Note: The notifications concerning BTN Nos. 01.02, 01.03, 02.06, 07.06, 11.06, 11.07, 12.07, 14.05, 17.01, 17.03, 17.04, 17.05, 18.06, 19.08, 20.02, 22.02, 23.01 and 23.07 have been deleted.
Japan

The difficulties traditionally surrounding agriculture are more or less common to all industrial countries and are the product of both economic and social factors. These difficulties are more noticeable in Japan because of natural conditions which are not favourable to agriculture and of the small size of land holding of farm households. Japan being mountainous islands, the total area utilized for agriculture accounts for only 15.2 per cent for the total land area and the average land holding is only one hectare per farm household. This inevitably results in the low productivity of the average Japanese farmer.

Another difficulty facing Japanese agriculture is a widening income gap between the industrial sector and the agricultural sector. It is therefore necessary for the Government to provide opportunities for farmers to earn incomes which are comparable to those of workers in the industrial sector.

The Government is therefore constantly reviewing its overall agricultural policies, aiming, inter alia, at promotion of further structural improvement to achieve higher productivity and at readjustment of the composition of agricultural production in order to achieve what is known as selective expansion. Systematic conversion from rice production to other crops more in line with national requirements is also being pursued.

On the other hand, where liberalization of agricultural products is concerned, there were and still are a large number of difficult problems, not only of an economic, but also a political and social nature. In spite of these difficulties, however, Japan has made continuous and mounting efforts toward import liberalization. As a result, quantitative restrictions on agricultural imports have been substantially reduced, particularly in the last few years. During the period 1970 to 1973, forty-five products (in terms of BTN four digits) were liberalized and, consequently, at present residual import restrictions are applied to only twenty-three agricultural products (including three maritime products). This has served to increase the level of Japan's agricultural imports. It is further pointed out in this connexion that measures have been taken on a continuous basis to ease the restrictive effects of the non-liberalized items by enlarging import quotas.
Product: Meat and edible offals (02.01)

(a) Description:
Discretionary licensing for products of animals falling under items 01.02 except tongue and internal organs (ex 02.01).

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:
See general policy statement.

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

December 1974
Product: Country or group
(BTN) maintaining measures: Countries indicating
Fish, fresh (live or Japan Canada
dead), chilled or maintaining measures: an interest:
frozen Philippines
(03.01)

(a) Description:

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

(b) Comments by other countries:

Republic of Korea wishes these restrictions lifted.

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

See general policy statement.

(Applies also to 03.02, 03.03, 12.08)

Most fish caught by ocean-going vessels are liberalized. Restrictions apply
only to some of the fish caught along the coastal fishing grounds, where 360,000
of the total 510,000 Japanese fishermen gain their livelihood. Coastal fishing
industry is a less-developed sector of the economy.

Imports have increased recently: 1966 1971 (includes products
$127 million $416 million in the restricted
categories)

Reference: L/3212/Add.7/Rev.1
L/3293
COM.AG/W/72/Add.11

December 1974.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product:</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fish, salted, in brine, dried, or smoked (03.02)</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>EEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Philippines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Republic of Korea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Description:

Discretionary licensing for imports of hard roes of cod (including Alaska pollack) salted, in brine, dried or smoked ex 03.02.

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) ex 03.02-2-(l).

Herring, smoked 03.02-2(2).

(b) Comments by other countries:

Republic of Korea wishes these restrictions lifted.

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

See general policy statement.

(Applies also to 03.01, 03.03, 12.08)

Most fish caught by ocean-going vessels are liberalized. Restrictions apply only to some of the fish caught along the coastal fishing grounds, where 360,000 of the total 510,000 Japanese fishermen gain their livelihood. Coastal fishing industry is a less-developed sector of the economy.

Imports have increased recently:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount (million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>$127 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>$416 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(includes products in the restricted categories)

Reference: L/3212/Add.7/Rev.1
          L/3698
          COM.AG/W/72/Add.11

December 1974
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product:</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crustaceans and molluscs ...</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Australia, EEC, Philippines, Republic of Korea, New Zealand</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

Discretionary licensing for imports of scallops and cuttlefish, live; scallops, adductors of shellfish and cuttlefish, fresh, chilled or 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 for scallops to be liberalized.

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

See general policy statement.

(Appplies also to 03.01, 03.02, 12.08)

Most fish caught by ocean-going vessels are liberalized. Restrictions apply only to some of the fish caught along the coastal fishing grounds, where 360,000 of the total 510,000 Japanese fishermen gain their livelihood. Coastal fishing industry is a less-developed sector of the economy.

Imports have increased recently: 1966 $127 million, 1971 $416 million (includes products in the restricted categories)

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

December 1974
Product: (BTN) 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

(a) Description:
Discretionary licensing 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:
See general policy statement.

(Appplies also to 04.02, 04.03 and 04.04.)

Dairy farming is of relatively recent origin in Japan, and is economically weak. About 212,000 farm households are engaged in the dairy industry. There are only 8.4 milk cows per farm household. Cows are frequently raised in areas of low rainfall or mountainous regions where productivity is low. The consumption (of milk products) pattern 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

December 1974
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, 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 discretionary licensing.

(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:

See general policy statement.

(Appplies also to 04.01, 04.03 and 04.04.)

Dairy farming is of relatively recent origin in Japan, and is economically weak. About 212,000 farm households are engaged in the dairy industry. There are only 8.4 milk cows per farm household. Cows are frequently raised in areas of low rainfall or mountainous regions where productivity is low. The consumption (of milk products) pattern 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
           COM.15/W/72/Add.11

December 1974
Product: 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:  

See general policy statement.  

(Appplies also to 04.01, 04.02 and 04.04.)  

Dairy farming is of relatively recent origin in Japan, and is economically weak. About 212,000 farm households are engaged in the dairy industry. There are only 8.4 milk cows per farm household. Cows are frequently raised in areas of low rainfall or mountainous regions where productivity is low. The consumption (of milk products) pattern 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  

December 1974
| 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 discretionary licensing.

(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 the Japanese should restrict processed cheeses, especially since there are no restrictions on the import of products used to make processed cheeses.

December 1974
Product: Cheese and curd (04.04) (cont’d)

Country or group maintaining measures:

Countries indicating an interest:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

See general policy statement.

(Applies also to 04.01, 04.02 and 04.03.)

Dairy farming is of relatively recent origin in Japan, and is economically weak. About 212,000 farm households are engaged in the dairy industry. There are only 8.4 milk cows per farm household. Cows are frequently raised in areas of low rainfall or mountainous regions where productivity is low. The consumption (of milk products) pattern 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

December 1974
## Description:

Discretionary licensing except green beans and seed for growing leguminous vegetables (other than small red beans). (ex 07.05)

### Comments by other countries:

Republic of Korea would like this restriction lifted.

### Comments by country maintaining the measures:

See general policy statement.

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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product:</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(BTN) Citrus fruits, fresh or dried (08.02)</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>United States (11.80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Israel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

Discretionary licensing 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:**

See general policy statement.

(Applies also to 08.11, 20.05.)

Fruit production is one of the targets of the Selective Expansion Programme through which the Government is attempting to modernize agriculture. Due to the need to shift out of rice production and also because of the profitability of fruit production the move to create orchards has been stepped-up in recent years. It will take some time before newly planted trees will bear fruit to the full capacity. About 428,000 hectares (about 8 per cent of total open farmland) and about 370,000 farm households are engaged.

**Reference:**
L/3212/Add.7/Rev.1
L/3543
COM.16/W/72/Add.11

December 1974
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product: Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(BTN) Fruit provisionally preserved (08.11) Japan</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Description

Discretionary licensing for oranges (ex 08.11-2) and tangerines (ex 08.11-3).

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

See general policy statement.

(Applies also to 08.02, 20.05.)

Fruit production is one of the targets of the Selective Expansion Programme through which the Government is attempting to modernize agriculture. Due to the need to shift out of rice production and also because of the profitability of fruit production the move to create orchards has been stepped-up in recent years. It will take some time before newly planted trees will bear fruit to the full capacity. About 429,000 hectares (about 8 per cent of total open farmland) and about 370,000 farm households are engaged.

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

L/3548

COM.AG/W/72/Add.11

December 1974
| Product: (BTN) Wheat and meslin (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:
See general policy statement.
(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

December 1974
(a) **Description:**

State trading

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

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

See general policy statement.

(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.
| Product: 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:**

See general policy statement.

(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

December 1974
Product: (BTN)
Cereal flours (11.01)

(a) Description:
Discretionary licensing for imports of flours of wheat (11.01-1), rice, barley and naked barley; of kao-liang and other grain sorghums (ex 11.01-2).

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:
See general policy statement.
(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

December 1974
**Product:**
(BTN)

Cereal groats and cereal meals; other worked cereal grains ... except husked, glazed, polished or broken rice; germ of cereals ... (11.02)

- **Country or group maintaining measures:**
  - Japan

- **Countries indicating an interest:**
  - Argentina
  - EEC
  - United States

(a) **Description:**

Discretionary licensing 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), except husked, glazed, polished or broken rice, 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:**

See general policy statement.

(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

December 1974
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product:</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BTO Starches, inulin (11.06)</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Philippines, United States</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

Discretionary licensing

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

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

See general policy statement.

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

COM.AG/W/72/Add.11

December 1974
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product: (BTN)</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits (12.01)</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
</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 discretionary licensing (ex 12.01).

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

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

See general policy statement

December 1974
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product:</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Locust beans ...; fruit kernels and other vegetable products (12.08)</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Australia, Republic of Korea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

Discretionary licensing for imports of edible seaweed (12.08-2-(1), 12.08-2-(2) and ex 12.08-2-(3)), 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. The Korean delegation hoped that the restriction will be eliminated or the quota increased in view of the Korean trade deficit with Japan.

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

See general policy statement.

(Appplies also to 03.01, 03.02, 03.03)

Most fish caught by ocean-going vessels are liberalized. Restrictions apply only to some of the fish caught along the coastal fishing grounds, where 360,000 of the total 510,000 Japanese fishermen gain their livelihood. Coastal fishing industry is a less-developed sector of the economy.

Imports have increased recently: 1966 $127 million, 1971 $416 million (includes products in the restricted categories)

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

COM.AG/W/72/Add.11

December 1974
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product:</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(BTN) Vegetable saps and extracts; ...</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(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: I/3177/Add.8  
I/3212/Add.7/Rev.1

December 1974
| Product: 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:
Discretionary licensing for imports of corned beef, preparation of beef or pork, and other preparations mainly containing beef or pork (ex 16.02-2).

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:
See general policy statement.
Meat processing is an under-developed industry in Japan.

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

December 1974
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product: (BTN)</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other sugars; sugar syrups; artificial honey ...; caramel (17.02)</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Australia, United Kingdom, United States</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Description:

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

See general policy statement.

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

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

December 1974
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product; Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit purée and fruit pastes ...</td>
<td>Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(20.05)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(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:

See general policy statement.

(Applies also to 08.02 and 08.11.)

Fruit production is one of the targets of the Selective Expansion Programme through which the Government is attempting to modernize agriculture. Due to the need to shift out of rice production and also because of the profitability of fruit production the move to create orchards has been stepped-up in recent years. It will take some time before newly planted trees will bear fruit to the full capacity. About 428,000 hectares (about 8 per cent of total open farmland) and about 370,000 farm households are engaged.

Measure is designed to control substitution of these products for the fruits themselves, the import of which is restricted.

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

December 1974
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product:</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(BTN)</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit otherwise prepared or preserved ... (20.06)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Philippines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

Discretionary licensing for pineapples with added sugar or spirit (20.06-1-(1)), fruit pulps with added sugar or spirit (ex 20.06-1-(2)), other pineapples (20.06-2-(2)), other fruit pulps (ex 20.06-2-(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:**

See general policy statement.

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

December 1974
Product: (BTN) Fruit juices and vegetable juices ...
(20.07)

(a) Description:

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

See general policy statement.

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

December 1974
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product:</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(BTN) Sauces, mixed condiments and mixed seasonings (21.04)</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Philippines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ghana</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Description:
Discretionary licensing for imports of tomato ketchup and sauce (21.04-1-(1)), mixed seasonings containing mainly sodium glutemate (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:
See general policy statement.

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

December 1974
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product:</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food preparations, n.e.s. (21.07)</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Australia, Philippines, United States</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Description:

Discretionary licensing for products with added sugar, excluding rations, peanut butter, canned sweetcorn and Korean ginseng tea, (ex 21.07-1).

Ice-cream powder, prepared milk powder for infants and other preparations chiefly consisting of milk; food preparations of seaweeds (genus Porphyra, Enteromorph, Monostroma, 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 general policy statement.

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

December 1974
Product: Ethyl alcohol or neutral spirits, undenatured 80° or higher; denatured spirits (22.08)

(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:

See general policy statement.

The measures is for health and fiscal purposes.

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

December 1974
Product:
(BTN)

Unmanufactured tobacco;
tobacco refuse
(24.01)

Country or group maintaining measures:
Japan

Countries indicating an interest:
Argentina
Philippines
United States
Yugoslavia

(a) Description:
State trading

(b) Comments by other countries:
Yugoslavia would like for Japan to increase its imports of Yugoslav tobacco in light of its negative trade balance with Japan.

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:
See general policy statement.

(Appplies also to 24.02.)

This is a fiscal measure.

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

December 1974
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product: (BTN)</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manufactured tobacco; tobacco extracts and essences (24.02)</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Philippines, United States</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

State trading

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

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

See general policy statement.

(Appplies also to 24.01.)

This is a fiscal measure.

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

December 1974