

# GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

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## ACTION BY GOVERNMENTS RELEVANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF PART IV

### Addendum

In response to GATT/AIR/945, the delegation of Japan has provided the following details of action taken in connexion with the implementation of Part IV.

I. Being fully aware that the growth of the export earnings of developing countries are indispensable to the development of these countries, the Japanese Government has continuously used its endeavours to co-operate with the works of the Group of Three.

The Japanese Government has taken under-mentioned measures in accordance with the provisions of Part IV since last October.

(1) The Japanese Government has lifted import restrictions for two ex items on 1 February, six full items on 1 April and two ex items on 1 May 1972, which include the following items of export interest for developing countries.

<u>BTN</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Date of liberalization</u>
02.06	Ham and bacon	1 April
ex 03.01	Hard roes of herring, fresh, chilled or frozen	1 May
ex 03.02	Hard roes of herring, salted, in brine, dried or smoked	1 May
17.01	Rock candy, cube sugar, loaf sugar and similar sugar of beet sugar and cane sugar	1 April
20.02	Tomato purée and tomato paste	1 April
25.03	Sulphur	1 April
27.10	Gas oils, heavy fuel oils, raw oils, other petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals	1 April

(2) As for the Generalized Scheme of Preferences; the number of beneficiaries countries has been increased from 96 to 106 with addition of nineteen territories; its procedure of implementation has been improved; and the ceiling quota in 1972 fiscal year for the items under this Scheme has been increased by 30 per cent as compared with the previous year.

(3) The import duties on 238 items including tropical products have been reduced. These items include, among others, coffee, black tea, soyabeans, insect flower, vegetable oils such as soyabean oil and groundnut oil, wine, crude alcohols, extractions of soyabean oil and toilet soap etc.

II. Japan's imports from developing countries have been increasing continuously. In the last three years, they increased from \$6.3 billion in 1969 to \$7.6 billion in 1971 and to \$8.5 billion in 1972, or by ratios of 18.5 per cent, 20.8 per cent and 12.2 per cent respectively over the preceding years. The share of imports from developing countries in Japan's total imports stands at 43 per cent in 1971 comparing 40 per cent in the preceding years. Japan thus offers a large market for products of developing countries, and has contributed to the expansion of trade of developing countries.

In order to expand the trade with developing countries, besides the above-mentioned measures, the Japanese Government has taken the following actions mentioned in III, while it has taken steps to promote the co-operation of private activities which are mentioned in IV.

III. (1) For the purpose of investigating the possibilities and conditions of promoting the purchase of the primary commodities in Japan and the exploitability of new products in these areas, through the research undertaken in developing countries and also by means of exchanges of views with competent people in developing countries, "The Conference for the Solution of Problems of the Primary Products" was established. The Members of Conference consist of officials concerned as well as private people. In 1971 the conference requested the Asian Economic Institute to begin the research in North Africa, Malaysia, Mexico and Peru.

(2) Every year there is a training course in export promotion for trainees recruited from developing countries. In 1971, Japan provided these facilities for eighteen trainees, including five who were recommended by UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre. In 1972, twenty trainees are expected to participate in these courses. In this connexion, the Japanese Government made a voluntary contribution of \$49,130 for the implementation of the training course projects of the Centre.

(3) The Overseas Training Co-operation Agency (OTCA) is established to give, as one of its functions, the technical co-operation for developing countries in order to develop products and to strengthen their international competitiveness in terms of price, quality and so on. To cope particularly with the problems of commodities, a special division was established in this agency to give project

co-operation such as improvement and extension of production techniques and amelioration of quality of products such as sericulture, soyabeans and maize in South-East Asia.

Furthermore, OTAC through its voluntary contribution and also through being entrusted by the United Nations currently provides for individuals or groups of people from developing countries various training courses in the field of trade promotion, agriculture, mining manufacturing, small-scale enterprises, production control and statistics.

(4) "South-East Asian Promotion Centre for Trade, Investment and Tourism" was established in January 1972 in Tokyo comprising nine member countries including Japan. The aim of the Centre is inter alia to promote export from developing member countries to Japanese market, to attract more Japanese tourists and to increase Japanese investment to these countries. In 1972 Japan has contributed \$450,000 to the Centre which is about 90 per cent of its budget.

IV. (1) As for the expenses necessary for the private enterprises to promote the purchase of the primary commodities in the developing countries, the Government bears the parts of those expenses. The Japanese Government already has sent thirteen missions of investigation groups from September 1971 to October this year such as an investigating mission to India for the purchase of garnet and bauxite.

(2) Moreover, the Government provides subsidies for the various individual or group studies and trainings in the field of mining and other industry, the small-scale enterprises and the production control being carried out by the Association for Overseas Technical Scholarship.

(3) The Government provides financial facilities through the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund and the Japan Export Import Bank for the private investment in order to promote the development of the primary commodities in developing countries.

(4) The Japan Overseas Development Corporation was established in February 1970 to strive for the development and promotion of industries in the developing countries and for the promotion of trade between these countries and Japan. In 1972, through the assistance of the Government of Japan, the corporation decided to loan the fund for the rationalization facilities for ten applicants and for the import at low interest rates for eight applicants.

(5) The Government also assists the various groups such as Overseas Agricultural Development Foundation, International Development Centre, etc. which make the research studies for the development and the training of technicians.

Among these groups, the Overseas Agricultural Development Foundation which was established in August 1969 undertakes such activities as despatch of the agricultural and forestry technicians to developing countries and the research studies for the development of agriculture and forestry in developing countries. The International Development Centre was established in February 1971 to undertake the fundamental

research and planning as well as the training of the cadres in order to promote comprehensive economic development in developing countries.

(6) JETRO holds every year the expositions of the primary commodities, products, and the semi-manufactured products from the developing countries in Tokyo or other places. In 1971, the exposition was held for five countries of India, Singapore, Kenya, Spain and Philippines and in 1972, for four countries of India, Singapore, Brazil and Cuba.