

Efforts to update the STM system

September 2026

Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), Japan

Challenges Facing Strategic Trade Management

STM Challenges Posed by Geopolitical Tensions and Power Balance Shifts

- ✓ **Long-standing challenges of the STM**

WMD non-proliferation, regional conflicts, counter terrorism, coordinated action on international sanctions

- ✓ **New challenges brought by rapid technological advancements**

Potential of using emerging technologies for military applications, Risk of military diversion of non-listed items, Diversification of illegal procurement

- ✓ **National security challenges specific to each country**

Economic Security, Supply chain resilience, Coordinated action with like-minded countries

Update of Japan's Strategic Trade Management

- ✓ **Additional list control for advanced technology**

Leading-edge semiconductor manufacturing equipment

- ✓ **“Catch-all” control reinforcement**

Enhancement of the application of informed condition and end-use/end-user conditions to conventional weapons catch-all control.

- ✓ **New technology transfer control scheme**

Introduction of a new framework (public-private dialogue) for designated technology transfer.

- ✓ **Cooperation on international sanction**

Coordinated import and export measures such as a common high-priority list against Russia and Belarus.

Control of Semiconductor Manufacturing Equipment

- Japan implements strict export controls under the National Law, working in coordination with the international community.
- As a responsible technology holder, Japan has been updated its export control lists to strengthen export controls on advanced semiconductor manufacturing equipment exports.

23 items added on 23rd July 2023

✂ Cleaning (3 items), Deposition (11 items), Annealing (1 item),
Lithography (4 items), Etching (3 items) and Inspection (1 item)

- **The list items is reviewed and updated on a regular basis to incorporate new items.**

Revision of Catch-All Control (from October 9, 2025)

- “Low-risk” countries (27 countries) in the WMD and Conventional Weapon Catch-all
Informed condition have been added.
- “High-risk” countries (UN arms embargo countries) in the Conventional Weapon Catch-all Control
End-user condition has been added for the export of all items.
- “General” countries (Other than “low” and “high” risk countries) in the Conventional Weapon Catch-all
End-use and end-user condition have been added for the export of designated items*.

*** designated Items**

- ◆ Machine tools
 - ◆ Integrated circuits
 - ◆ Aircraft and parts
 - ◆ Navigational radio equipment
 - ◆ Navigational equipment
 - ◆ Inspection equipment
- 【6 types of items designated under 22 HS codes】

Technology Control Scheme (from December 2024)

- Prior reporting to the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) is required for the transfer of designated technologies.
- This reporting requirement is not intended to prohibit technology transfers (or licensing systems), but rather to promote dialogue on appropriate control measures between METI and business operators (technology holders).



Technology designated for pre-reporting

Under implementation (as of January 14, 2026)

①	Multilayer ceramic capacitor
②	Surface Acoustic Wave filters and Bulk Acoustic Wave filter
③	Electrolytic copper foil
④	Dielectric film
⑤	Barium titanate powder
⑥	Carbon fiber
⑦	Silicon carbide fiber
⑧	Photoresist
⑨	Nonferrous metal target materials
⑩	Scanning Electron Microscopes and Transmission Electron Microscopes
⑪	Magnetic sensor
⑫	Titanium sponge
⑬	Cathode / Anode binder
⑭	Solid-state electrolyte
⑮	Separator manufacturing equipment
⑯	<u>Quantum dots</u>
⑰	<u>Thermally Activated Delayed Fluorescence materials</u>
⑱	<u>Retardation film</u>
⑲	<u>Flexible endoscope</u>

Newly added (Effective August 16, 2026)

①	Solder Resist
②	GaN substrate
③	Permanent Magnet
④	Perovskite Solar Cell
⑤	Scintillator

Export and Import Measures against Russia and Belarus

Export prohibition

- (1) Listed items under the multilateral export control regimes (Russia and Belarus) [Enforced on 18 Mar. 2022]
 - * Dual-use goods such as machine tools, carbon fibers, high-performance semiconductors, and their technologies
- (2) Unlisted dual-use items which could be considered for the development of military capacity (Russia and Belarus)
 - * General Dual-use goods such as semiconductors, computers, telecommunication equipment, and their technologies
[Enforced on 18 March 2022] [Items added on 3 Feb. 2023]
- (3) Items related to chemical and biological weapons (Russia) [Enforced on 7 Oct. 2022][Items added on 23 Jan. 2025]
 - * Substances used as raw materials for chemical weapon agents and equipment for production of chemical weapon agents and biological agents
- (4) Export prohibition to military-related entities (Russia and Belarus) [Enforced on 18 Mar. 2022][2 entities were added on 19 Sep. 2025]
 - * 561 Russian entities such as the Ministry of Defense of Russia or Russian aircraft manufacturer, and 27 Belarusian entities
- (5) Export prohibition to military-related entities (countries other than Russia and Belarus) [9 entities were added on 19 Sep. 2025]
 - * Total 56 entities [UAE 4, AM 1, CN 31, IN 1, KZ 2, KG 2, SY 1, TH 1, TR 10, UZ 3]
- (6) Items related to the development of advanced technologies (Russia) [Enforced on 20 May 2022]
 - * Items such as quantum computers, additive manufacturing equipment, and their technologies
- (7) Items which could contribute to the enhancement of Russian industrial capacities
 - * Items such as dump trucks, aircraft engines, automobiles (exceeding 1,900 cc), hybrid cars, automotive lubricants, video game consoles
[Enforced on 17 Jun. 2022] [Items added on Jan. 17 2025]
- (8) Items related to oil refinery (Russia) [Enforced on 18 March 2022] [Items added on 20 May 2022]
- (9) Luxury goods (Russia) [Enforced on 5 Apr. 2022]
 - * Items such as luxury cars and jewelry

Import prohibition

- (10) Certain goods from Russia [Enforced on 19 Apr. 2022][Added on 10 May 2024]
 - * Alcoholic beverages, wood, crude oil and petroleum products above the price cap, non-industrial diamonds [direct and indirect imports]

Export and Import prohibition

- (11) Ban on exports to and imports from the self-proclaimed “Donetsk People's Republic (DPR)” and “Luhansk People's Republic (LPR).” [Enforced on 26 Feb. 2022 (Import) and on 18 Mar. 2022 (Export)]

Common High Priority List (CHPL)

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- In coordination with the competent authorities of the EU, the UK, and the US, Japan has identified dual-use goods found in Russian military systems on the battlefield in Ukraine and designated them as "Common High Priority Items".
- The Common High Priority List is divided into four tiers and contains 50 dual-use items.
- Japan has prohibited the export of all 50 items to Russia.

	Common High Priority Items	HS codes
Tier 1 (4 items)	Integrated circuits (microelectronics)	8542.31, 8542.32, 8542.33, 8542.39
Tier 2 (5 items)	Electronic items related to wireless communications	8517.62, 8526.91, 8532.21, 8532.24, 8548.00
Tier 3.A (16 items)	Discrete electronic components, electrical plugs and connectors, navigation equipment, and digital cameras	8471.50, 8504.40, 8517.69, 8525.89, 8529.10 8529.90, 8536.69, 8536.90, 8541.10, 8541.21 8541.29, 8541.30, 8541.49, 8541.51, 8541.59 8541.60
Tier 3.B (9 items)	Mechanical and non-electronic components, such as bearings and optical components	8482.10, 8482.20, 8482.30, 8482.50, 8807.30 9013.10, 9013.80, 9014.20, 9014.80
Tier 4.A (11 items)	Manufacturing equipment for the production and quality testing of electric components and circuits	8471.80, 8486.10, 8486.20, 8486.40, 8534.00 8543.20, 9027.50, 9030.20, 9030.32, 9030.39 9030.82
Tier 4.B (5 items)	Computer Numerical Control (CNC) machine tools for the manufacturing of complex high-precision metal components	8457.10, 8458.11, 8458.91, 8459.61, 8466.93