J.S.A. SAKE DIPLOMA English Third Edition CORRIGENDUM

Paragraph/ Page For: Read as: 17 Postwar to the In terms of taxable volume [Diagram 1], there was a In terms of taxable volume [Diagram 1], there was a Sake Boom of sharp increase from the record low of 173 thousand sharp increase from the record low of 105 thousand the Early 1970s kiloliters in 1945 to 1,766 thousand kiloliters in 1973. kiloliters in 1948 to 1,766 thousand kiloliters in 2nd line from 1973 bottom [Diagram 1] 17 [Diagram 1] [Diagram 1] Changes in Taxable Volume **Changes in Taxable Volume** thousand Kl 2,000 thousand Kl 2,000 1,766 1,800 1.800 1,600 1.600 1.400 1,400 Sake Sake 1,200 1,200 1,000 1,000 800 105 600 400 400 200 200 1950 1960 1970 1980 1990 2000 2010 2020 1960 1970 1980 1990 2000 2010 2020 (For shochu, the total of Single distillation shochu and (For shochu, the total of Single distillation shochu and Continuous distillation shochul Continuous distillation shochu) 19 Paragraph1 Line6 In 2004, the taxable volume of single-distilled shochu In 2004, the taxable volume of shochu (the total exceeded that of sake. of single distillation and continuous distillation) exceeded that of sake. Diagram7 Enishi-no-mai Midori-no-mai Shimane Prefecture Kitsusui Diagram7 Kissui Yamagata Prefecture 238 Specifics of GI Each GI designation only applies to the specified Each GI designation only applies to the specified Protection category of liquor, such as "wine", "distilled spirit", category of liquor, such as "wine", "distilled spirit", Paragraph 3 "sake" and "other types of liquor." A GI may not be "sake" and "other types of liquor." A GI may not be Line3 used for liquor categories not designated for use with used for liquor categories not designated for use with that specific GI (for example, the use of that specific GI (for example, the use of



"Yamanashi," a wine GI, for sake products).

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