

MARKET ACCESS FOR NON-AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Communication from Japan

The following communication, dated 5 November 2002, has been received from the Permanent Mission of Japan.

Japan submits a proposal on modalities in accordance with paragraph 2 of the work program agreed upon on 19 July. Although Japan already submitted its contribution paper dated 5 August, this proposal replaces the contribution paper, and major changes or additions in the proposal are duly marked for the convenience of other Members.

Background

Through the past several rounds of negotiations, tariffs on non-agricultural products have been substantially reduced, market access has been improved, and accordingly, the predictability and credibility of trade has been enhanced. Japan already achieved one of the lowest tariff levels among WTO Members, and has done its utmost to liberalize market access through measures including an approximately 60 per cent cut of bound rates in spite of the fact that the majority of WTO Members on average committed themselves to a cut of about 30 per cent during the Uruguay Round. However, as there is still room for further improvement among WTO Members, Japan is prepared to actively engage in non-agricultural market access negotiations with other WTO Members in accordance with the Doha Ministerial Declaration.

International trade can play a major role in the promotion of economic growth and the alleviation of poverty, as stated in the Declaration; and in this context, an improvement in market access can play an important role.

While improving market access through negotiations on the non-agricultural market access is beneficial to all WTO Members, several studies in the past have clearly indicated that, in the course of world economic growth enhanced by the expansion of world trade, developing countries, especially the LDCs, are also able to enjoy benefits according to their development needs. The World Bank Study also suggests that if about 33 per cent tariff reductions were to be implemented, 95 per cent of the economic merits of the reductions would be brought to the benefit of developing countries. Accordingly, WTO Members should make efforts to further stabilize the multilateral trading system and promote negotiations to enable all WTO Members to benefit.

The Japanese contribution paper dated 5 August 5 illustrated the above consideration as well as the points of discussion necessary toward the modality agreement. Taking into account the major

¹ At the request of Japan, this communication is also being circulated as a document of the Committee on Trade and Environment in Special Session.

elements of the paper and the discussions during the Negotiation Group, the Government of Japan would like to make a proposal on modality. Japan reserves the right to submit additional proposals, along with any evolution in the negotiations and is actively prepared to make further contributions to the negotiations.

Specific proposals

In considering modalities, what matters most is an overall balance in the outcome of the negotiations. Further, the negotiations should aim at a comprehensive package without *a priori* exclusion of products, as agreed upon in the Doha Declaration. Needless to say negotiations should proceed giving due consideration to the situation surrounding individual products.

1. Improvement of binding ratio:

Improving the binding ratio (ratio of bound tariff lines against all tariff lines) is an important issue in securing predictability and credibility in world trade. WTO Members should improve binding ratios by binding the tariffs of as many tariff lines as possible and should also improve the quality of concessions.

2. Reduction of tariff rates by trade-weighted average target tariff formula:

Taking into account that a wide disparity in tariff rates exists among Members after the conclusion of the Uruguay Round, it is vital to reduce tariff rates by setting a target level of a trade-weighted average tariff rate for each Member according to the level of its bound rate (trade-weighted average), while giving consideration to the level of development of each Member. This approach will contribute to the harmonization of tariff levels of WTO Members, which is necessary for promoting appropriate liberalizations in world trade.

Japan proposes that each Member set a target level of a trade-weighted average tariff rate according to a formula while giving consideration to the level of development of each Member, with less than full reciprocal treatment for developing countries which have higher trade weighted average tariff rates, and that each Member reduce its trade-weighted average tariff rate to that level. Each Member will retain flexibility on ways to realize the target tariff level. Tariff peaks and tariff escalations should be rectified through "Zero-for-Zero" or "Harmonization" approaches for sectors referred to in Point 3 below.

The proposal for a specific formula on the trade-weighted average target tariff reduction is as follows:

(a) All Members except LDCs

$$t^t = t_0 * (t_0 + A) + \alpha$$

$$t_0 \leq 10\%, A = 10$$

$$10\% < t_0 \leq 20\%, A = 20$$

$$20\% < t_0 \leq 30\%, A = 30$$

$$30\% < t_0, A = 40$$

$$\alpha = 0.3$$

t^t : trade-weighted average target tariff rate

t_0 : bound rate (trade-weighted average)

(Note) The method on how to calculate the trade-weighted average tariff rates

- As to tariff rates, bound rates of duty are to be used.
- As to import data of values, the latest available data is preferred, however, technical restraints on developing countries should be taken into account.

Therefore, the use of import data of values for the year 2000 as basic statistics is proposed because more Members notified their data for the year 2000 to the WTO Secretariat than they did for the year 2001.

- Non-ad valorem duties will be converted to ad valorem equivalents based on the year 2000 import statistics.
- All products except for agricultural products are subject to the calculation.

(b) LDCs

LDCs are proposed to improve binding ratios by binding as many tariff lines as possible and not required to apply the above formula to tariff reductions.

3. "Zero-for-Zero" and "Harmonization"

Since the "Zero-for-Zero" and "Harmonization" approaches adopted during the Uruguay Round achieved certain good results, these approaches should be promoted as follows during these negotiations.

Taking into account the disparity of tariff structures among WTO Members as a result of the UR, sectoral approaches such as "Zero-for-Zero" or "Harmonization" by participation of basically all WTO members should be pursued in the following sectors as separate frameworks from the trade weighted average target tariff formula as referred to in Point 2. In order to give credit to efforts paid by Members, each Member may choose to include reductions to the levels determined in each "zero-for-zero" or "Harmonization" for the calculation of its trade-weighted average target tariff rate.

- a) With respect to the following sectors in which plurilateral agreements already exist, increasing the number of participating Members and expanding product coverage are important agendas. Therefore, the participation by all WTO members and the maximum possible expansion of product coverage should be pursued.
 - With a view to expanding trade in information technology products, all Members are encouraged to participate in the ITA and the coverage should be expanded to include consumer electrical products, optical fibres.
 - In order to enhance transparency by way of harmonized tariff rates for chemical products, all Members are encouraged to participate in chemical "Harmonization" and the products coverage should be expanded as much as possible.
- b) As to the products referred to below, "Zero-for-Zero" or "Harmonization" approaches should be pursued on condition that meaningful agreements could be reached by the positive participation of as many Members as possible.
 - The "Zero-for-Zero" or "Harmonization" approach is recommended for the following products including those products for which adequate discussions were not held during the Uruguay Round: consumer electrical products, bicycles, rubber and articles thereof, glass and articles thereof, ceramic products, cameras, watches, toys, electrical machinery parts, titanium and articles thereof, motor vehicles, textiles and clothing, machine tools, construction equipment, bearing, certain articles of iron or steel and paper.

- With regard to textiles and clothing sectors, “Harmonization” among all Members should be pursued to participate, because many items of export interest for developing countries are included in these product areas. This “Harmonization” should aim at substantial reductions not only of tariffs, but also of NTBs (Refer to Annex 1 for the details).
- With regard to motor vehicles for which investment has been globalized, company groups with cross-border capital relations conduct production and supply activities across the borders. Therefore, “Zero-for-Zero” should be adopted at least among the Members of which automobile industry is matured.

Details of proposed products for “Zero-for-Zero” or “Harmonization”, including HS numbers are to be discussed at a later stage.

4. Bases for Negotiations

Bases for negotiations should in principle be bound rates based on the HS 2002 version. It is important to rectify the great differences between bound tariff rates and applied tariff rates and therefore due attention should be paid to the current situation of applied tariff rates of Members in order to make meaningful improvements in market access.

Compiling databases such as IDB or CTS will contribute greatly to developments in tariff negotiations in which 144 Members take part.

The secretariat issued a note regarding IDB/CTS data submission, and in accordance with the note, those Members that have not yet submitted relevant data are urged to do and, if necessary, capacity building should be provided for those Members.

As to crediting voluntary liberalization, since assessment methods for credit are difficult and are likely to be arbitrary, careful handling is required.

5. Tariff Schedules

As too complicated tariff schedules could be an impediment to trade, it is necessary to examine, in proper case, the simplification of subdivisions under HS subheadings for the sake of improved market access, e.g. to combine national subdivisions, as appropriate, as long as those national subdivisions carry the same bound rates.

6. Implementation periods and staging

Implementation periods and staging should be effectively set as a shock absorbing measure to enable further reductions in tariffs. Taking into account a precedent at the UR, staging may be five years, in principle, with equal instalments based upon the recognition that implementation periods commence in January 2005. As for developing countries, implementation periods and staging are a core part of S&D. Longer than five years should be allowed for developing countries that implement deeper than average cuts among the developing countries. In order to encourage developing countries to participate in “Zero-for-Zero” and “Harmonization”, it is proposed that the developing countries may implement agreements on the reduction of tariffs on products subject to “Zero-for-Zero” or “Harmonization” in a special and different manner, based on agreement among participating Members.

7. NTBs

How to address NTBs is important in terms of meaningful improvement in market access. Although Members are expected to express their specific areas or measures of interest in accordance with the Chairman’s note on this matter, it is suggested that measures affecting or relating to the

existing WTO codes etc. are basically discussed at relevant negotiation groups or committees. It is necessary to take up not only border measures on the importing side but also trade distorting measures on the exporting side such as export duties and export restrictions. NTB negotiations in connection with tariff negotiations should be assessed in the context of overall balance of non-agricultural market access negotiations.

8. S&D

Implementation periods and staging are a core part of S&D and it would be worthy to discuss the possibility of differentiating elements of a formula or trade-weighted average target tariff formula. As to the GSP schemes based on the enabling clause, GSP providers should, on their own initiative, study the possibility of reviewing the scheme, taking into account the competitiveness of the products and improving market access for LDC's products.

9. Capacity-building

For the sake of the successful conclusion of negotiations, it is essential for LDCs to participate positively and effectively in the negotiations, and to that end, appropriate capacity buildings should be carried out. The capacity building seminar hosted by the Secretariat last May was useful and we do appreciate the efforts of the Secretariat.

It may be an idea for a seminar to be held again with a view to explaining the positive effect of improved market access in the developing Members toward their economies and thereby give incentives for developing Members to positively participate in the negotiations.

10. Protection of Environment and Sustainable Development Including Market Access on Environmental Goods

It is necessary to proceed the discussion, paying due attention to the protection of the environment and the promotion of sustainable development, as is provided in Paragraph 6 of the Doha Declaration. From this viewpoint, Japan proposes a list of environmental goods for improved market access, in accordance with Paragraph 31 of the Doha Declaration. In this context, suggested thought on coverage and the list is attached (Annex II). Concessions to be made out of the list are to be evaluated as part of the overall results of the negotiations. From this same viewpoint, special consideration should be given, in the course of market access negotiations, to goods which have to be appropriately addressed in terms of global environment issues and the sustainable use of exhaustible natural resources. In this regard, Japan intends to make a specific proposal on this point as part of this proposal.

ANNEX I

Harmonization on Textiles and Clothing

1. Background

As the textiles and clothing are major and wide ranging industries covering developed and developing countries, and since international collaboration in this area is well developed, improved market access in the trade of textiles and clothing will contribute to the promotion of world trade and the stimulation of the world economy.

Trade in this area is expanding globally and world trade amounted to 37 billion US dollars in 2000. World textile trade is expected to further expand globally, taking into account that the textiles and clothing is scheduled to be fully integrated into GATT 1994 on January 1st, 2005 and quantitative restrictions under the ATC and predecessor arrangements are expected to be removed in major importing markets.

During the UR negotiations, Japan did its utmost to substantially reduce tariffs in the market access of textiles and clothing. As a result, imported textiles and clothing occupy 70 % of the Japanese market, and the market has become one of the most liberalized among the major countries. However, there exists a wide disparity of tariffs among the WTO Members, and this is a major factor that impedes the global development of trade in this area.

Taking into account the importance of the textile and clothing trade, it is essential to accelerate substantial and balanced promotion of the negotiation on the tariffs and NTBs in the textiles and clothing sector from the view of facilitating the global textiles and clothing trade.

2. Modalities

The following two modalities should be combined to be used for the textiles and clothing trade.

- a) Textiles and clothing trade should be dealt with by a sectoral approach. Different tariff rates applied by members should be finally harmonized into an agreed rate of duty or below on a line by line basis which should be applied by both developed and developing Members.
- b) It should be recalled that the tariff reduction in this sector was not necessarily realized during the UR, due to the fact that each WTO Members had discretions to tackle textiles and clothing issues.

Tariff negotiations on textiles and clothing should be carried out in the above format that specifically addresses this sector, as a separate approach from the trade-weighted average target tariff reduction formula.

3. Notes for the Negotiations

- a) Taking into account that the Doha Declaration refers to negotiations without *a priori* exclusion, and in order to achieve substantial and balanced improvements in market access, it is essential for all developed and developing members to participate in the harmonization. However, in terms of the S&D, consideration including longer implementation periods and staging should be extended for developing members.
- b) Taking note of the comprehensive nature of issues related to the textile and clothing trade, not only tariffs but also NTBs such as concerning country of origin marking, transshipment and

violation of intellectual property rights should be addressed to reach comprehensive agreement, while refraining from duplication with above work done by other negotiating group and several WTO Committees.

- c) In negotiating the content of the harmonization, no exception of products is basically allowed, though some consideration might be given to sensitive products. Rather, members should make a positive effort to rectify tariff peaks and pursue balanced and substantive improvements of market access in this area.

ANNEX II

Environmental goods

1. Main Considerations

The product coverage of environmental goods and the policy behind it is well explained in the research paper on environmental goods compiled in 2000 at the OECD Joint Working Group on Trade and Environment. It refers to pollution Management, Cleaner/Resource Efficient Technology and Products and Resources Management as a product group as well as recent discussions on the environment, including the prevention of global warming and recycling. These points are worth reflecting on in the course of the Market Access Negotiations.

In line with the above policy, the attached list is proposed to aim at improving market access as environmental goods.

The issue of the definition of environmental goods is expected to be taken up at the CTE and therefore the exercise in this group should proceed in parallel with the CTE discussions.

There are also issues as to whether or not to include PPM products and how to address end-use related problems. These raise further issues such as the criteria of product coverage, confirming systems to be used at Customs and their administrative costs and identification of environment goods among similar products. These issues needs full consideration, prior to reaching at proper solutions.

2. Products List

As attached.(Product description in the list does not necessarily use those in the HS but included for the sake of easy reference. Therefore, the verified description is to be submitted later.)

3. Specific Proposal

Tariffs and Non-tariff barriers of environmental goods should be reduced or removed, where appropriate. As far as tariffs of products mentioned in the attached list, their tariffs are proposed to be removed.

4. Relation with the overall tariff reductions

The reduction or removal, where appropriate, of tariffs in this area should be treated as an integral part of tariff reduction of non-agricultural market access.

HS		Description		
1. Pollution Management				
1.1 Air Pollution Control				
	2521.00	Limestone flux; limestone and other calcareous stone, of a kind used for the manufacture of lime or cement		
	7019.90	Glass fibres other than slivers, rovings, yarn, chopped strands, webs, mats, thin sheets, mattresses, boards and similar nonwoven products	ex	Separators, Precipitators
	8404.10	Auxiliary plant for use with boilers of heading No. 84.02 or 84.03		
	8404.20	Condensers for steam or other vapour power units		
	8405.10	Producer gas or water gas generators, with or without their purifiers; acetylene gas generators and similar water process gas generators, with or without their purifiers	ex	Include only those with purifiers
	8414.10	Vacuum pumps		
	8414.30	Compressors of a kind used in refrigerating equipment		
	8414.40	Air compressors mounted on a wheeled chassis for towing		
	8414.59	Fans other than table, floor, wall, window, ceiling or roof fans, with a self-contained electric motor of an output not exceeding 125 W		
	8414.80	Air or Vacuum pumps, air or vacuum compressors and fans; other		
	8414.90	Parts of HS headings 8414		
	8419.40	Distilling or rectifying plant		
	8419.60	Machinery for liquefying air or other gases		
	8419.89	Machinery, plant or laboratory equipment, whether or not electrically heated (excluding furnaces, ovens and other equipment of heading 85.14), for the treatment of materials by a process involving a change of temperature such as heating, cooking, roasting, distilling, rectifying, sterilising, pasteurising, steaming, drying, evaporating, vaporising, condensing or cooling, other than machinery or plant of a kind used for domestic purposes; instantaneous or storage water heaters, non-electric.	ex	Machinery for treatment of materials by change of temperature
	8421.39	Filtering or Purifying Machinery and Apparatus For Gases; other		
	8421.99	Parts of Centrifuges, Including Centrifugal Dryers		
	8424.90	Parts of Mechanical appliances for projecting, dispersing or spraying liquids or powders; fire extinguishers, whether or not charged; spray guns and similar machines and similar jet projecting machines.		
	8509.10	Vacuum cleaners	ex	Jet-turn type cleaner
1.2 Waste Water Management				
	7325.10	Other cast articles of iron or steel ;Of non-malleable cast iron		
	8413.20	Hand pumps, other than those of subheading No. 8413.11 or 8413.19		
	8413.50	Other reciprocating positive displacement pumps		

HS		Description		
	8413.60	Other rotary positive displacement pumps	ex	Submersible mixer pump to circulate water in wastewater treatment process; sewage pumps, screw type
	8413.70	Other centrifugal pumps	ex	Centrifugal pumps lined to prevent corrosion; centrifugal sewage pumps
	8421.19	Centrifuges, including centrifugal dryers, other than cream separators and clothes-dryers		
	8421.21	Filtering or purifying machinery and apparatus for liquids: for filtering or purifying water		
	8421.29	Filtering or Purifying Machinery and Apparatus For Liquids; other		
	8421.91	Parts of Centrifuges, Including Centrifugal Dryers	ex	Centrifuges, Accessories & Parts; except clothes dryers and clothes dryer furniture
	8423.81	Weighing Machinery having a maximum weighing capacity not exceeding 30 kg		
	8423.82	Weighing Machinery having a maximum weighing capacity exceeding 30 kg but not exceeding 5000 kg		
	8423.89	Other Weighing Machinery		
	8428.33	Other lifting, handling, loading or unloading machinery (for example, lifts, escalators, conveyors, teleferics) ;Other	ex	Belt-type above ground conveyor used to transfer solids or slurries between plants
	8436.80	Other agricultural, horticultural, forestry, poultry-keeping or bee-keeping machinery, including germination plant fitted with mechanical or thermal equipment; poultry incubators and brooders ;Other	ex	Hot water weed killing system
	8479.82	Mixing, kneading, crushing, grinding, screening, sifting, homogenising, emulsifying or stirring machines	ex	Other than kneading machinery
	8479.89	Machines and mechanical appliances having individual functions, not specified or included elsewhere in this Chapter	ex	Trash compactors
	8481.10	Pressure-reducing valves		
	8481.30	Check valves		
	8481.40	Safety or relief valves		
	8481.80	Other valves		
	8543.89	Parts of Electrical machines and apparatus, having individual functions, not specified or included elsewhere in this Chapter.	ex	Ozone production system
1.3 Monitoring/Analysis				

HS		Description		
	6909.19	Ceramic wares for laboratory, chemical or other technical uses; ceramic troughs, tubs and similar receptacles of a kind used in agriculture; ceramic pots, jars and similar articles of a kind used for the conveyance or packing of goods ;Other	ex	Laboratory equipment
	9015.40	Photogrammetrical surveying instruments and appliances		
	9015.80	Other surveying, hydrographic, oceanographic, hydrological, meteorological or geophysical instruments and appliances, excluding compasses		
	9015.90	Parts and accessories of surveying, hydrological, meteorological, or geophysical instruments and appliances, excluding compasses		
	9022.29	Apparatus based on the use of X-rays or of alpha, beta or gamma radiations for other than medical, surgical, dental or veterinary uses		
	9022.90	Apparatus based on the use of X-rays or of alpha, beta or gamma radiations for other than medical, surgical, dental or veterinary uses	ex	Parts and accessories for goods of subheading 9022.29
	9025.11	Thermometers and pyrometers, not combined with other instruments: liquid-filled, for direct reading		
	9025.19	Thermometers and pyrometers, not combined with other instruments: other than liquid-filled, for direct reading		
	9025.80	Hydrometers and similar floating instruments, thermometers pyrometers, barometers, hygrometers, and psychrometers, recording or not, and any combination of these instruments		
	9025.90	Parts and Accessories for Hydrometers and similar floating instruments, thermometers pyrometers, barometers, hygrometers, and psychrometers, recording or not, and any combination of these instruments		
	9026.10	Instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking the flow or level of liquid		
	9026.20	Instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking pressure		
	9026.80	Other instruments and apparatus		
	9026.90	Parts and accessories for articles of subheading 9026		
	9027.10	Gas or smoke analysis apparatus		
	9027.20	Chromatographs and electrophoresis instruments		
	9027.30	Spectrometers, Spectrophotometers and Spectrographs Using Optical Radiations (Ultraviolet, Visible, Infrared)		
	9027.40	Exposure Meters		
	9027.50	Other instruments and apparatus using optical radiations (UV, visible, IR)		
	9027.80	Other instruments and apparatus for physical or chemical analysis		
	9027.90	Microtomes; parts and accessories		
	9028.10	Gas Meters		
	9028.20	Liquid Meters		
	9028.30	Electricity Meters		

HS		Description		
	9028.90	Parts and accessories for articles of subheading 9028		
	9030.10	Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting ionising radiations		
	9030.20	Cathode-ray Oscilloscopes and Cathode-ray Oscillographs		
	9030.31	Multimeters		
	9030.39	Other instruments and apparatus, for measuring or checking voltage, current, resistance or power, without a recording device		
	9030.83	Other instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking electrical quantities, with a recording device		
	9030.89	Other Instruments and Apparatus for Measuring or Checking Electrical Quantities		
	9030.90	Parts and accessories (for nominated articles of subheading 9030)		
	9031.10	Machines for Balancing Mechanical Parts		
	9031.20	Test Benches		
	9031.30	Profile Projectors		
	9031.49	Other Measuring and Checking instruments, appliances and machines, not specified or included elsewhere in this chapter		
	9031.80	Other Measuring or Checking Instruments, Appliances and Machines, not elsewhere specified in this chapter		
	9031.90	Parts and accessories of Hs headings 9031		
	9032.10	Thermostats		
	9032.20	Manostats		
	9032.81	Hydraulic and Pneumatic Instruments and Apparatus		
	9032.89	Automatic Regulating or Controlling Instruments, other		
	9032.90	Parts and accessories		
	9033.00	Parts and Accessories (Not Specified or Included Elsewhere in this Chapter) for Machines, Appliances, Instruments or Apparatus of Ch. 90		
1.4 Solid Waste Management				
	6810.99	Articles of cement, of concrete or of artificial stone, whether or not reinforced ;Other		
	7017.10	Laboratory, hygienic or pharmaceutical glassware ;Of fused quartz or other fused silica		
	7017.20	Laboratory, hygienic or pharmaceutical glassware ;Of other glass having a linear coefficient of expansion not exceeding 5×10^{-6} per Kelvin within a temperature range of 0C to 300C		
	7017.90	Laboratory, hygienic or pharmaceutical glassware ;Other		
	7806.00	Other articles of lead		
	8417.80	Industrial or laboratory furnaces and ovens, including incinerators, non-electric ;Other	ex	Waste Incinerators
	8417.90	Parts of Industrial or laboratory furnaces and ovens, including incinerators, non-electric	ex	Waste Incinerators ;Parts

HS		Description		
	8462.91	Hydraulic presses	ex	Shredders/balers for metals; hydraulic
	8464.90	Machine-tools for working stone, ceramics, concrete, asbestos-cement or like mineral materials or for cold working glass; Other	ex	Machine-tools for cold working glass
	8472.90	Other office machines (for example, hectograph or stencil duplicating machines, addressing machines, automatic banknote dispensers, coin-sorting machines, coin-counting or wrapping machines, pencil-sharpening machines, perforating or stapling machines) ;Other	ex	Paper shredders
	8474.10	Sorting, screening, separating or washing machines	ex	Machines of a kind for use in screening and washing coal
	8474.39	Mixing or kneading machines :	ex	Mixing or kneading machines
	8475.29	Machines for manufacturing or hot working glass or glassware ;Other		
	8479.82	Mixing, kneading, crushing, grinding, screening, sifting, homogenising, emulsifying or stirring machines	ex	Magnetic separator
	8479.89	Machines and mechanical appliances having individual functions, not specified or included elsewhere in this Chapter; Other	ex	Radioactive waste press
	8479.90	Machines and mechanical appliances having individual functions, not specified or included elsewhere in this Chapter; Parts	ex	Parts of trash compactor
	8480.50	Moulds for glass		
	8505.90	Electro-magnets; other, including parts	ex	Electromagnet
	8514.10	Industrial or Laboratory Furnaces and Ovens; electric, resistance heated	ex	Waste incinerators or other waste treatment apparatus
	8514.20	Industrial or Laboratory Furnaces and Ovens; electric, induction or dielectric	ex	Waste incinerators or other waste treatment apparatus
	8514.30	Industrial or Laboratory Furnaces and Ovens, electric, other	ex	Waste incinerators or other waste treatment apparatus
	8514.90	Parts of Industrial or Laboratory Furnaces and Ovens		
	8516.29	Electric space heating apparatus and electric soil heating apparatus ;Other	ex	Electric space heating and soil heating apparatus
	8705.90	Special purpose motor vehicles, other than those principally designed for the transport of persons or goods (for example, breakdown lorries, crane lorries, fire fighting vehicles, concrete-mixer lorries, road sweeper lorries, spraying lorries, mobile work	ex	Refuse disposal vehicle
	9013.20	Lasers, other than laser diodes		
	9603.10	Brooms and brushes, consisting of twigs or other vegetable materials bound together, with or without handles		
	9603.50	Other brushes constituting parts of machines, appliances or vehicles		

HS		Description		
	9603.90	Brooms, brushes (including brushes constituting parts of machines, appliances or vehicles), hand-operated mechanical floor sweepers, not motorised, mops and feather dusters; prepared knots and tufts for broom or brush making; paint pads and rollers; squee	ex	Mechanical floor sweepers
1.5 Remediation/cleanup				
	8418	Refrigerators, freezers and other refrigerating or freezing equipment, electric or other; heat pumps other than air conditioning machines of heading No. 84.15.	ex	Ion refrigerators able to dispose of germs
	8907.10	Inflatable rafts	ex	Inflatable oil spill recovery barges
	8907.90	Other floating structures ;Other	ex	Pollution protection booms
1.6 Noise/Vibration abatement				
	8409.91	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with the engines of heading No. 84.07 or 84.08	ex	Industrial mufflers
	8409.99	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with spark-ignition internal combustion piston engines:	ex	Industrial mufflers
	8708.92	Silencers and exhaust pipes		
2. Cleaner Technology and products				
	48	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD; ARTICLES OF PAPER PULP, OF PAPER OR OF PAPERBOARD	ex	Recycled paper
	8415	Air conditioning machines, comprising a motor-driven fan and elements for changing the temperature and humidity, including those machines in which the humidity cannot be separately regulated.	ex	Inverter type air conditioner
	8415.90	Parts of Air conditioning machines	ex	Temperature controller
	8418	Refrigerators, freezers and other refrigerating or freezing equipment, electric or other; heat pumps other than air conditioning machines of heading No. 84.15.	ex	Non flon refrigerator
	8418	Refrigerators, freezers and other refrigerating or freezing equipment, electric or other; heat pumps other than air conditioning machines of heading No. 84.15	ex	Inverter type air conditioner
	8422.11	Dish washing machines; machinery for cleaning or drying bottles or other containers; machinery for filling, closing, sealing or labelling bottles, cans, boxes, bags or other containers; machinery for capsuling bottles, jars, tubes and similar containers; Householdtype	ex	Ultrasonic dish washing machine
	8422.11	Dish washing machines; machinery for cleaning or drying bottles or other containers; machinery for filling, closing, sealing or labelling bottles, cans, boxes, bags or other containers; machinery for capsuling bottles, jars, tubes and similar containers; Householdtype	ex	Dish washing machine capable of saving detergents
	8422.11	Dish washing machines; machinery for cleaning or drying bottles or other containers; machinery for filling, closing, sealing or labelling bottles, cans, boxes, bags or other containers; machinery for capsuling bottles, jars, tubes and similar containers; Householdtype	ex	Dish washing machine capable of saving water

HS		Description		
	8450	Household or laundry-type washing machines, including machines which both wash and dry	ex	Ultrasonic washing machines
	8450	Household or laundry-type washing machines, including machines which both wash and dry	ex	Washing machine capable of saving detergents
	8450	Household or laundry-type washing machines, including machines which both wash and dry	ex	Washing machine capable of saving water
	8471.70	Storage units	ex	DVD-ROM
	8509.80	Electro-mechanical domestic appliances, with self-contained electric motor.	ex	Gabbage degrader
	8516.50	Microwave ovens		Resource efficient type
	8516.60	Other ovens ; cookers, cooking plates, boiling rings, grillers and roasters	ex	IH electric cooker
	8516.79	Electric instantaneous or storage water heaters and immersion heaters; electric space heating apparatus and soil heating apparatus; electro-thermic hair-dressing apparatus (for example, hair dryers, hair curlers, curling tong heaters) and hand dryers; electric smoothing irons; other electro-thermic appliances of a kind used for domestic purposes; electric heating resistors, other than those of heading 85.45;Other	ex	IH rice cookers
	8528.30	Video projectors	ex	LCD Type
	8526.91	Radar apparatus, radio navigational aid apparatus and radio remote control apparatus; Radio navigational aid apparatus:	ex	Car navigation system capable of receiving traffic jam information
	8528.12	Reception apparatus for television, whether or not incorporating radio-broadcast receivers or sound or video recording or reproducing apparatus ;Color	ex	PDP Type
	8528.12	Reception apparatus for television, whether or not incorporating radio-broadcast receivers or sound or video recording or reproducing apparatus ;Color	ex	LCD Type
	8703.22	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons (other than those of heading No. 87.02), including station wagons and racing cars; Of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1,000 cc but not exceeding 1,500 cc	ex	Hybrid Car
	8703.90	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons (other than those of heading No. 87.02), including station wagons and racing cars; Other	ex	Cars designed for defusing nuisance
	8901.20	Tankers	ex	Double-hulled oil tankers
	9013.80	Flat panel displays devices (including LCD, Electro Luminescence, Plasma, Vacuum Fluorescence and other technologies) for products falling within this agreement, and parts thereof.		
3. Resource Management				
	8410.11	Hydraulic turbines and water wheels of a power not exceeding 1,000 kW		
	8410.12	Hydraulic turbines and water wheels of a power exceeding 1,000 kW but not exceeding 10,000 kW		
	8410.13	Hydraulic turbines and water wheels of a power exceeding 10,000 kW		
	8410.90	Hydraulic turbines and water wheels; parts, including regulators		

HS		Description		
	8413.81	Pumps for liquids, whether or not fitted with a measuring device; other pumps	ex	Pumps for windmills
	8413.81	Pumps for liquids, whether or not fitted with a measuring device; other pumps	ex	Heat Pumps
	8414.80	Pumps for airs, whether or not fitted with a measuring device; other pumps	ex	Heat Pumps
	8419.19	Instantaneous or storage water heaters, non-electric ;other	ex	Burner; fuel other than oil or gas
	8419.19	Instantaneous or storage water heaters, non-electric ;other	ex	Solar Water Heaters
	8419.19	Instantaneous or storage water heaters, non-electric ;other	ex	Waste heat boilers
	8502.31	Electric generating sets and rotary converters ;Wind-powered		
	8506.80	Primary cells and primary batteries ;Other	ex	Fuel Cells
	8516.10	Liquid pumps	ex	Water heating machine using heating pumps
	8541.40	Photosensitive semiconductor devices, including photovoltaic cells whether or not assembled in modules or made up into panels; light emitting diodes	ex	Solar electric generators
	8541.40	Photosensitive semiconductor devices, including photovoltaic cells whether or not assembled in modules or made up into panels; light emitting diodes	ex	Solar panel
	8541.40	Photosensitive semiconductor devices, including photovoltaic cells whether or not assembled in modules or made up into panels; light emitting diodes	ex	Solar cells
1.2 Heat/Energy savings and management				
	7008.00	Multiple-walled insulating units of glass		
	8419.50	Heat exchange units		
	8419.90	Parts of HS headings 8419	ex	Heat exchange units ;Parts
	8539.31	Electric filament or discharge lamps, including sealed beam lamp units and ultra-violet or infra-red lamps; arc-lamps; Fluorescent, hot cathode		
1.3 Other Recycling System				
	6309.00	Worn clothing and other worn articles		
	6310	Used or new rags, scrap twine, cordage, rope and cables and worn out articles of twine, cordage, rope or cables, of textile materials.		
	8422.20	Machinery for cleaning or drying bottles or other containers		
	8474.32	Machines for mixing mineral substances with bitumen	ex	Asphalt recycle equipment
	8479.82	Mixing, kneading, crushing, grinding, screening, sifting, homogenising, emulsifying or stirring machines	ex	Other than kneading machines

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

TN/MA/W/15/Corr.1²
TN/TE/W/17/Corr.1
25 November 2002
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Negotiating Group on Market Access
Committee on Trade and Environment
Special Session

Original: English

MARKET ACCESS FOR NON-AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Communication from Japan

Corrigendum

On page 2, sub-paragraph (a) the formula $t^t = t_0 * (t_0 + A) + \alpha$ should read:

$$t^t = \frac{t_0 * A}{t_0 + A} + \alpha$$

² In English only.