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Japanese FTA/EPA Strategies and Agricultural Protection

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**Abstract**

This paper reviews agricultural protection in Japan in the era of regionalism. Japan has already concluded FTAs/EPAs with Singapore, Mexico, Malaysia, and the Philippines, has reached “substantive agreements” with Thailand and Chile, and is now under negotiations or in formal/informal studies with Korea, Indonesia, Vietnam, Australia, the United States, and China. Detailed investigation on Japan’s import pattern from these countries as well as trade barriers for agricultural products, we found a certain degree of liberalizing effects of FTAs/EPAs negotiations on the Japanese agricultural sector. However, agricultural products under “structural protectionism” and “local protectionism” tend to be excluded from complete liberalization lists or to be classified as items being re-negotiated. Complicated protection structure is also preserved in various sectors. It is likely that FTA networking will soon be extended to Asia-Pacific. At that point in time, agricultural protection may become a serious binding constraint for Japanese economic diplomacy. Japan should be serious in agricultural sector reform even on behalf of itself.

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Japanese FTA/EPA Strategies and Agricultural Protection\*

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## Abstract

This paper reviews agricultural protection in Japan in the era of regionalism. As of October 2006, Japan has already concluded FTAs/EPAs with Singapore, Mexico, Malaysia, and the Philippines, has reached “substantive agreements” with Thailand and Chile, and is now under negotiations, studies, or informal consideration with Korea, Indonesia, Vietnam, Australia, the United States, and China. Upon detailed investigation on Japan’s import pattern from these countries as well as on trade barriers for agricultural products, we found a certain degree of liberalizing effects from FTA/EPA negotiations on the Japanese agricultural sector. However, agricultural products under “structural protectionism” and “local protectionism” tend to be excluded from complete liberalization lists or to be classified as items being re-negotiated. Complicated protection structure is also preserved in various sectors. It is likely that FTA networking will soon be extended to the Asia-Pacific. At that point in time, agricultural protection may become a serious binding constraint for Japanese economic diplomacy. Japan should be serious in agricultural sector reform for its own benefit.

JEL classification: F14, F15, Q17

Key words: free trade agreements, regionalism, trade policy, tariffs, GATT/WTO

## 1. Agricultural protection in Japan

Agricultural protection in Japan is one of the most notorious examples of trade protection in the world. Japan, as a whole, thinks much of the value of free trade because its post-WWII economic growth has heavily depended on imports of food and natural resources and free access to foreign markets for manufactured products. Japan is also one of the largest beneficiaries of international production/distribution networks developed in East Asia since the 1990s, which has been backed by extensive trade liberalization and facilitation. However, agricultural protection has seriously degraded the reputation of Japanese trade policies.

The cost of trade protection has been well analyzed by economists. In the partial equilibrium approach to the standard welfare analysis, trade protection causes a loss in domestic consumer surplus and a loss for foreign exporters' welfare while it generates a gain in domestic producer surplus, ending up with an overall loss in efficiency. The hierarchy of various types of policies has also been well established. Border measures including trade policies are in general less efficient than direct producer subsidies. Quantitative restrictions and other non-tariff measures are quite often more distortive than simple ad-valorem tariffs. Based on a shaky argument of market failure, the agricultural lobby in Japan frequently points to the logic of "food security" and "multi-functionalism," but it can hardly be a convincing argument to justify extremely high border barriers.

Agriculture is not a quantitatively important industrial sector in Japan anymore. The share of agriculture, forestry, and fishery sector in Japan's total GDP has steadily declined and has reached as low as 1.5% by 2005.<sup>1</sup> Nevertheless, agricultural protection continues because of the robust structure of political economy; the agricultural lobby is strong in Nagata-cho (politicians' district in Tokyo) and Kasumigaseki (where most of the ministries are located), and people are in general tolerant of declining industries, which is typically observed in developed countries but shows up in Japan in an extreme form. A rough quantification suggests that one Japanese consumer bears about US\$200 for rice protection and about US\$500 for overall agricultural protection, which are heavy but not a non-tolerable level of cost

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<sup>1</sup> This figure is calculated, based on values of GDP classified by economic activities, which are available from "National Accounts for 2005 (93SNA)" on the website of Cabinet Office, Japan (<http://www.esri.cao.go.jp/jp/sna/toukei.html>).

bearing.

The other side of coin of agricultural protection is massive imports of agriculture-related products. Japan is actually one of the largest, most active importers of various agricultural products in the world. Agricultural protection in Japan thus necessarily has a complicated structure across products. There are at least three tiers in Japanese agricultural protection. The first tier includes products under “structural protectionism.” For those products, the number of domestic producers as well as production locations is relatively large and scattered so that protection is designed to be highly complicated and resilient. Rice is a typical product in this category; animal meat including beef, pork, and chicken has some elements of this type. The second tier consists of products under “local protectionism.” The number of producers as well as the geographical extension of production is narrowly limited, and the spike of protection is often accompanied with a specific powerful politician. Products in this category include sugar, molasses, barley, konnyaku, pineapples, bananas (on behalf of protecting apples), and others.<sup>2</sup> The third tier contains “sectors being liberalized.” In past round negotiations, particularly in the Uruguay Round, a wide range of trade liberalization was realized, which includes various kinds of vegetables and fruits, forestry products, seafood, and others, which include asparagus, pepper, melon, avocado, mango, coffee, plywood, tuna, salmon, and shrimp/prawn. For these products, some low tariffs are still left, but preferential arrangements for less developed countries, i.e., GSP (Generalized System of Preferences) are often applied.<sup>3</sup> These three tiers have different types of protection in different politico-economic background and thus should be dealt with in distinctive ways.

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<sup>2</sup> Bananas are not produced much in Japan. One reason behind seasonal tariffs with high protection is that sales of other domestically produced fruits, particularly apples in winter, would increase if prices of bananas were lower. See Honma (2006) for the details on the issues of tariffs on banana.

<sup>3</sup> GSP is a system of tariffs preferentially applied for less developed countries. Based on the UNCTAD resolution, Japan introduced GSP in 1971 (see <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/gsp/index.html>). Tariff rates presented in column “preferential” in tables in sections 3 and 4 are those based on GSP. Note that the application of GSP is not automatic but requires some additional paper work. In addition, some quantitative limitation is typically imposed. As a result, only a part of imports from less developed countries is imported under the scheme. Kimura (2005) provides a brief review on this matter.

The driving force of clearing agricultural protection has for long been WTO agricultural negotiations. However, with negotiations for the Doha Development Agenda now stalled, negotiating resources of countries in the world are shifting to regionalism more clearly than ever. What would be the implication of agricultural protectionism in the era of regionalism? Do FTA negotiations work as a liberalizing force for agriculture? What sorts of constraints on FTA negotiations are set by agricultural protection? Are Japanese FTAs “partial” or “dirty”? What would be the cost of protectionism in the era of regionalism? Agricultural protection requires new evaluation in a new environment of international commercial policy regime.

This paper focuses on recent Japanese FTA/EPA strategies and examines the implication of agricultural protectionism in the era of regionalism. Section 2 discusses agriculture protection and FTAs, and Sections 3 and 4 evaluate the degree of trade liberalization in agriculture, fishery, and forestry sectors in existing EPAs and potential EPAs with “substantive agreements”. Section 4 also discusses the prospects for further Japanese FTAs/EPAs under negotiation or study from the viewpoint of agricultural protection, and Section 5 concludes the paper.

## 2. Agricultural protection and FTAs

Although both GATT/WTO negotiations and FTA negotiations pursue freer trade, their approaches substantially differ with each other, particularly in the context of agricultural protection. GATT/WTO agricultural negotiations have a long tradition of encouraging substantial domestic reform in the agricultural sector of member countries. They cover not only import restrictions such as tariffs and other trade barriers but also export subsidies, domestic support, and others. Based on the non-discrimination principle, the outcome of reform is to be applied on the MFN (most-favored-nation) basis. In cases of FTA negotiations, on the other hand, trade liberalization is applied only for partner countries rather than on a MFN-basis, and negotiations usually take care of import restrictions only. Liberalization forces are thus necessarily weaker in FTA negotiations than GATT/WTO negotiations.

FTA negotiations, however, may not entirely be powerless in liberalizing the agricultural sector. There are at least three channels through which FTA negotiations might accelerate agricultural reform. The first is GATT/WTO policy discipline. In

particular, as a condition for allowing countries to swerve non-discrimination principle in trade in goods, GATT Article 24 requires realizing free trade for “substantially all trade” “within ten years” in forming a free trade area. The requirements, particularly the meaning of “substantially all trade,” are vague and thus always at issue; a popular interpretation of the phrase, at least in Japan and some other countries, is that (i) a free trade area must remove all trade barriers within ten years for traded commodities covering more than 90 percent of total intra-regional trade values and (ii) should not exclude a specific commodity group as a whole from liberalization.<sup>4</sup> Although the GATT-WTO policy discipline in GATT Article 24 is not strictly enforced in the form of panel decisions or dispute settlements, it at least applies a minimum of pressure for countries in order to avoid international criticism.

Second, FTA negotiations contain serious mutual bargaining on trade policies, and thus they are necessarily accompanied with liberalization pressure even on the agricultural sector, on the top of the GATT/WTO policy discipline. Whether liberalization pressure from counterparts is expected to be bearable or not may become a crucial element for the initiation of FTA negotiations. In addition, negotiations necessarily require a certain level of concessions in order to draw desired outcomes from counterparts. To what extent counterparts think of the reputation of “cleanness” in the international arena is another important factor possibly encouraging further liberalization.

Third, an FTA negotiation or its preparation process provides a good opportunity for the general public to know the existence of hidden or barely visible protectionism and thus perhaps intensifies voices for accelerating trade liberalization and domestic reform.

We would like to check in the following sections whether such possible liberalization pressure coming from FTA negotiations has effectively worked in the context of agricultural trade liberalization in Japan.

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<sup>4</sup> The authors do not at all claim that this is the righteous interpretation of GATT Article 24. Authentic trade economists should certainly support more strict criteria. However, we here tentatively regard these conditions as minimal criteria to meet GATT-WTO discipline. In addition, note that the percentage of liberalized tariff lines, rather than the percentage of liberalized trade values, is utilized in some countries, which tends to provide more demanding conditions.

### 3. Post-evaluation of Japanese FTAs/EPAs

As of October 2006, Japan has three bilateral EPAs in effect with Singapore, Mexico, and Malaysia, and one bilateral EPA signed with the Philippines: the Japan-Singapore Economic Partnership Agreement (JSEPA) was signed/enforced on 13<sup>th</sup> January 2002/30<sup>th</sup> November 2002, the Japan-Mexico Economic Partnership Agreement was signed/enforced on September 2004/1<sup>st</sup> April 2005, the Japan-Malaysia Economic Partnership Agreement (JMEPA) was signed/enforced on 13<sup>th</sup> December 2005/13<sup>th</sup> July 2006, and the Japan-Philippines Economic Partnership Agreement (JPEPA) was signed on 9<sup>th</sup> September 2006. This section focuses on the market access improvement in agriculture, fishery, and forestry sectors in these EPAs and evaluates the degree of trade liberalization.

Table 1 summarizes agriculture-related imports from Singapore to Japan and the contents of tariff removal under JSEPA. As Table 1A clearly indicates, the JSEPA was designed so as to be consistent with the GATT/WTO policy discipline, i.e., tariff removal for more than 90% of trade values as well as not excluding a whole sector from liberalization, while keeping the protection level for agricultural sector intact. Out of 2,277 commodities in agriculture, fishery, and forestry sectors, 428 commodities are already committed as zero tariffs under the WTO. In addition to these commodities, 58 commodities are committed as zero tariffs under JSEPA; although these commodities are not committed as zero tariffs under the WTO, zero tariffs are already applied to them on a MFN basis.<sup>5</sup> In other words, no additional liberalization exists here.<sup>6</sup> In fact, major agricultural imports from Singapore in 2005 include cocoa butter, cocoa power, chocolate and other food preparations containing cacao, and preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk, and most of them are excluded from the list in the tariff elimination schedule in JSEPA (Table 1B). As a result, the share of agricultural imports remains around only four percent of the total, and there seems to be no effect of JSEPA on agricultural imports from Singapore.

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<sup>5</sup> These 58 commodities include coniferous wood and articles of the wood, raw furskins, oats other than a kind used for sowing, protein preservative of a kind used for manufacturing frozen minced fish, cigarettes containing tobacco, some kinds of spirits, undenatured ethyl alcohol intended for use in distilling industrial alcohol and so on.

<sup>6</sup> Furthermore, JSEPA allows safeguard measures in the transition period, with which tariffs can be raised up to the WTO-committed level in the case that imports will flood in.

== Table 1 ==

Since the portion of agricultural sectors was small in the case of Japanese imports from Singapore, such protection on agriculture-related sectors could be preserved. This “Singapore method”, though, cannot be applied to FTAs/EPAs with other countries having a relatively large portion of agricultural products even for clearing the GATT/WTO policy discipline. Tables 2 to 4 present major Japanese imported agriculture-related commodities<sup>7</sup> from Mexico, Malaysia, and the Philippines with their shares in imports in 2005 and tariff rates including those under EPAs.<sup>8</sup> In the tables, the first column of import share is the share of the commodity in total imports in agriculture and fishery sectors, the second column is the share in total imports in agriculture, fishery, and forestry sectors, and the third column is the share in total imports in all sectors. Although the commodities listed in the tables are basically those with more than one percent share in total agriculture and fishery products, other examples of trade liberalization for sensitive products are included as notes in the tables.

== Table 2 ==

== Table 3 ==

== Table 4 ==

Japanese agriculture-related imports from Mexico exceed 20 percent of total imports, and trade liberalization in these sectors cannot be avoided in an EPA to clear,

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<sup>7</sup> Agriculture-related products in all Tables except Table 1A are composed of products in HS1-24 and 44. All the information on trade is obtained from “trade statistics” (<http://www.customs.go.jp/toukei/info/index.htm>).

<sup>8</sup> Tariffs under EPAs are obtained from Japan Tariff Association (2006) for Mexico, and are from the following websites; ([http://www.meti.go.jp/policy/trade\\_policy/epa/html/malaysia\\_epa\\_text.html](http://www.meti.go.jp/policy/trade_policy/epa/html/malaysia_epa_text.html)) for Malaysia and (<http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/asia-paci/philippine/epa0609/index.html>) for the Philippines.

so to speak, 90 percent rule under GATT/WTO at least on an import value basis (Table 2). In Japan-Mexico EPA, trade liberalization is indeed observed for many of the major commodities listed in the table including controversial commodities such as pork and avocado; in-quota tariffs are reduced to the half of MFN tariffs, i.e., 2.2 percent for some categories of pork (fresh, chilled, or frozen) and 4.3 percent for prepared or preserved pork (ham, bacon, press ham), and the tariff is eliminated for avocado from three percent. There are, however, several features that prevent simpler trade liberalization. First, some commodities such as prepared or preserved pork (excl ham, bacon, press ham) (MFN tariff: 20%), yellowfin tunas (3.5%), and distilling alcohol (16%) are excluded from the list of tariff elimination. Second, gradual tariff elimination through a certain number of years is applied to some commodities such as melon and coffee; the tariff on melon, at six percent, will be eliminated through six annual reductions, and tariff on coffee (roasted), at 10 percent, will be eliminated through four annual reductions. Third, price-difference tariffs are still applied to some categories of pork.<sup>9</sup> Fourth, a tariff quota is applied to some commodities such as beef, orange juice, which were another controversial commodities, fresh orange, and chicken. In the case of beef, tariffs are zero for the amount below the quota (10t) in the first and second years for the reason of market entry and 50 percent beyond the quota, and the in-quota tariff from the third year will be negotiated during the second year.<sup>10</sup> While better than being wholly excluded, we hope the tariff quota system will be simplified to the lower ad valorem tariff when the rate and amount of tariff quota are negotiated after five years.

In the case of agriculture-related imports from Malaysia, most of them are

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<sup>9</sup> Differential tariffs are tariffs imposed for price differentials between reference prices and imported prices. We can easily see a danger of this system; if foreign exporters and Japanese importers collude, they can save tariff payments. There were actually a series of cases in which such tariff evasion was detected in 2005 and after (see, for example, <http://www.asahi.com/english/Herald-asahi/TKY200611170193.html>). Some unidentified rumor claims that the Japan-Mexico EPA changed conditions for collusion, which triggered a disclosure of insider information.

<sup>10</sup> While zero tariff is applied to the amount below the quota (10t) for a reason of market entry in the first year for chicken and in the first and second years for orange, tariffs from the second/third years will be negotiated during the first/second year. In the case of orange juice, half of the MFN tariff rate is applied to the amount below the quota until the fifth year, and the tariff rate will be negotiated thereafter.

forestry products: the share of agriculture-related imports is 13 percent if forestry included and four percent if excluded (Table 3). Under Japan-Malaysia EPA, most of the major commodities listed in Table 3 are already free of tariffs. It should be noted that, nevertheless, the commodity with the largest share in agriculture-related products, plywood, consisting of almost half of agriculture-related imports, is excluded from the list of tariff removal. Another excluded commodity among those listed in the table is mung bean, and specific tariffs on soya-bean oils and its fractions remain at the level of MFN tariffs.<sup>1112</sup> Other examples of non-zero tariffs in JMEPA are fresh banana and margarine; for fresh banana, a tariff quota is applied: in-quota tariff is zero, and quota is 1000t per year from the first to third year and will be renegotiated from the fourth year. For margarine, the tariff is reduced from 29.8% to 25% in 5 years, and will be renegotiated thereafter.

Regarding agriculture-related imports from the Philippines, the share of agriculture-related imports is 15 percent if forestry products are included and 12 percent if not, suggesting that agriculture trade liberalization cannot be avoided in an EPA to satisfy the GATT/WTO rule (Table 4). The issue most worth mentioning would be tariffs on fresh banana under the EPA, which consists of over half of agriculture and fishery imports. Tariffs on banana are reduced in small ranges: for small bananas, the tariff is eliminated through 11 annual reductions, and for other bananas, the tariff is reduced through 11 annual reductions from 20 percent to 18 percent on imports during the period from October to March and from 10 percent to eight percent on imports during the period from April to September. Market access is indeed improving, but it is far from simple trade liberalization because seasonal tariffs remain and 10 years are required for a mere two-percent tariff reduction. Other features include that a tariff quota is/will be introduced for commodities such as fresh pineapple, cane molasses, and chicken (excl. legs with bone), and that an in-quota tariff rate and quota will be

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<sup>11</sup> State trading products such as rice, wheat, barley and designated dairy products, beef, pork, starches, fishery products under import quota etc are treated as those for exclusion or renegotiation, though they may not be serious issues for Japanese imports from Malaysia.

<sup>12</sup> Countries are supposed to negotiate tariffs on these commodities when they undertake a general review of the implementation and operation of the EPA every five years.

renegotiated in the fourth or fifth year.<sup>13</sup> In addition, many commodities are subject to gradual tariff elimination from the base rate; 11 annual reductions from 7.2% for dried pineapples, eight or 11 annual reductions from 5.5% for prepared and preserved banana, avocado, mangoes, guavas, and mangosteens, and six annual reductions from 7.2% for prepared or preserved tunas. Furthermore, the tariff on pineapple juice is reduced from 25.5% to 23% through six annual reductions, tuna is subject to gradual tariff elimination (six annual reductions from 3.5%) or renegotiation in the fifth year depending on the kind, and cane sugar and canned pineapple will be renegotiated in the fourth year.<sup>14</sup> These are apparently far from simple trade liberalization.

Based on the above evaluation, we could emphasize the following points regarding trade liberalization in agriculture-related sectors in Japanese EPAs. First, market access is improved as a whole, particularly in “sectors being liberalized.” It would be better that such liberalization occurred on the multilateral basis from the start, but as the first step in liberalizing sensitive sectors, forming EPAs is, to some extent, valuable, at least better than doing nothing. Second, however, complexity in tariff systems still remains for EPAs such as in price-difference tariffs, specific tariffs, and tariff quotas. With a complicated tariff system, preferential tariffs under EPAs may not actually be utilized even if they are lower than MFN tariffs given the cost of administrative procedure and small preferential margin. Third, some sensitive sectors are simply excluded from the list of tariff removal under EPAs or are to be renegotiated. Commodities for exclusion or re-negotiation vary among EPAs, but commonly, state trading products such as rice, wheat, barley and designated dairy products, beef, pork, starches, fishery products under import quota and so on are treated as those for exclusion or renegotiation particularly in EPAs with Asian developing countries. These commodities might prevent forming FTAs/EPAs with developed countries such as Australia and the United States, as will be discussed in the next section.

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<sup>13</sup> For cane sugar (other) and molasses (other) with specific tariffs, tariff quota will be introduced in the third and fourth years, keeping the form of specific tariff, and tariff rate and quota from the fifth year will be renegotiated during the fourth year.

<sup>14</sup> Similarly to the Japan-Malaysia EPA, state trading products, beef, pork, starches, fishery products under import quota etc are treated as those for exclusion or renegotiation.

#### 4. Prospects for further Japanese FTAs/EPAs

##### 4.1 Potential EPAs with a substantive agreement

Among multiple FTAs/EPAs under negotiation/study as of October 2006, Japan reached “substantive agreements” with Thailand (Japan-Thailand EPA) in September 2005 and with Chile (Japan-Chile EPA) in September 2006.<sup>15</sup> Since we cannot access detailed information at the tariff line level, we evaluate trade liberalization for some agriculture-related commodities according to the substantive agreements. Tables 5 and 6 present Japanese major imported agriculture-related commodities from Thailand and Chile with their shares of imports in 2005 and tariff rates including those under EPAs.

== Table 5 ==

== Table 6 ==

Agriculture-related imports from Thailand consist of over 16 to 17 percent, most of which are agriculture and fishery products (Table 5). It suggests that we need substantial reduction of tariffs under an EPA. As is in the case of existing EPAs, market access will seem to be improved to some extent. In the case of chicken meat with the largest import share (almost 20 percent of agriculture-related imports), for instance, tariffs on prepared or preserved chicken would be reduced from six percent to three percent during five years. Regarding shrimps and prawns with the second largest share (around 14 percent), tariffs would be eliminated from around one to five percent on a MFN basis. Others such as dog or cat food, prepared or preserved fishes, frozen squid (mongo ika) would be gradually eliminated in five or ten years. Fish fillets (excluding fresh fish fillets), cane sugar, milled and brown rice, canned pineapples, however, would be excluded from the list in the tariff schedule or re-negotiated. Almost no import of milled and brown rice other than that imported by the Japanese

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<sup>15</sup> Substantive agreements are downloaded from the following website: ([http://www.meti.go.jp/policy/trade\\_policy/epa/html2/2-torikumi3-thailand.html](http://www.meti.go.jp/policy/trade_policy/epa/html2/2-torikumi3-thailand.html)) for Thailand and ([http://www.meti.go.jp/policy/trade\\_policy/epa/html2/2-torikumi3-chile.html](http://www.meti.go.jp/policy/trade_policy/epa/html2/2-torikumi3-chile.html)) for Chile.

government indicates that the tariff is too high to normally import; tariffs are free for state trading and 341 yen/kg for others. Furthermore, similarly to the case of the Philippines and Malaysia, sensitive products such as state trading products are subject to exclusion or renegotiation.

Japanese imports from Chile include a large amount of agriculture-related products, particularly fishery products: 35 percent of total imports (Table 6). Commodities with the largest import shares are salmon and trout; close to one-third of agriculture and fishery imports. Their MFN tariffs range from 3.5 percent to 10.5 percent, depending on whether it is prepared or preserved or not, but most salmon and trout products are those fresh, chilled or frozen with MFN tariffs of 3.5 percent. According to a substantive agreement, the low tariff of 3.5 percent would be gradually eliminated in 10 years. Moreover, specific tariffs on bottled wine, the lower one of either 15% or 125yen/L (but subject to a minimum custom duty of 93yen/L), would be gradually eliminated in 12 years, and tariff quota would be introduced for pork.

#### 4.2 Potential FTAs/EPAs under negotiation/study

Tables 7 to 13 in turn present the corresponding tables for countries with which Japan is in negotiation, studying, or informal consideration regarding FTAs/EPAs as of October 2006; Korea, Indonesia, Vietnam, Australia, the United States, China, and the rest of ASEAN countries (Brunei, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar). Note that Table 13 shows only the share of agriculture-related imports for the rest of ASEAN countries (Brunei, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar) since the variety of imported commodities or the amount of imports is limited.<sup>16</sup>

== Table 7 ==

== Table 8 ==

== Table 9 ==

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<sup>16</sup> There is only a few amount of agriculture-related products imported from Brunei and Cambodia (Table 13). Most agriculture-related imports from Laos are forestry products such as wood continuously shaped, and those from Myanmar are shrimps and prawns. Therefore, agriculture issues may not be serious in EPAs with these countries.

== Table 10 ==

== Table 11 ==

== Table 12 ==

== Table 13 ==

In the case of Japanese imports from Korea and China, the share of agriculture-related products is six percent in 2005, which is lower than the share in 2000 at nine percent for Korea (Table 7), and at nine percent for China (Table 12).<sup>17</sup> Thus, it would be easier to simply meet the 90 percent rule on a import value basis as far as all sectors other than agriculture-related sectors are liberalized. To satisfy the other condition that FTA/RTA should not exclude a specific commodity group as a whole from liberalization, however, market access improvement in agriculture-related sectors must be considered. Given that major imported commodities consist of various commodities and that they have relatively high tariffs and/or specific tariffs, agriculture imports may be a controversial issue in forming a FTA/EPA with Korea or China. In fact, a direct reason why negotiations between Japan and Korea were being stalled was, according to what the Korean side claimed, Japanese unwillingness to come into the negotiation with a strong commitment to “high-standard” FTA without excluding any commodity a priori.

For Indonesia, the share of agriculture-related imports including forestry products is 10 percent; two-thirds of agriculture-related imports consist of plywood, over 20 percent are shrimps and prawns, and six percent are tunas (Table 8). It may not be so difficult just to satisfy the 90 percent rule on a import value basis. Considering the trade liberalization in (potential) EPAs with Malaysia and Thailand (and the Philippines and Mexico), however, plywood would likely be excluded from tariff elimination, and tunas might be excluded, depending on the kind, while tariffs on frozen

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<sup>17</sup> See Kimura and Ando (2002) for corresponding tables for agriculture-related imports in 2000.

shrimps and prawns may be eliminated. It indicates that some commodities may be a controversial issue in forming a FTA/EPA with Indonesia in terms of major imported agriculture-related products.

In the case of Vietnam, the share of agriculture-related imports in total is 22 percent, and over half of agriculture-related imports are shrimps and prawns, and the second largest commodity is squid (Table 9). Again, considering the case of an EPA with Thailand, tariffs on shrimps and prawns and frozen mungo ika would be eliminated. What is worth mentioning here, however, is that major imported commodities listed in the table include semi or wholly milled rice imported by the government (state trading). Since there is no import of semi or wholly milled rice other than that imported by the Japanese government, the table does not include any information on them; it indicates that the tariff is too high to normally import (tariffs are free for state trading and 341 yen/kg for others). Although state trading commodities including rice are often treated as those for exclusion or renegotiation in existing EPAs (including substantive agreement of EPAs), how to liberalize such sensitive sectors would affect the establishment of an EPA with Vietnam.

Regarding Japanese imports from Australia and the United States, the share of agriculture-related imports in total are over 20 percent for both countries, suggesting that a substantial improvement in market access is required (Tables 10 and 11). Looking at major imported commodities, we need to interpret with caution. The largest commodity imported from Australia in 2005 is beef (over 40 percent of agriculture-related imports), but major commodities imported from the United States do not include beef. This is largely because imports of U.S. beef have been significantly affected by the BSE problem, and Japanese beef imports have shifted from U.S. beef to Australian beef.<sup>18</sup> Therefore, although beef is not listed as a major imported commodity for the United States, how to liberalize imports in these products certainly affect the formation of not only EPA/FTA with Australia but also with the United States.

Besides beef, major commodities in these countries include sugar (specific tariffs), orange (seasonal tariffs of 32%/16%), maize (specific), and many sensitive products for exclusion or renegotiation under EPAs with Asian developing countries

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<sup>18</sup> Beef was the second largest imported product from the United States, following tobacco. See Kimura, Kiyota, Fujii, and Ando (2003, Table 2-2-1) for major imports from the United States and their shares in 2000.

such as pork (ad valorem tariff or price difference tariff), wheat and barley (free or specific tariffs), preparation of milk such as cheese (29.8%). In the case of wheat and barley, imports are almost zero if state trading is excluded. It indicates that it is almost impossible to import them through normal channels due to high MFN tariffs. Moreover, tariffs on many commodities in the tables are specific tariffs or more complicated ones; tariffs on cigarettes with the largest import share for the United States, for instance, are 8.5% and 290.7yen/1000. All of these facts suggest that major commodities imported from these two countries include various products highly protected under “structural protectionism” or “local protectionism”, and at the same time such protection for these commodities would certainly prevent concluding an EPA/FTA with Australia or the United States if it is kept.

In summary, agriculture-related imports from countries with potential EPAs/FTAs indeed include many sensitive products. Unless Japan attempts to liberalize these sectors, agriculture protection will cause a huge cost of not being able to conclude ETAs/FTAs for the whole economy including manufacturing sectors.

## 5. Conclusion

This paper reviews agricultural protection in Japan in the era of regionalism. Although FTA negotiations in principle have weaker liberalization effects than WTO negotiations, we observe some improvements in liberalizing the agricultural sector. Japan has already concluded FTAs/EPAs with Singapore, Mexico, Malaysia, and the Philippines and has reached “substantive agreements” with Thailand and Chile as of October 2006. Detailed investigation on the agreements, we found a certain degree of liberalizing effects on the Japanese agricultural sector. In particular, “sectors being liberalized,” i.e., a variety of vegetables, fruits, forestry products, and seafood, will realize gradual elimination of tariffs. However, agricultural products under “structural protectionism” and “local protectionism” tend to be excluded from complete liberalization lists or to be classified as items being re-negotiated. Complicated protection structure is also preserved in various sectors.

It is an infamous fact that Japanese commitment level for free trade, measured by the coverage of commodities under complete free trade within ten years, tends to be lower than that of partner countries in FTAs/EPAs. Japan can still conclude

FTAs/EPAs because Japan is able to counteroffer investment and economic cooperation in one way or another for developing countries. The same method, however, cannot be used when partner countries are developed countries. It is very likely that FTA networking will soon be extended to the Asia-Pacific. At that point in time, agricultural protection may become a serious binding constraint for Japanese economic diplomacy.

Economists have for long analyzed the cost of agricultural protection in the context of welfare analysis. We, however, should not neglect the cost of protection in economic diplomacy. Particularly in the era of regionalism with stalled multilateral liberalization efforts, agricultural protection may critically constrain the degree of freedom in strategic moves. Japan has to be serious in agricultural sector reform not only for trading partners but also for its own benefit.

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Table 1 Japanese imports of agriculture-related products from Singapore and tariff removal under JSEPA

A) Imports from Singapore and tariff removal under JSEPA: based on import values in 2000

	Tariff lines (a)	Trade values (million yen) (b)	Share in total	Zero tariff commitment under WTO (2002)				Zero tariff commitment under JSEPA			
				Tariff lines with zero rates committed (c)	Share in total tariff lines ((c)/(a))	Trade values with zero tariffs committed (d)	Share in total trade values ((d)/(b))	Tariff lines with zero rates committed (e) <sup>2)</sup>	Share in total tariff lines ((e)/(a))	Trade values with zero tariffs committed (f)	Share in total trade values ((f)/(b))
Trade from Singapore to Japan	9,023	663,685	100.0%	3,087	34.2%	559,021	84.2%	6,938	76.9%	622,749	93.8%
-Agriculture, forestry, and fishery <sup>1)</sup>	2,277	31,978	4.8%	428	18.8%	2,125	6.6%	486	21.3%	2,196	6.9%

1) Agriculture, forestry, and fishery cover the following products: products in HS Chapter 1 to 24 except for fishery products plus those listed in the WTO Agriculture Agreement, Annex 1-1-(ii) for agriculture, products in HS Chapter 1 to 24 except for the agricultural products for fishery, and products in HS Chapter 44 and 46 for forestry.

2) Products not committed to tariff removal (1,791 tariff lines (=2,277-486)) include fresh fish (tunas etc), food preparation containing cacao, preparations of milk, prepared edible fats, and vegetable fats and oils.

Source: Ministry of Finance, Government of Japan "Outline of the contents of JSEPA (<http://www.mof.go.jp/jouhou/kanzei/ka140115d.htm>)".

B) Agriculture-related imports from Singapore in 2005

Imports total (values) 739.06billions JPY

Share in total (%)

-Agriculture and fishery total	4.3%
---Cocoa butter, cocoa powder, chocolate and other food preparation containing cacao	1.5% *
---Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk	1.4% **
-Forestry total	0.0%
<u>Agriculture, forestry, and fishery<sup>i)</sup></u>	<u>4.4%</u>

\*: 0% or excluded in the list of tariff schedule for Japan in JSEPA.

\*\*: excluded in the list of tariff schedule for Japan in JSEPA.

i) Agriculture, forestry, and fishery cover the products in HS 1 to 24 and 44.

Table 2 Imports of agriculture-related products and the tariff rates in Japan: imports from Mexico in 2005

Total imports: 279.87 billion yen  
 Agriculture-related imports: 60.39 billion yen (share in total imports:21.58%)  
 Agriculture-related imports (incl. wood) : 60.52 billion yen (share in total imports:21.62%)

Major imported commodities: import share and tariff rate

Commodity	Import share (%)			Tariffs			
	in agri.	in agri. (wood)	(in total)	General	WTO	Preferential Temporary	EPA <sup>vii)</sup>
<b>Pork</b>	<b>32.89</b>	<b>32.82</b>	<b>(7.10)</b>				
Pork (fresh, chilled, or frozen)	1) 0.62	0.62	(0.13)	(5%) (482yen/kg)		*	**
Internal organs	2) 31.71	31.65	(6.84)	(5%) (4.3%)		4.3%	2.2%/4.3% <sup>i)</sup>
Prepared or preserved pork (ham, bacon, press ham)	3) 0.01	0.01	(0.00)	10%	8.50%	4.3%/*Free	4.3%
Prepared or preserved pork (excl. ham, bacon, press ham)	0.02	0.02	(0.00)	(10%) (8.5%)		8.5%	4.3%/8.5% <sup>ii)</sup>
Prepared or preserved pork (simply boiled in water)	0.25	0.25	(0.05)	25%	20%		Excluded
	0.28	0.28	(0.06)	Free	Free		Free
<b>Beef</b>	<b>10.59</b>	<b>10.57</b>	<b>(2.29)</b>				
Beef (fresh, chilled, or frozen)	8.97	8.95	(1.94)	(50%) (50%)		38.5%	0%~/50% <sup>iii)</sup>
Tongues and livers	1.62	1.62	(0.35)	15%	12.8%		0%~/12.8% <sup>iii)</sup>
<b>Avocado</b>	<b>10.55</b>	<b>10.53</b>	<b>(2.28)</b>	6%	3%	*Free	Free
<b>Tunas</b>	<b>10.53</b>	<b>10.51</b>	<b>(2.27)</b>				
Yellowfin tunas	10.42	10.40	(2.25)	5%	3.5%		Excluded
Bluefin tunas	0.11	0.11	(0.02)	5%	3.5%		Free <sup>iv)</sup>
<b>Melon</b>	<b>4.70</b>	<b>4.69</b>	<b>(1.02)</b>	10%	6%		From 6% x 6 times <sup>v)</sup>
<b>Coffee</b>	<b>3.10</b>	<b>3.09</b>	<b>(0.67)</b>				
Coffee, not roasted	3.05	3.05	(0.66)	Free	Free		Free
Coffee, roasted	0.04	0.04	(0.01)	20%	12%	10%/*Free	From 10% x 4 times <sup>v)</sup>
<b>Pumpkins</b>	<b>2.94</b>	<b>2.94</b>	<b>(0.63)</b>	5%	3%	*Free	Free
<b>Alcoholic beverages</b>	<b>2.79</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>(0.60)</b>				
Beer	1.33	1.33	(0.29)	6.4yen/l	Free	Free	Free
Distilling alcohol (excl. used for making alcoholic beverage)	1.34	1.33	(0.29)	17.9%	16%	25.2yen/l/*	Excluded <sup>vi)</sup>
Liqueurs and cordials	0.12	0.12	(0.03)	141.1yen/l	126yen/l	Free	Free
<b>Asparagus</b>	<b>2.58</b>	<b>2.57</b>	<b>(0.56)</b>	5%	3%	*Free	Free
<b>Mango</b>	<b>2.22</b>	<b>2.22</b>	<b>(0.48)</b>	6%	3%	Free	Free
<b>Limes</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>1.53</b>	<b>(0.33)</b>	Free			Free
<b>Sardines (of sardinops spp.)</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>(0.27)</b>	10%			***
<b>Shrimps and prawns (frozen)</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>(0.24)</b>	4%	1%	*Free	Free

1) If a value for custom duty per kilogram is more than the upper limit prices for the specific duty applied to partial pork (53.53yen) but not more than the gate price of partial pork (524yen).

2) If a value for custom duty per kilogram is more than the gate price of partial pork (524yen).

3) If a value for custom duty per kilogram is more than the gate price of processed pork (897.59yen).

\* Per kilogram, the difference between the standard import price of partial pork (535.53yen) and the value for custom duty.

\*\* Within quota, per kilogram, the difference between 535.53 yen and a value for custom duty per kilogram if a value for custom duty per kilogram is more than 53.53yen but not more than the value obtained by dividing 535.53yen by 1.022 (524yen)

applied MFN tariff rate), if the applied MFN tariff rate is more than 3%.; 2) Discussion will be required if the applied MFN tariff rates is not more than 3%.

i) Within quota, 2.2% if a value for custom duty per kilogram is more than the value obtained by dividing 535.53yen by 1.022 (524yen). Beyond quota, 4.3%. Tariff quota (total, including other categories of pork) from the first to fifth year for pork is 38,000t in 2005F/Y, 53,000t in 2006F/Y, 65,000t in 2007F/Y, 74,000t in 2008F/Y, and 80,000t in 2009F/Y.

ii) Within quota, 4.3% if a value for custom duty per kilogram is more than the value obtained by dividing 577.15yen by 0.643 (897.59yen). Beyond quota, 8.5%. Tariff quota (total, including other categories of pork) from the first to fifth year for pork is 38,000t in 2005F/Y, 53,000t in 2006F/Y, 65,000t in 2007F/Y, 74,000t in 2008F/Y, and 80,000t in 2009F/Y.

iii) Within quota, 0% for the first and second years for the market entry, and the rates will be discussed for the third to fifth year during the second year, subject to the rates not higher than 0.9 times of the applied MFN tariff rate at the beginning of 2003F/Y. Beyond quota, 50%/12.8%. Tariff quota from the first to fifth year for beef is 10t in the first and second years and, 3,000t in the third year, 4,000t in the fourth year 6,000t in the fifth year.

iv) Discussion will be required for cultured ones.

v) To be removed through 6 or 4 times of annual reduction, starting from the standard rates (6%/10%).

vi) Tequila etc are exceptions.

vii) Other examples of major market access improvement for agricultural, forestry and fishery products are as follows:

- Orange juice: within quota, half of MFN tariffs. MFN tariffs are either of the following three cases, 25.5%, 21.3%, 29.8% or 23yen/kg, whichever is the greater. Tariff quota (sum of HS200911, 200912, 200919) is 4000 for the first year, 4250 for the second year, 5100 for the third year, 5950 for the fourth year, and 6500 for the fifth year. From the sixth year, tariffs will be negotiated including the amount of quota.

- Chicken: within quota, 0% for the first year for the market entry, and the rates will be discussed for the second to fifth year during the first year, subject to the rates not higher than 0.9 times of the applied MFN tariff rate at the beginning of 2004F/Y. Beyond quota, 6%, 11.9% etc. Tariff quota from the first to fifth year for beef is 10t in the first year and, 2500t in the second year, 4,000t in the third year, 6,000t in the fourth year 8,500t in the fifth year.

- Orange: within quota, 0% for the first and second years for the market entry, and the rates will be discussed for the third to fifth year during the second year, subject to the rates not higher than 0.9 times of the applied MFN tariff rate at the beginning of 2004F/Y. Beyond quota, 16% or 32%, depends on the importing seasons. Tariff quota from the first to fifth year for beef is 10t in the first and second years and, 2,000t in the third year, 3,000t in the fourth year 4,000t in the fifth year.

Note: " \*Free" denotes free for only those originated in the LDCs.

Table 3 Imports of agriculture-related products and the tariff rates in Japan: imports from Malaysia in 2005

Total imports: 1619.44 billion yen

Agriculture-related imports: 58.22 billion yen (share in total imports:3.59%)

Agriculture-related imports (incl. wood): 203.47 billion yen (share in total imports: 12.56%)

Major imported commodities: import share and tariff rate

Commodity	Import share (%)			Tariffs			
	in agri.	in agri. (wood)	(in total)	General	WTO	Preferential Temporary	EPA <sup>i)</sup>
<b>Palm oils</b>	<b>48.63</b>	<b>13.91</b>	<b>(1.75)</b>				
Palm oil (excluding Palm stearin)	39.69	11.35	(1.43)	7%	3.5%	Free	Free
Palm stearin	1.87	0.53	(0.07)	4%	2.5%	Free	Free
Palm kernel oil	7.08	2.03	(0.25)	7%	4%	Free	Free
<b>Cut flowers (fresh, chrysanthemums spp. and others)</b>	<b>7.80</b>	<b>2.23</b>	<b>(0.28)</b>	Free			Free
<b>Cocoa butter, fat, and oil</b>	<b>6.87</b>	<b>1.96</b>	<b>(0.25)</b>	Free			Free
<b>Shrimps and prawns</b>	<b>6.41</b>	<b>1.83</b>	<b>(0.23)</b>	4%	1%	*Free	Free
<b>Pepper</b>	<b>2.76</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>(0.10)</b>				
Pepper (in containers for retail sale)	0.49	0.14	(0.02)	4.2%	3%	Free	Free
Pepper (not in containers for retail sale)	2.26	0.65	(0.08)	Free			Free
<b>Vegetable fats and oils and their fractions</b>	<b>2.23</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>(0.08)</b>	4%	3.5%	Free	Free
<b>Animal or vegetable fats and oils (others)</b>	<b>1.94</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>(0.07)</b>	4%	2.5%	Free	Free
<b>Mongo ika</b>	<b>1.75</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>(0.06)</b>	10%	3.5%		Excluded
<b>Soya-bean oil and its fractions</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>(0.04)</b>				
Crude oil (of acid value exceeding 0.6)	0.40	0.11	(0.01)	17yen/kg	10.9yen/kg		*
Soya-bean oil excluding crude oil	0.85	0.24	(0.03)	20.7yen/kg	13.2yen/kg		*
<b>Wood, Fibreboard, Plywood</b>	<b>65.22</b>	<b>(8.19)</b>					
Wood in the rough and chips, wood charcoal, and wood sawn specified	16.85	(2.12)		Free			Free
Wood sawn (of diptero carpaeceae, planed or sanded)	1.14	(0.14)		10%	6%	Free	Free
Fibreboard (not exceeding 0.8g/cm3)	2.35	(0.30)		3.5%	2.6% 1.56%/*Free		Free
Fibreboard (exceeding 0.8g/cm3)	0.27	(0.03)		5.2%	2.6% 1.56%/*Free		Free
Plywood (less than 6mm in thickness)	0.66	(0.08)		15%	10%		**
Plywood (not less than 6mm in thickness)	6.00	(0.75)		10%	8.5%		**
Plywood (not less than 6mm in thickness, others)	30.64	(3.85)		10%	6%		**
Plywood (less than 6mm in thickness, others)	4.21	(0.53)		15%	6%		**
Plywood (laminated lumber)	0.30	(0.04)		15%	6% 3.6%/*Free		**
Plywood (other)	2.80	(0.35)		20%	6% 3.6%/*Free		**
Other articles of wood (other)	1.60	(0.20)		5.8%	2.9%	Free	**

\* : The countries shall negotiate on issues such as improving market access conditions when they undertake a general review of implementation and operation of the EPA every 5 years.

\*\* : Not included in the list of tariff schedules for Japan in EPA.

i): Other examples of market access improvement for agricultural, forestry and fishery products are as follows:

(a) Agricultural products

- Fresh banana: introduction of tariff quota (0% within the quota): 1000 metric tons per year with renegotiation on quota after the 4th year.
- Margarine: tariff reduction from 29.8% to 25% in 5 years, and renegotiation thereafter.
- Cocoa preparation (not containing added sugar): tariff elimination.
- Mangoes, mangosteens, durians, papayas, rambutans, okras: immediate tariff elimination.

(b) Forestry products

- Forestry products other than plywood: immediate tariff elimination.
- Plywood: renegotiation
- Cooperation

(c) Fishery products

- Shrimps, prawns and jellyfish: tariff elimination.

(d) Sensitive products for exclusion or re-negotiation:

- State trading products (rice, wheat, barley and designated dairy products), beef, pork, starches, fishery products under import quota etc.

Note: " \*Free" denotes free for only those originated in the LDCs.

Table 4 Imports of agriculture-related products and the tariff rates in Japan: imports from the Philippines in 2005

Total imports: 850.04 billion yen

Agriculture-related imports: 101.33 billion yen (share in total imports:11.92%)

Agriculture-related imports (incl. wood): 129.18 billion yen (share in total imports: 15.20%)

Major imported commodities: import share and tariff rate

Commodity	Import share (%)			Tariffs				
	in agri.	in agri. (wood)	(in total)	General	WTO	Preferential	Temporary	EPA <sup>xi)</sup>
<b>Banana (fresh)</b>	1)	<b>55.44</b>	<b>43.49</b>	<b>(6.61)</b>	50%	25%	20%	From 20% to 18% x 11 times <sup>i)</sup>
	2)				40%	20%	10%	From 10% to 8% x 11 times <sup>i)</sup>
<b>Pineapples</b>		<b>10.68</b>	<b>8.38</b>	<b>(1.27)</b>				
Fresh		9.39	7.37	(1.12)	20%	17%		Free/17% <sup>ii)</sup>
Dried		0.00	0.00	(0.00)	12%	7.2%	*Free	From 7.2% x 11 times <sup>iii)</sup>
Prepared or preserved (in airtight containers) within the pooled quota	3)	0.74	0.58	(0.09)	39yen/kg	39yen/kg	Free	Renegotiation <sup>iv)</sup>
Prepared or preserved (in airtight containers) beyond the pooled quota	3)	0.02	0.02	(0.00)	39yen/kg	39yen/kg		Renegotiation <sup>iv)</sup>
Pineapple juices		0.52	0.41	(0.06)	30%	25.5%		From 25.5% to 23% x 6 times <sup>v)</sup>
<b>Tunas (Yellowfin, Bigeye, Southern bluefin) incl. Bonito</b>		<b>6.98</b>	<b>5.47</b>	<b>(0.83)</b>	5%	3.5%		From 3.5% x 6 times or renegotiation <sup>vi)</sup>
<b>Shrimps and prawns (not live, fresh, chilled), incl. lobster</b>		<b>6.67</b>	<b>5.23</b>	<b>(0.79)</b>	4%	1.0%	*Free	Free
<b>Coconut oil and its fractions</b>		<b>4.69</b>	<b>3.68</b>	<b>(0.56)</b>	*	**		Free
<b>Prepared or preserved tunas (in airtight containers), boiled and dried bonito, anchovies, and other</b>		<b>1.93</b>	<b>1.52</b>	<b>(0.23)</b>	9.6%	(9.6%)	7.2%/*Free	From 7.2% x 6 times <sup>iii)</sup>
<b>Mango (fresh)</b>		<b>1.77</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>(0.21)</b>	6%	3%	Free	Free
<b>Asparagus</b>		<b>1.08</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>(0.13)</b>	5%	3%	*Free	Free
<b>Cane sugar and molasses</b>		<b>1.07</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>(0.13)</b>				
Cane sugar: sugar centrifugal		0.52	0.41	(0.06)	Free	(71.8yen/kg)		Renegotiation <sup>iv)</sup>
Cane sugar: other		0.06	0.05	(0.01)	41.5yen/kg	35.3yen/kg		17.65yen/kg/35.3yen/kg or excluded <sup>vii)</sup>
Cane molasses: used in the manufacturing		0.05	0.04	(0.01)	5%	3%	*Free	Free
Cane molasses: other (excl. for feeding purposes)		0.44	0.34	(0.05)	18yen/kg	15.3yen/kg		7.65yen/kg/15.3yen/kg <sup>viii)</sup>
<b>Prepared and preserved banana, avocados, mangoes, guavas and mangosteens</b>		<b>1.06</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>(0.13)</b>				
Containing added sugar		0.77	0.60	(0.09)	22%	11%	5.5%*Free	From 5.5% x 8 times or 11 times <sup>ix)</sup>
Not containing added sugar		0.29	0.23	(0.04)	16%	9.6%	4.8%*Free	
<b>Chicken (frozen cut meat excl. legs with bone)</b>		<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>(0.06)</b>	12%	11.9%		8.5%/11.9% <sup>x)</sup>
<b>Builders' joinery and carpentry of wood</b>			<b>16.31</b>	<b>(2.48)</b>				
Windows, doors, and their frames, tategu, tokobashira			3.89	(0.59)	Free			Free
Parquet panels and transom			0.01	(0.00)	4%	2%		Free
Other (excl. transom)			12.41	(1.89)	4%	(3.9%)	Free	Free
<b>Other articles of wood (other)</b>			<b>1.53</b>	<b>(0.23)</b>	5.8%	2.9%		Free
<b>Wood charcoal</b>			<b>0.77</b>	<b>(0.12)</b>	Free			Free

1) If imported during the period from 1st October to 31st March.

2) If imported during the period from 1st April to 30th September.

3) In airtight containers not more than 10kg each including container, other than in pulp form, chopped or crushed.

\* 7% or 7yen/kg, whichever is the greater

\*\* 4.5% or 5yen/kg, whichever is the greater

i) Tariff elimination through 11 times of annual reduction for small banana (fresh). Tariff reduction from 20%/10% to 18%/8% through 11 times of annual reduction for other bananas (fresh).

ii) Tariff quota on fresh pineapples of weight per piece of less than 900g (0% within the quota): 1000t for the 1st year, 1200t for the 2nd year, 1400t for the 3rd year, 1600t for the 4th year, and 1800t for the 5th year. Out-quota tariffs of 17%. Tariff rate and quota after the 5th year will be negotiated in the 5th year,

iii) To be removed through 11times/6 times of annual reduction, starting from the base rate (7.2%).

iv) Renegotiation in the 4th year.

v) Tariff reduction from 25.5% to 23% through 6 times of annual reduction

vi) To be removed through 6 times of annual reduction, starting from the base rate (3.5%) for fresh, chilled or frozen yellowfin tunas; renegotiation in the 5th year or upon conclusion of the current WTO negotiations, whichever comes first, for other specific tunas including bluefin tunas, southern bluefin tunas, bigeye tunas, and longfinned tunas.

vii) Tariff quota (17.65yen/kg within quota) for those in container for retail sale, not exceeding a net weight of 1kg: 300t for the 3rd year to 400t for the 4th year. Out-quota tariffs of 35.5yen/kg. Tariff rate and quota will be renegotiation during the 4th year. Others are excluded from the list of tariff removal.

viii) Tariff quota (7.65yen/kg within quota) for those put up in container for retail sale, not exceeding a net weight of 1kg: 2000t for the 3rd year to 3000t for the 4th year. Out-quota tariffs of 15.3yen/kg. Tariff rate and quota will be renegotiation during the 4th year.

ix) To be removed through 8 times of annual reduction for those in airtight container and 11 times of annual reduction for others, starting from the base rate (5.5%).

x) Tariff quota on fresh, chilled or frozen chicken meat except for legs with bone (8.5% within the quota): 3000 for the 1st year, 4000t for the 2nd year, 5000t for the 3rd year, 6000t for the 4th year, and 7000t for the 5th year. Out-quota tariff of 11.9%. Tariff rate and quota after the 5th year will be negotiated in the 5th year.

xi) Other examples of market access improvement for agricultural, forestry and fishery products are as follows:

(a) Sensitive products for exclusion or re-negotiation:

- State trading products (rice, wheat, barley and designated dairy products), beef, pork, starches, fishery products under import quota, plywood etc.

Note: " \*Free" denotes free for only those originated in the LDCs.

Table 5 Imports of agriculture-related products and the tariff rates in Japan: imports from Thailand in 2005

Total imports: 1717.53 billion yen

Agriculture-related imports: 273.64 billion yen (share in total imports:15.93%)

Agriculture-related imports (incl. wood): 284.91 billion yen (share in total imports: 16.59%)

Major imported commodities: import share and tariff rate

Commodity	Import share (%)			Tariffs				
	in agri.	in agri. (wood)	(in total)	General	WTO	Preferential	Temporary	EPA <sup>i)</sup>
<b>Chicken</b>	<b>19.12</b>	<b>18.36</b>	<b>(3.05)</b>					
Frozen cut meat excl. legs with bone	0.01	0.01	(0.00)	12%	11.9%			
Prepared or preserved (others)	19.11	18.35	(3.04)	8%	6%	*Free		6% to 3% in 5 years
<b>Shrimps and prawns (and lobsters)</b>	<b>14.11</b>	<b>13.56</b>	<b>(2.25)</b>					
Frozen	5.85	5.62	(0.93)	4%	1%	*Free		Free
Prepared or preserved (smoked, simply boiled in water or in brine)	4.06	3.89	(0.65)	4.8%	4.8%	3.2%*Free		Free
Prepared or preserved (other)	4.21	4.04	(0.67)	6%	5.3%	*Free		Free
<b>Fish fillets and meat</b>	<b>8.00</b>	<b>7.68</b>	<b>(1.27)</b>					
Frozen fillets of nishin, tara, buri, iwashi, aji and samma	0.39	0.37	(0.06)	10%				
Frozen fillets of other fish	0.85	0.81	(0.14)	5%	3.5%	*Free		
Frozen fillets of tunas and meat of Itoyori and other	6.48	6.23	(1.03)	5%	3.5%			Excluded or renegotiation
Fillets of Salmonidae, dried, salted, or in brine (not smoked)	0.28	0.27	(0.04)	12%	8.4%			
<b>Dog or cat food, for retail sale</b>	<b>7.66</b>	<b>7.36</b>	<b>(1.22)</b>					
Containing less than 10% of lactose	7.57	7.27	(1.21)	Free				Elimination in 10 years
Containing less than 10% of lactose (other)	0.09	0.08	(0.01)	60yen/kg	36yen/kg	18yen/kg/*Free		
<b>Cane sugar</b>	<b>6.54</b>	<b>6.28</b>	<b>(1.04)</b>					
Sugar centrifugal	6.40	6.15	(1.02)	Free	71.8yen/kg			Excluded or renegotiation
Other	0.14	0.13	(0.02)	41.5yen	35.3yen			
<b>Prepared or preserved fishes</b>	<b>6.27</b>	<b>6.02</b>	<b>(1.00)</b>					
Tunas (in airtight containers), boiled and dried bonito, mackerel, anchovies, and other	5.91	5.67	(0.94)	9.6%	(9.6%)	7.2%*Free		Elimination in 5 years
Bonito (in airtight containers)	0.37	0.35	(0.06)	9.6%	(9.6%)	6.4%*Free		
<b>Frozen squid</b>	<b>6.24</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>(0.99)</b>					
Mongo ika	3.51	3.37	(0.56)	10%	3.5%			Elimination in 5 years
Other squid	2.74	2.63	(0.44)	10%	(5%)			
<b>Milled and brown rice</b>	<b>2.60</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>(0.41)</b>					
Imported by Japanese government	2.60	2.50	(0.41)	402yen/kg	(Free)			Free Excluded or renegotiation
Others	0.00	0.00	(0.00)	402yen/kg	(341yen/kg)			49yen/kg
<b>Preparations of rice flour</b>	<b>1.36</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>(0.22)</b>					
Containing added sugar (other)	0.22	0.21	(0.04)	28%	23.8%			
Not containing added sugar (other)	1.14	1.10	(0.18)	16%	(16%)			
<b>Cut flowers (fresh, orchids and others)</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>(0.17)</b>	Free				
<b>Pineapples</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>(0.16)</b>					
Frozen	0.05	0.05	(0.01)	28%	23.8%			
Prepared or preserved (in airtight containers) within the pooled quota 1)	0.95	0.91	(0.15)	39yen/kg	33yen/kg			Free Excluded or renegotiation
Prepared or preserved (in airtight containers) beyond the pooled quota 1)	0.03	0.03	(0.01)	39yen/kg	33yen/kg			
<b>Sauces and preparations</b>	<b>1.36</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>(0.22)</b>					
Sauces (excl. tomato ketchup, mustard, mayonnaise, french dressings)	1.14	1.09	(0.18)	9.6%	7.2%	6%*Free		
Instant curry and other curry preparations	0.03	0.03	(0.00)	9.6%	7.2%	3.6%*Free		
Tomato ketchup	0.00	0.00	(0.00)	25%	21.3%			
Mustard	0.02	0.02	(0.00)	10%	7.5%	*Free		
Dressings	0.00	0.00	(0.00)	12%	10.5%			
Other	0.17	0.16	(0.03)	14%	10.5%			
<b>Food preparations, containing added sugar (others)</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>(0.21)</b>	30%	29.8%			
<b>Wood in chips and wood charcoal</b>		<b>1.69</b>	<b>(0.28)</b>	Free				

1) In airtight containers not more than 10kg each including container, other than in pulp form, chopped or crushed.

i): Other examples of market access improvement for agricultural, forestry and fishery products are as follows:

(a) Agricultural products

- Fresh banana: tariff quota (0% within the quota): 4000 metric tons for the 1st year to 8000 metric tons for the 5th year.
- Fresh small pineapples: tariff quota (0% within the quota): 100 metric tons for the 1st year to 300 metric tons for the 5th year.
- Fresh, frozen vegetables: Tariff elimination within 5-10 years.
- Fresh small pineapples: tariff quota (0% within the quota): 100 metric tons for the 1st year to 300 metric tons for the 5th year.
- Mixed fruit, fruit salad and fruit cocktail prepared, preserved: immediate tariff elimination.
- Prepared, preserved pork and ham: tariff quota (80% of MFN applied tariff within the quota), 1200 metric tons from the 1st year.
- Cane molasses: tariff quota in the 3rd year (50% of out-quota rate within the quota), 4000 metric tons in the 3rd year to 5000 metric tons in 4th year.
- Esterified Starch: tariff quota (0% within the quota), 200,000 metric tons from 1st year.
- Mangoes, mangosteens, durians, papayas, rambutans, okras, coconut: immediate tariff elimination.

(b) Forestry products

- Forestry products other than plywood, particle board and fiberboard: immediate tariff elimination
- Particle board and fibreboard: tariff elimination in 10 years.

(c) Fishery products

- Fresh fish fillet and jellyfish: tariff elimination in 5 years

(d) Sensitive products for exclusion or re-negotiation:

- Rice, wheat, barley, fresh, frozen and chilled beef and pork, raw cane and beet sugar, refined sugar, starches, canned pineapple, plywood, fishery products under import quota, tuna and skipjack, most items of prepared beef and pork and designated items of dairy products.

Note: " \*Free" denotes free for only those originated in the LDCs.

Table 6 Imports of agriculture-related products and the tariff rates in Japan: imports from Chile in 2005

Total imports: 565.37 billion yen  
 Agriculture-related imports: 157.76 billion yen (share in total imports: 27.90%)  
 Agriculture-related imports (incl. wood): 198.26 billion yen (share in total imports: 35.07%)

Major imported commodities: import share and tariff rate

Commodity	Import share (%)			Tariffs				
	in agri.	in agri. (wood)	(in total)	General	WTO	Preferential	Temporary	EPA <sup>i)</sup>
<b>Salmon and trout</b>	<b>31.93</b>	<b>25.40</b>	<b>(8.91)</b>					
Salmon (fresh, chilled, or frozen)	20.10	15.99	(5.61)	5%	3.5%			Elimination in 10 years
Smoked salmon	0.15	0.12	(0.04)	15%	10.5%			
Dried or salted, and hard roes of salmon	0.04	0.03	(0.01)	12%	8.4%			
Prepared or preserved salmon	0.58	0.46	(0.16)	9.6%	(9.6%)	7.2%/*Free		
Trout	11.06	8.80	(3.09)	5%	3.5%			Elimination in 10 years
<b>Pork</b>	<b>17.79</b>	<b>14.16</b>	<b>(4.96)</b>					
Pork (fresh, chilled, or frozen) 1)	17.57	13.98	(4.90)	(5%)	(4.3%)			4.3%
Pork (frozen) 2)	0.22	0.18	(0.06)	(5.0%)	(482yen/kg)			* Tariff quota
Prepared or preserved pork (others)	0.00	0.00	(0.00)	25%	20%			
<b>Fish fillets (others)</b>	<b>17.02</b>	<b>13.55</b>	<b>(4.75)</b>					
Fresh, chilled, or other fillets (others)	2.60	2.07	(0.73)	5%	3.5%			
Frozen fillets (exc. nishin, tara, euri, iwashi, aji, and samma)	14.42	11.48	(4.02)	5%	3.5%	*Free		
<b>Flours, meals, and pellets of fish</b>	<b>5.17</b>	<b>4.11</b>	<b>(1.44)</b>	0%	0%			
<b>Sea urchins</b>	<b>4.10</b>	<b>3.26</b>	<b>(1.14)</b>	10%	7%	*Free		
<b>Wine</b>	<b>2.35</b>	<b>1.87</b>	<b>(0.66)</b>					
Sparkling wine	0.00	0.00	(0.00)	201.6yen/L	182yen/L	145.6yen/L	/*Free	
Wine (excl. sparkling wine, sherry and port,) in containers of 2l or less	1.81	1.44	(0.50)	**	***			Elimination in 10 years
Other wine and other grape must	0.54	0.43	(0.15)	64yen/l	45yen/l	24yen/l	/*Free	
<b>Agar-agar</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>(0.35)</b>	160yen/kg	112yen/kg			
<b>Grape</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>(0.29)</b>					
Grape (fresh) 3)	0.89	0.71	(0.25)	20%	17%			
Grape (dried) 4)	0.14	0.11	(0.04)	1.3%	1.8%			
<b>Beet-pulp</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>(0.29)</b>	Free				
<b>Lemon</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>(0.28)</b>	Free				
<b>Wood chips and sawn</b>		<b>19.73</b>	<b>(6.92)</b>					
Wood in chips		14.0	(4.91)	Free				
Wood in the rough and other wood sawn		0.9	(0.30)	Free				(Immediate) tariff elimination
Wood sawn (excl. pinus spp.)		0.9	(0.30)	8%	(4.8%)	Free		
Wood sawn of pinus spp. (not planed or sanded)		4.0	(1.40)	5%	4.8%	Free		

1) If a value for custom duty per kilogram is more than the gate price of partial pork (524yen).

2) If a value for custom duty per kilogram is more than the upper limit prices for the specific duty applied to partial pork (53.53yen) but not more than the gate price of partial pork (524yen).

3) If imported during the period from 1st March to 31st October.

4) If imported during the period from 1st November to the end of February.

\* Per kilogram, the difference between the standard import price of partial pork (535.53yen) and the value for custom duty.

\*\* Lower one of either 21.3% or 156.8yen/L, subject to a minimum custom duty of 93yen/L.

\*\*\*Lower one of either 15% or 125yen/L, subject to a minimum custom duty of 67yen/L.

Note: " \*Free" denotes free for only those originated in the LDCs.

Table 7 Imports of agriculture-related products and the tariff rates in Japan: imports from Korea in 2005

Total imports: 2695.29 billion yen

Agriculture related imports: 157.61 billion yen (share in total imports:5.85%)

Agriculture related imports (incl. wood) : 160.85 billion yen (share in total imports:5.97%)

Major imported commodities: import share and tariff rate

Commodity	Import share (%)			Tariffs			
	in agri.	in agri. (wood)	(in total)	General	WTO	Preferential	Temporary
<b>Tuna</b>	<b>16.39</b>	<b>16.06</b>	<b>(0.96)</b>	5%	3.5%		
<b>Alcoholic beverages</b>	<b>8.65</b>	<b>8.47</b>	<b>(0.51)</b>				
Distilling alcohol (excl. used for making alcoholic beverage)	7.07	6.93	(0.41)	17.9%	16%	25.2yen/l/*Free	
Sake (seishu and dakushu)	0.15	0.15	(0.01)	70.4yen/l	(70.4yen/l)		
Mixtures of fermented beverages (excl. sake)	0.01	0.01	(0.00)	30.8yen/l	27yen/l		
Sparkling beverages made, in part, from malt	0.87	0.85	(0.05)	6.4yen/l	42.4yen/l		Free
Other fermented beverages	0.10	0.10	(0.01)	43.1yen/l	42.4yen/l		
Vodka	0.38	0.37	(0.02)	17.9%	16%		Free
Liqueurs and cordials	0.07	0.06	(0.00)	141.1yen/l	126yen/l		Free
<b>Fish other than ornamental fish (other-other)</b>	<b>8.28</b>	<b>8.11</b>	<b>(0.48)</b>	5%	3.5%		
<b>Prepared or preserved vegetables (other-not in airtight containers)</b>	<b>6.07</b>	<b>5.94</b>	<b>(0.35)</b>	9.6%	9%		
<b>Aquatic invertebrates and molluscs</b>	<b>5.71</b>	<b>5.59</b>	<b>(0.33)</b>				
Akagai and sea urchins	1.25	1.22	(0.07)	10%	7%		Free
Abalone, baby clam, fresh water clam, and molluscs (other)	4.46	4.37	(0.26)	10%	7%		
<b>Edible seaweeds</b>	<b>4.07</b>	<b>3.98</b>	<b>(0.24)</b>				
Hijiki	1.64	1.61	(0.10)	15%	10.5%		8%/*Free
Wakame	1.86	1.82	(0.11)	15%	10.5%		
Formed into rectangular papery sheets	0.57	0.56	(0.03)	1.5yen/piece			
<b>Sweet peppers (incl.other)</b>	<b>4.03</b>	<b>3.95</b>	<b>(0.24)</b>	5%	3%		
<b>Prepared and preserved crab (incl. molluscs (other)) (not in airtight containers)</b>	<b>3.69</b>	<b>3.62</b>	<b>(0.22)</b>	9.6%	9.6%	7.2%/*Free	
<b>Prepared and preserved hard roes of Tara (not in airtight containers)</b>	<b>2.94</b>	<b>2.89</b>	<b>(0.17)</b>	12.8%	9.0%		
<b>Oyster</b>	<b>2.11</b>	<b>2.07</b>	<b>(0.12)</b>	10%	7%		
<b>Chestnuts</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>2.05</b>	<b>(0.12)</b>	16%	9.6%		
<b>Vegetable saps and extracts (other)</b>	<b>1.55</b>	<b>1.52</b>	<b>(0.09)</b>	Free			
<b>Preparation of wheat flour</b>	<b>1.29</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>(0.08)</b>	28%	23.8%		
<b>Spanish mackerel</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>(0.07)</b>	5%	3.5%		
<b>Food preparations not elsewhere specified (others-others)</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>(0.07)</b>	30%	29.8%		
<b>Matsutake</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>(0.06)</b>	5%	3%		0%
<b>Agar-agar</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>(0.06)</b>	160yen/kg	112yen/kg		*Free

Note: " \*Free" denotes free for only those originated in the LDCs.

Table 8 Imports of agriculture-related products and the tariff rates in Japan: imports from Indonesia in 2005

Total imports: 2,298.08 billion yen

Agriculture-related imports: 103.48 billion yen (share in total imports:4.50%)

Agriculture-related imports (incl. wood): 231.48 billion yen (share in total imports: 10.05%)

Major imported commodities: import share and tariff rate

Commodity	Import share (%)			Tariffs		
	in agri.	in agri. (wood)	(in total)	General	WTO	Preferential/Temporary
<b>Shrimps and prawns (and ebi)</b>	<b>49.18</b>	<b>22.03</b>	<b>(2.21)</b>			
Frozen, not frozen	42.40	18.99	(1.91)	4%	1%	*Free
Not frozen (other)	0.02	0.01	(0.00)	6%	5%	4%/*Free
Prepared or preserved (smoked, simply boiled in water or in brine)	1.20	0.54	(0.05)	4.8%	4.8%	3.2%/*Free
Prepared or preserved (other)	5.54	2.48	(0.25)	6%	5.3%	*Free
Ebi	0.04	0.02	(0.00)	4%	2%	
<b>Tunas (yellowfin, bigeye) incl. bonito</b>	<b>13.97</b>	<b>6.26</b>	<b>(0.63)</b>	5%	3.5%	
<b>Prepared or preserved tunas and others</b>	<b>8.74</b>	<b>3.91</b>	<b>(0.39)</b>			
Tunas (in airtight containers), boiled and dried bonito, anchovies, and other	8.10	3.63	(0.36)	9.6%	(9.6%)	7.2%/*Free
Bonito (in airtight containers)	0.64	0.29	(0.03)	9.6%	(9.6%)	6.4%/*Free
<b>Coffee (not roasted)</b>	<b>8.09</b>	<b>3.62</b>	<b>(0.36)</b>	0%		
<b>Wood and Plywood</b>		<b>65.69</b>	<b>(6.60)</b>			
Wood in chips and wood charcoal		1.54	(0.15)	Free		
Wood sawn (of tropical wood, planed or sanded)		1.05	(0.11)	10%	6%	Free
Wood sawn (of tropical wood, other)		2.32	(0.23)	Free		
Wood continuously shaped (beadings and mouldings)		0.06	(0.01)	4.8%	3.6%	Free
Wood continuously shaped (other)		1.82	(0.18)	Free		
Plywood (less than 6mm in thickness) and plywood varnished, printed etc (other)		3.79	(0.38)	15%	10%	
Plywood (not less than 6mm in thickness)		4.06	(0.41)	10%	8.5%	
Plywood (not less than 6mm in thickness, others)		30.64	(3.08)	10%	6%	
Plywood (less than 6mm in thickness, others)		12.45	(1.25)	15%	6%	
Plywood (laminated lumber)		0.63	(0.06)	15%	6%	3.6%/*Free
Plywood (other)		0.79	(0.08)	20%	6%	3.6%/*Free
Doors and their frames of wood		1.04	(0.10)	Free		
Other articles of wood (other)		5.50	(0.55)	5.8%	2.9%	Free

Note: " \*Free" denotes free for only those originated in the LDCs.

Table 9 Imports of agriculture-related products and the tariff rates in Japan: imports from Vietnam in 2005

Total imports: 501.64 billion yen

Agriculture-related imports: 102.09 billion yen (share in total imports: 20.35%)

Agriculture-related imports (incl. wood): 114.2 billion yen (share in total imports: 22.77%)

Major imported commodities: import share and tariff rate

Commodity	Import share (%)			Tariffs		
	in agri.	in agri. (wood)	(in total)	General	WTO	Preferential/Temporary
<b>Shrimps and prawns</b>	<b>59.15</b>	<b>52.86</b>	<b>(12.04)</b>			
Frozen	48.58	43.41	(9.89)	4%	1%	*Free
Prepared or preserved (smoked, simply boiled in water or in brine)	4.77	4.26	(0.97)	4.8%	4.8%	3.2%/*Free
Prepared or preserved (other)	5.80	5.19	(1.18)	6%	5.3%	*Free
<b>Squid (not live, fresh or chilled)</b>	<b>9.34</b>	<b>8.34</b>	<b>(1.90)</b>			
Frozen mongo ika	3.02	2.70	(0.61)	10%	3.5%	
Frozen other squid	3.81	3.41	(0.78)	10%	(5%)	
Not frozen	1.25	1.11	(0.25)	15%		
Prepared or preserved (excl. smoked), not in airtight containers	1.26	1.13	(0.26)	15%	10.5%	
<b>Prepared or preserved crabs, molluscs (other), scallops, and other</b>	<b>5.01</b>	<b>4.47</b>	<b>(1.02)</b>	9.6%	(9.6%)	7.2%/*Free
<b>Frozen fish fillets (exc. nishin, tara, euri, iwashi, aji, and samma)</b>	<b>4.59</b>	<b>4.10</b>	<b>(0.93)</b>			
Frozen fillets (tunas, marlins, and others)	2.34	2.09	(0.48)	5%	3.5%	
Frozen fillets (other)	2.25	2.01	(0.46)	5%	3.5%	*Free
<b>Semi or wholly milled rice (imported by government)</b>	<b>2.95</b>	<b>2.63</b>	<b>(0.60)</b>	402yen/kg	(Free)	Free
<b>Coffee</b>	<b>2.86</b>	<b>2.55</b>	<b>(0.58)</b>			
Coffee, not roasted	2.81	2.51	(0.57)	Free		
Coffee, roasted	0.05	0.04	(0.01)	20%	12%	
<b>Tunas incl. bonito</b>	<b>1.75</b>	<b>1.57</b>	<b>(0.36)</b>			
Tunas (yellowfin and bigeye; fresh, chilled, or frozen) incl. bonito	1.06	0.95	(0.22)	5%	3.5%	
Prepared or preserved tunas	0.69	0.62	(0.14)	9.6%	(9.6%)	7.2%/*Free
<b>Octopus (not live, fresh or chilled)</b>	<b>1.65</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>(0.34)</b>			
Frozen	1.65	1.47	(0.34)	10%	7%	5%/*Free
Not frozen	0.00	0.00	(0.00)	15%	10%	*Free
<b>Frozen vegetables (spinach, green soya beans, and other)</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>(0.22)</b>	10%	6%	
<b>Wood in chips</b>		<b>8.46</b>	<b>(1.93)</b>	Free		

Note: " \*Free" denotes free for only those originated in the LDCs.

Table 10 Imports of agriculture-related products and the tariff rates in Japan: imports from Australia in 2005

Total imports: 2706.15 billion yen

Agriculture-related imports: 497.36 billion yen (share in total imports:18.38%)

Agriculture-related imports (incl. wood) : 580.36 billion yen (share in total imports:21.45%)

Major imported commodities: import share and tariff rate

Commodity	Import share (%)			Tariffs		
	in agri.	in agri. (wood)	(in total)	General	WTO	Preferential Temporary
<b>Beef</b>	<b>47.55</b>	<b>40.75</b>	(8.74)			
Beef (fresh, chilled, or frozen)	39.97	34.26	(7.35)	(50%)	(50%)	38.5%
Tongues, livers, and internal organs (fresh, chilled, or frozen)	6.09	5.22	(1.12)	15%	12.8%	
Prepared or preserved (corned beef, other) and frozen (other)	0.74	0.64	(0.14)	25%	21.3%	
Frozen cheek meat and head meat	0.03	0.03	(0.01)	(50%)	(50%)	
Live, with weight of more than 300kg	0.71	0.61	(0.13)	45000yen/each	38250yen/each	
Live, with weight of not more than 300kg	0.00	0.00	(0.00)	75000yen/each	63750yen/each	
<b>Wheat (excl. durum wheat) and barley</b>	<b>8.04</b>	<b>6.89</b>	(1.48)			
Wheat imported by Japanese government	4.41	3.78	(0.81)	(65yen/Kg)	(Free)	Free
Barley imported by Japanese government	3.62	3.11	(0.67)	(46yen/Kg)	(Free)	Free
Barley (other)	0.00	0.00	(0.00)	(46yen/Kg)	(39yen/Kg)	10.4yen/Kg
<b>Cheese</b>	<b>5.93</b>	<b>5.08</b>	(1.09)			
Fresh cheese, blue-veined cheese, and others	4.41	3.78	(0.81)	35%	29.8%	
Used as materials for processed cheese, within a pooled quota	1.49	1.27	(0.27)	35%	29.8%	*Free
Processed cheese	0.03	0.02	(0.01)	40%	40%	
<b>Dog or cat food for retail sales</b>	<b>3.22</b>	<b>2.76</b>	(0.59)			
In airtight containers or more than 70 yen/kg in value for customs duty, etc	3.20	2.74	(0.59)	Free		
Other	0.02	0.02	(0.00)	60yen/kg	36yen/kg	18yen/kg
<b>Rape or colza seeds</b>	<b>3.03</b>	<b>2.60</b>	(0.56)	Free		
<b>Tunas (fresh, chilled or frozen)</b>	<b>2.89</b>	<b>2.48</b>	(0.53)	5%	3.5%	
<b>Fodder</b>	<b>2.88</b>	<b>2.47</b>	(0.53)	Free		
<b>Sugar and confectionery</b>	<b>2.36</b>	<b>2.02</b>	(0.43)			
Sugar centrifugal	2.35	2.01	(0.43)	Free	(71.8yen/kg)	
Others	0.01	0.01	(0.00)	*	*	* *
<b>Shrimps and prawns</b>	<b>1.93</b>	<b>1.65</b>	(0.35)	4%	1%	*Free
<b>Wood in chips</b>		<b>13.62</b>	(2.92)	Free		

Note: "Free" denotes free for only those originated in the LDCs.

1) Excluding those containing lactose of not less than 10% of the weight.

2) Others include candies and other sugar confectionery, lactose and lactose syrup, sugar syrup and so on. WTO tariffs, for instance, are 25% for candies and other sugar confectionery, 8.5% for lactose and lactose syrup, and 35.4% or 47yen/kg, whichever is the greater, for sugar syrup.

Table 11 Imports of agriculture-related products and the tariff rates in Japan: imports from the United States in 2005

Total imports: 7074.27 billion yen

Agriculture-related imports: 1602.21 billion yen (share in total imports:22.65%)

Agriculture-related imports (incl. wood) : 1700.48 billion yen (share in total imports:24.04%)

## Major imported commodities:import share and tariff rate

Commodity	Import share (%)			Tariffs			
	in agri.	in agri. (wood)	(in total)	General	WTO	Preferential	Temporary
<b>Tabacco</b>	<b>19.84</b>	<b>18.69</b>	<b>(4.49)</b>				
Tabacco incl. tabacco refuse, homogenised or reconstituted tobacco	0.51	0.48	(0.12)	Free			
Cigar	0.02	0.02	(0.00)	0.2	0.16		
Cigarettes containing tobacco	19.30	18.19	(4.37)	(*)	(*)		
Other than cigar and cigarettes	0.00	0.00	(0.00)	4%	3%		
Pipe tobacco	0.00	0.00	(0.00)	35%	29.8%		
<b>Maize (corn) excl. seed</b>	<b>16.68</b>	<b>15.72</b>	<b>(3.78)</b>				
Popcorn	0.03	0.03	(0.01)	Free			
For feeding purposes	11.96	11.27	(2.71)	**	Free		
Within quota, for use in the manufacture of corn starch, corn flakes or alcoholic beverages, for feeding purposes 1)	3.94	3.71	(0.89)	**	(**)		Free
Within quota, other 1)	0.13	0.12	(0.03)	**	(**)		3%
Beyond quota 1)	0.63	0.60	(0.14)	**	(**)		
<b>Pork</b>	<b>10.05</b>	<b>9.47</b>	<b>(2.28)</b>				
Pork (fresh, chilled, or frozen) 2)	2.05	1.93	(0.46)	(5%) (482yen/kg)			***
3)	7.89	7.44	(1.79)	(5%) (4.3%)			4.3%
Internal organs	0.11	0.10	(0.03)	10%	8.50%	4.3%/*Free	
<b>Soya beans (seeds and oil-cake and other solid residues)</b>	<b>8.15</b>	<b>7.68</b>	<b>(1.85)</b>	Free			
<b>Wheat and barley</b>	<b>4.99</b>	<b>4.70</b>	<b>(1.13)</b>				
Wheat imported by Japanese government	4.62	4.35	(1.05)	(65yen/Kg)	(Free)		Free
Wheat (other)	0.01	0.01	(0.00)	(65yen/Kg)	(55yen/Kg)		9.8yen/kg
Barley imported by Japanese government	0.36	0.34	(0.08)	(65yen/Kg)	(Free)		Free
Barley (other)	0.00	0.00	(0.00)	(46yen/Kg)	(39yen/Kg)		10.4yen/kg
<b>Tara</b>	<b>4.29</b>	<b>4.04</b>	<b>(0.97)</b>				
Tara (fresh or chilled)	0.00	0.00	(0.00)	10%			
Hard roes of Tara (frozen)	2.23	2.10	(0.51)	15%	12.8%		
Frozen surimi of Tara	2.06	1.94	(0.47)	10%	6%		4.2%
<b>Fodder</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>2.98</b>	<b>(0.72)</b>	Free			
<b>Citrus fruit (fresh or dried)</b>	<b>1.93</b>	<b>1.82</b>	<b>(0.44)</b>				
Orange 4)	0.54	0.51	(0.12)	20%	16%		
5)				40%	32.0%		
Mandarins	0.07	0.07	(0.02)	20%	17%		
Grapefruit	0.84	0.79	(0.19)	10%	(10%)		
Lemon	0.47	0.45	(0.11)	Free			
<b>Food preparation (other-other-other)</b>	<b>1.90</b>	<b>1.79</b>	<b>(0.43)</b>	25%	15%	*Free	
<b>Dog or cat food for retail sales</b> 6)	<b>1.70</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>(0.39)</b>				
In airtight containers or more than 70 yen/kg in value for customs duty, etc	1.64	1.55	(0.37)	Free			
Other	0.06	0.05	(0.01)	60yen/kg	36yen/kg	18yen/kg	
<b>Potatos</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>(0.32)</b>				
Potatos, cooked	1.03	0.97	(0.23)	10%	8.5%		
Mashed potatoes	0.00	0.00	(0.00)	16%	14%		
Prepared or preserved excl. mashed potatos	0.38	0.36	(0.09)	9.6%	9.0%		
<b>Wood in the rough, of coniferous</b>		<b>3.77</b>	<b>(0.91)</b>	Free			

Note: " \*Free" denotes free for only those originated in the LDCs.

1) Other than those in application of the Paragraph 1 of Article 13 of the Customs Tariff Law.

2) If a value for custom duty per kilogram is more than the upper limit prices for the specific duty applied to partial pork (53.53yen) but not more than the gate price of partial pork (524yen).

3) If a value for custom duty per kilogram is more than the gate price of partial pork (524yen).

4) If imported during the period from 1st June to 31th November.

5) If imported during the period from 1st December to the end of May.

6) Excluding those containing lastose of not less than 10% of the weight.

\* 8.5%+290.7yen/1,000.

\*\* 50% or 12yen/kg, whichever is the greater.

\*\*\* Per kilogram, the difference between the standard import price of partial pork (535.53yen) and the value for custom duty.

Table 12 Imports of agriculture-related products and the tariff rates in Japan: imports from China in 2005

Total imports: 11975.45 billion yen

Agriculture-related imports: 940.73 billion yen (share in total imports:7.86%)

Agriculture-related imports (incl. wood) : 1095.13 billion yen (share in total imports: 9.14%)

Major imported commodities: import share and tariff rate

Commodity	Import share (%)			Tariffs		
	in agri.	in agri. (wood)	(in total)	General	WTO	Preferential Temporary
<b>Prepared or preserved chicken (other)</b>	<b>6.93</b>	<b>5.96</b>	<b>(0.54)</b>	8%	6%	*Free
<b>Eel</b>	<b>6.72</b>	<b>5.77</b>	<b>(0.53)</b>			
Live	1.81	1.56	(0.14)	5%	3.5%	
Prepared or preserved	4.91	4.22	(0.39)	10%	(9.6%)	7.2%/*Free
<b>Nishin and Tara</b>	<b>4.25</b>	<b>3.56</b>	<b>(0.33)</b>			
Fresh, chilled, frozen, or frozen fillets	2.35	2.02	(0.18)	10%		
Fillets excl. frozen	0.00	0.00	(0.00)	10%	6%	
Hard roes of nishin	0.21	0.18	(0.02)	12%	8.4%	
Hard roes of tara	0.26	0.23	(0.02)	15%	8%	
Prepared or preserved Nishin (whole or in pieces, but not in mince)	0.10	0.10	(0.01)	9.6%	(9.6%)	7.2%/*Free
Prepared or preserved Nishin, not in airtight containers	0.02	0.02	(0.00)	12.8%	11%	
Prepared or preserved Tara, not in airtight containers	1.30	1.11	(0.10)	12.8%	9%	
<b>Prepared or preserved fish (excl. nishin and tara)</b>	<b>4.04</b>	<b>3.47</b>	<b>(0.32)</b>	9.6%	(9.6%)	7.2%/*Free
<b>Prepared and preserved crab (incl. molluscs (other)) (not in airtight containers)</b>	<b>3.60</b>	<b>3.09</b>	<b>(0.28)</b>	10%	10%	7.2%/*Free
<b>Frozen vegetables</b>	<b>3.05</b>	<b>2.62</b>	<b>(0.24)</b>			
Green soya beans, spinach, broccoli, and other	2.50	2.15	(0.20)	10%	6%	
Potatoes, peas, beans, and other	0.45	0.39	(0.04)	10%	8.5%	
Sweet corn	0.08	0.07	(0.01)	20%	12%	
Burdock	0.01	0.01	(0.00)	12.5%	10.6%	
<b>Shrimps and prawns</b>	<b>2.98</b>	<b>2.56</b>	<b>(0.23)</b>			
Frozen, not frozen	1.97	1.69	(0.15)	4%	1%	*Free
Not frozen (other)	0.00	0.00	(0.00)	6%	5%	4%/*Free
Prepared or preserved (smoked, simply boiled in water or in brine)	0.21	0.18	(0.02)	4.8%	4.8%	3.2%/*Free
Prepared or preserved (other)	0.80	0.69	(0.06)	6%	5%	*Free
<b>Soya beans (seeds and oil-cake and other solid residues)</b>	<b>2.98</b>	<b>2.56</b>	<b>(0.23)</b>	Free		
<b>Prepared or preserved vegetables (other)</b>	<b>2.56</b>	<b>2.20</b>	<b>(0.20)</b>	9.6%	9%	
<b>Ika</b>	<b>1.83</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>(0.14)</b>			
Prepared or preserved, smoked	0.05	0.05	(0.00)	9.6%	6.7%	
Prepared or preserved, other than smoked	1.78	1.53	(0.14)	15%	10.5%	
<b>Prepared or preserved pork (excl. Ham, Bacon, Press Ham)</b>	<b>1.71</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>(0.13)</b>	25%	20%	
<b>Bamboo shoots</b>	<b>1.36</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>(0.11)</b>	16%	13.6%	
<b>Shiitake</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>(0.10)</b>			
Fresh or chilled	0.57	0.49	(0.04)	5%	4.3%	
Dried	0.67	0.57	(0.05)	15%	13%	
<b>Waribashi</b>		<b>1.40</b>	<b>(0.13)</b>	5.6%	4.7%	2.82%/*Free
<b>Other articles of wood (other)</b>		<b>3.29</b>	<b>(0.30)</b>	5.8%	2.9%	

Note: " \*Free" denotes free for only those originated in the LDCs.

Table 13 Imports from other ASEAN countries: Brunei, Cambodia, Laos, and Myanmar

Agriculture, fishery, and forestry products	Share in total	Others	Share in total
<b>Brunei (import values: 252.47billions JPY)</b>			
Agriculture and fishery total	<b>0.00</b>	Petroleum oils	22.4
Forestry total	<b>0.00</b>	Petroleum gases	77.6
Total (agriculture, fishery, and forestry)	<b>0.00</b>		
<b>Cambodia (import values: 11.64billions JPY)</b>			
Agri total (not roasted coffee)	<b>0.0</b>	Apparel and clothing	8.0
Forestry total	<b>0.03</b>	Footwear	91.7
Wood charcoal	0.01		
Statuettes of wood	0.01		
Total (agriculture, fishery, and forestry)	<b>0.04</b>		
<b>Laos (import values: 0.89billions JPY)</b>			
Agriculture and fishery total	<b>1.0</b>	Footwear	11.5
Forestry total	<b>61.3</b>	Apparel and clothing	16.6
Wood swan	7.2		
Wood continuously shaped (of kwarin, tsuge, red sandal wood)	34.6		
Wood continuously shaped (other)	7.4		
Total (agriculture, fishery, and forestry)	<b>62.3</b>		
<b>Myanmar (import values: 22.47billions JPY)</b>			
Agriculture and fishery total	<b>42.1</b>		
Frozen shrimps and prawns incl. lobsters	30.6	Apparel and clothing	25.9
Sesame seeds	3.2	Footwear	17.4
Beans	2.9		
Forestry total	<b>6.2</b>		
Wood charcoal	3.8		
Total (agriculture, fishery, and forestry)	<b>48.2</b>		