AGRICULTURE DOCUMENTATION
INVENTORY OF NON-TARIFF MEASURES

Licensing, Import Restrictions and State-Trading Régimes in Respect of Products in CCCN Chapters 1-24

Applied by:

JAPAN

This document is one in a series which updates the information originally circulated in the MTN/3E/DOC/7 and Addenda series. For non-tariff measures (NTM) other than those covered by this document please refer to document AG/DOC/1 which provides an overview of the way in which NTM information is organized within the AG/DOC/- series.
Product: (CCCN) Fish, fresh (live or dead) chilled or frozen (03.01)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Korea, Republic of Philippines</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Description:

Global quota for imports of herring, cod (including Alaska pollack) and its roes, yellow tail, mackerel, sardines, horse-mackerel and sauries, fresh (live or chilled), chilled or frozen (ex 03.01-2-(2)).

(b) Comments by other countries:

Republic of Korea wishes to see these restrictions lifted.

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

(Applies also to 03.02, 03.03, 12.08).

Imports of most species of fish caught by ocean-going vessels are liberalized. Restrictions are applied only to some of the fish caught in the coastal- and offshore-fishing grounds of Japan, upon which 196,000 of the total 207,000 Japanese fisheries establishments are dependent. Coastal and offshore fishing establishments are small-scale businesses and are less-developed sectors of the economy.

Imports have increased recently.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Unit: US$ million)</th>
<th>1976</th>
<th>1981</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,900</td>
<td>3,975</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

September 1982
Product: (CCCN) Fish, salted, in brine, dried or smoked (03.02)

Country or group maintaining measures: Japan

Countries indicating an interest: EEC Korea, Republic of Philippines

(a) Description:
Global quota for imports of hard roes of cod (including Alaska pollack), salted, in brine, dried or smoked (ex 03.02-2-(1)); cod (including Alaska pollack), herring, yellow tail, mackerel, sardines, horse-mackerel, sauries, salted, in brine, or dried, "Niboshi" (small, boiled and dried fish for seasoning purposes) and smoked herring (ex 03.02-1).

(b) Comments by other countries:
Republic of Korea wishes these restrictions lifted.

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:
(Applies also to 03.01, 03.03, 12.08).

Imports of most species of fish caught by ocean-going vessels are liberalized. Restrictions are applied only to some fish and the processed fish products upon which 196,000 coastal- and offshore fisheries establishments and 21,000 processing establishments are dependent. Coastal-, offshore fishing establishments and fisheries processing establishments are small-scale businesses and are less-developed sectors of the economy.

Imports have increased recently.

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September 1982
Product: (CCCN) Crustaceans and molluscs, whether in shell or not, fresh (live or dead) chilled, frozen, salted, in brine or dried, crustaceans in shell, simply boiled in water (03.03)

Country or group maintaining measures: Japan

Countries indicating an interest:

Australia
EEC
Korea, Republic of New Zealand
Philippines

(a) Description:

Global quota for imports of scallops, cuttlefish (live), scallops, adductors of shellfish and cuttlefish, fresh, chilled, frozen, (ex 03.03-2-(1)) scallops, adductors of shellfish and cuttlefish, salted, in brine or dried, ex 03.03-2-(2).

(b) Comments by other countries:

Republic of Korea wishes these restrictions lifted.

Australia would like scallops to be liberalized.

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

(Applies also to 03.01, 03.02, 12.08)

Imports of most species of fish caught by ocean-going vessels are liberalized. Restrictions are applied only to some of the fish and processed fish products upon which 196,000 coastal- and offshore fisheries establishments and 21,000 processing establishments are dependent. Coastal-, offshore fishing establishments and fisheries processing establishments are small-scale businesses and are less-developed sectors of the economy.

Imports have increased recently.

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September 1982
Product: Country or group
(CCCN) maintaining measures: Countries indicating an interest:

Milk and cream, fresh Japan Australia
not concentrated or New Zealand
sweetened United States
(04.01)

(a) Description:

Global quota for imports of sterilized or frozen milk and cream and other cream with fatty content 13 per cent or more, fresh, not concentrated or sweetened.

(b) Comments by other countries:

Australia: Japan should be able to support this import industry and still allow more imports.

New Zealand believes that artificially high prices are restricting consumption in Japan and some other countries.

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

(Also applies to 04.02, 04.03 and 04.04).

Dairy farming is of relatively recent origin in Japan and is economically weak. About 115,000 farm households are engaged in the dairy industry. There are only 18.1 milk cows per farm household. Cows are frequently raised in areas of low rainfall or mountainous regions where productivity is low. The consumption pattern of milk products is unsettled. Consumption of dairy products, especially fresh milk as a beverage, is of recent origin in Japan and fluctuates widely with weather conditions. The Japanese Government has instituted a deficiency payments system to ensure fair returns to dairy farmers and to stabilize prices to consumers. Also, the Livestock Industry Promotion Corporation has been established to stabilize the demand and supply of certain products.

Reference: L/3212/Add.7/Rev.1
COM.AG/W/72/Add.11

September 1982
Product: Country or group maintaining measures: Countries indicating an interest:
Milk and cream, preserved concentrated or sweetened (04.02) Japan Argentina
Australia
New Zealand
Philippines
United States

(a) Description:

Imports of sugared, condensed whole milk, sugared condensed skimmed milk, skim milk powder, whole milk powder, buttermilk powder and whey powder are subject to State trading.

Imports of milk and cream, preserved, concentrated or sweetened are subject to global quota.

(b) Comments by other countries:

Australia: Japan should be able to support this infant industry and still allow more imports.

New Zealand believes that artificially high prices are restricting consumption in Japan and in some other countries, especially with regard to skimmed milk powder.

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

(Applies also to 04.01, 04.03 and 04.09).

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Reference: L/3177/Add.8
L/3212/Add.7/Rev.1
COM.AG/W/72/Add.11

September 1982
| Product: Country or group maintaining measures: Countries indicating an interest: |
|---|---|
| Butter (04.03) | Japan | Argentina |
| | | Australia |
| | | New Zealand |
| | | United States |

(a) **Description:**

State trading

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

**Australia:** Japan should be able to support this infant industry and still allow more imports.

**New Zealand** believes that artificially high prices are restricting consumption in Japan and some other countries.

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

(Applies also to 04.01, 04.02 and 04.04).

Dairy farming is of relatively recent origin in Japan and is economically weak. About 115,000 farm households are engaged in the dairy industry. There are only 18.1 milk cows per farm household. Cows are frequently raised in areas of low rainfall or mountainous regions where productivity is low. The consumption pattern of milk products is unsettled. Consumption of dairy products, especially fresh milk as a beverage, is of recent origin in Japan and fluctuates widely with weather conditions. The Japanese Government has instituted a deficiency payments system to ensure fair returns to dairy farmers and to stabilize prices to consumers. Also, the Livestock Industry Promotion Corporation has been established to stabilize the demand and supply of certain products.

**Reference:** L/3177/Add.8  L/3212/Add.7/Rev.1

September 1982
Product: Cheese and curd (04.04)  

Country or group maintaining measures: Japan  

Countries indicating an interest: Argentina, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Romania, Switzerland, United States

(a) Description:

Imports of processed cheese (04.04-1) and of other cheeses (excluding natural cheeses) and curd (ex 04.04-2) are subject to global quota.

(b) Comments by other countries:

Australia: Japan should be able to support this infant industry and still allow more imports.

New Zealand: believes that artificially high prices are restricting consumption in Japan and some other countries.

Switzerland: does not see why Japan should restrict processed cheeses, especially since there are no restrictions on the import of products used to make processed cheeses.

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

(Applies also to 04.01, 04.02 and 04.03).

Dairy farming is of relatively recent origin in Japan and is economically weak. About 115,000 farm households are engaged in the dairy industry. There are only 18.1 milk cows per farm household. Cows are frequently raised in areas of low rainfall or mountainous regions where productivity is low. The consumption pattern of milk products is unsettled. Consumption of dairy products, especially fresh milk as a beverage, is of recent origin in Japan and fluctuates widely with weather conditions. The Japanese Government has instituted a deficiency payments system to ensure fair returns to dairy farmers and to stabilize prices to consumers. Also, the Livestock Industry Promotion Corporation has been established to stabilize the demand and supply of certain products.

Reference: L/3212/Add.7/Rev.1  
COM.AG/W/72/Add.11

September 1982
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<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(CCCN)</td>
<td>Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split (07.05)</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Korea, Republic of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Philippines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Romania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Description:

Global quota, except green beans and seed for growing leguminous vegetables (other than small red beans) - (ex 07.05)

(b) Comments by other countries:

Republic of Korea would like to see this restriction lifted.

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

This is to protect Northern and Southern regions where growing conditions do not permit other crops.

Reference: L/3212/Add.7/Rev.1

COM.AG/W/72/Add.11

September 1982
Product: Country or group maintaining measures: Countries indicating an interest:
Citrus fruits, fresh or dried (08.02) Japan Israel

(a) Description:

Global quota for imports of fresh oranges (ex 08.02-2) and tangerines (ex 08.02-4)

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

(Applies also to 08.11, 20.05).

Citrus fruits are the key crops, especially in inclined fields, in the southwestern half of Japan.

Since Unshu mandarin oranges, occupying the most part of total citrus production, has been facing a serious problem of overproduction in the last decade, a 20 per cent acreage reduction programme has been put into practice since 1979.

Besides Unshu, other citrus production has also been under control by means of setting a strict ceiling of planting acreage since 1981 in order to avoid possible excess of supply.

In 1980 the total citrus growing area was 185,000 hectares and the number of households of Unshu producers was 302,000, accounting for 10 per cent and 13 per cent respectively of all cultivated land and farming households in the southwestern half of Japan.

Reference: L/3212/Add.7/Rev.1
L/3548
COM.AG/W/72/Add.11

September 1982
Product:  (CCCN)  
Fruit provisionally preserved (08.11)

Country or group maintaining measures:  Japan

Countries indicating an interest:  United States

(a) Description:

Global quota for oranges (ex 08.11-2) and tangerines (ex 08.11-3).

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

(Applies also to 08.02, 20.05).

Citrus fruits are the key crops, especially in inclined fields, in the southwestern half of Japan.

Since Unshu mandarin oranges, occupying the most part of total citrus production, has been facing a serious problem of overproduction in the last decade, a 20 per cent acreage reduction programme has been put into practice since 1979.

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Reference:  L/3212/Add.7/Rev.1
L/3548
CONF.AG/W/72/Add.11

September 1982
Product: (CCCN)
Wheat and meslin (10.01)

Country or group maintaining measures:
Japan

Countries indicating an interest:
Argentina
Australia
EEC
United States

(a) Description:
State trading

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

(Applies also to items 10.03 and 10.06)

In order to ensure adequate supplies and fair returns, the Government applies a special control to the production and distribution of rice, wheat and barley which are staple foods.

Reference: L/3177/Add.8
L/3212/Add.7/Rev.1

September 1982
### Table

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barley (10.03)</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Uruguay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

State trading

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

(Applies also to items 10.01 and 10.06)

In order to ensure adequate supplies and fair returns, the Government applies a special control to the production and distribution of rice, wheat and barley which are staple foods.

September 1982
Product: Country or group maintaining measures: Countries indicating an interest:
Rice (10.06) Japan Argentina

(a) Description:
State trading

(b) Comments by other countries:

Pakistan: Imports of rice into Japan are subject to quota allocation. No quota has been allocated to Pakistan on the ground that quotas are allocated to traditional suppliers only. Thus, imports of rice are not only subject to quantitative restrictions but the operation of the quota system is also discriminatory in nature.

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

(Applies also to 10.01 and 10.03)

In order to ensure adequate supplies and fair returns, the Government applies a special control to the production and distribution of rice, wheat and barley which are staple foods.

Reference: L/3177/Add.8
L/3212/Add.7/Rev.1

September 1982
Product: Cereal flours (11.01)  

Country or group maintaining measures: Japan  

Countries indicating an interest: Argentina  
Australia  
Canada  
EEC  
United States

(a) Description:
Global quota for imports of flours of wheat (11.01-1), rice, barley and 'naked barley'.

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:
(Applies also to 11.02)
In order to carry out effective State trading of rice, wheat and barley it is necessary to have a quota system on the flours and related products.

Reference: L/3212/Add.7/Rev.1  
COM.AG/W/72/Add.11

September 1982
Product: Cereal groats and cereal meal, other worked cereal grains; except husked, glazed, polished or broken rice; germ of cereals, whole, rolled, flaked or ground (11.02)

Country or group maintaining measures: Japan

Countries indicating an interest: Argentina EEC United States

(a) Description:

Global quota for imports of:

- groats and meal of wheat and rice, excluding germ thereof; other washed wheat and rice (for example, rolled, flaked, polished, pearled or kibbled, but not further prepared), except husked, glazed, polished or broken rice, excluding germ thereof (ex 11.02-1);

- groats and meal of barley (including 'naked barley'), other washed barley (including 'naked barley') (for example, rolled, flaked, polished, pearled or kibbled, but not further prepared) (ex 11.02-2).

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

(Applies also to 11.01)

In order to carry out effective State trading of rice, wheat and barley, it is necessary to have a quota system on the flours and related products.

Reference: L/3212/Add.7/Rev.1 COM.AG/W/72/Add.11

September 1982
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<tr>
<td>Starches, inulin (11.08)</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Philippines, United States</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

Global quota

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

Among the materials for starch, sweet potatoes are main products under the soil conditions in Kyushu and potatoes are inconvertible crops because they have been incorporated firmly into the crop rotation system in Hokkaido.

Moreover, the Government must buy them without any restriction so as to prevent their prices from falling below the appropriate price under the Law of Price Stabilization of Agricultural Products (which came into force in August 1953).

Reference: L/3212/Add.7/Rev.1  
COM.AG/W/72/Add.11  

September 1982
Product: (CCCN)
Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits (12.01)

Country or group maintaining measures: Japan
Countries indicating an interest: Philippines
United States

(a) Description:

Imports of groundnuts, excluding those to be used as material for groundnut oil under the supervision of the Customs Authorities, are subject to global quota (ex 12.01).

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

Groundnuts are important crops in infertile areas of Kanto, Kyushu, etc. and also are indispensable crops to every farm.

September 1982
Product: (CCCN)
Locust beans, fruit kernels and other vegetable products of a kind used primarily for food, not falling within any other heading (12.08)

Country or group maintaining measures: Japan

Countries indicating an interest:
Australia
Korea, Republic of

(a) Description:
Global quota for imports of edible seaweed (12.08-2-(1), (2), (3)) and tubers of amorphophalus, including those cut, dried or powdered (12.08-3).

(b) Comments by other countries:
Republic of Korea: Dried laver is the most important processed fishery product exported to Japan by Korea. Korea hopes that the restriction will be eliminated or the quota be increased in view of the Korean trade deficit with Japan.

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:
(Applies also to 03.01, 03.02, 03.03)
Imports of most species of fish caught by ocean-going vessels are liberalized. Restrictions are applied only to some of the fish and the processed fish products upon which 196,000 coastal- and offshore fisheries establishments and 21,000 processing establishments are dependent. Coastal-, offshore fishing establishments and fisheries processing establishments are small-scale businesses and are less-developed sectors of the economy.

Imports have increased recently.

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(Unit: US$ million)

September 1982
Product: Vegetable saps and extracts, pectic substances, pectinates and pectates, agar-agar and other mucilages and thickeners, derived from vegetable products (13.03)

(a) **Description:**

State trading for raw opium (ex 13.03-9-(2)-B).

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

**Reference:** L/3177/Add.8
L/3212/Add.7/Rev.1

September 1982
Product: (GCCN)
Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal (16.02)

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<td>United States</td>
</tr>
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</table>

(a) Description:

Global quota for imports of boiled beef and pork and discretionary licensing for imports of corned beef, preparations of beef or pork and other preparations mainly containing beef or pork (ex 16.02).

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

Meat processing is an under-developed industry in Japan.

Reference: L/3212/Add.7/Rev.1
COM.AG/W/72/Add.11

September 1982
Product: Other sugars; sugar syrups, artificial honey (whether or not mixed with natural honey); caramel (17.02)

Country or group maintaining measures: Japan

Countries indicating an interest: Australia, United Kingdom, United States

(a) Description:

Global quota for imports of grape-, and milk sugar without added sugar; other sugars; etc. (17.02-1, ex 17.02-3, 17.02-4-(2), 17.02-5, 17.02-6, 17.02-7 and 17.02-8).

(b) Comments by other countries:

Australia: Exporters in Australia feel that they could sell more products under this item.

United Kingdom: Exporters in the United Kingdom feel that they could sell more products under this item.

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

The measure is designed to provide adequate protection to domestic cane-, and beet sugar producers.

Reference: L/3212/Add.7/Rev.1
COM.AG/W/72/Add.11

September 1982
Product: Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit purées and fruit pastes being cooked preparations whether or not containing added sugar

Country or group maintaining measures:

Countries indicating an interest:

Jams, fruit jellies, Japan
marmalades, fruit purées
and fruit pastes being
cooked preparations
whether or not containing added sugar
(20.05)

Australia
Canada
Romania
United Kingdom
United States

(a) Description:

Discretionary licensing for imports of fruit purées and pastes (ex 20.05).

(b) Comments by other countries:

United Kingdom: Exporters in the United Kingdom feel that they could sell more products under this item.

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

(Applies also to 08.02 and 08.11)

1. Under the overall stagnation of the demand for fruits for fresh use in the last decade, the growers in Japan have, under the guidance and with the assistance of the Government, been making every possible effort to adjust fruit production to demand, including a drastic 20 per cent average reduction of Unshu mandarin orange.

2. On the other hand, the rôle of the fruit-juice sector is becoming more and more important by reason of its increasing demand and its function of buffering fluctuations in fruit production.

3. However, the sector, newly developed and consisting of comparatively small-scale enterprises, has been under difficulties due mainly to massive, excessive stocks of Unshu mandarin orange juice, principal product of the sector, caused by levelling off of its consumption in the last few years.

4. In 1980, total fruit-growing acreage was 404,000 hectares and the number of households of fruit-growers was 817,000, accounting for 5 per cent and 18 per cent respectively of all cultivated land and farming households.

As to fruit purée, fruit pastes and pulp, these are used as material for fruit-juice production and are for that reason to be treated in the same manner as fruit juices.

Reference: L/3212/Add.7/Rev.1
COM.AG/W/72/Add.11

September 1982
Product: Fruit otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or spirit (20.06)

Country or group maintaining measures: Japan

Countries indicating an interest:
- Argentina
- Philippines
- Romania
- United Kingdom
- United States

(a) Description:

Global quota for pineapples (20.06-1-(1), 20.06-2-(1)), and discretionary licensing for imports of fruit pulps (ex 20.06) with added sugar or spirit (ex 20.06-1-(2)), other fruit pulps (ex 20.06-2-(2)).

(b) Comments by other countries:

United Kingdom: Exporters in the United Kingdom feel that they could sell more products under this item.

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

Paragraphs 1 through 4 appearing under 20.05 (c) are relevant.

Furthermore, the cultivation of pineapple, together with its canning industry, is one of the key sectors in Okinawa prefecture, the southernmost part of Japan.

Though Okinawa pineapple is limited only to processing use, due mainly to a rather cool climate for its production, the demand for canned pineapple, principal product of Okinawa pineapple, has been very stagnant in recent years as has been the case for other canned fruits. Besides, it is difficult to convert pineapple cultivation into other crops because of specific soil conditions.

Under the stagnant demand, related processing industries in Okinawa, consisting of small-scale enterprises with little funds for improvement of their equipment, have been in serious depression and pressed to close down some of the factories.

Reference:
- L/3212/Add.7/Rev.1
- COM.AG/W/72/Add.11

September 1982
Product: (CCCN) Fruit juice (including grape must) and vegetable juices, whether or not containing added sugar but unfermented and not containing spirit (20.07)

Country or group maintaining measures: Japan

Countries indicating an interest: Argentina
Australia
Canada
EEC
Ghana
Philippines
Romania
United States

(a) Description:

Global quota for imports of orange juice, grapefruit juice, apple juice and grape juice.

Discretionary licensing for imports with added sugar, excluding lemon juice (ex 20.07-1-(1)) other fruit juices excluding lemon juice and sloe-bases (ex 20.07-1-(2)); tomato juice containing less than 7 per cent total solids (ex 20.07-2).

(b) Comments by other countries:

Australia: Exporters in Australia feel that they could sell more products under this item.

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

Paragraphs 1 through 4 appearing under 20.05 (c) are relevant.

Reference: L/3212/Add.7/Rev.1
L/3438
COM.AG/W/72/Add.11

September 1982
Product: (CCCN) Sauces, mixed condiments and mixed seasonings (21.04)

Country or group maintaining measures: Japan

Countries indicating an interest:
- Australia
- Ghana
- Philippines
- United Kingdom
- United States

(a) Description:

Discretionary licensing for imports of tomato ketchup and -sauce (21.04-1-(1)), and mixed seasonings containing mainly sodium glutamate (ex 21.04-2-(2)).

(b) Comments by other countries:

United Kingdom: Exporters in the United Kingdom feel that they could sell more products under this item.

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

Tomato for processing is an important crop in high and cold areas where it is impossible to convert into other crops, and also it is a main converted-crop from rice. Almost all enterprises for processing of tomato are small- or medium-scale and internationally less competitive.

Reference: L/3212/Add.7/Rev.1
COM.AG/W/72/Add.11

September 1982
Product: (CCCN)
Food preparations n.e.s. (21.07)

Country or group maintaining measures: Japan
Countries indicating an interest: Australia, Philippines, United States

(a) Description:
Discretionary licensing for products with added sugar, excluding raticeus, peanut butter, canned sweetcorn, ice-cream powder, prepared milk powder for infants and other preparations chiefly consisting of milk; also, Korean ginseng tea, (ex 21.07-1).

Global quota for food preparations of seaweeds (genus Porphyra, Enteromorph, Monostorara, Kjellmaniella and Lamiharia); "mochi" (rice cake), cooked rice, roasted rice flours, enriched rice with vitamins and other similar food preparations of rice, wheat and barley (including "naked barley") - (ex 27.07-2-(2)).

(b) Comments by other countries:
Australia: Exporters in Australia feel that they could sell more products under this item.

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:
See statements under 04.02, 03.01, 11.01 and 11.02

Reference: L/3212/Add.7/Rev.1
L/3548
L/3592
COM.AG/W/72/Add.11

September 1982
Product: Ethyl alcohol or neutral spirits, undenatured, of a strength of 80° or higher; denatured spirits (including ethyl alcohol and neutral spirits) of any strength (22.08)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brazil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EEC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

State trading for ethyl alcohol, undenatured or denatured of alcohol of an alcoholic strength of 90° or higher (ex 22.08).

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

Brazil has an interest in increasing its exports of these products, the production of which can be of importance to a region that is under-developed.

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

The measure is maintained for health and fiscal purposes.

**Reference:**

L/3177/Add.8  
L/3212/Add.7/Rev.1  
L/3592

September 1982
| Product: Country or group maintaining measures: Countries indicating an interest: |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Unmanufactured tobacco, Japan tobacco refuse (24.01) | Japan | Argentina |
| | | Philippines |
| | | United States |
| | | Yugoslavia |

(a) **Description:**

State trading

(b) **Comments by other countries:**

Yugoslavia would like to see Japan increase its imports of Yugoslav tobacco in view of its negative trade balance with Japan.

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**

(Applies also to 24.02)

This is a fiscal measure.

**Reference:** L/3177/Add.8

L/3212/Add.7/Rev.1

September 1982
Product: (CCCN)
Manufactured tobacco; tobacco extracts and essences (24.02)

Country or group maintaining measures: Japan
Countries indicating an interest: Philippines United States

(a) Description:
State trading

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:
(Applies also to 24.01)
This is a fiscal measure.

1. The customs tariff rates on manufactured tobacco were reduced as from 1 April 1981 to the following rates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cigarettes</td>
<td>35 per cent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigars</td>
<td>35 per cent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipe tobacco</td>
<td>60 per cent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>7 per cent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. The duty on manufactured tobacco, imported by a private individual for his personal use, with the J.T.S.'s permission, was also reduced as from 1 April 1981 as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cigarettes</td>
<td>180 per cent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigars</td>
<td>170 per cent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipe tobacco</td>
<td>190 per cent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>50 per cent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reference: L/4933/Add.9

September 1982