

Criteria for Designation of U.S. Conformity Assessment Bodies under the US-Japan Mutual Recognition Agreement

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INTRODUCTION

The Agreement on Mutual Recognition of Conformity Assessment Procedures between the United States and Japan (US-Japan MRA) was signed on February 16, 2007. Following a period of information exchange between the two economies, implementation of the MRA began in 2010.

The scope of the US-Japan MRA includes radio and telecommunications equipment, including telephone terminal equipment. The MRA provides for the mutual recognition of qualified Certification Bodies (CBs) and mutual acceptance of the results of equipment certification undertaken by recognized CBs. The MRA is intended to streamline the conformity assessment procedures for a wide range of telecommunications and telecommunications-related equipment and facilitate trade between the United States and Japan.

A U.S. CB seeking to be designated by NIST and recognized by Japan as a foreign registered certification body (RCB) shall submit all required information identified in this document to NIST. NIST, as the U.S. Designating Authority under the MRA, will review and process the request. The decision on recognition shall be made by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC) of Japan.

For questions about the information contained in this document, please contact the NIST MRA Team via e-mail at mra@nist.gov.



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1. Scope of the US-Japan MRA

For CBs, the US-Japan MRA applies to conformity assessment procedures related to telecommunications **terminal equipment** and **radio equipment** noted below and for processes associated with that equipment.

A. Telecommunications Business Law (or Act)

- A1. Terminal Equipment for Purpose of Calling
- A2. Other Terminal equipment

B. Radio Law (or Act)

- B1. Specified Radio Equipment specified in Article 38-2-2, paragraph 1, item 1 of the Radio Law
- B2. Specified Radio Equipment specified in Article 38-2-2, paragraph 1, item 2 of the Radio Law
- B3. Specified Radio Equipment specified in Article 38-2-2, paragraph 1, item 3 of the Radio Law

2. Applicable Laws, Acts, Regulations and Ordinances

	Terminal Equipment	Radio Equipment
Applicable Acts/Laws	- Telecommunications Business Act (Law No. 86, 1984) and amendments	- Radio Law (Law No. 131, 1950) and amendments
Ordinances regarding Technical Regulations	- Regulations for Terminal Facilities etc. (Ordinance of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications No.31,1985) and amendments	- Ordinance Regulating Radio Equipment (Radio Regulatory Commission Regulations No.18, 1950) and amendments.
Ordinances regarding Conformity Assessment Procedures	- Regulations for Technical Standards Conformity Approval etc. for Terminal Equipment (Ordinance of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications No.15, 2004) and amendments ¹	Ordinance concerning Technical Regulations Conformity Certification etc. of Specified Radio Equipment (Ordinance of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications No.37, 1981) and amendments

¹ An English translation of this Ordinance is embedded at the end of this document.

3. Test Methods Notified by MIC

Test method for each class of equipment can be found on the following websites:

- The Radio Law
<http://www.tele.soumu.go.jp/j/sys/equ/tech/test/index.htm>
 - For the Radio Law, test methods notified by MIC are contains in Japan's **Notification No. 88 of MIC (2004).**
- The Telecommunications Business Act
http://www.soumu.go.jp/main_sosiki/joho_tsusin/tanmatu/index.html
 - For the Telecommunications Business Act, test methods notified by MIC are contained in Japan's **Public Notice 99 of MIC (2004).**

4. Requirements for U.S. Certification Body Designation

To be eligible for designation by NIST to Japan for consideration as a foreign Registered Certification Body (RCB), the U.S. Certification Body (CB) shall meet the following requirements

4.1 CB Located in U.S.

The CB shall be a legally identifiable entity located in the United States.

4.2 CB Expertise

The CB shall have expert knowledge of the Japan's applicable laws, ordinances, technical regulations, and administrative requirements relevant to the conformity assessment of equipment for which designation is being sought, including testing and certification of the relevant equipment.

4.3 CB Procedures

The CB shall have written procedures to describe the process followed to certify equipment under the applicable laws and ordinances of Japan. The procedures shall be in English and cover key elements, including those covered in the Laws and in this document and any guidance documents issued by MIC.

Radio Law:

MIC has released the [Technical Standards Conformity Certification System Manual](#) (Spring 2023 Edition), which serves as a key reference for the certification of radio products. Under the Radio Law, there are two distinct certification schemes under which RCBs may certify radio equipment:

1. **Technical Standards Conformity Certification** (Radio Law Article 38-6)
2. **Construction Design Certification** (Radio Law Article 38-24)

The RCB's procedures must clearly specify the relevant certification schemes and processes and appropriately distinguish between them.

Telecommunications Business Act:

Resources for this Law can be found on here:

[Telecommunications Business Act and Related Cabinet Orders, Ordinances and Public Notices \(Japanese\)](#)

Terminal equipment that requires approval under Japan's conformity certification system, as outlined in the Telecommunications Business Act, is specified in the *Regulations for Technical Standards Conformity Approval for Terminal Equipment*. The technical standards for connecting terminal equipment are defined in the *Regulations for Terminal Facilities*. Starting in January 2025, terminal equipment is categorized using the symbols G, H, P, and Q. Procedures must clearly identify the applicable requirements for each category.

4.4 CB Accreditation Requirements

The CB shall be accredited in accordance with ISO/IEC 17065 by an Accreditation Body recognized by NIST (A2LA and ANAB) for one or more of the US-Japan MRA scopes listed below (source: Annex III of the US-Japan MRA):

Terminal Equipment under Japan's Telecommunications Business Act

____ A1 – Terminal Equipment for Purpose of Calling

____ A2 – Other Terminal Equipment

Radio Equipment under Japan's Radio Law

____ B1 - Specified Radio Equipment specified in Article 38-2-2, paragraph 1, item 1 of the Radio Law

____ B2 - Specified Radio Equipment specified in Article 38-2-2, paragraph 1, item 2 of the Radio Law

____ B3 - Specified Radio Equipment specified in Article 38-2-2, paragraph 1, item 3 of the Radio Law

4.5 CB Capability to Certify All Classes Within Each Scope

The CB shall have the capability to certify all classes of equipment covered within a scope or scopes of designation sought. (A partial scope covering only a subset of the classes of equipment in that scope (for example, B1) is not allowed by MIC.) The CB's ISO/IEC 17065 accreditation shall be relevant to all equipment types and technical regulations covered by each scope (Section 1.0).

The classes of equipment covered under the Radio Law are listed here:

<http://www.tele.soumu.go.jp/e/sys/equ/tech/techobj/index.htm>

The classes of equipment covered under the Telecommunications Business Act are listed in Article 3, paragraph (1) of the [*Regulations for Technical Standards Conformity Approval etc. for Terminal Equipment*](#)

4.6 CB Technical Competency, Educational and Experience

The CB shall have the necessary technical competency to perform the certification and testing for the relevant characteristics specified in the applicable laws, regulations and notices issued by Japan for the scope of recognition being sought. The personnel conducting the certification activities shall meet specific educational and experience requirements referenced within the applicable Laws. See Section 7.0

4.7 Maintaining Training Records

The CB shall maintain information on the initial and on-going training of personnel regarding MIC administrative and technical requirements.

4.8 Acceptable Test Methods (3 Cases)

In verifying the compliance of equipment with the applicable technical regulations, the CB shall accept/use only test methods that fall under the appropriate cases noted here:

4.8.1 Case 1: MIC Notified Test Methods

For the Radio Law, test methods notified by MIC are contains in [*Japan's Notification No. 88*](#) of MIC (2004).

- For the Telecommunications Business Act, test methods notified by MIC are contained in Japan's [*Public Notice 99*](#) of MIC (2004).

4.8.2. Case 2: Equivalency (Equal to or Surpassing)

The CB shall have procedures for determining equivalency (technical) of other common test methods to those separately notified by MIC and shall maintain records of equivalency determination in a table that identifies all equipment under each Law, as applicable. See Section 7 and 8 for example equivalency tables. Once the CB has established full equivalency, that test method may be accepted to support certification as applicable.

4.8.3. Case 3 (Radio Law only) - Use of CB Test Methods After Declaration to MIC

Additionally, for the Radio Law, if the relevant test method for the characteristic test is not (yet) notified by MIC (meaning NOT specified in Notification No. 88), and until such test methods are specified, the certification body **may use another test method that it deems appropriate and that is publicizes on its website**. The certification body must **first notify MIC** that it intends to publicize the test method. When notified, MIC will list the name of the certification body and the relevant test method [here](#). This process must be documented in the CB's procedures.

4.9 CB Access and Monitoring of Changes to Laws

The CB shall demonstrate that it has access to MIC technical requirements in English or that it has the capability to accurately translate the technical requirements from Japanese language to English.

The CB shall also demonstrate that it has capability to access latest changes to MIC requirements and obtain English translations.

The CB shall monitor changes to the Radio Law and Telecommunications Business Act using [e-Ping](#) and [Official Gazette](#) and review/evaluate all notifications and updated technical procedures and provide training to personnel as relevant. A record of the review/evaluation and training shall be maintained.

4.10 CB Test Data Acceptance Policy/Procedure

The CB shall have written procedures to describe the process followed when accepting data from its affiliated test lab (internal) and all other test labs (external). The procedures shall meet the applicable requirements of the Laws of Japan for the designation being sought and the requirements noted in this document.

The procedures shall be in English.

The CB may only accept test data in support of certification for Japan where (a) the equipment used was calibrated in accordance with MIC's requirements (annual calibration) and (b) where the test methods used fall under one of the cases noted in Section 4.8.

Additionally, for the Radio Law, the CB can accept (c) its own test methods that MIC has published on their website (See Section 4.8.3 above). The specific cases and the process of how the CB verifies compliance with the MIC test method requirements must be included in the CB procedures.

4.11 Supporting Test Lab Scope of Accreditation

The CB shall have an affiliated supporting test lab (one or more) accredited in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025 by an [Accreditation Body listed by NIST](#) in the relevant field of testing (for example: Electrical/EMC/Telecom) and that cover the applicable test technologies/electrical characteristics measurements needed for the scope of recognition being sought.

- For the test methods to support certifications under the **Radio Law**, the supporting test lab Scope of Accreditation must include reference to **Notification No. 88 of MIC (2004)**. See Section 4.8 above.

- For the test methods to support certifications under the **Telecommunications Business Act**, the supporting test lab Scope of Accreditation must include reference to Japan's **Public Notice 99 of MIC (2004)**. See Section 4.8 above.

It is acceptable for the CB to have contractual arrangements with another accredited testing laboratory in lieu of having its own lab. In such cases, the CB shall submit a copy of the **contractual arrangements** made with each other testing laboratory and shall also submit the testing laboratory's valid Scope of Accreditation with the applicable test methods identified.

4.12 Supporting Test Lab Equipment Calibration and Test Methods

The CB's supporting test lab (internal) shall also have procedures to ensure that when testing products in support of Japan certification, (a) the equipment used was calibrated in accordance with MIC's requirements (annual calibration) and (b) the test methods used fall under the cases noted in Section 4.8. The CB's supporting test lab must have a calibration policy that addresses the annual calibration requirements, and procedure for using the acceptable test methods.

4.13 Supporting Test Lab Lists of Equipment

The CB shall provide a list of each supporting test lab (internal) full list of test equipment used for testing radio and terminal equipment - with the most current calibration date identified.

4.14 Guidelines on Using Test Data from EU and U.S. Standards

CBs shall be aware of and follow *The Guideline for Utilization of the US and European Standards Test Data for 2.4 GHz band wireless LAN and similar technologies*.

4.15 CB Reporting Certifications to MIC After Recognition

RCBs are required to use the Giteki Electronic Application/Report System to report all certifications, in the timeframe(s) specified by MIC.

- 4.13.1 RCBs are required to report certifications online in the Giteki System in two segments per month, and within two weeks. For example, certifications issued between March 1- 15 must be reported to MIC between March 16 and 31, and certifications issued between March 16 - 31 must be reported to MIC between April 1 and 15. Delays in reporting will result in the certification number not appearing in the MIC database search.

Optionally, RCBs can report certifications online in the Giteki System as the certifications are issued.

- 4.13.2 The system can be accessed here:
<https://www.denpa.soumu.go.jp/public3/en/news/index.html>.

The Giteki system guide is available in English under “Help”.

- 4.13.3 Prospective RCBs must have a reference to using the Giteki Electronic application/Report System to report certification in their procedures and must also include a reference to the Giteki System Guide and the frequency of reporting in the procedures.

Note: An application form for access credentials will be provided to the RCB after recognition. Each person that will be accessing the system will need to complete the form.

4.16 Attending the MIC MRA International Workshop

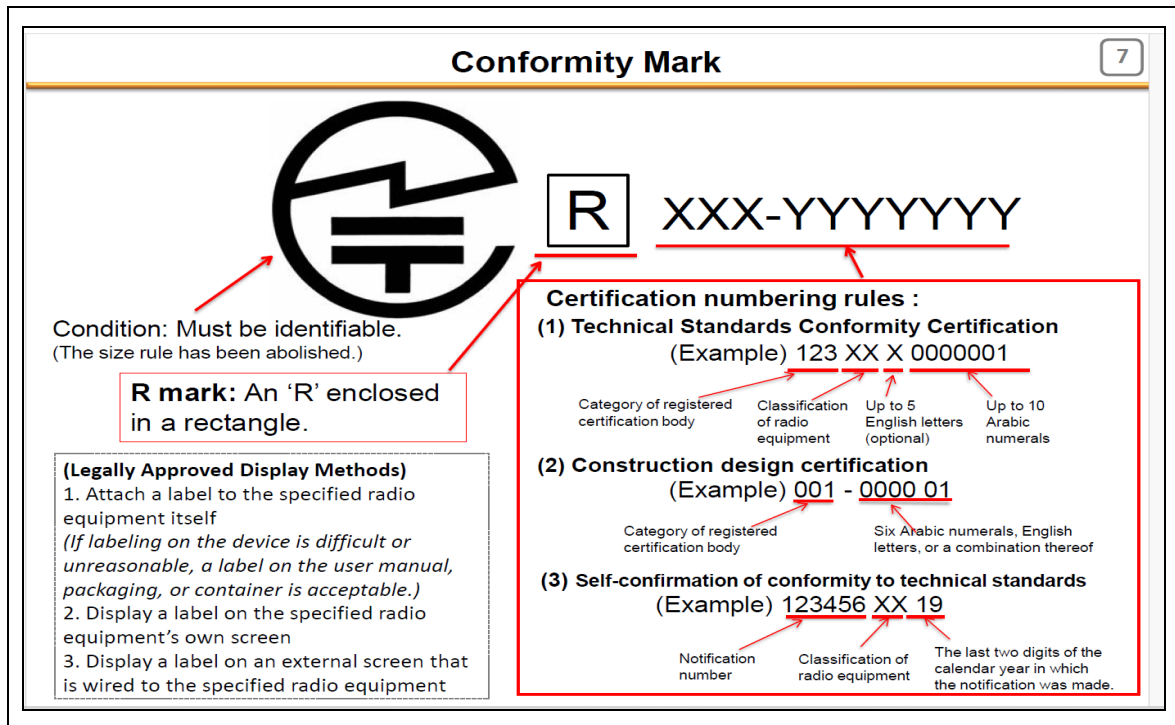
RCBs must attend the annual MIC MRA International Workshop (virtual option is usually available) and the closed RCB meeting. This forum provides updates on the changes to the Radio Law and Telecommunications Business Act and provides key training details that will enable the RCB to stay up to date with changes.

Prior to applying for RCB designation, the prospective RCB must request from NIST, and review the most recent presentations give by MIC at the most recent Workshop.

4.17 Japan Conformity Assessment Mark Requirements


The RCB must understand and ensure correct application of the conformity mark for the Radio Law and the Telecommunications Business Act, as applicable. (source: MIC Presentations, March 7, 2025)

Radio Law Conformity Assessment Mark



See next page for the Telecommunications Business Act Conformity Assessment Mark.


Telecommunications Business Act Conformity Assessment Mark



Marking to be Attached to Terminal Equipment that Conforms to the Technical Standards

■ Display format (Ordinance on the Technical Standards Conformity Accreditation for Terminal Equipment, Form No. 7)

Identifiable
size



(Note)
A size requirement of 3 mm diameter or larger
was made flexible
(Amended February 8, 2019)

Indicating Radio Act

R XXX-YYYYYY

T HPQ 25 0001 000

Indicating Telecommunications Business Act


Terminal equipment type

Year (last 2 digits of A.D.)

Serial no.

Registered approval body number

* For a Technical Standards Conformity Approval, the display of T changes to A.

*The listings for "T HPQ250001000" and "R XXX-YYYYYY" may appear anywhere—above, below, left, or right—so long as they are visibly grouped with the  symbol.

Note to Registered Approval Bodies and Registered Foreign Conformity Assessment Bodies

- Use a single serial number sequence for both design certification and technical conformity certification.
- Do not differentiate between terminal equipment types.
- Reset the numbering on January 1 each year, starting from "0001."

5. Required Affidavits

5.1 Radio Law Affidavit 1

The CB shall submit a signed and dated affidavit that the applicant does not fall under Article 24-2 paragraph (5) and (6) applicable to Article 38-3 paragraph (2)

Article 38-3

(2) The provisions of Article 24-2 paragraphs (5) and (6) apply, mutatis mutandis, to the registration under paragraph (1) of the preceding article. In this case, “Article 24-10 or Article 24-13 paragraph (3)” in Article 24-2 paragraph (5) item ii) is deemed to be replaced with “Article 38-17 paragraph (1) or (2) (including cases where applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to Article 38-24 paragraph (3))”; and “the preceding paragraphs” in paragraph (6) of the same article is deemed to be replaced with “the preceding paragraph, Article 38-2-2 paragraphs (1) through (3) and Article 38-3 paragraph (1)”

*(Reference)*After mutatis mutandis*

Article 24-2 (Registration of Inspectors)

(5) Any person who falls under any of the following items is not given registration under paragraph (1) of this article:

- i) Any person who has been sentenced for a crime pursuant to the provisions of this Act, within a period of two years since the day the person's sentence or suspended sentence was served out*
- ii) Any person whose registration was revoked pursuant to the provisions of Article 24-10 or Article 24-13 paragraph (3), within a period of two years since the day of revocation.*
- iii) When the applicant is a corporation, any of whose officers fall under any of the preceding two items.*

(6) Beyond the provisions prescribed in the preceding paragraphs, the necessary matters related to registration as prescribed in paragraph (1) is specified by Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.

5.2 Radio Law Affidavit 2

The CB shall submit a signed and dated affidavit that the applicant does not fall under Article 38-3, Paragraph 1 Item (iii) of Radio Law

Radio Law, Article 38-3, Paragraph 1, Item iii): the applicant for registration does not fall under any of the following sub-items as someone controlled by a manufacturer, importer, or seller of specified radio equipment (hereinafter in this item referred to as "a specified manufacturer, etc."):

- (a) If the applicant for registration is a stock company, where a specified manufacturer, etc. is the parent company (referring to a "parent company" as prescribed in Article 879 paragraph (1) of the Companies Act (Act No. 86 of 2005); the same applies in Article 71-3-2 paragraph (4) item (iv) (a)) of the relevant applicant*
- (b) Where officers or staff members of a specified manufacturer, etc. (including those who were officers or staff members of the relevant specified manufacturer, etc. in the past two years) account for more than half the number of officers of the applicant for registration (in the case of a partnership corporation (referring to a "partnership corporation" as prescribed in Article 575 paragraph (1) of the Companies Act; the same applies in Article 71-3-2 paragraph (4) item (iv) (b)), the employees executing the business)*
- (c) The applicant for registration (if the relevant applicant is a corporation, its representative officer) is an officer or a staff member of a specified manufacturer, etc. (including someone who was an officer or a staff member of the relevant specified manufacturer, etc. in the past two years)*

5.3 Telecommunications Business Act Affidavit 1

The CB shall submit a signed and dated affidavit that the applicant does not fall under any of the provisions of Article 87, Paragraph 1, (iii) of the Telecommunications Business Act.

Article 87(1) (iii) The applicant for registration, as a person controlled by a manufacturer, importer or seller of terminal equipment (hereinafter referred to as "specified manufacturer, etc." in this item), does not fall under any of the following:

- (a) if the applicant for registration is a stock company, its parent company (a parent company prescribed in Article 879, paragraph (1) of the Companies Act) is a specified manufacturer, etc.;*
- (b) the number of officers or employees from a specified manufacturer, etc. (including those that held a position of officer or member of staff in the specified manufacturer, etc. in the past two years) accounts for more than one half of the total number of the officers in the applicant for registration (or, if the applicant is a membership company (a membership company prescribed in Article 575, paragraph (1) of the Companies Act), members executing its operations); and*
- (c) the applicant for registration (or, if the applicant is a corporation, an officer who has the right to represent it) is an officer or employee of a specified manufacturer, etc. (including those who held a position of officer or member of staff in the specified manufacturer, etc. in the past two years).*

5.4 Telecommunications Business Act Affidavit 2

The CB shall submit a signed and dated affidavit that the applicant does not fall under any of the provisions of Article 87, Paragraph 2, i, ii, iii.

Article 87 (2) A person that falls under any of the following items may not obtain the registration set forth in paragraph (1) of the preceding article:

- i) A person that was sentenced to a fine or a heavier punishment pursuant to the provisions of this Act, or the Wire Telecommunications Act or the Radio Act, if a period of two years has not passed since the date on which the enforcement of that punishment was completed or became inapplicable;*
- ii) A person whose registration was revoked pursuant to the provisions of Article 100 paragraph (1) or (2) (including as applied mutatis mutandis to Article 103), if a period of two years has not passed since the date of revocation; and*
- iii) A corporation any of whose officers falls under either of the preceding two items.*

6. Technical and Educational Requirements

6.1 Radio Law, 38-3 (1) (i)

*The technical regulations conformity certification service is to be conducted by a person with knowledge and experience conforming to any of the conditions in appended **Table No. 4**².*

Radio Law Table No. 4

(i) - (iii) (Omission)

(iv) *The person shall have a certificate issued by a foreign government agency which certifies that the relevant person holds a qualification equivalent to either of the qualifications listed in the item (ii) and shall have five years' or longer experience in servicing, including the testing, tuning, and maintenance of radio equipment.*

(v) *The person has graduated from a school in a foreign country which is equivalent to a university or college under the School Education Act having completed the subjects related to radio communications and shall have three years' or longer experience in servicing, including the testing, tuning, and maintenance of radio equipment.*

(vi) *The person shall have graduated from a school in a foreign country which is equivalent to a junior college or technical college under the School Education Act having completed the subjects related to radio communications and shall have experience in servicing for five years or more in servicing, including the testing, tuning, and maintenance of radio equipment.*

6.2 Telecommunications Business Act - Article 87

i) *The staff conducting the technical conditions compliance approval shall be persons having knowledge and experiences and meeting any of the conditions listed under Table No. 2.*

Table No. 1:

(1) – (2) (Omission)

(3) *A person that has graduated from a foreign educational establishment corresponding to a university under the School Education Act after completing a course in electrical engineering or communications engineering and has business experience of one year or more*

(4) *A person that has graduated from a foreign educational establishment corresponding to a junior college or college of technology under the School Education Act after completing a course in electrical engineering or communications engineering and has business experience of three years or more*

² Reference: Radio Law: Article 38-3 (1) (i) and sections (iii – v) of the text between Tables 3 & 5 (this is referred to as Table 4 in 38-3 (1) (i) but is not labeled as such in the English translation). Of the various options listed for education/training, only subsection (iii - v) apply for those educated outside of Japan. If the individual was educated in Japan, other options listed in “Table 4” may apply.

7. Equivalency Table for Radio Law Test Methods (Partial)

Japan Test Method Equivalency Table

Article 38-2-2 Paragraph 1, Item 1 of the Radio Law				
Item	Symbol	Equipment Description	Test Method	Equivalent Methods
3	O	Citizen Radio	Table 13	
7	L	Cordless Telephone	Table 21	
8	Y	Specified low-power radio stations	Telemeter, for telecontrol and data transmission	Table 22-1 Table 22-2 Table 22-3
			Medical for telemeters	Table 22-4
			Implantable medical data transmission, implantable medical telemetry	Table 22-5
			for data transmission equipment for international transport, for data control equipment for international transport	Table 22-6
			for wireless calls	Table 22-7
			for radio microphones	Table 22-8
			for assistive radio microphones	Table 22-9
			for wireless phones	Table 22-10
			Voice-assist for wireless phones	Table 22-11
			for mobile identification	Table 22-12
			for mobile identification (other than frequency hopping method, 953.5MHz)	Table 22-13
			for millimeter-wave radar	Table 22-14
			for mobile detection sensors	Table 22-16
			for animal detection and reporting systems	Table 22-17
13	AZ	Low Power Security	Table 36	
19	WW	2.4GHz band advanced low-power data communication system (2,400MHz or more, 2,483.5MHz or less)	Table 43	
19-2	GZ	2.4GHz band low-power data communication system (2,471MHz or more, 2,497MHz or less)	Table 44	
19-2 of 2	UV	2.4GHz band advanced low-power data communication system (2,400MHz or more, 2,483.5MHz or less) (for outdoor model aircraft radio control)	Table 43	
19-2-3	VV	2.4GHz band low-power data communication system (2,471MHz or more, 2,497MHz or	Table 44	

8. Equivalency Table for Telecommunications Business Act Test Methods

Japan Test Method Equivalency Table

Terminal Equipment			Product Test	Equivalent methods
Classification		Equipment of certification		
Fixed line	Fixed telephone	Corded phone	MIC Notification No. 99 (2004) — Appendix Table No1	
		VoIP phone		
Fixed data network		Network switch		
		Router		
		PC		
Mobile phone line W-CDMA、LTE, 5G NR(NSA, SA) etc.	Cellular phone	Smartphone	MIC Notification No. 99 (2004) –Appendix Table No7	
	Mobile data terminal	Mobile router		
		Tablet terminal		
		Point of sale terminal		
		Communication module		
Specific low-power radio (sXGP)		Wireless router	MIC Notification No. 99 (2004) Appendix Table No10	
		XGP terminal		
Wireless LAN (2.4GHz/5GHz-band)		Wireless router	MIC Notification No. 99 (2004) Appendix Table No2	
		Tablet terminal		
		Various gadgets		
Bluetooth (include BLE)		Earphone microphone		
		Smart Watch		
		Car navigation system		
		Various gadgets		
Other communication terminal		Cable modem	MIC Notification No. 99 (2004) Appendix Table No3	

9. NIST Review, Designation, Timeline

After NIST completes a comprehensive review of all application materials and resolves any outstanding issues, it forwards the full dossier of application documents to Japan's Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC) for evaluation.

MIC then conducts its review within 30 days. If revisions or updates to the application materials are required based on MIC's feedback, the 30-day review period resets upon resubmission of updated documents to MIC.

Below is a list of documents typically submitted to MIC when a U.S. Conformity Assessment Body (CB) applies under the Radio Law and the Telecommunications Business Act. Additional documents may be required, as outlined elsewhere in this document.

1. ISO/IEC 17065 Scope of Accreditation
2. ISO/IEC 17065 Technical Review Summary/AB Report
3. ISO/IEC 17065 Checklist
4. AB 17065 Nonconformance/Nonconformity (NC) Report
5. AB 17065 NC Resolution Letter which confirms that all NCs have been resolved.
6. ISO/IEC 17025 Scope of Accreditation
7. ISO/IEC 17025 Checklist
8. AB 17025 NC Report
9. AB 17025 NC Resolution Letter which confirms that all NCs have been resolved.
10. CB Certification Procedures
11. CB Data Acceptance and Test Method Equivalency Procedures
12. Radio Law Test Method Equivalency Table
13. Telecom Business Law Equivalency Table
14. Affidavit Radio Law/Act Article 24-2 paragraph (5) and (6)
15. Affidavit Radio Law/Act Article 38-3, Paragraph 1, Item iii
16. Affidavit Telecommunications Business Law/Act Article 87, Paragraph 1, Item iii
17. Affidavit Telecommunications Business Law/Act Article 87, Paragraph 2, Items i-iii
18. Letter - Officers Representatives
19. Letter - Technical Reviewers
20. List of Supporting Lab Test Equipment for Radio
21. List of Supporting Lab Test Equipment for Terminal Equipment

10. Resources

Up to date information regarding the Japan Certification Designation Requirements and key links can be found on the [NIST Designation Requirements webpage for Japan](#).

Radio Law

MIC Radio Use website – <https://www.tele.soumu.go.jp/e/index.htm>

[Technical Standards Conformity Certification System Manual](#) (Spring 2023 Edition)

Test Methods (see page 34 of Manual)

[Test Methods of Specified Radio Equipment \(Japanese\)](#) (MIC Notification No. 88)

[Temporary Test Methods used by RCBs](#)

[Searchable Database of Certified Equipment - Radio Act \(Japanese\)](#)

[FAQs on the Conformity Mark \(English\)](#)

Telecommunications Business Act

[Telecommunications Business Act and Related Cabinet Orders, Ordinances and Public Notices \(Japanese\)](#)

[Public Notices of Certification - Telecommunications Business Act \(Japanese\)](#)

11. Document Control

Version Number	Issue Date	Type of Change and Rationale
1.0	October 1, 2010	Initial release of document
2.0	October 1, 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Page 2: Editorial changes to the Table of Contents.- Pages 3 and 4: Revised the article reference under the scope of the MRA from 38-2 to 38-2-2 based on March 1, 2011 revisions to the Radio Law.- Page 4: Added the actual scope language from Section 1.0 for consistency. Also added footnote 2 to clarify that no partial MRA scopes will be accepted.- Page 5: Removed the reference to the Radio Law as the document now includes educational and experience requirements for both laws. (See also 7.2).- Page 7 (5.5): Added request for submittal of ISO/IEC Guide 65 checklist and/or report document.- Page 7 (5.7): Added request for submittal of ISO/IEC 17025 checklist and/or report document.- Page 8 (5.12 and 5.13): Separated the affidavit requirements for both laws to clarify need for both statements if applying under both laws.- Page 11 (7.2): Added educational requirements reference for Telecommunications Business Law – omission in original version.
3.0	September 22, 2025	Comprehensive re-write based on NIST experience with recent designations of U.S CBs to MIC/Japan and with input from MIC and stakeholders.

ANNEX I: Application Checklist (3 pages)

Application Checklist for U.S. Certification Body (CB) Designation to Japan

CB: Check here if included	Instructions: CB to provide the following documents to NIST via mra@nist.gov		NIST Use
	1	Copy of this page as a Checklist with each item provided checked off	
	2	Cover letter that includes the following information: ____Name, mailing address, phone number including extension (if any), email address of the CB's primary and alternate contacts. ____Identification of the Scope of Recognition sought (one or more of the following: A1, A2, B1, B2, B3)	
	3	ISO/IEC 17065 Scope of Accreditation	
	4	CB ISO/IEC 17065 report/summary report issued by AB	
	5	CB ISO/IEC 17065 Assessment Checklist issued by AB demonstrating that the elements of ISO/IEC 17065 have been assessed.	
	6	CB ISO/IEC 17065 Nonconformity/Nonconformance (NC) Report/Summary issued by AB	
	7	NC Resolution Letter issued by AB (confirming that NCs cited were resolved).	
	8	Supporting Lab: ISO/IEC 17025 Scope of Accreditation with identification (directly on the scope of accreditation) of	
	9	Supporting Lab: ISO/IEC 17025 Assessment Checklist or Report issued by AB (to demonstrate that the elements of ISO/IEC 17025 were assessed).	
	10	Supporting Lab: NC Resolution letter issued by AB (confirming that NCs cited/identified in the ISO/IEC 17025 Checklist or report were resolved).	
	11	Supporting Lab: List of Supporting Lab Test Equipment for Radio Law showing the date of last calibration and calibration frequency.	
	12	Supporting Lab: List of Supporting Lab Test Equipment for Telecommunications Business Act showing the date of last calibration and calibration frequency.	
	13	Supporting Lab: Policy for annual calibration of any test equipment being used to test in support of Japan certification and inclusion of requirement that any test equipment that is beyond its one-year calibration date will not be used unless it is first calibrated (when testing for Japan/MIC certification)	

	14	Contracted Lab(s): If relevant, submit all information above that applies also to the supporting lab (items 8 to 13).	
	15	Contracted Lab(s): If relevant, submit contractual arrangements between the CB and the lab.	
	16	CB: Procedures for the Japan Certification System covering the Radio Law and Telecommunications Business Act as applicable, and addressing all requirements identified in this document (and the application checklist) as applicable.	
	17	CB: Names, contact information, resumes, and training records for at least two of the CB technical experts trained on the Japan Certification System	
	18	CB: Copy of the CB's procedures for determining equivalency of test methods to those notified by MIC as explained in this document.	
	19	CB: Template table/equivalency chart for both the Radio Law and Telecommunications Business Act – for recording test methods found equivalent or surpassing the test methods notified by MIC. <i>Note: At the time of initial application, this table does not need to be populated, but the entries on the table must fully reflect the Radio Law and Telecommunications Business Act equipment categories and references as shown in the examples in Section XX.</i>	
	20	CB: For the Radio Law, copy of the procedures describing how, if the relevant test method for the characteristic test is not (yet) specified in Notification No. 88, and until such test methods are specified, the certification body uses another test method that it deems appropriate and that is publicized on its website <u>after informing MIC</u> . This information may also be folded in the CB's main procedures.	
	21	CB: CB procedures for acceptance of test data from internal and external labs, to ensure only test methods accepted by MIC have been used and ensuring that only equipment that was within a one-year calibration at the time of testing was used, and that any equipment that does not meet this requirement is calibrated before it is used to test products under the relevant Japan Laws.	
	22	CB Affidavit 1: Dated written affidavit signed by the CB's top management confirming that the CB does not fall into categories (i), (ii), and (iii) specified in Article 24-2, Paragraphs 5 and 6 of the Radio Law, if applying under this scope.	
	23	CB Affidavit 2: Dated written affidavit signed by the CB's top management confirming that the CB does not fall under Article 38-3, Paragraph 1 Item (iii) of Radio Law .	
	24	CB Affidavit 3: Dated written affidavit signed by the CB's top management confirming that the CB does not fall under the provisions of Article 87, Paragraph 1, (iii) of the Telecommunications Business Act , if applying under this scope.	

	25	CB Affidavit 4: Dated written affidavit signed by the CB's top management confirming that the CB does not fall into Article 87, Paragraph 2, (i), (ii), (iii) of the Telecommunications Business Act, if applying under this scope.	
	26	CB Letter: Dated letter signed by top management identifying the name and title of each CB Officer and Representative , and number of years each Officer/Representative has been at the CB.	
	27	CB Letter: Dated letter signed by top management identifying the name and title of each technical reviewer , the number of years the reviewer has been at the CB (that is applying), and the total years of experience in certification (inclusive of all companies).	