

General Terms and Conditions of Travel Provisions for Special Compensation

Chapter 1. Payment of Compensations and the like

Article 1. Liability of the Company for Payment

When a traveller who participates in Package Travel Cab Station Co., Ltd. ("the Company") carries out suffers the injury on the body by the sudden and incidental foreign accident ("accident") while participating Package Travel, the Company pays the compensation for death, compensation for residual disability, hospitalisation consolation money and outpatient consolation money ("compensation money and the like") to the traveller or the legal heirs pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 1 to 4.

(2) The injury mentioned in the preceding paragraph includes sudden poisoning symptoms caused by inhalation, absorbance or ingestion of toxic gases or toxic substances from outside the body accidentally at once (excludes the poisoning symptoms occurred in result of continuous inhalation, absorbance or ingestion). However the bacterial food poisoning is not included.

Article 2. Definition of Terms

"Package Travel" in the provisions refers to the travel specified in the first paragraph of Article 2 in The Section for Offered Package Travel Contract, in standard travel agency stipulation, and in the first paragraph of Article 2 in the Section for Ordered Package Travel Contract.

(2) The term "participating Package Travel" in the provisions is defined as a period of time from when the traveller begins to receive the first service of the transportation or accommodation facility on the Package Travel itinerary by using the tickets or the like pre-arranged by the Company with the purpose of joining the Package Travel, to when the traveller finishes to receive the last service of the transportation or accommodation facility. In the case where the traveller breakoffs from the Package Travel, the period from when the traveller breakoffs till they are scheduled to return is treated as "participating Package Travel" provided that the traveller has notified the Company of the scheduled time and day of the separation and return in advance. However, when the traveller breakoffs without notifying the Company of the scheduled time and day of the separation and return in advance, or when the traveller breakoffs with no intention of return, from the time the traveller breakoffs till return, or the time the traveller breakoffs onwards is not regarded as "participating Package Travel". Moreover, in the case the specific date that (based on the standard time of the travel destinations) the traveller does not receive any of the services of the transportation or accommodation facilities or the like the Company has arranged is stated in the Package Travel itinerary, and when such information and the description that the payment of the compensations or consolations stated in these provisions does not apply to the damage the traveller suffers due to accidents occurred during such date are specified in the contract document, such date is not regarded as "participating Package Travel".

(3) "When the traveller begins to receive the service" set forth in the preceding paragraph is defined as any of the following:

- i. When a tour conductor, the Company's employee or an agent conducts reception, the time the receptionist completes the reception.
- ii. In the case above reception is not conducted and when the first transportation or accommodation facility is:
 - a. an aeroplane, the completion of luggage inspection and such carried out in the area of an airport where passengers can only enter.
 - b. a vessel, the completion of boarding.
 - c. a railway, the end time of the gate entrance or the time the traveller rides on the train when gates do not exist.
 - d. a vehicle, the time the traveller rides on the vehicle.
 - e. an accommodation facility, the time the traveller enters the facility.
 - f. a facility other than accommodation, the completion of utilisation procedure for the facility.

(4) "When the traveller finishes to receive the last service" set forth in the second paragraph is defined as any of the following:

- i. When a tour conductor, the Company's employee or an agent are to announce the breakup of the Travel, the time they announce so.
- ii. In the case above is not announced and when the last transportation or accommodation facility is:
 - a. an aeroplane, the time the traveller leaves the area of an airport where passengers can only enter.
 - b. a vessel, the time the traveller leaves the vessel.
 - c. a railway, the end time of the gate exit or the time the traveller gets off the train when gates do not exist.
 - d. a vehicle, the time the traveller gets off the vehicle.
 - e. an accommodation facility, the time the traveller leaves the facility.
 - f. a facility other than accommodation, the time the traveller leaves the facility.

Chapter 2. The Case the Company does not pay the Compensation Money and the like

Article 3. The Case the Company does not pay the Compensation Money and the like

Part I

The Company does not pay the compensation money and the like for the injury caused by the following reasons:

- i. Deliberate by the traveller. However this shall not apply when the injury is suffered by people other than the traveller.
- ii. Deliberate by the recipient-to-be of the compensation for death. However when that recipient-to-be is a recipient of a part of the compensation for death, this shall not apply to the amount the other recipients are entitled to receive.
- iii. The traveller's suicides, criminal acts or struggle acts. However this shall not apply when the injury is suffered by people other than the traveller.
- iv. Accidents caused by the traveller driving vehicles or motorbikes without having the driving qualifications stipulated in the laws and regulations or in a drunken state in which there is a risk of not being able to operate normally. However this shall not apply when the injury is suffered by people other than the traveller.
- v. Accidents caused by the traveller's deliberate act in violation of the laws and regulations or occurred while the traveller receiving the

- services violating the laws and regulations. However this shall not apply when the injury is suffered by people other than the traveller.
- vi. The traveller's brain disease, illness or insanity. However this shall not apply when the injury is suffered by people other than the traveller.
- vii. The traveller's pregnancy, delivery, premature delivery, miscarriage or surgery and other medical procedures. However this shall not apply when treatment is required for the injury which should be compensated by the Company.
- viii. Accidents occurred while the traveller's execution of sentence or detention, or imprisonment.
- ix. War, use of force abroad, revolution, government takeover, civil war, armed rebellion and/or other similar incidents or riots (such circumstances in these provisions are defined as follows: the peace of the whole or parts of the country is endangered by action of crowds or a number of people in groups and falls in the state of crisis in maintaining the security.)
- x. Accidents caused by radioactive, explosive and other hazardous properties of nuclear fuel materials (including used fuels. The same applies hereinafter.) or substances contaminated by the nuclear fuel materials (including atomic fission products), or by all of these characteristics.
- xi. Accidents occurred accompanying the causes mentioned in the previous two items or caused by confusions of order due to above mentioned incidents.
- xii. Radiation or radioactive contamination of substances other than item (x).
- (2) Regardless of the cause, the Company does not pay the compensation money and the like for cervical syndrome (the so-called "whiplash") or lower back pain without objective symptom.

Article 4. The Case the Company does not pay the Compensation Money and the like

Part II

The Company does not pay the compensation money and the like for the injury caused by following reasons in addition to set forth in the preceding articles for the domestic travel in Package Travel.

- i. Earthquake, eruption or tsunami
- ii. Accidents occurred accompanying the causes mentioned in the previous item or caused by confusions of order due to above mentioned incidents

Article 5. The Case the Company does not pay the Compensation Money and the like

Part III

The Company does not pay the compensation money and the like for the injuries listed below unless exercise on each item is included in the travel itinerary of Package Travel the Company has pre-arranged. In the case the exercise on each item is included in the travel itinerary, even when the injury is occurred due to carry out of the similar exercise while participating Package Travel outside the travel itinerary, the Company pays the compensation money and the like.

- i. Injuries occurred while the traveller is carrying out the exercise listed in Appendix 1.
- ii. Injuries occurred while the traveller is taking part in games, competitions, shows (all including practices) or test runs (refers to the driving or operations for the purpose of performance test) by vehicles, motorbikes or motorboats. However when the injuries are occurred while above mentioned is exercised by vehicles or motorbikes on the road, the Company pays the compensation money and the like even if it is not included in the travel itinerary of Package Travel.
- iii. Injuries caused by the traveller while operating the aircraft other than the aircraft that air carriers define the route and navigate (regardless of whether the service is regular or irregular.)

Article 5.2. The Case the Company does not Pay the Compensation Money and the like

Part IV

When any of the following reasons apply to the traveller or the recipient-to-be of the compensation for death, the Company may not pay the compensation money and the like. However when that recipient-to-be is a recipient of a part of the compensation for death, this shall not apply to the amount the other recipients are entitled to receive.

- i. Found to be associated with gangs, gangster, gang quasi-members, gang related companies and/or any other anti-social groups ("anti-social groups".)
- ii. Found to be providing funds to the anti-social groups or involved in donating convenience.
- iii. Found to be using anti-social groups immoderately.
- iv. Found to be having a socially accusable relationship with anti-social groups.

Chapter 3. Payment Amount and Type of Compensation Money and the like

Article 6. Payment of Compensation for Death

When the traveller suffers the injury stated in Article 1 and, as a direct result, lose one's life within 180 days from the day of the accident, the Company pays 25,000,000 yen for the international travel in Package Travel and 15,000,000 yen for the domestic travel in Package Travel, per traveller, ("amount of compensation".) to the legal heirs of the traveller as the compensation for death. Except in the case that the compensation for residual disability has already been paid to the traveller, the Company pays the balance of the amount of the compensation and the compensation already paid.

Article 7. Payment of Compensation for Residual Disability

When the traveller suffers the injury stated in Article 1 and, as a direct result, left with a physical impediment within 180 days from the day of the accident (refers to the serious impediment of body functions or the loss of their body parts that cannot be recovered in the future and after which the injury caused the impediment or the loss has healed. The same applies hereinafter.), the Company pays the amount of

compensation multiplied by the rates listed in each item in Appendix 2, per traveller, to the traveller as the compensation for residual disability.

(2) Regardless of the provisions of the preceding paragraph, when the traveller is in need of medical treatment after 180 days from the day of the accident, the Company acknowledges the severity of residual disability based on the doctor's diagnosis on the 181st day from the day of the accident and pays the compensation for residual disability.

(3) For residual disabilities not included in the items in Appendix 2, the Company determines the amount of compensation payment for residual disability depending on the severity of the physical impediment and the classification of the items in Appendix 2, in spite of the traveller's profession, age and social status. However for the disabilities not as severe as functional impediments listed in the items i-(iii), i-(iv), ii-(iii), iv-(iv) and v-(ii) of Appendix 2, the Company does not pay the compensation for residual disability.

(4) In the case where two or more of the residual disability is caused by a single accident, the Company applies the previous three paragraphs for each disability and pays the sum of amount. However, for the residual disability on the upper limbs (arms and hands) or the lower limbs (legs and feet) set forth in the items vii, viii and ix of Appendix 2, the compensation for residual disability per limb is calculated up to 60% of the amount of compensation.

(5) The amount of the compensation for residual disability payable by the Company on the basis of the preceding paragraphs per traveller per Package Travel is up to the amount of compensation.

Article 8. Payment of Hospitalisation Consolation Money

When the traveller suffers the injury stated in Article 1 and, as a direct result, the traveller becomes unable to engage in normal business or spend everyday life and stay in the hospital (meaning, in the case the traveller requires the medical treatment by doctors, the traveller receives the treatment under the regular supervisions of the doctors in the hospital or clinic as the treatment at home is difficult. The same applies herein the article.), the Company pays the hospitalisation consolation money to the traveller for the number of days ("days of hospitalisation") according to the classification listed below.

i. For the international travel in Package Travel

a. Suffered injury which required more than 180 days of hospitalisation. 400,000 yen.

b. Suffered injury which required 90-179 days of hospitalisation. 200,000 yen.

c. Suffered injury which required 7-89 days of hospitalisation. 100,000 yen.

d. Suffered injury which required less than 7 days of hospitalisation. 40,000 yen.

ii. For the domestic travel in Package Travel

a. Suffered injury which required more than 180 days of hospitalisation. 200,000 yen.

b. Suffered injury which required 90-179 days of hospitalisation. 100,000 yen.

c. Suffered injury which required 7-89 days of hospitalisation. 50,000 yen.

d. Suffered injury which required less than 7 days of hospitalisation. 20,000 yen.

(2) In the case where the traveller receives medical treatment by the doctor and the status falls under any of each item listed in Appendix 3, by the appliance of the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the period of which the traveller being in such status is regarded as days of hospitalisation even though the traveller does not actually stay in the hospital.

(3) When the payment of both of the hospitalisation consolation money and the compensation for death, or the hospitalisation consolation money and the compensation for residual disability is required, the Company pays its total amount.

Article 9. Payment of Outpatient Consolation Money

When the traveller suffers the injury stated in Article 1 and, as a direct result, experience difficulty in engaging in normal business or spending everyday life and visit the hospital, the Company pays the outpatient consolation money to the traveller for the number of days ("days of outpatient visit"), provided that the days of outpatient visit is more than three, according to the classification listed below.

i. For the international travel in Package Travel

a. Suffered injury which required more than 90 days of outpatient visit. 100,000 yen.

b. Suffered injury which required 7-89 days of outpatient visit. 50,000 yen.

c. Suffered injury which required 3-6 days of outpatient visit. 20,000 yen.

ii. For the domestic travel in Package Travel

a. Suffered injury which required more than 90 days of outpatient visit. 50,000 yen.

b. Suffered injury which required 7-89 days of outpatient visit. 25,000 yen.

c. Suffered injury which required 3-6 days of outpatient visit. 10,000 yen.

(2) When the Company approves of the great difficulty the traveller faces in engaging in normal business or spending everyday life in a result of wearing the plaster cast and the like all the time instructed by the doctor in order to fix the parts of injury such as fractures, by the appliance of the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the period of which the traveller being in such status is regarded as days of outpatient visit even though the travellers do not actually visit the hospital.

(3) The Company does not pay the outpatient consolation money for the outpatient visit after which the traveller's injury is healed enough that the traveller is able to engage in normal business or spend everyday life.

(4) In any case, for the outpatient visit after 180 days from the day of the accident, the Company does not pay the outpatient consolation money.

(5) When the payment of both of the outpatient consolation money and the compensation for death, or the outpatient consolation money and the compensation for residual disability is required, the Company pays its total amount.

Article 10. Special Provisions for Payment of Hospitalisation and Outpatient Consolation Money

When, for one traveller, the days of hospitalisation and outpatient visit each of which becomes equal to or greater than one day, regardless of the provisions of the previous two articles, the Company only pays one of the larger amounts of the consolation money listed below (in the case when the both of the amounts are the same, those of which comes first applies.)

i. The hospitalisation consolation money for the days of hospitalisation payable by the Company.

ii. The outpatient consolation money for the days of outpatient visit (excluding the period of which the Company are obliged to pay the hospitalisation consolation money) as well as the days of hospitalisation counted as outpatient visit payable by the Company.

Article 11. Estimate of Death

When the aircraft or vessel that the traveller is on-board goes missing or gets in distress and the traveller does not get discovered even after 30 days from the accident, the traveller is presumed to have lost the life on the day the aircraft or vessel went missing or got in distress by the injury stated in Article 1.

Article 12. Impact of Other Physical Impediment or Illness

When the injury stated in Article 1 becomes serious due to the impact of physical impediment or illness already existed when the traveller suffered the injury stated in Article 1, or due to the physical impediment or illness occurred after the traveller suffered the injury stated in Article 1 but regardless of the accident, the Company determines and pays the amount correspondent to the case without the impact.

Chapter 4. Claiming Procedures for Accident Occurrence and Compensation Money and the like

Article 13. Request for Explanation about the Severity of Injury

When the traveller suffers the injury stated in Article 1, the Company may request the traveller or the recipient of the compensation for death to provide an explanation about the severity of the injury and the outline of the accident which caused the injury, to take medical examination on the traveller's body or to search for the corpse. In such case, the traveller or the recipient of the compensation for death must cooperate with these requests.

(2) When the traveller suffers the injury stated in Article 1 due to causes the Company is unaware of, the traveller or the recipient of the compensation for death must report the severity of the injury and the outline of the accident which caused the injury to the Company within 30 days from the day of the accident.

(3) When the traveller or the recipient of the compensation for death violate the provisions of the previous two paragraphs without the valid approval by the Company, do not report or explain the truth they are aware of or make deception, the Company do not pay the compensation money and the like.

Article 14. Claiming the Compensation Money and the like

When the traveller or the recipient of the compensation for death intend to receive the payment of compensation money and the like, they must submit to the Company the compensation claim form prescribed by the Company and the documents listed below.

i. Claiming the compensation for death

- a. Copy of the traveller's family register as well as the legal heir's family register and a seal certificate
- b. Accident certificate issued by public institution (by a third party if unavailable)
- c. Death certificate or post-mortem certificate of the traveller

ii. Claiming the compensation for residual disability

- a. The traveller's seal certificate
- b. Accident certificate issued by public institution (by a third party if unavailable)
- c. Medical certificate issued by the doctor proving the severity of the residual disability

iii. Claiming the hospitalisation consolation money

- a. Accident certificate issued by public institution (by a third party if unavailable)
- b. Medical certificate issued by the doctor proving the severity of the injury
- c. Certificates of the hospital or clinic stating the days of hospitalisation or outpatient visit

iv. Claiming the outpatient consolation money

- a. Accident certificate issued by public institution (by a third party if unavailable)
- b. Medical certificate issued by the doctor proving the severity of the injury
- c. Certificates of the hospital or clinic stating the days of hospitalisation or outpatient visit

(2) The Company may request to submit the documents other than set forth in preceding paragraph or may accept to omit parts of the submission documents stated in the preceding paragraph.

(3) When the traveller or the recipient of the compensation for death violate the provisions of the first paragraph, do not tell the truth they are aware of on submitting documents or make deception, the Company do not pay the compensation money and the like.

Article 15. Subrogation

The traveller's or the legal heir's right to claim compensation for damages against a third party for the injury that the traveller has suffered does not get transferred to the Company even when the Company has paid the compensation money and the like.

Chapter 5. Compensation for the Loss of or Damage to the Personal Belongings

Article 16. Liability of the Company for Payment

When the traveller who participates in Package Travel the Company carries out suffers the loss of or damage to the personal belongings ("goods subject to compensation") by the incidental accident occurred while participating Package Travel, the Company pays the compensation for the loss of or damage to the personal belongings ("compensation for the damage") pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

Article 17. The Case the Company does not pay the Compensation for the Damage

Part I

The Company does not pay the compensation for the damage caused by the following reasons:

- i. Deliberate by the traveller. However this shall not apply when the damage is suffered by people other than the traveller.
- ii. Deliberate by the family members who share the household with the traveller. However this shall not apply when it is not done on purpose of letting the traveller receive the compensation for the damage.
- iii. The traveller's suicides, criminal acts or struggle acts. However this shall not apply when the damage is suffered by people other than the traveller.
- iv. Accidents caused by the traveller driving vehicles or motorbikes without having the driving qualifications stipulated in the laws and regulations or in a drunken state in which there is a risk of not being able to operate normally. However this shall not apply when the damage is suffered by people other than the traveller.
- v. Accidents caused by the traveller's deliberate act in violation of the laws and regulations or occurred while the traveller receiving the services violating the laws and regulations. However this shall not apply when the damage is suffered by people other than the traveller.
- vi. The exercise of public power by the government or the public bodies such as seizure, requisition, confiscation or destruction. Unless the above measure is required for firefighting or evacuation.
- vii. Defects of the goods subject to compensation. Except for the defects that the traveller or the person who manages the goods subject to compensation on behalf of the traveller are not able to discover even with a considerable attention.
- viii. The natural wear, rust, mildew, discolouration, rat-eaten, worm-eaten or the like of the goods subject to compensation.
- ix. The mere damage of appearance and not affecting the function of the goods subject to compensation.
- x. The liquid spillage of the goods subject to compensation. However this shall not apply when other goods subject to compensation are damage as a result of the spillage.
- xi. Misplacement or loss of the goods subject to compensation.
- xii. Reasons listed in the items (ix) to (xii) in the first paragraph of Article 3.

(2) The Company does not pay the compensation for the damage caused by the following reasons in addition to set forth in the preceding articles for domestic tours in Package Travels.

- i. Earthquake, eruption or tsunami
- ii. Accidents occurred accompanying the causes mentioned in the previous item or caused by confusions of order due to above mentioned incidents

Article 17.2. The Case the Company does not pay the Compensation for the Damage

Part II

When any of the following reasons apply to the traveller, the Company may not pay the compensation for the damage.

- i. Found to be associated with anti-social groups.
- ii. Found to be providing funds to the anti-social groups or involved in donating convenience.
- iii. Found to be using anti-social groups immoderately.
- iv. For corporate users, it is found that anti-social groups govern over the corporation or directly involved in business management of the corporation.
- v. Found to be having a socially accusable relationship with anti-social groups.

Article 18. Goods Subject to Compensation and its Extent

Goods subject to compensation are limited to the personal belongings which the traveller carries while participating Package Travel.

(2) Regardless of the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the following items are not included in the goods subject to compensation.

- i. Cash, cheques and other securities, revenue stamps, stamps and any other items equivalent to these.
- ii. Credit cards, vouchers, tickets, passports and any other items equivalent to these.
- iii. Manuscripts, design specifications, designs or sketches, books and any other items equivalent to these (including the items recorded on the recording medium such as magnetic tapes, magnetic discs, CD-ROMs and optical discs which can be processed directly in the information devices (peripherals such as computers and other terminal devices.)
- iv. Vessels (including yachts, motorboats and boats), vehicles, motorbikes and their attachments.
- v. Equipment for climbing mountains and expeditions, and other items equivalent to these.
- vi. Dentures, artificial limbs, contact lenses and other items equivalent to these.
- vii. Animals and plants
- viii. Any other items the Company specifies in advance.

Article 19. Amount of Damage and Payment Amount of Compensation for the Damage

The standard amount of damage payable by the Company as the compensation for the damage ("amount of damage") is established as total amount of either the value of the goods subject to compensation at the time and place of the damage or the cost of repairs to restore the goods subject to compensation back to the condition before the damage, and the cost described in the third paragraph of the following article; whichever the lowest should be applied.

(2) When the amount of damage for one or a pair of the goods subject to compensation is more than 100,000 yen, the Company applies the provisions of the preceding paragraph and regards the amount of damage itself as 100,000 yen.

(3) The maximum amount of the compensation for the damage payable by the Company per traveller per Package Travel is up to 150,000 yen. However the amount of damage per traveller per accident is smaller than 3,000 yen, the Company do not pay the compensation for the damage.

Article 20. Prevention of Damage

When the traveller becomes aware of the damage mentioned in the provisions of Article 16 on the goods subject to compensation, the traveller must execute the following:

- i. Strive to prevent or lessen the damage.
- ii. The traveller must promptly report to the Company of the degree of the damage, the outline of the accident which caused the damage and whether or not the traveller has the insurance for the damaged goods subject to compensation.
- iii. When the traveller is entitled to receive the compensation for the damage from others, the traveller must take necessary procedures to exercise one's rights.

(2) When the traveller violates the provisions of the item (i) in the preceding paragraph without valid reasons, the Company regards the remainder after deducting the amount which could have been prevented or lessened from the total amount of damage as the amount of damage. When the traveller violates the provisions of the item (ii) in the preceding paragraph, the Company does not pay the compensation for the damage. And when the traveller violates the item (iii) in the preceding paragraph, the Company regards the remainder after deducting the amount which the traveller could have received in the course of exercising one's rights from the total amount of the damage as the amount of damage.

(3) The Company pays the following expenses:

- i. The expenses required to prevent or lessen the damage provided in the item (i) of the first paragraph from which the Company proves as necessary or beneficial.
- ii. The expenses required for procedures provided in the item (iii) of the first paragraph.

Article 21. Claiming the Compensation for the Damage

When the traveller intends to receive the payment of the compensation for the damage, the traveller must submit to the Company the compensation claim form prescribed by the Company and the documents listed below.

- i. Accident certificate issued by the police station or a third party as replacement.
- ii. Document to prove the degree of the damage on the goods subject to compensation.
- iii. Any other documents required by the Company.

(2) When the traveller violates the provisions of the preceding paragraph, deliberately present matters different from the fact in the submitted documents, or forge or falsify the documents (the same applies even when a third party is made to do so), the Company does not pay the compensation for the damage.

Article 22. When there is an Insurance Contract

When there is an insurance contract to pay the insurance for the damage stated in Article 16, the Company may reduce the amount of the compensation for the damage payable by the Company.

Article 23. Subrogation

When the traveller has a right to claim compensation for damages against a third party for the damage of which compensation is payable by the Company, the right to claim compensation for damages gets transferred to the Company within the limits of the amount of the compensation for the damage paid to the traveller by the Company.

Appendix 1. (Related to (i) of Article 5)

Mountain climbing (ice axes, crampons, ropes, hammers and the climbing gears intended to be used in climbing), luge, bobsleigh, sky diving, boarding of hang gliding boarding, boarding of ultralight aviation (motor hang gliding, micro-light machine, ultra-light machines, etc.), boarding of gyro plane and any other dangerous exercise equivalent to these.

Appendix 2. (Related to the first, third and fourth paragraphs of Article 7)

i. Impediments in eyes: (i) Lost sight in both eyes. (ii) Lost sight in one eye. (iii) Corrected eyesight of one eye became 0.6 or less. (iv) A visual field of one eye became constricted (refers to the case when the total angle of normal visual field became 60% or less.)	100% 60% 5% 5%
ii. Impediments in ears: (i) Completely lost hearing in both ears. (ii) Completely lost hearing in one ear. (iii) Weakened hearing in one ear that a normal voice at 50 cm or more in distance is inaudible.	80% 30% 5%
iii. Impediments in nose: Left with serious impediments in the function of the nose.	20%

iv. Impediments in mastication or speech: (i) Completely lost the function of mastication or speech. (ii) Left with serious impediments in mastication or speech. (iii) Left with impediments in mastication or speech. (iv) Lost 5 or more teeth	100% 35% 15% 5%
v. Deformities in the external appearance (refers to face, head and neck): (i) Left with a serious deformity in the external appearance (ii) Left with a deformity (scars with a diameter of approx. 2 cm or linear scars with a length of approx. 3 cm in the face) in the external appearance.	15% 3%
vi. Impediments in the spine: (i) Left with a serious deformity or movement impairment in the spine. (ii) Left with a movement impairment in the spine. (iii) Left with a deformity in the spine.	40% 30% 15%
vii. Impediments in arms (refers to the part upwards of the wrist joint) or legs (refers to the part upwards of the ankle joint) (i) Lost one arm or leg. (ii) Completely lost the function of two or three of the three major joints in one arm or leg. (iii) Completely lost the function of one of the three major joints in one arm or leg. (iv) Left with impediments in the function of one arm or leg.	60% 50% 35% 55%
viii. Impediments in fingers: (i) Lost one thumb upwards of the thumb joint (interphalangeal joint) in one hand. (ii) Left with serious impediments in the function of one thumb in one hand. (iii) Lost one finger other than a thumb upwards of the second joint (distal interphalangeal joint.) (iv) Left with serious impediments in the function of one finger other than a thumb.	20% 15% 8% 15%
ix. Impediments in toes: (i) Lost one big toe upwards of the first joint (interphalangeal joint) in one foot. (ii) Left with serious impediments in the function of one big toe in one foot. (iii) Lost one toe other than a big toe upwards of the second joint (distal interphalangeal joint.) (iv) Left with serious impediments in the function of one toe other than a big toe.	10% 8% 5% 3%
x. Lost lifetime self-efficiency due to other significant impediments of the body.	100%
Note: The term "upwards" in items (vii), (viii) and (ix) in the provisions refers to the part closer to the heart than the joint.	

Appendix 3. (Related to the second paragraph in Article 8)

- i. Corrected eyesight of both eyes has become 0.06 or less.
 - ii. Have lost the function of mastication or speech.
 - iii. Have lost hearing of both ears.
 - iv. Have lost the function of all the joints in both of upper limbs upwards of the wrist joints.
 - v. Have lost the function of one of lower limbs.
 - vi. Freedom of the body is restricted mainly to daily activities such feeding, washing and the like due to impairment of the thorax and abdominal organs.
 - vii. Freedom of the body is restricted mainly to daily activities such feeding, washing and the like due to impairment of the nervous system or mental illness.
 - viii. Freedom of the body is restricted mainly to daily activities such feeding, washing and the like due to other causes such as complications of the abovementioned parts and the like.
- Note: The term "upwards" in item (iv) in the provisions refers to the part closer to the heart than the joint.