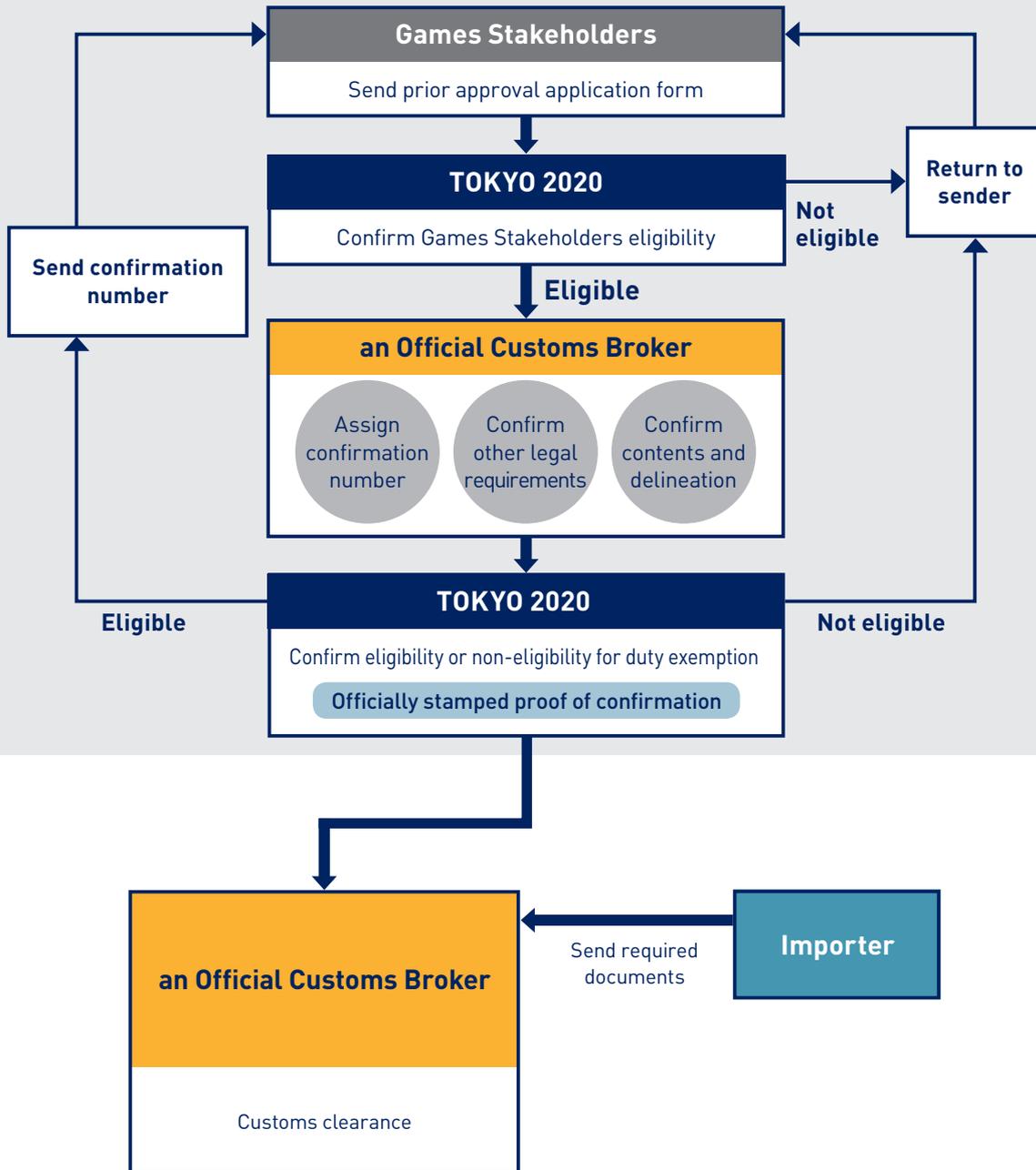
Please send an itemised list including additional goods to Tokyo 2020 and request the resending of a proof of confirmation. Obtain approval anew from Tokyo 2020.

② Reduction in the amount of goods

Clearly delete the goods that will not be sent, and re-send the amended itemised list to Tokyo 2020.

Confirmation of important matters for duty exemption Flow chart C

In such case as the importer is IN Japan, and ONLY customs clearance procedures have been commissioned to an Official Customs Broker



Changes in the content of goods after the confirmation number has been sent

① Additional goods

Please send an itemised list including additional goods to Tokyo 2020 and request the resending of a proof of confirmation.

Obtain approval anew from Tokyo 2020.

② Reduction in the amount of goods

Clearly delete the goods that will not be sent, and re-send the amended itemised list to Tokyo 2020.

4.3.1 General goods for which an Official Customs Broker conducts import and re-export clearance

Games Stakeholders who commission an Official Customs Broker to manage customs-related affairs are kindly requested to follow the below procedures, obtain approval from the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee, make good on all promises, and comply with instructions for the export of all items.

- ① Complete all required items on the prior application form
- ② Produce a detailed inventory of all goods
- ③ Send both the prior application form and detailed inventory as a set to the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee

*** Please DO NOT indicate on the list the items that you intend to hand-carry onto the aircraft as hand luggage.**

*** Please clearly indicate on the list all items you intend to re-export**

Upon completion of checks to ascertain Games Stakeholders qualifications and the content of items, a confirmation number and the below documents will be sent (the confirmation number will be required when shipping goods).

- a. Notification form of the party Attorney for the Customs Procedures (ACP)
- b. Notification form of the dismissal of the party Attorney for the Customs Procedures (ACP)
- c. Official document authorising a party Attorney for the Customs Procedures (ACP), and the relevant contract
- d. Provisional invoice

Upon confirming the content of the above documents a, b and c, please scan the signed documents, and send to the an Official Customs Broker.

Shipping of goods

When shipping goods, please send the below documents to the an Official Customs Broker

- Invoice

Please include the case mark (or shipping mark) and all other required items on a provisional invoice

- Detailed inventory (please delete all items that you have decided not to ship after having obtained prior approval)
- Bill of lading (B/L), and Air Waybill (AWB) for goods shipped by air
- Itemised list of insurance expenses (if covered by insurance)
- Freight charge
- Itemised list of packaging
- Any other documents denoting permission and/or approval from a legal

authority (for goods requiring special permission or approval)

- ✓ Depending on the specifications and materials from which the equipment is produced, Japanese Security Export Control requires proof that permission has been obtained by the relevant government ministry / agency (which must be obtained in advance separately from customs permission) for broadcasting equipment and other equipment when being re-exported after the conclusion of the Games, and proof that the equipment was not in violation of relevant laws. If the “Re-export Requirements” are not complied with, procedures for the re-export of imported goods may take a considerable amount of time, and it is also possible that permission may not be granted for the goods to be re-exported. Accordingly, when applying to the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee for duty exemption, we recommend that you prepare a carefully itemised list of all goods that you intend to re-export.
- ✓ If you attempt to export goods to a third country after the conclusion of the Games, even if you have complied with the “Re-export Requirements”, depending on the destination and intended use of the goods, customs permission may require a considerable amount of time, and it is also possible that export permission may not be granted. If you intend to re-export any goods or items to a third country, please seek prior individual consultation.

4.3.2 Accompanied baggage

When entering Japan, please submit your “Customs Declaration Form” (customs form C-5360) to the customs officer (Please refer to Appendix 4 for the customs form C-5360).

4.3.3 Unaccompanied baggage

Procedures for duty exemption eligibility

Please clearly indicate “Unaccompanied Baggage” on the packaging of the shipped goods. Please also clearly indicate your name and contact address in Japan on the Bill of Lading and other consignment documents.

When entering Japan, please indicate, “Do you have Unaccompanied Articles?” on your “Customs Declaration form” (customs form C-5360), and submit two copies of the declaration form to the customs officer. The customs officer will return one copy containing an official stamp of approval.

When your goods arrive, please submit the declaration form containing the official stamp of approval, and proceed with customs clearance procedures.

Do not forget to indicate clearly on the packaging



Batch declaration procedures conducted by a representative

When entering Japan as a group (a group including athletes, supervisors, coaches, medical staff and other Games competition team-related members), a member of the delegation may act as a group representative and conduct batch declaration clearance procedures for all other Unaccompanied baggage.

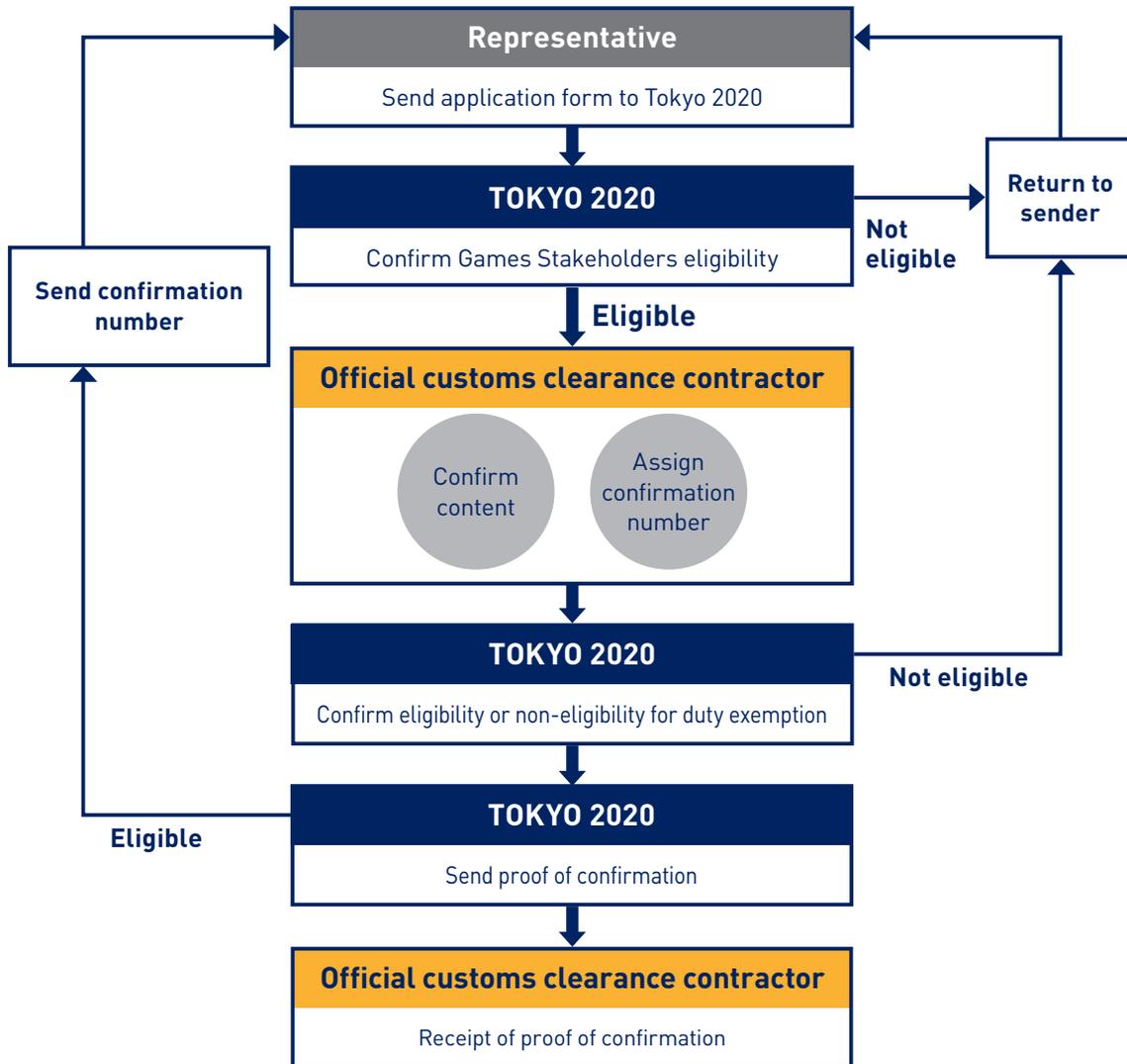
The procedure for batch declaration is as follows:

- * Games Stakeholders must fill in a list of items to be considered for duty exemption on a dedicated form, and apply to the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee for a proof of confirmation.
- * Please do not include on the list items that are to be hand-carried on the aircraft.
- * Please send the list to the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee.
- The Games Stakeholders will receive a proof of confirmation (the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee will share the proof of confirmation with the an Official Customs Broker).
 - * When shipping goods, please ensure you clearly indicate “Unaccompanied baggage”, and indicate your name and contact address in Japan on the Bill of Lading and other consignment documents.
- The group representative should clearly indicate “Do you have Unaccompanied Articles?” on the “Customs Declaration form” (customs form C-5360), and submit two copies of the declaration form to the customs officer.
- When conducting import clearance procedures, please attach the group member list for batch declaration and the proof of confirmation issued by the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee to the “Customs Declaration form” (customs form C-5360).

Required documents for batch declaration of Unaccompanied baggage

- ✓ Customs confirmation of "Customs Declaration form"
- ✓ List of group members included in the batch declaration
- ✓ "Proof of Confirmation" document issued by the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee

Flow chart for Batch Declaration of separately shipped goods



- Please indicate "Unaccompanied baggage" on shipped goods
- Please indicate name and contact details in Japan of representative on shipped goods

- Clearly indicate "I have Unaccompanied baggage" on the "Customs Declaration form", and submit to a customs officer at the port of entry.
- Take receipt of one copy of the declaration form that has been approved by the customs officer

- Submit the list containing the names of group members for whom batch declaration is being conducted and the proof of confirmation to the customs officer when entering Japan. Attach returned member list and officially approved (stamped) proof of confirmation to your declaration card.

5 Freight – Shipping Information

5-1 Overview

The Games of the XXXII Olympiad (Tokyo 2020) will be held over a 17-day period from 24 July to 9 August 2020. The Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games will be held over a 13-day period from 25 August to 6 September 2020.

Games of the XXXII Olympiad (Tokyo 2020)	Transition period	Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games
24 July to 9 August 2020	10 August to 24 August 2020	25 August to 6 September 2020

All Games Stakeholders are responsible for arranging the shipment of their required freight.

In such case that a Games Stakeholder wishes to ship Tokyo 2020 Games-related items, to avoid any unnecessary delays in shipping, it is recommended that such clients select their preferred shipping mode and shipping contractor, and complete all shipping procedures as early as possible. To ensure that freight is delivered to the correct destination and to avoid delays, please provide clear instructions to the shipping contractor regarding the shipping destination and the timeframe during which the freight is to be used.

5-2 General freight for which an official customs clearance contractor conducts import declaration

5.2.1 Shipping Documents

When shipping goods related to the Tokyo 2020 Games, Games Stakeholders must enter the following information in the air waybill or the bill of lading.

- ✓ Consignee: Exporter name (name of Games Stakeholder) C/O YAMATO GLOBAL LOGISTICS JAPAN CO., LTD.
E.g.) ### OLYMPIC COMMITTEE C/O YAMATO GLOBAL LOGISTICS JAPAN CO., LTD.
- ✓ Name of destination
- ✓ Full address of destination
- ✓ Name of receiver and user(s) of the goods
- ✓ Contact details of receiver and user(s) of the goods
- ✓ Authorisation number (if pre-approval has been obtained from Tokyo 2020)

5.2.2 Case Mark

To ensure identification of each Games-related shipment, the following information must be included in the “Case Mark (Shipping Mark)” for air cargoes or LCL cargoes, or the “Van Mark” for FCL cargoes.

- ✓ “For Tokyo 2020 Only”
- ✓ Authorisation number (if pre-approval has been obtained from Tokyo 2020)

5-3 Other General Freight

5.3.1 Other General Freight

Please follow all instructions issued by the customs clearance or forwarding contractor and ensure that all required documents are completed.

5.3.2 Case Mark

Please follow all instructions issued by the customs clearance or forwarding contractor and ensure that all required documents are completed.

5-4 International Mail

5.4.1 Items unable to be sent by international mail

Please note that some items are prohibited from being sent by international mail. These items include Dangerous Goods (defined as those items which may cause danger to aircraft) and items listed as prohibited goods in the Universal Postal Convention. Please check the item(s) you wish to send beforehand. Please ask post office staff in the country from which the item(s) are to be sent for further details on prohibited items.

5.4.2 Prohibited and restricted items for import into Japan

Please note that there are a number of items for which import into Japan are prohibited or restricted, and other items that require specific import

procedures. You are therefore kindly requested to thoroughly check all items you wish to import into Japan in advance. For details on prohibited items, please see “Import Regulations and Requirements” (item 3.5 of this document) For details on restricted items, please see “Import of Specific Goods” (item 7 of this document)

5.4.3 Shipping documents

To ensure the successful delivery of your freight, please indicate the following information clearly and accurately on the invoice.

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

5-5 Express home delivery service of goods

5.5.1 Items unable to be sent by home delivery service

Please note that there are some items that cannot be sent by express home delivery service including Dangerous Goods (defined as those items which may cause danger to aircraft). Please check the item(s) you wish to send beforehand. Please ask a relevant home delivery service contractor in the country from which the item(s) are to be sent for further details on prohibited items.

5.5.2 Prohibited and restricted items for import into Japan

Please note that there are a number of items for which import into Japan are prohibited or restricted, and other items that require specific import procedures. You are therefore kindly requested to thoroughly check all items you wish to send to Japan in advance.

For details on prohibited items, please see “Import Regulations and Requirements” (item 3.5 of this document)

For details on restricted items, please see “Import of Specific Goods” (item 7 of this document)

5.5.3 Shipping documents

To ensure the successful delivery of your freight, please indicate the following information clearly and accurately on the invoice.

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

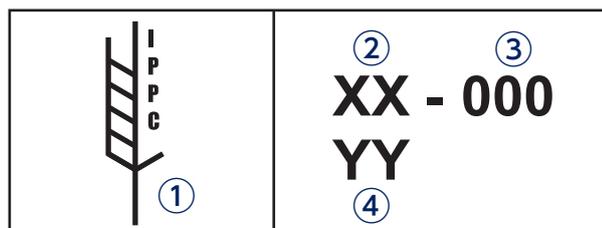
5-6 Packing

Goods should be packed properly to reduce the risk of damage during transport and storage.

*** To prevent damage due to diseases caused by pest insects attached to wood, wood packaging materials of all shipments must go through quarantine inspections. To avoid the risk of delays in customs clearance procedures and other problems, please refrain from using wood packaging materials without an IPPC mark in accordance with "Guidelines for Regulating Wood Packaging Material in International Trade" (ISPM No. 15).**

- ▶ Wood packaging materials: wood or wooden products (such as pallets and dunnage) that are used to hold, protect, or transport goods

Marks indicating sterilized wood packaging materials



- ① IPPC mark
- ② Two-character ISO country code indicating the production country of wood packaging material
- ③ Registration number of the producer of wood packaging material
- ④ Code indicating the sterilisation method

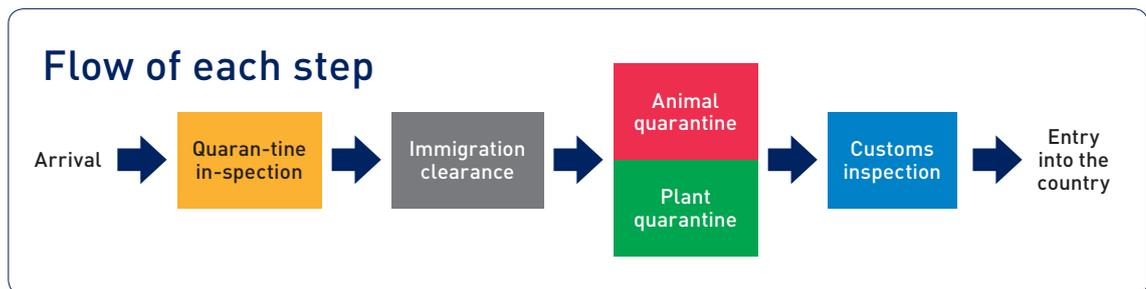
■ For detailed information about wood packaging, refer to the following link:

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

6 Passengers - Customs Information

For the tax exemption procedure applicable to passenger baggage described in this chapter, refer also to Section 4.2.6, "Goods Brought in as Personal Effects or Unaccompanied Articles by Athletes and Related Personnel".

6-1 Flow from Arrival through to Entry into the Country



- **Quarantine inspection**

Anyone who has become ill should undertake quarantine procedures. If a health-related questionnaire is distributed in the airplane, enter the necessary items in the questionnaire and submit it to the quarantine counter.

- **Immigration clearance**

Prepare your passport and follow the immigration procedures.

- **Baggage claim**

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

- **Animal quarantine and plant quarantine**

If you bring meats, fruits, animals, plants, or other similar items into Japan, they must be subject to import inspections after you receive your hand baggage.

- **Customs inspection**

Take your accompanied baggage to the customs inspection area, submit the customs declaration form and have the baggage inspected.

6-2 Declaration Forms for Customs Procedures

For people who declare personal effects (all people), submit one copy of the customs declaration form. (see Appendix 4)

For people who have unaccompanied articles, submit two copies of the customs declaration form. (see Appendix 4)

For people who bring in cash or other similar valuables equivalent to JPY 1,000,000→One copy of "Declaration of Carrying of Means of Payment, Etc." (see Appendix 5)

* "Declaration of Personal Effects and Unaccompanied Articles" is available in airplanes, ships, or customs inspection areas at airports or seaports.
"Declaration of Carrying of Means of Payment, Etc." is available in customs inspection areas.

6-3 Notes on Declaration to Customs Authorities

To prevent terrorism and smuggling by international crime syndicates and other criminals, the customs authorities conduct the following inspections for all people entering Japan:

1. Whether they have any goods prohibited or restricted from being imported into Japan;
2. Whether they have any amount of cash or other similar valuables that must be declared.

7 Import of Specific Goods

7-1 Food, Plants, and Meat Products (Including Dairy Products)

Some foods, plants, meat products (including dairy products) and other specific goods are prohibited or restricted from being imported into Japan, in accordance with other laws and regulations. For details, see the following table.

Plant	
Overview	Plants to be imported into Japan must be inspected at the Plant Protection Stations. All plants are subject to quarantine inspections, regardless of the mode of transport such as general cargo, personal effects, or international postal matters and also regardless of the quantity (many or few) or usage such as gifts or personal consumption.
Prohibited items for import	The following plants and other items that are shipped from prohibited areas for import, or imported via such areas, are prohibited from being imported into Japan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designated plants • Noxious animals and plants including insects, ticks, and bacteria • Soil • Plants and other items with soil attached
Items that need no inspection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timber, preserved wood • Woodwork, bamboo products • Processed timber products such as furniture and fixtures • Cane, corks • Jute bags, cotton • Processed tea • Dried bamboo shoots • Dried fruit such as apricots and persimmons
Import conditions database (in English)	http://www.pps.go.jp/eximlist/Pages/exp/conditionE.xhtml
For inquiries	Website of Plant Protection Station (in English) http://www.pps.go.jp/english/index.html

Animals, meat products, dairy products, etc.	
Overview	Animals, meat products, dairy products, and other similar goods to be imported into Japan must be inspected at the Animal Quarantine Service. All such goods are subject to quarantine inspections, regardless of the mode of transport such as general cargo, personal effects, or international postal matters and regardless of the quantity (many or few) or usage such as gifts or personal consumption. To undergo any inspections, it is necessary to submit an inspection certificate issued by the relevant government agency of the country of export.
Prohibited items for import	<p>With regard to highly infectious malignant diseases of domestic animals (currently, rinderpest, foot-and-mouth disease, swine fever, African swine fever, and highly pathogenic avian influenza), some livestock products and other similar goods are prohibited from being imported into Japan, depending on the occurrence situations of these diseases and the preventive measures against the diseases and other controls in the disease occurrence area. For details, refer to Appendix 3.</p> <p>In addition to the above diseases, due to the occurrence situations of other diseases, some livestock products and other similar goods are temporarily prohibited from being imported into Japan, so always check the following information: http://www.maff.go.jp/aqs/topix/teishijoho.html</p>

Main items applicable to animal quarantine	<p>① The following animals and their carcasses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Even-toed ungulates and horses ✓ Chickens, quails, pheasants, ostriches, guinea fowls and turkeys, as well as ducks, geese, and other birds belonging to the order "duck" ✓ Dogs ✓ Rabbits ✓ Honey bees <p>② Eggs of chickens, quails, pheasants, ostriches, guinea fowls, turkeys and ducks</p> <p>③ Bones, meats, fat, blood, skins, hairs, feathers, horns, hoofs, tendons and internal organs of the animals listed in ①.</p> <p>④ Raw milk, milk and other goods of the animals listed in ① (milk, skim milk, cream, butter, cheese, condensed milk, powdered milk and other products consisting of milk as main ingredients). *However, personal effects and unaccompanied articles are excluded.</p> <p>⑤ Semen, fertilised eggs, unfertilized eggs, excrements and urine of the animals listed in ①.</p> <p>⑥ Bone meal, meat meal, meat and bone meal, blood meal, hide powder, feather meal, hoof and horn meal, and powdered organs of the animals listed in ①.</p> <p>⑦ Sausages, hams and bacons made up of the items in ③ as ingredients.</p>
For inquiries	<p>Website of Animal Quarantine Service (in English)</p> <p>http://www.maff.go.jp/aqs/english/index.html</p>

Food, etc.	
Overview	If food or other similar goods are imported for sales or business purposes, from a safety point of view, notifications are required in accordance with the Food Sanitation Act. Without notifications, food and other similar goods cannot be used for sales or business purposes.
Items that need no notification	<p>Food and other similar goods that are obviously not to be used for sales or business purposes within Japan.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food and other similar goods for personal use • Food and other similar goods with a weight of 10kg or less • Food and other similar goods for display purposes • Food and other similar goods that will be provided free of charge for athletes who participate in the Tokyo 2020 Games
Items that need notification	<p>The following items other than those listed above:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food • Food additives • Tools • Containers and packages • Toys for toddlers
Note	<p>Foods applicable to quarantine cannot be imported without receiving quarantine inspections.</p> <p>Examples: Meat products, raw meats, and fruit and vegetables</p>
For inquiries	<p>Website of Quarantine Information Office, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (in English)</p> <p>http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/topics/importedfoods/index.html</p>

Animals (animals besides those required to undergo quarantine procedures)	
Overview	To prevent outbreaks of infectious diseases transmitted from imported animals to humans (zoonoses), animals are prohibited from entering Japan. However, some animals may be admitted into Japan if they are eligible under the Notification System for the Importation of Animals. Under this system, any person wishing to bring an animal into Japan must submit a written declaration giving the specified information on the animal(s) to be imported accompanied by a proof of health certificate from the relevant authority of the country from which the animal is to be exported to a Japanese quarantine station. Once these procedures have been satisfactorily completed, the animal may be given leave to enter Japan.
Animals prohibited from import in to Japan	The following animals are considered particularly likely to transmit infectious diseases to humans and are accordingly prohibited from entering Japan: Chinese ferret-badger, bats, monkeys, racoon dog, masked palm civet, prairie dog, Natal multimammate mouse.

<p>Animals eligible under the Notification System for the Importation of Animals.</p>	<p>The following animals are eligible under the Notification System for the Importation of Animals into Japan. (Animals that have already been quarantined will not be required to undergo 'Notification System for the Importation of Animals' procedures at the quarantine station when entering Japan.)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Living animals <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Rodents (2) Lagomorphs (only the pika, or <i>Ochotonidae</i>) (3) Other land mammals (4) Avian (bird) species 2. Bodies of deceased animals <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Rodents (2) Lagomorphs (only the pika, or <i>Ochotonidae</i>) (3) Rodents hermetically sealed in formaldehyde or ethanol solution. (4) Lagomorphs (only the pika, or <i>Ochotonidae</i>) hermetically sealed in formaldehyde or ethanol solution.
<p>Important points</p>	<p>Animals eligible for import into Japan under the Notification System for the Importation of Animals may be imported into Japan on condition that all required information and a proof of health certificate from the relevant authority of the country from which the animal is to be exported are submitted to a quarantine station upon entry into Japan. Please be advised, however, that it may be difficult for owners of such rodents as hamsters, squirrels, etc. to obtain health certification from the relevant authority of the exporting country.</p>
<p>Enquiries</p>	<p>Website of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (information about the import of animals into Japan, quarantine stations, etc. in English) https://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/topics/importanimal/index.html</p>

7-2 Broadcasting Equipment

Games Stakeholders wishing to temporarily import broadcasting equipment or other goods by using ATA Carnets for customs clearance should refer to the customs clearance procedures using ATA Carnets in Section 4.2.5, "ATA Carnet".

If Games Stakeholders temporarily import such equipment or goods without using an ATA Carnet, they can use the re-export tax exemption system. For details on the procedural method and other related matters, refer to Section 4.2.4, "Re-export Tax Exemption".

Normally, using the re-export tax exemption system requires the provision of a customs Import deposit equivalent to the amount of tariff and other taxes. Goods for which the an Official Customs Broker submits import declarations and re-export declarations are exempted from the provision of customs security deposits.

Broadcasting equipment applicable to re-export tax exemption (Example)

- Broadcasting and production equipment (such as audio and video recording devices, television production related equipment and drones)
- Power generation and distribution equipment (such as electric generators and transformers)
- Computers and telecommunication devices

7-3 Souvenirs and Other Goods Provided Free of Charge

No tax is imposed on any goods distributed free of charge at special events-related facilities such as hospitality areas operated by Games Stakeholders authorised by the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee.

Below is a list of tax-exempt goods that are distributed free of charge by Games Stakeholders. (Goods approved by the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee are tax-exempt even if they are not on the following list.)

- Catalogues, brochures, and souvenirs that are distributed free of charge to spectators
- Food and beverage that are distributed free of charge to spectators

* If goods are used for any purpose other than the above, tariffs or other taxes will be collected immediately.

■ For further details, contact the Official Customs Broker.

7-4 Goods to be Consumed when Building, Managing or Removing Special Events-Related Facilities

"User Specific Duty-Free Scheme (USDFS)" applies when Games Stakeholders authorised by the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee import goods that are to be consumed when building, maintaining, removing or managing special events-related facilities such as Partner Houses.

* If goods are used for any purpose other than the above, tariffs or other taxes will be collected immediately.

7-5 Donations

If goods imported by claiming re-export tax exemptions are donated instead of re-exporting them after the Games are over, they could be exempt from taxes, depending on the destination or purpose of donation. In this case, an application must always be submitted to the customs authorities beforehand. If goods are donated without submitting an application to the customs authorities, tariffs or other taxes will be collected immediately.

* Because there are conditions for claiming tax exemptions, always consult with the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee beforehand.

7-6 Pharmaceuticals, Quasi-drugs, Medical Equipment, etc.

■ Import for personal use

If an individual imports general pharmaceuticals and medical equipment for personal use (not for sales purposes), no advance formalities are required as long as they are within the quantity limits prescribed by the laws of Japan. (See Annexed Table 1.)

When the prescribed quantity exceeds the limit or the pharmaceuticals and medical equipment require verification by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare regardless of the quantity, it is necessary to apply for an import certificate (Yakkan Shoumei) beforehand.

Note that it is impossible to bring in stimulant drugs, cannabis, and other controlled substances that are prohibited by the laws of Japan. (See Annexed Table 2.)

* Narcotic and psychoactive drugs for medical use can be brought into the country as personal effects by obtaining permission or approval separately. (See Annexed Table 3.)

■ Import for use by the National Olympic Committee (NOC) or the National Paralympic Committee (NPC) teams

For import of general pharmaceuticals and medical equipment for use by the NOC or NPC teams, NOC or NPC team doctors can bring them into Japan by submitting prescribed application forms to the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee and receiving approval in advance.

Imported pharmaceuticals and medical equipment can only be used by the athletes and members of the relevant team and cannot be shared with other NOC or NPC teams.

* Note that it is impossible to bring into Japan any stimulant drugs, cannabis, and other controlled substances that are prohibited by the laws of Japan. (See Annexed Table 2.)

■ Legal regulations in Japan with regard to import of medical equipment

Objectives	Items brought into Japan		Regulation/ category	Necessary formalities	Declaration submitter	Declaration destination	Import method
	Pharmaceuticals	Medical equipment					
For personal use	General pharmaceuticals (*1)	General medical equipment	Within the prescribed quantity limit	Only checking by customs office during customs clearance	Individuals	(No declaration required)	As accompanied or unaccompanied luggage
			Above the prescribed limit quantity	Application for an import certificate (Yakkan Shoumei)	Individuals	Regional Bureau of Health and Welfare	As accompanied or unaccompanied luggage
			Items that require verification by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, regardless of the quantity		Individuals	Regional Bureau of Health and Welfare	As accompanied or unaccompanied luggage
	Narcotic and psychoactive drugs	-	Narcotic drugs for medical use	Submission of necessary documents (*2)	Individuals	Regional Bureau of Health and Welfare	As accompanied luggage
Psychoactive drugs for medical use			Possession of necessary documents, etc. (*2) (If the prescribed quantity is exceeded, an import certificate (Yakkan Shoumei) is required.)	Individuals	(No declaration required)	As accompanied luggage	
For NOC or NPC	General pharmaceuticals (*1)	General medical equipment	General pharmaceuticals and medical equipment	Submission of necessary documents (*3)	NOC or NPC	Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee Regional Bureau of Health and Welfare	As accompanied or unaccompanied luggage
	Narcotic and psychoactive drugs	-	Narcotic and psychoactive drugs for medical use	-	-	-	-
-	Cannabis, stimulant drugs, etc.	-	Stimulant drugs (including ingredients), cannabis, designated drugs, etc.	-	-	-	-

*1: Including Quasi-drugs and Cosmetics.

*2: About the revision of "Guidance for Procedures for Importing and Exporting Narcotic Drugs for Medical Use, etc. as Personal Effects", Notification 1003 No. 1 issued by the Director of Compliance and Narcotics Division, Pharmaceutical and Food Safety Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare on 3 October 2016

*3: Prescribed forms are scheduled to be distributed at the Chef de Mission Seminar to be held in August/September 2019. Besides, forms in the following URL link will be used in test event until the official one is to be distributed. (https://www.mhlw.go.jp/seisakunitsuite/bunya/kenkou_iryuu/iyakuhin/dl/iyaku_yunyu250610_06.pdf)

Even in the case of Test Events, general pharmaceuticals and medical equipment which was brought in by the team doctor for the team need application and authorization in advance.

■ References related to laws and regulations

For any inquiries about laws and regulations, contact the following competent ministries.

(1) Pharmaceuticals and medical equipment

- For detailed information about pharmaceuticals and medical equipment, refer to the following link:
<http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/policy/health-medical/pharmaceuticals/01.html>
- The destination of inquiries and applications differs according to the place of arrival, as below.

Place of arrival: New Chitose Airport, Narita International Airport and Tokyo International Airport, etc. Point of contact: Kanto-Shinetsu Regional Bureau of Health and Welfare

Phone: +81-48-740-0800 / Fax: +81-48-601-1336 / E-mail: yakkan@mhlw.go.jp

Place of arrival: Chubu Centrair International Airport, Kansai International Airport, etc. Point of contact: Kinki Regional Bureau of Health and Welfare

Phone: +81-6-6942-4096 / Fax: +81-6-6942-2472 / E-mail: kiyakuji@mhlw.go.jp

Place of arrival: Naha Airport, etc. Point of contact: Drug Enforcement Okinawa Division of the Kyushu Regional Bureau of Health and Welfare

Phone: +81-98-853-7100 / Fax: +81-98-834-8978 / E-mail: okinawa-yakuji@mhlw.go.jp

(2) Regulated drugs and other items for import

- **For detailed information about narcotic and psychoactive drugs for medical use and prohibited drugs for import (such as cannabis and stimulant drugs), refer to the following link: <http://www.nco.go.jp/shinsei5.html>**
- For inquiries, send a fax to the Narcotics Section of the Compliance and Narcotics Division of the Pharmaceutical and Food Safety Bureau of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.
Fax: +81-3-3501-0034

(Annexed Table 1)

Quantities of pharmaceuticals and other items that can be imported by individuals without issuing an import certificate (Yakkan Shoumei)

Pharmaceuticals and quasi-drugs		
Category	Quantity limit	Example
Medicines for external use (Excluding poisons, powerful drugs, and prescription drugs)	No more than 24 pieces of standard size per item	Dermatological medicines such as ointments Eye drops
Poisons, powerful drugs, and prescription drugs	Quantity equivalent to no more than one month's worth of dose, based on usage and dosage	
Pharmaceuticals and quasi-drugs other than those listed above	Quantity equivalent to no more than two months' worth of dose, based on usage and dosage	

(Main contents applicable to quantity limits)

Medical equipment		
Category	Quantity limit	Example
Family medical equipment	1 set	Electric massagers, etc.
Disposable medical supplies	Quantity equivalent to no more than two months' worth of usage	Sanitary tampons, disposable contact lenses
Extracorporeal diagnostic agents	Quantity equivalent to no more than two months' worth of usage	Ovulation test kits, etc.

- * For private imports exceeding the limits shown above, it is necessary to apply for an import certificate (Yakkan Shoumei).
- * Personal import of pharmaceuticals that could cause serious health damage as a result of individuals' self-use not based on doctors' prescriptions or instructions (reference: <http://www.mhlw.go.jp/topics/0104/dl/tp0401-1a.pdf>) is not approved regardless of the quantities unless doctors' prescriptions or instructions are confirmed.

{Annexed Table 2}

Regulated drugs and other items for import

Regulated drugs and other items for import	
Stimulant drugs and their ingredients	Stimulant drugs (methamphetamine, amphetamine) Ingredients of stimulant drugs (ephedrine, etc. in excess of a certain concentration)
Cannabis	Hemp (<i>Cannabis sativa</i> L.), cannabis resin, etc.
Designated drugs	Isobutyl nitrite (commonly known as "Rush"), 5-MeO-MiPT, Salvinorin A, etc.
Others	The following animal crude drugs and products containing them that are regulated in accordance with the Washington Convention (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) Examples: Rhino horns, musk (glandular secretions from the musk deer), tiger bones, bear gallbladders, etc. and products containing any of them

[Annexed Table 3]

Import of narcotic and psychoactive drugs for medical use

1. Narcotic drugs for medical use

If narcotic drugs for medical use such as morphine or fentanyl are brought into Japan as personal effects for treating one's own diseases, it is necessary to obtain permission from the Regional Bureau of Health and Welfare that has jurisdiction over the point of disembarkation, regardless of the quantities, in addition to an import certificate (Yakkan Shoumei).

2. Psychoactive drugs for medical use

Unlike narcotic drugs for medical use, psychoactive drugs for medical use do not particularly require permission from the Regional Bureau of Health and Welfare. However, if the amount of the psychoactive drug to be carried into Japan exceeds the predetermined limit for that psychoactive drug (see the table below) or if any quantity of psychoactive drug to be injected is carried into Japan, it is necessary to present a copy of a doctor's prescription or a doctor's certificate indicating the name and address of the patient and the product name and quantity of the psychoactive drug to be carried in to the country during customs clearance.

However, psychoactive drugs apply to prescription drugs, so even if the amount of the psychoactive drug is below the predetermined limit, it is necessary to obtain an import certificate (Yakkan Shoumei) if the quantity of the psychoactive drug exceeds one month's worth of dose. The same also applies when the amount of the psychoactive drug exceeds the predetermined limit and the quantity of the psychoactive drug exceeds one month's worth of dose. (Here, "the amount" refers to the total weight in mg and "the quantity" refers to the number of days of dosage.)

(First-class psychotropic medicine)

General name of an ingredient	The quantity
Zipeprol	9g
Secobarbital	6g
Fenetylline	3g
Phenmetrazine	2.25g
Mecloqualone	9g
Methylphenidate	2.16g
Modafinil	6g

(Second-class psychotropic medicine)

General name of an ingredient	The quantity
Amobarbital	9g
Cathine	1.5g
Glutethimide	15g
Cyclobarbital	6.75g
Butalbital	4.5g
Buprenorphine	80mg
Flunitrazepam	60mg
Pentazocine	18g
Pentobarbital	4.5g

[Annexed Table 3]

(Third-class psychotropic medicine)

General name of an ingredient	The quantity
Aminorex	300mg
Alprazolam	72mg
Allobarbital	3g
Amfepramone	2.25g
Ethchlorvynol	22.5g
Estazolam	120mg
Etizolam	90mg
Ethinamate	30g
Etilamfetamine	1.8g
Oxazepam	2.7g
Oxazolam	1.8g
Camazepam	1.8g
Quazepam	900mg
Cloxazolam	360mg
Clotiazepam	900mg
Clonazepam	180mg
Clobazam	2.4g
Clorazepate	900mg
Chlordiazepoxide	1.8g
Ketazolam	1.8g
Diazepam	1.2g
Secbutabarbital	3.6g

General name of an ingredient	The quantity
Zopiclone	300mg
Zolpidem	300mg
Tetrazepam	12g
Temazepam	900mg
Delorazepam	180mg
Triazolam	15mg
Nitrazepam	450mg
Nimetazepam	150mg
Nordazepam	450mg
Halazepam	4.8g
Barbital	18g
Haloxazolam	300mg
Pinazepam	600mg
Vinylbital	4.5g
Pipradrol	180mg
Pyrovalerone	2.4g
Phenazepam	300mg
Phenobarbital	6g
Fencamfamine	1.8g
Phendimetrazine	3.15g
Phentermine	1.125g
Fenproporex	360mg

{Annexed Table 3}

General name of an ingredient	The quantity
Butobarbital	6g
Prazepam	600mg
Fludiazepam	22.5mg
Flurazepam	900mg
Brotizolam	15mg
Propylhexedrine	2.25g
Bromazepam	450mg
Pemoline	6g
Benzfetamine	1.5g
Mazindol	90mg
Midazolam	450mg
Mesocarb	900mg
Medazepam	900mg
Methyprylon	12g
Methylphenobarbital	12g
Mefenorex	1.41g
Meprobamate	18g
Lefetamine	3g
Ethyl loflazepate	60mg
Loprazolam	60mg
Lorazepam	90mg
Lormetazepam	60mg

7-7 Toiletries

If an individual imports toiletries for personal use (not for sales purposes), no advance formalities are required as long as they are within the quantity limit prescribed by the laws of Japan.

If the quantity of import exceeds the prescribed limit, it is necessary to apply for an import certificate (Yakkan Shoumei) beforehand.

The following quantities of toiletries can be imported for personal use without an import certificate (Yakkan Shoumei).

- a. Standard-size products (excluding large-size products for business use such as products in drum)

No more than 24 pieces per item

- Items: Shampoo, conditioner, treatment, foundation, lipstick, lip cream, eyeshadow, blush, mascara, perfume, bath oil, bath salts, cleansing foam, toothpaste, etc.

If the quantity exceeds the limit, one of the following measures must be taken:

- ① Obtain an import certificate (Yakkan Shoumei);
- ② Bring only acceptable quantities of toiletries for import and return or discard the rest;
- ③ Return or discard all toiletries.

Toiletries imported for personal use cannot be sold or transferred to somebody else. After the Games are over, discard or re-export any remaining toiletries.

7-8 Temporary Import of Vehicles

If Games Stakeholders temporarily bring vehicles into Japan, the vehicles will be exempt from taxes by importing them in either of the following ways and re-exporting them within one year:

- Importing vehicles in accordance with "Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles";
- Importing vehicles by claiming re-export tax exemptions in accordance with the Customs Tariff Act of Japan.

Temporary import procedure in accordance with "Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles" (If vehicles are imported from member countries by using ATA Carnets)

Before import customs clearance, ATA Carnets must be authenticated by the Japan Automobile Federation (JAF).

① Procedure before authentication

Send the following necessary documents to JAF:

- ✓ Photocopies of the cover and first page of the ATA Carnet;
- ✓ A list of addresses and names of all persons (other than the registered holder of the ATA Carnet) who will drive the imported vehicle. (This list is not required if the only driver of the vehicle will be the registered holder of the ATA Carnet. Separate lists must be created for residents and non-residents of Japan on the condition that their use of the vehicle can be recognised as personal.)

② Authentication procedure

The registered holder of the ATA Carnet must bring the original copy of the ATA Carnet to the authentication reception counter of JAF.

* Under unavoidable circumstances, it is possible to entrust this procedure to a proxy. (In this case, the proxy must obtain a power of attorney from the registered holder of the ATA Carnet.)

Contact details in Japan, scheduled timing of re-export, and other necessary matters must be provided in two copies of a signed certificate.

JAF will check the ATA Carnet and fill in the necessary entries on the certificate.

The certificate verified by JAF, the passport of the registered holder of the ATA Carnet, and the ATA Carnet must be submitted to the customs office.

One copy of the certificate stamped with the seal of the customs office must be kept together with the ATA Carnet.

* The driver must always have these documents when driving the vehicle.

Note:

- ◆ If anyone other than the registered holder of the ATA Carnet drives the vehicle in Japan, it is necessary to submit an "Application for an approval on the use by an Exchange resident of the car temporarily admitted without payment of import duties and taxes" or "Report on the use by a third person of the car temporarily admitted without payment of import duties and taxes" and other necessary certificates and documents separately to the customs authorities to apply for approval. (These application and notification forms can be obtained from JAF.)
- ◆ Japanese law stipulates that it is compulsory to purchase mandatory vehicle liability insurance for all vehicles driven in Japan.
- ◆ Japanese law stipulates that, in accordance with the "Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles", it is compulsory for all vehicles running in Japan to always bear the registration certificates designated by the above convention.
- ◆ Vehicles registered in countries that do not participate in the above convention must be registered again in Japan. Otherwise, such vehicles cannot be driven in Japan even if they have been cleared through customs by using ATA Carnets.

Re-export tax exemption in accordance with the Customs Tariff Act of Japan

Refer to Section 4.2.4, "Re-export Tax Exemption".

- To claim re-export tax exemptions, it is necessary to provide customs security deposits. (Goods for which the official customs broker submits import declarations and re-export declarations are exempted from the provision of customs security deposits.)
- Formalities for driving vehicles in Japan are separately required.

- To drive a vehicle in Japan, drivers must possess one of the following driving licences:
 - ✓ A Japanese driving licence;
 - ✓ An international driving licence based on the Geneva Convention on Road Traffic;
 - ✓ A licence for driving cars and other vehicles issued in one of the following six countries and one region: Switzerland, Slovenia, Germany, France, Belgium, Monaco and Chinese Taipei. A Japanese translation prepared by a person designated by ordinance must be provided together with the driving licence.)

7-9 Liquors and Tobaccos

Liquors

To import liquors, formalities such as notifications to related ministries are required by law.

1. For sales purposes

"Notification Form for Importation of Foods, etc." must be submitted to the Quarantine Information Office with jurisdiction over the place of import.

A liquor sales licence may be required to sell imported liquors. Contact the liquor advising officer at your nearest tax office regarding formalities for application for a liquor sales licence and other issues.

* Import for sales purposes are not subject to tax exemptions.

2. For personal use

If the total weight of the liquor to be imported is 10kg or less, formalities such as notifications are not required.

If liquors are imported as personal effects or unaccompanied articles, up to three bottles (approximately 760 ml each) will be exempt from tariffs, consumption tax, and liquor tax.

Tobaccos

To import tobaccos such as cigarettes and cigars for sales purposes, registration for a specified sales business is required by pertinent laws and regulations.

(Import for personal use does not require a registration.)

If the person entering the country imports tobacco for personal use as personal effects or unaccompanied articles, no tax will be imposed as long as the total quantity of the tobacco does not exceed the specified limit.

(For details, refer to Section 4.2.6, "Goods Brought in as Personal Effects or Unaccompanied Articles by Athletes and Related Personnel".)

7-10 Guide Dogs and Service Dogs

If Games Stakeholders import (or bring) a guide dog or a service dog into Japan, they must obtain a certificate issued by the relevant government agency of the country of export and then submit a "NOTIFICATION FOR IMPORT OF DOGS UNDER THE RABIES PREVENTION LAW AND THE DOMESTIC ANIMAL INFECTIOUS DISEASES CONTROL LAW" (hereinafter referred to as "advance notification") to the Animal Quarantine Service that has jurisdiction over the airport or seaport of arrival, via email or other means at least 40 days before arrival in Japan. There are no special procedures/process for assistance dogs. All dogs entering Japan will have to meet the same import requirements. If a guide dog or a service dog is subject to import inspections at the Animal Quarantine Service upon arrival in Japan and it is confirmed that all the necessary import conditions including inspection certificates and advance notifications from the country of export are satisfied, import inspections will finish in a short time and the guide/service dog can be picked up. However, if the conditions are not satisfied, the dogs will be subject to mooring inspections at the mooring facilities of the Animal Quarantine Service for a maximum period of 180 days. As a result of inspection, import may not be approved. The documents to be prepared such as inspection certificates from the country of export differ depending on the country or region (designated regions or other regions).

Designated regions	
Six regions	Iceland, Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Hawaii, Guam

Note that importers are responsible for taking care of all the necessary formalities at their own expense.

[For inquiries]

Website of the Animal Quarantine Service:

<http://www.maff.go.jp/aqs/english/animal/dog/index.html>

7-11 Dog Food and Veterinary Drugs

If dog food is imported (as personal effects or unaccompanied articles) when guide dogs or service dogs enter Japan, inspection certificates issued by the relevant government agency of the country of export may be required. In principle, dog food must be subject to animal quarantine inspections at the airport or seaport of arrival in Japan. For smooth entry into the country, we recommend that details of the imported goods, such as product names, container types (cans, bottles, bags, etc.), and photographs, are sent to the Animal Quarantine Service at the airport or seaport of arrival before entry into

the country.

The procedure for importing veterinary drugs is as follows:

1. If people with legal permission or approval import veterinary drugs or other similar goods, they must submit respective permits or photocopies of the permits to the customs authorities upon import declaration.
 - Veterinary drug manufacturers and sellers, veterinary extracorporeal diagnostic agent manufacturers and sellers, etc.
2. If people without legal permission import veterinary drugs or other similar goods, they must submit a request for confirming the import of veterinary drugs in the prescribed format to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and then submit the confirmed documents to the customs authorities upon import declaration.

Example: Veterinary drugs for experimental research, testing, product samples and other purposes.
3. Veterinary drugs that do not require the submission of a request for confirming the import of veterinary drugs in the prescribed format to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries:
 - a) If the owner of the applicable animal* imports veterinary drugs or other goods to be used for that animal as personal effects or unaccompanied articles according to the following:
 - No more than two boxes per item or no more than two months' worth of usage.
 - b) If veterinary drugs or other similar goods to be imported satisfy all the following conditions:
 - Veterinary drugs or other similar goods are used for medical examination and treatment by a veterinarian;
 - Veterinary drugs or other similar goods are used for animals other than the applicable animal*;
 - Quantities of veterinary drugs or other similar goods are no more than two pieces per item.

*: "Applicable animal" refers to cows, horses, pigs, chickens, quails, honey bees, and farmed aquatic animals to be used as food.

For inquiries:

Dog food: Animal Quarantine Service at the airport or seaport of arrival. (Refer to Appendix 1)

Veterinary drugs: Branch of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries at the airport or seaport of arrival. (Refer to Appendix 1)

7-12 Cash and Traveller's Cheques

Cash or other similar valuables equivalent to more than JPY 1,000,000 (or JPY 100,000 for export to North Korea) brought into or taken out of Japan must be declared at the customs office upon entry into or departure from Japan.

Cases requiring a declaration	<p>① If the total amount of the following items exceeds the amount equivalent to JPY 1,000,000 (or JPY 100,000 for export to North Korea):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cash (Japanese Yen and foreign currencies)• Cheques (including traveller's cheques)• Promissory notes• Negotiable instruments (share certificates, government bonds, etc.) <p>② If the weight of gold bullion (purity: 90% or higher) exceeds 1kg</p> <p>* If gold bullion (regardless of purity or weight) and other goods that are carried into Japan exceed the duty-free concessions, it is also necessary to separately fill out a "Declaration of Personal Effects and Unaccompanied Articles" form (as consumption taxes or other taxes will be imposed). For details, ask the customs officer.</p>
Declaration method	<p>Submit a "Declaration of Carrying of Means of Payment, Etc." form to the customs authorities. (Declaration forms can be obtained from the customs offices at airports and seaports in Japan.)</p>

8 Export Customs Clearance Formalities

8-1 General Export Customs Clearance Formalities

When Games Stakeholders attempt to export goods, in principle, they must transport the goods to a bonded area.

They must submit an export declaration to the customs authorities and receive permission by undergoing the necessary inspections for the goods.

The export declaration procedure involves completing an export declaration form in the prescribed format that lists the product names, quantities, prices and other necessary information regarding the goods and submitting it to the customs authorities together with invoices and other necessary documents.

Export declarations can also be undertaken by the customs brokers entrusted by exporters on behalf of the exporters.

If the goods to be exported require permission, approval, or authorisation under other laws and regulations, export will not be permitted unless proof of such permission, approval, or authorisation is presented to the customs authorities during examination or inspection related to the export declaration, and this proof is confirmed by the customs authorities.

8-2 Re-export of Temporarily Imported Goods

When Games Stakeholders perform the re-export tax exemption procedure described in Section 4.2.4, "Re-export Tax Exemption", and import goods, and the goods are re-exported, the goods to be exported are checked against the imported goods to see if they are identical.

Therefore, tariffs and other taxes exempted will be collected immediately if the goods are not exported by the time limit or have been used for any purpose other than the specified usage, or if the goods cannot be re-exported due to their transfer to someone else, consumption, loss or some other reason.

* When submitting a re-export declaration to the customs authorities, the importer must submit the tax exemption/reduction statement (refer to Section 3.4, "Documents Required for Import Declaration") approved by the customs authorities at the time of customs clearance. If a re-export declaration is submitted without the tax exemption/reduction statement, tariffs and other taxes will be collected. Therefore, we recommend that the same customs broker be used to submit the import declaration and the re-export declaration.

If goods imported by using an ATA Carnet for customs clearance as described in Section 4.2.5, "ATA Carnet", are re-exported, the goods listed in

the ATA Carnet are checked to see if they are identical at the time of import and at the time of export.

Therefore, tariffs and other taxes exempted will be collected if goods that are temporarily imported by using an ATA Carnet for customs clearance cannot be re-exported regardless of the reason such as theft, loss, or transfer.

* For any inquiries, contact the official customs broker.

8-3 Prohibited and Regulated Goods for Export

Prohibited goods for export in accordance with tariff-related laws and regulations

- * **Narcotic drugs, psychoactive drugs, cannabis, opium, opium poppy and stimulant drugs (including ingredients)**
- * Child pornography
- * Goods that infringe patent rights, utility models, design rights, trademark rights, copyrights, neighbouring rights, or plant breeders' rights
- * Goods that infringe on intellectual properties

If permission, approval, or authorisation is required under other laws and regulations, export will not be permitted unless proof of such permission, approval, or authorisation is presented to the customs authorities during examination or inspection related to the export declaration, and this proof is confirmed by the customs authorities.

Main items and the pertinent ministries are shown in the following table.

Item	Related ministries
Weapons, chemical weapons, narcotics, items applicable to the Washington Convention, etc.	Security Export Licensing Division of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, etc.
Important cultural properties, important works of art, natural monuments, etc.	Cultural Affairs Division of the Agency for Cultural Affairs
Birds, wild animals and their artefacts, bird eggs, etc.	Wildlife Division of the Ministry of the Environment, etc.
Narcotic drugs, psychoactive drugs, cannabis and, stimulant drugs (including ingredients), opium and opium poppy	Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
Dogs, cats, raccoons, foxes and skunks	Food Safety and Consumer Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Horses, chickens, ducks, sausages and hams	
Plants that belong to flowering plants, pteridophytes or bryophytes, insects, ticks, etc.	
Used cars	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

Q1 If goods that I intend to re-export and import without paying tariffs and other taxes are lost or discarded due to unforeseen circumstances, what kind of formalities should I take?

A1 As you must carry out the formalities for applying for disposal or some other process at the customs authorities, immediately consult with the official customs broker or the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee.

Q2 Regarding the cargo to be re-exported, is it necessary to pay taxes if we finally decide to donate some of them after the Games?

A2 Even if you first declare them as goods to be re-exported for tax exemption at the time of import, goods may be tax-exempt, depending on the destination or purpose of donation. Once you have the details of the donation, consult with the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee.

Q3 I have goods to sell to athletes and spectators during the Tokyo 2020 Games. Can I import them without paying taxes?

A3 No, you cannot. All goods imported for sales purposes are subject to taxation.

Q4 Are goods to be used in the Olympic and Paralympic Villages tax-exempt? Do I need to take care of any formalities for gifts, prizes, medals, or other goods that I receive during the Games?

A4 No taxes are imposed on food, pharmaceuticals and clothes used as personal belongings and athletic equipment used as professional equipment if they are brought into Japan as personal effects. Taxes may be imposed on liquor, tobacco and perfume, and all goods other than personal belongings and professional equipment. In such a case, customs declarations are required at the time of entry into Japan. If these goods are sent as unaccompanied articles, refer to Section 4.3.3. If gifts, prizes or medals that you receive during the Games are taken out of the country as personal effects, no formalities are required.

Q5 I have goods to be imported by claiming tax exemptions based on re-export via air cargo transport. After the Games are over, can I change air cargo transport to sea cargo transport to re-export the goods?

A5 Yes, you can. However, if the goods are re-exported to a third country, they may be subject to regulations on trade control, depending on the destination.

Q6 Can goods imported by claiming re-export tax exemptions be split and re-exported individually after the Games are over?

A6 Yes, they can. The contents of each split block of the goods to be re-exported must be accurately itemised, and you should consult with the official customs broker.

Q7 What kind of formalities do I have to take to import goods if there is no importer in Japan?

A7 Only residents in Japan can become exporters and importers. If there is no exporter or importer living in Japan, goods can be exported or imported by designating a person (called "Customs Affairs Representative") who handles the paperwork such as submitting documents to the customs authorities on behalf of the exporter or importer in order to obtain approval from the customs authorities. Consult with the official customs broker.

Q8 Are uniforms for staff in competition venues or Partner Houses exempt from taxes?

A8 All goods provided free of charge in hospitality areas are tax-exempt. Goods for sale are not tax-exempt.

Q9 Can Olympic-related goods imported by claiming re-export tax exemptions be used during the Paralympic Games and then re-exported after the Games are over?

A9 Yes, they can. Goods for the Olympic and Paralympic Games can be imported as goods for a single usage without paying taxes. Such goods must be re-exported within one year from the date of import permission, but the period can be extended.

<p>Customs</p>	<p>About general customs formalities such as export and import customs clearances in Japan http://www.customs.go.jp/english/index.html</p> <p>About duty free concessions of goods brought into Japan as personal effects or unaccompanied articles http://www.customs.go.jp/english/summary/passenger.html</p>
<p>Animal quarantine</p>	<p>General information about animal quarantine in Japan http://www.maff.go.jp/aqs/english/index.html</p> <p>About formalities for bringing animal products into Japan http://www.maff.go.jp/aqs/english/product/import.html</p> <p>About formalities for bringing dogs and cats into Japan http://www.maff.go.jp/aqs/english/animal/dog/index.html</p> <p>About products prohibited from being brought into Japan, and their production countries http://www.maff.go.jp/aqs/english/news/im_prohibit.html</p> <p>About pet food http://www.maff.go.jp/e/policies/ap_health/petfood/index.html</p> <p>About veterinary drugs http://www.maff.go.jp/nval/english/index.html</p>
<p>Plant protection</p>	<p>General information about plant protection in Japan http://www.pps.go.jp/english/index.html</p> <p>Database for checking the conditions of import into Japan according to the production country or goods http://www.pps.go.jp/eximlist/Pages/exp/conditionE.xhtml</p> <p>Information about wood packaging http://www.pps.go.jp/english/woodpack/index.html</p>
<p>Food Pharmaceuticals Medical equipment Narcotics</p>	<p>General information about food, pharmaceuticals, medical equipment, etc. in Japan http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/</p> <p>About quarantine for food imported into Japan http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/topics/importedfoods/index.html</p> <p>Information about prohibited drugs, narcotics, etc. in Japan http://www.ncd.mhlw.go.jp/en/index.html</p> <p>About bringing 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 about the protection of copyrights and cultural properties for goods taken out of Japan http://www.bunka.go.jp/english/index.html</p>

Re-export	<p>General information about security trade such as export regulations http://www.meti.go.jp/english/index.html</p> <p>About goods regulated by the Washington Convention, and their production countries http://www.meti.go.jp/english/policy/external_economy/CITES</p> <p>Requirements for re-exporting precision equipment such as broadcasting equipment http://www.meti.go.jp/policy/anpo/securityexportcontrol1.html</p>
Tokyo Organising Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic Games	<p>Competition venues of the Olympic and Paralympic Games, and other related information https://tokyo2020.org/en/</p>
Official customs broker	<p>About Yamato Global Logistics Japan Co., Ltd. (official customs broker) https://www.y-logi.com/ygl/english/index.html</p>
Logistics partner	<p>About Yamato Holdings Co., Ltd. (freight forwarding partner) http://www.yamato-hd.co.jp/english/index.html</p>
Official insurer	<p>Tokio Marine & Nichido Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. (official insurer) http://www.tokiomarine-nichido.co.jp/en/</p>

Corporations and organisations

International Olympic Committee International Paralympic Committee
IOC Television & Marketing Services
The Olympic Foundation for Culture and Heritage
Olympic Broadcasting Services
Olympic Channel Services
The Olympic Partners
IOC licensees
IOC suppliers
Rights-Holding Broadcasters
National Olympic Committees National Paralympic Committees
International Sports Federations
Next Host City
Candidate Cities
World Anti-Doping Agency
The Court of Arbitration of Sport

Individuals

Officers and employees of the above corporations and associations
Athletes
Team officials (such as coaches)
Referees
Ceremony performers
Media and broadcasting officials

1. Cloven-hoofed animals other than pigs and wild boars
(Targeted diseases: **Rinderpest, Foot and Mouth Disease**)

Areas (Countries/Areas)	Live animals	Semen, Embryos	Ham, Sausage and Bacon	Meat and Viscera
<p>1) Areas at VERY LOW RISK from which the targeted diseases are highly unlikely to be introduced into Japan through the import of live animals and their products, under comprehensive consideration of the outbreak situation and control/preventive measures, etc. of the targeted diseases</p> <p><Europe> Iceland, Ireland, Italy, United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland only), Austria, The Netherlands, Croatia, San Marino, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Norway, Hungary, Finland, France, Belgium, Poland, Portugal, Lithuania, Liechtenstein</p> <p><The Americas> USA (Mainland, Hawaii and Guam only), Canada, Argentina (Province of Santa Cruz, Chubut, Tierra Del Fuego, Neuquen, Buenos Aires (District of Patagones only) and Rio Negro only), El Salvador, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Chile, The Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Brazil (State of Santa Catalina only), Belize, Honduras, Mexico</p> <p><Oceania> Australia, Northern Mariana Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Vanuatu</p> <p>(43 regions)</p>	<p>Import Allowed</p> <p>The inspection certificate issued by the exporting country must be accompanied</p>			
<p>Import - prohibition Area</p>	<p>2) Areas at LOW RISK from which the targeted diseases are unlikely to be introduced into Japan through the import of live animals and their products, under comprehensive consideration of the outbreak situation and control/preventive measures, etc. of the targeted diseases</p> <p><Asia> Singapore</p> <p><Europe> Bosnia Herzegovina, Romania</p> <p>(3 regions)</p>	<p>Import Prohibited *1</p>	<p>Import Prohibited *1 or *2</p>	<p>Import Prohibited *2</p>
	<p>3) Areas at UNDENIABLE RISK from which the targeted diseases could be introduced into Japan through the import of live animals and their products</p> <p>(Areas other than 1) and 2)</p>	<p>Import Prohibited</p>		<p>Import Prohibited*3</p>

*1 a) Animals raised in the farms designated by the exporting country

b) Semen and Embryos derived from animals raised in the farms designated by the exporting country, and collected and processed at the facilities designated by the exporting country

c) Ham, Sausage and Bacon derived from animals which had been raised in the farms designated by the exporting country, and processed at the facilities designated by the exporting country

can be imported (The inspection certificate issued by the exporting country must be accompanied)

*2 Products that had been heat-processed in accordance with the criteria specified by the Minister of MAFF at the facilities designated by the Minister of MAFF or the exporting country

can be imported (The inspection certificate issued by the exporting country must be accompanied)

*3 Products that had been heat-processed in accordance with the criteria specified by the Minister of MAFF at the facilities designated by the Minister of MAFF can be imported (The inspection certificate issued by the exporting country must be accompanied)

2. Pigs and Wild boars

(Targeted diseases: Rinderpest, Foot and Mouth Disease, Classical Swine Fever, African Swine Fever)

Areas (Countries/Areas)		Live animals	Semen, Embryos	Ham, Sausage and Bacon	Meat and Viscera
<p>1) Areas at VERY LOW RISK from which the targeted diseases are highly unlikely to be introduced into Japan through the import of live animals and their products, under comprehensive consideration of the outbreak situation and control/preventive measures, etc. of the targeted diseases</p> <p><Europe> Iceland, Ireland, Italy (excluding Sardinia island), United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland only), Austria, The Netherlands, San Marino, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Norway, Hungary, Finland, France, Belgium, Poland, Portugal,</p> <p><The Americas> USA (Mainland, Hawaii and Guam only), Canada, Costa Rica, Chile, Panama, Brazil (State of Santa Catalina only), Mexico</p> <p><Oceania> Australia, Northern Mariana Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Vanuatu</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(33 regions)</p>		<p>Import Allowed</p> <p>(The inspection certificate issued by the exporting country must be accompanied)</p>			
<p>Import - prohibition Area</p>	<p>2) Areas at UNDENIABLE RISK from which the targeted diseases could be introduced into Japan through the import of live animals and their products</p> <p>(Areas other than 1)</p>	<p>Import Prohibited</p>		<p>Import Prohibited*</p>	

* Products that had been heat-processed in accordance with the criteria specified by the Minister of MAFF at the facilities designated by the Minister of MAFF can be imported (The inspection certificate issued by the exporting country must be accompanied)

3. Poultry

(Targeted disease: **Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenz**)

Areas (Countries/Areas)		Live animals	Semen, Embryos	Ham, Sausage and Bacon	Meat and Viscera	Egg
<p>1) Areas at VERY LOW RISK from which the targeted disease is highly unlikely to be introduced into Japan through the import of live animals and their products, under comprehensive consideration of the outbreak situation and control/preventive measures, etc. of the targeted disease</p> <p><Asia> Singapore, Thailand, Philippine, Malaysia,</p> <p><Middle East> Turkey</p> <p><Europe> United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland only), Austria, The Netherlands, Sweden, Spain, Denmark, Germany, Hungary, Finland, France, Bulgaria, Belgium, Poland, Portugal, Latvia, Lithuania</p> <p><The Americas> USA (Mainland, Hawaii and Guam only), Canada, Argentina, Costa Rica, Columbia, Chile, Brazil, Peru</p> <p><Oceania> Australia, New Caledonia, New Zealand,</p> <p>(32 regions)</p>		<p>Import Allowed</p> <p>The inspection certificate issued by the exporting country must be accompanied</p>				
<p>Import - prohibition Area</p>	<p>2) Areas at UNDENIABLE RISK from which the targeted disease could be introduced into Japan through the import of live animals and their products</p> <p>(Areas other than 1)</p>	<p>Import Prohibited</p>		<p>Import Prohibited*</p>		

* Products that had been heat-processed in accordance with the criteria specified by the Minister of MAFF at the facilities designated by the Minister of MAFF can be imported (The inspection certificate issued by the exporting country must be accompanied)

4. Straw from grain and Forage for feed

(Targeted disease: **Foot and Mouth Disease**)

Areas (Countries/Areas)		Straw from grain and Forage for feed
<p>1) Areas at VERY LOW RISK from which the targeted disease is highly unlikely to be introduced into Japan through the import of live animals and their products, under comprehensive consideration of the outbreak situation and control/preventive measures, etc. of the targeted disease</p> <p><Europe> Iceland, Ireland, Italy, United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland only), Austria, The Netherlands, Croatia, San Marino, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Norway, Hungary, Finland, France, Belgium, Poland, Portugal, Lithuania, Liechtenstein</p> <p><The Americas> USA (Mainland, Hawaii and Guam only), Canada, Argentina (Province of Santa Cruz, Chubut, Tierra Del Fuego, Neuquen, Buenos Aires (District of Patagones only) and Rio Negro only), El Salvador, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Chile, The Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Brazil (State of Santa Catalina only), Belize, Honduras, Mexico</p> <p><Oceania> Australia, Northern Mariana Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Vanuatu</p> <p>(43 regions)</p>		Animal Quarantine is Not Required
Import - prohibition Area	<p>2) Areas at UNDENIABLE RISK from which the targeted disease could be introduced into Japan through the import of live animals and their products</p> <p>(Areas other than 1)</p>	Import Prohibited*

* Products that had been heat-processed in accordance with the criteria specified by the Minister of MAFF at the facilities designated by the Minister of MAFF can be imported (The inspection certificate issued by the exporting country must be accompanied)

(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

- Check the applicable box(es) of listed means of payment.
- Print your name clearly.
- Enter the amount of means of payment and securities in the original currency, expressed as follows:
 - Means of payment (currency and coins, checks (including T/C) and promissory notes): face value
 - 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
 - Current price at the day of declaration
 - Book value
 - Acquisition price
 - 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
 - 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.
 - Please use the "Others" box below if you require more space. Be advised, however, that this must also be completed in triplicate.
- Omit any fractional weight less than 1 kg when you enter the total weight of precious metal.
- "Day after declaration" means that your scheduled date of departure is the day after you submit this form to Customs.
- 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

(Submitter's Copy)

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 case you 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

- Check the applicable box(es) of listed means of payment.
- Print your name clearly.
- Enter the amount of means of payment and securities in the original currency, expressed as follows:
 - Means of payment (currency and coins, checks (including T/C) and promissory notes): face value
 - 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
 - Current price at the day of declaration
 - Book value
 - Acquisition price
 - 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.
 - Please use the "Others" box below if you require more space. Be advised, however, that this must also be completed in triplicate.
- Omit any fractional weight less than 1 kg when you enter the total weight of precious metal.
- "Day after declaration" means that your scheduled date of departure is the day after you submit this form to Customs.
- 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

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