

DÉLÉGATION PERMANENTE DU JAPON

AUPRÈS DES ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES

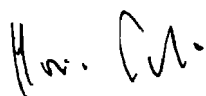
GENÈVE
ki/cs/D.135

Geneva, 10 May 1965

Sir,

With reference to GATT TN.64/41/Rev.1 dated 18 March 1965, I have the honour to submit, herewith, 50 copies of "The Japanese Industrial Exceptions on Items of Interest to Less-developed Countries" and "Japanese Suggestion to less-developed countries as to their contribution in the Kennedy Round", as prepared by the Japanese Government.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.



Morio Aoki
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Permanent Delegate of Japan

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SECRET

Secret

1 May 1965

The Japanese Industrial Exceptions on
Items of Interest to Less-developed Countries

Note by the Japanese Government

1. The Japanese industrial exceptions in the attached list are of an initial nature.

2. The tariff numbers of the items are those of the Customs Tariff Schedules of Japan.

Items marked with "ex" signify that only a part of the respective item is excluded from the linear cut.

3. Coverages given in the list are value of total imports in 1963.

4. Where no reduction of tariff is offered, the item is marked with f (full exception), and where a reduction of less than 50% is offered, the item is marked with p (partial exception).

5. The asterisk (*) indicates that the rates of the items are, in whole or in part, bound under GATT. The Japanese Government has no intention to withdraw or modify the concessions already made under GATT.

6. The relevant part of the supporting reasons for the exceptions presented for the meeting of Justification among the linear cutting countries is reproduced in the Annex.

7. In the view of the Japanese Government, items classified in Chapters 1 - 24, together with the following items, in which less-developed countries have shown interest, although they are classified in Chapters 25 - 99 of the B.T.N., should be subject to the rules for agricultural products. Accordingly, these items are not included in the list.

<u>Tariff Item Number</u>	<u>Description of Products</u>
ex 2905-2(1)	Menthol
ex 3301-1(3)	Peppermint oil (including crude peppermint oil)
3502-1	Egg albumen
4401	Fuel wood; sawdust and other wood waste
4402	Wood charcoal (including shell and nut charcoal), agglomerated or not
4403	Wood in the rough, whether or not stripped of its bark or merely roughed down
4404	Cants, hewn squares and similar wood, cut, sawn or split, but not further manufactured
4405	Wood sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, but not further prepared, of a thickness exceeding 5 millimetres
4406	Wood paving blocks
4407	Railway or tramway sleepers of wood

Tariff Item
Number

Description of Products

4408	Riven staves of wood, not further prepared than sawn on one principal surface; sawn staves of wood, of which at least one principal surface has been cylindrically sawn, not further prepared than sawn
4409	Split poles; piles, pickets and stakes of wood, pointed but not sawn lengthwise; hoop wood; chipwood; wood chips
4410	Wooden sticks, roughly trimmed but not turned, bent nor otherwise worked, suitable for the manufacture of walking-sticks, whips, grips, handles or the like
4411	Drawn wood; match splints; wooden pegs or pins
4412	Wood wool and wood flour
4413	Wood (including blocks, strips and friezes for parquet or wood block flooring, not assembled), planed, tongued, grooved, rebated, chamfered, V-jointed, centre V-jointed, beaded, centrebeaded or the like, but not further manufactured, not elsewhere specified or included
4414	Veneer sheets and sheets for plywood, of a thickness not exceeding 5 millimetres, whether or not reinforced with paper or fabric
4415	Plywood and veneered panels, whether or not contain- ing artificial plastic materials, base metals or any other materials; inlaid wood and wood marquetry
4416	Cellular wood panels, whether or not faced with base metal
4417	"Improved" wood, in sheets, blocks or the like
4418	"Reconstituted" wood, in sheets, blocks or the like

<u>Tariff Item Number</u>	<u>Description of Products</u>
5401-2	Flax, raw or processed but not spun, and flax tow and waste (including pulled or garnetted rags), excluding scoured products
5402-2	Ramie, raw or processed but not spun, and ramie noils and waste (including pulled or garnetted rags), excluding scoured products

8. Of the items of interest to less-developed countries, the Japanese Government considers that the followings, which fall under the provisions of Articles 20 and 21 of the General Agreement and under the state trading system, are outside the present negotiation.

<u>Tariff Item Number</u>	<u>Description of Products</u>
2501	Common salt (including rock salt, sea salt and table salt, but not including celery salt and other flavoured or seasoning-added salts); pure sodium chloride; salt liquors
ex 2601-8	Gold ore and silver ore
3002-1	Microbial vaccines
ex 3002-2	Antisera
ex 3003-4(1)	Preparations of narcotics, of cannabis or of awakening-amines, put up in packings for sale by retail
ex 3003-4(2)	Other preparations of narcotics, of cannabis or of awakening-amines
ex 3602	Gelignite
8459-6	Nuclear reactor and parts thereof
ex 9307	Shooting cartridges

9. It is the intention of the Japanese Government to notify in due time the treatment of petroleum oils listed below.

<u>Tariff Item Number</u>	<u>Description of Products</u>
2709	Petroleum oils, crude
2710-1(1)	Petroleum spirits
2710-1(2)	Kerosenes
2710-1(3)	Gas oils
2710-1(4)	Heavy fuel oils and raw oils

10. The position of the Japanese Government with respect to the base date and base rate is indicated in TN.64/NP/13/Rev.1.

It may be added that the Japanese Government reserves the right to make technical adjustments to its tariff schedules in accordance with amended B.T.N. when Japan accedes to the B.T.N. convention.

Japan's Industrial Exceptions List

Based on the Consolidated List

<u>Tariff Item Number</u>	<u>Description of Products</u>	<u>Base Rate</u>	<u>Nature of Exception</u>	<u>Coverage in 1963 (\$1,000)</u>
2502	Iron pyrites	Free	f	127
2503	Sulphur	10%	f	537
2504	Natural graphite:			
-1	Of a kind of which 60% or more by weight can pass through the sieve of 105 microns in mesh JIS standard (for the purposes of this Customs Tariff, "JIS" shall mean Japanese Industrial Standard provided in article 17 of Industrial Standardization Law (Law No. 185, 1949))	15%	p	154
-2	Other:			
	Powdered products of the following descriptions:			
	Not more than 45 yen per kilogramme in value for customs duty	10%	f	}
	More than 45 yen, but not more than 49 yen 50 sen per kilogramme in value for customs duty	For each kilogramme,	f	

<u>Tariff Item Number</u>	<u>Description of Products</u>	<u>Base Rate</u>	<u>Nature of Exception</u>	<u>Coverage in 1963 (\$1,000)</u>
	prospective domestic production, and also in consideration of international market situation and other relevant conditions	Free	f)	
	Other:)	7,218
	Containing more than 39% of manganese calculated on the dry weight	12.5%	f)	
	Other	2,400 yen per metric ton on the basis of dry weight	f)	
2601-5	Tungsten ore	Free	f	1,420
ex 2701-1	Coal, excluding bituminous coal which contains not more than 8% of ash calculated on the dry weight	Free	f	71,544
2701-2	Briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal	10%	f	0
2702	Lignite, whether or not agglomerated	Free	f	-
2704	Coke and semi-coke of coal, of lignite or of peat	5%	f	-

<u>Tariff Item Number</u>	<u>Description of Products</u>	<u>Base Rate</u>	<u>Nature of Exception</u>	<u>Coverage in 1963 (\$1,000)</u>
ex 2710-1(5) B	Lubricating oils of a specific gravity more than 0.8494 at 15°C, containing not less than 70% by weight of petroleum oils in dehydrated state, excluding cutting oils, insulating oils, liquid paraffine and quenching oils, hydraulic oils, rust preventive oils and similar oils not mainly used for lubricating	20% ²²	p	25,993
ex 2711	Liquefied petroleum gases	1,380 yen per metric ton ²²	p	7,762
2804-2(1)	Silicon, of single crystal	20%	p	29
2805-3	Mercury:			
	For the quantity (quota) stipulated by a Cabinet Order, on the basis of the quantity of prospective domestic demand in the coming fiscal year (April - March) with deduction of the quantity of prospective domestic production, and also in consideration of international market situation and other relevant conditions	10%	f)	4,221
	Other	25%	p)	

<u>Tariff Item Number</u>	<u>Description of Products</u>	<u>Base Rate</u>	<u>Nature of Exception</u>	<u>Coverage in 1963 (\$1,000)</u>
ex 2820-1	Aluminium oxide, excluding aluminium oxide for use in manufacturing aluminium	15%	p	92
2942-3(1)	Caffeine	25%	p	43
ex 2944-1	Penicillin	17.5% st	p	933
3003	Medicaments (including veterinary medicaments):			
-1(1)	Preparations with a basis of penicillin or of streptomycin	25%	p	3
ex -1(2)	Preparations with a basis of dihydrostreptomycin, of cycloserine, of tetracycline, of chlortetracycline or of oxytetracycline	17% st	p	1,018
ex -3	Preparations with a basis of insulin	20%	p	155

<u>Tariff Item Number</u>	<u>Description of Products</u>	<u>Base Rate</u>	<u>Nature of Exception</u>	<u>Coverage in 1963 (\$1,000)</u>
3102-3	Calcium cyanamide:			
(1)	For the quantity (quota) stipulated by a Cabinet Order, on the basis of the quantity of prospective domestic demand in the coming fiscal year (April - March) with deduction of the quantity of prospective domestic supply, and also in consideration of international market situation and other relevant conditions	Free	f)	-
(2)	Other	15%	p)	-
ex 3103	Double or triple superphosphates, containing not less than 30% of phosphoric acid evaluated as P ₂ O ₅ on the dry weight:			
	For the quantity (quota) stipulated by a Cabinet Order, on the basis of the quantity of prospective domestic demand in the coming fiscal year (April - March) with deduction of the quantity of prospective domestic production, and also in consideration of international market situation and other relevant conditions	Free	f)	-
	Other	15%	p)	-
ex 3105	Ammonium phosphates	Free	f	-

<u>Tariff Item Number</u>	<u>Description of Products</u>	<u>Base Rate</u>	<u>Nature of Exception</u>	<u>Coverage in 1963 (\$1,000)</u>
3402-1	Organic surface-active agents and surface-active preparations	20%	p	2,909
3503-1	Gelatin and glues derived from bones, hides, nerves, tendons or from similar products:			
	Gelatin for photographic purposes	10% ^{nc}	p	205
	Other	25%	p	41
ex 3901-2(3)	Moulding powder of silicones:			
	Silicone compounds	15% ^{nc}	f	180
	Other	20%	p	19
ex 3902-2	Moulding powder:			
ex(2)	Of polyethylene	52 yen per kilogramme ^{nc}	p	3,598
ex(3)	Of polystyrene, excluding foaming-in-place polystyrene	20% ^{nc}	f	3,696
ex(5)	Of fluorine resins	20%	p	845
ex(6)	Of polypropylene	57 yen per kilogramme	p	293
ex(7)	Of ion-exchange resins	20%	f	-
4102	Bovine animals leather and equine animals leather:			
-1	Dyed, coloured, stamped or embossed	20% ^{nc}	f	227
-2	Other	15%	f	1

<u>Tariff Item Number</u>	<u>Description of Products</u>	<u>Base Rate</u>	<u>Nature of Exception</u>	<u>Coverage in 1963 (\$1,000)</u>
4103	Sheep and lamb skin leather:			
-1	Dyed, coloured, stamped or embossed	20%	f	10
-2	Other	15%	f	3,940
4104	Goat and kid skin leather:			
-1	Dyed, coloured, stamped or embossed	20%	f	25
-2	Other	15%	f	153
4108	Patent leather and metallised leather	25%	f	44

<u>Tariff Item Number</u>	<u>Description of Products</u>	<u>Base Rate</u>	<u>Nature of Exception</u>	<u>Coverage in 1963 (\$1,000)</u>
4204-1	Belts or belting, combing leathers and intergill-leathers, of leathers or of composition leathers of a kind used in machinery or mechanical appliances or for industrial purposes	25%	p	212
ex 4301-2	Raw furskins of rabbits or hares	20%	f	971
4601-1	Straw braid	20%	f	1,185
4701-1(2) A	Wood sulphite pulp	5% st	f	36,079
4701-1(2) B	Wood kraft pulp	5% st	f	32,524
4801	Paper and paper board, machine-made:			
-1(2)	Tissue paper, weighing not more than 30 grammes per square metre, excluding cigarette paper in rolls	15% st	p	40
-2	Printing, writing or drawing paper, weighing more than 30 grammes but not more than 300 grammes per square metre:			

<u>Tariff Item Number</u>	<u>Description of Products</u>	<u>Base Rate</u>	<u>Nature of Exception</u>	<u>Coverage in 1963 (\$1,000)</u>
(1)	Newsprint paper, containing ground wood pulp, in rolls exceeding 80 centimetres in width, and weighing not more than 58 grammes per square metre	7.5%	f	18
(2)	Other	10%	f	63
-3	Wrapping paper, weighing more than 30 grammes but not more than 300 grammes per square metre	15%	f	106
-4	Paperboard, weighing more than 300 grammes per square metre	10% ³⁴	f	168
5311-1(1)	Woven fabrics (excluding waste) of sheep's or lambs' wool or of fine animal hair, weighing more than 200 grammes per square metre	20% or 330 yen per square metre, whichever is the greater	p	12,658

<u>Tariff Item Number</u>	<u>Description of Products</u>	<u>Base Rate</u>	<u>Nature of Exception</u>	<u>Coverage in 1963 (\$1,000)</u>
5403	Flax or ramie yarn, not put up for retail sale	20%	p	0
5405	Woven fabrics of flax or ramie:			
-1	Plain:			
(1)	Weighing not more than 135 grammes per square metre and having more than 110 warp and weft yarns in 2.54 centi- metres square	35%	p	112
(2)	Other	30%	p	52
-2	Other	35%	p	2
5710	Woven fabrics of jute	25%	p	4

<u>Tariff Item Number</u>	<u>Description of Products</u>	<u>Base Rate</u>	<u>Nature of Exception</u>	<u>Coverage in 1963 (\$1,000)</u>
5810	Embroidery, in the piece, in strips or in motifs, except those embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-cloths, dresses and similar articles	35%	p	706
6105-1	Handkerchiefs, of flax or ramie	35%	p	42
6203-1(2)	Sacks and bags of jute, of a kind used for the packing of goods, not used:			
A	Gunny bag, made of fabrics weighing not less than 500 grammes per square metre	23% or 24 yen per kilogramme, whichever is the greater	p	-
B	Other	23% or 38 yen per kilogramme, whichever is the greater	p	-

<u>Tariff Item Number</u>	<u>Description of Products</u>	<u>Base Rate</u>	<u>Nature of Exception</u>	<u>Coverage in 1963 (\$1,000)</u>
6402	Footwear with outer soles of leather or composition leather; footwear (other than footwear falling within heading No. 6401) with outer soles of rubber or artificial plastic material:			
-1	With uppers of leather or with uppers containing furskin:			
	With uppers of leather and with outer soles of leather, rubber or composition sole, excluding slippers and other house footwear	27% ³⁴	f)	671
	Other	30%	f)	
-2	Other:			
(1)	With outer soles of leather:			
	Canvas shoes	27% ³⁴	f)	19
	Other	30%	f)	

<u>Tariff Item Number</u>	<u>Description of Products</u>	<u>Base Rate</u>	<u>Nature of Exception</u>	<u>Coverage in 1963 (\$1,000)</u>
6405-1	Part of footwear (including removal in-soles or other fittings worn inside of footwear), of leather or containing furskin	20%	f	10
ex 7103-2	Synthetic precious or semi-precious stones, excluding cultured crystal (quartz)	20%	p	72
7302-2	Ferro-manganese	15%	p	-
7302-4	Ferro-nickel	15%	p	-
7315-1(1)	High speed steel, containing, by weight, not less than 3% of chromium and not less than 8% of tungsten and molybdenum, taken together:			
A	For the quantity (quota) stipulated by a Cabinet Order, on the basis of the quantity calculated by multiplying the quantity of prospective domestic demand in the coming fiscal year (April - March)			

<u>Tariff Item Number</u>	<u>Description of Products</u>	<u>Base Rate</u>	<u>Nature of Exception</u>	<u>Coverage in 1963 (\$1,000)</u>
	concerned by the quantity ratio of import to domestic demand in the immediate preceding calendar year, and also in consideration of international market situation and other relevant conditions	15%	f	862
B	Other	25%	p	11
7315-1(3)	Alloy tool steel, containing, by weight, not less than 0.5% of tungsten or molybdenum	15%	p	237
7401-2(1)	Lamps of copper, unalloyed:			
A	Containing more than 95% by weight of copper:			
a	Containing not more than 99.8% of copper by weight and used for electrolytic refining	10%*	p	504
b	Other:			
	For the quantity (quota) stipulated by a Cabinet Order, on the basis of the quantity of prospective domestic demand in the coming fiscal year (April - March) with deduction of the quantity of prospective domestic production, and			

<u>Tariff Item Number</u>	<u>Description of Products</u>	<u>Base Rate</u>	<u>Nature of Exception</u>	<u>Coverage in 1963 (\$1,000)</u>
	also in consideration of international market situation and other relevant conditions:			
	Blister copper in bar	10% ^{HT}	p)	35,038
	Other	27 yen per kilogramme	p)	
	Other:)	
	Blister copper in bar	10% ^{HT}	p)	
	Other	30 yen per kilogramme	p)	
B	Other	10%	p	1,009
7401-2(2)	Lumps of brass or bronze	30 yen per kilogramme	p	95
(3)	Other lumps of copper	30 yen per kilogramme	p	18
7403-1	Bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections, of copper:			
(1)	Unalloyed	20%	p	9

<u>Tariff Item Number</u>	<u>Description of Products</u>	<u>Base Rate</u>	<u>Nature of Exception</u>	<u>Coverage in 1963 (\$1,000)</u>
(2)	Of brass or bronze	20% ²¹	p	10
(3)A	Bars and rods of beryllium copper alloy	25%	p	4
(3)B	Other	20%	p	8
7403-2	Copper wire:			
(1)	Unalloyed	20%	p	63
(2)	Of brass or bronze	20%	p	13
(3)A	Of beryllium copper alloy	25%	p	5
(3)B	Other	20%	p	98
7404	Plates, sheets and strip, of copper:			

<u>Tariff Item Number</u>	<u>Description of Products</u>	<u>Base Rate</u>	<u>Nature of Exception</u>	<u>Coverage in 1963 (\$1,000)</u>
-1	Unalloyed	20%	p	13
-2	Of brass or bronze	20%	p	65
-3(1)	Of beryllium copper alloy	25%	p	103
-3(2)	Other	20%	p	3
7405	Copper foil, of a thickness (excluding any backing) not ex- ceeding 0.15 millimetres:			
-1	Of beryllium copper alloy	25%	p	28
-2	Other	20%	p	408
7407	Tubes and pipes, of copper; hollow bars of copper:			
-1	Unalloyed	20%	p	96
-2	Of brass or bronze	25% ^x	p	567

<u>Tariff Item Number</u>	<u>Description of Products</u>	<u>Base Rate</u>	<u>Nature of Exception</u>	<u>Coverage in 1963 (\$1,000)</u>
-3(1)	Hollow bars of beryllium copper alloy	25%	p	4
-3(2)	Other	25%	p	592
ex 7410	Stranded wire of copper wire	20%	p	4
7601-1	Lumps of aluminium:			
(1)	Unalloyed	13%	p	8,202
(2)	Alloyed	13%	p	2,794
7602-1	Bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections, of aluminium	25%	p	345
7603	Plates, sheets and strip, of aluminium	25%	p	778
7604	Aluminium foil (whether or not embossed, cut to shape, perfo- rated, coated, printed, or backed with paper or other reinforcing material), of a thickness (excluding any backing) not exceeding 0.15 millimetres	25%	p	67

<u>Tariff Item Number</u>	<u>Description of Products</u>	<u>Base Rate</u>	<u>Nature of Exemption</u>	<u>Coverage in 1963 (\$1,000)</u>
7606	Tubes and pipes, of aluminium	25%	p	105
7801-1(1)	Lumps of lead, unalloyed:			
A	Containing more than 95% but not more than 99.8% by weight of lead, used for electrolytic refining	10%	p	985
B	Other:			
	Not more than 58 yen per kilogramme in value for customs duty	For each kilogramme, 13 yen plus a half of the dif- ference between 58 yen and the value for customs duty	p)	3,480
	Other	13 yen per kilogramme	p)	
7801-1(2)	Lumps of lead, alloyed:			
A	Containing antimony	20% or 13 yen per kilogramme, whichever is the greater	p	39

<u>Tariff Item Number</u>	<u>Description of Products</u>	<u>Base Rate</u>	<u>Nature of Exception</u>	<u>Coverage in 1963 (\$1,000)</u>
B	Other	12% or 13 yen per kilogramme, whichever is the greater	p	2
7803	Plates, sheets and strip, of lead:			
-1	Unalloyed	25%	p	-
-2	Alloyed	25%	p	-
7805-1	Tubes and pipes of lead	25%	p	2
7805-2	Tube and pipe fittings of lead	20%	p	-
7901-1(1)	Lumps of zinc, unalloyed:			
A	Containing more than 97% by weight of zinc:			
	Not more than 70 yen per kilogramme in value for customs duty	for each kilogramme, 12 yen plus a half of the difference between 70 yen and the		

<u>Tariff Item Number</u>	<u>Description of Products</u>	<u>Base Rate</u>	<u>Nature of Exception</u>	<u>Coverage in 1963 (\$1,000)</u>
	Other	value for customs duty 12 yen per kilogramme	p)) p)	1,290
7901-1(2)	Lumps of zinc, alloyed:			
A	Containing more than 3% of aluminium	15 yen per kilogramme	p	-
B	Other	12 yen per kilogramme	p	-
7903-1	Plates, sheets and strip, of zinc	20%	p	1
7903-2	Zinc powders	15%	p	34
8104-2(3)	Lumps, powders and flakes, of antimony:			
	Not less than 223 yen per kilogramme in value for customs duty	40 yen per kilogramme	p))	102
	Other	80 yen per kilogramme	p)	
8211-2	Safety razor blades, other than blanks in strips	1 yen 50 sen per piece	f	812

<u>Tariff Item Number</u>	<u>Description of Products</u>	<u>Base Rate</u>	<u>Nature of Exception</u>	<u>Coverage in 1963 (\$1,000)</u>
ex 8406-1	Internal combustion piston engines:			
(1)	For motor vehicles (excluding auto-bicycles and three wheeled motor vehicles)	30% ³⁴	p	359
(2)	For aircraft	15% ³⁴	f	1,924
ex 8406-2	Parts for aircraft, and pistons, connecting rods and cylinder blocks for motor vehicles	15% ³⁴	f	3,224
ex 8412-2	Air conditioning machines, operated by electric motors of total rating not more than 750 watts	15% ³⁴	p	4
ex 8441-1(2)	Sewing machines (other than sewing machines for domestic purposes), excluding straight line stitching sewing machines of single needle type and over-lock sewing machines	15% ³⁴	p	2,718
ex 8445-1(1)E	Lathes:			
	Automatic lathes, multi-spindles, excluding those of bar type with not more than 6 spindles	10% ³⁴	f	2,218

<u>Tariff Item Number</u>	<u>Description of Products</u>	<u>Base Rate</u>	<u>Nature of Exception</u>	<u>Coverage in 1963 (\$1,000)</u>
	Automatic lathes, multi-spindles, of bar type with not more than 6 spindles, and automatic copying lathes	15% ³⁶	p	940
ex 8445-1(2)C	Boring machines, excluding horizontal boring machines with a main boring spindle less than 200 millimetres in diameter and vertical jig boring machines	15% ³⁶	p	1,230
ex 8445-1(3)D	Milling machines: Profile milling machines (including diesinking machines, but not including cam type machines), equipped with not less than 3 milling spindles, or of a working surface not less than 1.5 square metres	10% ³⁶	f	2,254
	Profile milling machines (including diesinking machines), equipped with not more than 2 milling spindles, of a working			

<u>Tariff Item Number</u>	<u>Description of Products</u>	<u>Base Rate</u>	<u>Nature of Exception</u>	<u>Coverage in 1963 (\$1,000)</u>
	surface less than 1.5 square metres and plano-millers with a table more than 2,000 millimetres in width	15% ^{3E}	p	556
8445-1(4)B	Planers, with a table more than 2,000 millimetres in width	15%	p	1,495
ex 8445-1(5)C	Grinding machines: Surface grinding machines, with the maximum grinding length more than 3,000 milli- metres, excluding those of rotary table type, and thread grinding machines	10% ^{3E}	f	989
	Surface grinding machines, with the maximum grinding length not more than 3,000 millimetres but not less than 2,000 millimetres and internal grinding machines, with the maximum working diameter not less than 200 millimetres	15% ^{3E}	p	1,528

<u>Tariff Item Number</u>	<u>Description of Products</u>	<u>Base Rate</u>	<u>Nature of Exception</u>	<u>Coverage in 1963 (\$1,000)</u>
ex 8445-1(6)B	Gear cutting machines and gear finishing machines: Spur gear shapers, pinion gear cutter type, with the maximum working diameter not less than 900 millimetres, and rack cutter type, with the maximum working diameter not less than 1,200 millimetres, and spur gear grinding machines	10% ^{**}	f	2,600
	Other spur gear shapers	15% ^{**}	p	889
ex 8445-1(7)C	Broaching machines, with a broaching capacity not less than 30 weighing tons	15%	p	592
ex 8461	Cocks, valves and similar appliances, for pipes, boiler shells, tanks and the like, including pressure reducing valves and automatic control valves: High pressure and temperature valves, of a rated pressure of more than 24 kilogrammes per square centimetre at 530°C or higher, or of a rated pressure of more than 175			

<u>Tariff Item Number</u>	<u>Description of Products</u>	<u>Base Rate</u>	<u>Nature of Exception</u>	<u>Coverage in 1963 (\$1,000)</u>
	kilogrammes per square centimetre at 370°C or higher:			
	Of iron or steel, excluding those combined with precious metals or plated with metals	15% st	f	2,107
	Of iron or steel, combined with precious metals or plated with metals	20%	p	151
	Pressure reducing valves, automatic control valves and similar mechanical valves	20%	p	8,117
z 3501-1	Electric generators:			
	With a rating of not less than 400,000 kilo-watts, combined with motive machine other than steam turbine	15% st	f	-
	Other, with a rating (total rating in case of generators used for cross-compound type steam turbines) of not less than 400,000 kilo-watts	20%	p	-
z 3513	Electronical telephonic and telegraphic switchboards and exchanges	15% st	f	-

<u>Tariff Item Number</u>	<u>Description of Products</u>	<u>Base Rate</u>	<u>Nature of Exemption</u>	<u>Coverage in 1963 (\$1,000)</u>
ex 8521-1	Thermionic valves and tubes, excluding cathoderay tubes for television receiver, receiving tubes (other than non-entertain- ment receiving tubes) and those for laboratory instruments or apparatus	30% ^{3E}	f	1,467
ex 8522	Signal generators with a frequency range of not less than 100 mega- cycles	15% ^{3E}	f	427
8523	Insulated electric wire, cable, bars, strip and the like:			
-1	Power cable and communication cable	25% ^{3E}	p	272
-2	Those insulated or sheathed with synthetic rubber other than specified in 1 above	25% ^{3E}	p	106
-3	Other:			
	Insulated or sheathed with artificial plastic materials; magnet wire; flexible cord; armoured cable or wire combined with rubber	20% ^{3E}	p)	1,031
	Other	18% ^{3E}	p)	

<u>Tariff Item Number</u>	<u>Description of Products</u>	<u>Base Rate</u>	<u>Nature of Exception</u>	<u>Coverage in 1963 (\$1,000)</u>
8702-1	Motor vehicles for the transport of persons:			
(1)	Not more than 270 centimetres in wheel base	40%	p	7,777
(2)	More than 270 centimetres, but not more than 304.8 centimetres, in wheel base:			
	Three-wheeled type	40%	p)	10,943
	Other	35% ^{3E}	p)	
(3)	More than 304.8 centimetres in wheel base:			
	Three-wheeled type	40%	p)	1,500
	Other	35% ^{3E}	p)	

Secret

Annex

SUPPORTING REASONS, BY CHAPTERS,
FOR THE JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL EXCEPTIONS

Chapter 25 and 26

(1) Most of these industries are situated in underdeveloped areas of Japan and play an important role in maintaining the level of regional employment and income.

(2) Most of them are small-scale enterprises with weak business foundations. In addition to this, owing to the poor conditions of natural resources, such as the inferior quality of ore and the unfavourable situation of mineral deposits, they are extremely weak in international competitiveness.

(3) As natural graphite is indistinguishable from coal, it is excepted by the same reasons as those for coal.

Chapter 27

Coal and related products (2701, 2702, 2704)

(1) Coal is one of the most important natural resources in Japan. Although the Japanese economy has been increasing its dependence upon liquid energy resources, coal still plays an important role as the most important domestic energy resource. The importance of coal as a stable energy source is expected to continue in future as well.

(2) Coal mining, as an important local industry, is playing a central role in sustaining the local economy. In view of the magnitude of its effects to directly or indirectly related industries and their

employment, to say nothing of its own importance, it carries a significant weight not only in each area but also in the Japanese economy as a whole.

(3) Owing to the energy revolution which is in progress, the coal mining industry in Japan has been undergoing hardships. With the deterioration of business, many firms have become bankrupt and serious unemployment now exists. To relieve the situation is a matter of great importance not only for the industry itself but also for the national economy. For this reason, as one of its most important economic policies, the Japanese Government, to say nothing of the efforts for rationalization by the industry itself, is taking various legal and fiscal measures to assist the coal mining industry.

(4) A 50% tariff cut on coal and related products will aggravate the present situation and give rise to serious adverse effects on the Japanese economy.

Petroleum oils and liquified petroleum gases (2710, 2711)

(1) It is indispensable for the stability of our national economy to secure a steady supply of petroleum oils and the related products. In this respect, the establishment of the petroleum industry on a solid basis is one of our most important economic policy matters.

(2) The Japanese petroleum industry is weaker in its business

foundations in comparison with leading foreign counterparts. Small-scale enterprises occupy a large share especially in the sector of lubricating oils.

Chapter 28

(1) With regard to most of these items, the cost of raw materials, which is rather high in Japan, occupies a large part in the total production cost, resulting in comparatively higher domestic prices. Moreover, a substantial part of this sector is occupied by small-scale enterprises.

(2) The maintenance of such enterprises as metal mining, which are supplying raw materials to these industries, is required for national economic reasons. The injury to the purchasing industries would bring about serious damage to the supplying enterprises.

(3) These industries have been actively promoting rationalization. The nullification of accumulated endeavors should be avoided.

(4) In view of the fact that the technology of high purity silicon is one of the most important technological methods in modern industries, there is a need to maintain the industry for the preservation and development of our industrial technology.

(5) With respect to such items as mercury, similar situations exist as in the case of Chapters 25, 26 and 74.

Chapter 29

Pharmaceutical products

(1) Pharmaceutical products are indispensable for public health and hygiene. It is, therefore, a matter of high priority in our national policy to secure a stable domestic supply through the stability of the pharmaceutical industry which, in Japan, constitutes an important industrial sector.

(2) Since the raw material for caffeine has a close relationship with agriculture, the damage caused to the industry producing the medicine will also adversely affect the farmers concerned.

(3) Antibiotics industry is weak in international competitiveness, as it is still in the process of rationalization.

Chapter 30

The same will apply as in the case of Chapter 29.

Chapter 31

(1) As fertilizers are basic materials for agricultural production, it is a prerequisite for the stabilization of our agriculture to secure a stable supply by maintaining domestic production. In this respect, the Japanese Government has taken various measures for the stabilization of the fertilizer industry.

(2) Having developed as a central sector of chemical industry in Japan, the fertilizer industry holds an important position in our industrial structure.

(3) With respect to few fertilizer items Japan excepted, calcium cianamide has undergone a substantial decrease in its share in total domestic demand owing to the change in consumption pattern. As to double and triple superphosphate of lime and phosphate of ammonium, they are suffering from high cost of phosphate ore. The production of double and triple superphosphate of lime has only a short history in Japan.

Chapter 34

While in foreign countries these items are produced by huge and comprehensive chemical enterprises, in Japan a great number of small-scale enterprises with weak business foundations are engaged in their production.

Chapter 35

(1) The materials for the production of these items are almost entirely dependent upon imports, which makes the production cost higher.

(2) Most of the Japanese producers consist of petty enterprises with weak business foundations. Particularly, the glue is produced in certain limited areas, and it is extremely difficult for the producers to change over to other fields of production.

Chapter 39

Silicones (3901)

It is not long since Japan started the production of silicone compounds. Although the industry is now in the process of intensive rationalization, the cost of production is substantially higher compared with that of its major counterparts abroad, which are now trying to expand their exports.

Petro-chemical products (3902-part)

(1) The petro-chemical industry occupies a central position in the chemical industries. With its high productivity, it is making an important contribution in raising the level of national income. This industry is indispensable for our national economy as a supplier of basic materials, low in prices and good in quality, to various sectors such as industries, construction, transportation and households.

Therefore, we are endeavouring to develop the industry to become a kernel of our industrial structure. Indeed, the strengthening of the petro-chemical industry has been given top priority in our industrial policy.

(2) The petro-chemical industry in Japan, with only a ten-year history, has not yet fully grown. Accordingly, there still exists a wide gap between Japanese industries and their counterparts in Western countries with respect to acquirement of raw materials, scale of production, level of technology and amount of investment for research, etc.

(3) Under such circumstances, a 50% tariff reduction will give rise to serious injury to our petro-chemical industry which is in the process of

development and will make previous investments ineffective, thus causing serious damage to our national economy through impairment of stable source of supply of basic materials and deterioration of industrial activities.

Fluorine resins (3902-part)

This item is an indispensable material for chemical plants and electronic instruments. Domestic production should be maintained for preservation and development of industrial technology in the related industries. Our producers still fall behind their foreign counterparts in their competitiveness due to their small production scale and their low level of technology.

Chapter 41

(1) Japanese manufacturers are in an extremely unfavorable position with respect to quality as well as cost of production, because they have to rely heavily on imports of raw materials.

(2) Most of the manufacturers are small in scale and weak in business foundations. They live in certain limited areas and traditionally wholly dependent on the production of these items. Therefore, it is extremely difficult for them to change over to other field of production.

(3) A 50% tariff cut will cause serious injury to these small-scale manufacturers by giving rise to such adverse effects as unemployment and deterioration of the local economy. It will also lead to social problems through its harmful effects on the welfare of the local population concerned.

Chapter 42

(1) Most of the manufacturers of these items in Japan are small-scale firms with weak business foundations. They are now engaged in intensive rationalization in order to improve their competitiveness.

(2) They are in an extremely unfavourable position with regard to quality as well as cost of production because they have to rely heavily upon imports of the raw hides and skins.

Chapter 43

(1) This product is supplied by farmers in mountain areas as a part of their agricultural activities and plays an important role in maintaining their income.

(2) Through larger scale production, the prices of these items abroad are much lower than those in Japan. Thus, Japan's imports have been on a sharp increase.

Chapter 46

(1) This item ~~is~~ : manufactured by farmers in certain areas as the part of their agricultural engagements and play an important role in the farmers income of the areas.

(2) Japan's neighbouring countries can supply these items at substantially lower prices. Increase in imports would cause serious harmful effects on the farmers concerned and would give rise to a serious political problem.

Chapter 47 and 48

Pulp and paper

(1). The pulp and paper industry occupies an important place in Japan's industrial structure. Because of the characteristics of raw materials and production process, it embraces a large number of workers and plays an important role in maintaining the level of regional employment and income.

(2) The prices of logs are not only presently much higher than those in other countries, but they show every sign of becoming still higher in future. Our industry, therefore, lacks international competitiveness.

(3) Tariff rate on pulp is already bound at a low level.

Chapter 53

(1) Japan's woolen fabrics industry, including spinning and dying-finishing sectors, is composed of a large number of small-scale firms. It is one of the most typical areas in which small-scale firms predominate. In spite of their efforts for rationalization, their products are still relatively weak in competitiveness in comparison with similar products manufactured in advanced countries. One of the most important objectives of Japan's economic policy is to strengthen their weak business foundations.

(2) Japan's woolen fabrics and their related industries are concentrated in certain areas and play an important role in sustaining the local economy.

Chapter 54

(1) The flax and ramie industry consists mostly of petty enterprises, and priority is given to strengthen their foundations. In addition to this, flax and ramie are very important for farmers income in certain underdeveloped areas.

(2) Due to the changes in demand pattern brought about by developments of artificial fibres, the industry has been suffering from the deterioration of business.

Chapter 57

The price of these products is much higher than that of foreign products. This is attributable to the fact that Japan is entirely dependent upon the imports of raw materials.

Chapter 58

The embroidery industry in Japan lags behind its counterparts in the advanced countries in technics. Japanese embroidery is, therefore, far inferior in quality. The industry is striving strenuously for rationalization.

Chapter 61

All linen handkerchiefs in Japan are manufactured by small-scale firms with weak business foundations. Because of the price disparity, the demand for cotton over linen handkerchiefs is gradually increasing. For this reason, the industry is suffering from chronic depression.

Chapter 62

The same will apply as in the case of Chapter 57.

Chapter 64

Most of the leather shoe manufacturers in Japan are small-scale

enterprises. Because of the small-scale production, high production cost and the inferior quality of raw materials, Japanese products are not competitive. As a result, the imports of foreign shoes is on the increase.

Chapter 71

The item is the basic material for the production of precision machinery and instruments, etc. Its domestic production is indispensable not only for ensuring its stable supply but also for preservation and development of modern industrial technology.

Chapter 73

(1) These products are the basic materials for our machinery industry. Their domestic production is indispensable for ensuring a stable supply and for the development of the national industrial level. From this point of view, efforts are being made for the rationalization of the industries concerned.

(2) The production of ferro-alloy is limited to certain areas and it plays a vital role in maintaining the level of regional employment and income.

Chapter 74

(1) Copper, the steady supply of which is essential, is a basic material for industries. It is one of the few natural resources with which Japan is endowed. The fluctuations in the international market price is so violent as to exert strong influences on domestic demand and production.

(2) Our copper industry, carrying an important weight among all national industries, is a leading sector of all non-ferrious metal industries.

(3) Our copper mines are situated in underdeveloped mountain areas and they are playing a vital role in maintaining the level of regional employment and income.

(4) Because of the poor conditions of natural resources such as the inferior quality of ore and the unfavourable situation of mineral deposits, the productivity of our copper mining and refinery is much lower than that of their foreign counterparts.

(5) As a material for the electronic industry, the domestic production of beryllium copper is essential for preservation and development of our modern industrial technology.

(6) Copper processing is one of the most typical industries in which small-scale enterprises are predominant. To strengthen their weak economic foundations is one of the most important national economic policy matters.

Chapter 76

(1) As a basic material for various industries, aluminum is indispensable for the national economy, particularly in the fields of construction, transportation and households. To secure its stable domestic supply, it is necessary to maintain domestic production. For this purpose, efforts are being made for the rationalization of the production equipments of the industry.

(2) Aluminum refining industry plays an important role in maintaining the level of regional employment and income.

(3) Their price competitiveness is still comparatively weak. This is attributable to the unfavourable factors with regard to materials, energy, scale of production, etc.

Chapter 78 and 79

The same will apply as in the case of Chapter 74.

Chapter 81

Antimony

(1) This item is one of the basic industrial materials. Because its production is limited to certain areas of the world and also because of its unstable supply, it is extremely important to maintain and explore domestic resources.

(2) Our industry is suffering from the high cost of production attributable to unfavourable natural conditions and to the fact that most of the producers are small-scale enterprises with weak economic foundations.

Chapter 82

Most of the producers of this item are petty enterprises with weak economic foundations, lacking in international competitiveness.

Chapter 84, 85 and 87

(1) As nucleus of modern heavy industries, the production of these items have attained an indispensable position in their respective fields in the industry. In view of their high added value, large employment effect and their promising future through new technology, these industries are expected to play a key role in the process of our industrial advancement.

(2) From this point of view, the Government of Japan is making utmost efforts to promote the rationalization of the industries with a view to advancing our industrial structure.

(3) These industries also embrace a large number of small-scale enterprises, which play an important role in this sector of the economy. Such being the case, it is one of the most important problems for our economy to strengthen their foundations.

(4) In spite of their recent development, there still exists a wide gap in the business foundations, the level of technology and the procurement of basic materials between our industries and their counterparts in Western countries.

(5) In addition to the above, explanations are given for the respective items listed below.

Electronic instruments

(a) Technological innovation constitutes the essence of the industry in which most remarkable innovation can be witnessed. The remarkable development of technological research in other advanced countries is stimulated by vast amount of government procurements.

(b) The industry producing these items has unlimited potentialities for future development. The preservation and development of industrial technology through maintenance of their domestic production are extremely important for the related heavy industries as well.

Machine tools

The production of these items constitutes the nucleus of the machinery industry. The accumulation of experience is most effectively manifested in their production. Because of their short history, our industries still embrace areas lagging behind in their technological standard.

Motor vehicles for the transport of persons

(a) Our motor vehicle industry with its short history in this field still falls behind its counterparts in Western countries in such aspect as scale of the production.

(b) Since the industry embraces a large number of related industries, any factor affecting the industry will have multiplied effects on our national economy through chain reactions to related industries.

High pressure and temperature equipments

These industries provide fundamental equipments for energy industries which form the foundation of our national economy. Furthermore, the technological improvements in the industries are conducive to the development of related industries such as the chemical sector. From this point of view, it is a matter of great importance to maintain their stability.

(6) Injury to the industries caused by a 50% tariff cut will give rise to adverse effects on our national economy such as making previous investments ineffective, decrease in employment opportunity and deterioration of industrial activities. It will lead to the stagnation of the national economic growth and to the difficulties in the implementation of our national industrial policy.

SECRET

22 June 1965

Japan

Offer Rates of Partial Exceptions on Items
of Interest to Less-developed Countries

<u>Tariff Item Number</u>	<u>Base Rate</u>	<u>Offer Rate</u>	<u>Tariff Item Number</u>	<u>Base Rate</u>	<u>Offer Rate</u>
2504-1	15%	12%	5810	35%	30%
ex 2710-1(5)B	20%*	17.5%	6105-1	35%	30%
ex 2711	1,380 yen per metric ton*	1,200 yen per metric ton	6203-1(2)A	23% or 24 yen per kilogramme, whichever is the greater	20% or 21 yen per kilogramme, whichever is the greater
2804-2(1)	20%	15%			
ex 2805-3	25%	20%			
ex 2820-1	15%	10%	6203-1(2)B	23% or 38 yen per kilogramme, whichever is the greater	20% or 33 yen per kilogramme, whichever is the greater
2942-3(1)	25%	20%			
ex 2944-1	17.5%*	12.5%			
3003-1(1)	25%	15%			
ex 3003-1(2)	17%*	15%	ex 7103-2	20%	15%
ex 3003-3	20%	15%	7302-2	15%	12%
3102-3(2)	15%	10%	7302-4	15%	12%
ex 3103	15%	10%	7315-1(1)B	25%	15%
3402-1	20%	17.5%	ex 7315-1(3)	15%	12%
3503-1	10%*	7.5%	7401-2(1)Aa	10%*	8.5%
	25%	20%	7401-2(1)Ab	10%*	8.5%
ex 3901-2(3)	20%	15%		27 yen per kilogramme	24 yen per ^{1/} kilogramme
ex 3902-2				10%*	8.5%
ex(2)	52 yen per kilogramme*	40 yen per kilogramme		30 yen per kilogramme	24 yen per kilogramme
ex(5)	20%	17.5%			
ex(6)	57 yen per kilogramme	45 yen per kilogramme	7401-2(1)B	10%	8.5%
4204-1	25%	22.5%	7401-2(2)	30 yen per kilogramme	24 yen per kilogramme
4801-1(2)	15%*	12%	7401-2(3)	30 yen per kilogramme	24 yen per kilogramme
5311-1(1)	20% or 330 yen per square metre, whichever is the greater	15% or 250 yen per square metre, whichever is the greater	7403-1(1)	20%	15%
5403	20%	15%	7403-1(2)	20%*	15%
5405-1(1)	35%	30%	7403-1(3)A	25%	20%
5405-1(2)	30%	25%	7403-1(3)B	20%	15%
5405-2	35%	30%	7403-2(1)	20%	15%
5710	25%	20%	7403-2(2)	20%	15%
			7403-2(3)A	25%	20%
			7403-2(3)B	20%	15%

Tariff Item Number	Base Rate	Offer Rate	Tariff Item Number	Base Rate	Offer Rate
7404-1	20%	15%	7801-1(2)B	12% or 13 yen per kilogramme, whichever is the greater	9% or 10 yen per kilogramme, whichever is the greater ^{2/}
7404-2	20%	15%			
7404-3(1)	25%	20%			
7404-3(2)	20%	15%			
7405-1	25%	20%	7803-1	25%	20%
7405-2	20%	15%	7803-2	25%	20%
7407-1	20%	15%	7805-1	25%	20%
7407-2	25%*	20%	7805-2	20%	15%
7407-3(1)	25%	20%	7901-1(1)A	For each kilogramme, 12 yen plus a half of the differ- ence between 70 yen and the value for customs duty	For each kilogramme, 10 yen plus a half of the differ- ence between 70 yen and the value for customs duty ^{2/}
7407-3(2)	25%	20%			
7410	20%	15%			
7601-1(1)	13%	10%			
7601-1(2)	13%	10%			
7602-1	25%	18%			
7603	25%	20%			
7604	25%	18%			
7606	25%	18%			
7801-1(1)A	10%	7.5%	7901-1(2)A	15 yen per kilogramme	12 yen per kilogramme ^{2/}
7801-1(1)B	For each kilogramme, 13 yen plus a half of the differ- ence between 58 yen and the value for customs duty	For each kilogramme, 10 yen plus a half of the differ- ence between ^{ex} 58 yen and the value for customs duty ^{2/}	7901-1(2)B	12 yen per kilogramme	10 yen per kilogramme ^{2/}
			7903-1	20%	17%
			7903-2	15%	12%
			8104-2(3)	40 yen per kilogramme 80 yen per kilogramme	35 yen per kilogramme 70 yen per kilogramme
			ex 8406-1(1)	30%*	25%
			ex 8412-2	15%*	10%
7801-1(2)A	20% or 13 yen per kilogramme, whichever is the greater	15% or 10 yen per kilogramme, whichever is the greater ^{2/}	ex 8441-1(2)	15%*	12.5%
			ex 8445-1(1)E	15%*	10%
			ex 8445-1(2)C	15%*	12.5% ^{3/}
			ex 8445-1(3)D	15%*	12.5%

<u>Tariff Item Number</u>	<u>Base Rate</u>	<u>Offer Rate</u>	<u>Tariff Item Number</u>	<u>Base Rate</u>	<u>Offer Rate</u>
8445-1(4)B	15%	12.5%	8523-3	20%*	15%
ex 8445-1(5)C	15%*	12.5%		18%*	15%
ex 8445-1(6)B	15%*	10%	8702-1(1)	40%	30%
ex 8445-1(7)C	15%	12.5%	8702-1(2)	40%	25%
ex 8461	20%	15%		35%*	25%
	20%	15%	8702-1(3)	40%	25%
ex 8501-1	20%	15%		35%*	25%
8523-1	25%*	15%			
8523-2	25%*	15%			

Note:

- 1/ Specific rate of duty on this item shall be reduced in 3rd, 4th and 5th year, in equal amount.
- 2/ Specific rates of duty on these items shall be reduced in 4th and 5th year, in equal amount.
- 3/ Automatic copying lathes.

18 August 1965

JAPANESE DELEGATION TO THE GATT TRADE NEGOTIATIONSTariff Quota System on Manganese Ore

1. The present tariff quota system on manganese ore was introduced in October 1962 in order to meet the dual objectives of facilitating to the maximum possible extent purchase by users of cheap imported ores, and of affording minimum protection to domestic production.
2. Under the tariff quota system, the import within the quota allocated by the Government is allowed duty-free entry while the import in excess of the quota is dutiable at the rate of 12.5 per cent for manganese ore containing more than 39 per cent of manganese calculated on the dry weight and for other manganese ore 2,400 yen per metric ton on the basis of dry weight.
3. The quotas are allocated on a global basis and no discrimination is applied with respect to the source of import. The quotas are established by a cabinet order. The yardstick for determining the magnitude of the quotas is fixed by a law and is set out on page 2 of "Japan's Industrial Exceptions List Based on the Consolidated List".
4. The quotas and actual imports in the fiscal years 1963 and 1964 were as follows:

	(1,000 Tons Dry Weight)	
	<u>Quota</u>	<u>Import</u>
April 1963 - March 1964	424.5	300
April 1964 - March 1965	523.1	367

As shown above, all imports of manganese ore in the above two years were made free of duty.

DELEGATION JAPONAISE AUX NEGOCIATIONS COMMERCIALES DU GATT

Contingentement tarifaire des minerais de manganèse

1. Le contingentement tarifaire actuel des minerais de manganèse est entré en vigueur en octobre 1962; il a deux objectifs, celui de faciliter au maximum l'accès par les utilisateurs de minerais d'importation bon marché et celui d'apporter un minimum de protection à la production intérieure.
2. Les importations effectuées à concurrence du contingent autorisé par le gouvernement entrent dans le pays en franchise de droits, tandis que les importations en sus du contingent sont passibles d'un droit de 12,5 pour cent s'il s'agit de minerais contenant plus de 39 pour cent de manganèse en poids dans le produit sec, et un droit de 2 400 yens par tonne métrique, poids du produit sec, s'il s'agit d'autres minerais de manganèse.
3. Les contingents sont globaux et aucune discrimination n'est faite entre les sources d'importation. Les contingents sont arrêtés par ordonnance du Cabinet. L'étalon permettant de déterminer le volume du contingent est établi par la loi; sa définition figure à la page 2 de la "Liste des exceptions industrielles japonaises fondée sur la Liste codifiée".
4. Les contingents et les importations effectives des exercices financiers 1963 et 1964 ont été les suivants:

	(Milliers de tonnes de produit sec)	
	<u>Contingent</u>	<u>Importations</u>
Avril 1963 - mars 1964	424,5	390
Avril 1964 - mars 1965	523,1	357

Il ressort de ces chiffres que toutes les importations de minerais de manganèse effectuées durant ces deux exercices ont été exemptes de droits.