For Overseas
Japanese Industrial Standard
Certification seminar
2026

Japan Testing Center
for Construction Materials

The content of this seminar is based on the JIS Certification Seminar 2026, which was conducted in Japanese, and has been partially modified for participants from overseas factories.

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1. Summary of the 2025 Certification audit

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1 Summary of the 2025 Certification audit

JTCCM: Certification scope

8 categories,
170standards(2026/4/1/latest)

A:Civil Engineering and Architecture
- Fiberboad
- Particleboad
- Nail
- Insulation

102standards

B:Mechanical Engineering
- Self drilling tapping screws
- Set of anchor bolt for structures

5standards

G:Ferrous Materials and Metallurgy
- Small diameter steel bars for prestressed concrete

21standards

H:Non-Ferrous Metals and Metallurgy
- Aluminium and aluminium alloy extruded profiles

8standards

K:Chemicals
- Aqueous polymer-
- Isocyanate wood adhesive

7standards

R:Ceramics
- Tempered glass
- Insulating glass
- Safety glazing materials for road vehicles

13standards

S:Domestic Wares
- Fire-resistive
- safe Office furniture

5standards

Z:Miscellaneous
- Stainless steel rods, wires and strip electrodes for welding
- Biosolids Fuel

9standards

Throughout Japan and in 61 countries and regions overseas

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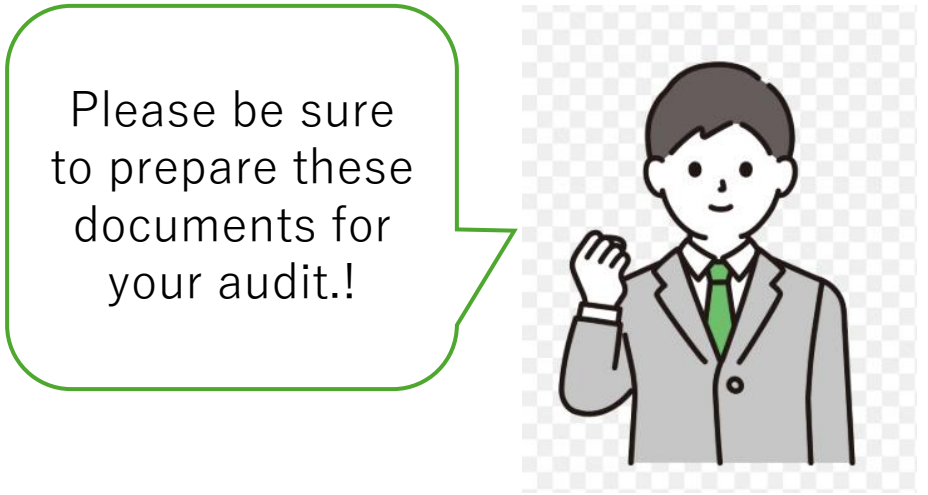
The method of audit

- The provisions of internal standards and other regulations, as well as their implementation status, will be verified through interviews, activities of relevant departments, and objective evidence.

- The assessment will be conducted in the following three categories:
  a: Conformity [Satisfactory]
  b: Minor nonconformity [Somewhat insufficient and requires correction]
  c: Major nonconformity [Insufficient and requires improvement]
  In cases of particularly serious nonconformities even within a C rating, measures such as suspension or revocation of the JIS mark may be imposed.

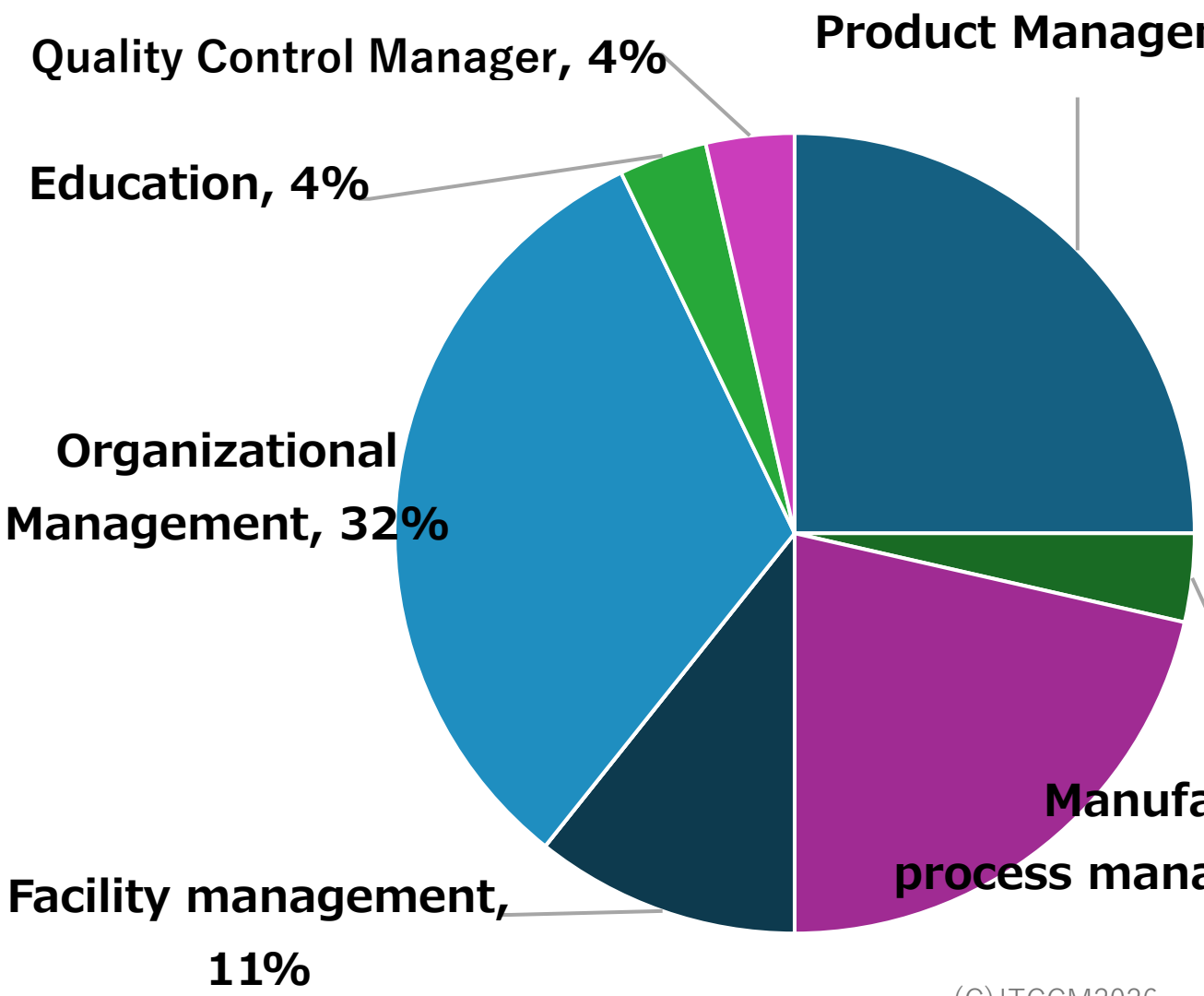
- **Examples of documents used as audit criteria**

☐ Article 2 of the Certification Ministerial Ordinance
☐ JIS Q 17025 (Laboratory Requirements): 2018
☐ Applicable JIS for certification and related JIS
☐ JTCCM Audit Guidelines and Appendices
(for general building materials; confirm the edition)
☐ Quality Control Implementation Status Description
☐ Internal Standards



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Trends in Findings from Certification Audits in Fiscal Year 2025



- organizational management
- Manufacturing process management
- product management

The above three points are commonly pointed out every year!



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Incidence rate of findings

Major Categories of Certification Providers (Products)	Findings rate		
	2025year	2024year	2023year
total	3.0%	8.3%	7.1%
Ready-mixed concrete	3.4%	11.3%	1.3%
Precast concrete products	2.0%	6.8%	4.8%
General Building Materials	***3.1%***	***5.2%***	***10.8%***

2025 audit type classification	Number of audit	Number of findings
total	949	28 (3.0%)
Periodic	837	18 (2.2%)
Initial	21	5 (23.8%)
Temporary	91	5 (5.5%)

Most overseas certification factories are classified as “**General building Materials**”.



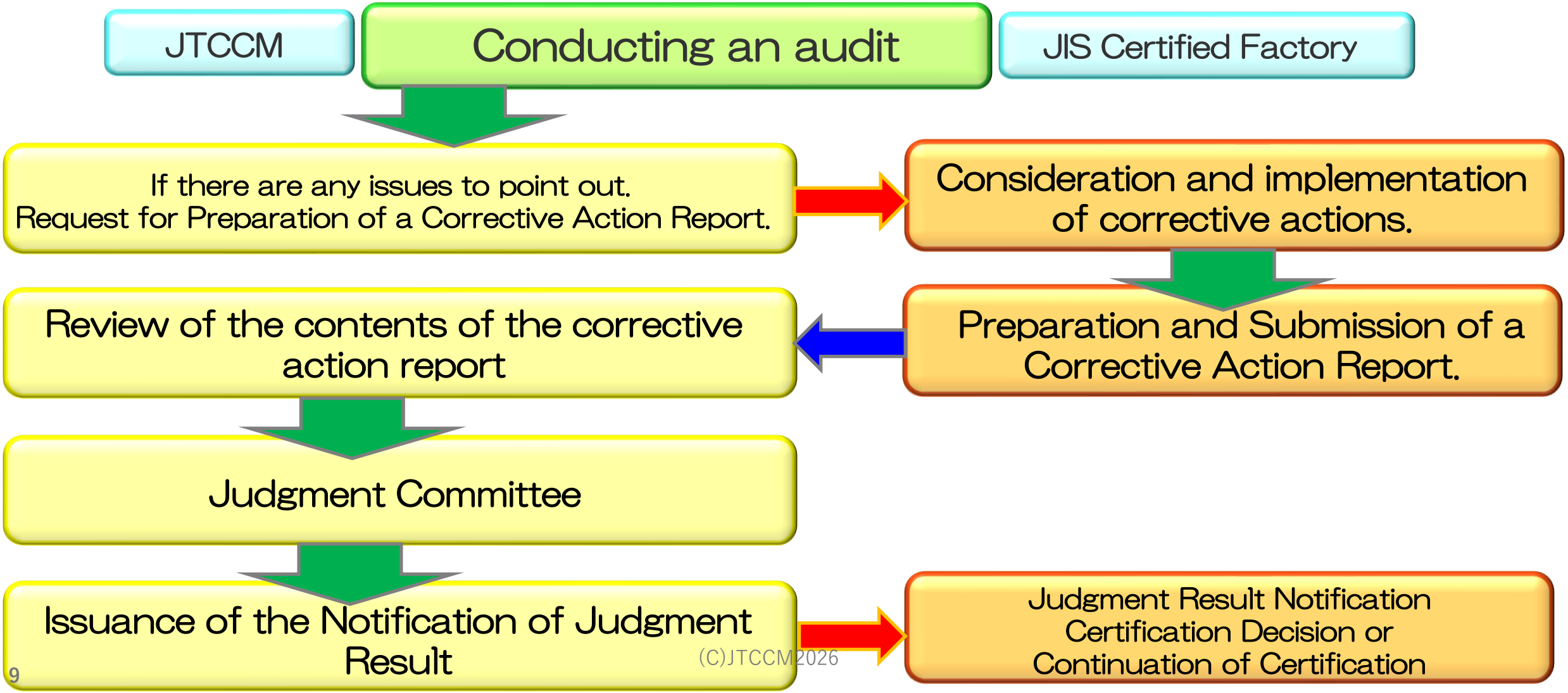
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2. Findings and corrective action report

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2 Findings and corrective action report

Procedure for Responding to findings



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Example of considering and implementing corrective actions

Identifying the cause

• Estimate the cause based on past management data. (Control charts, various graphs, etc.)

Analysis of the cause

• Verify nonconforming factors against the estimated causes (using a logic tree, cause-and-effect diagram, etc.)

Consideration of corrective measures

• Verify the effectiveness of the corrective action in eliminating the cause. (brainstorming, multi-faceted evaluation, etc.)

Submission of Corrective Action Report

• Attach records of internal standardization of corrective actions, training records, and methods for periodic verification of corrective actions.

The important point is not the "elimination of the nonconforming phenomenon," but to go as far as the "elimination of the cause of the nonconformity."



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Corrective Action Report Case-1/6-

Content	Manufacturing equipment for JIS products had been added, but no alteration application had been submitted.
Basis for the findings	Item 5(a), Paragraph 1, Article 2 of the Certification Ordinance ・Organizational Management
Cause of nonconformity	QCM was not aware that the alteration application was required for the addition of equipment.
Summary of Corrective Measures	QCM submitted the alteration application immediately after the audit was completed. QCM also reconfirmed the procedures related to the alteration application.

Items required alteration application

- Change in certification classification/type
- Change in company name, address, etc.
- Change of company representative or quality control manager
- Change in quality control system

(products, raw materials, manufacturing processes, manufacturing equipment, inspection equipment, labeling, etc.)

- Revision of laws, ministerial ordinances, or JIS standard

Please submit the alteration application at least *two weeks before the date of the change*.
If submission may be delayed due to circumstances, please consult with JTCCM.
If the application form has not been submitted, a temporary audit may be conducted.

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Corrective Action Report Case-2/6-

Content	Raw materials that did not conform to the delivery specifications agreed upon with the manufacturer had been accepted.
Basis for the findings	Item 4(c), Paragraph 1 of Article 2of the Certification Ordinance ・Inspection and Storage of Raw Materials
Cause of nonconformity	The receiving staff did not conduct acceptance based on the raw material quality specifications.
Summary of Corrective Measures	The use of the relevant raw material has been discontinued. A type inspection was conducted, and it was confirmed that the quality conforms to JIS.





Cases where everything is left entirely to the person in charge.

- If only one person is in charge, they may not notice any mistake.
- It takes time for mistakes to be discovered.

The necessity of a double-check system

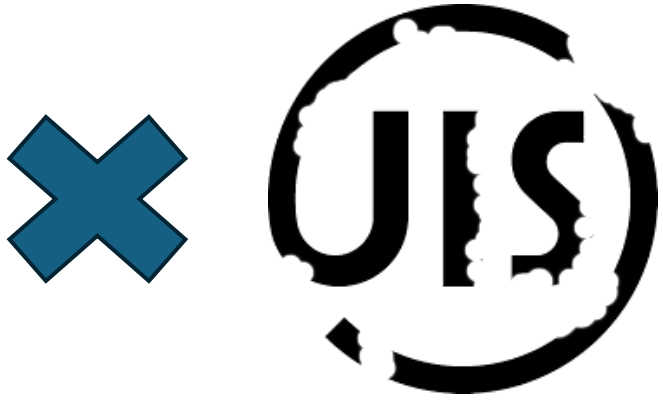


One point advice：Rather than relying solely on certificates of analysis issued by raw material producers, it is advisable to periodically conduct in-house inspections and verify production conditions and other relevant factors.

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Corrective Action Report Case-3/6-

Content	The product inspection regulations stipulate that the JIS mark must be clearly stamped; however, some products in the product storage area were found to have unclear impressions, such as missing or faint markings.
Basis for the findings	Item 4(b), Paragraph 1 of Article 2of the Certification Ordinance ・Product inspection
Cause of nonconformity	The rubber stamp was left dirty. The procedures for inspecting the rubber stamps and product storage conditions had not been standardized.
Summary of Corrective Measures	The rubber stamp was cleaned so that it can make a clear impression. A procedure for cleaning the rubber stamp was established. It was decided that the condition of the product storage area will be checked regularly.



Display Notes

Please appropriately display the JIS mark, labeling items, and supplementary information. Inappropriate displays may become a serious problem.



※If a label is affixed, it must not peel off easily.

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Corrective Action Report Case-4/6-

Content	An education and training plan has not been established, and there are no records of the implementation of education and training.
Basis for the findings	Item 5(b)(1)(ⅰ), Paragraph 1 of Article 2of the Certification Ordinance Quality control manager
Cause of nonconformity	The QCM forgot to prepare the plan.
Summary of Corrective Measures	QCM revised the plan. In addition, the quality management plan was included in the agenda for the regularly held committee meetings to ensure it would not be overlooked.



Utilize the Quality Control Committee to prevent omissions and oversights.

・Include important items for deliberation in advance on the agenda of the regularly held Quality Control Committee meetings.
・Use the committee meetings to check for any omissions in planning or approval.
・After the meeting, confirm the deliberation results and prepare the minutes.
・Address the duties of the Quality Control Manager in an organizational manner.

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Corrective Action Report Case-5/6-

Content	For product testing (dimensional measurement), inspection instruments specified by JIS are not used. The number of measurement points and numerical rounding differ from the JIS requirements.
Basis for the findings	Item 4(2), Paragraph 1 of Article 2of the Certification Ordinance ・Product inspection
Cause of nonconformity	Insufficient understanding of JIS. For the sake of improving work efficiency, the personnel naively assumed that it would be sufficient as long as the required results were obtained.
Summary of Corrective Measures	Previously shipped products were recalled, and the JIS mark was removed. Testing equipment specified by JIS was purchased, and the test procedures and data sheets were also revised.

Always conduct inspections using equipment and methods specified by JIS!!

For example:

・Thickness shall be measured using a micrometer specified in JIS B 7502.
・Measurements shall be taken at three points to the nearest 0.01 mm.
・The measurement results shall be averaged and rounded to one decimal place.



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Corrective Action Report Case-6/6-

Content	Customer complaints are supposed to be deliberated and resolved by the Quality Control Committee; however, for the six cases that occurred in fiscal year 2025, it could not be confirmed that they had been deliberated by the Committee.
Basis for the findings	Item 4(g), Paragraph 1, Article 2 of the Certification Ordinance ・Complaint Handling
Cause of nonconformity	The six complaints were minor, and as they were promptly addressed and resolved each time they occurred, it was determined that reporting them to the Quality Committee was unnecessary.
Summary of Corrective Measures	The QCM created a flowchart for handling complaints and decided to report even complaints that have already been resolved to the committee and share the information.



QCM must be involved in complaint handling in some form.

share information quickly.

Complaint handling cannot be completed solely by the sales staff. QCM’ s involvement is required.

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3. Duties of Quality Control Manager

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Requirements for the Appointment of a Quality Control Manager

Summary

The quality control manager shall be a person who has ***knowledge of the technologies*** necessary for the manufacture or processing of mining and industrial products subject to certification by a registered certification body, and who has ***practical experience*** related thereto, and shall be recognized as having ***knowledge of standardization and quality control*** by having graduated after completing subjects related to quality control in a science, medicine, pharmacy, engineering, agriculture, or equivalent course at a university or other school equivalent thereto under the School Education Act, or by having completed a training course in subjects related to standardization and quality control equivalent thereto.

Check Point

- Not only knowledge of technology required for the manufacture or processing of industrial products, but also practical experience is required.

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9 Duties of a Quality Control Manager

(i)	Planning and promoting initiatives related to internal standardization and quality control.
(ii)	Overall coordination of the establishment, revision, abolition, and management of internal standards.
(iii)	***Evaluation of the quality standards of mining and industrial products.***  **Pick Up!**
(iv)	Providing guidance and advice on internal standardization and quality control , and coordinating between departments.
(v)	Guidance and advice on measures and responses regarding abnormalities, complaints, and other issues that have occurred in the process.
(vi)	Promotion of education and training for employees on internal standardization and quality control.
(vii)	Guidance and advice on outsourcing management.
(viii)	Approval of conformity of mining and industrial products with Japanese Industrial Standards.
(ix)	Approval of shipment of mining and industrial products.

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Evaluation of the quality standards of mining and industrial products.

Continuously understand the quality level of your own factory based on inspection records and other data.

Product quality control

Regarding product quality control, a comprehensive evaluation is conducted for raw materials, manufacturing processes, equipment, and products (labeling and shipment).

Product quality standards

Use histograms, control charts, and other tools to perform statistical management, strive to understand the actual situation, and evaluate and make judgments.

Factors that affect quality standards

If any one of the 4Ms that affect quality standards—materials, equipment, workers, or work methods—is changed, pay closer attention than usual to managing quality levels.

Report the verification at regular quality control committee meetings, etc.

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Understanding product quality levels

Evaluate the quality level of products based on inspection records for various products conducted in accordance with the product inspection regulations.

- The level and bias of the mean value
- The state of data variability, etc.

what purpose？？

- Compare with the quality levels specified in internal standards (such as product inspection regulations) and continuously assess whether there is **any possibility of nonconforming products being shipped**.
- Make improvements as necessary.
  A quality management system is required to prevent serious incidents in advance.
- Verify the validity of design quality (JIS quality standards, customer requirements, etc.).
- Verify the validity of manufacturing quality (process capability, stability, etc.).

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Example of a quality level: Control chart

Manufactured products → Variability in quality

If the range of variation falls within the predetermined specification limits, it can be considered to be under control and in a stable state.

If the variation exceeds the allowable range, an abnormality has occurred in the process.
"*The control chart*" is a statistical method that signals the occurrence of abnormalities in a simple and objective manner.

The control chart can also be used for product risk management (such as complaints, recalls, and prediction of abnormal values) and to demonstrate the continuous stability of product quality.

If the person in charge lacks knowledge of control charts or checks quality data carelessly, abnormal data may be overlooked.



Reference:
Overview of Quality Level Processing Methods

Graph	A visual representation using figures to characterize relationships among multiple quantities or sample data, such as line graphs and radar charts.
Control chart	A chart (such as an $\bar{x}$–R control chart) that plots conditions over time and determines the occurrence of abnormalities based on the presence or absence of data that differs from previous trends or deviates from control limits.
Histogram	A type of statistical graph with frequency on the vertical axis and class intervals on the horizontal axis, allowing the distribution of data to be visually recognized (related: frequency distribution table).
Pareto chart	A composite chart combining a bar chart with values plotted in descending order and a line chart showing the cumulative composition ratio.
Causal relationship diagram	A diagram that systematically connects characteristics and factors with lines in a tree-like structure. (Fishbone diagram)
Checklist	A pre-designed form or format that facilitates data acquisition and organization and ensures that all inspection and confirmation items can be completed without omission.
Scatter plot	A chart in which two quantities or magnitudes are assigned to the vertical and horizontal axes, and the data are plotted as points.

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4. Proper Use of the JIS mark

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Proper Use of the JIS Mark and Prevention of Mislabeling

1. The JIS mark may be displayed on certified products or packaging, etc., in accordance with the certified conditions.
2. The certified conditions—the conditions for displaying the JIS mark—are clearly stated in the certification agreement (certificate annex).
3. Products bearing the JIS mark must be subject to quality control in accordance with procedures established by the company and may display the mark only if they pass the conformity inspection for JIS compliance.
4. Items to be displayed with the JIS mark include the JIS mark logo, the number of the applicable JIS, the type or grade of the JIS, the abbreviated name of the certification body, the name of the certificate holder, the certification number, and identification in the case of multiple factories.
5. In the past, there have been cases of improper JIS mark display, such as display on products outside the scope of certification, missing required display items, and display on products that do not meet performance requirements. If such situations are discovered, corrective actions such as recalling nonconforming products and procedures for erasing the JIS mark will be required.
6. In the event of improper use of the JIS mark, penalties under laws and regulations may apply to individuals and companies, as well as orders to erase the mark, orders to suspend sales, and other measures.

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Preventing incorrect display of the JIS mark.- 1/2-

To prevent the JIS mark or similar marks from being incorrectly displayed on products not subject to certification, the certification body checks the display status during the audit.

Example of inappropriate JIS mark labeling

1.Products not subject to JIS certification were shipped with the JIS mark displayed.
→**Not all products manufactured at the factory are JIS products!**

2.When the auditor checked nonconforming product storage area , the JIS mark displayed on the nonconforming products had not been removed.
→**Be sure to remove the JIS mark from any JIS non-compliant products!**

3.The size of the JIS mark differed from the certification conditions.
→**You must not change the size without submitting an alteration application!**

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Preventing incorrect display of the JIS mark.- 2/2-

JIS Q 1001:Verification method to prevent the JIS mark, etc. from being incorrectly displayed on products not subject to certification.	
a)	Confirmation that certified products and non-certified products are clearly identified by means of production lists or similar documents.
b)	Confirmation that the internal standards concerning the display of the JIS mark, etc. for certified products and the internal standards concerning the display of products not subject to certification (if prepared) are appropriately established.
c)	Verification that the labeling processes for certified and non-certified products are physically or systemically separated.
d)	Verification that inspections of the JIS mark, etc. displayed on certified products, and inspections to ensure that the JIS mark is not mistakenly affixed to products not subject to certification, are appropriately handled in the inspection process (including shipment approval).
e)	Confirmation of whether there are actual examples of erroneous display and, if any, confirmation that the corrective actions taken in response are appropriate.
f)	Confirmation that QCM appropriately manages the control operations related to the display of the JIS Mark, etc., on products subject to certification, including the prevention of incorrect labeling.
g)	Confirmation that education and training regarding the display of the JIS mark, etc. (including the prevention of incorrect labeling) are appropriately provided to workers.

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5. Certification maintenance surveillance & application for alteration

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Overall Flow of Periodic Maintenance surveillance

JTCCM	JIS Certified Factory
① An email notification will be sent when approximately 13 months remain until the expiration date.	② Please reply with your preferred timing for the audit. *If product testing is expected to take time, please avoid undergoing the audit too close to the expiration date.
③ JTCCM will inform you of the audit schedule and auditors approximately three months before your preferred audit period.	④Please let JTCCM know if there are any issues with the audit schedule or other arrangements.
Consultation on product testing as needed.	⑤Please submit the application information sheet and The document describing the quality managerment implementation condition to JTCCM no later than one month before the review.

Implementation of the Periodic Certification Maintenance Surveillance

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- Overview of Product Testing Rules -

The Most Important Principle of Product Testing

If a product test fails, the audit result will always be classified as Category C.

If the product test fails, **an improvement report and re-audit** are strictly required.
In the improvement report, it is necessary to logically explain the causes of the failed product test and the methods for improvement.

Note **:**

・The improvement report regarding the product test failure will also require **data on product quality** after the improvements.

・Product testing during re-audit does not only test the items that failed previously, but **covers all test items**.

・If your factory receives a Category C rating due to a failed product test, it is highly likely that restrictions, such as the voluntary suspension of using the JIS mark, will be imposed.

MEMO :

・Samples for product testing are taken from the "accepted product lot.“

・The test items are determined by the product testing procedure.

・When a witness test is conducted, the auditor will verify conformity with JIS Q 17025.

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Temporary Maintenance surveillance

Temporary Maintenance surveillance will be conducted in the following cases.

Changes to the Quality Control System

- Design change of authentication product
- Addition of authentication Category
- Changes to the Quality Control System
- Renewal of principal manufacturing equipment

Changes due to JIS revision

- Change in JIS product specification Values
- Addition of new performance items
- Changes to testing Methods, etc.

Report from a third party

If JTCCM determines that a report from a third party is highly probable, it will conduct an on-site audit without prior notice!!



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Examples of matters requiring an alteration application

type	Overview of Changes	Whether audit is required
Changes to the company organization	・Company Name, Head Office Address, Representative, Factory Name, QCM	NO
	・Business succession（In the event that management control is transferred to another legal entity）、 ・Changes to the Review Criteria（standard A⇔standard B） ・Addition of certified factories, testing laboratories.etc	YES
	ISO 9001 Certification Renewal	NO
Changes to Production Conditions	Add authentication categories	YES
	・Addition of production lines, addition of products, ・Changes to raw materials, changes to manufacturing processes, ・Changes to manufacturing methods, ・Addition of equipment, ・Changes to JIS mark labeling information, and changes resulting from JIS revisions	YES or NO Individual judgment

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Items to Check Before Submitting an alteration application

Validation of the appropriateness of the changes

→In particular, when technical production conditions are changed, it is essential to verify the validity of the changes.

→Conduct a *type-test* to determine whether JIS-compliant products can be manufactured with the changes.

Don't forget to revise and communicate the internal standards.

→Please deliberate the matter at the Quality Control Committee and communicate the revision date.

When there is a change in the organizational structure, please submit documentation confirming the change.

→example:Documents certifying a change of representative or relocation of address

For any planned changes, notification must be submitted at least two weeks prior to the desired change date.

→In cases where the application is submitted excessively late, a report may also be required.

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6. others

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一般財団法人
建材試験センター
Japan Testing Center for Construction Materials

Thank you for your attention.

Product Certification Headquarters

Tokyo, Chuo City,
Nihonbashihoridomechō, 1-chōme-10-15
jis_ninsyoka@jtccm.or.jp

Nishinihon Test Laboratory

Yamagawa Sanyoonoda,
Yamaguchi
jis_west_ninsyo@jtccm.or.jp

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