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	4) None except that: the number of licences conferred to service suppliers may be limited; and services must be supplied by a juridical person established under Japanese law, at the Central Public Wholesale Market, in accordance with the Public Wholesale Market Law.	4) None	
5. EDUCATIONAL SERVICES			
A. Primary Education Services[32,33] Supplied as Formal Education (92110**, 9219)	1) Unbound 2) Unbound 3) None except that Formal Education Institutions must be established by school juridical persons[34]. 4) Unbound	1) Unbound 2) Unbound 3) None 4) Unbound	
B. Secondary Education Services[32, 33] Supplied as Formal Education (9221,9222,9223)	1) Unbound 2) Unbound 3) None except that Formal Education Institutions must be established by school juridical persons. 4) Unbound	1) Unbound 2) Unbound 3) None 4) Unbound	
C. Higher Education Services[32, 33, 35, 36] (9231,9239)	1) None 2) None 3) None 4) None	1) None 2) None 3) None 4) None	
D. Adult Education Services[33, 35] (924) E. Other Education Services[33, 35] (929)	1) None 2) None 3) None 4) None	1) None 2) None 3) None 4) None	
6. ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES			
A. Sewage Services (9401)	1) None 2) None 3) None 4) None	1) None 2) None 3) None 4) None	
B. Refuse Disposal Services (9402)	1) None 2) None 3) None	1) None 2) None 3) None	

[32] Primary, secondary and higher educational services supplied as formal education in Japan are supplied by Formal Education Institutions. "Formal Education Institutions" mean elementary schools, lower secondary schools, secondary schools, upper secondary schools, universities, junior colleges, colleges of technology, schools for the blind, schools for the deaf, schools for the handicapped and kindergartens established under Japanese law.

[33] Specific commitments on market access and national treatment through any mode of supply shall not be construed to apply to the recognition of credits, degrees and other certificates in Formal Education Institutions, specialised training colleges (Senshu-Gakko) and miscellaneous schools (Kakushu-Gakko) established under Japanese law.

[34] The term "school juridical person" means a non-profit juridical person established for the purposes of supplying educational services under Japanese law.

[35] Formal Education Institutions must be established by school juridical persons. Specialised training colleges and miscellaneous schools may be required to be established by school juridical persons.

[36] Specific commitments on market access and national treatment through any mode of supply shall not be construed as entailing Japanese national or local government subsidies or any other public funding (including preferential tax treatment and any other public benefits) granted to educational institutions other than Formal Education Institutions (universities, junior colleges and colleges of technology), specialised training colleges and miscellaneous schools established under Japanese law.