

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED

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GROUP 3(e) - BASIC DOCUMENTATION

Inventory of Quantitative Import Restrictions Applied by Countries Covered by the Joint Working Group

Addendum

JAPAN

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.

GENERAL POLICY STATEMENT ON QUANTITATIVE
RESTRICTIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

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: (BTN)	Country or group maintaining measures:	Countries indicating an interest:
Meat and edible offals (02.01)	Japan	Argentina Australia New Zealand United States

(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:

(a) 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

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

(a) Description:

Discretionary licensing for imports of herring, cod (including Alaska pollack) and its roes, yellow-tail, mackerel, sardines, horse-mackerel and sauries, 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 in the restricted categories)
	\$127 million	\$416 million	

Reference: L/3212/Add.7/Rev.1
L/3308
COM.AG/W/72/Add.11

Product: (BTN)	Country or group maintaining measures:	Countries indicating an interest:
Fish, salted, in brine, dried, or smoked (03.02)	Japan	EEC Philippines Republic of Korea

(a) Description:

Discretionary licensing for imports of hard roes of cod (including Alaska pollack) salted, in brine, dried or smoked ex 03.02-1.

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-(1).

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:	1966	1971	(includes products
	\$127 million	\$416 million	in the restricted
			categories)

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

Product: (BTN)	Country or group maintaining measures:	Countries indicating an interest:
Crustaceans and molluscs ... (03.03)	Japan	Australia EEC Philippines Republic of Korea New Zealand

(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.

(Applies 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 1971 (includes products
\$127 million \$416million in the restricted
categories)

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

Product: (BTN)	Country or group maintaining measures:	Countries indicating an interest:
Milk and cream, fresh, not concentrated or sweetened (04.01)	Japan	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.

(Applies 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

Product: (BTN)	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.

(Applies 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.AG/W/72/Add.11

Product: (BTN)	Country or group maintaining measures:	Countries indicating an interest:
Butter (04.03)	Japan	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.

(Applies 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

Product: (BTN)	Country or group maintaining measures:	Countries indicating an interest:
Cheese and curd (04.04)	Japan	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.

Product: (BTN)	Country or group maintaining measures:	Countries indicating an interest:
Cheese and curd (04.04) (cont'd)		

(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

Product: (BTN)	Country or group maintaining measures:	Countries indicating an interest:
Dried leguminous vegetables ... (07.05)	Japan	Argentina Philippines Republic of Korea New Zealand United States

(a) Description:

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

(b) Comments by other countries:

Republic of Korea would like this restriction lifted.

(c) 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

Product: (BTN)	Country or group maintaining measures:	Countries indicating an interest:
Citrus fruits, fresh or dried (08.02)	Japan	Israel United States

(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/3548
COM.AC/W/72/Add.11

Product: (BTN)	Country or group maintaining measures:	Countries indicating an interest:
Fruit provisionally preserved (08.11)	Japan	United States

(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 423,000 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

Product: (BTN)	Country or group maintaining measures:	Countries indicating an interest:
Wheat and meslin (10.01)	Japan	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

Product: (BTN)	Country or group maintaining measures:	Countries indicating an interest:
Barley (10.03)	Japan	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 10.01 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: (BTN)	Country or group maintaining measures:	Countries indicating an interest:
Rice (10.06)	Japan	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

Product: (BTN)	Country or group maintaining measures:	Countries indicating an interest:
Cereal flours (11.01)	Japan	Argentina Australia Canada EEC United States

(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

Product: (BTN)	Country or group maintaining measures:-	Countries indicating an interest:
Cereal groats and cereal meals; other worked cereal grains ... except husked, glazed, polished or broken rice; germ of cereals ... (11.02)	Japan	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

Product: (BTN)	Country or group maintaining measures:	Countries indicating an interest:
Starches, inulin (11.08)	Japan	Philippines United States

(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

Product: (BTN)	Country or group maintaining measures:	Countries indicating an interest:
Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits (12.01)	Japan	Philippines United States

(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

Product: (BTN)	Country or group maintaining measures:	Countries indicating an interest:
Locust beans ...; fruit kernels and other vegetable products (12.08)	Japan	Australia Republic of Korea

(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 amorphopus, 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.

(Applies 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	1971	(includes products in the restricted categories)
\$127 million	\$416 million	

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

Product: (BTN)	Country or group maintaining measures:	Countries indicating an interest:
Vegetable saps and extracts; ... (13.03)	Japan	

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

Product: (BTN)	Country or group maintaining measures:	Countries indicating an interest:
Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal (16.02)	Japan	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

Product: (BTN)	Country or group maintaining measures:	Countries indicating an interest:
Other sugars; sugar syrops; artificial honey ...; caramel (17.02)	Japan	Australia United Kingdom United States

(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

Product: (BTN)	Country or group maintaining measures:	Countries indicating an interest:
Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit purée and fruit pastes ... (20.05)	Japan	Canada United Kingdom United States

(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/W/72/Add.11

Product: (BTN)	Country or group maintaining measures:	Countries indicating an interest:
Fruit otherwise prepared or preserved ... (20.06)	Japan	Argentina Philippines United Kingdom United States

(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/W/72/Add.11

Product: (BTN)	Country or group maintaining measures:	Countries indicating an interest:
Fruit juices and vegetable juices ... (20.07)	Japan	Argentina Australia Canada EEC Philippines United States Ghana

(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

Product: (BTN)	Country or group maintaining measures:	Countries indicating an interest:
Sauces, mixed condiments and mixed seasonings (21.04)	Japan	Australia Philippines United Kingdom United States Ghana

(a) Description:

Discretionary licensing for imports of tomato ketchup and sauce (21.04-1-(1)), mixed seasonings containing mainly sodium glutamate (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

Product: (BTN)	Country or group maintaining measures:	Countries indicating an interest:
Food preparations, n.e.s. (21.07)	Japan	Australia Philippines United States

(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, Enteromorpha, Monostoroma, 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

Product: (BTN)	Country or group maintaining measures:	Countries indicating an interest:
Ethyl alcohol or neutral spirits, undenatured 80° or higher ...; denatured spirits ... (22.08)	Japan	Argentina Brazil EEC

(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

Product: (BTN)	Country or group maintaining measures:	Countries indicating an interest:
Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse (24.01)	Japan	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.

(Applies also to 24.02.)

This is a fiscal measure.

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

Product: (BTN)	Country or group maintaining measures:	Countries indicating an interest:
Manufactured tobacco; tobacco extracts and essences (24.02)	Japan	Philippines United States

(a) Description:

State trading

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

See general policy statement.

(Applies also to 24.01.)

This is a fiscal measure.

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

December 1974