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COM.TD/W/330/Rev.1
12 July 1983

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

Limited Distribution

Committee on Trade and Development

TROPICAL PRODUCTS: INFORMATION ON THE COMMERCIAL POLICY SITUATION AND TRADE FLOWS

Tea and instant tea

Note by the secretariat

Revision

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Introduction

1. Under the work programme of GATT adopted after the conclusion of the Tokyo Round in 1979, the Committee on Trade and Development was given a task to work on further trade liberalization in areas identified as being of special interest to developing countries, which included notably tropical products. In this connexion, the secretariat provided during 1981 detailed data on the commercial policy situation and trade flows with respect to a number of tropical products. Data for tea and instant tea were circulated as COM.TD/W/330, and this document was used as background material for the Consultations on Trade Liberalization (tropical products) held in March 1982.

2. The CONTRACTING PARTIES, meeting at Ministerial level in November 1982, decided "to carry out, on the basis of the work programme pursued by the Committee on Trade and Development, consultations and appropriate negotiations aimed at further liberalization of trade in tropical products, including in their processed and semi-processed forms, and to review the progress achieved in eliminating or reducing existing obstacles to trade in tropical products at their 1984 Session". At its meeting on 8 March 1983, the Committee on Trade and Development agreed that the background documentation prepared for the 1982 Consultations on Trade Liberalization would be updated, for the purpose of carrying out the consultations and appropriate negotiations called for by the Ministers.

3. This revision updates information provided in document COM.TD/W/330, taking into account discussions in the 1982 Consultations on tropical products. Annex 2 of this document updates the tariff and trade flow data at the tariff line level previously circulated as Annex 2 to COM.TD/W/330. The new Annex 2 covers EEC, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States.

SECTION 1: Production, exports and exporting countries

Production

4. World production of tea increased from some 1.7 million tonnes in 1977 to 1.8 million tonnes in 1980 and 1981. World production and the production of major producing countries in the period 1977-1981 are indicated below:

1,000 tonnes

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	% share in 1981
World	1,703	1,753	1,774	1,816	1,826	100.0
India	556	564	544	572	561	30.8
China	252	268	277	304	343	18.7
Sri Lanka	209	199	206	191	210	11.5
USSR	106	111	118	130	134	7.3
Japan	102	105	98	102	102	5.6
Turkey	78	86	102	96	41	2.3
Kenya	86	93	99	90	91	5.0
Indonesia	64	73	73	80	87	4.7
Bangladesh	38	38	36	40	41	2.3
Argentina	22	26	32	34	30	1.7
Malawi	32	32	33	30	32	1.7
Mozambique	17	18	20	20	22	1.1
Tanzania	17	17	18	17	16	0.8

(Source: International Tea Committee)

Sri Lanka, Kenya, Malawi and Argentina exported more than 95 per cent of their production in 1981, and Indonesia, Bangladesh, China and India exported between 27 and 82 per cent of their production. Turkey, the USSR and Japan produce tea mostly for domestic consumption.

5. While production and trade data are not available separately for different varieties of tea, black tea is by far the most important variety in production and trade.[1] The above-mentioned countries primarily produce and export black tea; exceptions are Japan, which produces almost exclusively green tea[2], and China, which produces black tea mainly for export and green and other teas for both domestic consumption and export.

Exports and exporting countries

6. As shown in Table 1, world exports of tea (both in bulk and packed) amounted to $1,882 million or 958,000 tonnes in 1981. Exports of developing countries amounted to $1,383 million or 73 per cent of world exports in value terms. The largest part of tea exports of other countries

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[1] Black and green teas, the two principal varieties of tea, result from different manufacturing processes. While black tea production involves fermentation of tea leaves, green tea production does not.

[2] Japan's black tea production was 5 tonnes in 1980.

TABLE 1

Exports and imports of tea in 1977-1981, world and by FAO economic groupings

Q : Quantity '000 tonnes
V : Value $ million

Exports		1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
World*	Q	909	884	927	968	958
	V	1,951	1,788	1,850	1,989	1,882
Developed market economy countries*	Q	68	59	55	52	52
	V	217	226	226	232	229
Developing market economy countries	Q	707	692	722	759	757
	V	1,562	1,353	1,334	1,460	1,383
Centrally-planned economy countries	Q	134	76	151	157	149
	V	172	178	290	297	270
Imports		**1977**	**1978**	**1979**	**1980**	**1981**
World*	Q	903	826	886	913	929
	V	1,985	1,906	1,946	2,130	2,034
Developed market economy countries*	Q	524	401	443	473	440
	V	1,218	918	985	1,100	938
Developing market economy countries	Q	294	349	359	334	369
	V	565	811	786	784	846
Centrally-planned economy countries	Q	85	76	85	106	121
	V	203	178	175	245	250

*Including intra-EEC trade.

(Source: FAO Trade Yearbooks)

TABLE 2

The quantity of tea exports by country in 1973-1981

(Unit : tonnes)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
India *	188,192	205,909	219,410	237,303	229,637	176,051	199,639	*224,026*	*245,598*
Bangladesh	20,311	21,167	24,104	30,725	25,974	30,852	31,857	30,984	29,192
Ceylon / Sri Lanka	205,515	185,066	212,433	199,738	185,542	192,553	187,453	184,493	*184,000*
Indonesia	35,576	50,230	45,961	47,492	51,273	56,152	60,130	67,662	71,259
China*	50,153	63,564	61,325	61,176	81,820	86,857	106,830	107,965	91,968
China (PTW)*...	21,114	17,219	20,116	21,112	20,780	20,434	19,266	18,225	15,465
Iran ... ... □	588	2,106	1,742	1,568	*3,000*	*1,000*	*900*	*700*	*2,100*
Japan *	2,170	1,833	2,210	3,241	3,514	3,406	3,084	2,698	2,708
Malaysia	*645*	*620*	*528*	*476*	*519*	*621*	*553*	*600*	*600*
Turkey	18,807	11,485	25	56	4,190	2,160	5,705	5,243	3,315
Viet-Nam (South)	694	1,321	*1,000*	*1,000*	*5,800*	*6,600*	*7,000*	*7,000*	*7,000*
Viet-Nam (North)	*1,590*	2,210	2,400	*4,500*					
Burundi	599	689	851	1,098	1,390	1,258	1,596	1,409	2,149
Kenya	51,479	49,599	52,630	59,436	70,222	84,976	*94,039*	74,799	75,629
Malawi	22,148	23,778	24,151	29,630	29,914	30,583	30,995	31,347	31,527
Mauritius	3,700	3,035	2,061	3,350	3,480	4,417	3,899	3,358	4,040
Mozambique	17,879	17,210	12,216	12,863	*15,600*	*16,700*	18,244	*18,000*	*18,000*
Rwanda	2,653	3,103	3,848	4,537	5,367	5,115	4,794	*5,000*	*5,000*
Tanzania	9,494	9,677	10,367	11,829	11,973	14,978	15,024	13,290	14,086
Uganda	19,160	16,662	16,964	11,652	14,662	8,663	1,417	526	*550*
Zaire	4,911	4,741	4,037	3,582	3,808	*4,000*	*4,000*	*3,500*	*3,500*
Zimbabwe	3,533	4,769	4,912	4,246	4,482	7,606	7,831	6,200	6,360
Argentina	18,046	24,100	17,434	25,138	26,941	30,959	29,627	33,673	*29,000*
Brazil	5,684	5,211	4,496	5,471	5,191	7,773	7,278	7,888	*8,000*
Ecuador	831	1,023	837	1,167	1,255	1,636	1,515	*1,800*	*1,800*
Peru	*100*	*100*	*206*	*89*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*
Papua & New Guinea	3,965	4,465	4,856	*6,057*	6,192	6,979	6,978	7,914	6,959

□ Iran – years beginning 21st or 22nd March, Papua & New Guinea – years beginning 1st July up to 1976, calendar years thereafter.

* Including Geen and Other Teas

(Source: International Tea Committee)

consisted of imported bulk tea made up into packs for retail sale. World tea exports suffered a set-back between 1977 and 1978 in both value and volume terms. Although they recovered to some extent in later years, exports in 1981 were still lower than those recorded in 1977 in dollar value terms.

7. Table 2 shows the quantity of tea exports by country in 1973-1981. Major exporting countries of tea (in bulk and packed) and the value of their exports ($ million) in 1980 and 1981 were as follows:

> India 525 and 560*, Sri Lanka 372 and 335, China 268 and 248*, Kenya 171 and 138, EEC+ 141 and ..., Indonesia 113 and 101, Bangladesh 37 and 45, Malawi 37 and 35, Argentina 28 and 18*, Mozambique 25* and 13*, Tanzania 22 and 20, Singapore+ 22 and 19, USSR 19 and 17, Vietnam 9 and 5*, Hong Kong+ 14 and 12, Rwanda 13 and 10, Canada+ 12 and 8, Papua New Guinea 13 and 11, Brazil 12 and 11, Turkey 8 and 7.
>
> * = FAO estimates or forecasts
> \+ = re-exports

8. Tea is exported by some thirty-five developing countries and is one of the most important export commodities for many developing countries. A number of developing countries are highly dependent on this product for an important part of their export earnings, as indicated below for 1979:

Sri Lanka (41 per cent)	Rwanda (9 per cent)
Malawi (16 per cent)	India (7 per cent)
Kenya (15 per cent)	Bangladesh (6 per cent)
Mozambique (10 per cent)	Tanzania (3 per cent)
	Zimbabwe (2 per cent - 1981)

<u>Production and exports of packed tea (tea in packets and tea bags)</u>

9. Black tea needs no further processing or manufacturing after leaving the estate on which it is grown and before reaching the consumer, except that different teas are blended and packed for retail sale according to market requirements. Factors other than trade barriers influencing the export of tea in packets and tea bags include tasting and blending expertise, availability of tea of different varieties and qualities for blending purposes, costs of packaging materials, investment in infrastructure and the additional marketing costs that would be associated with the launching of new brand names.

10. Among black-tea producing countries, India and Sri Lanka export and market packed black tea under their own brand names. Multinational tea companies also pack tea in these countries. Comparable world-wide export data for packed tea is not available. However, available statistics for India indicate that in 1979/80 exports of packed tea accounted for 21 per cent of tea exports by volume. As for Sri Lanka, available export data show that the share of tea in packets in the volume of total tea exports increased from 4 per cent in 1970 to 10 per cent in 1974, to 13 per cent in 1979, and to 17 per cent in 1981. Sri Lankan exports of tea in tea bags, which started in 1976, accounted for 0.03 per cent of total tea exports in 1979 and 0.33 per cent in 1981.

Production and exports of instant tea

11. As "tea" can be prepared almost instantaneously by the infusion of tea bags in hot water, cold water-soluble instant tea is mainly used as an ingredient in powders for making cold drinks, such as lemon tea. Three tea producing countries - India, Kenya and Sri Lanka - produce instant tea for export. The United States and the EEC are also significant exporters of instant tea, although the EEC is a net importer of this product.[1] Exports of instant tea by these countries in 1980 were as follow[2]:

India 781 tonnes, EEC 217 tonnes[3], Sri Lanka 203 tonnes, Kenya 171 tonnes, United States - not available.

12. Indian exports of instant tea increased from 198 tonnes in 1969 to 305 tonnes in 1974, 668 tonnes in 1979 and 856 tonnes in 1981. In 1981, 78 per cent of Indian exports went to the United States. Exports of Sri Lankan instant tea reached a peak level in 1974 of 279 tonnes. After decreasing to 147 tonnes in 1978, the exports recovered to 203 tonnes in 1980. Main markets for Sri Lankan instant tea are the EEC, the United States and Australia. Kenyan exports of instant tea have fluctuated significantly from one year to another (1975: 190 tonnes, 1977: 94 tonnes, 1979: 62 tonnes, 1980: 171 tonnes and 1981: 51 tonnes). It has exported instant tea to the United Kingdom and the United States. The main markets for the EEC's exports of instant tea in 1980 were other developed countries, Nigeria and a number of other ACP countries.

SECTION II: Imports, consumption and prices

Imports

13. Table 1 shows developments in imports of tea for the period 1977-1981. World imports of tea (in bulk and packed) amounted to $2,034 million or 929,000 tonnes in 1981. The developed market-economy countries accounted for 46-47 per cent of such imports in both volume and value terms. Other important markets included certain countries in Eastern Europe and certain developing countries, particularly those in Western Asia and North Africa. World tea imports, after experiencing a set-back in 1978, recovered to some extent in 1979 and 1980 and decreased again in 1981. While imports into developed market-economy countries are stagnant, imports of developing countries and centrally-planned countries tend to increase.

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[1] Switzerland and Sweden are among minor exporters of instant tea.

[2] One tonne of instant tea corresponds to approximately 2.6 tonnes of ordinary tea.

[3] Data for the EEC in this note relate to the Community of Nine.

14. Major importing countries/markets of tea (in bulk and packed) and the value of their imports ($ million) in 1981 were as follows:

> EEC 574, USSR 182, United States 133, Pakistan 119, Iraq 81*, Iran 76*, Saudi Arabia 67, Egypt 54, Morocco 53, Japan 50, Canada 49, Poland 48, Australia 39, Libya 36*, Sudan 32, United Arab Emirates 28*, Hong Kong 26, South Africa 25*, Algeria 25*, Afghanistan 24, Kuwait 23*, Chile 19, Syria 17, Tunisia 15, Sweden 15, Singapore 13, Kenya 12, New Zealand 12, Yemen 10, Jordan 9, Malaysia 8*, Switzerland 8, Norway 7, Czechoslovakia 7, Spain 6, Democratic Yemen 6*, Finland 5, German Democratic Republic 5, Lebanon 5*, Austria 4, Somalia 4.
> *FAO estimates.

15. Comparable world-wide import data for packed tea and instant tea are not available. However, import data at the tariff line level for 1979 show that of the import value of all types of tea, packed tea accounted for 5.4 per cent in the EEC, 9.0 per cent in Japan and 0.05 per cent in New Zealand, and instant tea accounted for 0.5 per cent in the EEC, 0.9 per cent in Japan and 0.6 per cent in New Zealand.

Consumption

16. Table 3 shows triennial averages for total and per capita apparent consumption of tea in a number of consuming countries in the periods 1973-75 to 1978-80. Per capita consumption varies widely. It tends to be highest in those countries where British influence has been strong, and in the Middle East, as well as in a number of tea-producing countries. In 1978-80, apparent per capita consumption was highest in Kuwait, Qatar, the United Kingdom and Ireland (3 kgs. per annum or above); in Sri Lanka, Australia, Hong Kong, Turkey, Iraq, New Zealand and Bahrain, it was 1.5 to 2.5 kgs. per annum; in Afghanistan, Chile, Japan, Jordan, Iran, Morocco and Syria, it was in the range 1.0 to 1.2 kgs. per annum; in Canada, Saudi Arabia, Netherlands, Kenya, Pakistan, Egypt, South Africa, and Sudan between 0.7 and 0.8 kg. per annum; in Denmark, Poland, India, Sweden, the United States and USSR, between 0.4 and 0.6 kg. per annum; in Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland, 0.2 kg. per annum; in Belgium, Luxembourg and France, 0.10 to 0.14 kg. per annum; and in Italy, 0.06 kg. per annum.

17. Table 3 also shows that, while per capita consumption is decreasing in such high tea-consuming countries as the United Kingdom, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and Japan in the period covered, it tends to increase in many other developed countries. Per capita consumption of tea tends to increase also in many West Asian and North African developing countries, as well as in India. A report on the United States market shows that tea as a beverage item competes primarily with soft drinks, milk, juices and coffee in the market. While soft drinks, juices and tea have been increasing their share of the beverage market in recent years, coffee and milk, in particular the former, have been losing theirs. In a number of markets there is a tendency for the population to diversify beverage items, often at the expense of traditional drinks, e.g. black tea in the United Kingdom, coffee in the Nordic countries and the United States and green tea in Japan. Among factors affecting the competition between different beverage items are relative prices and changes in consumer tastes.

18. Table 4 shows developments in tea prices in the period 1978-1982 and Annex 1 provides information on activities concerning tea trade in other international organizations.

TABLE 3

APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF TEA PER HEAD

Total: Total Apparent Consumption (triennial average, *in th. metric tons*) p.hd.: Average Apparent Consumption per head of total population (*in kg.*)

	1973-75		1974-76		1975-77		1976-78		1977-79		1978-80	
	Total	p. hd.	Total	p. hd.	Total	p. hd.	Total	p. hd.	Total	p. hd.	Total	p. hd.
United Kingdom *(a)*	196.22	*3.50*	199.16	*3.55*	193.75	*3.46*	184.66	*3.30*	175.54	*3.14*	176.12	*3.14*
Belgium & Lux.	.77	*.08*	.91	*.09*	.96	*.09*	1.14	*.11*	1.10	*.11*	1.10	*.11*
Czechoslovakia	1.77	*.12*	2.67	*.18*	2.93	*.20*	2.93	*.20*	2.01	*.13*	2.17	*.14*
Denmark	1.95	*.39*	2.15	*.42*	2.32	*.46*	2.25	*.44*	2.21	*.43*	2.17	*.43*
France	4.96	*.09*	5.49	*.10*	5.99	*.11*	6.28	*.12*	6.54	*.12*	7.35	*.14*
Germany, Fed. Rep.	10.47	*.17*	10.82	*.17*	11.33	*.19*	11.80	*.20*	12.63	*.21*	13.50	*.22*
Germany, Dem. Rep.	1.92	*.11*	1.72	*.10*	1.56	*.09*	1.78	*.11*				
Ireland (Republic) ...	11.80	*3.78*	11.62	*3.65*	12.62	*3.91*	11.35	*3.47*	11.87	*3.59*	11.60	*3.44*
Italy	3.19	*.06*	3.20	*.06*	3.27	*.06*	3.40	*.06*	3.44	*.06*	3.36	*.06*
Netherlands	8.88	*.66*	9.01	*.66*	9.23	*.67*	9.20	*.66*	9.07	*.65*	8.96	*.64*
Poland	13.22	*.39*	15.09	*.44*	15.14	*.44*	16.37	*.47*	18.52	*.53*		
Sweden	2.50	*.31*	2.70	*.33*	2.98	*.36*	2.99	*.36*	3.01	*.36*	2.80	*.34*
Switzerland	1.63	*.25*	1.60	*.25*	1.69	*.27*	1.60	*.25*	1.60	*.25*	1.55	*.24*
U.S.S.R.	117.26	*.47*	130.03	*.51*	139.61	*.54*	140.94	*.54*	144.87	*.55*	157.13	*.60*
Canada	21.06	*.94*	21.40	*.94*	21.47	*.94*	21.13	*.91*	20.31	*.86*	19.71	*.83*
United States	77.00	*.36*	78.22	*.37*	81.94	*.38*	80.92	*.37*	79.87	*.37*	77.10	*.35*
Argentina	10.80	*.43*	8.44	*.33*	5.94	*.23*						
Chile	11.07	*1.10*	11.25	*1.10*	9.15	*.88*	10.82	*.96*				
Afghanistan	15.10	*1.32*	14.89	*1.26*	15.51	*1.28*	15.72	*1.27*	14.83	*1.17*		
Bahrain	.65	*2.58*	.67	*2.58*	.61	*2.27*	.77	*2.86*	.76	*2.17*	.74	*2.53*
Hong Kong	6.32	*1.46*	6.63	*1.51*	7.60	*1.71*	8.26	*1.83*	8.10	*1.76*	7.91	*1.61*
India	260.00	*.44*	272.67	*.46*	286.00	*.47*	301.33	*.48*	318.49	*.50*	337.75	*.52*
Iran ... ... □	31.46	*.98*	34.61	*1.05*								
Iraq	22.03	*2.05*	25.84	*2.32*	23.78	*2.07*						
Japan	116.36	*1.06*	113.70	*1.02*	115.08	*1.02*	112.91	*.99*	111.79	*.97*	112.86	*.97*
Jordan	2.63	*1.00*	2.71	*1.00*	2.71	*.97*	2.85	*.99*	3.05	*1.02*		
Kuwait	2.99	*3.18*	3.68	*3.68*	4.40	*4.15*	5.15	*4.56*	6.27	*5.23*		
Pakistan	44.59	*.65*	48.63	*.69*	53.95	*.75*	55.78	*.75*	61.40	*.80*	62.53	*.78*
Qatar	.67	*4.16*	.70	*4.12*	.79	*4.38*	.92	*4.86*	1.17	*5.85*	1.37	*6.52*
Saudi Arabia	6.50	*.93*	6.30	*.88*	7.07	*.96*	7.48	*.98*	10.20	*1.30*	12.81	*1.58*
Sri Lanka	20.52	*1.55*	20.90	*1.55*	21.06	*1.53*	21.19	*1.52*	21.27	*1.50*		
Syria	3.54	*.50*	5.14	*.70*	4.80	*.63*	7.93	*1.01*	9.03	*1.12*		
Thailand	.86	*.02*	.85	*.02*	.81	*.02*	.84	*.02*	.77	*.02*		
Turkey	37.08	*.97*	51.91	*1.29*	68.13	*1.66*	77.72	*1.84*	86.84	*2.01*	90.41	*2.04*
Algeria	4.61	*.28*	4.92	*.29*	4.90	*.28*	4.05	*.23*				
Egypt	15.96	*.44*	20.99	*.56*	24.94	*.66*	27.39	*.71*	30.42	*.77*		
Kenya	6.97	*.54*	7.53	*.56*	8.37	*.60*	9.55	*.67*	10.99	*.74*	12.33	*.81*
Morocco	13.28	*.79*	13.62	*.79*	12.44	*.70*	14.42	*.79*	18.58	*.98*	20.31	*1.04*
South Africa *(b)*	23.47	*.86*	24.12	*.87*	24.06	*.84*	22.65	*.77*	21.79	*.72*	22.04	*.71*
Sudan	14.87	*.97*	12.96	*.82*	11.13	*.69*	14.93	*.88*	13.52	*.78*	13.16	*.74*
Tanzania	2.47	*.17*	2.59	*.17*	2.67	*.17*	3.10	*.19*	3.27	*.19*	3.42	*.19*
Tunisia	6.69	*1.19*	7.19	*1.28*	7.13	*1.24*	7.22	*1.23*	8.75	*1.44*	9.05	*1.46*
Uganda	1.85	*.17*	1.61	*.14*	1.31	*.11*	1.23	*.10*	.99	*.08*	.78	*.06*
Australia	26.69	*1.96*	26.18	*1.90*	25.66	*1.84*	24.27	*1.73*	23.68	*1.66*	22.68	*1.57*
New Zealand	7.50	*2.48*	7.30	*2.38*	7.78	*2.52*	7.42	*2.39*	7.41	*2.38*	6.61	*2.13*

(i) This table includes all countries having a total apparent consumption exceeding 1 thousand m.t. a year except China, Taiwan and Viet-Nam, for which adequate consumption and/or population figures are not available.

(ii) All figures comprise both imported and (where applicable) locally-produced tea. For most countries, the total figures are taken from Table D.1. or D.44. for the United Kingdom, however, the figures shown in Table D.2. are used; otherwise, except as in Table D.44. no allowances are made for variations in stocks.

(iii) Consumption per head is calculated on the total population as at the middle of each period, and does not take into account differing composition by age and race. No allowance is made for consumption by visitors from other countries.

□ Year beginning 1st April (for Iran, 21st/22nd March).

(a) Including the Channel Islands.

(b) Including South-West Africa, Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland throughout.

(Source: The International Tea Committee)

TABLE 4

Monthly average tea prices in recent years

LONDON AUCTION PRICES (ALL TEA) — NEW PENCE / KG.

1978	113.31	124.27	122.78	-	116.51	115.31	118.09	111.79	101.26	106.11	109.20	109.69	111.45
1979	101.87	112.70	107.16	105.56	102.71	103.26	100.71	93.03	95.81	93.18	102.24	104.64	101.41
1980	95.89	99.43	101.79	102.82	100.13	99.68	100.75	93.69	95.33	87.32	84.27	93.79	92.18
1981	99.82	90.44	97.14	99.28	99.21	99.75	100.99	99.48	96.37	99.07	104.50	105.72	105.94
1982	110.62	107.50	112.30	107.93	105.23	103.22	104.41	101.28	103.21	111.73	118.74	121.06	130.79

AS ABOVE — CENTS / LB.

1978	98.69	102.13	108.10	-	97.82	95.09	98.45	96.09	89.20	94.29	99.41	97.62	100.35
1979	97.87	102.53	97.43	97.57	96.55	96.39	96.50	95.31	97.23	92.96	99.45	101.27	101.21
1980	101.06	102.14	105.73	102.89	100.61	104.15	106.78	100.83	102.53	95.14	92.38	101.41	98.09
1981	91.59	98.60	101.08	100.57	98.04	94.44	90.45	84.62	79.57	81.59	87.35	91.22	91.52
1982	87.62	91.97	94.06	88.44	84.58	84.78	83.24	79.71	80.80	86.79	91.38	89.72	95.97

(Source: UNCTAD Monthly Commodity price bulletin)

SECTION III: Commercial policy situation

19. Annex 2 to this document provides data on both pre- and post-Tokyo Round tariff rates in these markets at the tariff line level, together with trade flow data according to tariff treatment and supplying countries. Significant m.f.n. concessions and GSP contributions were made on tea and instant tea in the Tokyo Round. These Tokyo Round concessions and contributions have been implemented without staging on a *de jure* or *de facto* basis. An overall picture of the results obtained in the Tokyo Round for tropical beverage items (coffee, tea and cocoa) is provided in document COM.TD/W/310.

Tariffs on tea in bulk

20. With respect to tea in bulk, the EEC reduced its bound m.f.n. rate from 9 per cent to zero and Australia bound its zero m.f.n. duty in the Tokyo Round. Australia, Austria, Canada, EEC, New Zealand, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States now accord m.f.n. duty-free treatment (bound) on this item. Imports into Japan remain dutiable. In the Tokyo Round, Japan introduced a GSP rate of 2.5 per cent on black tea from developing countries while applying a provisional m.f.n. rate of 5 per cent. Japan accords duty-free treatment to least-developed countries under its GSP scheme. An m.f.n. duty of 20 per cent is maintained on green and other teas, in bulk or packed.

Tariffs on packed tea

21. Australia eliminated its m.f.n. duty in the Tokyo Round. Seven developed countries, i.e. Australia, Canada, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States now accord m.f.n. duty-free treatment (bound) on this item. Austria reduced its GSP rate from 3 per cent to zero in the Tokyo Round (m.f.n. rate: 10 per cent). The EEC reduced its bound m.f.n. rate from 11.5 per cent to 5 per cent in the Tokyo Round; the EEC accords duty-free treatment to developing countries under the GSP and to ACP countries under the Lome Convention.

22. Imports of this item from most developing countries remain dutiable in Japan and New Zealand. Japan reduced its m.f.n. rate on packed black tea from 35 per cent to 20 per cent and introduced a GSP rate of 14 per cent in the Tokyo Round. Under its GSP scheme, Japan grants duty-free treatment to least-developed countries.

23. New Zealand bound its m.f.n. rate at 10 per cent in the Tokyo Round (pre-Tokyo Round rate: 5.51 cents/kg.). This country has recently made a number of policy changes as a result of the recommendations of a study on the packing industry by the Industries Development Commission, which has completed a number of studies with implications for structural adjustment in the New Zealand economy. Tea in retail packs of less than 2 kg. net weight is now subject to a specific rate of 10 cents/kg., if it is lower than the bound rate of 10 per cent[1]. This tariff is currently being tested

[1] According to the New Zealand delegation, this specific duty is equivalent to 1.6 per cent ad valorem on the basis of the average 1981/82 import unit value. The average import unit values of tea in retail packs were NZ$1.89/kg. in 1977/78, $4.59/kg. in 1979/80 and $6.16/kg. in 1981/82.

through the Import Licence Tendering Scheme. Under this Scheme, extra licences for tea in retail packs are being made available over a period of two years (four rounds of tenders) to a total value of NZ$ 3.3 million. At the end of the testing period, a decision will be made as to whether tea in retail packs can be exempted from import licensing.

Tariffs on instant tea

24. Five countries - Canada, Finland, Norway, Sweden and the United States - now accord m.f.n. duty-free treatment, and four other markets - Australia, Austria, the EEC and Switzerland - accord GSP duty-free treatment for imports of instant tea from developing countries. Austria granted this treatment in the Tokyo Round. The EEC also gives duty-free access under the Lome Convention to ACP countries. Imports from developing countries are dutiable in Japan and New Zealand. On instant tea without added sugar, Japan reduced its m.f.n. rate from 25 per cent to 20 per cent and introduced a GSP rate of 10 per cent in the Tokyo Round.[1] New Zealand introduced a GSP rate of 15 per cent (m.f.n. rate: 20 per cent) on all instant teas in the Tokyo Round.

Import restrictions

25. New Zealand maintains a quantitative restriction on imports of tea in packages of less than 2 kgs. See also paragraph 23 above.

Selective internal taxes

26. Internal taxes imposed specifically on such tropical products as coffee, cocoa, tea, and bananas are a legacy of the time when these products had been considered as "easily taxable luxury items". Such taxes have been gradually reduced or removed by, or have become less significant as revenue sources in, a number of developed countries as these tropical products become ordinary consumer goods, and as general internal taxes such as the value-added tax become increasingly important as a source of government revenue.

27. Selective taxes on tropical products have drawn particular attention in the work of GATT for developing countries since 1959. A report of Committee III in 1959 stated that "in regard to coffee, tea and cocoa, the taxes impinge exclusively on imports from the less-developed countries as there is no domestic production in the country imposing the taxes" (BISD, Eight Supplement, page 138). The Ministerial Declaration of 1961 stated that "fiscal charges, whether imposed as tariff duties or internal taxes may inhibit efforts directed towards increasing consumption of particular products important in the trade of less-developed countries and, even where applied equally to imports and to competing domestic products, can be a serious obstacle to the expansion of trade" (BISD Tenth Supplement, page 30). One of the results of the GATT activities in this area was the adoption of the provisions of GATT Article XXXVII:1(c) in Part IV with respect to "fiscal

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[1] See Table 5 for tariffs on instant tea with added sugar.

measures which would hamper, or which hamper, significantly the growth of consumption of primary products, in raw or processed form wholly or mainly produced in the territories of less-developed contracting parties, and which are applied specifically to those products". Having regard to these GATT provisions and their other international commitments, certain countries have refrained from increasing the rates of their taxes on coffee and tea in spite of proposals to do so for fiscal reasons.

28. As far as tea is concerned, selective internal taxes remain in Denmark, Germany, F.R. and France. The rates of these taxes, as well as ad valorem incidences of specific rates on c.i.f. value, are indicated below.

	Denmark	Germany F.R.	France
09.02 Tea: In packages over 3 kg.	Dkr 5/kg. (31.3%)	DM 4.15/kg. (54.9%; 91.2%**)	F 0.23/kg. (1.5%)
In packages less than 3 kg.	Dkr 5/kg. (14.3%)	DM 4.15/kg. (31.6%)	F 0.23/kg. (0.8%)
ex 21.02 Instant tea	DKr 12.5/kg. (93.4%)*	DM 10.40/kg. (74.1%)	F 0.828/kg. (1.8%) not soluble F 0.51/kg. (n.a.)

* The average import unit value of instant tea is normally much higher than that of bulk tea. However, in Denmark the average import unit value of instant tea was not higher than that of bulk tea in both 1980 and 1981.

** Incidence based on the average world market price of tea and the average exchange rate of the German Mark in 1981 (see paragraph 30)

29. The ad valorem incidences of specific rates indicated above have been obtained on the basis of the average import unit value of the country concerned in 1981, unless otherwise specified. By nature of a specific rate, its incidence increases when import prices in terms of the currency of the country concerned decrease, and vice versa. Such import prices have fluctuated in recent years as a result of fluctuations in tea prices on the world market and in currency exchange rates. For example, reduced tea prices as well as revaluations of a currency bring about increases in the incidence of a specific tax rate, as was the case in certain countries in recent years.

30. Also, tea prices per kilogram vary widely according to quality and degree of processing, and so are the tax incidences on different teas. Incidences on higher priced goods - high-quality teas and tea packed for retail sale - are relatively low. For example, German importers purchase high-quality teas taking into consideration the level of internal taxes. Therefore, the incidence of the German tax obtained on the basis of the average German import unit value is much lower than that calculated on the basis of the average world market price of tea and the average exchange rate of the German Mark.

31. Taxes in Denmark and the Federal Republic of Germany add significantly to the price of tea; those of France have a relatively minor impact. In the Tokyo Round negotiations, some member countries of the EEC made statements with regard to selective internal taxes on tropical products (see COM.TD/W/330, Annex 3). Japan imposes a commodity tax of 5 per cent on oolong and paochong tea, but not on black and green teas.

SECTION IV: Summary of the post-Tokyo Round situation

32. With regard to the tariffs of the developed countries on tea and instant tea, the objective of duty-free entry for developing countries has largely been attained as a result of past trade negotiations including the Tokyo Round. For tea in bulk, all of the eleven developed country markets except Japan now accord m.f.n. duty-free treatment (bound). For packed tea and instant tea, nine of the eleven developed country markets accord duty-free treatment to developing countries. In Austria and the EEC for packed tea, and in Australia, Austria, the EEC and Switzerland for instant tea, such treatment is given under the GSP; in other countries, it is bound under the m.f.n. tariff. In Japan and New Zealand, most developing country exports of packed and instant tea face duties up to 20 per cent.

33. The main non-tariff measures applying to tea and instant tea in the developed country markets are the selective internal taxes applied in Denmark and the Federal Republic of Germany, and the quantitative restriction in New Zealand on imports of packed tea.

34. Table 5 summarizes the post-Tokyo Round commercial policy situation and the relevant trade flow data in some developed country markets where the main tariff and non-tariff measures remaining on tea and instant tea from developing countries apply.

TABLE 5

Remaining tariffs and non-tariff measures applying to imports from developing countries and imports according to tariff treatment in 1980

	Tariff and non-tariff measure (NTM) treatment	Tea in bulk		Packed tea		Instant tea	
		Tariffs NTM	Imports in 1980 ($000)	Tariffs NTM	Imports in 1980 ($'000)	Tariffs NTM	Imports in 1980 ($'000)
EEC (9)	Total:		621,396		38,779		2,816
	MFN	0%B	621,396	5%B	1,037	12%B	693
	GSP	-	-	0%	6,603	0%	1,813
	ACP	-	-	0%}	1,101	0%}	310
	TUR	-	-	0%}		0%}	
Of which: Denmark	Total:		3,845		548		108
	MFN	0%B	3,845	5%B	72	12%B	105
	GSP			0%	476	0%	3
	ACP			0%	-	0%	-
	TUR			0%	-	0%	-
	NTM	DKr. 5/kg.		DKr. 5/kg.		DKr. 12.5/kg.	
	(Tax)	(31.3%)		(14.3%)		(93.4%)	
Of which: Germany, F.R.	Total:		63,001		2,830		491
	MFN	0%B	63,001	5%B	1,775	12%B	191
	GSP			0%	1,189	0%	256
	ACP			0%	-	0%	44
	TUR			0%	866	0%	-
	NTM	DM 4.15/kg.		DM 4.15//kg.		DM 10.40/kg.	
	(Tax)	(54.9%)		(31.6%)		(74.1%)	
JAPAN	Black tea					a	a
	Total:		29,889		4,858		297
	MFN	5%	10,081	20%B	3,782	20%B	159
	GSP	2.5%	19,733	14%	1,077	10%	138
	LDC	0%	75	0%	-	0%	-
	Green and other tea, in bulk, packed and unfit for use as beverage						
	Total:	20%B	28,486				
	MFN						
NEW ZEALAND (1980/1981	Total		14,275		37		6
	MFN	0%B	14,275	10c/kg. (1.6%)	37	20%B	6
	GSP				-	15%	-
	SPARTECA			0%	-	0%	-
	NTM			QR			

[a]Duties on, and imports of, instant tea without added sugar. Duties on instant tea with added sugar are as follows: MFN 16%B, GSP 10%, LDC 0%. Imports of such tea amounted to $38,000 in 1980, of which $4,000 originated in a GSP beneficiary country.

ANNEX 1

ACTIVITIES IN OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. The tea-exporting countries, at a meeting in Malawi in November 1979, decided that intensive negotiations should be initiated under the Integrated Programme for Commodities to conclude an International Tea Agreement. The Second Preparatory Meeting on Tea, held in December 1979, requested the tea producers to draft a framework for the recommendations emanating from the meeting in Malawi and to draft a paper setting out, *inter alia*, administrative, financial and technical ramifications. Proposals for an international tea agreement that had been finalized at a meeting of seventeen tea-exporting nations in New Delhi in February 1982 were considered by the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Tea in May 1982. The Group of Experts generally agreed that an international tea agreement based primarily on export quotas offered reasonable prospects for an orderly expansion of the world tea economy. The report of the Intergovernmental Expert Group and the proposals of the producing countries were considered by the Third Preparatory Meeting on Tea, also held in May 1982. The Preparatory Meeting agreed, subject to a reservation by one country, to move towards an international tea agreement based on export quotas. The Meeting decided that an intergovernmental group of experts should meet later this year to consider: the results of further deliberations among exporters on quota allocations; draft articles for an agreement expected to be submitted by certain countries; and the progress of work in drawing up minimum export standards. The expert group met in October 1982 to consider, *inter alia*, minimum export standards for black tea. The experts agreed that the existing specification for black tea contained in Standard 3720 of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) would provide a useful reference point for developing a standard.

2. An Agreement establishing the International Tea Promotion Association, negotiated under the auspices of the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre (ITC), came into force in February 1979. The Association established its headquarters in Rotterdam, the Netherlands in January 1980. The Governments of eleven tea-exporting countries are members of the Association. The aim of the Association is to co-ordinate and intensify policies for the generic promotion of tea in present and potential markets all over the world. The Association is now due to conduct tea promotional campaigns in certain consuming countries in 1983.

ANNEX 2

TARIFF AND TRADE FLOW DATA AT THE TARIFF LINE LEVEL

Explanatory notes

With respect to tariff items of developed country markets, the tabulations attached provide information at the tariff line level on different tariff treatment (m.f.n., GSP, LDC, etc.) and the corresponding trade flows, as well as imports from individual main suppliers. Import figures refer to the year 1980. In the first line, tariff item number, product description, and quantity unit are indicated.

TARIFFS

Column TYPE OF DUTY

MTN-B:	Base rate for the Tokyo Round (pre-Tokyo Round m.f.n. rate)
MTN-F:	Final rate (post-Tokyo round m.f.n. rate)
MFN 80:	M.f.n. rate applicable in 1980
TEMP:	Temporary m.f.n. rate in 1980
GSP-B:	GSP rate in 1981 or 1982
GSP-F:	GSP rate related to post-MTN final rate (Austria, Canada, Japan and Switzerland)
LDC-B:	Rate applying to least-developed countries in 1981 or 1982
FTA:	Rate applying to countries signatory to free-trade area agreement, e.g. EFTA
ZONE:	Rate applying to countries signatory to inter-zone free trade agreement (e.g. between EEC and EFTA)
PREF:	Rates applicable under other preferential arrangement, e.g. ACP and Mediterranean countries for EEC and Commonwealth countries for New Zealand (consult the secretariat for further details).

Column RATE

Percentage ad valorem or ad valorem equivalent of specific, mixed or compound rate is indicated with one decimal point. Ad valorem equivalent is based on imports in the year recorded.

TRADE FLOW DATA

IMPORTS FROM (i) WORLD (= all sources) and (ii) GSP ORIGIN (= GSP beneficiary countries) are each sub-divided by TOT (= total imports irrespective of tariff treatment), MFN (= imports entitled to m.f.n. treatment), GSP (imports covered by GSP), LDC (imports entitled to LDC preference) and FTA, ZONE, PREF (= imports entitled to free trade area or other preferential agreements). It may be noted that "imports covered by GSP" do not take into account quantitative and origin rule limitations and non-utilization of GSP and that actual imports under GSP are smaller than imports recorded as GSP.

With respect to imports from world and imports according to different tariff treatment, names of five main suppliers appear in column MAIN SUPPLIERS and imports from four main suppliers are indicated at the bottom. See page 17 for country name abbreviations.

SHARE for the percentage share of GSP beneficiaries in imports from world

V	for value in $1,000
Q	for quantity
*	for quantity data not showing last three digits, the figure exceeding available space e.g. 199676* = 199676000

Some technical details on tariffs are provided in the following columns:

TARIFF						RATE		
NAT	EST	BDG	BCV	LIM	PCV	VALUE	UNIT	AD. V

Data in these columns are explained below.

Column NAT = nature of duty rate (blank for ad valorem rate)

S for specific rate (e.g. $4.00/kg);
C for compound rate (e.g. $4.00/kg + 10%);
M for mixed rate (e.g. $4.00/kg. or 10% whichever is greater);
V for variable levy or variable component;
O for other natures.

Column EST = estimation code

E for an estimated rate;
A when the rate is the simple arithmetic average of two or more rates (in cases where trade flow data are not available in the tariff detail and two or more rates are related to import data).

Column BDG = binding status (blank for ordinary binding)

C for ceiling binding;
P for a rate partially bound at a ceiling rate, and partially at the prevailing rate;
U for an unbound rate.

Column BCV = binding coverage (blank for fully bound)

X for partially bound.

Column LIM = limitation code for GSP (blank for no limitation)

C for ceiling or competitive need provisions;
Q for quota or similar limitations.

Column PCV = preference coverage (blank for coverage of whole tariff line)

X for preference covering part of the tariff line.

Columns RATE/VALUE, UNIT, AD.V.

Specific, compound or mixed rate is indicated as illustrated below:

200/LB	=	specific rate of 2.00 units of currency per pound;
200/LB 0112	=	compound rate of 2.00 units of currency per pound plus 11.2 per cent ad valorem;
200/LB 0112+	=	mixed rate of 2.00 units of currency per pound or 11.2 per cent ad valorem, whichever is higher;
200/LB 0112-	=	as above, whichever is lower.

LIST OF COUNTRY NAMES AND ABBREVIATIONS

AFGHANISTAN	AFG	ANGOLA	AGO	ALBANIA	ALB	ANDORRA	AND
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	ANT	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	ARE	ARGENTINA	ARG	ARABIAN STATES,NES	ARS
AMERICAN SAMOA	ASM	BRITISH ANTARC.REG	ATB	FRENCH ANTARC. TERR.	ATF	ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	ATG
DRONNING MAUD LAND	ATN	AUSTRALIA	AUS	AUSTRALIA	AUSP	AUSTRIA	AUT
BURUNDI	BDI	BENIN	BEN	BANGLADESH	BGD	BULGARIA	BGR
BAHRAIN	BHR	BAHAMAS	BHS	BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG	BLX	BELIZE	BLZ
BERMUDA	BMU	BOLIVIA	BOL	BRAZIL	BRA	BARBADOS	BRB
BRUNEI	BRN	BHUTAN	BTN	BURMA	BUR	BOUVET ISLAND	BVT
BOTSWANA	BWA	CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	CAF	CANADA	CAN	CANADA	CANP
COCOS (KEELING) ISL.	CCK	SWITZERLAND	CHE	CHILE	CHL	CHINA	CHN
IVORY COAST	CIV	COMMONW.LATIN AMER.	CLA	UNITED REP. CAMEROON	CMR	COMMONW.ANTILLES,NES	CNT
COMMONW. AFRICA, NES	COA	COMMONW.OCEANIA,NES	COC	CONGO, REPUBLIC	COG	COOK ISLANDS	COK
COLOMBIA	COL	COMOROS	COM	CAPE VERDE	CPV	COSTA RICA	CRI
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	CSK	CANTON & ENDERBURY	CTE	CUBA	CUB	CHRISTMAS ISLAND	CXR
CAYMAN ISLANDS	CYM	CYPRUS	CYP	GERMANY, DEMOCR. REP	DDR	GERMANY, FEDERAL REP	DEU
DJIBOUTI	DJI	DOMINICA	DMA	DENMARK	DNK	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	DOM
ALGERIA	DZA	ECUADOR	ECU	E.E.C.	EEC	EFTA	EFT
EGYPT (U.A.R.)	EGY	WESTERN SAHARA	ESH	SPAIN	ESP	ETHIOPIA	ETH
FRENCH AFRICA NES	FAF	FINLAND	FIN	FIJI	FJI	FALKLAND IS. & DEP.	FLK
FRENCH ANTILLES	FNT	FRENCH OCEANIA, NES	FOC	FRANCE	FRA	FAROE ISLANDS	FRO
GABON	GAB	UNITED KINGDOM	GBR	GILBERT & ELLICE IS.	GEL	GHANA	GHA
GIBRALTAR	GIB	GUINEA	GIN	GUADELOUPE	GLP	GAMBIA	GMB
GSP MFN ORIGIN	GMO	GSP MFN TREATMENT	GMT	GUINEA-BISSAU	GNB	EQUATORIAL GUINEA	GNQ
GSP OTHER ORIGIN	GOO	GSP PREF TREATMENT	GPT	GREECE	GRC	GRENADA	GRD
GREENLAND	GRL	GUATEMALA	GTM	FRENCH GUIANA	GUF	GUAM	GUM
GUYANA	GUY	HONG KONG	HKG	HEARD & MCDONALD ISL	HMD	HONDURAS	HND
HAITI	HTI	HUNGARY	HUN	UPPER VOLTA	HVO	INDONESIA	IDN
INDIA	IND	BR.INDIAN OCEAN TERR	IOT	IRELAND	IRL	IRAN	IRN
IRAQ	IRQ	ICELAND	ISL	ISRAEL	ISR	ITALY	ITA
JAMAICA	JAM	JORDAN	JOR	JAPAN	JPN	JOHNSTON ISLAND	JTN
KIRIBATI	KBT	KENYA	KEN	DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA	KHM	ST.KITTS-NEVIS-ANGLA	KNA
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	KOR	KUWAIT	KWT	LAO PEOPLE'S DEM REP	LAO	LEBANON	LBN
LIBERIA	LBR	LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIR.	LBY	SAINT LUCIA	LCA	MACAO	MAC
SRI LANKA	LKA	LESOTHO	LSO	LEEWARD & WINDWARD	LWW	MEXICO	MEX
MOROCCO	MAR	MADAGASCAR	MDG	MALDIVES	MDV	MIDWAY ISLANDS	MID
MFN DOC	MFD	MFN ETA	MFE	MFN DOC	MFL	MOZAMBIQUE	MOZ
MALI	MLI	MALTA	MLT	MONGOLIA	MNG	MAURITIUS	MUS
MAURITANIA	MRT	MONTSERRAT	MSR	MARTINIQUE	MTQ	NEW CALEDONIA	NCL
MALAWI	MWI	MALAYSIA	MYS	NAMIBIA(S.W.AFRICA)	NAM	NICARAGUA	NIC
NIGER	NER	NORFOLK ISLAND	NFK	NIGERIA	NGA	NEPAL	NPL
NIUE	NIU	NETHERLANDS	NLD	NORWAY	NOR	NEW ZEALAND	NZLP
NAURU	NRU	NEUTRAL ZONE	NTZ	NEW ZEALAND	NZL	OTHER ASIA N.E.S.	OAN
N.Z. TERRITORIES	NZT	ARCTIC+ANTARCTIC,NES	OAA	OTHER AFRICA,NES	OAF	OTHER MFN ORIGIN	OMO
AUSTRALIAN TERR.NES	OAT	OTHER OCEANIA NES	OCE	OMAN	OMN	PACIFIC TRUST TERR.	PCI
OTHER MFN TREATMENT	OMT	OTHER ORIGIN	OOR	OTHER PREF TREATMENT	OPT	PHILIPPINES	PHL
PAKISTAN	PAK	PANAMA	PAN	PORTUGUESE ASIA	PAS	KOREA, DEM. REPUBLIC	PRK
PITCAIRN ISLAND	PCN	PANAMA CANAL ZONE	PCZ	PERU	PER	FRENCH POLYNESIA	PYF
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	PNG	POLAND	POL	PUERTO RICO	PRI	ROMANIA	ROM
PORTUGAL	PRT	PARAGUAY	PRY	PORT.WEST AFRICA,NES	PWA	SUDAN	SDN
QATAR	QAT	REUNION	REU	REUNION & COMORO	RAC	SOLOMON ISLANDS	SLB
RWANDA	RWA	SOUTH & S-E ASIA,NES	SAS	SAUDI ARABIA	SAU	SPANISH AFRICA	SPA
SENEGAL	SEN	SINGAPORE	SGP	ST HELENA & DEPEND.	SHN	SURINAME	SUR
SIERRA LEONE	SLE	EL SALVADOR	SLV	SOMALIA	SOM	SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	SYR
ST PIERRE & MIQUELON	SPM	SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	STP	U.S.S.R.	SUN	THAILAND	THA
SWEDEN	SWE	SWAZILAND	SWZ	SEYCHELLES	SYC	TOTAL	TOT
TURKS & CAICOS IS.	TCA	CHAD	TCD	TOGO	TGO	TUVALU	TUV
TOKELAU	TKL	EAST TIMOR	TMP	TONGA	TON	U.S. ANTILLES, NES	UNT
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	TTO	TUNISIA	TUN	TURKEY	TUR	U.S. VIRGIN IS.	VIR
UNITED REP. TANZANIA	TZA	UGANDA	UGA	UNSPECIFIED	UNS	WAKE ISLAND	WAK
URUGUAY	URY	UNITED STATES	USA	U.S. OCEANIA	USO	DEMOCRATIC YEMEN	YMD
ST VINCENT GRENADINE	VCT	VENEZUELA	VEN	BRITISH VIRGIN IS.	VGB	ZAIRE	ZAR
VIET NAM	VNM	VIET NAM	VNM	VANUATU	VUT	ZAMBIA	ZMB
WALLIS & FUTUNA IS.	WLF	SAMOA	WSM	YEMEN	YEM	ZIMBABWE	ZWE
YUGOSLAVIA	YUG	SOUTH AFRICA	ZAF	SOUTH AFRICA	ZAFP		

EEC

TYPE OF DUTY	RATE	TARIFF N E D O L P / A S D C I C / T T G V H V	RATE VALUE UNIT AD.V	TYPE OF TARIF TRMT.	WORLD VALUE	WORLD QUANTITY	GSP ORIGIN VALUE	GSP ORIGIN QUANTITY	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES VALUE	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES QUANTITY	% SHARE	MAIN SUPPLIERS
09029000	THE PRESENTE AUTREMENT QU'EN EMBALLAGES IMMEDIATS DE 3KG NET OU MOINS											QTY: T
				TOT	621396	269051	610373	259752	583768	249233	93	IND KEN LKA MWI IDN
MTN-B	9.0											
MTN-F	FREE			MFN	621317	269037	610373	259752	583768	249233	93	IND KEN LKA MWI IDN
MFN 80	FREE											
	MAIN SUPPLIERS	TOT	IND V	207479 Q	79647 KEN V	124733 Q	52374 LKA V	88906 Q	35197 MWI V	45375 Q	19842	
		MFN	IND V	207479 Q	79647 KEN V	124733 Q	52374 LKA V	88906 Q	35197 MWI V	45375 Q	19842	
09021000	THE EN EMBALLAGES IMMEDIATS 3 KG NET OU MOINS											QTY: T
MTN-B	11.5			TOT	38779	6306	36764	5762	13961	2408	36	CHN LKA IND TUR HKG
MTN-F	5.0											
MFN 80	5.0			MFN	1037	183	0		231	52	22	USA OAN JPN CHE SUN
GSP1-B	FREE			GSP	36603	5720	36603	5720	12599	1954	34	CHN LKA IND HKG MYS
LDC-B	FREE			LDC	30	6	30	6	30	6	100	BGD YEM NPL
PREF 1	FREE			PREF	1101	396	131	36	1101	396	100	TUR TZA ZAR CHR MUS
PREF 2	FREE											
	MAIN SUPPLIERS	TOT	CHN V	24004 Q	3766 LKA V	9709 Q	1474 IND V	2058 Q	368 TUR V	970 Q	360	
		MFN	USA V	253 Q	56 OAN V	231 Q	52 JPN V	171 Q	20 CHE V	128 Q	17	
		GSP	CHN V	24004 Q	3766 LKA V	9709 Q	1474 IND V	2058 Q	368 HKG V	778 Q	102	
		LDC	BGD V	24 Q	6 YEM V	3 Q	0 NPL V	3 Q	0			
		PREF	TUR V	970 Q	360 TZA V	84 Q	25 ZAR V	15 Q	7 CHR V	10 Q	1	
21023000	EXTRAITS OU ESSENCES DE THE OU MATE, PREP A BASE DE CES EXTRAITS OU ESSENCES											QTY: T
				TOT	2816	388	2123	243	2112	240	75	IND LKA USA KEN SWE
MTN-B	12.0											
MTN-F	12.0			MFN	693	145	0					USA SWE CHE
MFN 80	12.0			GSP	1813	203	1813	203	1802	200	99	IND LKA IRN CHN KOR
GSP1-B	FREE											
LDC-B	FREE			PREF	310	40	310	40	310	40	100	KEN BHS
PREF 1	FREE											
PREF 2	FREE											
	MAIN SUPPLIERS	TOT	IND V	887 Q	93 LKA V	884 Q	87 USA V	583 Q	99 KEN V	265 Q	34	
		MFN	USA V	583 Q	99 SWE V	88 Q	42 CHE V	22 Q	4			
		GSP	IND V	887 Q	93 LKA V	884 Q	87 IRN V	21 Q	20 CHN V	11 Q	3	
		PREF	KEN V	265 Q	34 BHS V	45 Q	6					

JAPAN

TYPE OF DUTY	RATE	TARIFF N E G O C I A T I O N S (NA ES DT OG BV LM PV)	RATE VALUE	RATE UNIT	AD.V	TYPE OF TARIF TRMT.	WORLD VALUE	WORLD QUANTITY	GSP ORIGIN VALUE	GSP ORIGIN QUANTITY	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES VALUE	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES QUANTITY	% SHARE	MAIN SUPPLIERS
														IMPORTS ($1000) FROM
0902130	BLACK TEA, NOT PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE													QTY: KG
MTN-B	35.0	U				TOT	29889	7040929	19808	5276407	19598	5161753	65	EEC LKA SGP IND KEN
MTN-F	35.0	U				MFN	10081	1764522	0					EEC SUN USA
MFN 80	35.0	U												
TEMP.	5.0	U				GSP	19733	5211099	19733	5211099	19523	5096445	98	LKA SGP IND KEN CHN
GSP1-B	2.5					LDC	75	65308	75	65308	75	65308	100	TZA BGD NPL
LDC-B	FREE													
MAIN SUPPLIERS		TOT	EEC V			10068 Q	1744059 LKA V		8404 Q	2488438 SGP V	6097 Q	1202655 IND V		4507 Q 1105057
		MFN	EEC V			10068 Q	1744059 SUN V		8 Q	20000 USA V	5 Q	462		
		GSP	LKA V			8404 Q	2488438 SGP V		6097 Q	1202655 IND V	4507 Q	1105057 KEN V		318 Q 116196
		LDC	TZA V			48 Q	17760 BGD V		26 Q	47448 NPL V	1 Q	100		
0902110	BLACK TEA, PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE													QTY: KG
MTN-B	35.0	U				TOT	4859	558348	1077	138002	1011	128230	20	USA EEC LKA IND CHN
MTN-F	20.0					MFN	3782	420346	0					USA EEC SUN CAN
MFN 80	31.3													
TEMP.	20.0	C				GSP	1077	138002	1077	138002	1011	128230	93	LKA IND CHN HKG MYS
GSP1-B	14.0													
LDC-B	FREE													
MAIN SUPPLIERS		TOT	USA V			2527 Q	324329 EEC V		1208 Q	89141 LKA V	847 Q	114152 IND V		160 Q 13741
		MFN	USA V			2527 Q	324329 EEC V		1208 Q	89141 SUN V	40 Q	5973 CAN V		7 Q 903
		GSP	LKA V			847 Q	114152 IND V		160 Q	13741 CHN V	66 Q	9772 HKG V		2 Q 153
0902221	GREEN TEA, OTHER THAN WASTE UNFIT FOR USE AS BEVERAGE													QTY: KG
MTN-B	20.0					TOT	8813	4396456	8772	4296480	7746	3955368	87	OAN CHN BRA SUN IND
MTN-F	20.0													
MFN 80	20.0					MFN	8813	4396456	8772	4296480	7746	3955368	87	OAN CHN BRA SUN IND
MAIN SUPPLIERS		TOT	OAN V			6715 Q	3638884 CHN V		1026 Q	341112 BRA V	997 Q	298599 SUN V		41 Q 99976
		MFN	OAN V			6715 Q	3638884 CHN V		1026 Q	341112 BRA V	997 Q	298599 SUN V		41 Q 99976
0902229	TEA, OTHER THAN BLACK TEA, GREEN TEA & WASTE TEA UNFIT FOR USE AS BEVERAGE													QTY: KG
MTN-B	20.0					TOT	19673	4232409	19410	4203668	7196	1376471	36	CHN OAN HKG EEC IDN
MTN-F	20.0													
MFN 80	20.0					MFN	19673	4232409	19410	4203668	7196	1376471	36	CHN OAN HKG EEC IDN
MAIN SUPPLIERS		TOT	CHN V			12214 Q	2827197 OAN V		6540 Q	1302534 HKG V	530 Q	55137 EEC V		256 Q 28163
		MFN	CHN V			12214 Q	2827197 OAN V		6540 Q	1302534 HKG V	530 Q	55137 EEC V		256 Q 28163
2102122	INSTANT TEA, NOT CONTAINING ADDED SUGAR													QTY: KG
MTN-B	25.0					TOT	297	27421	138	14490	137	14430	46	USA IND LKA CHN
MTN-F	20.0													
MFN 80	23.8					MFN	159	12931	0					USA
TEMP.	20.0	C												
GSP1-B	10.0					GSP	138	14490	138	14490	137	14430	99	IND LKA CHN
LDC-B	FREE													
MAIN SUPPLIERS		TOT	USA V			159 Q	12931 IND V		108 Q	11280 LKA V	29 Q	3150 CHN V		1 Q 60
		MFN	USA V			159 Q	12931							
		GSP	IND V			108 Q	11280 LKA V		29 Q	3150 CHN V	1 Q	60		

TYPE OF DUTY	RATE	TARIFF N E D B L P / A S O C I L / T T G V M V	RATE VALUE UNIT AD.V	TYPE OF TARIFF TRMT.	WORLD VALUE	WORLD QUANTITY	IMPORTS ($1000) FROM GSP ORIGIN VALUE	GSP ORIGIN QUANTITY	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES VALUE	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES QUANTITY	% SHARE	MAIN SUPPLIERS
JAPAN (cont.)												
2102119	TEA OR MATE EXTRACTS, ESSENCES/CONCENS & PREPS WITH BASIS THEREOF, CONTG ADDED SUGAR											QTY: KG
MTN-B	20.0			TOT	38	19220	4	720	4	720	10	EEC BRA
MTN-F	16.0											
MFN 80	19.0			MFN	34	18500	0					EEC
TEMP.	15.0	C										
GSP1-B	10.0			GSP	4	720	4	720	4	720	100	BRA
LDC-B	FREE											
MAIN SUPPLIERS			TOT EEC V		34 Q	18500 BRA V	4 Q	720				
			MFN EEC V		34 Q	18500						
			GSP BRA V		4 Q	720						
2102121	TEA/MATE EXTRACTS ESSEN/CONCENS &PREPS THEREOF (EXC INSTANT TEA) NOT CONTG ADDED SUGAR											QTY:
MTN-B	20.0											
MTN-F	15.0											
MFN 80	19.0											
TEMP.	16.0	C										
GSP1-B	10.0											
LDC-B	FREE											
NORWAY												
09020000	TEA											QTY: KG
MTN-B	FREE			TOT	8133	774871	491	60864	461	57334	5	EEC SWE LKA IND ZAR
MTN-F	FREE											
MFN 80	FREE			MFN	8133	774871	491	60864	461	57334	5	EEC SWE LKA IND ZAR
MAIN SUPPLIERS			TOT EEC V		7001 Q	642174 SWE V	610 Q	68048 LKA V	195 Q	28481 IND V		191 Q 24076
			MFN EEC V		7001 Q	642174 SWE V	610 Q	68048 LKA V	195 Q	28481 IND V		191 Q 24076
21029010	EXTRACTS, ESSENCES OR CONCENTRATES OF TEA											QTY: KG
MTN-B	FREE			TOT	115	18687	2	47	2	47	1	EEC SWE CHE IND USA
MTN-F	FREE											
MFN 80	FREE			MFN	115	18687	2	47	2	47	1	EEC SWE CHE IND USA
MAIN SUPPLIERS			TOT EEC V		57 Q	7562 SWE V	48 Q	9053 CHE V	7 Q	1671 IND V		2 Q 47
			MFN EEC V		57 Q	7562 SWE V	48 Q	9053 CHE V	7 Q	1671 IND V		2 Q 47
SWEDEN												
09020000	TEA											QTY: KG
MTN-B	FREE			TOT	18191	3036026	17957	2991793	16721	2735106	91	LKA IND CHN EEC BRA
MTN-F	FREE											
MFN 80	FREE			MFN	18191	3036026	17957	2991793	16721	2735106	91	LKA IND CHN EEC BRA
MAIN SUPPLIERS			TOT LKA V		14164 Q	2210091 IND V	2422 Q	490998 CHN V	1237 Q	256074 EEC V		203 Q 37556
			MFN LKA V		14164 Q	2210091 IND V	2422 Q	490998 CHN V	1237 Q	256074 EEC V		203 Q 37556
21029000	EXTRACTS, ESSENCES OR CONCENTRATES OF TEA OR MATE &PREPARATIONS THEREOF											QTY: KG
MTN-B	FREE			TOT	302	58062	6	516	6	516	1	EEC USA CHE BHS IND
MTN-F	FREE											
MFN 80	FREE			MFN	302	58062	6	516	6	516	1	EEC USA CHE BHS IND
MAIN SUPPLIERS			TOT EEC V		179 Q	31339 USA V	64 Q	7562 CHE V	53 Q	18645 BHS V		3 Q 445
			MFN EEC V		179 Q	31339 USA V	64 Q	7562 CHE V	53 Q	18645 BHS V		3 Q 445

	TYPE OF DUTY	RATE	TARIFF N E D D L P / A S D C I L / T T G V H V	RATE VALUE UNIT AD.V	TYPE OF TARIF TRMT.	WORLD VALUE	WORLD QUANTITY	IMPORTS ($1000) FROM GSP ORIGIN VALUE	GSP ORIGIN QUANTITY	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES VALUE	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES QUANTITY	% SHARE	MAIN SUPPLIERS
SWITZERLAND	09021000	TEA, IN CONTAINERS OF MORE THAN 5 KG											QTY: KG
	MTN-B	FREE	S		TOT	4808	1524881	3266	1102825	3099	1044245	64	LKA EEC IND IDN CHN
	MTN-F	FREE	S										
	MFN 80	FREE	S		MFN	4808	1524881	3266	1102825	3099	1044245	64	LKA EEC IND IDN CHN
	MAIN SUPPLIERS			TOT LKA V	1540 Q	547515 EEC V		1523 Q	416195 IND V	1082 Q	309711 IDN V		363 Q 139364
				MFN LKA V	1540 Q	547515 EEC V		1523 Q	416195 IND V	1082 Q	309711 IDN V		363 Q 139364
	09021200	TEA, IN CONTAINERS OF 5 KG OR LESS											QTY: KG
	MTN-B	FREE	S		TOT	2565	447719	720	125927	507	87454	19	EEC IND CHN LKA HKG
	MTN-F	FREE	S										
	MFN 80	FREE	S		MFN	2565	447719	720	125927	507	87454	19	EEC IND CHN LKA HKG
	MAIN SUPPLIERS			TOT EEC V	1807 Q	318470 IND V		240 Q	45818 CHN V	224 Q	39483 LKA V		162 Q 30216
				MFN EEC V	1807 Q	318470 IND V		240 Q	45818 CHN V	224 Q	39483 LKA V		162 Q 30216
	21021000 00	EXTRACTS ETC. OF COFFEE, TEA OR MATE, PREPARATIONS THEREOF											QTY: KG
	MTN-B	13.4	S C	27000/CKG	TOT	9309	736668	3598	308359	3598	308359	38	EEC COL BRA ISR TZA
	MTN-F	13.2	S A										
	MFN 80	9.2	S A		MFN	5677	426234	0					EEC USA
	GSP1-B	FREE	S		GSP	3499	300129	3499	300129	3499	300129	100	COL BRA ISR IND BHS
	LDC-B	FREE	S		LDC	99	8230	99	8230	99	8230	100	TZA
	FTA	FREE	S		FTA	1	935	0					AUT
	PREF 1	FREE	S		PREF	33	1140	0					ESP
	MAIN SUPPLIERS			TOT EEC V	5635 Q	420994 COL V		2396 Q	191055 BRA V	843 Q	87466 ISR V		185 Q 14638
				MFN EEC V	5635 Q	420994 USA V		42 Q	5240				
				GSP COL V	2396 Q	191055 BRA V		843 Q	87466 ISR V	185 Q	14638 IND V		27 Q 2579
				LDC TZA V	99 Q	8230							
				FTA AUT V	1 Q	935							
				PREF ESP V	33 Q	1140							
	21021000 02	EXTRACTS & ESSENCES OF TEA OR MATE & PREPARATIONS											
	MTN-B	13.4	S	27000/CKG									
	MTN-F	13.4	S	27000/CKG									
	MFN 80	13.4	S	27000/CKG									
	GSP1-B	FREE	S										
	LDC-B	FREE	S										
	FTA	FREE	S										
	PREF 1	FREE	S										
USA	16050	TEA, CRUDE OR PREPARED											QTY: LB
	MTN-B	FREE			TOT	129872	184784*	97375	139924*	97375	139924*	74	LKA IDN KEN EEC IND
	MTN-F	FREE											
	MFN 80	FREE			MFN	129535	183842*	97375	139924*	97375	139924*	75	LKA IDN KEN EEC IND
	MAIN SUPPLIERS			TOT LKA V	23030	Q26931378 IDN V		20545	Q30672272 KEN V	14678	Q14907631 EEC V		10888 Q14609712
				MFN LKA V	23030	Q26931378 IDN V		20545	Q30672272 KEN V	14678	Q14907631 EEC V		10888 Q14609712