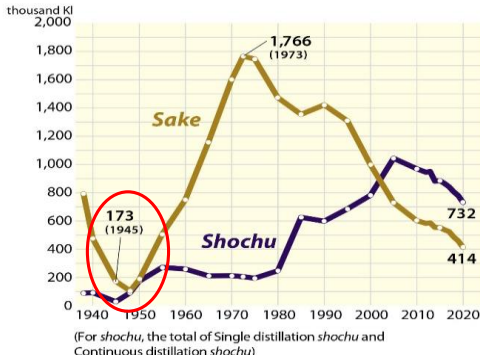



J.S.A. SAKE DIPLOMA English

Third Edition

CORRIGENDUM

Page	Paragraph/ Line	For :	Read as :
17	Postwar to the Sake Boom of the Early 1970s 2nd line from bottom	In terms of taxable volume [Diagram 1], there was a sharp increase from the record low of 173 thousand kiloliters in 1945 to 1,766 thousand kiloliters in 1973.	In terms of taxable volume [Diagram 1], there was a sharp increase from the record low of 105 thousand kiloliters in 1948 to 1,766 thousand kiloliters in 1973.
17	[Diagram 1]	<p>[Diagram 1] Changes in Taxable Volume</p>  <p>(For shochu, the total of Single distillation shochu and Continuous distillation shochu)</p>	<p>[Diagram 1] Changes in Taxable Volume</p>  <p>(For shochu, the total of Single distillation shochu and Continuous distillation shochu)</p>
19	Paragraph1 Line6	In 2004, the taxable volume of single-distilled shochu exceeded that of sake.	In 2004, the taxable volume of shochu (the total of single distillation and continuous distillation) exceeded that of sake.
27	Diagram7 Shimane Prefecture	Midori-no-mai	Enishi-no-mai
27	Diagram7 Yamagata Prefecture	Kitsusui	Kissui
238	Specifics of GI Protection Paragraph 3 Line3	Each GI designation only applies to the specified category of liquor, such as “wine”, “distilled spirit”, “sake” and “other types of liquor.” A GI may not be used for liquor categories not designated for use with that specific GI (for example, the use of “Yamanashi,” a wine GI, for sake products).	Each GI designation only applies to the specified category of liquor, such as “wine”, “distilled spirit”, “sake” and “other types of liquor.” A GI may not be used for liquor categories not designated for use with that specific GI (for example, the use of “Yamanashi,” a wine GI, for sake products). ⇒delete



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