

# GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED

COM.TD/W/331/Rev.1  
25 July 1983

Limited Distribution

Committee on Trade and Development

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

BANANAS AND BANANA PRODUCTS

Note by the Secretariat

Revision

Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction	2
Section I: Exports, exporting countries and export unit values	2
Section II: Imports and per capita imports	6
Section III: Commercial policy situation	10
Section IV: Summary of the post-Tokyo Round situation	15
Annex 1: Action in other international organizations	17
Annex 2: Tariff and trade flow data at the tariff line level <sup>1</sup>	19
Explanatory notes	
EEC	
Japan	
Norway	
Sweden	
Switzerland	
United States	

List of Tables

Table 1	Banana exports by areas and suppliers in 1978-1982	3
Table 2	Estimated export unit values of bananas according to producing regions or countries in 1971-1982	5
Table 3	Net banana imports and per capita imports of major importing countries in 1979-1982	7
Table 4	Banana imports of certain major markets from different suppliers in 1979-1982	8
Table 5	Post-Tokyo Round tariff and non-tariff measure situation	11

<sup>1</sup>Data for certain other developed countries will be circulated later.

## 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 bananas and banana products were circulated as COM.TD/W/331, 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 the 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/331, 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/331. The new Annex 2 covers EEC, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States. Updated tariff and trade flow data for certain other developed countries will be circulated later as they become available.

## SECTION I: Exports, exporting countries and export unit values

### Exports of fresh bananas

4. A large majority of bananas produced in tropical countries and territories are consumed domestically. Only the export-oriented banana production in some of these countries enters into international trade. Bananas are mostly traded in the form of fresh bananas. A minor proportion of banana trade takes place in the forms of dried bananas, banana flour, banana paste and other banana preparations. World exports (f.o.b. value) of fresh bananas amounted to approximately \$1,600 million in 1981 as compared with some \$1,100 million in 1977 and some \$1,200 million in 1979.

5. Table 1 shows the volume of fresh banana exports from world and from major supplying countries and territories in the period 1979-1982. World banana exports (volume) decreased by about 4 per cent in 1980 compared with the previous year: a sharp decline in the banana production of the Caribbean area in 1979 and 1980 due to two hurricanes was only partly offset by an increased supply from such countries as Colombia, Honduras and Guatemala. World banana exports recovered by 2 per cent in 1981 but were

Table 1/Tableau 1/Cuadro 1

BANANAS: Exports in 1978 - 1982

BANANES: Exportations en 1978 - 1982

BANANOS: Exportaciones en 1978 - 1982

(thousand tons/milliers de tonnes/miles de toneladas)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
<u>WORLD TOTAL</u>	<u>7165.8</u>	<u>7163.6</u>	<u>6853.0</u>	<u>6989.0</u>	<u>6955.9</u>
<u>UPEB Countries</u>	<u>3270.1</u>	<u>3426.1</u>	<u>3427.0</u>	<u>3566.3</u>	<u>3476.0</u>
Colombia	592.2	635.0	691.6	802.9	733.0
Costa Rica	955.2	965.3	887.7	931.6	919.0
Dominican Republic	11.9	7.8	9.6	18.6	14.4
Guatemala	249.1	236.3	352.0	357.3	380.2
Honduras	712.1	895.0	866.5	788.0	820.0
Nicaragua	123.0	110.0	110.0	94.1	43.4
Panama	624.4	572.0	504.2	570.8	563.0
Venezuela	2.2	4.7	5.4	3.0	3.0
<u>Other Central America</u>	<u>32.7</u>	<u>32.7</u>	<u>32.3</u>	<u>15.8</u>	<u>16.8</u>
Belize	15.0	15.7	15.0	10.4	9.5
Mexico	17.7	17.0	17.3	5.4	7.3
<u>Other South America</u>	<u>1524.3</u>	<u>1541.2</u>	<u>1419.5</u>	<u>1350.0</u>	<u>1354.8</u>
Brazil	132.5	128.5	67.3	66.7	63.0
Ecuador	1362.8	1386.0	1318.2	1246.8	1254.3
Suriname	29.0	27.3	34.0	36.5	37.5
<u>Caribbean</u>	<u>580.2</u>	<u>395.7</u>	<u>230.8</u>	<u>396.2</u>	<u>413.7</u>
Jamaica	77.9	68.8	33.1	18.8	21.9
Dominica	32.1	15.9	7.6	27.2	28.5
Grenada	14.9	[ 80.1 ]	11.8	11.2	9.8
St. Lucia	50.5	[ 80.1 ]	33.4	48.0	47.0
St. Vincent	28.5	[ 80.1 ]	15.0	21.0	27.6
France: Overseas Depts.					
Guadeloupe	132.9	90.9	56.9	117.0	122.2
Martinique	243.4	140.0	73.0	153.0	156.7
<u>Africa</u>	<u>344.6</u>	<u>308.7</u>	<u>223.9</u>	<u>196.3</u>	<u>194.3</u>
Cameroon	83.0	78.3	59.5	56.0	53.0
Ethiopia	7.0	5.0*	5.0*	2.0	2.0
Ivory Coast	139.8	118.0	121.0	105.1	85.0
Somalia	57.1	50.0*	32.0	28.0	48.3
<u>Oceania</u>	<u>4.9</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>4.9</u>	<u>8.5</u>	<u>7.0</u>
Cook Islands	1.0	1.1	2.1	2.5	2.1
<u>Asia</u>	<u>890.0</u>	<u>921.5</u>	<u>1083.9</u>	<u>1016.5</u>	<u>1050.3</u>
Malaysia	27.1	23.9	23.1	35.4	20.0
Pakistan	8.5	17.6	12.4	9.4	10.0
Philippines	834.1	858.6	922.7	868.6	900.0
Thailand	19.2	19.2	12.7	16.2	15.3
China (PTW)	95.0	120.0	102.0*	78.0	94.0
<u>Europe</u>	<u>415.0</u>	<u>404.1</u>	<u>433.7</u>	<u>437.4</u>	<u>443.0</u>
Portugal (Madeira) <sup>1/</sup>	40.0	40.0	28.3	26.9	28.0
Spain (Canary Islands) <sup>1/</sup>	375.0	364.1	405.4	410.5	415.0

<sup>1/</sup> Including shipments to metropolitan areas

\* Estimate

<sup>1/</sup> Y compris les expéditions à la métropole

\* Estimé

<sup>1/</sup> Incluidos los embarques a la zona metropolitana

\* Estimación

(Source: FAO)

stagnant in 1982 at about 7 million tonnes primarily due to depressed import demand in spite of higher export availabilities. In 1982, however, there was a slight increase in export earnings owing to higher export unit values. Extensive damage to banana crops early in 1983 in Central and South America caused by adverse weather conditions is expected to result in a tight supply situation which is likely to last throughout the rest of the year.

6. In 1982 exports from UPEB<sup>1</sup> countries declined by 2.5 per cent in volume, reflecting mainly marketing difficulties and a sharp reduction of Nicaraguan exports where one of the major multinational marketing companies ceased its operations. Exports from Ecuador, the world's leading exporter of bananas, increased marginally, again reflecting sluggish import demand in traditional markets and shrinking "new" markets. Elsewhere in South America, shipments from Brazil declined for the third consecutive year, in line with shrinking import demand in its traditional market outlets of Argentina and Uruguay. Production of bananas for export in the Caribbean continued to recover from the weather losses of 1979 and 1980, and exports from the region showed a 4 per cent increase in 1982. Nevertheless, Caribbean banana exports, particularly those from Jamaica, are still well below their former levels. In Africa, shipments from Somalia recovered significantly. This increase, however, barely offset a 19 per cent decline in exports from the Ivory Coast, where excessive rains caused considerable damage to the banana crop in the main producing area. Overall, exports from the region in 1982 decreased by one per cent compared with the previous year. In the Far East, exports from the Philippines, which had suffered a set-back in 1981, rose nearly 4 per cent in 1982 owing to a higher Japanese intake.

7. A number of developing countries are highly dependent on bananas for an important part of their merchandise export earnings. Those countries which are dependent on bananas for 10-40 per cent of their export earnings include the following: St. Vincent, Honduras, Panama, St. Lucia, Dominica, Grenada, Costa Rica, Somalia and Ecuador.

#### Export unit values

8. Table 2 indicates the estimated banana export unit values of major producing areas or countries, in the period 1971-1981. In recent years, there has been a tendency for the export unit values of different regions to converge except for those of Guadeloupe and Martinique. It appears that the remaining differences are due primarily to differences in quality, distance to markets/transportation costs and access conditions.

---

<sup>1</sup> La Union de Paises Exportadores de Banano (The Union of Banana Exporting Countries).

**TABLE 2**  
**Estimated export unit values of bananas according**  
**to producing regions or countries in 1971-1982**

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
	( . . . . . U.S. dollars/metric ton . . . . . )											
<b>CURRENT PRICES</b>												
Central America	95	100	105	120	145	153	160	170	180	240	280	283
South America	85	85	90	105	127	140	148	155	175	197	232	242
<b>Caribbean</b>												
Guadeloupe/Martinique	157	176	213	215	306	300	307	350	410	440	384	357
Jamaica	113	116	150	190	245	200	285	250	262	252	214	213
Former Windward Islands	85	125	155	190	240	200	235	250	265	260	248	244
<b>Asia</b>												
China	124	103	103	105	108	110	120	130	140	160	185	201
Philippines <u>1/</u>	100	95	90	92	121	123	122	135	145	147	175	191
<b>Africa</b>												
Ivory Coast	155	161	160	180	200	215	220	225	230	250	248	272
Somalia	132	120	132	160	180	190	200	205	210	230	230	250

1/ Excluding cost of cartons.

(Source: FAO document CCP: BA/ST 83/2)

SECTION II: Imports and per capita importsImports of fresh bananas

9. World imports (c.i.f. value) of fresh bananas amounted to approximately \$2,200 million in 1981, compared with \$1,600 million in 1977 and some \$2,000 million in 1979. Table 3 shows the volume of world imports of fresh bananas and net imports into major markets in 1979-1982. The volume of world banana imports in 1980, 1981 and 1982 were at lower levels than those in the previous two years due to the scarce supply situation and/or a decline in demand in these years. It may be noted, however, that while most importing markets recorded decreases in their intakes, imports into the liberalized US and Canadian markets continued to increase in these years.

10. Most developed countries depend for their supplies of bananas on imports from developing countries; an exception is Australia, where domestic banana production (141,000 tonnes in 1979) meets most of its requirements. In France, a large part of supplies (one-half to two-thirds) comes from the overseas departments of Guadeloupe and Martinique. The banana production of Japan (some 250 tonnes) and the United States (some 2,000-3,000 tonnes) meets less than 0.3 per cent of their domestic requirements.

11. Imports into developed countries continued to increase in 1982. In particular the purchases of the two largest banana importing countries, the United States and Japan, increased by 5-7 per cent. EEC imports remained practically unchanged, as lower shipments to the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom were almost offset by an 8 per cent increase in Italian imports. Slight increases were registered elsewhere in western Europe.

12. Banana imports into the socialist countries of eastern Europe and the USSR declined for the fourth consecutive year, as a result of increasing difficulties in these countries to secure foreign exchange and of the low priority assigned to non-essential food imports in State-trading plans. Imports into this region, which is often considered as having considerable potential, are now below the level of the early seventies. General economic recession and balance-of-payments difficulties were responsible for a decline of about 16 per cent in banana imports into developing countries in 1982.<sup>1</sup> In South America, imports fell 22 per cent, with declines of 23, 22 and 15 per cent, respectively, in Argentina, Chile and Uruguay. In the Middle East, imports into Saudi Arabia fell 13 per cent and also purchases by Oman, which had increased substantially in 1981, declined during 1982 by about 87 per cent.

13. Table 4 shows imports of fresh bananas into some major markets by sources of origin. In open markets such as Germany, F.R. and the United States, most imports are from Central America and the northern part of South America. In Japan the bulk of supplies originate in the Philippines for geographical reasons. With regard to France, FAO statistics

---

<sup>1</sup> Not including imports into Yugoslavia, which fell from 55,000 tonnes in 1981 to about 10,000 tonnes in 1982, an 82 per cent decline.

Net imports and per capita imports of major  
importing countries in 1979-1982

	TOTAL IMPORTS					PER CAPUT IMPORTS				
	1979	1980	1981	1982 (prelim.)	Change 1981 to 1982	1979	1980	1981	1982	Change 1981 to 1982
	( . . . Thousand tons . . . ) ( % )					( . . Kg./head . . ) ( % )				
<u>Western Europe</u>	<u>2780.4</u>	<u>2646.5</u>	<u>2642.8</u>	<u>2606.7</u>	<u>- 1.4</u>					
<u>EEC</u>	<u>1960.8</u>	<u>1853.1</u>	<u>1860.8</u>	<u>1854.6</u>	<u>- 0.3</u>					
Belgium-Luxembourg	85.2	81.0	77.9	81.0	+ 4.0	8.3	7.9	7.6	7.9	+ 3.9
Denmark	35.0	25.7	24.9	24.8	- 0.4	6.8	5.0	4.9	4.8	- 2.0
France†	440.6	443.4	453.7	456.8	+ 0.7	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.6	+ 1.2
Germany, Fed. Rep.	599.1	530.3	519.7	503.0	- 3.2	9.8	8.6	8.4	8.2	- 2.4
Greece	25.8	18.0	20.0	20.0*	-	2.7	1.9	2.1	2.1	-
Ireland	24.8	24.4	21.6	22.0*	+ 1.9	7.6	7.4	6.5	6.5	-
Italy	327.8	300.7	306.6	330.0	+ 7.6	5.8	5.3	5.4	5.6	+ 3.7
Netherlands	117.9	107.2	104.5	95.0*	- 9.1	8.4	7.6	7.3	6.7	- 8.2
United Kingdom	304.6	322.4	331.9	322.0	- 3.0	5.4	5.7	5.9	5.8	- 1.7
Austria	86.2	76.9	75.8	77.3	+ 2.0	11.5	10.2	10.1	10.2	+ 1.0
Finland	45.9	39.1	42.5	45.2	+ 6.4	9.6	8.2	8.9	9.3	+ 4.5
Iceland	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.0*	-	7.5	7.8	8.6	8.5	- 1.2
Malta	3.3	2.8	3.2	3.5	+ 9.4	9.8	6.8	8.7	9.0	+ 3.4
Norway	37.2	30.6	33.1	36.2	+ 9.4	9.1	7.5	8.1	8.6	+ 6.2
Portugal†	21.6	31.6	30.4	32.0	+ 5.3	2.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	+ 3.2
Spain†	363.0	405.4	409.7	415.0*	+ 1.3	9.8	10.9	10.9	11.0	+ 0.9
Sweden	73.6	70.0	72.0	72.4	+ 0.6	8.9	8.4	8.6	8.7	+ 1.2
Switzerland	62.7	63.1	58.2	58.6	+ 0.7	9.9	9.9	9.1	9.1	-
Yugoslavia	124.4	72.1	55.1	9.9	- 82.0	5.6	3.2	2.4	0.4	- 83.3
Canada	249.2	245.8	260.3	269.4	+ 3.5	10.5	10.2	10.7	11.0	+ 2.8
United States	2140.3	2147.1	2212.0	2325.0	+ 5.1	9.5	9.4	9.8	10.0	+ 2.0
Japan	790.1	726.1	707.9	757.9	+ 7.1	6.8	6.2	5.9	6.3	+ 6.8
New Zealand	35.0	36.5	36.0	40.0*	+ 11.1	11.3	11.8	11.4	12.0	+ 5.3
<u>Eastern Europe &amp; U.S.S.R.</u>	<u>297.7</u>	<u>268.8</u>	<u>231.7</u>	<u>138.8</u>	<u>- 40.1</u>					
Bulgaria	2.5	5.1	12.1	-	-	0.3	0.6	1.4	-	-
Czechoslovakia	66.7	49.6	47.6	18.0	- 62.2	4.4	3.2	3.1	1.2	- 61.3
German Dem. Rep.	120.0	80.0	82.0	60.0*	- 26.8	7.2	4.8	4.9	3.6	- 26.5
Hungary	20.2	13.1	16.8	14.8	- 11.9	1.9	1.2	1.6	1.4	- 12.5
Poland	52.0	46.7	6.6	-	-	1.5	1.3	0.2	-	-
Romania	4.0	18.0	10.0	-	-	0.2	0.8	0.4	-	-
U.S.S.R.	32.3	56.3	56.6	46.0*	- 18.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	- 50.0
<u>Latin America</u>	<u>350.4</u>	<u>439.6</u>	<u>413.9</u>	<u>332.0</u>	<u>- 19.8</u>					
El Salvador	30.2	49.6	36.9	37.0*	+ 0.3	6.5	10.3	7.4	7.4	-
Argentina	176.1	195.2	181.4*	140.0*	- 22.8	6.6	7.2	6.6	4.9	- 25.8
Chile	114.9	154.3	154.2	120.0*	- 22.2	10.5	13.9	13.7	10.4	- 24.1
Uruguay	29.2	40.5	41.4	35.0*	- 15.2	10.1	12.4	12.6	11.0	- 12.7
<u>Africa</u>	<u>72.4</u>	<u>34.4</u>	<u>82.9</u>	<u>84.8</u>	<u>+ 2.3</u>					
<u>Asia</u>	<u>349.9</u>	<u>323.7</u>	<u>360.9</u>	<u>300.</u>	<u>- 16.8</u>					
Hong Kong	20.2	21.4	25.1	30.1	+ 19.5	4.1	4.2	4.8	5.8	+ 20.8
Korea, Rep. of	21.6	1.5	0.5	1.4	+ 180.0	0.6	-	-	-	-
Kuwait	25.2	25.3	30.0	35.0*	+ 16.7	18.4	17.6	19.8	22.0	+ 11.1
Oman	0.7	16.1	44.7	6.0*	- 86.6	0.8	18.1	48.6	6.5	- 86.5
Saudi Arabia	91.8	135.3	138.0	120.0*	- 13.0	10.7	15.1	14.8	12.8	- 13.5
Singapore	23.4	23.1	22.2	23.0*	+ 3.6	9.9	9.7	9.2	9.3	+ 1.1
China	20.0*	20.0*	20.0*	20.0*						
<b>WORLD TOTAL</b>	<b>7065.4</b>	<b>6868.5</b>	<b>6948.4</b>	<b>6855.0</b>						

† Including domestic shipments from overseas provinces.

\*Estimate

Table 4: Banana imports of certain major markets from different suppliers in 1979-1982

From	To	FRANCE				GERMANY, F.R.				ITALY			
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1979	1980	1981	1982	1979	1980	1981	1982
( . . . . . Thousand tons . . . . . )													
<b>UPEB Countries</b>													
Colombia		19.9	61.5	25.2	19.3	85.2	70.1	59.8	41.5	24.1	50.4	42.7	58.0
Costa Rica		28.7	40.4	12.2	7.9	189.1	127.2	149.5	125.2	80.4	78.9	72.1	49.5
Dominican Republic		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala		-	12.0	8.0	5.8	3.2	6.4	5.0	4.2	26.8	25.4	24.4	35.5
Honduras		-	4.1	2.9	3.6	94.5	109.9	70.2	87.6	37.4	8.5	14.0	16.0
Nicaragua		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama		4.2	2.5	6.7	7.7	145.2	144.2	164.7	170.8	23.5	26.7	46.3	43.1
<b>Other Latin America</b>													
Belize		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador		3.7	41.0	6.7	16.6	85.9	75.5	73.4	76.6	55.2	49.6	45.2	42.9
Suriname		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.8	7.8	13.7	10.6
<b>Caribbean</b>													
Jamaica		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Windward Islands	2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France: Overseas Depts													
Guadeloupe		90.9	54.3	113.5	120.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Martinique		118.9	67.6	146.7	159.3	-	-	-	-	22.0	3.1	3.7	0.2
<b>Asia</b>													
China		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.5	2.7	1.5
<b>Africa</b>													
Cameroon		63.4	48.5	50.0	47.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ivory Coast		102.5	105.5	90.5	77.1	-	-	-	-	1.6	3.2	9.7	6.6
Madagascar		4.3	2.2	1.1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41.0	28.2	20.0	42.3
<b>All Others</b>		4.6	6.4	3.1	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	-	10.0	11.4	12.1	23.8
<b>TOTAL</b>		<u>441.1</u>	<u>446.0</u>	<u>466.6</u>	<u>466.8</u>	<u>603.3</u>	<u>533.6</u>	<u>522.9</u>	<u>505.9</u>	<u>327.8</u>	<u>300.7</u>	<u>306.6</u>	<u>330.0</u>
From	To	UNITED KINGDOM				JAPAN				UNITED STATES			
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1979	1980	1981	1982	1979	1980	1981	1982
<b>UPEB Countries</b>													
Colombia		31.9	89.3	92.5	91.7	-	-	-	-	199.9	210.8	307.2	390.1
Costa Rica		19.6	21.9	18.5	15.2	-	-	-	-	452.3	476.3	510.9	519.9
Dominican Republic		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.5	8.5	15.1	7.4
Guatemala		-	2.8	2.3	1.5	-	-	-	-	160.3	221.7	251.8	252.5
Honduras		12.5	7.0	8.0	6.1	-	-	-	-	621.6	667.8	581.8	585.9
Nicaragua		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108.3	105.8	75.0	37.9
Panama		4.5	15.2	21.4	19.5	-	-	-	-	261.3	116.5	172.1	172.5
<b>Other Latin America</b>													
Belize		14.6	13.9	10.8	9.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.9	17.8	9.2	11.4
Ecuador		22.4	27.1	17.6	19.6	7.5	1.4	5.1	2.1	506.1	523.5	528.1	598.8
Suriname		19.9	22.4	21.5	25.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Caribbean</b>													
Jamaica		66.9	35.0	17.7	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Windward Islands	2/	96.2	69.9	103.9	104.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France: Overseas Depts													
Guadeloupe		-	5.0	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Martinique		...	2.4	6.5	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Asia</b>													
China		-	0.1	-	-	100.5	82.6	58.0	74.4	-	-	-	-
Philippines		-	-	-	-	682.1	642.1	644.3	681.4	-	-	-	-
<b>Africa</b>													
Cameroon		13.6	9.1	3.0	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ivory Coast		-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>All Others</b>		2.8	1.1	7.5	5.7	-	-	0.5	-	4.6	3.8	7.1	7.2
<b>TOTAL</b>		<u>304.9</u>	<u>322.5</u>	<u>331.9</u>	<u>322.0</u>	<u>790.1</u>	<u>726.1</u>	<u>707.9</u>	<u>757.9</u>	<u>2337.8</u>	<u>2352.5</u>	<u>2458.3</u>	<u>2583.6</u>

indicate that in 1982, 60 per cent of imports by weight into metropolitan France came from the overseas departments of Martinique and Guadeloupe and a further 27 per cent was met by supplies from such ACP countries as the Ivory Coast, Cameroon and Madagascar. In the United Kingdom in the same year, Jamaica and other Commonwealth Caribbean islands between them accounted for 39 per cent of imports. Other preferential sources, including Suriname, Belize and Cameroon met a further 12 per cent of British imports in that year. The trade shares of these traditional suppliers to the French and UK markets fluctuated significantly in 1979-1982 due to the supply problems of these countries in certain years. The largest part of Italian imports of bananas come from Central and South American suppliers. The trade share of Somalia as a supplier to the Italian market was 13 per cent in 1979 and 1982, and 7-9 per cent in 1980 and 1981.

#### Per capita imports of fresh bananas

14. Table 3 also shows per capita banana imports of major markets in the years 1979 to 1982. It may be noted that in most important markets for bananas per capita imports correspond approximately to per capita consumption. Per capita imports in 1982 were highest in Canada, New Zealand, Austria and the United States at 10 - 12 kgs. Per capita imports of Switzerland, Finland, Sweden, France, Belgium/Luxembourg, and F.R. Germany were 8 - 9 kgs. in 1982. They were 5 - 7 kgs. in Netherlands, Ireland, Japan, the United Kingdom, Denmark and Italy. Between 1979 and 1982 per capita imports increased substantially in Canada, United States, New Zealand, Spain, Portugal, Iceland, Uruguay, Saudi Arabia, Hong Kong and Kuwait but declined in most European countries and Japan.

#### Trade in banana products

15. As exportable banana production has expanded at a greater rate than banana consumption and as competition for exports has increased, some producers have considered the possibility of utilizing part of their crops for the production of banana products. However, sales of banana products have not increased significantly since the mid 1970s and still represent the equivalent of less than 100,000 tons of fresh bananas per annum.

16. The banana products being exported or developed by certain banana exporting countries include the following: dried bananas, banana flour, paste and pulp (bocadillo, etc.), sweet or salted chips (rounds of ripe or green bananas fried in oil), sliced banana (planchita), cereal (dehydrated ripe banana in the form of small flakes) and powder for beverage (instant or readily soluble formula based on ripe banana).

17. No comparable world-wide import data are available for dried bananas and other banana products. With respect to dried bananas, available data indicates that the EEC is by far the largest market for this product with its imports amounting to \$1.6 million in 1980, followed by the United States (\$0.8 million) and Japan (\$0.4 million). Most imports into these markets originated in Ecuador. Import data for banana flour are available only for the EEC and the United States. Imports of the EEC amounted to some \$0.6 million in 1980: most of these imports also originated in

Ecuador and the Ivory Coast. United States imports of this product were negligible in 1980. Import data for other banana products are available only for the United States. Imports of banana paste and pulp and other prepared and preserved bananas and plantains into the United States amounted to some \$4.2 million in 1980 as compared with \$8.2 million in 1979. The Philippines has been the predominant supplier, followed by Honduras, Panama, Colombia and the Dominican Republic.

### SECTION III: Commercial policy situation

18. Table 5 summarizes the post-Tokyo Round tariff situation in eleven developed country markets and provides information on certain non-tariff measures. More detailed information is contained in Annex 2 which provides data on both pre- and post-Tokyo Round tariff rates in these markets at the tariff line level together with corresponding trade flow data for 1980. Significant m.f.n. concessions and GSP contributions were made on bananas and banana products in the Tokyo Round, and most of these Tokyo Round concessions and contributions on bananas and banana products have already been implemented without staging on a de jure or de facto basis.

#### Tariffs on fresh bananas

19. Canada and New Zealand granted m.f.n. duty-free treatment (bound) in the Tokyo Round; Norway, Sweden and the United States had already accorded such treatment before the Tokyo Round. In Australia, while a temporary revenue customs duty of 2 per cent remains under the m.f.n. tariff, duty-free treatment for imports from developing countries is provided under the GSP. Austria also grants GSP duty-free treatment to developing countries (m.f.n. rate: S 1.00 per kg. or 8 per cent, whichever is the lower). In the Tokyo Round, Finland granted GSP duty-free treatment for imports from developing countries during the months January-May, the country's off-season for domestic fruit supplies, and reduced the m.f.n. rate on imports in cartons in June-December from 50 per cent to 40 per cent.<sup>1</sup>

20. As a result of the Tokyo Round, Japan introduced a GSP rate of 35 per cent for imports during the period April-September (the country's fruit off-season) and a GSP rate of 45 per cent for imports in October-March. These GSP rates are 5 percentage points lower than temporary m.f.n. duties. Effective 1 April 1982, Japan reduced the former GSP rate to 25 per cent and the latter GSP rate to 40 per cent. Japan has accorded duty-free treatment to least-developed countries since April 1980.

---

<sup>1</sup>This m.f.n. reduction is being implemented by stages. See Table 5.

TABLE 5

Post-Tokyo Round tariff and non-tariff measure situation

Explanatory notes and symbols used

B - bound m.f.n. rate, including Tokyo Round final rate  
 In cases where Tokyo Round final rates are different from current m.f.n. rates, current rates are given with an indication of the effective year.  
 (..X) - ad valorem incidence of specific duties based on 1980 imports  
 GSP - rate under the Generalized System of Preferences  
 LDC - rate applying to least-developed countries  
 ACP - rate applying to ACP countries under the Lomé Convention  
 Canada 0% B (fresh and dried bananas), 0% (banana flour)  
 New Zealand 0% B (all items), import monopoly (fresh bananas)  
 Sweden 0% B (all items)  
 1 QR - quantitative import restriction  
 STX - selective internal tax  
 Rates applying to specific countries: ESP - Spain; PNG - Papua New Guinea; TUR - Turkey  
 Measures applied by EEC member countries: ITA - Italy; FRA - France; GBR - United Kingdom

PRODUCT	AUSTRALIA	AUSTRIA	EEC	JAPAN	FINLAND	NORWAY	SWITZERLAND	UNITED STATES
CCCN ex 0801 Fresh bananas	0% + 2% temporary revenue duty, GSP-0%	S 1.00/kg. B or 8% whichever is lower GSP-0% ESP-0%	20% B <sup>2/</sup> ACP-0%, TUR-8% QR(FRA, ITA, GBR) STX(ITA)	April-September Temporary duty - 40% GSP - 25% LDC - 0% October-March Temporary duty: 50% GSP - 40% LDC - 0%	January-May- <sup>4/</sup> 2% B GSP - 0% June-December 40% B 1982 - 47.5% QR	0% B	Sv F 0.20/kg. B (21%)	0% B
CCCN ex 0801 Dried bananas	0% + 2% temporary revenue duty, GSP-0%	\$1.25/kg. B or 8% whichever is lower GSP-0% ESP-0%	20% B <sup>2/</sup> GSP - 2% ACP - 0% LDC - 0% QR(FRA, ITA, GBR) STX(ITA)	6% B GSP - 0%	6% B GSP - 0%	0% B	See above	0% B 1982 - 2.2% GSP - 0%
CCCN ex 1104 Flour of bananas	\$ 0.06/kg. PNG - 0%	10% or 11.5% <sup>1/</sup> GSP - 5% or 5.7% <sup>1/</sup> ESP - as above	17% B GSP - 2% <sup>3/</sup> ACP - 0%, TUR - 0% LDC - 0% ESP - 8.5% STX(ITA)	For feeding purposes: 0% B 1982 - 9.4% Other than for feeding purposes: 25%	1% B GSP - 0%	Nkr 0.20/kg. B (3.3%) GSP - 0%	In packages of more than 5 kg.: SvF 0.045/kg. (4.4%) GSP - 0% In other packages: SvF 0.20/kg. B (5.6%) GSP - 0%	2.8% B 1982 - 5.4% GSP - 0%

<sup>1/</sup>The latter duty is applicable to imports in packages of not more than 5 kgs.  
<sup>2/</sup>Duty-free for imports into F.R. Germany under a special arrangement.  
<sup>3/</sup>A GSP rate of 0 per cent is applicable to denatured banana flour.  
<sup>4/</sup>Bananas in bunches are subject to the following duties: January-May 1% B, GSP 0%; June-December 1% B (1982 - 25.2%), GSP - 0%.  
<sup>5/</sup>In 1982 this GSP rate did not apply to Ecuador under the "competitive need" provisions.

21. The EEC maintains an m.f.n. rate of 20 per cent (bound) on fresh bananas. However, imports into the Federal Republic of Germany are accorded duty-free treatment under a special arrangement.<sup>2</sup> Under the Lome Convention eligible African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) developing countries are entitled to duty-free entry. In the context of the Tokyo Round, Switzerland introduced in 1977 for a period of three years a GSP rate of SwF 0.15 per kg. (m.f.n. rate: SwF 0.20 per kg.). This treatment was allowed to lapse at the end of 1979, its continuation having been made conditional on its having a positive impact on trade and consumption, which according to the Swiss authorities had not been the case.

#### Tariffs on dried bananas

22. New Zealand and the United States granted m.f.n. duty-free treatment (bound) in the Tokyo Round; Canada, Norway and Sweden had already accorded such treatment before the Tokyo Round. Australia applies a temporary revenue customs duty of 2 per cent under the m.f.n. tariff and grants GSP duty-free treatment. GSP duty-free treatment is also accorded by: Austria (m.f.n. rate: S 1.26 per kg. or 8 per cent, whichever is the lower); Japan, which reduced its m.f.n. rate from 10 per cent to 6 per cent in the Tokyo Round; Finland, which introduced the treatment as a contribution to the Tokyo Round (m.f.n. rate: 6 per cent); and the United States (TSUS 14642), where the Tokyo Round concession of m.f.n. duty-free treatment is being implemented in stages.

23. The EEC, which maintains an m.f.n. rate of 20 per cent (bound), introduced a GSP rate of 10 per cent in the Tokyo Round and has reduced the rate to 6 per cent in 1981 and further to 2 per cent in 1982. ACP and least-developed countries enjoy duty-free treatment in the EEC market. Switzerland applies the same duties to dried bananas as to fresh bananas.

---

<sup>2</sup> By virtue of a protocol annexed at the time of signature to the Treaty of Rome and in the implementing convention relating to the association of overseas countries and territories with the EEC, the Federal Republic of Germany benefits from a duty-free tariff quota. This basic quota is equal to 75 per cent of imports from third countries in 1956, totalling 290,000 tons, plus a growth factor equal to 50 per cent of the difference between this basic tonnage (i.e. imports from third countries in 1956) and imports from all sources in the preceding calendar year. In addition, the German government may apply to the other member States each year for a further exemption, which may be granted if the additional quantities cannot be supplied either wholly or partly by associated exporters. So far, this supplementary quota has been granted to the Federal Republic of Germany every year and hence the EEC import tariff has not applied to this country. (Source: FAO)

### Tariffs on banana flour and other banana products

24. Before the Tokyo Round, banana flour had been separately identified only in the tariff schedules of the EEC and the United States. In the Tokyo Round, the EEC introduced GSP duty-free treatment for denatured banana flour and a GSP rate of 6 per cent on other banana flour (m.f.n. rate on all banana flour: 17 per cent). The latter GSP rate has been reduced to 2 per cent since January 1982. The ACP and least-developed countries enjoy duty-free treatment. The United States (TSUS 15200) granted an m.f.n. concession at 2.8 per cent in the Tokyo Round and accords GSP duty-free treatment to developing countries. In the Tokyo Round, Japan separately identified "banana flour for feeding purposes" in its tariff schedule and provided duty-free treatment (bound) on this product<sup>1</sup>; banana flour for other purposes is classified together with other fruit flour and subject to an m.f.n. duty of 25 per cent. Switzerland also separately identified banana flour in its tariff schedule in the Tokyo Round, and granted GSP duty-free treatment on this item.

25. In the tariff schedules of other developed countries, banana flour is classified together with other fruit flour. Sweden had already accorded m.f.n. duty-free treatment (bound) before the Tokyo Round. New Zealand accorded such treatment in the Tokyo Round. Australia reduced its m.f.n. rate to A\$0.06 per kg. during the period of the Tokyo Round; this reduced rate has not been bound. Canada has recently reduced its duty from 10 per cent to zero per cent (unbound). Finland and Norway accord GSP duty-free treatment to developing countries. Austria introduced a GSP rate of 5 per cent in the Tokyo Round.

26. The United States is the only country which separately identifies processed bananas other than dried bananas and banana flour in its tariff schedule. The United States reduced its m.f.n. rates on other prepared and preserved bananas and plantains (TSUS 14644) from 7.5 per cent to 3 per cent (bound) in the Tokyo Round. The United States grants GSP duty-free treatment to developing countries on these products but this treatment was not applied to the Philippines, the Dominican Republic and Honduras in certain years under the "competitive need" provisions.

### Quantitative restrictions

27. Three member States of the European Communities - France, Italy and the United Kingdom - maintain quantitative restrictions on imports of fresh and dried bananas. In the United Kingdom, the restriction applies to bananas from the "dollar area"<sup>2</sup>, and is essentially designed to protect the position of traditional Commonwealth Caribbean suppliers, in particular Jamaica and such island producers as Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. Imports from the dollar area take place under the monthly quotas fixed by the Government in consultation with importers and the ACP suppliers on the basis of the forecasts of supplies from the ACP countries and the demand for bananas in the United Kingdom.

---

<sup>1</sup>This concession is being implemented by stages.

<sup>2</sup>The so-called "dollar area" consists of: Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Philippines, United States and Venezuela.

28. France operates a national organization of its market which reserves two-thirds of the market for the French overseas departments of Martinique and Guadeloupe and the remaining one-third for certain ACP countries, notably Cameroon, Ivory Coast and Madagascar. In the event that sufficient supplies from these areas are not forthcoming, imports are made from other sources. The prices of bananas from the overseas departments and the ACP countries are fixed yearly according to grades.

29. In Italy quotas apply to imports of bananas from sources other than the EEC and the ACP countries. Annual import quotas amounted to 255,000 tonnes in 1980, 1981 and 1982, and 270,000 tonnes in 1983. Somalia has traditionally enjoyed a position as a preferential supplier in the Italian market, but now provides a relatively minor part of Italian imports (13 per cent in 1982).

30. Finland applies quantitative restrictions on imports of fresh bananas not in bunches (i.e. in cartons) in the period June-December, the country's domestic fruit season.

31. In New Zealand, the sole right of importing and marketing bananas and some other fruits is vested in a registered company owned by wholesale fruit merchants and established by agreement with the Government, called Fruit Distributors, Ltd. The stated aims of this arrangement are to ensure the orderly disposal of some fruits within the country and to provide a measure of stability for growers in certain Pacific islands (cf. L/4933/Add.4).

#### Selective internal taxes

32. Internal taxes imposed specifically on such tropical products as bananas, coffee, cocoa and tea 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.

33. Selective taxes on tropical products have drawn particular attention in the work of GATT for developing countries since 1959. 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 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". Further, in the course of the Tokyo Round, Italy together with certain other EEC member States made statements concerning internal specific taxes applying to tropical products. (COM.TD/W/331, Annex 3).

34. The consumption taxes of Italy on fresh and processed bananas were introduced in 1965 with a view to offsetting the loss of government revenue due to abolition of the State monopoly of banana imports. The rates of these taxes had remained unchanged between December 1970 and May 1978 but they were modified three times since then, as indicated below.

<u>Effective Date</u>	<u>Dec. 1970</u>	<u>29 May 1978</u>	<u>Oct. 1979</u>	<u>Aug. 1982</u>
Fresh bananas	Lit 110/kg.	Lit 250/kg.	Lit 350/kg.	Lit 525/kg.
Dried bananas	Lit 350/kg.	Lit 800/kg.	Lit 1,000/kg.	
Banana flour				

35. Ad valorem incidences of the above Italian specific tax rates have fluctuated in step with changes in three factors, i.e. banana prices, exchange rates of the Italian lire and tax rates. With respect to fresh bananas, developments in tax incidences in 1974-1982 are indicated below on the basis of annual average import unit value in Italian lire.

<u>Year</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1982</u>
Tax rate, Lit/kg.	110	110	250	350	350	350	525
Average import unit value, Lit/kg.	141	276	331	400	525	534	534
Tax incidence on import value	78%	40%	76%	88%	67%	66%	98%

#### SECTION IV: Summary of the post-Tokyo Round situation

36. The information presented in this note shows that progress was made in the Tokyo Round in the reduction and binding of tariffs on fresh bananas. Five developed countries - Canada, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden and the United States - now accord m.f.n. duty-free treatment (bound), and Australia and Austria grant duty-free treatment to developing countries under the GSP. Banana imports into Canada and the United States have shown a steady increase in recent years. Per capita imports exceeded 10 kgs. per annum in 1982 in Canada, New Zealand, Austria and United States and were 8.6 - 8.7 kgs. in Norway and Sweden.

37. However, as shown in Section III, international trade in fresh bananas continues to be subject to tariff and non-tariff measures in a number of markets. In the EEC, supplies of fresh bananas from non-ACP sources are subject to an m.f.n. duty of 20 per cent, except in the German market where they are admitted free of duty under a special arrangement. The stated objective of this duty is to protect the traditional preferential suppliers to some of the EEC markets. In addition to the customs duty France, Italy and the United Kingdom operate quantitative restrictions. Further, Italy applies increasingly higher consumption taxes on banana imports from all sources including preferential sources, thus providing an additional protection to the domestic fruit industry. Imports of fresh bananas into Japan from developing countries other than least-developed countries, are subject to seasonal GSP rates of 25 per cent and 40 per cent. Japan had registered a continuous decline in banana imports from 1972 through 1981. However, in 1982 when Japan reduced its duties (GSP), imports somewhat

recovered. When its Tokyo Round concession has been fully implemented, Finland will levy an m.f.n. import duty on fresh bananas of 40 per cent in the months June to December, during which period it also operates a quantitative restriction. In Switzerland, fresh bananas are subject to an import duty of SwF 0.20 per kilogramme. Swiss banana imports in 1981 and 1982 were 7 per cent lower than those in 1979 and 1980.

38. Trade in banana products is very small compared to that in fresh bananas. Dried bananas from developing countries enter free of duty into nine developed countries - Australia, Austria, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Finland, Norway, Sweden and the United States - either on an m.f.n. basis or under the GSP. Tariffs and/or non-tariff measures remain applicable in the EEC and Switzerland. Banana flour from developing countries enjoys duty-free treatment in seven developed countries - Canada, New Zealand, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States - either on an m.f.n. basis or under the GSP. Tariffs and/or non-tariff measures are applicable in Australia, Austria, the EEC and Japan.

ANNEX 1

Action in other international organizations

The First Preparatory Meeting on Bananas under the Integrated Programme for Commodities, held in April 1980, agreed that an overall programme of research and development should be prepared and that studies should be undertaken covering other areas of possible international action. Consuming and producing countries adopted a plan that could lead to the possibility of jointly sponsored activity on a number of elements in addition to research and development, including market promotion, joint procurement of inputs required by banana producing countries and measures to boost consumption. The UNCTAD Group of Governmental Experts of Research and Development for Bananas reviewed at its meeting in November 1982 the Draft Programme on Research and Development for Bananas formulated by the UNCTAD and FAO secretariats. One of their contributions was to draft a sub-programme on market development through market intelligence, product promotion, product adaptation and collaboration in marketing activities, with the aim of boosting demand for bananas. Other sub-programmes cover banana breeding, plant protection, soils and fertilization, agronomic management and dissemination of technology. A final version of the Programme would be submitted to the Second Preparatory Meeting tentatively scheduled for 1983.

At its seventh session held in May 1980, the FAO Intergovernmental Group on Bananas considered a progress report from the Working Party on Elements of an International Banana Agreement. The Group reaffirmed its willingness to continue to work towards the preparation of elements which might be included in a draft international agreement, but noted that it would take considerable time before a consensus could be reached among exporting countries to enter into negotiations on stabilization mechanisms. It decided that the Group should continue to seek to develop appropriate international measures to ensure the balanced expansion of world banana production, consumption and trade, and that, when sufficient progress had been reached in the Group and/or upon the request of exporting and/or importing countries, the FAO Director-General might, when he considers it appropriate, reconvene the Working Party. It was agreed that any measures to further trade liberalization should continue to safeguard the interests of traditional preferential suppliers in accordance with the Canary Islands Consensus of 1967 and the position of the Sub-Group of Exporters taken in Abidjan in 1975. At its eighth session held in May 1982, the Intergovernmental Group on Bananas reviewed the current market situation and the short-term outlook for banana production and trade. The group also considered the question of barriers to trade in bananas, on the basis of a FAO secretariat paper, and reviewed developments in international action on bananas.

The Sub-Group of Exporters of the FAO Group met from 31 May to 3 June 1983. The Sub-Group noted that broadly speaking there were three main types of market: open markets which accounted for 75 per cent of world trade in bananas; preferential markets (20 per cent), and new markets.

Preferential markets were basically rationalized and supply and demand were normally in balance. The major imbalances occurred on open markets and it was here that supply rationalization programmes needed to be developed. Arrangements could nevertheless be envisaged in which preferential suppliers could participate in an international banana agreement based on supply rationalization while continuing to enjoy the benefits and privileges of the Lome Convention and Protocol 4 on bananas. Treatment of new markets was a matter that could be dealt with in the context of negotiations towards an agreement.

The Sub-Group recommended that for its next meeting to be held as soon as practicable, the FAO secretariat should prepare detailed documentation outlining a programme of action to expedite progress towards an international banana agreement based on regulation of both production and exports to achieve specific price objectives. In particular, the Secretariat should develop draft proposals to regulate exports to open markets as well as suggestions on how preferential suppliers might be included in an international agreement while continuing to enjoy the benefits of the special arrangements guaranteed under the Lome Convention. The Secretariat should also prepare background material on appropriate price monitoring and export quota mechanisms.

ANNEX 2TARIFF AND TRADE FLOW DATA AT THE TARIFF LINE LEVELExplanatory 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.

TARIFFSColumn 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

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 after next 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		
N	E	B	B	L	P			
A	S	D	C	I	C			
T	T	G	V	M	V	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.



TYPE OF DUTY	TARIFF N E B L P A S D C I C Y T G V H V	RATE	PATE	UNIT	AD-VALORUM VALUE	TYPE OF PARTS	WORLD VALUE	QUANTITY	GSP ORIGIN VALUE	QUANTITY	IMPORTS (\$1000) FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	QUANTITY	SHARE	RANK	MAIN SUPPLIERS	QTY: T			
																	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE
BANANES																			
MTN-B	20-0					TOT	821041	1673977	820061	1671860	819966	1671729	99		COL CRI PAN ECU HND				
MTN-F	20-0					MFN	785	1694	0		29	50	3		USA CHE DAN ISK JPN				
MFN 80	20-0					GSP	620124	1322771	620124	1322771	620000	1322590	99		COL CRI PAN ECU HND				
GSP1-B	2-0					LDC	1	3	1	3	1	3	100		HTI				
LDC-U	FREE					PREF	200131	349509	199936	349086	199936	349086	99		CIV CMR LCA JAM SUR				
PREF 1	FREE																		
PREF 2	6-0																		
MAIN SUPPLIERS																			
TOT						TOT	312858	CRI V	137097	Q	296615	PAN V	119494	Q	232188	ECU V	105850	Q	246985
MFN						MFN	654	Q	61	Q	154	DAN V	18	Q	12	ISR V	11	Q	36
GSP						GSP	312858	CRI V	137097	Q	296615	PAN V	119494	Q	232188	ECU V	105850	Q	246985
LDC						LDC	3	Q	3	Q									
PREF						PREF	108479	CMR V	29880	Q	57451	LCA V	20528	Q	31152	JAM V	19683	Q	34937

BANANES																
TYPE OF DUTY	TARIFF N E B L P A S D C I C Y T G V H V	RATE	PATE	UNIT	AD-VALORUM VALUE	TYPE OF PARTS	WORLD VALUE	QUANTITY	GSP ORIGIN VALUE	QUANTITY	IMPORTS (\$1000) FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	QUANTITY	SHARE	RANK	MAIN SUPPLIERS	QTY: T
FARINE DE BANANES																
MTN-B	17-0					TOT	596	268	568	264	568	264	95		ECU CIV USA	
MTN-F	17-0					MFN	28	4	0						USA	
MFN 80	17-0					GSP	525	212	525	212	525	212	100		ECU	
GSP1-B	1-0					LDC	43	52	43	52	43	52	100		CIV	
LDC-U	FREE					PREF										
PREF 1	FREE															
PREF 2	FREE															
MAIN SUPPLIERS																
TOT						TOT	212	CIV V	43	Q	52	USA V	28	Q	4	
MFN						MFN	4									
GSP						GSP	212									
LDC						LDC	52									
PREF						PREF										

EEC

TYPE OF DUTY	RATE	TARIFF N E D O L P A S D C I C T T G V M V	PATE UNIT AD-V TRANT.	I TYPE OF TARTIF	WORLD		IMPORTS (1000) FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES		MAIN SUPPLIERS			
					VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY		QUANTITY SHARE	RANK	
08J1110		00	BANANAS, FRESH	TOT	191573	726085*	191573	726085*	191569	726077*	99	PHIL UAN ECU CHN
MTN-B				GSP	191573	726085*	191573	726085*	191569	726077*	99	PHIL UAN ECU CHN
MFN-JJ												
TEMP.												
GSP1-B												
LDC-B			FREE									
MAIN SUPPLIERS TOT PHL V 158597 Q42095984 DAN V 32580 Q82555713 ECU V 382 Q 1425801 CHN V 4 Q 8316 GSP PHL V 158597 Q42095984 DAN V 32589 Q82555713 ECU V 383 Q 1425801 CHN V 4 Q 8316												

08J1110 01 BANANAS, FRESH, IMPORTED FROM 1 APRIL TO 30 SEPTEMBER

MTN-B	30.0	U
MTN-F	30.0	U
MFN 8J	30.0	U
TEMP.	40.0	U
GSP1-B	25.0	

08J1110 02 BANANAS, FRESH, IMPORTED FROM 1 OCTOBER TO 31 MARCH

MTN-B	30.0	U
MTN-F	30.0	U
MFN 8J	30.0	U
TEMP.	50.0	U
GSP1-B	40.0	

08J112J BANANAS, DRIED

TYPE OF DUTY	RATE	TARIFF	PATE	I TYPE OF TARTIF	WORLD		IMPORTS (1000) FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES		MAIN SUPPLIERS	
					VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY		QUANTITY SHARE
08J112J		00	BANANAS, DRIED	TOT	354	168935	354	168935	100	ECU DAN
MTN-B	10.0			GSP	354	168935	354	168935	100	ECU DAN
MTN-F	6.0									
MFN 8J	7.1	C								
GSP1-B	FREE									
LDC-B	FREE									

MAIN SUPPLIERS TOT ECU V 296 Q 139735 DAN V 58 Q 29200  
GSP ECU V 296 Q 139735 DAN V 58 Q 29200

11J4200 00 FLOURS LF FRUIT AND NUTS IN BTN CHAPTER 8

TYPE OF DUTY	RATE	TARIFF	PATE	I TYPE OF TARTIF	WORLD		IMPORTS (1000) FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES		MAIN SUPPLIERS			
					VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY		QUANTITY SHARE	RANK	
11J4200		00	FLOURS LF FRUIT AND NUTS IN BTN CHAPTER 8	TOT	141	41164	23	3600	19	2200	13	USA DAN CHN
MTN-B	25.0	U		MFN	141	41164	23	3600	19	2200	13	USA DAN CHN
MTN-F	12.5	A X										
MFN 8J	21.9	A X										
MAIN SUPPLIERS TOT USA V 118 Q 37564 DAN V 19 Q 2200 CHN V 4 Q 1400 MFN USA V 119 Q 37564 DAN V 19 Q 2200 CHN V 4 Q 1400												

11J4200 01 FLOUR OF BANANA FOR FEEDING PURPOSES

MTN-B	25.0	U
MTN-F	FREE	
MFN 8J	18.8	

11J4200 02 OTHER

MTN-B	25.0	U
MTN-F	25.0	U
MFN 8J	25.0	U

Japan





TYPE OF DUTY	TARIFF N E B L P A S D C I C T T G V M V	PATE	UNIT AD.V	TRMT.	VALUE	QUANTITY	ORIGIN	GSP QUANTITY	IMPURTS (\$1000) FPGH	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES & QUANTITY SHARE	RANK	MAIN SUPPLIERS	QUANTITY	
														WORLD
14340	BANANAS, FRESH													
4TN-0	FREE													
4TN-F	FREE													
4FN 80	FREE													
MAIN SUPPLIERS														
TOT														
MFN														
14342	BANANAS, DRIED													
4TN-0	3.5													
4TN-F	3.5													
4FN 80	3.1													
SSP1-B	FREE													
MAIN SUPPLIERS														
TOT														
GSP														
14634	BANANAS, PREPARED OR PRESERVED, NSPF													
4TN-0	7.5													
4TN-F	3.0													
4FN 80	4.5													
SSP1-D	FREE													
MAIN SUPPLIERS														
TOT														
MFN														
GSP														
14910	PLANTAINS, FRESH													
4TN-0	FREE													
4TN-F	FREE													
4FN 80	FREE													
MAIN SUPPLIERS														
TOT														
MFN														
GSP														
14915	PLANTAINS, PREPARED OR PRESERVED													
4TN-0	7.5													
4TN-F	3.0													
4FN 80	4.5													
SSP1-B	FREE													
MAIN SUPPLIERS														
TOT														
GSP														
15200	BANANA FLOUR AND PLANTAIN FLOUR													
4TN-0	7.0													
4TN-F	7.0													
4FN 80	6.5													
SSP1-B	FREE													
MAIN SUPPLIERS														
TOT														
GSP														

USA