

8. Annexes

Annex A

Contextualizing trade-related standards

The increasing importance of standards in international trade

The latest wave of globalization has been characterized by a remarkable process of market liberalization. With the completion of numerous rounds of multilateral, regional and bilateral trade negotiations, the world economy has seen a significant overall decline in tariff levels during the past couple of decades. However, despite the overall reduction in tariff levels, many developing countries have not been able to substantially increase their participation in global trade. Potential gains from tariff reductions have not been realized and in some cases even eroded due to an increased use of non-tariff barriers to trade. Among such non-tariff barriers one typically finds technical regulations and (public) standards. In addition, in recent years private standards have gained in importance and grown in number and are increasingly affecting and shaping international trade flows.

It has to be emphasized that technical standards for products and also for (production) processes are not new; they have been in existence for well over 100 years. Long before globalized trade took off, countries developed technical standards to guarantee consumer safety, increase transparency in markets, facilitate product compatibility, and ensure that products met consumer needs. In many cases, the compliance requirements placed on exporters are, in fact, simply the same as the requirements placed on domestic producers. However, in the recent past, standards have been applied in international trade with growing intensity. On the one hand, this trend towards standardization and application of standards is driven by legitimate motives including consumers becoming more demanding as regards the safety and quality of products, managerial and technological innovations (e.g. in production processes and product design), as well as increased awareness and concern for social, environmental and resource-sustainability issues among many governments, consumers and civil society organizations (CSOs). On the other hand, however, standards can hamper trade and, indeed, act as disguised protection measures. In a world of low tariff levels and far-reaching multilateral trade disciplines under the WTO, the ability of governments to arbitrarily impose or increase tariffs or quantitative restrictions on trade is limited so that they are sometimes tempted to resort to other means to restrict imports, including through the application of standards that have discriminatory consequences for trade partners (WTO 2005).

Trade-related standards and compliance challenges

Throughout this report, reference is made to “trade standards”. Indeed, even the title of this publication makes reference to “trade standards”. It is therefore pertinent to briefly explain what is meant by “trade standards”.

The term “trade standards”, the way it is used here, corresponds to a meta-concept that encompasses different sub-categories. Broadly speaking, in the present report the term “trade standards” refers to all technical regulations, requirements and standards (and all measures based on them) related to quality and safety aspects of products which are used and applied in cross-border commercial transactions and which, thus, affect and shape international trade flows. That is, the term “trade standards” when used in this report can refer to technical regulations, to voluntary (public) standards and, in some occasions, also to (voluntary) private standards. The first two types are also known to and defined in the WTO Agreements on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) and on Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures – with the latter agreement being of relevance here because the focus of the analyses undertaken in this report is on the agri-food sector and on food safety and human health issues.

Let us briefly recall the definitions of these different concepts and terms. According to Annex 1 of the WTO Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), a technical regulation is a “[d]ocument which lays down product characteristics or their related processes and production methods (...) with which compliance is mandatory. It may also include or deal exclusively with terminology, symbols, packaging, marking or labelling requirements as they apply to a product, process or production method.” Technical regulations are, hence, based on standards with which compliance is compulsory and legally binding. A standard, by contrast, is defined by the WTO TBT Agreement to be a “[d]ocument approved by a recognized body that provides, for common and repeated use, rules, guidelines or characteristics for products or related processes and production methods, with which compliance is *not* mandatory” (*emphasis added*). In other words, the WTO TBT agreement covers both product standards and process standards and distinguishes between standards with which compliance is voluntary and those with which compliance is mandatory (with the latter being called “technical regulations”). To again quote directly from the TBT Agreement:

“For the purpose of this Agreement standards are defined as voluntary and technical regulations as mandatory documents.”¹

In addition, international trade flows (not least in agri-food products) have also become increasingly affected by *private* standards. Private standard schemes are voluntary standards developed and applied by non-public entities (primarily private companies and company consortia but also CSOs and NGOs). Typically, private standards are required by global brand producers and retailers when they source their products from suppliers, be they domestic or foreign firms. They are today a key mechanism for lead firms wishing to translate requirements – both product and process specifications – to other parts of the supply chain. They can also serve as mechanisms for safety and quality assurance and facilitate traceability, transparency of production processes, and standardization but also differentiation of products. Broadly speaking, the concrete function that a certain standard is to fulfill depends on whether it is part of a business-to-business (B2B) arrangement or a business-to-consumer (B2C) model. In any case, providing a concise definition of “private standards” is a complicated task given that there exists a multitude of norms, guidelines, codes and initiatives with different types of communication and verification mechanisms that are collectively considered as private standards. In fact, most private standards are not “standards” in the strictest sense of the term. Still, one can distinguish between several types of private standards and roughly divide them into *buyer codes of conduct*, *certificates*, and *product labels*. Yet, even within these various types of standard, there are wide differences with regard to the application and governance required, their substantive focus, level of stringency, and auditing processes. In recent years, their use has become more important and more widespread and they are covering a growing spectrum of issues, ranging from food safety and environmental sustainability to labor conditions and social sustainability. In many cases, such private standards include norms that go beyond national and local laws and even international (public) standards and/or contain further conditions. Often, such private standards are related to certification schemes which serve to signal compliance to consumers (see UNIDO 2010, FAO 2011). Given their private nature, compliance is not assessed by public entities and non-compliance does not entail sanctions by public authorities. Still, non-compliance can impede (or lead to disruptions of) international trade flows if global brand producers or retailers refuse to import and accept supply from producers that are unable to meet and/or get certified to the private standards they apply. This implies that although by definition private standards are voluntary, in practice they may become *de facto* mandatory wherever compliance is required for entry into certain markets.

The concept of “trade standards” used here comprises all these different types of standards described above. However, the different analyses undertaken in the various chapters of this report do not always refer to all the three types to the same extent. The first two chapters of this report, for example, analyze

import rejections which are instances where non-compliance with mandatory public standards (i.e. technical regulations) gets sanctioned by public authorities in the importing country through the refusal of market entry for the shipment concerned. The other chapters of this report, on the other hand, make reference to the whole set of standards (from technical regulations and voluntary public standards to private standards) and their relevance for cross-border commercial transactions.

The multilateral trading system and trade-related standards

The recognition that standards shape, and indeed can restrict, international trade flows is reflected in the fact that there are related agreements under the WTO – that is, precisely the agreements on TBTs and SPS measures mentioned above (which, however, do not cover private standards). Over the past decades, and particularly under the leadership of the WTO since 1995, the global trading system has increasingly become codified and rule-based. Essentially, the WTO lays down legal ground rules and disciplines for international trade (in both goods and services) and for trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights. These rules are contained in multilateral trade agreements which basically constitute contracts that bind governments to operate their trade policies in accordance with what was agreed in the multilateral negotiations.

The WTO Agreements on TBTs and SPS measures have contributed to specify this rule-based global trading system. They provide an overall framework on technical regulations and standards and set disciplines on their application in a trade-related context. The TBT Agreement, for example, lays down how technical regulations, standards, and conformity assessment (e.g. sampling, inspection, testing and certification) procedures should be designed and used so that they do not constitute unnecessary obstacles to trade. It permits technical requirements that are established for legitimate purposes such as consumer or environmental protection but prohibits technical requirements created with the intention to limit international trade. With reference to the WTO’s “national treatment” rule, the TBT Agreement also aims at banning discriminatory features from countries’ technical regulations. Against this backdrop, WTO member states are recommended to adopt international standards (for example, those developed by ISO) as their technical requirements where they exist and whenever possible. At the same time, the TBT agreement also encourages countries to recognize the results of other countries’ conformity assessment procedures (for example, tests that determine whether or not a certain product is in compliance with a given standard).²

Meanwhile, the WTO Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (the “SPS Agreement”) focuses more narrowly on the application of regulations and policies relating to food safety as well as animal and plant health (phytosanitation) with respect

¹ See the full text of the TBT Agreement on www.wto.org/english/docs_e/legal_e/17-tbt_e.htm. For further information on standardization and conformity assessment, see also ISO and UNIDO (2008, 2010), for example.

² See www.wto.org/english/docs_e/legal_e/17-tbt_e.htm.

to the spread of pests or diseases.³ That is, the SPS Agreement covers all measures whose purpose is to protect (1) human or animal health from food-borne risks (arising, for example, from additives, contaminants, toxins, or disease-causing organisms in foodstuffs), (2) human health from animal- or plant-carried diseases, and (3) animals and plants from pests, diseases or disease-causing organisms. By their very nature, such SPS measures may result in impediments to trade. While the SPS Agreement permits governments to maintain appropriate sanitary and phytosanitary protection and accepts the fact that some trade restrictions may be necessary to ensure food safety and animal and plant health, it restricts the use of unjustified sanitary and phytosanitary measures for the purpose of trade protection. More precisely, in order to reduce possible arbitrariness of decisions, the Agreement requires any SPS measure to be based on scientific principles and assessment, to not unjustifiably discriminate among foreign sources of supply, and to be applied only to the extent necessary to protect human, animal or plant life or health and for no other purpose than that of ensuring food safety and animal and plant health. In this context, the SPS Agreement encourages governments to “harmonize” or base their national SPS measures on the international standards, guidelines and recommendations developed by other international organizations, including the joint FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission (for food safety), the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), and the Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). In summary, the aim of the SPS Agreement is to maintain the sovereign right of any government to provide the level of health protection it deems appropriate while ensuring that these sovereign rights are not misused for protectionist purposes and do not result in unnecessary barriers to international trade.⁴

It is against the background of this increasingly rule-based global trading system that the present report analyzes the role and impact of “trade standards” in East Asian agri-food exports and value chains. While these international trade rules and disciplines, as enshrined in the WTO agreements, lay the foundation for equitable treatment for all, they require the capacity to both comply with and provide proof of compliance with the resulting trade-related standards. We have been particularly interested in the study of challenges that developing countries in East Asia face in complying with such trade standards, as well as in the analysis of root causes and consequences of non-compliance. This analysis has been based on different methodological approaches and included research on issues such as food safety, traceability and labeling.

³ That is, the TBT and SPS agreements have complementary scopes: The TBT Agreement covers all technical regulations, voluntary standards and conformity assessment procedures except those that are SPS measures and, thus, covered by the SPS Agreement.

⁴ See www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/sps_e/spsund_e.htm.

Annex B

Overview of Agricultural and Food Exports from East Asia

The value of agricultural and food exports has been increasing in Asia over the last decade. China is the largest exporter of both agricultural and food products in Asia. In 2010, the export of agriculture products from China reached US\$32 billion and US\$20 billion for food products. The second largest agriculture exporters in the region are Indonesia and Malaysia with exports totalling about US\$20 billion. On the other hand, the export of food products from these two countries is around one-fourth of that of China.

For East Asian countries, the internal East Asian market (excluding Japan) is the most important exporting market, accounting for 50 per cent or more for some countries. The exceptions are Republic of Korea, the Philippines and Cambodia. Japan is the most important market for Republic of Korea in agricultural and food products, absorbing more than one third of Republic of Korea's exports in this sector. The major destinations of exports from the Philippines and Cambodia are the EU 27, the United States and EAP. Particularly interesting is the case of Cambodia. For agricultural goods, East Asia (excluding Japan) was the major destination in 2000 and little was exported to other countries and regions. By 2005, the export market was diversified and the share of EAP was reduced to about half while that of the United States increased dramatically. In 2010, the EU became the largest export market for Cambodia in agricultural goods, followed by exports to East Asia and South Asia. For food exports, again, Cambodia diversified away from almost complete reliance on East Asia to the EU, United States and East Asian markets by 2010.

For many East Asian countries, Japan is a significant market for both agricultural and food product exports, except for Cambodia, Indonesia and Malaysia. However, the significance of the Japanese market has been diminishing over the years and East Asian countries are exporting more to United States and EU markets. In addition, Cambodia, Indonesia and Malaysia export significant amounts to South Asia. Thailand is the only country in East Asia to have significant exporting activities to markets in sub-Saharan African countries.

Singapore, Republic of Korea and Thailand show stronger comparative advantage in exporting processed food than in agriculture products and therefore export more of these products than agricultural products. These countries are successful in creating value added to raw materials. For other countries, there are more agriculture product exports than food product exports.

The exported products vary among exporting countries. While exports of aquatic products such as fish and shrimp are greater in China, Thailand, Republic of Korea and Viet Nam, palm oil and cocoa are the major exported products in Indonesia and Malaysia. Rice is another important export product especially in Thailand, Viet Nam and Cambodia.

From Annex C to Annex L, some basic information on each country in East Asia is listed. Brunei Darussalam is not included because it has very few export activities in agricultural and food commodities. Lao People's Democratic Republic is not included because of a lack of data.

Annex C

Cambodia

Annex Figure C.1: Trends in agricultural and food exports (Cambodia)



Source: UN Comtrade

Annex Table C.1: Destinations for and respective share of agricultural exports (%) from Cambodia

Rank	2000	2005	2010
1	EAP (92.0%)	EAP (49.0%)	EU27 (54.5%)
2	US (1.6%)	US (42.5%)	EAP (20.4%)
3	SSA (0.9%)	EU27 (4.5%)	SAR (11.1%)
4	AUS (0.9%)	AUS (0.5%)	US (2.4%)
5	JPN (0.8%)	SAR (0.2%)	AUS (1.9%)

Note: Data for 2010 were the most recent when the table was created. EAP includes ASEAN10 countries, China, Hong Kong (China) and Republic of Korea. EU27 includes all EU member countries. LAC includes Latin American and Caribbean countries. SSA includes sub-Saharan African countries. SAR includes South Asian countries. LAC, SSA, and SAR classifications follow those of the World Bank.

Source: UN Comtrade database

Annex Table C.2: Destinations for and respective share of food exports (%) from Cambodia

Rank	2000	2005	2010
1	EAP (91.4%)	EAP (96.9)	EU27 (49.2%)
2	US (4.3%)	EU27 (2.7%)	EAP (25.7%)
3	JPN (2.5%)	AUS (0.2%)	US (23.9%)
4	EU27 (1.6%)	US (0.2%)	SAR (0.7%)
5	AUS (0.1%)		JPN (0.4%)

Note: EAP includes ASEAN10 countries, China, Hong Kong (China) and Republic of Korea. EU27 includes all EU member countries. LAC includes Latin American and Caribbean countries. SSA includes sub-Saharan African countries. SAR includes South Asian countries. LAC, SSA, and SAR classifications follow those of the World Bank.

Source: UN Comtrade database

Annex Table C.3: Top 5 agriculture export products in 2010 (Cambodia)

HS Code	Name	Value (million US\$)
1006	Rice	35
1511	Palm oil and its fractions	9
1005	Maize (corn)	3
1108	Starches and inulin	2
1201	Soya beans	1

Source: UN Comtrade

Annex Table C.4: Top 5 food export products in 2010 (Cambodia)

HS Code	Name	Value (US\$ million)
2207	Ethyl alcohol, undenatured of >=80% alcohol, denatured	9
2309	Preparations of a kind used in animal feed	6
1701	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, solid form	5
2202	Waters, including mineral waters and aerated waters, containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured, and other non-alcoholic beverages, not including fruit or vegetable juices	4
1703	Molasses resulting from the extraction or refining of sugar	1

Source: UN Comtrade database

Annex Table C.5: Trends in Japanese rejections of food product groups imported from Cambodia, 2006–2010 (no. of rejections)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Herbs and spices	1	0	0	0	0

Source: Calculated by authors using data from the MHLW

Annex Table C.6: Trends in reasons for Japanese import rejections of Cambodian products, 2006–2010 (no. of cases)

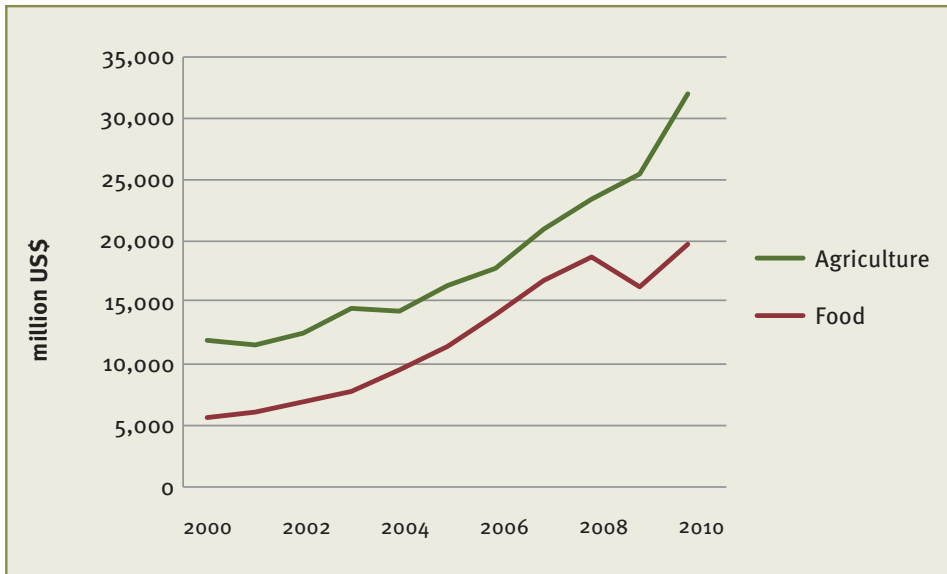
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mycotoxins	1	0	0	0	0

Source: Calculated by authors using data from the MHLW

Annex D

China (including Hong Kong)

Annex Figure D.1: Trends in agricultural and food exports (China and Hong Kong)



Source: UN Comtrade database

Annex Table D.1: Destinations for and respective share of agricultural exports from China and Hong Kong

Rank	2000	2005	2010
1	EAP (44.0%)	EAP (35.3%)	EAP (40.4%)
2	JPN (26.1%)	JPN (21.1%)	EU27 (14.0%)
3	EU27 (9.8%)	EU27 (13.1%)	JPN (12.4%)
4	US (6.7%)	US (10.1%)	US (9.7%)
5	SSA (2.2%)	LAC (1.6%)	LAC (3.0%)

Note: EAP includes ASEAN10 countries, China, Hong Kong (China) and Republic of Korea. EU27 includes all EU member countries. LAC includes Latin American and Caribbean countries. SSA includes sub-Saharan African countries. SAR includes South Asian countries. LAC, SSA, and SAR classifications follow those of the World Bank.

Source: UN Comtrade

Annex Table D.2: Destinations for and respective share of food exports (%) from China and Hong Kong

Rank	2000	2005	2010
1	JPN (39.8%)	JPN (37.7%)	EAP (27.5%)
2	EAP (30.0%)	EAP (25.1%)	JPN (25.2%)
3	US (9.6%)	US (11.1%)	US (14.2%)
4	EU27 (8.9%)	EU27 (9.8%)	EU27 (9.4%)
5	SAR (1.0%)	LAC (1.6%)	LAC (2.7%)

Note: EAP includes ASEAN10 countries, China, Hong Kong (China) and Republic of Korea. EU27 includes all EU member countries. LAC includes Latin American and Caribbean countries. SSA includes sub-Saharan African countries. SAR includes South Asian countries. LAC, SSA, and SAR classifications follow those of the World Bank.

Source: UN Comtrade database

Annex Table D.3: Top 5 agriculture export products in 2010 (China and Hong Kong)

HS Code	Name	Value (US\$ million)
0304	Fish fillets and other fish, fresh, chilled or frozen	3,701
0703	Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks, etc., fresh or chilled	2,613
0712	Vegetables, dried, whole, cut etc., no added preparation	1,896
0307	Molluscs and aquatic invertebrates not elsewhere specified or included, live etc	1,658
0303	Fish, frozen (no fish fillets or other fish meat)	1,479

Source: UN Comtrade

Annex Table D.4: Top 5 food export products in 2010 (China and Hong Kong)

HS Code	Name	Value (US\$ million)
1605	Crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, prepared or preserved	2,393
1604	Prepared or preserved fish; caviar and caviar substitutes	2,055
2008	Fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants, otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or spirit, not elsewhere specified or included	1,921
1602	Prepared or preserved meat, meat offal and blood not elsewhere specified or included	1,423
2309	Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding	1,248

Source: UN Comtrade

Annex Table D.5: Trends in Japanese rejections of food product groups imported from China, 2006–2010 (no. of rejections)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Beverages	20	19	6	8	7
Cereals and bakery products	24	44	12	7	7
Confectionery and sugar	9	0	1	0	0
Dairy products	9	9	3	1	3
Fish and fishery products	170	145	76	73	96
Food additives	4	2	0	1	7
Fruits and vegetables and products	137	131	55	104	63
Herbs and spices	19	15	7	3	7
Meat and meat products	30	20	36	39	33
Non-food products	26	18	34	111	99
Nuts, nuts products and seeds	44	38	23	21	20
Other processed foods	8	7	5	13	4
Other products of animal origin	0	0	1	0	0

Source: Calculated by authors using MHLW data

Annex Table D.6: Trends in reasons for Japanese rejections of Chinese products, 2006–2010 (no. of cases)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Food additives	117	50	17	32	32
Adulteration/missing document	1	24	4	1	4
Bacterial contamination	122	100	57	66	92
Heavy metal	0	0	0	2	1
Hygienic condition/controls	3	14	23	7	1
Mycotoxins	45	25	18	14	15
Other contaminants	6	3	17	6	4
Others	35	49	49	122	105
Others microbiological	0	0	0	1	0
Packaging	0	0	2	0	0
Pesticide residues	119	125	24	71	47
Veterinary drugs residues	52	58	48	59	45

Source: Calculated by authors using MHLW data

Annex Table D.7: Trends in Japanese rejections of food product groups imported from Hong Kong, 2006–2010 (no. of rejections)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Beverages	0	2	0	0	0
Confectionery and sugar	0	0	0	0	1
Fish and fishery products	0	1	1	1	2
Fruits and vegetables	1	2	0	1	0
Herbs and spices	0	1	1	0	0
Nuts, nuts products and seeds	1	0	0	0	0

Source: Calculated by authors using MHLW data

Annex Table D.8: Trends in reasons for Japanese import rejections of products from Hong Kong, 2006–2010 (no. of cases)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Food additives	2	4	1	0	0
Bacterial contamination	0	0	0	1	0
Other contaminants	0	0	1	0	3
Others	0	0	0	1	0
Pesticide residues	0	2	0	0	0

Source: Calculated by authors using MHLW data

Annex E

Indonesia

Annex Figure E.1: Trends in agricultural and food exports (Indonesia)



Source: UN Comtrade database

Annex Table E.1: Destinations for and respective share of agricultural exports from Indonesia

Rank	2000	2005	2010
1	EAP (22.7%)	EAP (25.6%)	EAP (32.8%)
2	EU27 (21.0%)	SAR (21.9%)	SAR (26.2%)
3	JPN (19.1%)	EU27 (19.6%)	EU27 (16.2%)
4	SAR (14.1%)	US (9.4%)	US (5.2%)
5	US (12.0%)	JPN (8.0%)	JPN (3.6%)

Note: EAP includes ASEAN10 countries, China, Hong Kong (China) and Republic of Korea. EU27 includes all EU member countries. LAC includes Latin American and Caribbean countries. SSA includes sub-Saharan African countries. SAR includes South Asian countries. LAC, SSA, and SAR classifications follow those of the World Bank.

Source: UN Comtrade database

Annex Table E.2: Destinations for and respective share of food exports (%) from Indonesia

Rank	2000	2005	2010
1	EAP (31.2%)	EAP (35.1%)	EAP (43.9%)
2	US (27.1%)	US (25.9%)	US (18.9%)
3	EU27 (17.9%)	EU27 (17.6%)	EU27 (12.0%)
4	JPN (8.0%)	JPN (5.4%)	JPN (4.7%)
5	LAC (3.0%)	LAC (2.8%)	LAC (3.3%)

Note: EAP includes ASEAN10 countries, China, Hong Kong (China) and Republic of Korea. EU27 includes all EU member countries. LAC includes Latin American and Caribbean countries. SSA includes sub-Saharan African countries. SAR includes South Asian countries. LAC, SSA, and SAR classifications follow those of the World Bank.

Source: UN Comtrade database

Annex Table E.3: Top 5 agriculture export products in 2010 (Indonesia)

HS Code	Name	Value (US\$ million)
1511	Palm oil and its fractions, not chemically modified	13,500
1513	Coconut (copra), palm kernel or <i>babassu</i> oil etc., not chemically modified	2,294
0306	Crustaceans, fresh, chilled or frozen	940
1519	Industrial monocarboxylic fatty acids, acid oil	904
0901	Coffee; coffee husks and skins; coffee	814

Source: UN Comtrade

Annex Table E.4: Top 5 food export products in 2010 (Indonesia)

HS Code	Name	Value (US\$ million)
1801	Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted	1,191
1605	Crustaceans, and other aquatic invertebrates, prepared or preserved	330
2306	Oil-cake and other solid residues of vegetable	245
1804	Cocoa butter, fat and oil	237
1604	Prepared or preserved fish; caviar and caviar substitutes	214

Source: UN Comtrade

Annex Table E.5: Trends in Japanese rejections of food product groups imported from Indonesia, 2006–2010 (no. of rejections)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Beverages	1	1	1	15	20
Cereals and bakery products	0	0	1	0	0
Dairy products	1	0	0	0	0
Fish and fishery products	18	47	20	8	17
Food additives	0	0	0	0	1
Fruits and vegetables and products	2	10	1	11	3
Herbs and spices	1	0	0	0	0
Non-food products	1	1	0	1	1
Nuts, nuts products and seeds	0	1	3	1	3
Other processed foods	1	0	0	0	0

Source: Calculated by authors using MHLW data

Annex Table E.6: Trends in reasons for Japanese import rejections of products from Indonesia, 2006–2010 (no. of cases)

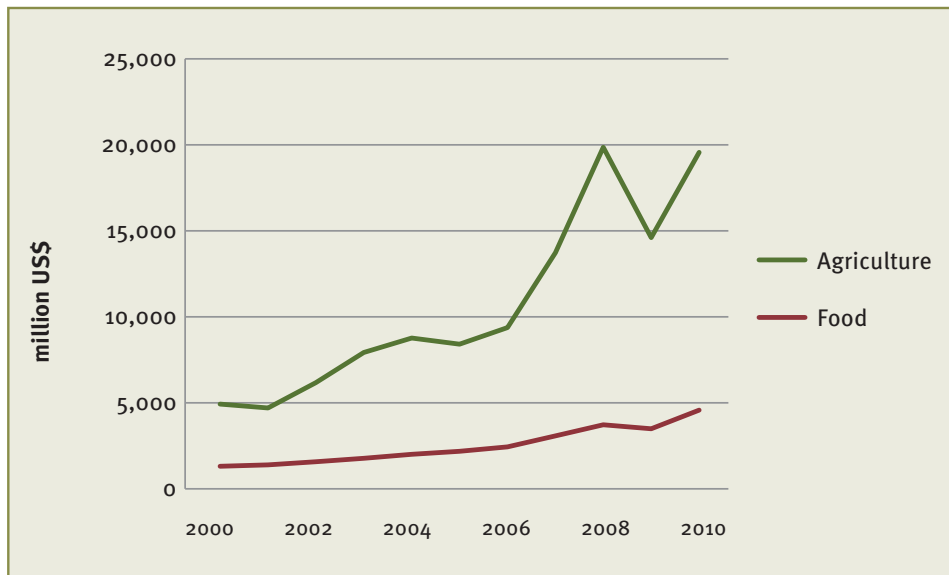
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Food additives	1	3	0	3	0
Bacterial contamination	5	12	9	7	16
Hygienic condition/ controls	0	1	0	13	16
Mycotoxins	1	1	3	1	3
Other contaminants	3	4	1	0	1
Others	1	2	0	1	3
Pesticide residues	0	2	1	9	6
Veterinary drugs residues	14	35	12	2	0

Source: Calculated by authors using MHLW data

Annex F

Malaysia

Annex Figure F.1: Trends in agricultural and food exports (Malaysia)



Source: UN Comtrade database

Annex Table F.1: Destinations for and respective share of agricultural exports from Malaysia

Rank	2000	2005	2010
1	EAP (32.2%)	EAP (34.0%)	EAP (31.5%)
2	SAR (21.7%)	EU27 (15.3%)	SAR (16.3%)
3	EU27 (12.7%)	SAR (11.8%)	EU27 (10.6%)
4	JPN (6.5%)	US (8.2%)	US (7.4%)
5	US (6.4%)	JPN (4.9%)	SSA (5.4%)

Note: EAP includes ASEAN10 countries, China, Hong Kong (China) and Republic of Korea. EU27 includes all EU member countries. LAC includes Latin American and Caribbean countries. SSA includes sub-Saharan African countries. SAR includes South Asian countries. LAC, SSA, and SAR classifications follow those of the World Bank.

Source: UN Comtrade database

Annex Table F.2: Destinations for and respective share of food exports (%) from Malaysia

Rank	2000	2005	2010
1	EAP (56.4%)	EAP (51.9%)	EAP (51.6%)
2	EU27 (14.8%)	EU27 (15.2%)	US (9.0%)
3	US (7.0%)	US (8.5%)	EU27 (6.6%)
4	AUS (3.9%)	JPN (4.8%)	JPN (5.4%)
5	JPN (3.3%)	AUS (4.0%)	SSA (3.9%)

Note: EAP includes ASEAN10 countries, China, Hong Kong (China) and Republic of Korea. EU27 includes all EU member countries. LAC includes Latin American and Caribbean countries. SSA includes sub-Saharan African countries. SAR includes South Asian countries. LAC, SSA, and SAR classifications follow those of the World Bank.

Source: UN Comtrade database

Annex Table F.3: Top 5 agriculture export products in 2010 (Malaysia)

HS Code	Name	Value (US\$ million)
1511	Palm oil and its fractions, not chemically modified	12,400
1516	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and hydrogen etc., not further prepared	2,193
1519	Industrial monocarboxylic fatty acids, acid oil, refined, industrial fat alcohol	1,613
1513	Coconut (copra), palm kernel or <i>babassu</i> oil etc., not chemically modified	974
0306	Crustaceans, fresh, chilled or frozen	427

Source: UN Comtrade

Annex Table F.4: Top 5 food export products in 2010 (Malaysia)

HS Code	Name	Value (US\$ million)
1804	Cocoa butter, fat and oil	615
1901	Malt extract; food preparations of flour, etc.	388
1905	Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other bakers' wares, whether or not containing cocoa; communion wafers, empty sachets of a kind suitable for pharmaceutical use, sealing wafers, rice paper and similar products	350
1805	Cocoa powder, not sweetened	340
2106	Food preparations, not elsewhere specified or included	246

Source: UN Comtrade

Annex Table F.5: Trends in Japanese import rejections of food product groups imported from Malaysia, 2006–2010 (no. of rejections)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Cereals and bakery products	2	0	0	1	2
Confectionery and sugar	1	1	1	1	3
Fish and fishery products	1	1	0	2	0
Fruits and vegetables and products	0	2	0	0	0
Non-food products	0	0	3	2	0
Other processed foods	1	0	1	0	0

Source: Calculated by authors using MHLW data

Annex Table F.6: Trends in reasons for Japanese import rejections of Malaysian products, 2006–2010 (no. of cases)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Food additives	2	0	2	1	4
Bacterial contamination	3	1	0	2	1
Mycotoxins	0	1	0	0	0
Other contaminants	0	2	0	0	0
Veterinary drugs residues	0	0	0	1	0

Source: Calculated by authors using MHLW data

Annex G

Myanmar

Annex Table G.1: Destinations for and respective share of agricultural exports from Myanmar

Rank	Agriculture in 2010	Food in 2010
1	SAR (43.0%)	SAR (71.6%)
2	EAP (36.1%)	EAP (19.7%)
3	SSA (6.8%)	JPN (8.6%)
4	JPN (3.5%)	
5	EU27 (1.4%)	

Note: EAP includes ASEAN10 countries, China, Hong Kong (China) and Republic of Korea. EU27 includes all EU member countries. LAC includes Latin American and Caribbean countries. SSA includes sub-Saharan African countries. SAR includes South Asian countries. LAC, SSA, and SAR classifications follow those of the World Bank.

Source: UN Comtrade

Annex Table G.2: Top 5 agriculture export products in 2010 (Myanmar)

HS Code	Name	Value (US\$ million)
0713	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled	890
0302	Fish, fresh or chilled (excl. those of fillets or other meat)	204
1006	Rice	156
0306	Crustaceans, fresh, chilled or frozen and cooked etc.	80
1207	Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits	69

Source: UN Comtrade database

Annex Table G.3: Top 5 food export products in 2010 (Myanmar)

HS Code	Name	Value (US\$ million)
1701	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, solid form	9
2106	Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included	1
2203	Beer made from malt	0.7
1905	Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other bakers' wares, whether or not containing cocoa; communion wafers, empty sachets of a kind suitable for pharmaceutical use, sealing wafers, rice paper and similar products	0.2
2202	Waters, including mineral waters and aerated waters, containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured, and other non-alcoholic beverages, not including fruit or vegetable juices	0.005

Source: UN Comtrade database

Annex Table G.5: Trends in Japanese import rejections of food product groups imported from Myanmar, 2006–2010 (no. of rejections)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Beverages	0	0	1	0	0
Fish and fishery products	1	0	0	0	0
Fruits and vegetables and products	0	1	2	0	0
Herbs and spices	0	0	1	3	0
Nuts, nuts products and seeds	0	0	0	3	5

Source: Calculated by authors using MHLW data

Annex Table G.6: Trends in reasons for Japanese import rejections of Myanmar products, 2006–2010 (no. of cases)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mycotoxins	0	1	1	3	0
Other contaminants	1	0	1	0	0
Pesticide residues	0	0	2	3	5

Source: Calculated by authors using MHLW data

Annex H

Philippines

Annex Figure H.1: Trends in agricultural and food exports (Philippines)



Source: UN Comtrade database

Annex Table H.1: Destinations for and respective share of agricultural exports from the Philippines

Rank	2000	2005	2010
1	JPN (29.5%)	EU27 (24.7%)	EU27 (30.5%)
2	US (24.5%)	JPN (21.5%)	US (22.9%)
3	EAP (20.6%)	EAP (21.3%)	EAP (19.9%)
4	EU27 (16.3%)	US (19.5%)	JPN (15.4%)
5	AUS (0.6%)	AUS (0.8%)	SAR (1.4%)

Note: Data for 2009 were the most recent when the table was created. EAP includes ASEAN10 countries, China, Hong Kong (China) and Republic of Korea. EU27 includes all EU member countries. LAC includes Latin American and Caribbean countries. SSA includes sub-Saharan African countries. SAR includes South Asian countries. LAC, SSA, and SAR classifications follow those of the World Bank.

Source: UN Comtrade database

Annex Table H.2: Destinations for and respective share of food exports (%) from the Philippines

Rank	2000	2005	2010
1	US (40.0%)	US (36.3%)	US (33.3%)
2	EAP (23.4%)	EAP (27.4%)	EAP (26.1%)
3	EU27 (11.4%)	EU27 (12.0%)	EU27 (16.7%)
4	JPN (8.3%)	JPN (6.5%)	JPN (3.9%)
5	AUS (1.3%)	AUS (2.2%)	AUS (1.6%)

Note: EAP includes ASEAN10 countries, China, Hong Kong (China) and Republic of Korea. EU27 includes all EU member countries. LAC includes Latin American and Caribbean countries. SSA includes sub-Saharan African countries. SAR includes South Asian countries. LAC, SSA, and SAR classifications follow those of the World Bank.

Source: UN Comtrade database

Annex Table H.3: Top 5 agriculture export products in 2010 (Philippines)

HS Code	Name	Value (US\$ million)
1513	Coconut, palm kernel or <i>babassu</i> oil etc., not chemically modified	1,266
0803	Bananas, including plantains, fresh or dried	319
0801	Coconuts, brazil nuts and cashew nuts, fresh or dried	154
0402	Milk and cream, concentrated or sweetened	131
1302	Vegetable saps and extracts; pectic substances, pectinates and pectates; agar-agar and other mucilages and thickeners, whether or not modified, derived from vegetable products	116

Source: UN Comtrade

Annex Table H.4: Top 5 food export products in 2010 (Philippines)

HS Code	Name	Value (US\$ million)
1604	Prepared or preserved fish; caviar and caviar substitutes	254
2008	Fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants, otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or spirit, not elsewhere specified or included	222
2009	Fruit juices (incl. grape must) and vegetable juice, no spirits	90
2306	Oil cake and other solid residues, of vegetables	78
1704	Sugar confectionery (incl. white chocolate), no cocoa	53

Source: UN Comtrade database

Annex Table H.5: Trends in Japanese import rejections of food product groups imported from the Philippines 2006–2010 (no. of rejections)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Beverages	0	0	0	1	0
Cereals and bakery products	1	0	1	1	0
Confectionery and sugar	0	0	0	0	2
Fats and vegetable and products	0	0	0	1	0
Fish and fishery products	10	9	24	11	4
Food additives	1	0	0	1	1
Fruits and vegetables and products	10	12	27	2	9
Meat and meat products	1	0	0	0	3
Non-food products	0	0	0	1	1
Other processed foods	0	0	0	1	0

Source: Calculated by authors using MHLW data

Annex Table H.6: Trends in reasons for Japanese import rejections of Filipino products, 2006–2010 (no. of cases)

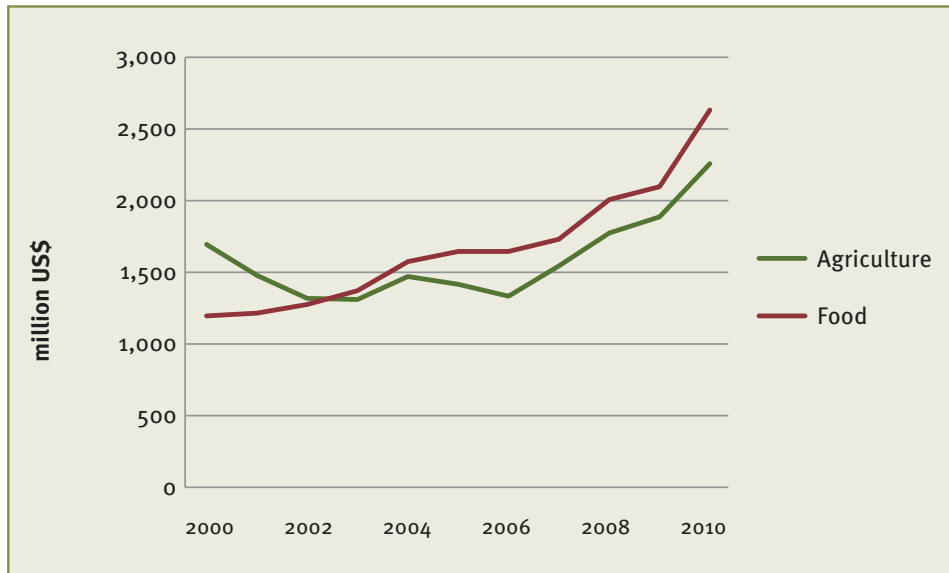
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Food additives	6	3	4	4	3
Bacterial contamination	11	12	26	11	10
Heavy metal	0	1	0	0	1
Hygienic condition/ controls	0	0	7	0	0
Mycotoxins	0	0	0	0	2
Other contaminants	2	0	0	2	1
Others	3	0	0	1	1
Others microbiological	0	0	0	1	0
Pesticide residues	1	5	15	0	2

Source: Calculated by authors using MHLW data

Annex I

Republic of Korea

Annex Figure I.1: Trends in agricultural and food exports (Republic of Korea)



Source: UN Comtrade database

Annex Table I.1: Destinations for and respective share of agricultural exports from Republic of Korea

Rank	2000	2005	2010
1	JPN (73.8%)	JPN (55.9%)	JPN (41.0%)
2	EAP (14.5%)	EAP (20.5%)	EAP (30.5%)
3	US (3.8%)	US (6.6%)	US (7.3%)
4	SAR (0.3%)	EU27 (3.3%)	EU27 (5.9%)
5	LAC (0.3%)	SSA (0.4%)	LAC (1.7%)

Note: Data for 2009 were the most recent when the table was created. EAP includes ASEAN10 countries, China, Hong Kong (China) and Republic of Korea. EU27 includes all EU member countries. LAC includes Latin American and Caribbean countries. SSA includes sub-Saharan African countries. SAR includes South Asian countries. LAC, SSA, and SAR classifications follow those of the World Bank.

Source: UN Comtrade database

Annex Table I.2: Destinations for and respective share of food exports (%) from Republic of Korea

Rank	2000	2005	2010
1	JPN (47.7%)	JPN (38.5%)	JPN (32.7%)
2	EAP (16.9%)	EAP (21.7%)	EAP (33.6%)
3	US (12.0%)	US (13.8%)	US (10.8%)
4	EU27 (5.7%)	EU27 (2.7%)	AUS (2.4%)
5	LAC (1.0%)	AUS (2.4%)	EU27 (2.2%)

Note: EAP includes ASEAN10 countries, China, Hong Kong (China) and Republic of Korea. EU27 includes all EU member countries. LAC includes Latin American and Caribbean countries. SSA includes sub-Saharan African countries. SAR includes South Asian countries. LAC, SSA, and SAR classifications follow those of the World Bank.

Source: UN Comtrade database

Annex Table I.3: Top 5 agriculture export products in 2010 (Republic of Korea)

HS Code	Name	Value (US\$ million)
0303	Fish, frozen, (no fish fillets or other fish meat)	682
0307	Molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, not elsewhere specified or included	304
0304	Fish fillets and other fish meat, fresh, chilled	225
0709	Other vegetables, fresh or chilled	108
1212	Seaweeds, algae, sugar beet and cane; vegetables	97

Source: UN Comtrade

Annex Table I.4: Top 5 food export products in 2010 (Republic of Korea)

HS Code	Name	Value (US\$ million)
2106	Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included	378
1701	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, solid form	242
1902	Pasta, prepared or not, couscous, prepared or not	240
2202	Waters, including mineral waters and aerated waters, containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured, and other non-alcoholic beverages, not including fruit or vegetable juices	156
1905	Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other bakers' wares, whether or not containing cocoa; communion wafers, empty sachets of a kind suitable for pharmaceutical use, sealing wafers, rice paper and similar products	145

Source: UN Comtrade

Annex Table I.5: Trends in Japanese import rejections of food product groups imported from Republic of Korea, 2006–2010 (no. of rejections)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Beverages	1	2	1	2	3
Cereals and bakery products	1	2	1	2	0
Dairy products	0	1	0	0	0
Fish and fishery products	9	23	27	13	25
Fruits and vegetables and products	8	7	18	8	10
Herbs and spices	2	0	1	3	0
Meat and meat products	0	2	1	0	0
Non-food products	0	0	0	4	7
Nuts, nuts products and seeds	0	1	0	0	0
Other processed foods	3	0	1	0	2

Source: Calculated by authors using MHLW data

Annex Table I.6: Trends in reasons for Japanese import rejections of products from Republic of Korea, 2006–2010 (no. of cases)

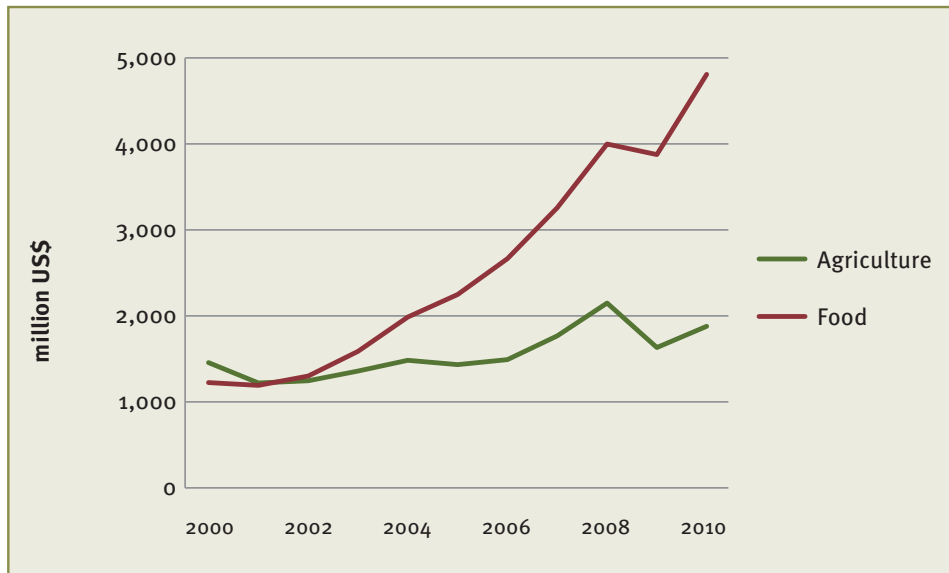
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Food additives	7	4	2	1	9
Adulteration/missing document	0	0	1	1	0
Bacterial contamination	11	15	21	10	20
Hygienic condition/controls	0	0	9	1	0
Mycotoxins	0	1	0	0	0
Others	0	2	2	4	8
Pesticide residues	6	16	14	15	9
Veterinary drugs residues	0	0	1	0	1

Source: Calculated by authors using MHLW data

Annex J

Singapore

Annex Figure J.1: Trends in agricultural and food exports (Singapore)



Source: UN Comtrade database

Annex Table J.1: Destinations for and respective share of agricultural exports from Singapore

Rank	2000	2005	2010
1	EAP (33.2%)	EAP (41.7%)	EAP (43.9%)
2	EU27 (12.2%)	JPN (11.4%)	JPN (9.3%)
3	JPN (11.6%)	EU27 (7.7%)	EU27 (7.6%)
4	US (10.1%)	US (5.1%)	SSA (7.0%)
5	SAR (5.9%)	SAR (5.1%)	SAR (6.6%)

Note: Data for 2009 were the most recent when the table was created. EAP includes ASEAN10 countries, China, Hong Kong (China) and Republic of Korea. EU27 includes all EU member countries. LAC includes Latin American and Caribbean countries. SSA includes sub-Saharan African countries. SAR includes South Asian countries. LAC, SSA, and SAR classifications follow those of the World Bank.

Source: UN Comtrade database

Annex Table J.2: Destinations for and respective share of food exports (%) from Singapore

Rank	2000	2005	2010
1	EAP (44.5%)	EAP (54.0%)	EAP (61.5%)
2	JPN (28.3%)	JPN (17.1%)	JPN (10.9%)
3	EU27 (5.5%)	AUS (6.4%)	AUS (6.0%)
4	AUS (4.8%)	EU27 (6.0%)	SAR (5.2%)
5	US (3.7%)	US (3.2%)	US (2.7%)

Note: EAP includes ASEAN10 countries, China, Hong Kong (China) and Republic of Korea. EU27 includes all EU member countries. LAC includes Latin American and Caribbean countries. SSA includes sub-Saharan African countries. SAR includes South Asian countries. LAC, SSA, and SAR classifications follow those of the World Bank.

Source: UN Comtrade database

Annex Table J.3: Top 5 agriculture export products in 2010 (Singapore)

HS Code	Name	Value (US\$ million)
0402	Milk and cream, concentrated or sweetened	218
1511	Palm oil and its fractions	202
0303	Fish, frozen, (no fish fillets or other fish meat)	121
1516	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and fractions	98
0410	Edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included	80

Source: UN Comtrade database

Annex Table J.4: Top 5 food export products in 2010 (Singapore)

HS Code	Name	Value (US\$ million)
2208	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic, spirit beverage etc.	1,334
1901	Malt extract; food preparations of flour, etc.	898
1806	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa	330
2106	Food preparations, not elsewhere specified or included	327
2204	Wine of fresh grapes, (incl. fortified wines)	271

Source: UN Comtrade database

Annex Table J.5: Trends in Japanese rejections of food product groups imported from Singapore, 2006–2010 (no. of rejections)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Beverages	1	0	0	0	1
Cereals and bakery products	0	0	0	1	1
Confectionery and sugar	0	0	0	0	1
Fruits and vegetables and products	0	0	0	0	1
Nuts, nuts products and seeds	2	0	0	0	0
Other processed foods	0	0	0	1	0

Source: Calculated by authors using MHLW data

Annex Table J.6: Trends in reasons for Japanese import rejections of products from Singapore, 2006–2010 (no. of cases)

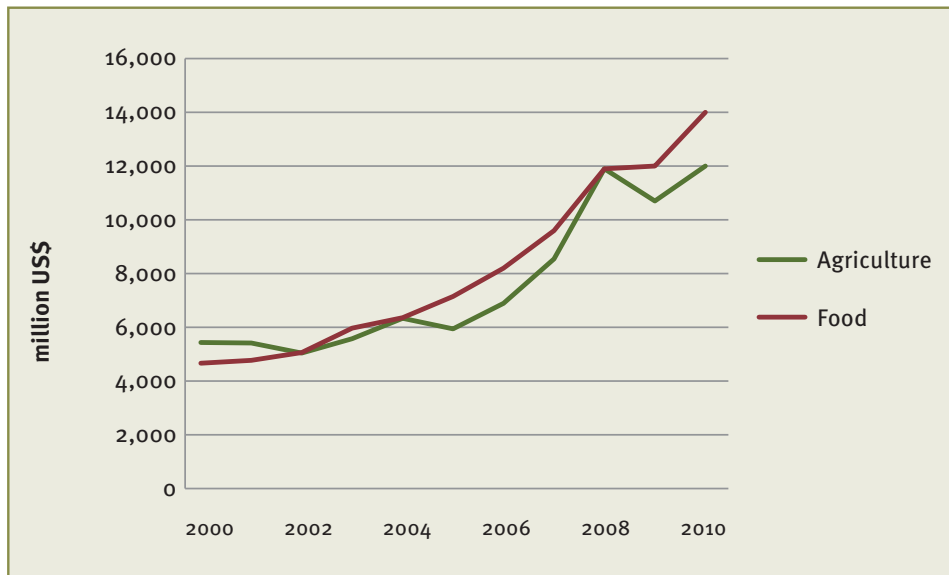
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Food additives	3	0	0	1	1
Adulteration/missing document	0	0	0	1	0
Bacterial contamination	0	0	0	0	2
Mycotoxins	0	0	0	0	1

Source: Calculated by authors using MHLW data

Annex K

Thailand

Annex Figure K.1: Trends in agricultural and food exports (Thailand)



Source: UN Comtrade database

Annex Table K.1: Destinations for and respective share of agricultural exports from Thailand

Rank	2000	2005	2010
1	EAP (26.1%)	EAP (33.1%)	EAP (35.7%)
2	JPN (20.5%)	JPN (14.3%)	SSA (16.2%)
3	US (17.8%)	US (13.7%)	US (11.9%)
4	EU27 (11.5%)	SSA (12.3%)	JPN (10.5%)
5	SSA (7.7%)	EU27 (7.7%)	EU27 (7.5%)

Note: EAP includes ASEAN10 countries, China, Hong Kong (China) and Republic of Korea. EU27 includes all EU member countries. LAC includes Latin American and Caribbean countries. SSA includes sub-Saharan African countries. SAR includes South Asian countries. LAC, SSA, and SAR classifications follow those of the World Bank.

Source: UN Comtrade database

Annex Table K.2: Destinations for and respective share of food exports (%) from Thailand

Rank	2000	2005	2010
1	US (24.8%)	EAP (21.9%)	EAP (27.4%)
2	JPN (23.7%)	JPN (21.9%)	JPN (17.5%)
3	EAP (20.0%)	US (20.4%)	US (16.6%)
4	EU27 (13.1%)	EU27 (16.7%)	EU27 (16.3%)
5	AUS (3.2%)	AUS (3.6%)	AUS (3.5%)

Note: EAP includes ASEAN10 countries, China, Hong Kong (China) and Republic of Korea. EU27 includes all EU member countries. LAC includes Latin American and Caribbean countries. SSA includes sub-Saharan African countries. SAR includes South Asian countries. LAC, SSA, and SAR classifications follow those of the World Bank.

Source: UN Comtrade database

Annex Table K.3: Top 5 agriculture export products in 2010 (Thailand)

HS Code	Name	Value (US\$ million)
1006	Rice	5,341
0306	Crustaceans, fresh, chilled or frozen etc.	1,725
714	Roots and tubers with high starch	817
1108	Starches and inulin	772
0307	Molluscs and aquatic invertebrates, not elsewhere specified or included	420

Source: UN Comtrade database

Annex Table K.4: Top 5 food export products in 2010 (Thailand)

HS Code	Name	Value (US\$ million)
1604	Prepared or preserved fish; caviar and caviar substitutes	2,411
1701	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose	2,152
1602	Other prepared or preserved meat, meat offal or blood not elsewhere specified or included	1,832
1605	Crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, prepared or preserved	1,709
2008	Fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants, otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or spirit, not elsewhere specified or included	892

Source: UN Comtrade database

Annex Table K.5: Trends in Japanese rejections of food product groups imported from Thailand 2006–2010 (no. of rejections)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Beverages	0	0	0	0	1
Cereals and bakery products	19	21	24	29	34
Confectionery and sugar	1	0	1	1	0
Dairy products	1	0	1	0	0
Fish and fishery products	49	39	38	47	38
Fruits and vegetables and products	31	27	19	26	17
Herbs and spices	5	5	3	4	5
Meat and meat products	6	8	15	9	15
Non-food products	2	2	2	1	11
Nuts, nuts products and seeds	1	1	0	0	1
Other processed foods	5	0	0	1	0

Source: Calculated by authors using MHLW data

Annex Table K.6: Trends in reasons for Japanese import rejections of products from Thailand, 2006–2010 (no. of cases)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Food additives	11	2	8	7	9
Bacterial contamination	64	55	57	67	52
Hygienic condition/ controls	13	13	13	21	32
Mycotoxins	10	11	10	5	4
Other contaminants	2	3	2	1	0
Others	0	2	3	1	11
Pesticide residues	17	13	6	13	13
Veterinary drugs residues	3	4	4	3	1

Source: Calculated by authors using MHLW data

Annex L

Viet Nam

Annex Figure L.1: Trends in agricultural and food exports (Viet Nam)



Source: UN Comtrade database

Annex Table L.1: Destinations for and respective share of agricultural exports from Viet Nam

Rank	2000	2005	2009
1	EAP (35.0%)	EAP (26.4%)	EAP (31.8%)
2	JPN (15.0%)	EU27 (15.31%)	EU27 (21.1%)
3	US (12.5%)	US (14.5%)	US (10.3%)
4	EU27 (11.7%)	JPN (14.0%)	JPN (7.0%)
5	SSA (2.0%)	SSA (6.5%)	SSA (5.9%)

Note: Data for 2009 were the most recent when the table was created. EAP includes ASEAN10 countries, China, Hong Kong (China) and Republic of Korea. EU27 includes all EU member countries. LAC includes Latin American and Caribbean countries. SSA includes sub-Saharan African countries. SAR includes South Asian countries. LAC, SSA, and SAR classifications follow those of the World Bank.

Source: UN Comtrade database

Annex Table L.2: Destinations for and respective share of food exports (%) from Viet Nam

Rank	2000	2005	2009
1	EAP (33.9%)	JPN (26.6%)	EAP (30.0%)
2	JPN (16.3%)	EAP (20.3%)	US (17.5%)
3	EU27 (13.8%)	US (17.1%)	JPN (17.0%)
4	US (5.9%)	EU27 (16.8%)	EU27 (14.7%)
5	SAR (0.8%)	AUS (1.4%)	SSA (0.9%)

Note: EAP includes ASEAN10 countries, China, Hong Kong (China) and Republic of Korea. EU27 includes all EU member countries. LAC includes Latin American and Caribbean countries. SSA includes sub-Saharan African countries. SAR includes South Asian countries. LAC, SSA, and SAR classifications follow those of the World Bank.

Source: UN Comtrade database

Annex Table L.3: Top 5 agriculture export products in 2009 (Viet Nam)

HS Code	Name	Value (US\$ million)
1006	Rice	2,666
0901	Coffee; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes with coffee	1,731
0304	Fish fillets and other fish meat, fresh, chilled or frozen	1,622
0306	Crustaceans, fresh, chilled or frozen	1,397
0801	Coconuts, brazil nuts and cashew nuts, fresh or dried	884

Source: UN Comtrade database

Annex Table L.4: Top 5 food export products in 2009 (Viet Nam)

HS Code	Name	Value (US\$ million)
1605	Crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates, prepared or preserved	457
1604	Prepared or preserved fish; caviar and caviar substitutes	177
1905	Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other bakers' wares, whether or not containing cocoa; communion wafers, empty sachets of a kind suitable for pharmaceutical use, sealing wafers, rice paper and similar products	103
1902	Pasta, prepared or not, couscous, prepared or not	96
1704	Sugar confectionery (incl. white chocolate), no cocoa	71

Source: UN Comtrade database

Annex Table L.5: Trends in Japanese rejections of food product groups imported from Viet Nam, 2006–2010 (no. of rejections)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Beverages	0	0	2	9	14
Cereals and bakery products	2	8	5	1	2
Confectionery and sugar	0	2	2	1	2
Dairy products	0	1	0	0	0
Fats and vegetable and products	0	0	0	0	2
Fish and fishery products	117	147	60	57	83
Fruits and vegetables and products	5	5	5	8	11
Herbs and spices	2	1	0	0	2
Meat and meat products	0	0	0	1	1
Non-food products	1	0	0	2	1
Nuts, nuts products and seeds	2	1	0	0	0
Other processed foods	2	0	0	0	0

Source: Calculated by authors using MHLW data

Annex Table L.6: Trends in reasons for Japanese import rejections of products from Viet Nam, 2006–2010 (no. of cases)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Food additives	7	5	3	8	9
Bacterial contamination	43	30	20	27	25
Hygienic condition/ controls	0	0	2	7	14
Mycotoxins	3	2	2	1	0
Other contaminants	0	1	0	0	0
Others	0	6	0	2	1
Packaging	0	0	2	0	0
Pesticide residues	5	4	1	2	38
Veterinary drugs residues	73	117	44	32	31

Source: Calculated by authors using MHLW data