



HOKKAIDO UNIVERSITY

Title	世界のルールの作り方・使い方 第1回：食の安全と国際経済 - 成長ホルモン・遺伝子組み換え食品の輸出入をめぐる攻防
Relation	世界のルールの作り方・使い方 第1回：食の安全と国際経済 - 成長ホルモン・遺伝子組み換え食品の輸出入をめぐる攻防. 2015年7月3日(金). 北海道大学法学研究科附属高等法政教育研究センター、北海道大学附属図書館, 札幌市
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第二部 資料・情報の探し方セミナー 資料5

「特定の貿易上の関心事項」に関わるレポートや議事録の内容

2015/6/19 作成

附属図書館 調査支援担当

特定の貿易上の関心事項に関する SPS 委員会のレポートおよび議事録について内容を説明する。取り上げる例は、韓国が日本に対して水産物への輸入制限を行っている SPS 措置に関するもの。

1. SPS 委員会のレポートにおける各案件の例

レポートの前半は、各案件のリスト。後半は、提起された国（輸入国）ごとの前年に提起された案件（新たに提起した場合と再度提起した場合あり）の概要。

【前半のリスト】

Specific Trade Concern Number	Description of Measure	Member(s) Maintaining the Measure	Member(s) Raising the Issue	Status [®]
359	Strengthened import restrictions on fishery products with regard to radionuclides	Korea, Republic of	Japan	NR

番号

案件の内容

提起された国
(輸入国)

提起した国
(輸出国)

状態：NR（未解決）、P（一部解決）、R（解決）

提起された国（輸入国）

【後半の概要】

2.9 Korea, Republic of

2.9.1 Food safety

案件の分野：動物衛生（Animal Health）、植物防疫（Plant Health）、
食品安全（Food Safety）、その他（Other Concerns）のいずれか

Strengthened import restrictions on fishery products with regard to radionuclides (STC 359)

Raised by:	Japan	提起した国（輸出国）
Supported by:		
Dates raised:	October 2013 (G/SPS/R/73, paras. 3.7-3.9). March 2014 (G/SPS/R/74, paras. 3.19-3.20), July 2014 (G/SPS/R/75, paras. 4.29-4.30), October 2014 (G/SPS/R/76, paras. 3.9-3.10)	提起した国（輸出国）を支持する国
Relevant document(s):	Raised orally	提起した日と SPS 委員会議事録
Status:	Not reported	状態
Solution:		関連文書
Date reported as resolved:		における該当箇所

2.151. In October 2013, Japan expressed concerns regarding Korea's fisheries including a ban on imports from eight prefectures and additional testing requirements in all cases where radioactive Cesium was detected, even in quantities below the

以下、案件の概要（この例では、1 ページほど続く）

2. SPS 委員会議事録における例

上記、SPS 委員会のレポートの後半の“Dates raised”欄の末尾にあるドキュメントナンバー「G/SPS/R/76」

の文書の該当箇所は下記のとおり。

3.2.2 Korea's strengthened import restrictions on food and feeds with regard to radionuclides – Concerns of Japan (No. 359)

3.9. Japan reiterated its concern regarding Korea's import restrictions on fishery and food products, as these bans and additional testing requirements for radionuclides were non-transparent, not based on science, discriminatory and more trade restrictive than necessary. Japan had held numerous bilateral meetings and provided detailed information, but Korea sought to use the tools set forth in the SPS Agreement to reach an objective and transparent solution. Korea had recently started to provide some responses to Japan's questions under Article 7 of the SPS Agreement, these were insufficient. Yet, Japan was conducting a review, and its clarification on the appropriate measures in relation to the radionuclide thresholds established in the SPS Agreement was of concern about the lack of transparency surrounding Korea's measures. Between 2011 and 2013, and encouraged Korea to provide more information and clarify its measures in relation to the radionuclide thresholds established in the SPS Agreement. Japan hoped that this review would include an objective, transparent and science-based reassessment of Korea's measures in accordance with international standards, such as Codex Working Principle CAC/GL 62-2007. Japan reiterated that if Korea continued ignoring Japan's requests, Japan would have no choice but to resort to other actions under the WTO.

他の手段に訴えるような記載がある。

その後、2015 年 5 月に日本は WTO
の紛争処理手続に入った。

3.10. Korea clarified that its measures were in accordance with Article 5.7 of the SPS Agreement, to protect human health and food safety from radioactive contamination. Korea had been seeking to obtain additional information for a more objective and science-based risk assessment, but received insufficient data from Japan. The latest technical meeting had been held on 18 September 2014. Korea was willing to conduct additional expert meetings and hoped for full cooperation with Japan to finalize its review process and resolve this issue.