(b) Japan shall provide that a good's accessories, spare parts, tools, and instructional or other information materials, as described in subparagraph (c), have the originating status of the good with which they are delivered.

(c) For the purposes of this paragraph, accessories, spare parts, tools, and instructional or other information materials are covered when:

(i) the accessories, spare parts, tools, and instructional or other information materials are classified and delivered with, but not invoiced separately from, the good; and

(ii) the types, quantities, and value of the accessories, spare parts, tools, and instructional or other information materials are customary for that good.

6. (a) Japan shall provide that packaging materials and containers in which a good is packaged for retail sale, if classified with the good, are disregarded in determining whether a good is originating.

(b) Japan shall provide that packing materials and containers for shipment are disregarded in determining whether a good is originating.

7. Japan shall provide that an indirect material is considered to be originating without regard to where it is produced.

8. (a) Japan shall provide that an originating good retains its originating status if the good has been transported to the importing Party without passing through the territory of a non-Party.

(b) Japan shall provide that if an originating good is transported through the territory of one or more non-Parties, the good retains its originating status provided that the good:

(i) does not undergo any operation outside the territories of the Parties other than: unloading; reloading; separation from a bulk shipment; storing; labelling or marking required by the importing Party; or any other operation necessary to preserve it in good condition or to transport the good to the territory of the importing Party; and

(ii) remains under the control of the customs administration in the territory of a non-Party.

9. (a) Japan may require an importer who makes a claim for preferential tariff treatment under this Agreement to submit a declaration that the good qualifies as an originating good at the time of importation.

(b) The requirements for a declaration referred to in subparagraph (a) are specified in the laws, regulations, or procedures of Japan and are published or otherwise made available in a manner as to enable interested persons to become acquainted with them.

10. (a) Japan may request information from an importer who makes a claim for preferential tariff treatment under this Agreement for the purposes of verification of the claim. Japan may accept such information provided directly from the exporter or producer.

(b) Japan may deny a claim for preferential tariff treatment if:

(i) it determines that the good does not qualify for preferential tariff treatment;

(ii) pursuant to subparagraph (a), it has not received sufficient information from the importer to determine that the good qualifies for preferential tariff treatment; or

(iii) the importer fails to comply with the requirements of this Section.

Sub-Section 2
General Interpretative Notes for Product-Specific Rules of Origin

1. This Sub-Section and Sub-Section 3 shall apply to the goods which are classified in the following:

(a) chapters 1 through 2;

(b) chapters 4 through 15;

(c) headings 16.01 through 16.03;

(d) chapters 17 through 21;

(e) heading 22.02;

(f) heading 22.04;

(g) tariff item 220600.100;

(h) tariff item 220710.199;

(i) heading 22.09;