

Enforcement Order of Radio Act (Tentative translation)

(Cabinet Order No. 245 of December 21, 2001)

The Cabinet hereby enacts this Cabinet Order pursuant to the provisions of Article 38-3-2, paragraph (1) of the Radio Act (Act No. 131 of 1950) (including as applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to Article 102-18, paragraph (8) of the same Act) and the provisions of Article 40, paragraph (1), items (ii) through (iv) and paragraph (2), Article 102-2, paragraphs (2) and (3), Article 102-14-2, Article 104, paragraph (1), and Article 104-5.

(Valid Period of Registration Pertaining to Inspectors)

Article 1 The period specified by Cabinet Order under Article 24-2-2 paragraph (1) of the Radio Act (hereinafter referred to as "the Act") is five years.

(Valid Period of Accreditation Pertaining to Registered Certification Bodies)

Article 1-2 The period specified by Cabinet Order set forth in Article 38-4, paragraph (1) of the Act is five years.

(Maritime Special Radio Operators Specified by Cabinet Order)

Article 2 (1) The maritime special radio operators specified by Cabinet Order pursuant to Article 40, paragraph (1), item (ii), (e) of the Act are as follows:

- (i) Maritime Special First-Class Radio Operator;
- (ii) Maritime Special Second-Class Radio Operator;
- (iii) Maritime Special Third-Class Radio Operator;
- (iv) Rader-Class Maritime Special Radio Operator.

(2) The aeronautical special radio operator specified by Cabinet Order prescribed in Article 40, paragraph (1), item (iii), (b) of the Act is Aeronautical Special Radio Operator.

(3) The on-the-ground special radio operator specified by Cabinet Order in Article 40, paragraph (1), item (iv), (c) of the Act is as follows:

- (i) First-Class Special Radio Operator for On-the-Ground Service;
- (ii) Second-Class Special Radio Operator for On-the-Ground Service;
- (iii) Third-Class Special Radio Operator for On-the-Ground Service;
- (iv) Domestic Telegraphic-Class Special Radio Operator for On-The-Ground Service.

(Scope of Operation and Supervision)

Article 3 (1) A radio operator with the qualifications listed in the left column of

the following table may operate radio equipment listed in the right column of the same table (except operation of radio equipment in amateur radio stations; hereinafter the same applies in this paragraph) and supervise operations other than operation of radiotelegraphy transmitting or receiving Morse code (hereinafter referred to as "operation of communication in Morse code" in this Article) and operation of radio equipment specified by Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications under Article 39, paragraph (2) of the Act.

Qualifications	Scope of Operation
First-Class Radio Operator for General Service	(i) communication operation of radio equipment (ii) technical operation of radio equipment installed in ships and aircraft (iii) operations other than those listed in the preceding item, which fall within the scope of operations of Second-Class Technical Radio Operator for On-the-Ground Services.
Second-Class Radio Operator for General Service	(i) the following communication operations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) communication operation for domestic communication of radio equipment (b) communication operation for international communication of radio equipment on ship earth stations, aeronautical stations, aeronautical earth stations, aircraft stations, and aircraft earth stations. (c) operation of communications for international communications by radio equipment on mobile stations (excluding those prescribed in (b)) and radionavigation stations for aircraft (excluding operation of communications for telecommunications services). (d) operation of radio equipment installed on fishing boats (excluding radio equipment on ship earth stations) for communications of international telecommunications services (e) operation of radio equipment (excluding radio equipment on ship earth stations) installed in a ship (excluding fishing boats) in the area surrounded by the lines of longitude 175 degrees east in the east, longitude 94 degrees east in the west, latitude 11 degrees south in the south, and latitude 63 degrees north in the north, for communications of international telecommunications services. (ii) technical operation for the following radio equipment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) radio equipment which is installed on a ship and whose antenna power is 500W or less (b) radio equipment to be installed in aircraft (c) radar other than those set forth in (a) and (b)

	<p>(d) radio equipment other than the radio equipment set forth in (a) through (c) (excluding radio equipment of basic broadcast stations) with antenna power of 250W or less</p> <p>(e) radio transmitters outside the radio equipment of relay broadcasting stations for preventing reception obstruction and community broadcast stations that do not affect the quality of radio waves</p> <p>(iii) operations other than those listed in item (i), which are performed under the direction of a First-Class Radio Operator for General Services in Morse code and fall within the scope of operations of a First-Class Radio Operator for General Services.</p>
Third-Class Radio Operator for General Service	<p>(i) operation of radio equipment (excluding radiotelephones and radars) with antenna power of 250W or less installed in fishing boats (excluding fishing boats other than those exclusively engaged in the harvest of aquatic animals and plants, and with gross tonnage of 300 tons or more engaged in international voyages; hereinafter the same applies in this table) (excluding communication operation for the communication of international telecommunications services and technical operation of multiplex radio equipment)</p> <p>(ii) the following operations other than those listed in the preceding item (excluding communication operation for international communication and technical operation of multiplex radio equipment):</p> <p>(a) operation of radio equipment with antenna power of 250W or less installed on ships (excluding radio equipment on ship earth stations (limited to those whose purpose is to conduct telecommunications services) and aeronautical stations, and radars) (excluding communication operation using Morse code)</p> <p>(b) the following operations of radio equipment (excluding radars) with antenna power of 125W or less for radio stations established on land:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. operation of radio equipment at coast stations (excluding communication operation in Morse code at coast stations other than coast stations for fishery) 2. operation of radio equipment on radio stations other than coast stations, coast earth stations, aeronautical stations, aeronautical earth stations, radionavigation stations for aircraft, and basic broadcast stations <p>(c) technical operation of an external converter of the following radio equipment which does not affect the quality of radio waves:</p>

	<p>1. radio equipment at relay broadcasting stations for preventing reception obstruction and community broadcast stations</p> <p>2. radar</p> <p>(iii) operation other than those listed in the preceding item, which fall within the scope of operations of a Third-Class Technical Radio Operator for On-the-Ground Services</p> <p>(iv) among operations other than those listed in items (i) and (ii), communication operations in Morse code that fall within the scope of operations of a Second-Class Radio Operator for General Services (except communication operations of radio equipment on aeronautical stations, aeronautical earth stations, aircraft stations, aircraft earth stations, and radionavigation stations for aircraft), which are conducted under the direction of a First-Class Radio Operator for General Services or Second-Class Radio Operator for General Services (except communication operations for international communications)</p>
Maritime First-Class Radio Operator	<p>(i) communication operation (excluding communication operation in Morse code) of radio equipment installed on ships (excluding radio equipment on aeronautical stations), and radio equipment on coast stations, coast earth stations, and radionavigation stations for ships.</p> <p>(ii) technical operation for the following radio equipment.</p> <p>(a) radio equipment installed on ships (excluding radio equipment of aeronautical stations)</p> <p>(b) radio equipment which is used at coast stations, coast earth stations, and radionavigation stations for ships (excluding the radio equipment set forth in (a)), and whose antenna power is 2 kW or less.</p> <p>(c) radar for coast stations and radionavigation stations for ships, other than those set forth in (a) and (b)</p>
Maritime Second-Class Radio Operator	<p>(i) communication operation (excluding communication operation in Morse code) of radio equipment installed on ships (excluding radio equipment on aeronautical stations), and radio equipment on coast stations, coast earth stations, and radionavigation stations for ships</p> <p>(ii) surgical operation of the external tuning parts of the following radio equipment, and replacement of parts of the radio equipment specified by the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications in public notice as being simple, and replacement of units composing the radio equipment.</p>

	<p>(a) radio equipment installed on ships (excluding radio equipment of aeronautical stations)</p> <p>(b) radio equipment which is used at coast stations, coast earth stations, and radionavigation stations for ships (excluding the radio equipment set forth in (a)), and whose antenna power is 250W or less.</p> <p>(c) radar for coast stations and radionavigation stations for ships, other than those set forth in (a) and (b)</p>
Maritime Third-Class Radio Operator	<p>(i) communication operation (excluding communication operation in Morse code) of radio equipment installed on ships (excluding radio equipment on aeronautical stations), and radio equipment on coast stations, coast earth stations, and radionavigation stations for ships</p> <p>(ii) technical operation of converters installed outside the following radio equipment, which do not affect the quality of radio waves.</p> <p>(a) radio equipment installed on ships (excluding radio equipment of aeronautical stations)</p> <p>(b) radio equipment which is used at coast stations, coast earth stations, and radionavigation stations for ships (excluding the radio equipment set forth in (a)), and whose antenna power is 125W or less.</p> <p>(c) radar for coast stations and radionavigation stations for ships, other than those set forth in (a) and (b)</p>
Maritime Fourth-Class Radio Operator	<p>Operation of the following radio equipment (excluding communication operation in Morse code and communication operation for international communication, and technical operation of multiplex radio equipment)</p> <p>(i) radio equipment which is installed on a ship and whose antenna power is 250W or less (excluding radio equipment on ship earth stations (limited to those whose purpose is to conduct telecommunications services) and aeronautical stations, and radar).</p> <p>(ii) radio equipment (excluding radar) with antenna power of 125W or less for coast stations and radionavigation stations for ships.</p> <p>(iii) converter outside the radar of coast stations, ship stations, and radionavigation stations for ships, which do not affect the quality of the radio waves</p>

<p>Maritime Special First-Class Radio Operator</p>	<p>(i) communication operation (excluding the communication operation for the communication of international telecommunications services) of the following radio equipment (excluding radio equipment on ship earth stations and aeronautical stations) and technical operation of conversion equipment installed outside the radio equipment (excluding multiplex radio equipment) that does not affect the quality of radio waves.</p> <p>(a) radiotelephones with antenna power of 75W or less and digital selective call equipment using emissions of frequencies from 1606.5 kilohertz to 4000 kilohertz that are installed on passenger ships navigating in plain water areas (including areas specified by the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications in public notice as areas equivalent to this; hereinafter the same applies in this Table) and passenger ships with a gross tonnage of less than 100 tons that are not engaged in international voyages navigating in coast areas, fishing boats, and ships other than passenger ships and fishing boats navigating in plain water areas and those with a gross tonnage of less than 300 tons.</p> <p>(b) radiotelephones with antenna power of 50W or less and digital selective call equipment installed on ships, which use emissions of a frequency of 25010 kHz or more</p> <p>(ii) communication operation of radio equipment on passenger ships which navigate in plain water areas and those with a gross tonnage of less than 100 tons which are not engaged in international voyages which navigate in coast areas, fishing ships, and ships other than passenger ships and fishing ships which navigate in plain water areas and those with a gross tonnage of less than 300 tons installed in ship earth stations (limited to those for the purpose of conducting telecommunications services), and technical operation of conversion equipment installed outside the radio equipment that does not affect the quality of radio waves</p> <p>(iii) operations other than those listed in the preceding two items, which fall within the scope of operations of Second-Class Maritime Special Radio Operator.</p>
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Maritime Special Second-Class Radio Operator	<p>(i) communication operations of radio equipment installed on ships (excluding radio equipment on ship earth stations (limited to those for the purpose of conducting telecommunications services) and aeronautical stations), and operation for domestic communication of the following radio equipment on coast stations and radionavigation stations for ships (excluding communication operation in Morse code), and technical communication of conversion equipment installed outside these radio equipment (excluding radar and multiplex radio equipment) does not affect the quality of radio waves.</p> <p>(a) radio equipment which uses radio waves of frequencies from 1606.5 kilohertz to 4000 kilohertz, and whose antenna power is 10W or less.</p> <p>(b) radio equipment which uses emissions of a frequency of 25010 kHz or more and whose antenna power is 50W or less.</p> <p>(ii) operations that fall within the scope of operations of rader-class maritime special radio operator</p>
Maritime Special Third-Class Radio Operator	<p>(i) communication operation for domestic communication of radiotelephones to be installed on ships with antenna power of 5W or less (excluding radiotelephones for ship earth stations and aeronautical stations) using radio waves of frequencies of 25010 kHz or more, and technical operation for conversion equipment installed outside the radiotelephones (excluding multiplex radio equipment) that does not affect the quality of radio waves</p> <p>(ii) technical operation of external converters for radar having antenna power of 5 kW or less for ship stations and radionavigation stations for ships, which does not affect the quality of radio waves.</p>
Radar-Class Maritime Special Radio Operator	technical operation for external converters for radar of coast stations, ship stations, and radionavigation stations for ships, which do not affect the quality of radio waves
Aeronautical Radio Operator	<p>(i) communication operation (excluding communication operation in Morse code) of radio equipment installed in aircraft and radio equipment of aeronautical stations, aeronautical earth stations, and radionavigation stations for aircraft</p> <p>(ii) technical operation for the external tuning parts of the following radio equipment.</p> <p>(a) radio equipment to be installed in aircraft;</p> <p>(b) radio equipment which is used at aeronautical stations, aeronautical earth stations, and radionavigation stations for aircraft and whose antenna power is 250;</p>

	(c) radar for aeronautical stations and radionavigation stations for aircraft, other than that set forth in (b).
Aeronautical Special Radio Operator	<p>communication operation of radio equipment installed in aircraft (excluding aircraft used for air transport services) and radio equipment of aeronautical stations (excluding those used for air traffic control) for domestic communications (excluding Morse code communications operation) and technical operation of conversion equipment installed outside these radio equipment (excluding multiplex radio equipment) which does not affect the quality of radio waves.</p> <p>(i) radio equipment which uses emissions of a frequency of 25010 kHz or more and whose antenna power is 50 W or less.</p> <p>(ii) air traffic control transponders other than those listed in the preceding item;.</p> <p>(iii) radars other than those listed in item (i).</p>
First-class Technical Radio Operator for On-the-Ground Service	Technical operation of Radio Equipment
Second-Class Technical Radio Operator for On-the-Ground Service	<p>Technical operation for the following radio equipment</p> <p>(i) radio equipment with antenna power of 2 kW or less (excluding radio equipment for television basic broadcasting stations).</p> <p>(ii) radio equipment with an antenna power of 500 W or less for television basic broadcasting stations;.</p> <p>(iii) radars other than those listed in item (i).</p> <p>(iv) radio equipment which is used at a radionavigation station other than the radio equipment listed in item (i) and the preceding item, and whose frequency is 960 MHz or higher.</p>
First-Class Special Radio Operator for On-the-Ground Service	<p>(i) technical operation of multiplex radio equipment with antenna power of 500 W or less (including radio equipment capable of multiplex communication for television) for a radio station on land, which uses radiowaves of frequencies of 30 MHz or more;.</p> <p>(ii) operations other than those listed in the preceding item, which fall within the scope of operations of second-class technical radio operator for on-the-ground services.</p>
Second-Class Special Radio Operator for On-the-Ground Service	<p>(i) technical operation of converters installed outside the following radio equipment, which do not affect the quality of radio waves.</p> <p>(a) radio equipment at relay broadcasting stations for preventing reception obstruction and community broadcasting stations.</p>

	<p>(b) radio equipment (excluding multiplex radio equipment) with antenna power of 10 W or less for a radio station on land, which uses radiowaves of frequencies from 1606.5 kilohertz to 4000 kilohertz.</p> <p>(c) radar for a radio station on land, other than that set forth in (b).</p> <p>(d) multiplex radio equipment with antenna power of 50 W or less for a radio station on land that performs radiocommunications by relaying to a satellite station;</p> <p>(ii) operations that fall within the scope of operations of third-class special radio operator for on-the-ground services.</p>
Third-Class Special Radio Operator for On-the-Ground Service	<p>technical operation of external converters of the following radio equipment for radio stations on land (excluding multiplex radio equipment for radio stations performing radiocommunications relayed by radar and a satellite stations), which do not affect the quality of radio waves.</p> <p>(i) radio equipment which uses radiowaves of frequencies from 25010 kHz to 960 MHz, and whose antenna power is 50 W or less.</p> <p>(ii) radio equipment which uses emissions of a frequency of 1215 megahertz or more and whose antenna power is 100 W or less.</p>
Domestic Telegraphic-Class Special Radio Operator for On-The-Ground Service	<p>communication operations of domestic radiotelegraphic communications by radio stations established on land (excluding coast stations, coast earth stations, aeronautical stations, and aeronautical earth stations).</p>

(2) In the preceding paragraph, the meanings of the terms listed in the following items are as prescribed respectively in those items:

- (i) the term "aeronautical station" means a radio station established on land or a ship to communicate with aircraft stations;
- (ii) the term "mobile station" means a mobile radio station;
- (iii) the term "radionavigation station" means a radio station established to determine the position or direction of a ship or aircraft in flight, or to detect obstacles to the navigation of a ship or aircraft, using radio waves;
- (iv) the term "basic broadcasting station" means a basic broadcasting station as prescribed in Article 6, paragraph (2) of the Act (the same applies in items (vii) and (viii));
- (v) the term "relay broadcasting station for preventing reception obstructions" means a radio station that transmits relay broadcasting for preventing poor reception (meaning the relay broadcasting for preventing poor reception prescribed in Article 5, paragraph (5) of the Act);

- (vi) the term "community broadcast station" means a radio station conducting community broadcast (meaning community broadcast prescribed in Article 93, paragraph (1), item (vii) of the Broadcasting Act (Act No. 132 of 1950); provided, however, that broadcasting for temporary and temporary purposes prescribed in Article 8 of the same Act is excluded);
- (vii) the term "television basic broadcasting station" means a basic broadcasting station that transmits instantaneous images of still or moving things and accompanying voices and other sounds (including those that also transmit characters, figures and other images (including those accompanying voices and other sounds) or signals that are sent together.);
- (viii) the term "land radio station" means a radio station other than a coast station, coast earth station, ship station, ship earth station, aeronautical station, aeronautical earth station, aircraft station, aircraft earth station, radionavigation station, or basic broadcast station;
- (ix) the term "radar" means radio equipment used to determine a position or to obtain information in relation to a position, based on a comparison between radio signals reflected or re-emitted from a specific position and reference radio signals;
- (x) the term "multiplex radio equipment" means radio equipment used for multiplex communications;
- (xi) the term "television" means transmitting or receiving instantaneous images of still or moving objects using radio waves.
- (3) A radio operator with a qualification listed in the left-hand column of the following table may operate radio equipment listed in the right-hand column of the same table.

Qualifications	Scope of Operation
Amateur First-Class Radio Operator	Operation of radio equipment in amateur radio stations.
Amateur Second-Class Radio Operator	Operation of Radio Equipment with Antenna Power of 200 W or Less for Amateur Radio Stations.
Amateur Third-Class Radio Operator	Operation of radio equipment with antenna power of 50 W or less for amateur radio stations, which uses radio waves of a frequency of 18 MHz or more or 8 MHz or less.
Amateur Fourth-Class Radio Operator	Operation of the following radio equipment of amateur radio stations (excluding communication operation in Morse code). (i) radio equipment with an antenna power of 10 W or less, which uses radio waves of a frequency from 21 MHz to 30 MHz or 8 MHz or less;.

	(ii) radio equipment which uses radio waves of a frequency exceeding 30 megahertz and whose antenna power is 20 W or less.
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- (4) With regard to the application of the provisions of paragraph (1) and the preceding paragraph, in the case of radio telegraphy using radio waves of the amplitude modulation type in which the key operation is performed with regard to modulated waves, the antenna power for the operation is deemed to be the wattage obtained by multiplying the wattage equivalent to the antenna power pertaining to the operation of the radio telegraphy by 15 / 40.
- (5) In addition to what is prescribed in paragraph (1), a radio operator with a qualification listed in the left-hand column of the following table may perform the operations listed in the right-hand column of the same table.

Qualifications	Scope of Operation
First-Class Radio Operator for General Services	Operations that fall within the scope of operations of an Amateur First-Class Radio Operator.
Second-Class Radio Operator for General Services	
Third-Class Radio Operator for General Services	Operations that fall within the scope of operations of an Amateur Second-Class Radio Operator.
Maritime First-Class Radio Operator	Operations that fall within the scope of operations of an Amateur Fourth-Class Radio Operator.
Maritime Second-Class Radio Operator	
Maritime Fourth-Class Radio Operator	
Aeronautical Radio Operator	
First-class Technical Radio Operator for On-the-Ground Services	
Second-Class Technical Radio Operator for On-the-Ground Services	

(Replacement of Terms Concerning Operation of Radio Stations by Emergency Operators)

Article 4 The technical replacement of terms pursuant to the provisions of Article 70-7, paragraph (4) of the Act is as in the following table.

Provisions for Replacing Terms	Terms and phrases to be replaced	Terms to be replaced
Article 76, paragraph (3)	the suspension of the operation of the radio station pertaining to that registration, or impose a limitation on the permitted operating hours, frequencies, or antenna power, or prohibit the new establishment of a radio station.	the suspension of operation of the registered station or limit the permitted operating hours, frequencies, or antenna power.
Article 76-2-2	prohibit the registrant using radiowaves of the relevant specific frequency from establishing radio stations anew pertaining to the registration to the extent necessary to prevent those effects, or limit the operation of registered stations established by the relevant registrant.	limit the operation of the relevant registered station.

(Replacement of Terms Concerning Easy-to-Operate Operation of a Specific Radio Station by a Person Other than the Licensee)

Article 5 The technical replacement of terms pursuant to the provisions of Article 70-8, paragraph (4) of the Act concerning the licensee who has had a person other than the licensee operate the radio station is as shown in the following table.

Provisions for Replacing Terms	Terms and phrases to be replaced	Terms to be replaced
Article 70-7, paragraph(2)	(hereinafter referred to as an "emergency operator" in this Article) must notify the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications without delay of the name of the emergency operator.	must notify the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications without delay of the name of a person other than the operator.
Article 70-7, paragraph(3)	Emergency Operator	A person other than the operator

(Replacement of Terms Concerning Operation of a Registered Station by a Person Other than the Registrant)

Article 6 (1) The technical replacement of terms under the provisions of Article 70-9, paragraph (4) of the Act concerning a registrant who has had a person other than the registrant operate a registered station is as shown in the

following table.

Provisions for Replacing Terms	Terms and phrases to be replaced	Terms to be replaced
Article 70-7, paragraph(2)	the radio station	the registered station
	(hereinafter referred to as an "emergency operator" in this Article) must notify the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications without delay of the name of the emergency operator.	must notify the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications without delay of the name of a person other than the operator.
Article 70-7, paragraph(3)	the relevant radio station	the relevant registered station
	the emergency operator	a person other than the person

(2) The technical replacement of terms pursuant to the provisions of Article 70-9, paragraph (4) of the Act concerning a person other than the registrant who operates a registered station is as shown in the following table.

Provisions for Replacing Terms	Terms and phrases to be replaced	Terms to be replaced
Article 39, paragraphs(4) and (7)	radio station	registered station
Article 51	Article 39, paragraph(4)	Article 39, paragraph (4) as applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to Article 70-9, paragraph (3).
Article 76, paragraph (1)	radio station	registered station
Article 76, paragraph (3)	may order the suspension of the operation of the radio station pertaining to that registration, or impose a limitation on the permitted operating hours, frequencies, or antenna power, or prohibit the new establishment of a radio station.	may order the suspension of the operation of the radio station pertaining to that registration, or impose a limitation on the permitted operating hours, frequencies, or antenna power.

Article 76-2-2	the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications may prohibit the registrant using radio waves of the relevant specific frequency from establishing radio stations anew pertaining to the registration to the extent necessary to prevent those effects, or limit the operation of registered stations established by the relevant registrant.	the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications may limit the operation of the relevant registered stations.
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(Valid Period of Registration Pertaining to a Registered Frequency
Termination Support Agency)

Article 7 The period specified by Cabinet Order referred to in Article 71-3-2, paragraph (7) of the Act is three years.

(Public Notice on Designation of Radio Propagation Obstruction Prevention Areas)

Article 8 (1) The following matters must be clearly indicated in the public notice of the Article 102-2, paragraph (2):

- (i) types of important radio communications pertaining to the radio propagation obstruction prevention area;
 - (ii) location and height of antennas or passive relay devices of radio stations performing important radio communications in the relevant radio propagation obstruction prevention area;
 - (iii) the extent of the radio propagation obstruction prevention area.
- (2) When there has been any change to the matters listed in item (i) or item (ii) of the preceding paragraph with respect to the radio propagation obstruction prevention area pertaining to the public notice of the Article 102-2, paragraph (2), or when the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications has made a change pertaining to the reduction of the extent of the radio propagation obstruction prevention area set forth in item (iii) of the same paragraph, the Minister must give public notice of the matters pertaining to the change without delay.
- (3) The cancellation of the designation of a radio propagation obstruction prevention area pursuant to the provisions of the Act Article 102-2, paragraph (4) must be made by public notice.

(Drawings Showing Radio Propagation Obstruction Prevention Areas)

Article 9 (1) Radio Article 102-2, paragraph (3) drawings are to be furnished in

the offices of the Telecommunications Bureau of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, offices of Regional Bureau of Telecommunications (including Okinawa Office of Telecommunications; hereinafter the same applies in this paragraph), and offices of the prefecture (including its branch office in the case of Hokkaido; hereinafter the same applies in this paragraph) and municipality (limited to a municipality that has an construction secretary; hereinafter the same applies in this paragraph) that include all or part of the radio propagation obstruction prevention area in the jurisdictional district, and the drawings to be furnished in the offices of the Telecommunications Bureau of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications are to be those concerning all radio propagation obstruction prevention areas, and the drawings to be furnished in the offices of the Regional Bureau of Telecommunications, prefecture, and municipality are to be those concerning the radio propagation obstruction prevention area pertaining to the respective jurisdictional district.

- (2) The drawings set forth in the preceding paragraph are to be made with a highly accurate map with a scale of 1:10,000 (for areas for which a map with that scale has not been published, a map with the largest scale that is smaller than the scale currently published), and the drawings are to be colored in light green to indicate the radio propagation obstruction prevention area.

(Method Using Information and Communications Technology)

Article 10 (1) When a designated radio equipment retailer intends to provide the matters prescribed in the same Article pursuant to the provisions of Article 102-14-2 of the Act, the designated radio equipment retailer must obtain prior consent from the purchaser in writing or by electronic or magnetic means by indicating the type and details of the means prescribed in the same Article (hereinafter referred to as "electronic or magnetic means" in this Article) to be used, pursuant to the provisions of Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.

- (2) When a designated radio equipment retailer who has obtained consent pursuant to the provisions of the preceding paragraph is notified in writing or by electronic or magnetic means to the effect that the purchaser refuses to be provided with the information by electronic or magnetic means, the designated radio equipment retailer must not provide the purchaser with the information prescribed in the Article 102-14-2 of the Act by electronic or magnetic means; provided, however, that this does not apply when the purchaser has given consent pursuant to the provisions of the same paragraph again.

(Valid Period of Designation Pertaining to Designated Validating Agency)

Article 11 The period specified by Cabinet Order of Article 102-18, paragraph (7)

is five years.

(Radio Stations Not Requiring Payment of the Spectrum User Fee)

Article 12 Radio stations specified by Cabinet Order in the main clause of Article 103-2, paragraph (14) of the Act are as follows:

- (i) radio stations established by the Japan Meteorological Agency for the purpose of using them for administrative affairs relating to warnings prescribed in Article 23 of the Meteorological Service Act (Act No. 165 of 1952) (excluding those established for the purpose of using them exclusively for the relevant administrative affairs), which are radio stations on satellites and radio stations that communicate with the relevant radio stations on satellites;
- (ii) radio stations established by the Cabinet Secretariat, which are radio stations of information gathering satellites prescribed in Article 4-3, paragraph (2), item (i) of the Order for Organization of the Cabinet Secretariat (Cabinet Order No. 219 of 1957), radio stations which communicate with the radio stations of the relevant information gathering satellites, and radio stations which conduct necessary communications to ensure the appropriate operation of these radio stations;
- (iii) a radio station established by the Cabinet Office, which is a radio station on an artificial satellite whose primary purpose is to transmit signals to be used for the position measurements prescribed in the Cabinet Order to Specify the Artificial Satellites, etc. under Article 4, paragraph (3), item (vii) - 7 of the Act for Establishment of the Cabinet Office (Cabinet Order No. 185 of 2012) and which communicates with the relevant radio station on the artificial satellite (excluding radio stations established for the purpose of being used exclusively for the administrative affairs specified in the Article 103-2, paragraph (14), item (xii) of the Act).

(Incorporated Administrative Agencies That Are Not Required to Pay Fees)

Article 13 Incorporated Administrative Agencies specified by Cabinet Order of the Article 104, paragraph (1) are as follows:

- (i) National Institution For Youth Education;
- (ii) National Research Institute for Earth Science and Disaster Resilience;
- (iii) National Institutes for Cultural Heritage;
- (iv) National Livestock Breeding Center;
- (v) National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology;
- (vi) National Institute of Technology and Evaluation;
- (vii) Public Works Research Institute;
- (viii) Building Research Institute;
- (ix) National Institute of Maritime, Port and Aviation Technology;

- (x) Japan agency of Maritime Education and Training for Seafarers;
- (xi) Civil Aviation College;
- (xii) National Agency for Automobile and Land Transport Technology;
- (xiii) National Institute for School Teachers and Staff Development;
- (xiv) National Institute of Technology;
- (xv) National Center for Global Health and Medicine.