

CHAPTER 13

MISCELLANEOUS ISSUES

Although the following measures fall outside the scope of the countries/regions covered in this report, they are addressed below since they are recent measures having trade-distorting effects.

1. ARGENTINA - INTRODUCTION OF AN IMPORT LICENSE SYSTEM

<Outline of the Measure>

In November 2008, the Argentine government introduced an import license system for approximately 400 items, including metal products (elevators, etc.), that would require applications to be submitted along with information on the importers/exporters, the prices and quantities of the goods to be imported, etc. By February 2011, the number of items subject to the system reached about 600.

Additionally, the Argentine government implemented trade balancing requirements (for example, requiring one-dollar of export or domestic investment as a condition for the same amount of import) and domestic production requirements aimed at restraining imports.

In February 2012, the prior import declaration system (DJAI) was introduced. It requires those intending to import to register designated items with the Federal Administration of Public Revenue (AFIP) and obtain its approval prior to initiating import procedures.

On January 2013, the non-automatic import license was abolished; however, the other measures (the prior import declaration requirements and the trade balancing requirements) continue to remain valid.

<Problems under International Rules>

The trade balancing requirements violate GATT Article XI, which prohibits export restrictions in principle, because the issuance of licenses requires meeting trade-balancing requirements for exports of Argentine products, etc. In addition, the trade balancing requirements are orally-rendered guidance not based on specific laws or regulations and therefore also violate GATT Article X, which requires trade regulations to be published.

The prior import declaration system involves arbitrary discretions by Argentine authorities and thus violates GATT Article XI. It also violates the transparency principles of GATT Article X and Articles 1, 3, and 5 of the WTO Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures, etc.

<Recent Developments>

Since 2009, Vice-Minister for International Affairs of Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, the Japanese Embassy in Argentina, and Japanese industries have repeatedly requested the Argentine government to make improvements in the measure. At the WTO, Japan has expressed its concerns since 2009 at the WTO Import Licensing Committee, TRIMs Committee, and Council for Trade in Goods, in cooperation with the United States and EU, etc. In particular, 14 Members including Japan, the United States and EU jointly expressed their concerns in March 2012 at the WTO Council for Trade in Goods. However, no improvements in the measure were made. In May 2012, the EU requested bilateral consultations with Argentina based on the WTO Agreements. In August 2012, Japan requested bilateral consultations along with the United States and Mexico, taking into account the request for improvement by the industries (Japan Foreign Trade Council, Japan Machinery Center for Trade and Investment and JEITA, the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and the Japan Chamber of Commerce and

Industry). Consultations were held in September of the same year in Geneva, but a satisfactory resolution was not achieved. Therefore, in December of the same year, Japan jointly with the United States and the EU requested the establishment of a panel. The panel was established in January 2013, and a panel report, which upheld the claims of Japan, the United States and the EU that export restrictions by Argentina do not comply with GATT Article XI: 1 (general elimination of quantitative restrictions), was released in August 2014. Argentina objected to the panel's decision and appealed to the Appellate Body in September 2014. In January 2015, the Appellate Body released a report which supported the panel report and recommended Argentina to bring the measure into conformity with the WTO Agreements. However, the panel and the Appellate Body did not make a determination regarding the transparency principles of GATT Article X and Articles 1, 3, and 5 of the WTO Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures, etc.

While the time limit for Argentina to comply with the recommendation was the end of December 2015, Argentina announced on December 31, 2015, that it had abolished the Advance Sworn Import Declaration (*Declaración Jurada Anticipada de Importación*; DJAI), but announced the introduction of a new import licensing system called the Comprehensive Import Monitoring System (*Sistema Integral de Monitoreo de Importaciones*; SIMI) in place of the DJAI. SIMI consists of automatic licenses (18,000 items) and non-automatic licenses (slightly less than 1,400 items). It provided that an application for a non-automatic import license will be determined within 10 days, but that such period may be extended if necessary. As such, the differences between SIMI and the DJAI are unclear and there is doubt as to whether the contents of SIMI are consistent with the WTO Agreement. Thus, Japan will continue to collect information on the status of Argentina's compliance with the recommendation and keep a close watch so that Argentina will promptly remedy measures that are found to be inconsistent with the WTO Agreement.

(See (4) of "Major Cases" in Chapter 3, Part II for details of discussions on quantitative restrictions.)

2. ISRAEL - RESTRICTIONS ON TIRES

<Outline of the Measure>

A revised law concerning automobile tires and tubes imported into Israel was promulgated on December 26, 2013. An amendment was promulgated on June 9, 2014.

Two major points of the revision are:

- (1) International standards on automobile safety/environment are formulated by the UN. The EU grading laws and UN ECE R117-02 (environmental standards concerning tire noise, wet grip, and rolling resistance) apply to tires that comply with the US regulations (hereinafter "UN/ECE regulations") on tire safety (No. 30 and No. 54).
- (2) They do not apply to US tires that comply with FMVSS139/119, the US safety standards. The contents of FMVSS139/119 and UN ECE R117-02 differ, and complying with one of them does not exempt compliance with the other.

At present Japan does not use UN ECE R117-02¹. Under R117-2, the noise level is raised from one stage to another. The content was strengthened to tire noise level at stage 2 from November 2016. Certifications of noise level at stage 1 cannot be obtained after 2012, and therefore business operators that have not obtained stage 1 certifications as of the enforcement date (January 1, 2015) must obtain stage 2 certifications. (It is possible to obtain certifications of the next level at stage 2, when the requirement is

¹ Japan plans to introduce UN ECE R117-02, initially for passenger cars, starting in 2018.

to obtain stage 1 certifications). However, obtaining stage 2 certifications is difficult, as it requires a development period to comply with the regulation values and time for obtaining certifications.

<Problems under International Rules>

The provisions that exempt the application of UN ECE R117-02 to US tires complying with the US safety standards accord discriminatory treatment between tires produced in the US and tires produced in other countries, and may violate Article 2.1 of the TBT Agreement (most-favored-nation treatment). In addition, there are no grounds for asserting that the discriminatory treatment is based on a legitimate regulatory distinction. Israel and the US concluded a free-trade agreement. In a free-trade area, “duties and other restrictive regulations of commerce are eliminated on substantially all the trade between the constituent territories” (GATT Article XXIV: 8(b)). This measure establishes environmental standards for tires and, for the purpose of the measure there are no grounds for discriminatory treatment of imported products. Therefore, it is a regulation/measure that should be applied without discrimination to both domestically manufactured and imported products, and does not fall under “duties and other restrictive regulations of commerce”. For this reason, the exemption that applies only to US tires is a violation of the most-favored-nation treatment obligation, and cannot be justified by the conclusion of the free-trade agreement.

In addition, the provisions require that certifications that cannot be obtained as of January 1, 2015 (tire noise level at stage 1), and those that had not obtained stage 1 certifications since 2012, cannot receive conformity assessments. Therefore, the provisions may violate Article 5.1.2 of the TBT Agreement, which prohibits unnecessary regulations on conformity assessment procedures. The provisions allow discriminatory treatment of some products produced in Europe for which stage 1 certifications have already been obtained and those produced in Japan for which stage 1 certifications have not been obtained, and therefore may violate the most-favored-nation treatment of Article 2.1 of the TBT Agreements.

<Recent Developments>

Japan requested the Ministry of Transport of Israel through the Israeli Embassy in Tokyo to correct the provisions, and expressed its concerns at bilateral consultations held during the official WTO TBT Committee meeting in November 2014. Japan will continue to pay attention to the operation of the system.

3. UKRAINE - EXPORT RESTRICTIONS ON GRAIN (EXPORT QUOTA)

*** This particular case was included in light of the following concerns despite it being a trade or investment policy or measure that does not expressly violate the WTO Agreements or other international rules.**

<Outline of Measures>

In October 2010, the Ukrainian government decided to introduce export quotas for grain, including wheat, barley, and corn, due to a decrease in the domestic grain production, etc. caused by drought. After extending the measure twice, it was abolished in May or June 2011 for corn, wheat and barley, meslin and rye.

An export tariff was scheduled to be imposed on wheat, barley and corn from July 2011 to January 2012; however, since an increased yield for wheat and corn was expected, these tariffs were eliminated in October of the same year.

According to FAO’s statistics, Ukraine’s share in export volume (2011) was 2.6% for wheat and flour

(tenth in the world), 8.2% for barley (sixth in the world), and 7.1% for corn (fourth in the world).

<Concerns>

Ukraine is a major exporting country of wheat and barley. This measure can impact grain supply and demand in the world and so affect its price. The Ukrainian government explains that the measure is taken for the reason of “critical shortages of foodstuffs” prescribed in Article XI: (2)(a) of the GATT. While it is not possible to definitely say that the measure clearly has a problem in terms of the WTO Agreements, looking at the export capacity left for wheat and corn, doubts remain whether there really was a “critical shortage of foodstuffs”. In addition, as it cannot be said, under the present circumstances, that a mechanism for disclosing information on export restriction measures to other WTO members has been sufficiently developed, it is extremely difficult to determine whether measures taken by each country are consistent with Article XI(2) and Article XX of the GATT.

<Recent Developments>

According to the press, in September 2012, the Ukrainian Minister of Agriculture and the grain export union agreed on the export ceiling for grain of FY 2012/2013 (4 million tons for wheat, 3 million tons for barley, and 12.4 million tons for corn). Nevertheless, since November 2012, exports continued while the export ceilings for wheat and others have been reviewed.

At the meeting of the WTO Agricultural Committee in November 2012, Japan, Australia and the EU questioned the possibility of introducing an export regulation, and Ukraine answered that if a regulation is introduced, it will comply with the WTO rules. The status must be observed.

4. ECUADOR - REGULATIONS ON TOTAL NUMBER/AMOUNT OF IMPORTED VEHICLES

<Outline of the Measure>

The Ecuadorian government made an announcement in June 2012 that it would reduce the total number and amount of imported finished vehicles in 2012 by 30% from the actual figures in 2010 and would implement this measure until December 31, 2014 (the measure would also apply to finished vehicles in 2013 and 2014). Furthermore, the Ecuadorian government issued a decision on December 29, 2014 to strengthen the temporary measure of quantitative restrictions on the number of imported vehicles (a reduction of 40% from the actual imported number/amount in 2013 for finished vehicles, and 20% for CKD (*exported in the form of individual parts) for assembly) and extend the measure until December 31, 2015. Moreover, in January 2016, the Ecuadorian government partly strengthened the measure and extended its application until December 31 of the same year.

<Problems under International Rules>

The regulations on total number/amount of imported vehicles implemented by the Ecuadorian government violates GATT Article XI: 1, which prohibits import restrictions in principle.

<Recent Developments>

Japan has been requesting the Ecuadorian government to correct the measures through Embassies, etc. Japan will continuously make requests that the Ecuadorian government make the measure consistent with the WTO Agreements, while paying attention to their administration by the Ecuadorian government.

5. TUNISIA - REGULATIONS ON TIRE IMPORTS

<Outline of Measures>

The Tunisian Ministry of Industry imposed regulations on imports of tires of certain sizes which corresponded to sizes of tires manufactured by a state-owned tire company, STIP. Specifically, (i) it prohibited tire imports for eight types of sizes manufactured by STIP; and (ii) with regard to 23 types of sizes, it allowed imports on condition that the importer [i] purchase tires from STIP corresponding to 30% of the volume of tires it imports and [ii] pay a consumption tax that is 30% higher than that for tires of non-regulated sizes upon import.

This import regulation has been imposed in the form of the Ministry of Industry sending a written administrative guidance to each importer, and it is not stipulated under law or regulation. Japan believes that this regulation has been imposed since around 2007.

Since the above-cited aspects likely are violation of GATT Article XI: 1 and Article II: 1(b), TBT Agreement Article 2.1, etc., the Japanese Embassy in Tunisia expressed concern to the Tunisian Minister of Trade in September and November 2015. In addition, a bilateral consultation was held on the margins of the TBT Committee meeting in November of the same year. As a result, from December 2015 to January 2016, the Tunisian Ministry of Industry orally informed importers that the conventional regulations were no longer imposed. Since the abolition of the regulations has not been published in any document, etc., Japan will closely watch whether the regulations have been completely abolished.

6. TURKEY - INFRINGEMENT OF TRADEMARK RIGHTS

<Outline of Measures>

In July 2008, the Supreme Court of Appeals of Turkey rendered the following judgment concerning the penal provisions for infringement of trademark rights in Decree Law 556 on the protection of trademark rights: “It is unconstitutional to provide for penalties in a decree law, and the penal provisions in said decree law shall lose effect on January 5, 2009, which is six months later.” Furthermore, the aforementioned penal provisions in the decree law ceased to be effective on January 1, 2009, as the revised Penal Code stipulating that a decree law set by an administrative agency may not prescribe either offenses or penalties entered into force on that date.

However, since the revised Trademark Act, which included penal provisions, was not enacted until January 28, 2009, there was a period during which there was no penal provision for infringement of trademark rights.

In addition, the Constitution of Turkey provides that where penal provisions were revised, a law that is most advantageous to the defendant shall apply out of laws that were effective as of the time when the offence was committed and laws that were put in force after the offence was committed. In the criminal trials dealing with infringement of trademark rights committed before January 28, 2009, when the revised Trademark Act was enacted, and in those trials whose periods prior to decisions overlapped the lapse period as mentioned above, the most advantageous law, namely the one without penal provisions, was applied to the defendant. As a result, defendants were found not guilty in those trials. With regard to the infringing goods, if the goods were found to be: 1) harmful to the public safety or 2) subject to another criminal case, the court ruling was to confiscate the goods permanently. In all other cases, infringing goods that were confiscated during investigations were returned to defendants.

<Problems under International Rules>

The aforementioned penal provisions in the decree law lost effect on January 1, 2009, and there was no penal provision for infringement of trademark rights until the entry into force of the revised Trademark Act on January 28, 2009. This violates Article 41 of the TRIPS Agreement requiring Members to ensure enforcement procedures against any act of infringement of intellectual property right under their law, and Article 61 of said Agreement obliging Members to provide for criminal procedures and penalties that are to be applied to the unauthorized use of a trademark.

<Recent Developments>

In June 2010, the Japanese government decided to conduct investigations on facts, etc. in response to a motion filed with the Office of Intellectual Property Protection by a company in February 2010, based on the investigation request system for intellectual property infringement overseas. In November of the same year, Japan, the United States, and the EU jointly proposed that in order to comply with the TRIPS Agreement, infringing goods which are confiscated during the period of lapse of penal regulations, must be prevented from going into markets again. They also requested that the Turkish government promptly respond to the proposal. In May 2011, the Japanese government visited the Ministry of Justice, the Constitutional Court of Turkey and various local intellectual property courts. It requested simplification of procedures of provisional seizure of infringing goods in order to prevent the goods from going back into markets, and again to act quickly and appropriately to these situations. Furthermore, these cases were requested to be settled in the WTO/TPRB meeting held in February 2012 and the Japan-Turkey Trade and Investment ministerial meeting held in July of the same year. The Japanese government visited relevant Turkish authorities (the Ministry of Justice, Turkish Patent Institute, High Council of Judges and Prosecutors, and the Grand National Assembly of Turkey) again in June 2013 to confirm the present situations, etc. and strongly requested enactment of revised laws to make possession for the purpose of sales subject to criminal penalties.

7. MONGOLIA - FOREIGN INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

<Outline of Measures>

In May 2012, the “Law on the Regulation of Foreign Investment in Business Entities Operating in Sectors of Strategic Importance (hereafter the Foreign Investment Restriction Act)” submitted in the Parliament was passed and enacted by the Mongolian government.

The Law regulated foreign investment in strategic fields (including mineral resources, banking / finance, mass media, telecommunications) from the perspective of national security, and approval from the Parliament was required if foreign investment in a business was 49% or more and if the capital invested was more than approximately 6 billion yen, based on the exchange rate when the law was enacted. Also, the approval of the Mongolian government was necessary upon the foreign acquisition of more than one third of the shares of a corporation, or regarding management personnel selection, etc. Subsequently, the revised Law, which requires the Parliament’s approval for cases where the share of foreign state-owned investors or investors with foreign state-owned capital exceeds 49% and the Mongolian government’s approval for all the other cases, was established in April 2013.

Japan has concerns on the effect this Law may have, including potential interference in business activities of Japanese companies currently operating in Mongolia through reversal of licenses currently being granted to Japanese companies in the covered fields, thus resulting in worsened business environment in Mongolia.

<Problems under International Rules>

The strategic fields that are covered by this Law include fields in which Mongolia has made liberalization commitments in its accession Protocol in accordance with the GATS (some professional services (engineering services, services related to mining, etc.), some telecommunication services, and some financial services). This indicates a violation of Articles GATS XVI, which provides for market access, and GATS XVII, which provides for national treatment.

<Recent Developments>

Through the Japan-Mongolia EPA negotiations, the problems concerning this Law were pointed out and Japan urged Mongolia to make improvements. Japan again requested improvement at the meeting between the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industries of Japan and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mongolia in August 2013; it also sent a verbal note from Japanese Embassy in Mongolia to the Mongolian government expressing Japan's concerns over the lack of establishment of a fair and competitive business environment.

In October 2013, the new "Investment Law" was approved and enforced and at the same time the Foreign Investment Law was abolished. Under the Investment Law, the Mongolian government's approval is required only for cases of investment by foreign state-owned investors or investors with foreign state-owned capital, and the Mongolian government offers legal guarantees for stabilization of the taxation environment (clarification of types and rates of statutory taxes, making legal adjustment for imposition and payment) and intellectual property rights protection.

The Japan-Mongolia EPA was signed in February 2015, and trade/investment environments between both countries are expected to further improve. However, in consideration of the past situations, Japan needs to continue to pay attention to the status of ratification to the EPA and execution of the commitments made by Mongolia.

8. GATT ARTICLE II VIOLATIONS REGARDING TAXATION OF FLAT PANEL DISPLAYS

<Outline of the Measure>

The Information Technology Agreement (ITA) requires member countries to list flat panel displays (FPDs) specified in Attachment B in their schedules of tariff concessions and clear them through customs duty-free.

Even in ITA member countries, however, there are cases where high tariffs are imposed because FPDs are judged as products of different categorization such as video monitors, etc. that are not subject to concessions. Because these customs authorities do not identify them as products subject to concessions or misidentify them as other products, etc., Japanese companies are damaged.

<Problems under International Rules>

Tariff imposition on Digital signages (large-scale displays used for advertisements, etc. outdoors) in Southeast Asian countries, etc. is one such concrete example. At present, "Digital signages" is not clearly defined, but the WTO Panel report on illegal tariff imposition on IT products by the EU adopted in September 2010 (*see* "Tariffs" 2) (1) (b) in Chapter 4, Part I) determined that FPDs designed to be used with computers in accordance with Attachment B of the ITA were subject to duty-free concessions based on the ITA, and tariffs need to be removed. "Digital signages" are monitors that are connected and used with PCs, and should be categorized as FPDs. Imposing tariffs on digital signages, which meet the above requirements, by identifying them as products of different categories such as "video monitors",

which are subject to tariff imposition, is likely to be in violation of GATT Article II.

<Recent developments>

Damaged companies continue to explain to the customs authorities of the respective countries the actual conditions, and Japan is making efforts to have them understand the actual conditions.

COLUMN: GLOBAL SPREAD OF COUNTERFEIT PRODUCTS AND LEGISLATIVE/ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

(1) GLOBAL SPREAD OF COUNTERFEIT PRODUCTS AND INCREASING SOPHISTICATION OF COUNTERFEITING TECHNIQUES

In the global economy, the spread of counterfeit products across borders at the global level is increasingly becoming more serious. According to the OECD (2009), the damage caused by counterfeit products worldwide amounts to 250 billion dollars as of 2007, and many types of intellectual property rights, including trademark, industrial design, copyright, and patent, etc., are infringed.

Expanded information distribution over the Internet and advancement in physical distribution systems are considered to be the contributing factors for the spread of counterfeit products. A large portion of counterfeit products is exported from China as the "World's Factory" and flows out, not only to Asian regions, but also to an enormous market in the EU and the United States, South America, the Middle East, and Africa, etc. (see Figure I-13). For example, counterfeit products deemed to be produced in China are pointed out to be flowing into neighboring countries in the Middle and Near East, Central Asia, Africa, South and Central America, EU, and Russia, etc. by way of free trade zones (FTZ) and free ports (FP) in Dubai, the largest distribution center in the Middle East. Similarly, counterfeit products deemed to be produced in China are also pointed out to be flowing into Brazil and Mexico by way of FTZs in Colón, Panama and Iquique, Chile, etc.

In addition, counterfeiting techniques are reported to be increasingly sophisticated and advanced, such as manufacturing and distributing through an organized international division of labor, etc. For example, cases in which no-brand generic products are manufactured in China, etc. and exported to third countries with low levels of intellectual property rights protection, where trademark-infringing counterfeit labels and packaging are produced/printed and affixed, have been recognized. In addition, cases were also recognized in which trademarks of Japanese brands translated into Arabic were registered in China, etc. and were affixed to counterfeit products, which were then exported and caused deception and confusion among overseas consumers.

(2) LEGISLATIVE / ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

The global spread of counterfeit products is causing significant problems for Japanese companies globally operating businesses; and various problems are reported to exist in legislative systems and administration in foreign countries that are restricting Japanese companies from effectively and immediately executing their rights.

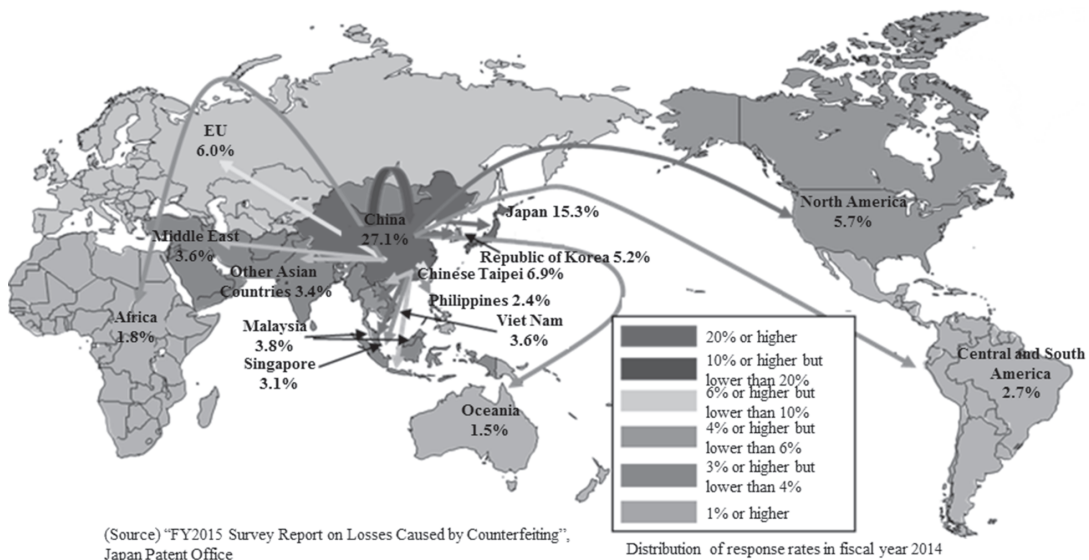
For example, in some emerging countries in ASEAN² or South and Central America, etc., export/transit cargos that infringe intellectual property rights are not subject to border control measures, and this has been a contributing factor in the spread of counterfeit products produced in China, etc. to

² See "Issues Related to Counterfeit, Pirated and Other Infringing Products" in Chapter 2, Part I for details.

other countries. In addition, rules for regulating dead copies such as those in Japan are not established in India, and imitations of other peoples' products cannot easily be eliminated. Opposition and invalidation trial procedures against distributors of counterfeit products that made misappropriated applications of trademarks or industrial designs take a long time, and verifying that they are not entitled to the rights concerned is difficult. Therefore, counterfeit product measures obstruct smooth progress of counterfeit product measures. Furthermore, in China³ and Russia, etc. sales of trademark-infringing products are not subject to criminal actions unless the total amount of sales exceeds a specific level⁴. In addition, use of the methods for calculating the total amount of sales, etc. in individual cases is not always consistent within a country, thus making it difficult to pursue liabilities of distributors of counterfeit products. In Chinese Taipei, cases of infringement of intellectual property rights of Japanese entertainment contents are increasing despite enacted legislations. Japanese industries understand that the spread of pirated DVDs/CDs is interfering with legal distribution. In addition, with the expanded use of the Internet in recent years, cases of infringement of intellectual property rights on websites as well as cases of counterfeit products being sold via websites are increasing, and thus a need for establishing effective legal systems to respond to these cases is being pointed out.

In particular, motivation to make active efforts in addressing infringement of intellectual property rights by private companies mainly in these developing countries is likely to be weak. In order to solve these problems, urging individual countries to raise awareness and take active measures for eradicating counterfeit products, in addition to securing the effectiveness of execution of rights to eliminate infringement of intellectual property rights as provided for in the TRIPS Agreement, is considered necessary.

Figure I - 13



³ See "Issues Related to Counterfeit, Pirated and Other Infringing Products" in Chapter 1, Part I for details.

⁴ See "China" (Criminal Sanctions) in Chapter 1, Part II for thresholds for criminal actions and issues concerning consistency with the TRIPS Agreement.

(3) JAPAN'S ACTIONS

As described above, in addition to the issue of implementation of international rules such as the TRIPS Agreement, etc., there are many issues where the existing international framework for protecting intellectual property rights such as the TRIPS Agreement, etc. are not sufficient to provide remedies and appropriate enforcement are not being secured due to lack of effective administration, despite the rules that have been established.

Under such circumstances, the Japanese government is requesting China, India, and other emerging ASEAN countries to comply with the existing intellectual property rights protection obligations under the TRIPS Agreement, etc. as well as to establish high-level intellectual property rights protection based on these international rules, strengthen measures against counterfeit products, and improve transparency of procedures and administration of intellectual property rights protection systems. On the other hand, Japan expects that a model of high-level intellectual property rights protection will be established through consultations with developed countries and will become a new international rule.

Furthermore, requesting improvements from the governments of the countries concerned through bilateral governmental consultations, and quantitatively and qualitatively expanding cooperative approaches that are acceptable to emerging countries, etc. through globally conducted seminars, training, and educational activities is also considered important. Within frameworks such as EPA/FTA, in the Sub-Committees on Intellectual Property and the Sub-Committee on Improvement of Business Environment, Japan is encouraging the countries concerned to strengthen measures against counterfeit products, etc. Japan also uses approaches in addition to through EPA/FTA. A concrete example is an MOU of cooperation on the strengthening of intellectual property rights protection signed between the General Department of Vietnam Customs and the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO). Both parties agreed to share information for the purpose of protecting the rights of Japanese companies that have completed customs registration in Vietnam. In the past, Japanese companies often had to make authenticity assessment without enough information such as photographs of the allegedly infringing products, but if practices compliant with this MOU of cooperation become established in the future, the effectiveness of border enforcement in Viet Nam is expected to improve.