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 supersedes and updates the information contained in earlier
documents AG/DOC/2/JPN/1 and Addendum 1, respectively of 22 September 1982
and 28 January 1983.
Product: Meat and edible offals of the animals falling within heading No. 01.01-01.04, fresh, chilled or frozen (02.01)

Country or group maintaining measures: Japan

Countries indicating an interest:
- Argentina
- Australia
- New Zealand
- United States

(a) Description:

Global quota for meat and offals, of bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen, excluding tongue and internal organs (ex 02.01-1).

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

Beef production in Japan plays a major rôle in the securing of income for the 340,000 farm households raising beef cattle. 70 per cent of domestic beef is produced from dairy cattle. Beef production contributes greatly to the securing of income for 100,000 dairy farming households. The share of the production value of beef cattle in gross agricultural output was some 5 per cent (¥ 490 billion) in 1982.

Furthermore, because it necessitates production of forage crops, the beef production serves to promote the converted use of paddy fields resulting from the over-production of rice.

Also, the raising of beef cattle plays an important rôle in the promotion of use of land in that it not only supplies beef but also enables the effective utilization of wild plants in the mountains and meadows and little-or-unused resources such as agricultural by-products, as well as feed crops including pasture. It is also important in the maintenance of the cycle of the ecological system which is characteristic of agricultural production, since it brings about the return to the ground of organic objects.

With regard to beef production, various steps taken for the rationalization of production have in recent years brought about steady progress in the expansion of the farm management scale with increases in productivity.

Reference: L/5415
Product: (CCCN) Fish, fresh (live or dead), chilled or frozen (03.01)

Country or group maintaining measures: Japan

Countries indicating an interest:
- Canada
- EEC
- Philippines
- Republic of Korea

(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 dead), 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)

Imports of most species of fish caught by ocean-going vessels are liberalized. Restrictions are applied only to some of the fishes caught in the coastal and offshore fishing grounds of Japan, upon which 194,000 of the total 205,000 Japanese fisheries establishments are dependent. Coastal and offshore fishing establishments are small-scale businesses and are less-developed sectors of the economy.

Reference: L/5415
Product: (CCCN) Fish, salted, in brine, dried, or smoked (03.02)

Country or group maintaining measures: Japan

Countries indicating an interest: EEC, Philippines, Republic of Korea

(a) **Description:**

Global quota for imports of hard roes of cod (including Alaska pollack) salted, in brine, dried or smoked (ex 03.02-1).

Cod (including Alaska pollack), herring, yellow-tail, mackerel, sardines, horse-mackerel and sauries, salted, in brine, or dried, "Niboshi" (small boiled and dried fish for seasoning use and smoked herring) (ex 03.02-2-(1)).

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

Republic of Korea wishes to see these restrictions lifted.

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

(Applies also to 03.01, 03.03)

Imports of most species of fish caught by ocean-going vessels are liberalized. Restrictions are applied only to some of the fishes and the processed fish products, upon which 194,000 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.

Reference: L/5415
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product: (CCCN)</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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)</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Australia, EEC, Philippines, Republic of Korea, New Zealand</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Description:

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

(b) Comments by other countries:

Republic of Korea wishes to see these restrictions lifted.

Australia would like scallops to be liberalized.

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

(Applies also to 03.01, 03.02)

Imports of most species of fish caught by ocean-going vessels are liberalized. Restrictions are applied only to some of the fishes and the processed fish products, upon which 194,000 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.

Reference: L/5415
Product: Milk and cream, fresh, not concentrated or sweetened (04.01)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Australia</td>
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<td></td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(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:

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

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

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

(Also applies to 04.02, 04.03, 04.04, 17.02 and 21.07)

1. Dairy farming in Japan is carried on by about 100,000 full-time farmers all over the country and supplies the people with dairy products composing one of the main foods of the nation and constitutes a basic industry in the areas in which it is difficult to establish other industries.

Furthermore, dairy cattle are playing an important rôle in the field of rational land utilization and maintenance and improvement of land fertility; it is a particularly important sector in carrying out the paddy-field utilization reorganization programme.

2. For this reason the Japanese Government ensures reproduction of raw milk by means of deficiency payments for manufacturing milk and makes efforts to stabilize prices of dairy products as a whole by buying-selling operations through the Livestock Industry Promotion Co-operation in order to promote the dairy farming in Japan.

3. The Government is making efforts to improve productivity of dairy farming under this system, but it is difficult for Japan to compete with countries which have vast lands. In addition, volumes and prices of dairy products traded on the world market are not normal or stable.
Product: Milk and cream, fresh, not concentrated or sweetened (04.01)

Country or group maintaining measures: Japan

Countries indicating an interest:
Australia
New Zealand
United States

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures: (cont'd)

Under the circumstances described above, if Japan follows a policy linked with the policies of foreign countries, dairy farming in Japan would be heavily damaged and would make it difficult for the government to ensure supply of dairy products at stable prices.

4. Thus, in order to operate smoothly the deficiency payment system and the price stabilization system the main dairy products are subject to State-trading.

With regard to dairy products, other than State-trading items (products directly substituted by goods subject to State-trading or dairy manufactured goods using domestic raw milk, these are subject to quotas because free-import of those goods would disturb the balance of dairy products and destabilize their prices and would also result in difficulties for the operation of the State-trading system.

Reference: L/5415
Product: Milk and cream, preserved, concentrated or sweetened (04.02)

Country or group maintaining measures: Japan

Countries indicating an interest: Argentina, Australia, New Zealand, Philippines, United States

(a) Description:

Imports of sugared, condensed whole milk, sugared condensed skimmed milk, skimmed 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:

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

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

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

(Applies also to 04.01, 04.03, 04.04, 17.02 and 21.07)

See statement under 04.01.

Reference: L/5415
L/4933/Add.9
Product: (CCCN) Butter (04.03)

Country or group maintaining measures: Japan

Countries indicating an interest: Argentina Australia EEC New Zealand United States

(a) Description:
State-trading.

(b) Comments by other countries:

New Zealand believes that artificially high prices are restricting consumption in Japan and some other countries. Butter imports have declined substantially in recent years.

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

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

(Appplies also to 04.01, 04.02, 04.04, 17.02 and 21.07)
See statement under 04.01.

Reference: L/5415 L/4933/Add.9
Product: Cheese and curd (04.04)

Country or group maintaining measures:

- Japan

Countries indicating an interest:

- Argentina
- Australia
- Canada
- New Zealand
- 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 quotas.

(b) Comments by other countries:

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

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

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, 04.03, 17.02 and 21.07)

See statement under 04.01.

Reference: L/5415
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product:</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<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>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

Global quota for imports of small red beans (07.05-1); broad beans and peas excluding seed for sowing vegetables (ex 07.05-2); other dried leguminous vegetables, excluding seeds for sowing vegetables (ex 07.05-4).

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

Republic of Korea would like to see this restriction lifted.

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

Dried leguminous vegetables are planted in HOKKAIDO and in other areas of main field farming, in which they are basic crops in crop-rotation and are indispensable for farm household's economy.

They are also important in "the paddy-field utilization reorientation programme", which is strongly promoted by our government.

Reference: L/5415
Product: Citrus fruits, fresh or dried (08.02)  

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

(a) Description:

Global quota for fresh oranges (ex 08.02-2), and tangerines (ex 08.02-4).

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

(Appplies also to 08.11, 20.05)

Citrus fruits are the key crops, especially in inclined fields, in the south-western half of Japan.

Since Unshu mandarin orange, occupying most part of the total citrus fruit 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 total citrus growing acreage 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 south-western half of Japan.

Reference: L/5415
Product: Country or group maintaining measures: Countries indicating an interest:

Fruit provisionally preserved in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions, but not specially prepared for immediate consumption (08.11) Japan United States

(a) Description:

Global quota for oranges (ex 08.11-2) and tangarines (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 south-western half of Japan.

Since Unshu mandarin orange, occupying most part of the total citrus fruit 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 total citrus growing acreage 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 south-western half of Japan.

Reference: L/5415
| Product: (CCCN) Wheat and meslin (mixed wheat and rye) (10.01) | Country or group maintaining measures: Japan | Countries indicating an interest: Argentina EEC United States Uruguay |

(a) **Description:**

State-trading.

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

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

(Appplies 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/5415

L/4933/Add.9
Product: Barley (10.03)

Country or group maintaining measures: Japan

Countries indicating an interest: Argentina EEC United States Uruguay

(a) **Description:**

State-trading.

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

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

(Appplies 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.

Reference: L/5415
L/4933/Add.9
Product: (CCCN) Rice (10.06)

Country or group maintaining measures: Japan

Countries indicating an interest:
- Argentina
- EEC
- Pakistan
- United States
- Uruguay

(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 restriction 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/5415
            L/4933/Add.9
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product: (CCCN)</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cereal flours (11.01)</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Australia</td>
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<td>EEC</td>
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<td></td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

Global quota for imports of flours of wheat (11.01-1), rice, barley and "naked barley" (ex 11.01-2).

(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/5415
L/4933/Add.9
(a) **Description:**

Global quota for imports of:

- Groats and meal of wheat and rice, excluding germs thereof; other worked wheat and rice (for example, rolled, flaked, polished, pearled or kibbled, but not further prepared), excluding germs thereof (ex 11.02-1);

- Groats and meal of barley (including naked barley), other worked 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/5415
L/4933/Add.9
Product: Starches, inulin (11.08)  
Country or group maintaining measures: Japan  
Countries indicating an interest: Philippines United States

(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 special 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/5415
**Product:** Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits (12.01)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
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<td></td>
<td>United States</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(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 12.01-2).

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

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

Groundnuts are planted in areas of infertile areas of KANTO, KYUSHU etc., in which they are indispensable crops for farm household's economy because of lack of other convertible crops.

They are also important in "the paddy-field utilization reorientation programme", which is strongly promoted by our government.

**Reference:** L/5415
Product: Countries indicating an interest: 
(CCCN) Locust beans, fruit kernels and other vegetable products of a kind used primarily for food, not falling within any other heading (12.08) Japan Australia Republic of Korea

(a) Description:
Global quota for imports of edible seaweed (12.08-3-(1), (2), (3)) and tubers of amorphophallus, whether or not cut, dried or powdered (12.08-4).

(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:
(1) Edible seaweeds are produced mainly in coastal prefectures in the western-part of Japan, in the districts of HOKKAIDO and TOHOKU, and they are important fishery items to get fixed income for fishermen of those districts whose business sizes are small and have not the competitive possibility.

(2) Tubers of Konnyaku are basic crops in inclined areas in mountain districts of KANTO and the southern-part of TOHOKU where there are no other convertible crops and where they support farm-household's economy as a source of fixed income. Furthermore, processing factories are located in producing areas of tubers of Konnyaku and they play an important rôle in stabilizing local economy.

Reference: L/5415
Product: Vegetable saps and extracts, pectic substances, pectinates and pectates, agar agar and other mucilages and thickener, derived from vegetable products

Country or group maintaining measures: Japan

Countries indicating an interest:

(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/5415
L/4933/Add.9
Product: (CCCN) Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal (16.02)

Country or group maintaining measures: Japan

Countries indicating an interest: Argentina, Australia, Philippines, United States

(a) Description:

Global quota or discretionary licensing for imports of prepared or preserved meat and offals of bovine animals or pigs; other preparations chiefly consisting of meat and offals of bovine animals or pigs (excluding ham and bacon, sterilized and packed in airtight containers) (ex 16.02-2).

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

Meat processing is an under-developed industry in Japan.

The business scale is small and has not the competitive capability to import goods.

Statement under 02.01(c) is also relevant.

Reference: L/5415
### Product: (CCCN) Other sugars; sugar syrups; artificial honey (whether or not mixed with natural honey); caramel (17.02)

<table>
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<td>Japan</td>
<td>Australia</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

As to milk sugar without added sugar, see statement under 04.01.

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**Reference:** L/5415
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product:</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit purées and fruit pastes being cooked preparations whether or not containing added sugar (20.05)</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Canada, United Kingdom, United States</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description**

Global quota 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:**

(Appplies also to 08.02 and 08.11).

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 fruits production to demand, including a drastic 20 per cent acreage reduction of Unshu mandarin orange.

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 rôle in softening the impact of fluctuations in fruit production.

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.

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 juices and for this reason are treated in the same manner as fruit juices.

**Reference:** L/5415
| 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, 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 20.06-1-(2)) containing added sugar or spirit excluding fruit pulps of apricots or of nuts (ex 20.06-1-(2)), other fruit pulps excluding fruit pulps of apricots or of nuts (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:**

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 fruits production to demand, including a drastic 20 per cent acreage reduction of Unshu mandarin orange.

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 rôle in softening the impact of fluctuations in fruit production.

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.

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.
Product: Fruit otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or spirit
(CC-CN) (20.06)

Country or group maintaining measures: Japan

Countries indicating an interest: Argentina, Philippines, United Kingdom, United States

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures: (cont’d)

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, 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/5415
Product: (CCCN)

Country or group maintaining measures:

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

Countries indicating an interest:

Japan
Argentina
Australia
Australia
Canada
EEC
Philippines
United States
Ghana

(a) Description:

Global quota for imports of orange juice, grapefruit juice, apple juice and grape juice, prune, cranberry, tropical juice (ex 20.07-1); tomato juice containing less than 7 per cent total solids (ex 20.07-2).

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)).

(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.

See also statement under 21.04.

Reference: L/5415
| Product: Sauces, mixed condiments and mixed seasonings (21.04) | Country or group maintaining measures: Japan | Countries indicating an interest: Australia, Philippines, United Kingdom, United States, Ghana |

(a) **Description:**

Global quota for imports of tomato ketchup and tomato sauce (21.04-1-(1)).

(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/5415
Product: (CCCN) Food preparations, n.e.s. or included (21.07)

Country or group maintaining measures: Japan

Countries indicating an interest: Australia, Philippines, United States

(a) Description:

Discretionary licensing for imports of food preparations containing added sugar, excluding raficeus, peanut butter, sweetcorn, Korean ginseng tea; ice-cream powder, prepared milk powder for infants and other preparations chiefly consisting of milk; (ex 21.07-2).

Global quota for food preparations of seaweeds (genus Porphyra, Enteromorph, Monostorama, Kjellmaniella and Laminaria); "mochi" (rice cake), cooked rice, roasted rice flours, enriched rice with vitamin and other similar food preparations of rice, wheat and barley (including naked barley) (ex 21.07-2-(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 04.01, 12.08, 11.01 and 11.02.

Reference: L/5415
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product:</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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)</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Argentina, Brazil, 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/5415
L/4933/Add.9
### Product: Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse (24.01)

<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>Philippines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### (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/4933/Add.9
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:

(Appplies also to 24.01).
This is a fiscal measure.
Reference: L/4933/Add.9

1. The customs tariff rates on manufactured tobacco were reduced as from 1 April 1983 to the following rates:
   - Cigarettes: 10,342 yen/1,000 pieces
   - Cigars: 20 per cent
   - Pipe tobacco: 35 per cent
   - Others: 4 per cent

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 1983 as follows:
   - Cigarettes: 150 per cent
   - Cigars: 150 per cent
   - Pipe tobacco: 150 per cent
   - Others: 40 per cent