

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED

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Special Distribution

Multilateral Trade Negotiations

GROUP 3(f) - BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON CERTAIN TROPICAL PRODUCTS

TROPICAL FRUIT AND FRUIT PRODUCTS

Note by the Secretariat

Introduction

1. In accordance with the programme of work of Group 3(f), the secretariat was requested, inter alia, to collect information, where available in the necessary breakdown and detail, for products covered in document COM.TD/W/205 along the lines outlined in paragraph 5 of MTN/3F/2. This note contains relevant information in regard to certain tropical fruit.
2. Although several varieties of tropical fruit are produced in large quantities in many developing countries, at present only a small proportion of production is exported. A number of developing countries have, however, plans for the development of exports of these fruit, fresh, preserved or processed, as well as juices, nectars and jams. Promotional efforts are also being undertaken to introduce and popularize them in the markets of developed countries. Developing countries have, in the context of the multilateral trade negotiations, expressed interest in securing an improvement in access for these items through the reduction or removal of tariffs and the elimination of non-tariff measures affecting the expansion of such trade.
3. Developments in international trade in regard to most of these fruit are not well documented. In order to assist in identifying negotiating interests, the secretariat has, in the following paragraphs and tables, collated from such statistics as are available, including market surveys carried out by the FAO, the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre, and other organizations, background information on trends in production and trading patterns for certain tropical fruit and products made from such fruit. Data on tariffs and non-tariff measures applicable to imports of these products into developed countries are also provided.

4. The note is divided into four sections. Section I describes the trends in production of and trade in pineapples and their products and contains data on tariffs and non-tariff measures affecting trade. Section II summarizes the readily available information regarding production of and trade in exotic fruit, (viz. avocados, mangoes, passion fruit, guavas and papayas) and their processed products and identifies tariffs and non-tariff measures affecting trade. Section III gives similar information in regard to tropical fruit mixtures and salads. In addition, Section IV contains a number of points relating to access to markets for these fruit and their products in connexion with the question of separate tariff classification where this may be relevant. Relevant notifications from the Inventory of Non-Tariff Measures and the documentation of the Agriculture Committee regarding non-tariff measures affecting trade in tropical fruit and fruit products have been reproduced in Annex I. The Annex also contains notifications where the notifying countries have stated that certain non-tariff measures apply generally to trade in fresh fruit and fruit products.¹

Pineapples and Pineapple Products

Trends in production

5. Pineapples are produced in most tropical regions of the world. Table I shows trends in production of pineapples in the main producing countries between 1961 and 1972.

6. Industries for further processing of the fruit exist in a number of developed and developing countries. It is estimated that about two thirds of total world production is delivered to canneries and marketed as canned pineapples in the form of slices, cubes, tit-bits, pieces, etc. Most of the pineapple juice marketed is essentially a by-product from the manufacture of pineapple pack; each ton of canned pineapple results in about the equivalent amount of juice being produced. Pineapples are also normally an ingredient in tropical fruit salads and are used in the preparation of purées, jams and jellies.

¹These include the prohibition of imports on health and sanitary grounds, difficulties in complying with unnecessarily rigorous health and sanitary regulations, marketing standards involving prohibition on the use of certain additives, marks of origin and labelling requirements, regulations regarding standard sizes for cans for tinned fruit, etc.

TABLE I

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Page 3Production of Pineapples by Countries

Symbols: F - Indicates that figures are estimates made by FAO
X - Provisional

('000 Metric tons)

	1961-65	1970	1971	1972
<u>Africa</u>				
Cameroon	2	6	7	7F
Ghana	21	30	30F	30F
Ivory Coast	32	111	139	197
Kenya	29	47F	35X	39X
Madagascar	7	35	39	40F
South Africa	106	123	125	130F
Swaziland	4	10	10	8
Tanzania	30	36	36F	36F
Zaire	26	28F	29F	30F
<u>N.C. America</u>				
Cuba	46	14	15F	15F
El Salvador	22	33	35	36
Guatemala	12	17	17F	18F
Jamaica	1	5	5F	5F
Martinique	17	22X	24X	26X
Mexico	203	308	340F	340F
Nicaragua	21	25	26	26F
USA	810	813	817	820
<u>South America</u>				
Brazil	281	424	385	400F
Colombia	73	85F	87F	89F
Ecuador	57	50F	50F	50F
Paraguay	14	35X	26X	30F
Peru	15	62	53	68
Venezuela	32	35	35	35F
<u>Asia</u>				
Bangladesh	33	107F	107F	110F
India	81	98F	100F	95F
Japan	45	66	79	85F
Malaysia	250	353	332	330
Philippines	148	233	282	250F
Sri Lanka	24	38	37	35
Thailand	327	210F	210F	210F
Viet-Nam Rep.	53	33	34	35F
<u>Europe</u>	3	2	2	2
<u>Oceania</u>				
Australia	83	141	152	139
Total World	3,269	4,154	4,251	4,335

Source: FAO Production Year Book 1972.

7. Among the developing countries having important pineapple canning industries are Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Cameroon, Swaziland and Mexico. Other countries with sizable processing industries are the United States, South Africa, Australia and Japan.

8. A number of producing developing countries have plans for the further development of their processing industries. A 1971 forecast indicated that over the period 1971-75, world production of pineapple pack could increase at an annual average rate of between 4.5 per cent to 5 per cent, and that most of the increased production would occur in developing countries.¹

9. In a number of pineapple producing countries, production of canned pineapples is undertaken mainly for export. In the case of the Philippines, 80-85 per cent of production is exported and for Malaysia and the Ivory Coast, the percentage is estimated at 90-95 per cent.

Main markets

10. Table II contains available data on imports in 1971 of fresh and canned pineapples and of pineapple juice in a number of developed countries and indicates the main suppliers to each market. It is estimated that total imports of pineapples and their processed products by developed countries were of the order of US\$163 million in that year. Developing countries accounted for nearly 80 per cent of imports of canned pineapples and 75 per cent of imports of pineapple juice by the developed countries covered by the Table. At present the main markets for pineapple products, particularly canned pineapples, are the United States which is also a major producer, the member States of the European Communities, particularly France, Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom and Japan. Together these countries accounted for about 70 per cent of total imports by developed countries. Taking into account a number of factors, including past trends, the FAO and UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre forecast that there may

¹Cf. Processed Tropical Fruits - Trends and Outlook for Production and Trade in Canned Pineapple and Processed Tropical Fruits - FAO Commodity Bulletin Series: Rome 1972.

TABLE II

Imports of Pineapples, Canned Pineapples and Pineapple Juice into Developed Countries (Year 1971)

Importing Countries	Pineapples			Canned Pineapples			Pineapple Juice		
	Imports (\$'000)		Main Suppliers	Imports (\$'000)		Main Suppliers	Imports (\$'000)		Main Suppliers
	Total	From Developing Countries		Total	From Developing Countries		Total	From Developing Countries	
USA	1,294	1,294	HRD, MEX, GUA, COS, COL, ECU	32,445	31,857	PHL, MEX, MLY, THL, SIN, SAF, ALA, IVO	3,320	3,320	PHL, VEN, DR
EEC	N.A.	N.A.	IVO, SRI, CMR, KEN, SAF, CUB	N.A.	N.A.	IVO, PHL, SAF, US, MLY, SIN, KEN, ALA	N.A.	N.A.	IVO, PHL, US, SAF, ISR, GUI, KEN, SPN
Japan	7,003	6,979	PHL, US, THL	20,758	20,734	PHL, MLY, THL, US, SIN	596	596	PHL, US
Norway	43	22	IVO, US, SPH, KEN, SAF, COS, GUI	698	292	US, PHL, SAF, KEN, EEC, MLY	70	15	US, PHL, EEC, KEN, ISR
Sweden	247	217	IVO, KEN, HRD, COS, CUB, US	1,649	1,422	PHL, US, SAF, MLY, KEN, IVO, SIN	N.A.	N.A.	
Finland	118	84	IVO, US, MEX, SAF, GUI, CMR	710	256	US, PHL, SAF, MLY, KEN, SIN, JPN, EEC	N.A.	N.A.	
Austria	54	50	KEN, CUB, IVO, GUI, BRZ, COS, HRD, SAF, SRI, ISR	1,687	963	US, PHL, SAF, MLY, SWZ, EEC	10	4	ISR, EEC, SWZ, SAF
Switzerland	711	672	IVO, KEN, CUB, EEC, SAF	2,615	1,743	PHL, US, SAF, KEN, IVO, MLY, THL, EEC	N.A.	N.A.	
Canada	N.A.	N.A.		8,650	5,991	SIN, PHL, US, ALA, SAF, MEX, THL, SRI	1,498	691	US, PHL, SAF, SIN
Australia	N.A.	N.A.		N.A.	N.A.	-	N.A.	N.A.	
New Zealand	N.A.	N.A.		1,755	1,390	MLY, ALA, KEN, SIN, SAF, US	21	9	

N.A. = Not available. Details for EEC(9) to be supplied later.

be a steady increase in demand for canned pineapples in most developed countries.¹ Demand prospects for pineapple juice are somewhat difficult to assess. There has, however, been some increase in consumption of fruit juice in some developed countries and this is attributed largely to increasing consumer preference for fruit juices, based on health considerations.

Tariffs

11. Table III gives details of most-favoured-nation and preferential rates of duty applicable to pineapples and pineapple products. Tariff schedules of most of the countries covered by the Table provide for separate classification for pineapples and for processed pineapple products, especially for canned pineapple and juice. In a number of importing countries rates of duty are higher if the processed products contain alcohol or added sugar. In the case of the EEC, however, pineapple products containing added sugar are subject to a variable levy.

¹On the demand side FAO has estimated, on the basis of market surveys, that the consumption of canned pineapple in Europe and North America may expand at a rate of 3 per cent per annum. The rate of growth in consumption in CMEA countries is anticipated to be higher as consumption in these countries of fruits is expected to increase with the rise in per caput incomes and also because of the anticipated increased imports under bilateral arrangements. On balance it is considered that the estimated growth in production of about 5 per cent may not be out of line with a consumption growth rate of 3 per cent per annum in the developed market economy countries and the expected increase in offtake by the CMEA countries.

Cf. Processed Tropical Fruit - Trend and Outlook for Production and Trade in Canned Pineapple and Processed Tropical Fruits: FAO Commodity Bulletin Series: Rome 1972.

TABLE III

Tariffs Applicable to Imports of Pineapples
and Pineapple Products in Developed Countries

Symbols: CP: Commonwealth Preferential Arrangements
AASM: Associated African States and Malagasy
EA: East African Community
V - Variable levy is payable in addition to customs duties,
if the product contains added sugar
N - The product is not included in the GSP
IT: Indicates import tax rate applicable in Finland
[] Shows temporary applicable rate
() Shows ad valorem incidence of specific rates of
duties, on the basis of 1971 imports

Countries	Pineapples (ex BTN 08.01)	Jams, Jellies, Marmalades -of pineapples (ex BTN 20.05)	Fruit otherwise pre- pared or preserved - pineapples (ex BTN 20.06)	Fruit juice, whether or not containing added sugar -of pineapple (BTN 20.07)
EEC	MFN 9% GSP N Other Free Pref.: (AASM-EA)	MFN 30%+V GSP N Other Free Pref.: (AASM-EA)	MFN 32%+V ¹ -containing added spirit 22%+V; -not con- 24%+V taining added spirit GSP 19%+V-containing added spirit 12%+V ¹ -preserved pineapples other than in slices, half slices or spirals, not contain- ing added spirit Other Free + V Pref.: (AASM-EA)	MFN 42%+V-If of specific gravity ex- ceeding 1.33 at 15°C 19%+V;-Other 20% GSP N Other Free Pref.: (AASM-EA)
USA	MFN Pineapples 11/6¢/each -In bulk (22.9%) (TSUS 148.90) 35¢/crate -In crate (13.6%) (TSUS 148.93) 27¢/package-In other (9.8%) packages (TSUS 148.98) GSP N	MFN 5% (TSUS 153.24) GSP N	MFN 0.75¢/lb. (6.5%) (TSUS 148.98) GSP N	MFN 20¢/-not con- gallon centrated 5¢/gal -concentrated (TSUS 165.44) GSP N

Countries	Pineapples (ex BIN 08.01)	Jams, Jellies Marmalades -of pineapples (ex BIN 20.05)	Fruit otherwise pre- pared or preserved -pineapples (ex BIN 20.06)	Fruit juice, whether or not containing added sugar -of pineapple (BIN 20.07)
Japan	MFN 20% GSP N Fresh 10% Dried	MFN 40% - Puree and paste con- taining added sugar 25% - Jams not [20%] containing added sugar 32% - Jams, contain- ing added sugar GSP N	MFN 72yen/kg, contain- (45%) ing added sugar in can, bottle or pot, not more than 10kg each including the con- tainer 45% - Other [55%] GSP N	MFN 35% or -Contain- 27yen/kg ing added whichever sugar is higher 22.5%; 30% -Not con- taining added sugar GSP N
Norway	MFN Free GSP -Free	MFN NKr 1.60/kg-with (43.2%) added sugar NKr 0.60/kg -other (31.1%) GSP N	MFN NKr 1.60/kg With (14.1%) added spirit Free-Not con- taining added sugar in contain- ers weighing, with con- tents, 3kg or more NKr 0.30-Other (15.3%) GSP Free	MFN NKr 3/-With added kg sugar Free-unsweetened juice in packages of 3kg or more NKr 0.50/- other kg (12.8%) GSP Free-Pineapple juice not containing added sugar .
Sweden	MFN Free GSP -	MFN SKr 0.35/kg (15.4%) GSP N	MFN SKr 0.1250/kg (9.2%) GSP Free	MFN - Unsweetened juice SKr 0.10/-in contain- kg ers exceeding 3kg SKr 0.125/-in other kg containers SKr 0.30/-sweetened kg juice GSP Free-Pineapple juice, not containing added sugar and added spirit

Countries	Pineapples (ex ETN 03.01)	Jams, Jellies Marmalades -of pineapples (ex ETN 20.05)	Fruit otherwise pre- pared or preserved -pineapples (ex ETN 20.06)	Fruit juice, whether or not containing added sugar -of pineapple (ETN 20.07)
Switzerland	MFN Sw FO.15/kg (8.9%) GSP N Other Free - Fresh Pref. (EFTA)	MFN Sw FO.20/ kg - Puree Sw FO.45/ kg - Jams, jellies etc. GSP N Other - Pref.	MFN Sw FO.25/ kg - Unsweetened pulp Sw FO.25/ kg - Preserved pineapples GSP N Other - Pref.	MFN Sw FO.28/ kg - Unsweetened Sweetened Sw FO.30/ kg - in glass bottles of 2 decilitres or less Sw FO.70/ kg - in other containers GSP N Other - Pref.
Canada	MFN Free GSP - CP -	MFN 3¢ per lb (12.8%) GSP N CP 1 1/4¢ per lb	MFN 10% - Pickled or preserved in salt, wine or any other manner Free - Mint flavoured or otherwise prepared Free - Canned pineapples GSP N CP 10% - Pickled or preserved in salt etc. Free - other	MFN 5% GSP Free CP 5% Free (ALA)

Countries	Pineapples (ex BTN 06.01)	Jams, Jellies Marmalades -of pineapples (ex BTN 20.05)	Fruit otherwise pre- pared or preserved -pineapples (ex BTN 20.06)	Fruit juice, whether or not containing added sugar -of pineapple (BTN 20.07)
Finland	MFN Free GSP -	MFN Free - Puree (IT:Fmk 0.97/kg) Free - Other (IT:40%) products GSP -	MFN Free (IT:22.5%) GSP -	MFN Free (IT:40%) GSP -
Austria	MFN Sch 0.50/kg (5.1%) GSP Sch 0.25/kg Other Free Pref. (EFTA)	MFN 30% GSP N	MFN Sch 3.50/kg - Pulp 25% - Preserved pineapple GSP 11% - Pulp not containing added sugar and in containers of 15kgs or less 12% - Preserved pineapples	MFN <u>Concentrated</u> <u>juice</u> Sch 0.80/ kg - in contain- ers of capacity of 20 litres or more Sch 2.70/ kg - in other containers <u>Not concentrated</u> Sch 2.70/ kg - containing (8%) added sugar Sch 1.20/ kg - not containing added sugar GSP <u>Concentrated</u> <u>juice</u> Sch 0.60/ kg - in contain- ers of capacity of 20 litres or more Sch 1.80/ kg - in other containers <u>Not concentrated</u> Sch 0.90/ kg - not containing added sugar and in containers of capacity of less than 20 litres

Countries	Pineapples (ex BTN 08.01)	Jams, jellies, marmalades -of pineapples (ex BTN 08.05)	Fruit otherwise prepared or preserved -pineapples (ex BTN 20.06)	Fruit juice, whether or not containing added sugar -of pineapple (BTN 20.07)
Australia ²	<p>MFN A\$0.013/kg (1.3%)</p> <p>GSP N CP A\$0.004/kg</p>	<p>MFN A\$0.055/kg + 10% primage (25.4%)</p> <p>GSP N CP A\$0.42/kg + 10% primage</p>	<p>MFN A\$0.147/ litre - in pack- ages not exceeding 1.14 litres</p> <p>A\$0.093/ litre - Other</p> <p>GSP N CP A\$0.078/ litre - In pack- ages not exceeding 1.14 litres</p> <p>A\$0.049/ litre - Other</p>	<p>MFN A\$0.054/ litre - In pack- ages of primage less than 4.5 litres</p> <p>A\$0.034/ litre - Other + 10% primage</p> <p>GSP N CP A\$0.041/ litre - In packs + 10% of less primage than 4.5 litres</p> <p>A\$0.025/ litre - Other + 10% primage</p>
New Zealand	<p>MFN Free - Fresh 0.415\$/lb - Dried</p>	<p>MFN 52.5% or NZ\$0.0583/lb whichever is higher</p>	<p>MFN 30%</p>	<p>MFN <u>Containing</u> <u>added sugar</u></p> <p>37½% - In bulk containers</p> <p>47½% - In other containers</p> <p><u>Not containing</u> <u>added sugar</u></p> <p>Free - In bulk containers</p> <p>25% - In other containers</p>

Countries	Pineapples (ex BTN 08.01)	Jams, jellies, marmalades - of pineapples (ex BTN 20.05)	Fruit otherwise prepared or preserved - pineapples (ex BTN 20.05)	Fruit juice, whether or not containing added sugar - of pineapple (BTN 20.07)
New Zealand (cont'd)	GSP 0.2075¢/lb - Dried CP Free	GSP N CP 32½% or 0.0583/lb whichever is higher	GSP N CP 10%	GSP N CP <u>Containing</u> <u>added sugar</u> 22½% - In bulk containers 32½% - In other containers <u>Not containing</u> <u>added sugar</u> Free - In bulk containers 10% - In other containers

¹In accordance with the Treaty of Accession to the European Communities, the three new member States viz. the United Kingdom, Denmark and Ireland are aligning both their most-favoured nation and, where applicable, preferential duties for third countries in their national tariffs to the rates in the Common Customs Tariff (CCT) of the European Communities. The first alignment resulting in the reduction of 40 per cent of the difference between the national tariffs and CCT was made by the member States on 1 January 1974. The remaining alignments will take place in three stages, so as to reach CCT rates by 1 July 1977.

The Community has offered to negotiate association arrangements with the Commonwealth countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific and has declared its readiness to negotiate solutions to the problems that may arise in the field of trade for Asian Commonwealth Countries taking into account the Generalized System of Preferences. Negotiations concerning future association arrangements are in progress between the Communities and Commonwealth countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific and the Associated African and Malagasy States. It may be noted that in order to safeguard the interests of certain Commonwealth Countries which have significant trade in preserved pineapples, the Communities have established under the GSP scheme for 1974 a tariff quota of 20,000 metric tons for imports of "preserved pineapples, other than in slices, half slices or spirals" (BTN ex 20.06). The preferential rate for imports under the quota is 12%, but for imports into the United Kingdom, Denmark and Ireland a lower rate of 2.4% has been prescribed.

²The duties shown in the case of Australia are those applied prior to a general tariff reduction - subject to certain exceptions - of 25% introduced on 18 July 1973. This also applies to the tariff data given in other Tables.

12. It will be noted that some countries have included pineapples and pineapple products in their GSP schemes. However, in a number of such cases, reduced duty rates continue to be applied at what appear to be significant levels.

Non-tariff barriers

13. Import controls on pineapple products are applied by France, Japan and New Zealand. In the case of France, imports of pineapples (ex BTN 08.01) are subject to licensing and imports of pineapple jam and canned pineapples (ex BTN 20.05 and 20.06) to bilateral quotas in respect of certain supplying countries and licensing in respect of others. In Japan, imports of pineapples and pineapple products are controlled by discretionary licensing. Pineapple juice, other than in bulk containers, is subject to import licensing in New Zealand. Some countries have notified, for purposes of the GATT Inventory of Non-Tariff Measures, that the Health and Sanitary Regulations applied by Italy, especially the health certificate requirement, constitutes a barrier to their trade.¹

II

Exotic Fruit and Fruit Products

14. Though exotic fruit, particularly avocados, mangoes, guavas, (ex BTN 08.01) passion fruit (ex BTN 08.09) and papayas (ex BTN 08.08) are produced in a large number of developing countries, detailed statistics on production and trade are not readily available for some of these fruit. The market surveys carried out by FAO, the GATT/UNCTAD International Trade Centre and the Tropical Products Institute show, however, that there may be considerable potential for development of exports of these fruit and their products to developed countries. In the following paragraphs an attempt has been made to provide such information as could be collected on the basis of published statistics and other relevant material in relation to production and exports and tariffs and non-tariff measures in developed countries. Table IV contains readily available data on imports in 1971 of some of these fruit by developed countries and indicates the main supplying countries.

A. Avocados

Introduction

15. The avocado is a single-seed fruit, is dark green in colour and has generally the shape of a pear. So far, avocados are marketed mainly as fresh fruit.

¹See Annex for notifications by Pakistan and the United States of America.

TABLE IV

Imports of Avocados, Mangoes, Mangosteens, Guavas
and Papayas, Fresh and Dried in Developed Countries

(Year 1971 - Figures in US\$'000)

Country	Description	Imports		Principal Suppliers
		Total	From Developing Countries	
<u>EEC</u>	Avocados	N.A. ¹	N.A. ¹	ISR, SAF, IND, KEN, CMR, ECU, COL, PAK
	Mangoes, mangosteens and guavas	N.A. ¹	N.A. ¹	SAF, ISR, KEN, SEN, IND, MLI, MAG, EGY,
	Papayas, fresh	N.A. ¹	N.A. ¹	IVO, US, SAF, NZ, BRZ
<u>USA</u>	Avocados	236	230	DR, SPN, HAI, VEN
	Mangoes, fresh, prepared or preserved	914	912	MEX, HAI, IND, PHL, DR, VEN, JAM, HNK, JAP
	Papayas, fresh	38	26	IVC, SAF, NZ, BRZ
<u>Japan</u>	Avocados, mangoes, guavas and mangosteens, fresh and dried	107	66	US, MEX
<u>Norway</u>	Mangoes, mangosteens, avocados and guavas	16	14	ISR, BRZ, SAF, KEN
<u>Sweden</u>	Avocados, mangoes, guavas and mangosteens	181	153	ISR, SAF, EGY, BRZ, KEN, IND
<u>Finland</u>	Avocados, mangoes, guavas and mangosteens	24	22	ISR, KEN, BRZ, SAF, JAP
<u>Switzerland</u>	Avocados, mangoes, guavas, mangosteens, fresh or dried	(830) ²	(759) ²	SRI, ISR, IND, BRZ, BOL, PHL, SAF
<u>Austria</u>	Avocados, mangoes, guavas and mangosteens, fresh or dried	365	365	SRI, PHL, ISR, KEN, EEC, SAF, BRZ, US
<u>Australia</u>	Mangoes, guavas, avocados, mangosteens	(6) ²	(3) ²	
<u>New Zealand</u>	Whole avocados, mangoes, guavas and mangosteens	27	27	FI

¹N.A. = Not available. Details for the EEC (9) to be supplied later.

²Separate figures for imports of the fruit mentioned are not available. In the case of Switzerland the figures shown in brackets include imports of coconuts, Brazil and cashew nuts; in the case of Australia the figures shown in brackets include figures for imports of bananas and pineapples

Producing countries

16. Table V contains country-by-country statistics on production of avocados. It is estimated that developing countries account for over 90 per cent of total world production.

Main markets and exporting countries

17. Among the minor tropical fruits, in terms of tonnage exported, avocados rank first, the second being mangoes. Countries in Europe constitute the major market for this fruit. There has been a significant increase in the European offtake of avocados in the last few years. Promotional efforts made by producing countries, particularly by Israel to introduce the fruit in the market and to popularize it among consumers, together with the lower prices to consumers resulting from some of the major exporting countries being able to transport the fruit by sea instead of air, have contributed to this increase. France and the United Kingdom are at present the main import markets. The prospects for further development of trade with these and some other European markets are considered to be reasonably good.¹

18. The main supplying countries to the European markets are Israel, followed by South Africa and Martinique. Other suppliers include Swaziland, Cameroon, Brazil, Kenya, Morocco and Spain (Canary Islands).

19. Exports of avocados to the United States appear to be negligible, almost all the demand is met by domestic production.

20. Table VI shows the tariff rates applicable to imports of avocados on an m.f.n. basis and under the GSP.

¹The rate at which demand will increase in future is considered to be somewhat difficult to predict as developments in demand would depend on relative price movements, on the willingness of producers to undertake further promotional efforts as well as the ability of other producing countries to sea-freight the fruit to distant markets. The largest part of the increase in demand for avocados is expected to occur in France and the United Kingdom, where this fruit has already become established among certain sections of the consuming public.

TABLE V
Production of Avocados by Countries

Symbols: F: Indicates that the figures
are estimates made by FAO

('000 metric tons)

	1961-65	1970	1971	1972
<u>Africa</u>				
Ghana	4	4F	4F	4F
Kenya	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Africa	4	5F	5F	5F
Zaire	7	10F	10F	10F
<u>N.C. America</u>				
Costa Rica	12	16	17F	18F
Cuba	35	16	16F	16F
Dominican Rep.	111	124F	125F	126F
El Salvador	18	24	25F	25F
Guatemala	14	18	19F	20F
Haiti	6	8	9F	9F
Honduras	4	6	6F	6F
Jamaica	2	3F	3F	3F
Mexico	129	168	181	182
Panama	5	2	2F	2F
US	49	78	41	55F
<u>South America</u>				
Argentina	3	9	9	9
Brazil	78	123	125F	128F
Colombia	39	65	66F	67F
Equador	27	20F	20F	20F
Paraguay	2	2F	2F	2F
Peru	23	77	84	82F
Venezuela	54	55	55	55F
<u>Asia</u>				
Israel	1	4	8	8F
Philippines	14	18	15	15F
<u>Europe</u>	-	-	-	-
<u>Oceania</u>	-	-	-	-
Total World	646	360	852	873

Source: FAO Production Year Book, 1972

TABLE VI
Import Duties on Avocados

Country	M.f.n.	GSP	Other pref.
EEC	8%	N	Free (AASM-EA)
United States	7.5¢ lb.	(Free) ^a	
Japan	20% /10%	Free	
Austria	S 0.25/kg.	Free	
Switzerland	Sw F 0.75/kg.	N	
Sweden	Free		
Norway	Nkr 0.25/kg.	Free	
Finland	Free		
Australia	A 0.13/kg.	N	A 0.004/kg.
New Zealand	Free		Free
Canada	Free		

Notes: []* temporary rate
N: Not included in the GSP scheme
a: Indicative rate

Non-tariff measures

21. It has been stated that imports into the United States and Italy are affected by phyto-sanitary regulations. In the case of the United States, under the regulations issued in pursuance of Federal Quarantine Laws, imports of avocado seed as well as the whole fruit from Mexico and from Central America are prohibited. The other regulation issued under the same law prohibits entry of avocado from all except designated sources. At present the designated sources include the Caribbean countries and parts of Chile.¹ Under the sanitary regulations

¹ It may be noted that a Federal Marketing order has been adopted which provides for growers and packers to regularize the quality of avocado shipped from Southern Florida. Under the provisions of Section 80 of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1973, imported avocados must meet the same grade and size requirements as those laid down for domestic fruit under the order.

Cf. Summaries of Trade and Tariff Information, Edible Fruit (Volume 8) published by the United States Tariff Commission, 1969.

applied by Italy, imports of this fruit are at present allowed freely from the Mediterranean area only, while imports from other countries are subject to restrictions.²

B. Mango and Mango Products

Production

(a) Mangoes

22. The mango is an oval shaped fruit from a large evergreen tree cultivated in many regions in the tropics. There are over 1,000 varieties of mangoes and the fruit varies greatly in size, from several ounces to nearly 5 pounds. When ripe the fruit has a soft, juicy pulp of orange or yellow colour. India is by far the world's largest producer of mangoes, accounting for over two-thirds of world production. Other important producers are Tanzania, Egypt, Sierra Leone, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Philippines and Sri Lanka. Mangoes are also grown in the United States and Australia. Table VII gives statistics, by countries, on the production of mangoes.

(b) Mango products

23. In most of the producing countries, ripe mangoes are consumed fresh and only a small proportion is utilized for processing into slices in syrups (BTN ex 20.06) or for the preparation of juices and nectar (BTN ex 20.07). Mangoes are also used in the preparation of jams (BTN ex 20.05). Other processed mango products include mango chutney and pickles (BTN ex 20.01 and ex 21.04); these are prepared from unripe mangoes. Unripe mangoes are also preserved and packed in brine (BTN ex 08.11) for later use in the preparation of chutney and other condiments.

²Cf. op.cit. Markets for Avocados in Selected West European Countries,

Export trade

(a) Mangoes

24. The bulk, if not the entire production, is consumed domestically in most countries and only a small proportion is exported. Because the fruit is highly perishable, exporting countries mostly airfreight this product to foreign markets. Although there is high wastage in transportation by sea, recent trials hold out some promise that sea shipments may become economically feasible, which in turn could have a marked impact on the future development of export trade.^{1/}

25. Though small quantities are imported into many European countries, the main markets at present would appear to be the United Kingdom and France. The major exporters to the United Kingdom market are India and Kenya; other suppliers include South Africa, Jamaica, Dominican Republic, Pakistan, Israel and Egypt. The French market is supplied by countries in West Africa, viz. Mali, Upper Volta, Senegal, Guinea, and also by Kenya, South Africa and Egypt.

26. The main supplier to the United States market in recent years has been Mexico. Other countries exporting to that market include Haiti, Jamaica and other countries in the Caribbean.^{2/}

(b) Mango products

27. The bulk of the export trade in mango products consists of mango slices in brine for further processing into chutney and of prepared chutneys. Trade in ripe mango slices in syrups, nectar, juice etc., is still relatively small.

28. The main markets for mango products are the United Kingdom and the United States; in other developed countries, mango products are available, however, in speciality stores and the speciality sections of certain supermarkets.

^{1/} c.f. The Market for Fresh Mangoes in selected West European Countries; Tropical Products Institute.

^{2/} ibid.

TABLE VII
Production of Mangoes by Countries

Symbols: F - Indicates that the figures are estimates made by FAO
X - Unofficial figures.

('000 Metric tons)

	1961-65	1970	1972	1972
<u>Africa</u>				
Dahomey	10	10F	10F	10F
Egypt	80	51	68	63
Kenya				
Malawi	14	14	14F	14F
Senegal	12	25	27F	30F
Sierra Leone	46	50F	50F	50F
South Africa	7	10F	10F	10F
Tanzania	109	145	150	150
Zaire	73	70F	70F	70F
<u>N.C. America</u>				
Cuba	22	9	10F	10F
Dominican Rep.	174	178F	178F	179F
Haiti	80	85F	88F	90F
Honduras	10	12F	12F	13F
Jamaica	10	12F	12F	12F
Mexico	200	209	216	220F
USA				
<u>South America</u>				
Brazil	578	645	660F	660F
Colombia	83	99F	102F	105F
Ecuador	28	10F	10F	10F
Paraguay	27	28F	28F	28F
Peru	51	65	60	62F
Venezuela	75	78	79	78F
<u>Asia</u>				
Bangladesh	512	470F	450F	480F
India	7,258	8,300F	8,450F	8,400F
Pakistan	311	640F	650F	660F
Philippines	91	152	138F	135F
Sri Lanka	31	36X	39	42F
Total World	10,008	11,522	11,700	11,704

Source: FAO Production Year Book 1972.

Demand prospects

29. With the exception of some of the immigrant populations, mango and mango products are not widely known among consumers in developed markets. Leaving aside the question of sanitary regulations, future demand prospects would largely depend on adequate promotional efforts, progress in the sea-freighting of this fruit and the price level at which it is offered to consumers^{1/}.

30. Table VIII shows tariff rates applicable to imports of mangoes and mango products on an m.f.n. and a preferential basis in developed countries. While mangoes and mango products have been included in the GSP schemes of certain developed countries, they remain subject to duty at significant levels.

Non-tariff measures

31. Imports of fresh mangoes are restricted in Italy and the United States under Health and Sanitary Regulations. In the case of Italy, imports at present appear to be freely permitted only from countries in the Mediterranean area but are subject to restriction in respect of other sources^{2/}. In the case of the United States, a plant quarantine regulation, designed to exclude certain injurious fruit and melon flies, prohibits importation of fresh mangoes, except from Mexico and the Caribbean. Mangoes imported from these areas are required to be further treated as prescribed by the United States Department of Agriculture regulations^{3/}. It may be noted that India has notified, for purposes of the GATT inventory of non-tariff measures, that imports of mangoes into the United States from India are prohibited under Health and Sanitary Regulations^{4/}. Imports of processed mangoes are subject to import licensing in New Zealand.

^{1/} c.f. The Market for Fresh Mangoes in Selected West European Countries, published by Tropical Products Institute.

The Markets for Selected Exotic Fruits - GATT/ITC, International Trade Centre.

^{2/} op.cit.: The Market for Fresh Mangoes in Selected West European Countries.

^{3/} op.cit.: Summaries of Trade and Tariff Information: Published by the United States Tariff Commission.

^{4/} See Annex for Notification by India.

Table VIII

Tariffs Applicable to Imports of Mangoes, Guavas,
Papayas and their products in developed countries

Symbols:

CP: Commonwealth Preferential Arrangements
AAS: Associated African States and Malagasy
EA: East African Community
V: Variable levy is payable in addition to custom duties, if the product contains added sugar
N: The product is not included in the GSP-R; indicates that reduced rate is applicable to imports under GSP
IT: Indicates import tax rate applicable in Finland
[-]: Shows temporary applicable rate
(): Shows ad valorem incidence of specific rates of duties, on the basis of 1971 imports
* Rates for indicative GSP of the United States

Countries	Mangoes, Guavas (ex BTN 08.01) Papayas (ex BTN 08.08)	Jams, Jellies and Marmalades - of mangoes - of guavas - of papayas (ex BTN 20.05)	Mangoes, Guavas, and Papayas otherwise prepared or preserved (ex BTN 20.06)	Juices, Nectars of Mangoes, Guavas and Papayas (ex BTN 20.07)	Mango slices preserved in brine (ex BTN 08.11) Mango chutney (ex BTN 20.01) Mango chutney liquid (ex BTN 21.04)
EEC	MFN 6% - mangoes, guavas 6% - papayas 15%	MFN 30% + V	MFN 22%-24% + V	MFN 42%; 42% + V - of specific gravity exceeding 1.33 at 150C 22%; 21% + V - of specific gravity of 1.33 or less at 150C	MFN 11% - Mango slices in brine Free-Mango chutney Free-Mango chutney liquid
	GSP N	GSP 19% + V (guavas, mangoes)	GSP 13%-15% + V (mangoes, guavas)	GSP 25%; 25% + V - of specific gravity exceeding 1.33 at 150C (mangoes and guavas) 18%; 17% + V - of specific gravity of 1.33 or less at 150C	GSP 6% Mango slices in brine

Countries	Mangoes, Guavas (ex BTN 08.01) Papayas (ex BTN 08.08)	Jams, Jellies and Marmalades - of mangoes - of guavas - of papayas (ex BTN 20.05)	Mangoes, Guavas, and Papayas otherwise prepared or preserved (ex BTN 20.06)	Juices, Neotars of Mangoes, Guavas and Papayas (ex BTN 20.07)	Mango slices preserved in brine (ex BTN 08.11) Mango chutney (ex BTN 20.01) Mango chutney liquid (ex BTN 21.04)
	Other Free Pref.: (AASM-EA)) man- 3.6% (ISR,) and goes LBM, EGY) gua- 3% (SPH)) vas Free) Papu- (AASM-EA)) yas	Other Free Pref.: (AASM-EA)	Other Free + V Pref.: (AASM-EA)	Other Free Pref.: (AASM-EA)	Other Prof.
USA	MFN 3.75% - Mangoes per lb (TSUS 147.90) (20%) 7% - Guavas (TSUS 147.80) 8.5% - Papayas (TSUS 148.60)	MFN 7% - Mango paste (TSUS 152.58) 5% - Mango jams etc. (TSUS ex 153.00) 7% - Guava paste (TSUS 152.54) 5% - Guava jams etc. (TSUS 153.08) 17.5% - Papaya paste or pulp (TSUS ex 152.46) 5% - Papaya jams etc. (TSUS ex 153.00)	MFN 3.75% - Mangoes, per lb preserved (20%) (TSUS ex 147.90) 4% - Guavas preserved (TSUS 147.85) 7% - Papayas, preserved (TSUS 148.65) 7% - Mango and guava pulp (TSUS ex 152.54 ex 152.58) 17.5% - Papaya pulp (TSUS ex 152.46)	MFN 3% - Mangoes, per gallon papayas (TSUS ex 165.55)	MFN 3.75% - Mango slices per lb in brine (18.2%) (TSUS ex 147.90) 3.75% - Mango chutney per lb (TSUS ex 147.90) 7.5% - Mango chutney liquid (ex 182.46)
	GSP Free*	GSP Free*	GSP Free*	GSP Free*	GSP Free*

Countries	Mangoes - Guavas (ex BT: 06.01) Papayas (ex BT: 08.02)	Jams, Jellies and Marmalades - of mangoes - of guavas - of papayas (ex BT: 09.03)	Mangoes, Guavas, and Papayas otherwise prepared or preserved (ex BT: 05.06)	Juices, Nectars of Mangoes, Guavas and Papayas (ex BT: 07.07)	Mango slices preserved in brine (ex BT: 08.11) Mango chutney (ex BT: 20.01) Mango chutney liquid (ex BT: 21.04)
Japan	MFN 10%	MFN 40% - Puree, paste containing added sugar 32% - Jams and marmalades containing added sugar 25% - Products not containing added sugar [20%]	MFN 35% - containing added sugar 25% - not contain- ing added sugar Other than pulp 28% - containing added sugar 20% - not contain- ing added sugar	MFN 30% 35% or 27 yen which- ever higher 22.5% 30% - Not contain- ing added sugar	MFN 20% - Mango slices preserved in brine 25% - Mango chutney containing added sugar 20% - Without added sugar [16%] 15% - Mango chutney liquid [12%]
	GSP Free - (Mangoes, guavas)	GSP N	GSP Other than pulp 20% - containing added sugar (guavas, mangoes in cans, bottles or pots) 15% - not contain- ing added sugar (guavas, mangoes in cans, bottles or pots)	GSP N	GSP 10% - Mango slices preserved in brine Mango chutney 12.5% - containing added sugar 10% - not containing added sugar 7.5% - Mango chutney liquid

Countries	Mangoes, Guavas (ex BTN 08.01) Papayas (ex BTN 08.08)	Jams, Jellies and Marmalades - of mangoes - of guavas - of papayas (ex BTN 20.05)	Mangoes, Guavas and Papayas otherwise prepared or preserved (ex BTN 20.06)	Juices, Nectars of Mangoes, Guava and Papayas (ex BTN 20.07)	Mango slices preserved in brine (ex BTN 08.11) Mango chutney (ex BTN 20.01) Mango chutney liquid (ex BTN 21.04)
Norway	MFN NKr 0.20/kg - Mangoes, (2.6%) guavas NKr 0.30/kg - Papayas	MFN NKr 1.60/kg - With added sugar NKr 0.60/kg - Without added sugar	MFN NKr 0.30/kg - Mangoes, Guavas NKr 1.20/kg - Papayas	MFN NKr 3.0/kg - With added sugar NKr 0.60/kg - Other	MFN NKr 0.60/kg - Mango slices in brine NKr 4.00/kg - Mango chutney 16% with max. NKr 1.5/kg - Mango chutney liquid GSP Free
Sweden	GSP Free MFN Free	GSP N MFN Kr 0.35/kg	GSP Free MFN Kr 0.15/kg	GSP Free MFN Unsweetened Kr 0.10/kg - In contain- ers exceed- ing 3kg Kr 0.1250/ - In contain- ers not exceeding 3kg Kr 0.30/kg - Sweetened GSP Free	MFN Free - Mango slices in brine Kr 0.20/kg - Mango chutney 4% - Mango chutney liquid GSP Free - Mango chutney Free - Mango chutney liquid
Finland	MFN Free - Mangoes, guavas Free - Papayas (IT:FMk 0.90/kg) GSP Free	MFN Free - Puree and (IT:FMk similar 0.91/kg) products Free - Other (IT:FMk products 45%) GSP	MFN Free (IT:FMk 0.39/kg)	MFN Free (IT:40%)	MFN Free - Mango slices (IT:10%) in brine Free - Mango chutney (IT:FMk 0.90/kg) FMk 1.00/kg - Mango chutney liquid GSP Free - Mango chutney liquid

Countries	Mangoes, Guavas (ex BTN 03.01) Papayas (ex BTN 08.08)	Jams, Jellies and Marmalades - of mangoes - of guavas - of papayas (ex BTN 20.05)	MFN 30%	MFN	Pulp in containers of gross weight of 15kg or less - of mangoes, 23% not containing added sugar - of mangoes, 25% containing added sugar - of papaya 10% - Pulp in other containers Preserved fruits - Guavas 25% 8% + Sch 2.80 kg - Mangoes, not containing added sugar 12% + Sch 4/kg - Mangoes, containing added sugar 12% + Sch 4/kg - Papaya	GSP	Pulp in airtight containers 11% - of a gross weight of 15kg or less not contain- ing added sugar 12% - Preserved guavas 4% + Sch 1.40/kg - preserved mangoes, not containing added sugar	Juices, Nectars of Mangoes, Guavas and Papayas (ex BTN 20.06)	MFN Concentrates Sch 0.80- 2.70/kg - of mangoes and guavas Sch 1.05- 4.20/kg - of papaya Not concentrated Sch 1.20/kg - Mango, guava juice, not containing added sugar Sch 2.70/kg - Mango, guava juice, containing added sugar Sch 1.75/kg - Papaya juice, in containers of capacity of less than 20 litres 25% or Sch 2.05/kg - Papaya juices, whichever higher	GSP Concentrated juice Sch 0.60/kg, of mangoes Sch 1.80/kg) and guavas Not concentrated Sch 0.90/kg - of mangoes and guavas, in containers of capacity of less than 20 litres and not containing added sugar	Mango slices preserved in brine (ex BTN 08.11) Mango chutney (ex BTN 20.01) Mango chutney liquid (ex BTN 21.04)	MFN Free Sch 0.25/kg - Mangoes (2.4%) guavas Sch 0.20/kg - Papayas	GSP Free Mangoes, guavas	GSP	Sch 0.40/kg - Mango chutney, prepared or preserved with- out sugar 19% but not less than Sch 3.50/kg																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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Countries	Mangoes, Guavas (ex BTN 08.01) Papayas (ex BTN 08.03)	Jams, Jellies and Marmalades - of mangoes - of guavas - of papayas (ex BTN 20.05)	Mangoes, Guavas, and Papayas otherwise prepared or preserved (ex BTN 20.06)	Juices, Nectars of Mangoes, Guavas and Papayas (ex BTN 20.07)	Mango slices preserved in brine (ex BTN 08.11) Mango chutney (ex BTN 20.01) Mango chutney liquid (ex BTN 21.04)
Switzerland	MFN Sw FO.0750/kg - Mangoes, Guavas Sw FO.05/kg - Papayas	MFN Sw FO.17/kg - Tropical fruit puree without added sugar Sw FO.30/kg - Jams, jellies etc. with or with- out sugar of tropical fruit	MFN Sw FO.17/kg - Fruit pulp without sugar Sw FO.30/kg - Other than fruit pulp	MFN Sw FO.28/kg - Unsweetened Sweetened Sw FO.30/kg - in glass bottles of 2 deci- litres or less Sw FO.70/kg - in other containers	MFN Sw FO.10/kg - Mango slices in brine Sw FO.30/kg - Mango chutney Mango chutney liquid Sw FO.10/ - If intended kg for further proc- essing Sw FO.50/kg - other GSP Sw FO.07/kg - Mango (SPN, GRC) slices in Free brine (other ldes) Sw FO.21/kg - Mango (SPN, GRC) chutney Free (other ldes)
	GSP N	GSP Sw FO.1190/kg - Tropical (SPN, GRC) fruit Free puree (other ldes) without added sugar Sw FO.21/kg - Jams, (SPN, GRC) jellies Free etc. with (other ldes) or with- out sugar	GSP Sw FO.1190/kg - Pulp, without added sugar, of tropical fruits N - Other	GSP N	Free - if intended for further indust- rial use Sw FO.35/kg - Other

Countries	Mangoes, Guavas (ex BTN 08.01) Papayas (ex BTN 08.08)	Jams, Jellies and Marmalades - of mangoes - of guavas - of papayas (ex BTN 20.05)	Mangoes, Guavas and Papayas otherwise prepared or preserved (ex BTN 20.06)	Juices, Nectars of Mangoes, Guavas and Papayas (ex BTN 20.07)	Mango slices preserved in brine (ex BTN 08.11) Mango chutney (ex BTN 20.01) Mango chutney liquid (ex BTN 21.04)
Canada	MFN Free - Guavas, mangoes GSP - CP Free	MFN 3 1/2 lb but not more than 12 1/2% GSP N CP 1 1/4 lb but not more than 12 1/2%	MFN 1 1/2 lb - Mangoes, guavas Free - Papayas, preserved GSP N CP 1 1/2 lb - Mangoes, guavas Free - Papayas, preserved	MFN 10% - Fruit juices 5% - Fruit syrup nectars GSP N CP 10% - Fruit juices 5% - Fruit syrup	MFN 17 1/2% - Mango chutney GSP N CP 17 1/2% - Mango chutney
Australia	MFN A\$0.013/kg - Mangoes, guavas A\$0.013/kg - Papayas + 10% primage GSP N CP A\$0.004/kg - Mangoes, guavas A\$0.004/kg - Papayas + 5% primage	MFN A\$0.055/kg + 10% primage GSP N CP A\$0.042/kg + 5% primage	MFN A\$0.093; 0.147/litre GSP N CP A\$0.049; 0.078/litre	MFN A\$0.034; 0.054/litre + 10% primage GSP N CP A\$0.025; 0.041/litre + 5% primage	MFN A\$0.093/ litre - Mango slices in brine A\$0.137/- Mango litre - Mango chutney A\$0.157/ litre - Mango chutney + 10% primage liquid GSP R - Mango chutney CP A\$0.049/ litre - mango slices in brine N.A. A\$0.073/ litre - Mango + 5% chutney primage liquid

Countries	Mangoes, Guavas (ex BTN 08.01) Papayas (ex BTN 08.06)	Jams, Jellies and Marmalades - of mangoes - of guavas - of papayas (ex BTN 20.05)	Mangoes, Guavas and Papayas otherwise prepared or preserved (ex BTN 20.06)	Juices, Neotars of Mangoes, Guavas and Papayas (ex BTN 20.07)	Mango slices preserved in brine (ex BTN 08.11) Mango chutney (ex BTN 20.01) Mango chutney liquid (ex BTN 21.04)
New Zealand	MFN Free	MFN 52½% or NZ\$0.0583/lb whichever higher	MFN 50% - Mangoes 30% - Guavas, papayas	MFN In bulk containers 37½% - containing added sugar Free - not contain- ing added sugar In other containers 41½% - with added sugar 25% - without added sugar	MFN Free - Mangoes, preserved in brine 40% - Mango chutney 40% - Mango chutney liquid GSP N CP Free - Mangoes, preserved in brine 20% - Mango chutney 20% - Mango chutney liquid

C. Passion Fruit Products

Production

32. The passion fruit is an oval shaped fruit, two to three inches long and deep purple in colour when ripe. The fruit are also known as granadillas (or grenadillas), water lemons, and golden apples. The main commercial producers of passion fruit are Australia, United States (mainly Hawaii), South Africa, Kenya, New Guinea and Fiji; production on a commercial basis is also undertaken in New Zealand, Colombia and the Caribbean.

33. Processing of passion fruit in the United States (Hawaii) is largely for domestic consumption. Australia and New Zealand are both exporters and importers of passion fruit juice and pulp. In the case of Kenya, Fiji and New Guinea, production is undertaken chiefly for export.¹

Export trade and demand prospects

34. Passion fruit enter international trade mainly in the form of raw pulp or juice, either concentrated or single strength. Of the two products, juice is presently the commercially more significant.

35. Passion fruit products, mainly juice, are imported into developed countries as exotic fruit juice or for use as flavouring, in products such as passion fruit squash, soft carbonated drinks and fruit flavoured milk products (yoghurt). Although consumer acceptance of passion fruit products was initially slow, the promotional efforts made by some food processors and soft drink manufacturers appear to have shown some promise for further development of trade in certain countries in Europe. Future market prospects seem to depend on the success of continuing promotional efforts, on the ability of the exporting countries to ensure regular supplies of high quality passion fruit products and their price competitiveness as well as liberal market access.

Tariffs and non-tariff measures

36. Table IX shows tariff rates applicable to imports of passion fruit, pulp and juice into developed country markets. Passion fruit pulp and juice have been separately classified in the tariff schedules of Australia. Only a few countries have included these products in their GSP schemes and the rates of duty applicable in most developed countries are maintained at significant levels. Passion fruit juice and pulp are subject to import licensing in New Zealand.

¹c.f. The Market for Passion Fruit Juice: Published by Tropical Products Institute, London. The Market for Exotic Fruit Products: GATT/UNCTAD International Trade Centre.

TABLE IX

MTN/3F/W/12
Page 31Tariffs Applicable to Imports of Passion Fruit and Products

Symbols: CP: Commonwealth Preferential Arrangements
 AASM: Associated African States and Malagasy
 EA: East African Community
 V - Variable levy is payable in addition to custom duties,
 if the product contains added sugar
 N - The product is not included in the GSP
 IT: Indicates import tax rate applicable in Finland
 [] Shows temporary applicable rate
 () Indicates ad valorem equivalence of specific duty based on 1971 imports

Countries	Passion fruit (ex BTN 08.09)	Passion fruit pulp whether or not containing added sugar (ex BTN 20.06)	Passion fruit juice (ex BTN 20.07)
EEC	MFN 11% GSP N Other-Free Pref. (AASM-EA)	MFN 22-24%+V GSP N Other-Free + V Pref. (AASM-EA)	MFN 42%+V-Of specific gravity ex- ceeding 1.33 at 15°C 22%; Of specific 21%+V-gravity of 1.33 or less at 15°C GSP 18%; Of specific 17%+V-gravity of 1.33 or less at 15°C Other-Free + V Pref. (AASM-EA)
USA	MFN 8.5% (TSUS ex 149.50) GSP Free	MFN 15% (TSUS ex 152.74) GSP N	MFN 3¢ per gal. (TSUS ex 165.55) GSP Free
Japan	MFN 20% [10%] GSP N	MFN 35%-Pulp containing added sugar 20%-Pulp not con- taining added sugar GSP N	MFN 30%; 35% - Containing or 27 yen added sugar whichever <u>is higher</u> 22.5%; - Not con- 30% taining added sugar GSP N
Norway	MFN Nkr 0.60/kg GSP Free	MFN Nkr 1.20/kg GSP N	MFN Nkr 3/kg-With added sugar Nkr 0.60/kg - Other GSP N
Sweden	MFN Free GSP -	MFN SKr 0.15/kg GSP Free	MFN SKr 0.10/kg-In con- tainers ex- ceeding 3kg SKr 0.1250/kg -In other containers SKr 0.30/kg - Sweetened GSP N

Countries	Passion Fruit (ex BTN 08.09)	Passion fruit pulp whether or not containing added sugar (ex BTN 20.06)	Passion fruit juice (ex BTN 20.07)
Finland	MFN Free (IT: Fmk0.58/kg) GSP -	MFN Free (IT: Fmk0.39/kg) GSP -	MFN Free (IT:40%) GSP -
Austria	MFN S 0.10/kg GSP N	MFN 25% -Pulp in air- tight containers of gross weight 15kg or less 10% -In other containers GSP N	MFN Concentrates S 1.05/kg -in containers of capacity 20 litres or more S 4.20/kg -in other containers Other than concentrates S 1.75/kg -in containers of capacity of less than 20 litres 25% or -In other S 2.05/kg containers whichever is higher GSP - N
Switzerland	MFN Sw F 0.05/kg GSP N	MFN Sw F 0.17/kg-Fruit pulp without sugar Sw F 0.30/kg-Other GSP N	MFN-Sw F 0.28/kg-Unsweetened Sweetened Sw F 0.30/kg-In glass bottles of 2 decilitres or less Sw F 0.70/kg-In other containers GSP N
Australia	MFN A\$ 0.013/kg GSP N CP A\$ 0.004/kg	MFN A\$ 0.25/ -Passion litre fruit pulp GSP N CP A\$ 0.20/litre- Passion fruit pulp	MFN A\$ 0.20/ -Passion litre fruit juice (73.5%) without added sugar or containing less than 25% of added sugar GSP N CP A\$ 0.18/-Passion fruit litre juice without added sugar or containing less than 25% of added sugar

Countries	Passion Fruit. (ex BTN 08.09)	Passion fruit pulp whether or not containing added sugar (ex BTN 20.06)	Passion fruit juice (ex BTN 20.07)
New Zealand	MFN 0.83¢/lb GSP N CP 0.83¢/lb	MFN 50% GSP N CP 27½%	MFN 37½% In bulk containers -containing added sugar Free -Not containing added sugar In other containers 47½% -with added sugar 25% -without added sugar GSP N CP In bulk containers 22½% -containing added sugar Free -not containing added sugar In other containers 32½% -containing added sugar 10% -not containing added sugar
Canada	MFN Free GSP - CP - Free	MFN 1½¢/lb GSP N CP 1½¢/lb Free (ALA, NZ, SAF)	MFN Free GSP - CP Free

D. Guava and Guava Products

Production

37. The guava is a stone fruit, with sweet pulp, grown in a number of countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The developed countries producing guavas include the United States and South Africa.

38. The main guava products are canned guavas, (notably whole or halves in syrups), paste and juice. Guavas are also used in the manufacture of juice and in the preparation of tropical fruit salads.

Exporting countries and the main markets

39. International trade in guavas consists largely of guava products, particularly canned guavas and guava paste. Developing countries exporting these products include Colombia, Dominican Republic, Venezuela, Haiti, Costa Rica, Brazil, Mexico, Jamaica, Israel and India. It would appear, however, that currently the main exporters of these products are the United States and Republic of South Africa.¹

Tariffs and non-tariff measures

40. Table VIII also shows import duties applicable to guavas and guava products in developed countries. Though guava products have been included in the GSP schemes of some countries, the rates of duty often remain significant. Guavas, otherwise prepared or preserved (BTN ex 20.06), are subject to import licensing in New Zealand.

E. Papaya and Papaya Products

Production

41. The papaya is a melon-like fruit produced on the trunk of a single stemmed tree grown in tropical regions. Detailed statistics on production of papayas in producing countries is, however, not readily available.

42. The main processed papaya products are slices or cubes, canned in syrups; juice or nectar; jams and paste. Papaya is also an ingredient of tropical fruit salad.

¹ Cf. op.cit. Processed Tropical Fruit
Cf. op.cit. The Markets for Exotic Fruits

Main exporting countries

43. International trade in papaya and papaya products is still relatively small and not well documented. Among the developing countries which appear to have some export trade in these items are Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Cuba, countries of the Caribbean, India and Sri Lanka. Other exporting countries include the United States, Australia and South Africa.

Tariffs and non-tariff measures

44. Tariffs applicable to papaya and papaya products have been also shown in Table VIII. With few exceptions, the fruit and its products are not included in the GSP and as for other tropical fruit, duty rates applicable to these items continue to remain significant. Import licensing is applied by New Zealand to papaya, otherwise prepared or preserved (BTN ex 20.06).

III

Tropical Fruit Salads and Cocktails

45. Most of the tropical fruit mentioned above are used in the preparation of fruit salads commercially known as tropical fruit salads. These consist primarily of mixtures of pineapples, papayas and bananas, with the addition of such tropical fruits as lychees, mango, passion fruit, longan, loquat, etc.¹ Tropical fruit salad is considered to be of growing importance in international trade.

46. Imports of 'tropical fruit salads' are not separately recorded in published national trade statistics. Such information as is available however suggests that the main importing countries at present are the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States; the last mentioned country is also a significant producer of these mixtures. In Europe, tropical fruit salads have been recently introduced on a commercial scale and are now available through such merchandising channels as major supermarkets.

¹ A draft provisional Standard for canned tropical fruit salad formulated by the Joint FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission, indicated the following possible composition for this product:

"Pineapples (45-65 per cent), papayas (25-50 per cent), bananas (5-15 per cent) with the optional addition of one or several of the following fruit: lychees, mango, mandarin, orange, passion fruit, longan, loquat, maraschino cherry".
Cf. op.cit. Processed Tropical Fruit.

Table X

Import Duties Applicable to Tropical
Fruit Salads

Symbols: V: Variable levy is payable if the product contains added sugar.

[]: indicates temporarily applicable rate of duty.

N: Indicates that the product is not included in the GSP.

Country	Description of the product	Rate of Duty		
		MFN	GSP	Other Preferential
<u>EEC</u>	- Containing added spirit			
	--Mixtures of fruit	32%+V	25%+V	Free +V (AASM-EA)
	- Not containing added spirit			
	--Mixtures of fruit containing added sugar	22%+V	N	- " -
	--if a single fruit exceeds 50% of total weight of the fruits	24%+V	N	- " -
	- Mixtures of fruit not containing added sugar	23%+V	N	- " -
<u>US</u>	TSUS 150.00 Mixtures of two or more fruits, prepared or preserved	17.5%	N	
	150.50 - Containing 0.5% or more ethyl alcohol by volume	17.5% (+ additional duty of \$2.50 per proof gal. on such alcohol content)	Free	
<u>JAPAN</u>	- Mixed fruit, fruit salad and fruit cocktail containing added sugar	25% [20%]	N	
	- Mixed fruit, fruit salad and fruit cocktail not containing added sugar	20% [16%]	12%	
<u>SWITZERLAND</u>	- Apricots and fruit mixtures	SwF.0.40/Kg	N	
<u>NORWAY</u>	Fruit mixtures:			
	- Containing added alcohol	NKr 1.60/Kg	N	
	- Not containing added alcohol:			
	--Consisting mainly of pine-apples, apricots, peaches, figs, kiwi-fruit, guavas, mangoes, citrus fruit, plums and pears	NKr0.30/kg	N	
	--Other	NKr 1.20/Kg	N	
<u>SWEDEN</u>	-Fruit salads	Kr 0.1250/Kg	Free	

Country	Description of the product	MFN	Rate of Duty	
			GSP	Other Preferential
<u>AUSTRIA</u>	- Preserved fruit mixtures, with not less than four different varieties of fruit, other than apples, and containing not more than 35% by weight of pears.	12% +Kr 3/Kg	N	
<u>FINLAND</u>	- Pineapples, apricots, peaches, and fruit mixtures.	Free (IT:22.5%)		
<u>CANADA</u>	- Mixtures containing peaches, pears or apricots	2¢/lb	N	2¢/lb (CP)
	- N.o.p. --other prepared or preserved fruits.	1¢/lb	N	1¢/lb (CP)
<u>AUSTRALIA</u>	- Fruits otherwise prepared or preserved		N	
	--Other	A\$0.93/litre; 0.147/litre	N	A\$0.49/litre; 0.78/litre
<u>NEW ZEALAND</u>	- Fruit salad	50%	N	32½% (CP)

47. Developing countries exporting these products include the Philippines, Brazil and Mexico. Other exporting countries are the United States, South Africa and Australia.

48. Table A shows the tariff rates applicable to fruit salads or mixtures in developed countries. A number of developed countries have separate classifications in their tariffs for fruit cocktails and mixtures and it may be technically feasible for tariff purposes to distinguish between tropical fruit salads and other fruit salads. The rates of duty applicable to this item are also significant, particularly as it has in many cases not been included in the GSP schemes of importing countries. Fruit salad is subject to import licensing in New Zealand.

IV

Separate Tariff Classification for Tropical Fruit and Their Processed Products

49. In recent years customs duties applicable to certain tropical fruit and their processed products in some developed country markets have been reduced by the creation of additional sub-headings in national tariff schedules or by including these items in the respective GSP schemes. Most developed countries have separate sub-positions for pineapples and pineapple products, particularly canned pineapple (BTN 20.06) and pineapple juice (BTN 20.07).

50. In regard to other tropical fruit, it may be noted from the tariff tables included in this document, that United States schedules, for example, separately classify a number of tropical fruit including their processed products.

51. With respect to some other tariff schedules, such as those of the EEC and Austria, separate classifications providing for reduced rates of duty under the GSP have been opened for certain processed fruit products, including, for example, fruit prepared or otherwise prepared (BTN 20.06) and fruit juice (BTN 20.07) made from fruit generally falling under BTN 08.01. This tariff position covers dates, bananas, coconuts, brazil nuts, pineapples, avocados, mangoes, guavas and mangosteens. In this connexion, the reduced duty rates under the GSP thus do not in general apply to processed products made from tropical fruit falling under headings other than BTN 08.01 such as papayas which in certain cases are classified under BTN 08.08¹ and passion fruit which fall under BTN 08.09.

.....
¹Papayas have been classified in the Common Customs Tariff of the EEC under BTN 08.08: Berries, fresh. Some countries appear to classify this fruit under BTN 08.09: other fruit, fresh.

52. Some other countries, notably Norway, Finland, Sweden and Switzerland, have provided in their GSP schemes for reduced duties for fresh tropical fruit and some of their processed products by opening separate sub-positions under certain tariff headings. The definitions adopted show some variation in the coverage of such fruit. The Norwegian and the Finnish lists, which appear to have a broader coverage, include "mangoes, guavas, papayas, cashew apples, tamarind, avocados, mangosteens, lychees, ginger, figs and angelica". Finland has also included passion fruit in its listing of tropical fruit. Both the Finnish and Norwegian definitions, however, provide that mixtures containing other added fruit are excluded from preferential treatment.

53. Tropical fruit which have been notified by developing countries as being of particular export interest to them are listed below in Table XI.

Table XI

List of Tropical Fruits Indicated
by Developing Countries as of Export Interest

Bananas	Jack fruit
Pineapples	Ginger (fruit)
Avocados	Cashew apples
Mangoes	Sapodilla
Guavas	Sapote (chicoo)
Passion fruit	Maney
Papayas	Cherimoya, sour sop, sweet sop
Mangosteens	Tamarind
Lychees	Durian
Longans	Rambutan
Loquat	Angelica

54. In regard to the fruit which have not been specifically dealt with in this note, it may be generally stated that the rates of duty applicable are comparable to those shown for the fruit and their processed products dealt with herein, especially in Table VIII.

ANNEX

Notifications of Non-Tariff Measures
Affecting Trade in Fruit and Fruit Products

The Annex attempts to bring together notifications made to the Agriculture Committee and the Committee on Trade in Industrial Products in order to illustrate the types of non-tariff measures that may be encountered in trade in fresh and processed fruit. While in certain cases specific reference has been made to the tropical fruit covered by this note, in many cases the notifying countries have referred in their notifications to the problems posed by certain measures affecting their trade in agricultural products, including that in fresh and processed fruit in general. The notified measures included in the Annex are the following:

- (i) Prohibition of imports of certain fruit on Health and Sanitary grounds;
- (ii) Unnecessarily rigorous implementation of Health and Sanitary Regulations applying to imports of certain fresh fruit and their products;
- (iii) Marketing Standards involving prohibition of the use of certain additives in preserved or processed fruit products;
- (iv) Marketing Standards regarding sizes of cans;
- (v) Import Permit Requirements;
- (vi) Labelling requirements for canned food including fruit products.

<u>BTN</u>	<u>Country or group maintaining measures:</u>	<u>Nature of non-tariff measure:</u>	<u>Countries indicating an interest:</u>
08.01 Dates, bananas ... pineapples ... mangoes, guavas, mangosteens etc. fresh or dried, shelled or not	Italy	Health and Sanitary Regulation	Pakistan Portugal United States
08.08 Berries, fresh			
08.09 Other fruits, fresh			

(a) Description:

HS: Fresh pineapples

Imported products must be accompanied by health restriction certificates.

Derogations are published annually covering certain fruits and countries of origin.

Reference: COM.IND/12/Rev.2/item 174 (part).

(b) Comments by other countries:

Portugal: Imports of pineapples into Italy are subject to conditions laid down periodically by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. For the period November 1969 to June 1970, these conditions included permission to import via a larger number of ports, stations and airports. Nevertheless, from July to October a total import prohibition is applied which places Portuguese exporters in a more serious situation because this period coincides with the tourist season, when they could expect an increase in their exports of this fruit.

The plant health certificate is required only for pineapples imported from Madagascar, Reunion, Colombia and the Azores. The Portuguese authorities have pointed out to the Italian authorities that the parasite in question has never been detected in the Azores. In response to an Italian suggestion, the Portuguese authorities have even certified that these parasites are not found in the Azores but the discriminatory requirement is nevertheless still applied.

BTN

	<u>Country or group maintaining measures:</u>	<u>Nature of non-tariff measure:</u>	<u>Countries indicating an interest:</u>
08.01	Dates, bananas ... pineapples ... mangoes, guavas, mangosteens etc. fresh or dried, shelled or not	Italy Health and Sanitary Regulations	Pakistan Portugal United States
08.08	Berries, fresh		
08.09	Other fruits, fresh -		

(cont'd)

In the Azores, pineapples are grown in hothouses and in excellent health conditions throughout the year. In addition, there is practically no risk of appearance of the micro-organism referred to in the region where the Azores are situated. On the other hand, this risk does exist in territories to which the discrimination is not applied.

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measure:

Article 4 of the Ministerial Decree of 30 October 1957 provides for derogation.

<u>BTN</u>	<u>Country or group maintaining measures:</u>	<u>Nature of non-tariff measure:</u>	<u>Countries indicating an interest:</u>
08.01	Dates, bananas, coconuts, Brazil nuts, cashew nuts ... mangoes, ... etc., fresh or dried, shelled or not	United States Health and Sanitary Regulations	India

(a) Description:

HS: Mangoes

(b) Comments by other countries:

India: The United States authorities have recently indicated that bromide residues in mango pulp would have toxic effects, which Indian studies have shown to be absent since the residues are negligible. Feeding trials seem to be needed. The lack of facilities for such trials in India would appear to justify a request for some United States assistance in conducting them.

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

Mangoes are not permitted into the United States from India because of the several exotic plant pests infesting fresh mangoes in India but which do not occur in fruits in the United States. There are no known treatments effective against all the pests concerned. Since mangoes are not permitted into the United States from India even after bromide treatment, there appears to be no problem with toxic effects of bromides in fresh mangoes. If pureed mango pulp is considered, again there seems to be no problem since no treatments are required for pest-free mango puree from India.

<u>Description of the product:</u>	<u>Nature of the Non-Tariff Measure:</u>	<u>Countries maintaining the measures:</u>	<u>Countries indicating an interest:</u>
Plants, vegetables, fruits, agricultural and animal products	Sanitary regulations	Japan	Pakistan

Method

It was notified that strict quarantine regulations are rigorously administered on imported plants, vegetables, fruits, agricultural and animal products. Import of ripe fruits of all varieties is prohibited. Regulations provide that fruits must come in their green state and that they are to ripen under Japanese supervision in Japan. These laws make imports of fresh fruits from Pakistan to Japan difficult. The quarantine regulations should be liberalized to accommodate fresh fruits from Pakistan. The representative of Pakistan noted that fruit had to be picked at a very early stage in its development when it was destined for a distant market such as Japan, even if it was to arrive just as it was ripening. The picking time would have to be pushed even farther back if fruit was required to ripen under Japanese supervision and Pakistan, therefore, sought some modification which would enable it to participate in this trade. The representative of Japan was unaware of any regulation requiring ripening under supervision.

The representative of Japan said that he knew of no regulations such as described in the notification. Quarantine regulations were strict, and as a result some regions had not been able to sell certain products to Japan. He explained that Japan, having been isolated for so long from the rest of the world, its animal and plant life had become vulnerable to disease and hence needed a degree of protection.

Effect

GATT relevance

<u>Description of the product:</u>	<u>Nature of the Non-Tariff Measure:</u>	<u>Countries maintaining the measures:</u>	<u>Countries indicating an interest:</u>
Food items and agricultural products - Fresh and canned fruits	Sanitary regulations	Sweden Norway	Pakistan

Method

Pakistan notified that a strict health certificate from the veterinary department is required for importation of food items and other such agricultural products. This made it difficult for other countries to enter the Scandinavian markets with various food products. This requirement was also applicable to fresh and canned fruits. These requirements needed suitable modifications to facilitate entry of foreign products.

Effects

In the view of the Swedish authorities, this notification should be transferred to the Committee on Agriculture for further consideration in connexion with the widened scope in activities in that Committee in the field of non-tariff barriers.

GATT relevance

<u>Description of the product:</u>	<u>Nature of the Non-Tariff Measure</u>	<u>Countries maintaining the measures</u>	<u>Countries indicating an interest</u>
Food items and agricultural products - Fresh and canned fruits	Sanitary regulations	Denmark	Pakistan

Method

Pakistan notified that a strict health certificate from the veterinary department is required for importation of food items and other such agricultural products. This made it difficult for other countries to enter the Scandinavian markets with various food products. This requirement was also applicable to fresh and canned fruits. These requirements needed suitable modification to facilitate entry of foreign products.

Subsequently, the delegation of Denmark stated that this notification did not apply to Denmark. Under the sanitary regulations issued by the Ministry of the Interior no health certificate is required for the importation of food products. For wine and spirits, however, a certificate of origin is required and - if trans-shipment has been effected - furthermore a certificate by a competent authority in the port of trans-shipment stating that nothing has been added or done to the article.

With respect to other regulations it may be mentioned that tinned fruit imported into Denmark and tinned fruit produced in Denmark are subject to the same requirements as regards manufacturing, preservation and colouring. The regulations on labelling are also practically the same for imported and domestically manufactured products although information on the year of production is not required for imported goods which, on the other hand, must carry information on the country of production and the name of the producer or the exporter and his domicile.

Under the regulations issued by the Ministry of Agriculture concerning the importation of animal foodstuffs a health certificate is required when such products are imported into Denmark.

This requirement is applied in a non-discriminatory way and does not in the view of the Danish authorities go beyond what is normal practice in countries to which Denmark is exporting animal foodstuffs.

EffectsGATT relevance

<u>BTN</u>	<u>Country or group maintaining measures:</u>	<u>Nature of the non-tariff measure:</u>	<u>Countries indicating an interest:</u>
20.01 Vegetables and fruit, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid, with or without sugar ... (20.01)	Australia	Prohibition on the use of certain additives or colouring materials	Canada EEC

(a) Description:

HS

Alum cannot be used in pickles.

(b) Comments by other countries:

Canada: Alum is commonly used in Canada for treating pickles.

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

This is not a quarantine measure.

<u>BTN</u>	<u>Country or group maintaining measures:</u>	<u>Nature of the non-tariff measure:</u>	<u>Countries indicating an interest:</u>
20.01 Vegetables and fruit, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid, with or without sugar, whether or not containing salt, spices or mustard (20.01)	Germany, F.R.	Prohibition on the use of certain additives and colouring materials	Canada United States

(a) Description:

HS

Imports of pickles and gherkins containing alum are prohibited.

(Applies also to item 20.02.)

(b) Comments by other countries:

United States: It would be helpful to know why alum cannot be used.

(Applies also to item 20.02.)

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

Alum is not listed among the treatment methods which are permitted.

(Applies also to item 20.02.)

<u>BTN</u>	<u>Country or group maintaining measures:</u>	<u>Nature of the non-tariff measure:</u>	<u>Countries indicating an interest:</u>
20.06 Fruit otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or spirit	Sweden	Import permit requirements	Pakistan

(a) Description:

HS: Canned fruit

Import permit (issued by the National Tax Board) is required for products containing alcohol.

(b) Comments by other countries:

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

<u>BTN</u>		<u>Country or group maintaining measure:</u>	<u>Nature of non tariff measure:</u>	<u>Countries indicating an interest:</u>
Chapter 20	Vegetable and fruit prepared or preserved (Chapter 20)	France	Labelling requirements for food products	Australia United States

(a) Description:

The basic French law governing country of origin marking calls for the name of the country of origin both for French and foreign products to be embossed in can ends.

(b) Comments by other countries:

Although this requirement is sometimes satisfied by stamping with indelible ink, it causes considerable additional trouble and expense to United States exporters of canned food. Pressing can is dangerous to product, while indelible ink can be used which is much more reasonable.

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

The French delegate took note of the remarks and would transmit those to his authorities. The system which is applied to both imported and domestic products functions all right in France.

<u>BTN</u>		<u>Country or group maintaining measure:</u>	<u>Nature of non tariff measure:</u>	<u>Countries indicating an interest:</u>
Chapter 20	Processed products made of fruit and vegetables with added sugar (Chapter 20)	EEC	Customs and administrative procedures	United States Yugoslavia

(a) Description:

System of fixing levies

(b) Comments by other countries:

Yugoslavia: The Highly complicated system of fixing levies on a basis of sugar content and other administrative procedures, such as declaration of the sugar content of processed products, checking the accuracy of such declaration and determining the quantity of sugar contained in the processed products, with a view to selecting methods for calculating levies, occasion exporters in third countries special difficulties and leave them uncertain as to what the total amount of import duty charged on processed products made of fruit and vegetables with added sugar will be.

United States: The representative of the United States drew attention to the problems this complicated procedure gives rise to and the delays it causes. He expressed the hope that it would be possible to improve this import system, in particular for canned fruit.

(c) Comments by country maintaining the measures:

The representative of the EEC said that the complexity of the system of fixing levies should not occasion difficulties for exporters. He pointed out that levies were within the terms of reference of Working Group 2.

<u>Description of the product:</u>	<u>Country or group maintaining measure:</u>	<u>Nature of non tariff measure:</u>	<u>Countries indicating an interest:</u>
Vegetables, fruits and other canned products	Canada	Imports permitted in can sizes established by Canadian govt.	United States

Method

Five can sizes standard in the United States are not permitted in Canada, including the popular size 303. The Canadian representative pointed out that the trend both in North America and elsewhere was towards a reduction in the number of permissible consumer container and package sizes. He explained that the Canadian Agricultural Standards Act had limited the number of sizes in which certain foods could be retailed as a means of helping the consumer to compare prices easily and without having to take account of differences in the content of a wide range of cans of different shapes. The Canadian representative pointed out that all standard container sizes in use in Canada are today or have been at some time in common use in the United States.

Effects

The representative of the United States felt that Canada should not forbid entry of certain sized containers commonly used in commercial trade in the United States shipped throughout the world. He felt this could easily be permitted in Canada and that this would remove a barrier to trade, especially as no auxiliary problems of health appeared to be involved. The representative of Canada, did not accept that adoption of United States sizes was necessarily the best way of obtaining standardization of sizes.

GATT relevance

It was suggested that a multilateral exchange of views might be fruitful in this area.

(cont'd)

<u>Description of the product:</u>	<u>Country or group maintaining measure:</u>	<u>Nature of non tariff measure:</u>	<u>Countries indicating an interest:</u>
Vegetables, fruits and other canned products (cont'd)	Canada	Imports permitted in can sizes established by Canadian govt.	United States

Note: At the May 1970 meeting of Group 3, the United States proposed that Canada withdraw its limitation on can sizes or at least change its regulations to include the five standard United States sizes, namely:

303/406	Standard size - used for vegetables
300/407	Used for asparagus
211/400	Used for asparagus
211/300	General purpose
211/304	General purpose

The representative of Canada said that it was an accepted principle to limit can sizes in order to help consumers compare prices and quantities. In view of his Government's plans to change over to the metric system, it was not the appropriate time to introduce new regulations. When the change would be effected, other countries' interests would be taken into account.