Annex I
Reservations for Measures referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 7

1. The Schedule of a Contracting Party sets out, pursuant to paragraph 1 of Article 7, the reservations taken by that Contracting Party with respect to existing measures that do not conform with obligations imposed by:

   (a) Article 2 (National Treatment);

   (b) Article 3 (Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment); or

   (c) Article 6 (Prohibition of Performance Requirements).

2. Each reservation sets out the following elements:

   (a) “Sector” refers to the general sector in which the reservation is taken;

   (b) “Sub-Sector” refers to the specific sector in which the reservation is taken;

   (c) “Industry Classification” refers, where applicable, and only for transparency purposes, to the activity covered by the reservation according to domestic or international industry classification codes;

   (d) “Type of Reservation” specifies the obligations referred to in paragraph 1 for which the reservation is taken;

   (e) “Level of Government” indicates the level of government maintaining the measure for which the reservation is taken;

   (f) “Measures” identifies the existing laws, regulations or other measures for which the reservation is taken. A measure cited in the “Measures” element:

      (i) means the measure as amended, continued, or renewed as of the date of entry into force of this Agreement; and

      (ii) includes any subordinate measure adopted or maintained under the authority of and consistent with the measure; and
(g) “Description” sets out, with regard to the obligations referred to in paragraph 1, the non-conforming aspects of the existing measures for which the reservation is taken.

3. In the interpretation of a reservation, all elements of the reservation shall be considered. A reservation shall be interpreted in the light of the relevant provisions of this Agreement against which the reservation is taken. The “Measures” element shall prevail over all the other elements.

4. For the purposes of this Annex, “JSIC” means Japan Standard Industrial Classification set out by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, and revised on November 6, 2007.
Schedule of Japan

1 Sector: Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (Plant Breeder’s Right)

Sub-Sector:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry Classification</th>
<th>JSIC</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0119</td>
<td>Miscellaneous crop farming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0243</td>
<td>Tree seed gathering and forest nursery services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0413</td>
<td>Seaweed aquaculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0415</td>
<td>Seed aquaculture</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Type of Reservation:
National Treatment (Article 2)
Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment (Article 3)

Level of Government: Central Government

Measures: Seeds and Seedlings Law (Law No. 83 of 1998), Article 10

Description: A foreign person who has neither a domicile nor residence (nor the place of business, in the case of a legal person) in Japan cannot enjoy a plant breeder’s right or related rights except in any of the following cases:

(a) where the country of which the person is a national or the country in which the person has a domicile or residence (or its place of business, in the case of a legal person) is a contracting party to the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants of December 2, 1961, as Revised at Geneva on November 10, 1972, on October 23, 1978, and on March 19, 1991;
(b) where the country of which the person is a national or the country in which the person has a domicile or residence (or its place of business, in the case of a legal person) is a contracting party to the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants of December 2, 1961, as Revised at Geneva on November 10, 1972, and on October 23, 1978 (hereinafter referred to in this Annex as “the 1978 UPOV Convention”), or a country in relation with which Japan shall apply the 1978 UPOV Convention in accordance with paragraph (2) of Article 34 of the 1978 UPOV Convention, and further provides the protection for plant genus and species to which the person’s applied variety belongs; or

(c) where the country of which the person is a national provides Japanese nationals with the protection of varieties under the same condition as its own nationals (including a country which provides such protection for Japanese nationals under the condition that Japan allows enjoyment of the plant breeder’s right or related rights for the nationals of that country), and further provides the protection for plant genus and species to which the person’s applied variety belongs.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector:</th>
<th>Finance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Sector:</td>
<td>Banking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry Classification:</td>
<td>JSIC 622 Banks, except central bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>JSIC 631 Financial institutions for small-businesses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of Reservation:</td>
<td>National Treatment (Article 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of Government:</td>
<td>Central Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measures:</td>
<td>Deposit Insurance Law (Law No. 34 of 1971), Article 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
<td>The deposit insurance system only covers financial institutions which have their head offices within the jurisdiction of Japan. The deposit insurance system does not cover deposits taken by branches of foreign banks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector:</td>
<td>Heat Supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Sector:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>JSIC 3511 Heat supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classification:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of Reservation:</td>
<td>National Treatment (Article 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of Government:</td>
<td>Central Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measures:</td>
<td>Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law (Law No. 228 of 1949), Article 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cabinet Order on Foreign Direct Investment (Cabinet Order No. 261 of 1980), Article 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
<td>The prior notification requirement under the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law applies to foreign investors who intend to make investments in heat supply industry in Japan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector:</td>
<td>Information and Communications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Sector:</td>
<td>Telecommunications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry Classification:</td>
<td>JSIC 3700 Head offices primarily engaged in managerial operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>JSIC 3711 Regional telecommunications, except wire broadcast telephones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>JSIC 3731 Services incidental to telecommunications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of Reservation:</td>
<td>National Treatment (Article 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prohibition of Performance Requirements (Article 6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of Government:</td>
<td>Central Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measures:</td>
<td>Law Concerning Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation (Law No. 85 of 1984), Articles 6 and 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
<td>1. Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation may not enter the name and address in its register of shareholders if the aggregate of the ratio of the voting rights directly and/or indirectly held by the persons set forth in subparagraphs (a) through (c) reaches or exceeds one third:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a) a natural person who does not have Japanese nationality;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) a foreign government or its representative; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) a foreign legal person or a foreign entity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Any natural person who does not have Japanese nationality may not assume the office of director or auditor of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation, Nippon Telegraph and Telephone East Corporation and Nippon Telegraph and Telephone West Corporation.
5 Sector: Information and Communications

Sub-Sector: Telecommunications and Internet Based Services

Industry Classification:
- JSIC 3711 Regional telecommunications, except wire broadcast telephones
- JSIC 3712 Long-distance telecommunications
- JSIC 3719 Miscellaneous fixed telecommunications
- JSIC 3721 Mobile telecommunications
- JSIC 401 Internet based services

Note: The activities covered by the reservation under JSIC 3711, 3712, 3719, 3721 or 401 are limited to the activities which are subject to the registration obligation under Article 9 of the Telecommunications Business Law (Law No. 86 of 1984).

Type of Reservation: National Treatment (Article 2)

Level of Government: Central Government

Measures:
- Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law (Law No. 228 of 1949), Article 27
- Cabinet Order on Foreign Direct Investment (Cabinet Order No. 261 of 1980), Article 3

Description: The prior notification requirement under the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law applies to foreign investors who intend to make investments in telecommunications business and internet based services in Japan.
6 Sector: Manufacturing
Sub-Sector: Drugs and Medicines Manufacturing
Industry Classification: JSIC 1653 Biological preparations
Type of Reservation: National Treatment (Article 2)
Level of Government: Central Government
Measures: Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law (Law No. 228 of 1949), Article 27
Cabinet Order on Foreign Direct Investment (Cabinet Order No. 261 of 1980), Article 3
Description: The prior notification requirement under the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law applies to foreign investors who intend to make investments in biological preparations manufacturing industry in Japan. For greater certainty, "biological preparations manufacturing industry" deals with economic activities in an establishment which mainly produces vaccine, serum, toxoid, antitoxin and some preparations similar to the aforementioned products, or blood products.
7  Sector:  Manufacturing
Sub-Sector:  Leather and Leather Products Manufacturing

Industry Classification:
- JSIC 1189  Textile apparel and accessories, n.e.c.
- JSIC 1694  Gelatine and adhesives
- JSIC 192   Rubber and plastic footwear and its findings
- JSIC 2011  Leather tanning and finishing
- JSIC 2021  Mechanical leather products, except gloves and mittens
- JSIC 2031  Cut stock and findings for boots and shoes
- JSIC 2041  Leather footwear
- JSIC 2051  Leather gloves and mittens
- JSIC 2061  Baggage
- JSIC 207   Handbags and small leather cases
- JSIC 2081  Fur skins
- JSIC 2099  Miscellaneous leather products
- JSIC 3253  Sporting and athletic goods

Note 1: The activities covered by the reservation under JSIC 1189 or 3253 are limited to the activities related to leather and leather products manufacturing.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Reservation:</th>
<th>National Treatment (Article 2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level of Government:</td>
<td>Central Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measures:</td>
<td>Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law (Law No. 228 of 1949), Article 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cabinet Order on Foreign Direct Investment (Cabinet Order No. 261 of 1980), Article 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
<td>The prior notification requirement under the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law applies to foreign investors who intend to make investments in leather and leather products manufacturing industry in Japan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 2: The activities covered by the reservation under JSIC 1694 are limited to the activities related to animal glue (nikawa) and gelatine manufacturing.
Matters Related to the Nationality of a Ship

National Treatment (Article 2)
Prohibition of Performance Requirements (Article 6)

Central Government

Ship Law (Law No. 46 of 1899), Article 1

The Japanese nationality shall be given to a ship whose owner is a Japanese national, or a company established under Japanese laws and regulations, of which all the representatives and not less than two-thirds of the executives administering the affairs are Japanese nationals.
9 Sector: Mining

Sub-Sector: JSIC 05 Mining and quarrying of stone and gravel

Industry Classification: National Treatment (Article 2)

Type of Reservation: Central Government

Level of Government: Mining Law (Law No. 289 of 1950), Chapters 2 and 3

Measures: Only a Japanese national or a Japanese legal person may have mining rights or mining lease rights.
10 Sector: Oil Industry
Sub-Sector:

Industry Classification:
JSIC 053 Crude petroleum and natural gas production
JSIC 1711 Petroleum refining
JSIC 1721 Lubricating oils and greases (not made in petroleum refineries)
JSIC 1741 Paving materials
JSIC 1799 Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products
JSIC 4711 Ordinary warehousing
JSIC 4721 Refrigerated warehousing
JSIC 5331 Petroleum
JSIC 6051 Petrol stations (gasoline service stations)
JSIC 6052 Fuel stores, except gasoline service stations
JSIC 9299 Miscellaneous business services, n.e.c.

Note 1: The activities covered by the reservation under JSIC 1741, 1799, 4711, 4721 or 6052 are limited to the activities related to oil industry.

Note 2: The activities covered by the reservation under JSIC 9299 are limited to the activities related to liquefied petroleum gas industry.

Type of Reservation: National Treatment (Article 2)
Level of Government: Central Government

Measures:
- Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law (Law No. 228 of 1949), Article 27
- Cabinet Order on Foreign Direct Investment (Cabinet Order No. 261 of 1980), Article 3

Description: The prior notification requirement under the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law applies to foreign investors who intend to make investments in oil industry in Japan. All organic chemicals such as ethylene, ethylene glycol and polycarbonates are outside the scope of the oil industry. Therefore, prior notification under the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law is not required for the investments in the manufacture of these products.
11 Sector: Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and Related Services (except Fisheries within the Territorial Sea, Internal Waters, Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf provided for in the reservation No. 7 in the Schedule of Japan in Annex II)

Sub-Sector:

Industry Classification:
- JSIC 01 Agriculture
- JSIC 02 Forestry
- JSIC 03 Fisheries, except aquaculture
- JSIC 04 Aquaculture
- JSIC 6324 Agricultural cooperatives
- JSIC 6325 Fishery and fishery processing cooperatives
- JSIC 871 Agriculture, forestry and fisheries cooperative associations, n.e.c.

Type of Reservation: National Treatment (Article 2)

Level of Government: Central Government

Measures:
- Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law (Law No. 228 of 1949), Article 27
- Cabinet Order on Foreign Direct Investment (Cabinet Order No. 261 of 1980), Article 3
Description: The prior notification requirement under the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law applies to foreign investors who intend to make investments in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and related services (except fisheries within the territorial sea, internal waters, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf provided for in the reservation No. 7 in the Schedule of Japan in Annex II) in Japan.
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sector:</td>
<td>Security Guard Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Sector:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry Classification:</td>
<td>JSIC 9231 Guard services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of Reservation:</td>
<td>National Treatment (Article 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of Government:</td>
<td>Central Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measures:</td>
<td>Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law (Law No. 228 of 1949), Article 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cabinet Order on Foreign Direct Investment (Cabinet Order No. 261 of 1980), Article 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
<td>The prior notification requirement under the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law applies to foreign investors who intend to make investments in security guard services in Japan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13 Sector: Transport
    Sub-Sector: Air Transport
    Industry Classification:
        JSIC 4600 Head offices primarily engaged in managerial operations
        JSIC 4611 Air transport
    Type of Reservation:
        National Treatment (Article 2)
        Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment (Article 3)
        Prohibition of Performance Requirements (Article 6)
    Level of Government: Central Government
    Measures:
        Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law (Law No. 228 of 1949), Article 27
        Cabinet Order on Foreign Direct Investment (Cabinet Order No. 261 of 1980), Article 3
        Civil Aeronautics Law (Law No. 231 of 1952), Chapters 7 and 8
    Description:
        1. The prior notification requirement under the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law applies to foreign investors who intend to make investments in air transport business in Japan.
        2. Permission of the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism for conducting air transport business as a Japanese air carrier is not granted to the following natural persons or entities applying for the permission:
           (a) a natural person who does not have Japanese nationality;
           (b) a foreign country, or a foreign public entity or its equivalent;
(c) a legal person or other entity constituted under the laws of any foreign country; and

(d) a legal person represented by the natural persons or entities referred to in subparagraph (a), (b) or (c); a legal person of which more than one-third of the members of the board of directors are composed of the natural persons or entities referred to in subparagraph (a), (b) or (c); or a legal person of which more than one-third of the voting rights are held by the natural persons or entities referred to in subparagraph (a), (b) or (c).

In the event an air carrier falls into a natural person or an entity referred to in subparagraphs (a) through (d), the permission will lose its effect. The conditions for the permission also apply to companies, such as holding companies, which have substantial control over the air carriers.

3. A Japanese air carrier or the company having substantial control over such air carrier, such as a holding company, may reject the request from a natural person or an entity set forth in subparagraphs 2(a) through (c), who owns equity investments in such air carrier or company, to enter its name and address in the register of shareholders, in the event such air carrier or company falls into a legal person referred to in subparagraph 2(d) by accepting such request.

4. Foreign air carriers are required to obtain permission of the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism to conduct international air transport business.
5. Permission of the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism is required for the use of foreign aircraft for air transportation of passengers or cargoes to and from Japan for remuneration.

6. A foreign aircraft may not be used for a flight between points within Japan.
14 Sector: Transport
Sub-Sector: Air Transport
Industry Classification:
- JSIC 4600 Head offices primarily engaged in managerial operations
- JSIC 4621 Aircraft service, except air transport
Type of Reservation:
- National Treatment (Article 2)
- Prohibition of Performance Requirements (Article 6)
Level of Government: Central Government
Measures:
- Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law (Law No. 228 of 1949), Article 27
- Cabinet Order on Foreign Direct Investment (Cabinet Order No. 261 of 1980), Article 3
- Civil Aeronautics Law (Law No. 231 of 1952), Chapters 7 and 8
Description:
1. The prior notification requirement under the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law applies to foreign investors who intend to make investments in aerial work business in Japan.
2. Permission of the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism for conducting aerial work business is not granted to the following natural persons or entities applying for the permission:
   (a) a natural person who does not have Japanese nationality;
   (b) a foreign country, or a foreign public entity or its equivalent;
(c) a legal person or other entity constituted under the laws of any foreign country; and

(d) a legal person represented by the natural persons or entities referred to in subparagraph (a), (b) or (c); a legal person of which more than one-third of the members of the board of directors are composed of the natural persons or entities referred to in subparagraph (a), (b) or (c); or a legal person of which more than one-third of the voting rights are held by the natural persons or entities referred to in subparagraph (a), (b) or (c).

In the event a person conducting aerial work business falls into a natural person or an entity referred to in subparagraphs (a) through (d), the permission will lose its effect. The conditions for the permission also apply to companies, such as holding companies, which have substantial control over the person conducting aerial work business.

3. A foreign aircraft may not be used for a flight between points within Japan.
15 Sector: Transport

Sub-Sector: Air Transport (Registration of Aircraft in the National Register)

Industry Classification:

Type of Reservation: National Treatment (Article 2)

Prohibition of Performance Requirements (Article 6)

Level of Government: Central Government

Measures: Civil Aeronautics Law (Law No. 231 of 1952), Chapter 2

Description:

1. An aircraft owned by any of the following natural persons or entities may not be registered in the national register:

   (a) a natural person who does not have Japanese nationality;

   (b) a foreign country, or a foreign public entity or its equivalent;

   (c) a legal person or other entity constituted under the laws of any foreign country; and

   (d) a legal person represented by the natural persons or entities referred to in subparagraph (a), (b) or (c); a legal person of which more than one-third of the members of the board of directors are composed of the natural persons or entities referred to in subparagraph (a), (b) or (c); or a legal person of which more than one-third of the voting rights are held by the natural persons or entities referred to in subparagraph (a), (b) or (c).

2. A foreign aircraft may not be registered in the national register.
16  Sector:  Transport

Sub-Sector:  Freight Forwarding Business (excluding freight forwarding business using air transportation)

Industry Classification:
- JSIC 4441  Collect-and-deliver freight transport
- JSIC 4821  Deliver freight transport, except collect-and-deliver freight transport

Type of Reservation:
- National Treatment (Article 2)
- Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment (Article 3)
- Prohibition of Performance Requirements (Article 6)

Level of Government:  Central Government

Measures:
- Freight Forwarding Business Law (Law No. 82 of 1989), Chapters 2 through 4
- Enforcement Regulation of Freight Forwarding Business Law (Ministerial Ordinance of the Ministry of Transport No. 20 of 1990)

Description:  The following natural persons or entities are required to be registered with, or to obtain permission or approval of, the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism for conducting freight forwarding business using international shipping. Such registration shall be made, or such permission or approval shall be granted, on the basis of reciprocity:

(a) a natural person who does not have Japanese nationality;

(b) a foreign country, or a foreign public entity or its equivalent;
(c) a legal person or other entity constituted under the laws of any foreign country; and

(d) a legal person represented by the natural persons or entities referred to in subparagraph (a), (b) or (c); a legal person of which more than one-third of the members of the board of directors are composed of the natural persons or entities referred to in subparagraph (a), (b) or (c); or a legal person of which more than one-third of the voting rights are held by the natural persons or entities referred to in subparagraph (a), (b) or (c).
17 Sector: Transport

Sub-Sector: Freight Forwarding Business (only freight forwarding business using air transportation)

Industry Classification:
- JSIC 4441 Collect-and-deliver freight transport
- JSIC 4821 Deliver freight transport, except collect-and-deliver freight transport

Type of Reservation:
- National Treatment (Article 2)
- Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment (Article 3)
- Prohibition of Performance Requirements (Article 6)

Level of Government: Central Government

Measures:
- Freight Forwarding Business Law (Law No. 82 of 1989), Chapters 2 through 4
- Enforcement Regulation of Freight Forwarding Business Law (Ministerial Ordinance of the Ministry of Transport No. 20 of 1990)

Description:
1. The following natural persons or entities may not conduct freight forwarding business using air transportation between points within Japan:
   (a) a natural person who does not have Japanese nationality;
   (b) a foreign country, or foreign public entity or its equivalent;
   (c) a legal person or other entity constituted under the laws of any foreign country; and
(d) a legal person represented by the natural persons or entities referred to in subparagraph (a), (b) or (c); a legal person of which more than one-third of the members of the board of directors are composed of the natural persons or entities referred to in subparagraph (a), (b) or (c); or a legal person of which more than one-third of the voting rights are held by the natural persons or entities referred to in subparagraph (a), (b) or (c).

2. The natural persons or entities referred to in subparagraphs 1(a) through (d) are required to be registered with, or to obtain permission or approval of, the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism for conducting freight forwarding business using international air transportation. Such registration shall be made, or such permission or approval shall be granted, on the basis of reciprocity.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector:</th>
<th>Transport</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Sector:</td>
<td>Railway Transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classification:</td>
<td>JSIC 421 Railway transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>JSIC 4851 Railway facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of</td>
<td>National Treatment (Article 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reservation:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of</td>
<td>Central Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measures:</td>
<td>Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law (Law No. 228 of 1949), Article 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cabinet Order on Foreign Direct Investment (Cabinet Order No. 261 of 1980), Article 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
<td>The prior notification requirement under the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law applies to foreign investors who intend to make investments in railway transport industry in Japan. The manufacture of vehicles or parts and components for the railway transport industry is not included in railway transport industry. Therefore, prior notification under the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law is not required for the investments in the manufacture of these products.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
19 Sector: Transport
Sub-Sector: Road Passenger Transport
Industry Classification: JSIC 4311 Common omnibus operators
Type of Reservation: National Treatment (Article 2)
Level of Government: Central Government
Measures: Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law (Law No. 228 of 1949), Article 27
          Cabinet Order on Foreign Direct Investment (Cabinet Order No. 261 of 1980), Article 3
Description: The prior notification requirement under the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law applies to foreign investors who intend to make investments in omnibus industry in Japan. The manufacture of vehicles or parts and components for omnibus industry is not included in omnibus industry. Therefore, prior notification under the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law is not required for the investments in the manufacture of these products.
Sector: Transport
Sub-Sector: Water Transport
Industry Classification:
  JSIC 452  Coastwise transport
  JSIC 453  Inland water transport
  JSIC 4542 Coastwise ship leasing
Type of Reservation: National Treatment (Article 2)
Level of Government: Central Government
Measures:
  Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law (Law No. 228 of 1949), Article 27
  Cabinet Order on Foreign Direct Investment (Cabinet Order No. 261 of 1980), Article 3
Description: The prior notification requirement under the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law applies to foreign investors who intend to make investments in water transport industry in Japan. For greater certainty, "water transport industry" refers to oceangoing/seagoing transport, coastwise transport (i.e. maritime transport between ports within Japan), inland water transport and ship leasing industry. However, oceangoing/seagoing transport industry and ship leasing industry excluding coastwise ship leasing industry are exempted from the prior notification requirement.
21 Sector: Transport

Sub-Sector: Water Transport

Industry Classification:

Type of Reservation: National Treatment (Article 2)

Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment (Article 3)

Level of Government: Central Government

Measures: Ship Law (Law No. 46 of 1899), Article 3

Description: Unless otherwise specified in the laws and regulations of Japan, or international agreements to which Japan is a party, ships not flying the Japanese flag are prohibited from entering Japanese ports which are not open to foreign commerce and from carrying cargoes or passengers between Japanese ports.
Sector: Water Supply and Waterworks

Sub-Sector:

Industry Classification: JSIC 3611 Water for end users, except industrial users

Type of Reservation: National Treatment (Article 2)

Level of Government: Central Government

Measures: Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law (Law No. 228 of 1949), Article 27

Cabinet Order on Foreign Direct Investment (Cabinet Order No. 261 of 1980), Article 3

Description: The prior notification requirement under the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law applies to foreign investors who intend to make investments in water supply and waterworks industry in Japan.
Schedule of the Republic of Mozambique

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sector:</th>
<th>Transport</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sub-Sector:</td>
<td>Commercial Maritime Transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Industry Classification:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Type of Reservation:</td>
<td>National Treatment (Article 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Level of Government:</td>
<td>Central Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Measures:</td>
<td>Decree nr 35/2007, of 14 August, Articles 18 and 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Description:</td>
<td>Only a Mozambican owner of a ship registered and flying Mozambican flag in accordance with Mozambican laws and regulations may conduct commercial maritime transport of passengers and cargo between Mozambican ports or within a Mozambican port with the ship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field</td>
<td>Details</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector</td>
<td>Tourism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Sector</td>
<td>Camping Sites</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry Classification</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of Reservation</td>
<td>National Treatment (Article 2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of Government</td>
<td>Central Government</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measures</td>
<td>Decree nr 18/2007, of 7 August, Article 27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>A Private camping site can only be exploited by a Mozambican citizen or a company majority of whose capital is held by Mozambican citizens.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3 Sector: Tourism

Sub-Sector: Gambling

Industry Classification:

Type of Reservation: National Treatment (Article 2)

Level of Government: Central Government

Measures: Law nr 1/2010, of 10 February, Article 68

Description: No less than 26% of the capital of a gambling concession shall remain held by Mozambican natural or legal persons. No less than 26% of the capital of such respective legal person holding the capital of a gambling concession shall remain held by Mozambican natural or legal persons.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sector:</th>
<th>Fisheries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sub-Sector:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Industry Classification:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Type of Reservation:</td>
<td>National Treatment (Article 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Level of Government:</td>
<td>Central Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Measures:</td>
<td>Law nr 3/90, of 26 September, Article 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Description:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Licence for a foreign fishing vessel is only granted to its fishing activities beyond the territorial sea of the Republic of Mozambique.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Licence for a foreign fishing vessel may be exceptionally granted for fishing activities within the territorial sea of the Republic of Mozambique for (a) certain fishing activities permitted under laws and regulations of the Republic of Mozambique or (b) experimentation and investigations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Licence for a foreign fishing vessel is valid for maximum one (1) year.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The granting of a licence for a foreign fishing vessel shall be reported to the maritime authority and other authorities deemed appropriate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sector: Land

Sub-Sector:

Industry Classification:

Type of Reservation: National Treatment (Article 2)

Level of Government: Central Government

Measures: Law nr 19/97, of 1 October, Article 11

Description: A foreign natural person may hold land use rights, provided that he or she engages in an investment project that is duly approved in accordance with Law nr 3/93, of 24 June and he or she has been resident in the Republic of Mozambique for no less than five (5) years. A foreign enterprise may not hold land use rights.
6 Sector: Mining

Sub-Sector: Mineral Resources

Industry Classification:

Type of Reservation: National Treatment (Article 2)

Level of Government: Central Government

Measures: Decree nr 62/2006, of 26 December, Articles 8 and 59

Description:

1 A mining title, which consists of licence of recognition, licence of prospection and research, mining concession and mining certificate, may only be held by a Mozambican person with juridical capacity allowing him/her to undertake operations permitted under the title.

2 A mining certificate, which is a mining title only for mining exploration in a small scale, may only be granted to a Mozambican natural person or a legal person established or registered in the Republic of Mozambique.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector:</th>
<th>Mining</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Sector:</td>
<td>Oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classification:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of</td>
<td>National Treatment (Article 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reservation:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of</td>
<td>Central Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measures:</td>
<td>Law nr 3/2001, of 21 February, Article 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
<td>Only a Mozambican legal person may have a preferential right in the granting of blocks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sector: Financial Service
Sub-Sector: Insurance

Industry Classification:

Type of Reservation: National Treatment (Article 2)
Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment (Article 3)

Level of Government: Central Government

Measures: Decree nr 30/2011, of 11 August, Article 16

Description:

1. The authorisation for the establishment in the Republic of Mozambique of a branch of a foreign insurer may be granted if it conforms to the criteria of opportunity and convenience, measured in the light of the economic, financial and market interests of the Republic of Mozambique.

2. A foreign insurer may only be authorised to operate in areas and types of insurance for which the respective insurer is authorised in the country where its head office is registered.

3. It is a necessary condition for the approval to be granted that the insurer has effectively operated its activity in the country where its head office is registered for more than five (5) years and is incorporated as a company in the country.
Sector: Defence and Security

Sub-Sector: 

Industry Classification: 

Type of Reservation: National Treatment (Article 2) 

Level of Government: Central Government 

Measures: Decree nr 8/2007, of 30 April, Article 25 

Description: Licences for use and possession of firearms may only be issued to Mozambican citizens.
10 Sector: Private Security Service

Sub-Sector:

Industry Classification:

Type of Reservation: National Treatment (Article 2)
Prohibition of Performance Requirements (Article 6)

Level of Government: Central Government

Measures: Decree nr 9/2007, of 30 April, Articles 5 and 6

Description: 1 Administrator, director or manager of private security company shall be a natural person who satisfies the following conditions that he or she:

(a) is a holder of Mozambican nationality;

(b) is a resident at the headquarter of the company;

(c) has not been convicted of a felony with final judgment, either in Mozambican courts or abroad; and

(d) is not engaged in any position of leadership management in the public services.
A private security company in the form of sole proprietorship may be only held by Mozambican citizens. A foreign investor can participate in a private security company in the form of business corporation provided that the majority of its capital is owned by Mozambican natural or legal persons.
11 Sector: Mass Media

Sub-Sector:

Industry Classification:

Type of Reservation: National Treatment (Article 2)

Level of Government: Central Government

Measures: Law nr 18/91, of 10 August, Article 6

Description: Only Mozambican institutions and associations, as well as Mozambican citizens who are residents in the Republic of Mozambique and in full enjoyment of their civil and political rights, may be owners of journalistic enterprises. No more than twenty percent of share capital of the journalistic enterprise may be held by foreign investors. The term “owners” means natural or legal persons who own no less than eighty percent of share capital of a journalistic enterprise.