This supersedes and updates the information contained in document AG/DOC/4/JPN/1 dated 7 October 1982.
| Product: Apples, pears and quinces, fresh (08.06) | Country or group maintaining measures: Japan | Countries indicating an interest: Canada New Zealand |

(a) **Description:**

Health and sanitary regulations.

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

Canada: Canada has now developed a satisfactory treatment for codling moth and feels that its apples (CCCN 08.06) should be accepted without further delay.

New Zealand: Entry of New Zealand fresh apples and pears into Japan is banned under the Japanese plant quarantine and food sanitation laws. Spray programmes adopted by commercial orchardists in New Zealand achieve a high level of disease and pest control. Fruit is packed in growers' sheds or co-operative packing houses and, before export, is inspected by Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries inspectors to ensure that the fruit meets the grading requirements and health regulations of importing countries.

New Zealand is confident that, with present export procedures, any fruit exported to Japan would not be responsible for the introduction of codling moth into Japan and therefore would not endanger the Japanese domestic industry.

New Zealand spray chemicals are designed to meet the food sanitation requirements of importing countries which now total thirty-five throughout the world.

It is therefore considered that the Japanese ban on New Zealand apples and pears is unjustified on plant protection or health grounds.

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

1. The prohibition on the imports of apples, pears and quinces from Canada and New Zealand aims at preventing entrance of codling moth into Japan. This measure could be justified for the following reasons:

   (i) Codling moth exists in the territory of Canada and New Zealand, while it does not exist in the territory of Japan.
(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures: (cont'd)

(ii) If codling moth enters into the territory of Japan, it will cause a serious damage to Japanese fruits such as apple, pear and cherry and it would require enormous cost and many years to exterminate them.

Also, this provision does not purport to prohibit imports even in cases where sufficient measures to prevent transmission of codling moth are taken in accordance with the spirit of the "International Plant Protection Convention". On the contrary, it is the basic policy of the Japanese authority to admit import if a method of disinfection which is regarded effective by experts is established and applied.

2. As to the regulation on apples in which Canada has an export interest, the consultation between Canada and Japan has been already held twice at expert level and the following conclusions were agreed:

(i) At the first stage, Canada would develop the method of disinfection.

(ii) Having received the data on the results of applications of the method, Japanese experts would examine that data and then the Japanese authorities would decide their position as to whether imports from Canada would be admitted or not.

According to this agreement, in April 1974 and in July 1977, the Japanese government was sent technical data by the Canadian government. Each time Japanese experts examined them and answered the Canadian government respectively in February 1975 and in May 1978.

Thus bilateral exchanges of technical views have been held between plant quarantine authorities of the respective countries.

The question is approaching a solution through bilateral consultations and further consultation at expert level will be held if it is so required. In the view of the Japanese Government, therefore, the notification by the Canadian authorities might be withdrawn.
Product: Apples, pears and quinces, fresh (CCCN) 
Country or group maintaining measures: Japan 
Countries indicating an interest: Canada New Zealand 

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

3. With regard to the request made by the Government of New Zealand in December 1969 concerning the importation of apples, Japan explained that the Japanese regulations require the establishment of an extermination method sufficient to prevent the introduction of codling moths (including their eggs) into Japan and asked the authorities of New Zealand to give the necessary data on their extermination methods which would ensure that apples exported from New Zealand to Japan will be free from codling moths (including their eggs). In June 1970, New Zealand informed Japan that it had begun testing methods for exterminating codling moths in fruit. But so far Japan has not received any technical details about the results of the test.

4. In addition to the above-mentioned codling moths Japan is examining measures preventing the introduction of apple fire-blight which has never sprung up in Japan but is now strongly concerned about its possible introduction.
Product: Plants and parts (including seeds and fruit) of trees, bushes, shrubs or other plants, being goods of a kind used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy, or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes, fresh or dried, whole, cut, crushed, ground or powdered (12.07)

Country or group maintaining measures: Japan

Countries indicating an interest: EEC

(a) Description:

Health and phytosanitary regulations:

Prohibition of imports of coca leaves, cannabis plant and poppy straw.

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product:</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vegetable saps and extracts, pectic substances, pectinates and pectates, agar-agar and other mucilages and thickeners derived from vegetable products (13.03)</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>EEC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

Health and phytosanitary regulations:

Prohibition of imports of resin extracts and tincture of cannabis and crude cocaine.

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

(c) **Comments by country maintaining the measures:**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product: (CCCN)</th>
<th>Country group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pastry, biscuits, cakes and other fine bakers' wares, whether or not containing cocoa in any proportion (19.08)</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Canada</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

Health and sanitary regulations: Cheese cakes

Prohibition on the use of calcium acetate and calcium stearite as food additives.

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

**Canada:** It is questionable whether dietary differences are relevant. (Applies also to 20.01, 21.04 and 21.07.)

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

Dietary habits differ from one country to another. Therefore, certain additives allowed in some countries are not allowed in others. There are also health considerations underlying this regulation. (Applies also to 20.01, 21.04 and 21.07.)
Product: Vegetables and fruit, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid, with or without sugar, whether or not containing salt, spices or mustard (20.01)  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Description</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables and fruit, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid, with or without sugar, whether or not containing salt, spices or mustard (20.01)</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Canada, Romania</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

Health and sanitary regulations: Pickles

Prohibition on the use of calcium acetate and calcium stearite as food additives.

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

Canada: See item 19.08.

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

See item 19.08.
Product: Sauces, mixed condiments and mixed seasonings (21.04)

Country or group maintaining measures: Japan

Countries indicating an interest: Canada

(a) Description:

Health and sanitary regulations: Diet-spreads.

Prohibition on the use of calcium acetate and calcium stearite as food additives.

(b) Comments by other countries:

Canada: See item 19.08.

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

See item 19.08.
Product: (CCCN)
Food preparations, n.e.s. or included (21.07)

Country or group maintaining measures: Japan
Countries indicating an interest: Canada Romania

(a) Description:
Health and sanitary regulations: instant puddings.
Prohibition on the use of calcium acetate and calcium stearite as food additives.

(b) Comments by other countries:
Canada: See item 19.08.

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:
See item 19.08.