

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

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EXTERNAL ECONOMIC MEASURES TAKEN BY JAPAN

The following communication relating to a new set of economic measures taken by the Japanese Government, dated 27 April 1984, has been received from the Permanent Mission of Japan for circulation to the CONTRACTING PARTIES (in this connection, see also L/5570).

Ministerial Conference for Economic Measures 27 April 1984

In the light of the recent economic trends at home and abroad, as well as the status it occupies in the world economy, Japan carries an important responsibility of making active efforts in order to attain economic growth led by the expansion of domestic demand, to maintain and strengthen the free-trade system, to form harmonious external economic relations, and to revitalize the world economy.

It is from this viewpoint that Japan has implemented a series of external economic measures, which have gradually started to show effect.

In view of the rôle Japan should play in the world economy, the Government considers it important to conduct even more vigorously such policy measures as market opening, import promotion, liberalization of financial and capital markets, encouragement of investment to and from Japan, and so forth. Thus, the Government of Japan has decided to implement the following measures for the pending issues in Japan's external economic relations.

I. MARKET OPENING AND IMPORT PROMOTION

1. Reduction of tariff rates

(1) Elimination or reduction of tariff rates on certain items

Although Japan's tariff rates are already much lower than those of other countries, tariff rates on the items listed in Appendix 1 are to be eliminated or reduced further as from fiscal 1985 and necessary procedures will be taken to that end.

Furthermore, as for wine and paper products (as listed in Appendix 1), efforts will be made aiming at their tariff reductions as from fiscal 1985; the concrete figures of their tariff reductions will be finalized at an earliest possible time.

(2) Advanced implementation of tariff reduction in the Tokyo Round Agreements

Taking into account the advanced implementation by other industrialized countries of tariff reduction in the Tokyo Round Agreements, the implementation of tariff reduction on industrial products is to be advanced by two years, and that on agricultural products by one year, in fiscal 1985. Necessary procedures will be taken to that end.

(3) Extension of tariff-exempt items under the Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft

Necessary procedures will be taken to accept the amendment of the Annex to the Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft so that an additional number of items will be tariff-exempt.

2. Relaxation of import restrictions

(1) The following measures will be taken on the basis of the results of consultations with the countries concerned:

(a) Beef

The import of high-quality beef is to be increased by 27,600 tons over the four-year period from fiscal 1984 through fiscal 1987.

(b) Fresh oranges

The import quotas on fresh oranges are to be increased by 11,000 tons per every fiscal year, as from fiscal 1984 through fiscal 1987.

(c) Orange juice

The import quotas on orange juice are to be increased by 500 tons per every fiscal year, as from fiscal 1984 through 1987.

(d) Grapefruit juice

As for grapefruit juice, the import quotas are to be set up to meet the actual domestic demand for fiscal 1984 and fiscal 1985, after which its import quotas system will be eliminated.

(2) Further relaxation of the import restrictions will be undertaken as follows:

(a) Import liberalization

(i) Prepared or preserved products of pig meat or offals (without bovine meat or offals); to be implemented as from fiscal 1985. (A price differential duty system will be applied on prepared or preserved products consisting solely of pig meat or offals.)

(ii) Hi-test molasses and other sugars; to be implemented during fiscal 1984.

(iii) Fruit purée and paste (except of citrus (excluding lemon and lime), pineapple, peach, apple and grape); to be implemented during fiscal 1984.

(iv) Fruit pulp (except of citrus (excluding lemon and lime), pineapple, peach, apple and grape); to be implemented during fiscal 1984.

(v) Fruit juices of prune, cherry, apricot, and berries (excluding blueberry and strawberry) and of tropical fruits (excluding pineapple); to be implemented during fiscal 1984.

(vi) Other food preparations containing added sugar (except the categories (a) through (d) below); to be implemented during fiscal 1984:

(a) ice cream powder, prepared milk powder for infants and other preparations mainly consisting of milk;

(b) food preparations of seaweeds (genus Porphyra, Enteromorpha, Monostroma, Kjellmaniella and laminaria);

(c) "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);

(d) food preparations containing, in terms of weight, 50 per cent or more of sugar.

(b) Increase in quantity of import quota, etc.

(i) Dried leguminous vegetables

Minimum import quota allocation of 55 million dollars or 120,000 MT each year for fiscal 1984 and fiscal 1985.

(ii) Groundnuts

Minimum import quota allocation of about 55,000 MT each year for fiscal 1984 and fiscal 1985. About 60,000 MT in fiscal 1985.

(iii) Corned beef (in airtight containers)

50 per cent increase in fiscal 1984.

(iv) Fruit purée and paste

For portions not liberalized, 2,000 MT in fiscal 1984.

(v) Fruit pulp

For portions not liberalized, 2,000 MT in fiscal 1984.

(vi) Canned pineapple

900,000 cases each year for fiscal 1984 and fiscal 1985.

(vii) Non-citrus fruit juices

Grape juice: minimum import quota allocation of 3,500 MT each year for fiscal 1984 and fiscal 1985; apple juice: minimum import quota allocation of 1,000 MT each year for fiscal 1984 and fiscal 1985; other juices not liberalized (excluding pineapple juice): 1,000 MT in fiscal 1984.

(viii) Tomato juice

5,000 KL in fiscal 1985

(ix) Tomato ketchup and tomato sauce

5,000 MT in fiscal 1985

3. Import liberalization and distribution improvements for manufactured tobacco products

The bills such as the Tobacco Business Bill related to the reform of Tobacco and Salt Monopoly Corporation, submitted to the 101st session of the Diet, are to abolish the tobacco monopoly system as well as to take the following measures as regards the import and distribution of manufactured tobacco products.

(1) Import liberalization

The import and wholesale business of manufactured tobacco products are to be liberalized.

(2) Improvements in the distribution system

(a) From the viewpoint of easing burdens on retail outlets as a result of drastic changes in the distribution system, the nationwide uniform retail price system is to be maintained for the time being. However, the costs for distribution and other costs can be determined freely by dealers, and the price policies on imported tobacco products can be freely developed by importers.

(b) Importers of manufactured tobacco product will be able to freely select any retail outlets with whom they want to deal.

Prior to enforcement of the laws related to the reform of Tobacco and Salt Monopoly Corporation, efforts will be made to improve distribution of imported tobacco products, including the increase in the number of their retail outlets.

4. Further improvements in standards and certification systems

(1) Positive utilization of foreign testing organizations

In order to make it easier for foreign firms to obtain Japan's certification under the following laws, test data from foreign testing organizations which meet certain requirements, including testing ability, will be accepted. Clear guidelines setting forth these requirements including testing ability, the modality of accepting the data, etc. will be drawn up and published with respect to each certification system by the end of 1984:

- (a) Consumer Product Safety Law
- (b) Law Concerning the Securing of Safety and the Optimization of Transaction of Liquefied Petroleum Gas
- (c) Measurement Law
- (d) Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law
- (e) Gas Utility Industry Law
(Implementing manuals on utilization of test data from foreign testing organizations relating to (a) to (e) above have been published.)

- (f) High Pressure Gas Control Law
(Eligibility requirements have already been drawn up for foreign testing organizations whose data will be accepted on high-pressure gas containers.)
- (g) Japan Industrial Standardization Law
(Policy guidelines have already been drawn up for approving foreign testing organizations to do factory inspections following JIS-labelling approval.)
- (h) Agricultural Mechanization Promotion Law
(Policy guidelines have already been announced for accepting foreign test data conducted by testing organizations designated by foreign governments in accordance with the OECD Test Code and accepted by the OECD.)
- (i) Law for Improvement and Increased Production of Livestock
(Eligibility requirements have already been announced for those testing organizations which are deemed to be of the same standing as foreign government agencies in terms of the issuance of the necessary certificate accompanying livestock semen for artificial insemination or livestock embryos.)
- (j) Law Concerning Safety Assurance and Quality Improvement of Feed
- (k) Law Concerning Standardization and Proper Labelling of Agricultural and Forestry Products
- (l) Ship Safety Law
- (m) Road Vehicles Act
- (n) Public Telecommunications Law (and likewise with respect to the Telecommunications Business Bill in the event it is enacted and put into force.)
- (o) Radio Law
- (p) Food Sanitation Law
(The eligibility requirements have already been announced for foreign official testing organizations whose test data can be accepted, when importing foodstuffs, etc.)
- (q) Industrial Safety and Health Law
- (r) Fire Service Law

(2) Acceptance of foreign test data and internationalization of Japanese standards

(a) It has been decided to introduce Good Laboratory Practices (GLP) for the testing for new chemical substances for which examination is sought under the Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc. of Chemical Substances, and an English-language publication explaining this is to be drawn up and published soon.

GLP for toxicity tests on agrochemicals will be adopted by the end of fiscal 1984, under the Agricultural Chemicals Regulation Law.

(b) On the acceptance of foreign clinical test data for pharmaceuticals and medical devices seeking examination under the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law, further study is to be given to this, including technical consultations with foreign countries on such questions as ethnic-based physiological differences and other differences, and an interim report is to be issued by the end of fiscal 1984.

(c) On the testing for type authorization under the Electrical Appliance and Material-Control Law, Japan has become a participant in the mutual recognition of foreign testing data system (CB system) of the International Commission on Rules for Approval of Electrical Equipment (CEE).

Japan is also promoting harmonization with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) standards for those items for which the European Electrotechnical Standardization Committee (CENELEC) is promoting harmonization with IEC standards.

For the technical standards for which harmonization with the IEC standards has been achieved, an English-language publication is to be drawn up and published soon explaining the deviation from the IEC standards arising out of the differences in voltages used and other factors.

(3) Simplification and speeding up of certification procedures

(a) The upper limit for eligibility for the handling procedure for small-quantity motor vehicles is to be raised from 300 vehicles per year at present to 500 vehicles per year.

(b) For approval for new pharmaceuticals under the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law, it will soon be made possible to start examination even when the long-term stability tests are not completed provided that the accelerated stability test data are

appended to the mid-term report on the long-term testing and that long-term stability test data are submitted for the already-begun examination process once they are available.

5. Import promotion of manufactured goods

- (1) Implementation of programmes to promote market penetration of specific foreign manufactured goods

Under co-operation between public and private sectors of Japan and other countries, programmes intended for export to Japan will be implemented to promote market penetration of specific foreign manufactured goods, in which surveys on strategies to increase sales of specific foreign manufactured goods in the Japanese market as well as assistance in expanding their market shares in Japan will be carried out.

- (2) Support for exhibitions of foreign manufactured goods

Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) and other agencies shall be utilized to support the German Exhibition '84, the French Exhibition, the Japan-Holland '84, and other similar events, and exhibitions of foreign manufactured goods held by local governmental bodies such as the Nagoya Import Fair.

The month of October 1984 shall be designated the Second Manufactured Imports Promotion Month and efforts shall be strengthened through JETRO and the Manufactured Imports Promotion Organization (MIPRO) to better inform foreign audiences of Japan's efforts for import promotion of manufactured goods.

II. MARKET-OPENING IN THE HIGH-TECHNOLOGY SECTOR

1. Communications Satellites, etc.

- (1) Purchase of foreign-made communications satellites by private firms

Under the Telecommunication Business Bill and its related bills currently submitted to the 101st session of the Diet, private firms are permitted to engage in telecommunications business. When these bills are enacted, cases can emerge in which private firms purchase communications satellites and engage in telecommunication business in accordance with the procedures of the relevant domestic laws and regulations. This will open the way for private firms to purchase foreign-made communications satellites. In this connection, we will take measures which we deem necessary.

- (2) Purchase of communications satellites in the event Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation is transformed into Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Company, Inc., and purchase of satellites by the Government and its related agencies

We will continue to pursue the policy of autonomous development of technology in satellites. However, in the future,

- (a) with respect to communications satellites which Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Company, Inc. may wish to buy in the event Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation is transformed into Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Company, Inc., we will open the way for the Company to purchase these satellites either in Japan or from abroad on its own judgement, while ensuring consistency with the space development policy, and

- (b) with respect to satellites which the Government and its related agencies may wish to buy, we will open the way for the Government and its related agencies to purchase either in Japan or from abroad those satellites which are not necessary for the autonomous development of technology under the space development policy.

2. Telecommunication business

- (1) The Telecommunication Business Bill which has been submitted to the 101st session of the Diet is designed to introduce the idea of competition into the telecommunication market, thereby utilizing the vitality of the private sector. Thus, with regard to the Class II telecommunication business, there is no restriction on the participation of foreign capitals, and the principle of non-discrimination between Japanese and foreign firms is set forth. When the Bill is passed, efforts will be made, as regards such measures as registration, notification and so forth concerning the Class II telecommunication business, to ensure their simplicity and transparency as well as to duly apply the Law, giving consideration to free entry and free business activities by firms with foreign capitals.

It is designed in the said Bill that examinations are to be made within three years as to how the Law is being implemented and that necessary measures are to be taken on the basis of the results of the examinations.

- (2) Upon the enactment of the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Company Bill, which has been submitted to the 101st session of the Diet, the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation will be transformed into the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Company, Inc. In the conduct of business by the said new company, consideration will be given so that a fair competition between the said company and other telecommunication business entities will be ensured.

3. Software protection

As for the protection of software rights, further coordination of various viewpoints will be made in search of better ways of protecting such rights, noting the need for international harmony. The submission of a bill to the present session of the Diet will not be adhered to.

III. PROMOTION OF THE LIBERALIZATION OF FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL MARKETS AND THE INTERNATIONALIZATION OF YEN

With the changes in socio-economic structures as well as advances in their internationalization, Japan's financial and capital markets have undergone steady liberalization such as liberalization of interest rates, relaxation of the conditions for issuance of public bonds and corporate debentures, diversification of business, and so forth.

Along with this trend, the scale of financial flows has been expanding, and internationalization of yen is gradually proceeding.

In response to these environmental changes, Japan has been taking various administrative measures of liberalization and relaxation. In the recent comprehensive economic measures, for instance, various measures have been taken, including those which require amendments in the relevant laws.

Liberalization of financial and capital markets and internationalization of yen will contribute to bringing about greater efficiency in the Japanese economy. Also Japan should discharge its international responsibility commensurate with its status in the world economy. Thus Japan will pursue this course of liberalization and internationalization independently, actively, and steadily in concrete terms, taking into account economic, financial and other circumstances at home and abroad. Prospects for the future on this matter will be drawn up and announced as soon as possible.

IV. PROMOTION OF INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT

1. Improved system of information dissemination

The headquarters for Promotion of Industrial Cooperation is to be established within JETRO, headed by its president. This institution, in close cooperation with the competent governmental organizations, local government bodies, and private business, aims at strengthening the functions of disseminating information on direct investment exchanges as well as providing thorough assistance over the domestic procedural matters related to direct investment in Japan.

The function of information dissemination on direct investment in Japan by competent ministries and agencies is to be strengthened.

2. Strengthening the OTO system

The Office of Trade Ombudsman (OTO) is to be strengthened and its mandate broadened as explained in the Appendix 2 attached hereto to improve the institutional arrangements for dealing with complaints regarding direct investment procedures in Japan and other related matters.

3. Support for investment promotion missions

Active support is to be provided to investment missions, both those sent overseas by Japan's local governmental bodies seeking to invite investment in Japan and those sent to Japan by foreign governments or other bodies seeking to encourage Japanese investment in their countries. Missions will be sent overseas in order to promote Japanese direct-investment abroad.

4. Procedural improvements to promote direct investment in Japan

Efforts are to be made to further expedite the processing of applications for registration of direct investment in Japan.

V. ENERGY

On the basis of the long-term outlook for energy supply and demand, and respecting autonomy of the private sectors, as well as taking into account the commercial feasibility and stability of supply, efforts are to be made to enhance Japan's cooperative relationship with the energy-supplying countries. As part of such efforts, follow-up measures of Japan-US Joint Policy Statement on Energy Cooperation announced by Japan-US Energy Working Group in November 1983, are to be taken. These include the visit to the United States by a private-sector coal mission, encouragement of feasibility study on energy resource exploitation.

VI. FOREIGN LAWYERS' ACTIVITIES IN JAPAN

On the question of foreign lawyers' activities in Japan, the Japan Federation of Bar Associations is making further efforts to come to a domestically and internationally appropriate conclusion, as early as possible. While respecting the initiative of the Federation, the Government will work to have an appropriate solution materialized as early as possible.

Appendix 1

MFN Tariff Rate

Tariff item No.	Description
02.01-1ex (131)	Internal organs and tongue of bovine animals
02.01-2ex (210ex)	Meat and meat offals of pigs (Carcass) (skinned)
02.01-2ex (210ex)	Meat and meat offals of pigs (Carcass) (Not skinned)
02.01-2ex (291,293)	Meat and meat offals of pigs (other)
04.02-3ex (329ex, 349ex)	Milk and cream, preserved, concen- trated or sweetened (Whey) (Not containing added sugar) (material for prepared powdered milk for babies)
05.07-2 (200)	Skins and other parts of birds, with their feathers or down, feathers and parts of feathers (whether or not with trimmed edges) and down, not further worked than cleaned, disinfected or treated for preservation; powder and waste of feathers or parts of feathers (other than feathers meal)
08.05-4ex (440,490ex)	Pistachos and Pecan (fresh or dried)

08.12ex (090ex)	Berries (dried)
15.07-2 (2) (220)	Ground-nut oil (of an acid value not exceeding 0.6)
15.07-4 (2) (420)	Sunflower seed oil (of an acid value not exceeding 0.6)
16.02-2 (2) ex	Prepared or preserved meat or meat offal (other than of bovine animals and pigs)
20.02-2 (1) (210)	Tomato purée and tomato paste
20.03ex (090ex)	Berry preserved by freezing (containing added sugar)
20.06-1 (2) ex (123)	Peaches prepared or preserved (in pulp form) (not containing added sugar) (containing added spirit)
20.06-1 (2) ex (199ex)	Berry and prune prepared or preserved (other than in pulp form) (containing added sugar)
20.06-2 (2) ex (299ex)	Prune prepared or preserved (other than in pulp form) (not containing added sugar)
20.07-2 (1) ex (211)	Tomato juice (containing added sugar)
20.07-2 (2) ex (221)	Tomato juice (not containing added sugar)
20.07-2 (2) ex (222ex)	Mixtures of vegetable juice in airtight containers (not containing added sugar)

20.07-2 (2) ex (229ex)	Vegetable juices other than mixtures of vegetable juice (in airtight containers) (not containing added sugar)
21.04-1 (1) ex (111)	Tomato ketchup
21.07-2 (1) ex (212)	Peanut butter (containing added sugar)
21.07-2 (1) ex (213)	Food preparations of sweet corn (containing added sugar)
21.07-2 (1) ex (219ex)	Food preparations (containing added sugar) (the weight of contained sugar not exceeding 50% of the total weight of product)
21.07-2 (1) B (b) ex (226)	Peanut butter (not containing added sugar)
21.07-2 (2) B (b) ex (227,228)	Food preparations of sweet corn (not containing added sugar)
21.07-2 (2) B (b) ex (234)	Food preparations of vegetable protein (not containing added sugar)
23.07-2 ex (210)	Pet food (ordinary ones put up in small container)
29.13-1 (6) ex (161)	Camphor, of a melting point not less than 175°C
35.02-1 (100)	Egg albumin
35.04-3 (310,390)	Protein substances (other than peptones and their derivative and hide powder)

- 37.01-1
(111,119,
190) Photographic plates and
film in the flat,
sensitised, unexposed,
of any material other
than paper, paperboard
or cloth (for X-ray)
- 37.01-2(2)
(221,222,223,
224,225,226) Photographic plates and
film (other than colour
plates and colour film)
- 37.02-1(2)ex
(122,123,
124, 129) Cinematograph film in
rolls (other than colour
film) (not for X-ray)
- 37.02-2(3)
(231,232,233,
234,235,239) Film in rolls (other than
cinematograph film, not
colour, not for X-ray)
- 37.03-1(100) Colour photographic paper
- 38.19-5(3)ex
(530ex) Catalysts for purification
of the exhaust gas of motor
vehicles (other than iron
catalysts, platinum and
silica-alumina catalysts)
- 40.11-1ex
(140) Pneumatic tyres and tyre
cases for motor vehicles
(not new)
- 40.11-1ex
(120,190) Inner tubes and others for
motor vehicles
- 43.01-2ex
(220) Furskins of minks (raw)
- 56.01-1ex
(190) Man-made fibres (discon-
tinuous) containing more
than 50% by weight of
synthetic fibres or acetate
fibres (other than those
containing more than 50% by
weight of nylon fibres,
polyacrylonitrile fibres
and others.)
- 61.05-1
(100) Handkerchiefs of flax or
ramie

- 65.01
(all) Hat-forms, hat bodies and hoods of felt, neither blocked to shape nor with made brims; plateaux and manchons (including slit manchors), of felt
- 65.02
(all) Hat-shapes, plaited or made from plaited or other strips of any material, neither blocked to shape nor with made brims
- 71.02-2(1)A
(211) Diamond formed to be used for mechanical or industrial purposes (perforated for wire drawing)
- 71.03-2ex
(290ex) Synthetic or reconstructed precious or semi-precious stones (not for mechanical nor industrial uses) (other than synthetic diamond and Crystal)
- 71.12ex
(010) Articles of jewellery and parts thereof, made of, or combined with, silver or platinum group metals
- 71.12ex
(023) Articles of jewellery and parts thereof, combined or trimmed with gold, value of the part of gold being less than 80% of the total value
- 71.12ex
(021, 022, 090) Articles of jewellery and parts thereof (others)
- 71.13ex
(022, 030) Articles of goldsmiths' or silversmiths' wares and parts thereof, of precious metal or rolled precious metal other than goods falling within heading No. 71.12 (combined or trimmed with gold value of the part of gold being less than 80% of the total value, n.e.s., and others) (other than knives and others)

71.13ex (010,021, 090)	Articles of goldsmiths' or silversmiths' wares and parts thereof (others)
71.15-2ex (291)	Articles consisting of, or incorporating, pearls, precious or semi-precious stones (articles of jewellery and parts thereof)
71.15-2ex (299)	Articles consisting of, or incorporating, pearls, precious or semi-precious stones (others)
77.01-1(100)	Unwrought magnesium
84.23-2ex (220)	Parts of excavators
84.23-2ex (240)	Parts of dredging machines
84.23-3ex (350)	Parts of other excavating machines and others
84.25ex (300ex)	Hay balers
84.61 (all)	Taps, cocks, valves and others
87.06-2ex (210)	Parts of track-laying type tractors
90.17ex (210,290)	Dental instruments and appliances and parts and accessories thereof
90.28-2ex (217,221, 231,238)	Automatic dimension measuring apparatus, dynamometers and others (electronic type)

GSP Tariff Rate

16.02-2(2)ex (227,229)	Prepared or preserved meat or meat offal (other than of bovine animals or pigs)
20.07-2(2)ex (222ex)	Mixtures of vegetable juice (not containing added sugar) (in airtight containers)
20.07-2(2)ex (229ex)	Vegetable juices other than mixtures of vegetable juice, (not containing added sugar) (in airtight containers)
21.07-2(1)ex (212)	Peanut butter (containing added sugar)
21.07-2(2)B (b)ex (226)	Peanut butter (not containing added sugar)

Paper and Paperboard

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 4801-2(3)ex
(231,232,
233,234) | Kraft liner and kraft paper
(Wrapping paper, weighing more than
30g/m ² but not more than 300g/m ²) |
| 4801-2(4)ex
(241,242,
243) | White paperboard, kraft liner paper
and kraft paper board (paperboard,
weighing more than 300g/m ²) |
| 4807-2(9)ex
(292,299) | Paper and paperboard, coated or
impregnated with artificial or
synthetic resins, and other |

Appendix 2

Expanding the Function of the OTO (Office of Trade
Ombudsman) to Handle Complaints about Direct Investment in
Japan

1. The office to clear up the problems of market access with respect to the import inspection procedures and others, is to be given the additional function of dealing with complaints concerning procedures of direct investment in Japan.
2. The OTO will be charged with liaison and coordination among the Japanese ministries and agencies concerned so as to promptly and appropriately deal with complaints regarding direct investment procedures and related matters.
3. The members of the OTO Advisory Council may, you receiving reports from the OTO, deliberate on procedural and other market access matters relating to direct investment, and make such recommendations to the government as deemed necessary.

Note: O.T.O. (Office of Trade and Investment Ombudsman)