

THE 11TH JOINT INDUSTRY OUTREACH SEMINAR ON STRATEGIC TRADE MANAGEMENT - SINGAPORE 2023

Update on Japan's Export Controls

August 2023

Trade Control Department
Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), Japan

- 1. Export Control
 - 1.1 Update of Control List
 - 1.2 Update of Technology Transfer Control
 - 1.3 Outreach to SMEs
 - 1.4 Outreach to Academia
- 2. Sanctions
 - 2.1 Russia and Belarus
 - 2.2 North Korea

1.1 Update of Control List

To Follow the agreement in the international export control regimes

15 items revised on 6th December 2022

※ Advanced Materials (1 item), Material Processing (1 item), Electronics (6 items), Computers (1 item), Sensors (2 items), Propulsion Units (3 items) and Sensitive Items (1 item)

To Strengthen Export Controls for Advanced Semiconductor Manufacturing Equipment

23 items added on 23rd July 2023

X Cleaning (3 items), Deposition (11 items), Annealing (1 item),
 Lithography (4 items), Etching (3 items) and Inspection (1 item)

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1.2 Update of Technology Transfer Control

- There were no regulations on technology transfer between residents.
- Only Technology transfer from resident to non-resident was controlled.

**Resident or non-resident are classified based on the residing period of a person.

Foreigner who has lived in Japan continuously more than 6 months become a resident.



From May 2022 onward

 If a resident who receives technology transfer is "significantly affected by non-resident", technology transfer from resident to that resident is regarded as technology transfer from resident to non-resident and it is controlled.

1.2 Update of Technology Transfer Control

a) Person under control of foreign government, corporation or university by contract

- hired in a foreign university/company.
- serving as board or auditing member for a foreign company.

b) Person substantially under control of foreign government by economic interests

- receiving a scholarship from a foreign government.
- receiving a large amount of grants or living expenses from a foreign government.

c) Person acting in Japan <u>under instruction</u> of foreign government

conducting certain research in Japan under instruction of a foreign government.

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1.3 Outreach to SMEs

Guidance and Information meetings for awareness raising

- The latest version of the Guidance was published in March 2022
 https://www.meti.go.jp/policy/anpo/seminer/shiryo/guidance_english.pdf
- Information meetings on export control rules

(cooperation with commercial and industrial associations, chambers of commerce, SME business organizations)

Expert Dispatch Program for enhancement of self management

- Upon request, the government dispatches experts.
- Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry (JCCI) provides consultation service with the support of the expert dispatched from the government.

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1.4 Outreach to Academia (Awareness Raising)

Guidance, E-learning, and information meetings

- The latest version of the guidance was published in February 2022

 http://www.meti.go.jp/policy/anpo/law_document/tutatu/t07sonota/t07sonota_jishukanri03_eng.pdf
- E-learning and near miss case examples

Activities and research areas

- admission, international conference, international collaborative research
- 54 critical research areas

II. Compliance role models

- top-down management system
- areas of responsibility to be undertaken by professors and administrative sections

III. Document templates / formats

- ICP forms
- check and review sheet

1.4 Outreach to Academia (Enhancement of Self Management)

Expert dispatch program

 Upon request from academia, the government dispatches experts at the expense of the government

On-site consultation

 The government dispatches officials to academia that has little knowledge of strategic trade management.

A Case of Private Medical University (lack of self-management mechanism of export control)

The government sent an on-site consultation team to the faculty staff members who were responsible for export control in the university.



The university initiated to prepare for introduction of self-management mechanism with the support of the adviser who was sent through the expert dispatch program.

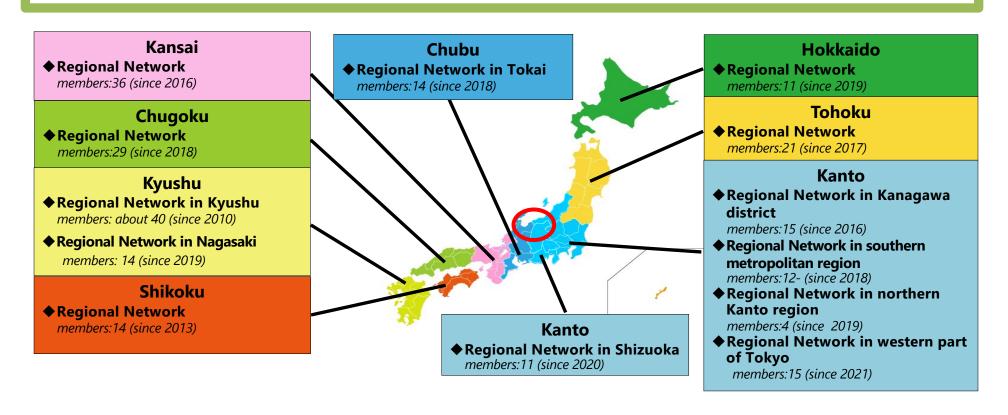


The government sent the on-site consultation team again for further discussion with the executive level of the university. After that, the university formally decided to introduce a new improved self-management mechanism of export control.

1.4 Outreach to Academia (Networking)

Networking

- More than 200 universities join in one of the 13 university networks in 8 regions across Japan.
- The National Research and Development Agency established a network of export control officers in November 2018.



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2.1 Sanctions (Russia and Belarus)

2.1 Sanctions (Nassia and Delaras)				
Enforced on	Measures added	То		
3 Oct. 2022	Export prohibition to military-related entities - 21 Russian entities	Russia		
7 Oct. 2022	Items related to chemical and biological weapons - 79 chemical substances and 16 manufacturing equipment	Russia		
3 Feb. 2023	Unlisted dual-use items which could be considered for the development of military capacity - 57 items incl. lachrymatory gas, robots, and razor welding machines Items related to chemical and biological weapons - 35 chemical substances Export prohibition to military-related entities - 49 Russian entities	Russia		
7 Mar. 2023	Export prohibition to military-related entities - 21 Russian entities	Russia		
7 Apr. 2023	Items which could contribute to the enhancement of Russian industrial capacities - 418 items incl. hydraulic excavator, and engines for airborne or marine use	Russia		
2 Jun. 2023	Export prohibition to military-related entities - 80 Russian entities	Russia		
9 Aug. 2023	Items which could contribute to the enhancement of Russian industrial capacities - 758 items incl. automobile (exceeding 1,900cc) and hybrid car	Russia		

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2.1 Sanctions (Russia and Belarus)

Export prohibition

- (1) Listed items in the multilateral export control regimes (Russia and Belarus) [Enforced on 18 March 2022] * Dual-use goods such as machine tools, carbon fibers, high-performance, semiconductors, and their technologies
- (2) Unlisted dual-use items which could be considered for the development of military capacity (Russia and Belarus)

 * General Dual-use goods such as semiconductors, computers, telecommunication equipment, and their technologies

 [Enforced on 18 March 2022][Items_added on 3 February 2023]
- (3) Items related to chemical and biological weapons(Russia) [Enforced on 7 October 2022][Items added on 3 February 2023 (Russia only)] *Substances for raw materials of chemical weapon agents and Equipment for production of chemical weapon agents and biological agents
- (4) Export prohibition to military-related entities (Russia and Belarus) [Enforced on 18 March 2022,][80Russian entities added on 2 June 2023]

 * Russian 437 entities such as Ministry of Defense of Russia or Russian aircraft manufacturer, and Belarusian 27 entities
- (5) Items related to the development of advanced technology (Russia) [Enforced on 20 May 2022] * Items such as quantum computers, additive manufacturing equipment, and their technologies
- (6) Items related to oil refinery (Russia) [Enforced on 18 March 2022][items added on 20 May 2022]
- (7) Luxury goods (Russia)
 * Items such as luxury cars, jewelry
 (8) Items which could contribute to the enhancement of Russian industrial capacities to Russia
- (8) Items which could contribute to the enhancement of Russian industrial capacities to Russia
 * Items such as dump trucks, bulldozers, aircraft engines, radio navigational aid apparatus, automobile(exceeding 1.900cc).hybrid car

 [Enforced on 17 June 2022] [Items added on 7 April, 9 August 2023]

Import prohibition

(9) Certain goods from Russia [Enforced on 19 April 2022][Added on 6 February 2023] * Alcoholic beverages, woods, electric machinery, crude oil and petroleum products above the price cap

Export and Import prohibition

(10) To ban exports and imports bans with the self-proclaimed "Donetsk People's Republic (DPR)" and "Luhansk People's Republic (LPR)." [Enforced on 26 February 2022 (Import) and on 18 March 2022 (Export)]

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2.2 Sanctions (North Korea)

	Measures Measures Measures	Date of Entry into Force	Competent Authority
Trade Restrictions	Ban on all exports to North Korea	June, 2009	METI
	Ban on all imports from North Korea	Oct., 2006	
Financial Restrictions	Ban on the transfer of funds to persons or entities related to North Korea's missile programmes or other WMD programmes	Sep., 2006	MOF (trade-related payment: METI)
	Ban on payment to North Korean residents and foreign entities acting on their behalf (except for the payment of 100,000 yen or less to natural persons)	Feb., 2016	
	Notification required when carrying cash of more than 100,000 yen to North Korea	July, 2010	MOF
Denied Entry	Ban on the entry of North Korean citizens	Oct., 2006	MOJ Ministry of Justice
	Denial of re-entry of foreign crew members and foreign citizens residing in Japan who violated the trade and financial measures against North Korea	June, 2009	
Travel Restrictions	Request to all residents not to visit North Korea	July, 2006	MOFA
Transport Restrictions	Ban on charter flights between Japan and North Korea	July, 2006	MLIT Ministry of Land, Intrastructure, Transport and Tourism
	Ban on the entry of all North Korean flag vessels	Oct., 2006	
Cargo Inspection	Inspection of cargo shipped to or from North Korea deemed to carry items prohibited by the UN resolutions	July, 2010	

2.2 Sanctions (North Korea)

Extension of Ban on Imports from and Exports to North Korea

- 1. The ban on all exports of goods destined for North Korea
- 2. The ban on all imports of goods originating in or shipped from North Korea
- 3. To ensure the enforcement of these restrictions, the following transactions shall be banned:
 - i. Transactions involving buying/selling, loaning/borrowing, or giving of goods that involve the movement of the goods between North Korea and third countries (intermediate trade) and
 - ii. Payments of import bills for goods originating in or shipped from North Korea which are imported without import approval.
- 4. Goods exported for humanitarian purposes are exempt from the above restrictions.

The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) has decided to extend the ban for 2 years on all exports destined for North Korea, and all imports originating in or shipped from North Korea, in line with the "Measures against North Korea Pursuant to the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act" (decided by the Cabinet on April 7, 2023).

Thank you for your attention.