1. The following corrections should be made to the original document:

Page 3 (BTN 02.01)

Add under "(a) Description":

"- quota system (bovine meat)
- State trading (bovine meat)"

under "(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures":

"Maintenance of the present import quota system is necessitated inter alia due to the small scale of production and low productivity of cattle-raising farmers in Japan that mainly raise Japanese cattle, beef cattle and/or dairy cattle (especially dairy steers) and in view of the impact to the dairy farming if the quota system is abolished.

"The Livestock Industry Promotion Corporation purchases and sells imported bovine meat under the Law concerning the Price Stabilization of Livestock Products. However, the Corporation does not have an exclusive authority to handle all of imported bovine meat."

2. The following BTN Nos. "10.04 and 17.01" to be added as new sheets.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product: (CCCN)</th>
<th>Country or group maintaining measures:</th>
<th>Countries indicating an interest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oats (10.04)</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Australia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) **Description:**

Quota

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

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

This item is not under State trading. Tariff rate of 10 per cent is maintained in view of the substitutive relationship vis-à-vis rice, wheat and barley which are under State trading. However, a free-tariff quota is set for a limited quantity of oats used for cattle feeding purpose without mixing. As to the oats used for the manufacture of concentrated feedstuff, the tariff is free when they are used by manufacturers in bonded areas.
Product: Country or group maintaining measures: Countries indicating an interest:
Beet sugar and cane sugar solid Japan Australia
(17.01)

(a) Description:
Minimum import prices

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:
The minimum stabilization price in the price stabilization system in Japan makes up, together with maximum stabilization price, a stabilization price zone, in which the domestic price of sugar is maintained under the Sugar Price Stabilization Law.

The objective of this law is to stabilize the domestic price of sugar, ensure sound development of domestic sugar, and the related industries, and thereby ensure agricultural income earned from the farm products that are used for the production of sugar and other sweeteners.

In order to realize these objectives, when the import price of sugar comes below the minimum stabilization price, the Sugar Price Stabilization Agency buys imported sugar at the imported price and sells it back to the importer at the price higher than the minimum stabilization price. Through these activities, the price stabilization fund is built by the margins between those two prices and the domestic price of sugar is maintained within the price stabilization zone.

The minimum stabilization price is determined each sugar year by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry on the basis of the long-term trend of the price of sugar in international market.

The stabilization fund is released only to the importers who imported sugar at a price higher than maximum stabilization price.