

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED

SGTP/26

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Special Group on Trade in Tropical Products

POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION IN DISCUSSIONS ON FUTURE ACTION ON TROPICAL PRODUCTS

Note by the Secretariat

1. At the twenty-first session of the Committee on Trade and Development held on 17 and 18 July 1972, it was agreed that the secretariat should prepare a note concerning future action on tropical products in the context of the preparatory work relating to the forthcoming multilateral trade negotiations, for consideration in the Special Group on Trade in Tropical Products. In this connexion attention is drawn to document COM.AC/W/86 which contains a preliminary examination of the implications for developing countries of various suggested techniques and modalities for negotiations on agriculture. To the extent that the techniques and modalities examined in this paper are relevant to future action on tropical products, the Special Group might wish to take them into account. In particular, past discussions indicate that many countries see a problem of competition with domestically produced fats and oils which results in the treatment of vegetable oils and oilseeds tending to attract considerations similar to those relating to the protection of temperate zone agriculture generally.

2. The purpose of this note is to identify the problem areas and so provide a basis for preliminary discussion on the possible types of action which might be considered for tropical products in order to secure the further liberalization of trade in these items. The main elements which might be considered in connexion with approaches to the trade negotiations as they concern these commodities would appear to be tariffs, quantitative restrictions and other non-tariff measures (such as internal charges and selective taxes) and, in appropriate cases, the question of market stabilization.

3. While attention in this note has been focused on those tropical products which have been identified by the Special Group for priority consideration, it is to be expected that in the negotiations efforts will be made to seek the reduction and elimination of barriers to trade in tropical products generally. In this regard an indicative list of tropical products was prepared for the Kennedy Round of trade negotiations in the light of interest expressed by developing countries. The list, which is attached hereto as Annex 1, did not have a binding effect as to the definition of tropical products.

Tariffs

4. The existing situation in regard to tariffs applied to a number of tropical products of major significance in international trade by certain developed countries is described in Annex 2 where duty levels, including tariff escalation on semi-processed and processed items and the treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences may be readily identified.

5. The accession of certain European countries to the European Economic Community should, in the normal course, lead to the alignment of tariffs on tropical products in these countries with the common external tariff of the Community. It is to be expected that there will also be changes in the position of preferential suppliers. The arrangements resulting from the 1969 Convention of Association between the EEC and the African and Malagasy States and the Association Agreement between the EEC and Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya shall not at this stage apply to the acceding countries. However, these arrangements, due to expire in 1975, are subject to renegotiation in 1974 when it is expected that new arrangements may be worked out for the enlarged Community as a whole.
6. The question to be examined is what action might be taken in the tariff field to obtain the overall liberalization of trade in tropical products in such a way as to increase the export earnings of tropical producers generally.
7. For the semi-processed and processed tropical products under consideration in this note, Annex 3 indicates the developing country share of total imports by the major developed countries. Where imports are effected at preferential duty rates, the Annex shows the share of such imports. On the basis of the limited information available in respect of the domestic utilization of certain semi-processed and processed tropical products, it would appear that imports account for a relatively small share of some of these items consumed in particular countries.
8. Taking into account the effects of tariff escalation and preferential arrangements on the share of certain imported semi-processed and processed tropical products in total domestic requirements in the import markets of some developed countries, tariffs on these items in particular could be a matter for negotiation, again having regard to the situation of preferential suppliers.

Quantitative restrictions

9. The remaining quantitative restrictions imposed on tropical products by developed countries are shown in Annex 2. Because bananas are included among the tropical products to which quantitative restrictions are applied, it was thought useful to indicate in Annex 4 per capita imports for this item in the major developed country markets, at the same time recognizing that there are a number of factors which may influence consumption of different varieties of fruit in particular countries.
10. The trade negotiations might provide an opportunity to seek increased market access for these products. Even if the existing preferential suppliers of bananas require the adoption of measures to ensure that they retain their market shares, it may be useful to see how existing protective measures might be reduced while permitting the possibility of increased consumption in these and other markets.

Internal taxes and other measures

11. It would appear that the elimination of internal taxes on tropical products, where applicable, is of interest to all developing countries, irrespective of whether they are eligible for special tariff preferences in the markets concerned or not. For details of such taxes (including selective taxes) applied to certain tropical products, delegations may refer to earlier documentation (SGTP/17/Rev.1, SGTP/21, SGTP/22 and corrigenda and addenda) prepared for the Special Group. This matter was discussed at the last meeting of the Special Group on Trade in Tropical Products in October 1971 when proposals concerning internal taxes and revenue duties on tropical products, including the elimination of selective taxes, put forward by developing countries, were examined. Details of these discussions and the proposals submitted are contained in document SGTP/25.

12. With the exception of quantitative restrictions and internal taxes described above, there appear to be few other non-tariff measures applied to the tropical products under consideration in this note. In this regard, reference is made in the Group of Three reports (documents L/3610 and L/3710) to certain measures applied by some developed countries. Representatives of developing countries may wish to provide details to the Special Group of particular non-tariff barrier problems which they consider to be adversely affecting their export trade in tropical products so that they can be brought to the attention of the importing country and taken into account with a view to finding solutions in the negotiations.

13. Some of the arguments in favour of the development of safeguard arrangements under discussion in the Committee on Trade in Industrial Products could also apply to semi-processed and processed tropical products where this would facilitate the opening up and expansion of markets.

Market stabilization

14. The question to be considered here is whether the elimination of discrimination in the fields of tariffs and quantitative restrictions could be facilitated by the development of stabilization arrangements which, inter alia, take into account the position of preferential suppliers. The adoption of pricing policies for appropriate products may also contribute to the trade liberalization objective on a most-favoured-nation basis. However, it would appear that the number of commodities for which such arrangements might be suitable is limited. The current Coffee Agreement is due to expire in 1973 and work is proceeding in the International Coffee Organization concerning the renewal or extension of the Agreement. Efforts are also continuing under the auspices of UNCTAD to conclude an International Cocoa Agreement. Other tropical commodities which might conceivably benefit from the conclusion of market stabilization arrangements include for example tea, bananas and pepper.

15. It might be recalled that in the Kennedy Round an attempt was made to bring about the reduction and elimination of tariffs on tropical products on the basis of joint action by the major importers. While some tariffs on tropical products in their raw, semi-processed and processed forms were reduced or eliminated in the course of the negotiations, the action remained limited to some extent inter alia, because the existing preferential suppliers were not satisfied that they would secure adequate compensation for the loss of preferential benefits in certain markets through more liberal conditions of access to other markets. The question that might be examined is whether measures can be developed for joint or multilateral action within the framework of the forthcoming trade negotiations so as to provide an adequate solution to this problem.

16. Another question, which might deserve consideration in this connexion, is whether, in order to achieve adequate results in the negotiations, joint action in this field could be concerned with tropical products only, or whether there was a need to take measures with respect to other agricultural products in which the preferential suppliers have a particular interest.

17. In any case, trade policy developments, including those relating to enlargement of the Community could be expected to involve adjustment in the existing cost structures and trade patterns for tropical products which could also be associated with an improvement in the ability of preferential suppliers to take advantage of the opening up of markets on a multilateral basis.

Trade among developing countries

18. In order to further encourage developing country exports, especially of raw, semi-processed and processed tropical products, new possibilities might be provided in the context of the trade negotiations among developing countries. To the extent that raw, semi-processed and processed tropical products are included in this arrangement, larger export opportunities would be provided for exporting developing countries.

ANNEX 1

Tropical Products¹

ex 07.06	Manioc	ex 09.10	Ginger
ex 08.01	Bananas, fresh		- not ground
	Coconuts		- other
	Brazil nuts		Celery seed
	Cashew nuts		- not ground
	Pineapples		- other
	Mangoes, guavas		Curry powder and paste
ex 09.01	Coffee, raw, roasted	10.06	Rice
09.02	Tea	ex 11.08	Manioc starches
	- in small containers	ex 12.01	Groundnuts
	- in bulk		Copra
09.03	Maté		Palmnuts and kernels
09.04	Pepper of piper		Babassu nuts
	- not ground	ex 12.07	Plants and seeds used in
	- other		perfumery and for
	Pimento (capsicum or		pharmaceutical purposes
	pimenta)		- psyllium seed
	- not ground	ex 13.02	Lacs, natural gums and resins
	- other		- gum arabic
09.05	Vanilla	ex 14.02	Vegetable materials used as
ex 09.06	Cinnamon		stuffing or padding
	- not ground		- kapok and crin
	- other	ex 14.03	Vegetable materials used in
09.07	Cloves		brushes
	- not ground		- piassava
	- other	ex 15.07	Fixed vegetable oils
09.08	Nutmegs		Groundnut oil
	- not ground		- crude
	- other		- other
	Mace		Coconut oil
	- not ground		- crude
	- other		- other
	Cardamoms		Palm kernel oil
	- not ground		- crude
	- other		- other

¹The table extracted from document L/2808 covers the products included in the indicative list of tropical items originally proposed for negotiation in the Kennedy Round, supplemented by additional products requested by delegations.

ex 15.07 (cont'd)	Palm oil - crude - other Tung oil Oiticica oil Castor oil Cashew shell oil Tobacco seed oil Babassu oil	ex 21.02	A. Extracts, essences or concentrates of coffee B. Extracts, essences or concentrates of tea
ex 15.16	Carnauba wax	ex 23.04	Vegetable oilcakes
ex 17.01	Sugar - raw - refined	ex 29.05	Menthol
ex 17.02	Syrups	32.01	Tanning extracts of vegetable origin
ex 17.03	Molasses	ex 33.01	Essential oils: Lemon grass, sandalwood, palmarosa, citronella, veti-vert, cinnamon
18.01	Cocoa beans - raw or roasted	ex 40.01	Natural rubber latex
18.03	Cocoa paste, whether or not defatted	ex 41.02	Bovine cattle leather
18.04	Cocoa butter	41.04	Goat and kidskin leather
18.05	Cocoa powder, unsweetened	ex 44.03	Wood in the rough (tropical)
ex 19.04	Tapioca	57.01	True hemp
ex 20.01	Fruit prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid (tropical)	ex 57.04	Sisal, sun hemp Coir
ex 20.03	Fruit preserved by freezing containing added sugar (tropical)	57.05	Yarn of true hemp
ex 20.04	Fruit, fruit peel, preserved by sugar (tropical)	57.06	Yarn of jute
20.05	Jams, marmalades, fruit jellies, fruit purées and pastes (tropical)	57.10	Woven fabrics of jute (hessian cloth and sacking cloth)
ex 20.06	Fruit prepared or preserved n.e.s. (including canned fruit) - tropical	ex 58.02	Other carpets, carpeting, rugs, mats and matting - of jute - of coir
ex 20.07	Fruit juices, unfermented (tropical)	ex 58.05	Webbing of jute
		ex 59.04	Coir cordage and ropes and twine
		ex 62.03	Jute bags and sacks
		ex 62.04	Tarpaulin of jute
		ex 63.02	Old hemp rope cuttings, jute caddies

ANNEX 2

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Page 7Import Duties (m.f.n.) Applied to Selected Tropical Products - September 1972.¹

Product	Australia	Austria	Canada	Denmark	EEC	Japan	Norway	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	United States
08.01A Bananas	\$AO.013/kg (BP\$AO.004)	S 100/100 kgs (PR Free) (GSP Free)	50 cents/100 lb (BP Free)	Free	20% (AAMS Free)	1/4-30/9-30% (temp. rate 40%) 1/10-31/3-30% (temp. rate 60%)	Free	Free	SF 20/100 kgs	£0.375/cwt (BP Free)	Free
11.04 Banana flour	Free	10% (GSP 5%)	Free	Free	17% (AAMS Free) (GSP 12%)	10% (GSP Free)	N Kr 0.20/kg	Free	SF 20/100 kgs (in small containers) SF 4.50/100kgs (other)	10% (BP Free)	7% (GSP offer Free)
09.01 Coffee beans: (1) raw	(a) under by- law Free	20% (PR Free) (GSP Free)	Free	D Kr 1.87/kg	with caffeine 9.6% (7%) ^{2/} without caffeine 13% (AAMS Free)	Free	Free	S Kr 0.20/kg	SF 50/100 kgs unroasted decaf- finated SF 76/ 100 kgs	£0.235/cwt (BP Free)	Free
(2) roasted	\$AO.093/kg (BP\$AO.093/kg) \$AO.165/kg (BP\$AO.165/kg)	30% (PR 700/100 kgs) (GSP 20%)	2 cents/lb (BP 2 cents/lb)	D Kr 2.30/kg	with caffeine 15% without caffeine 18% (AAMS Free)	30%	N.Kr 0.50/kg	S Kr 0.25/kg	SF 90/100 kgs	£0.315/cwt (BP£0.235/cwt) (GSP£0.235/cwt)	Free
21.02A Extracts, essences and concentrates of coffee and coffee prepara- tions	\$AO.88/kg. (BP\$AO.88/kg)	Solid 24% Other S 24.5/kg	7 cents/lb (BP 5 cents/lb)	10%	18% (AAMS Free) (GSP essences 14%)	with sugar 20%, 30% (GSP 10%, 15%) other 20%, 25% (GSP 10%, 12.5%)	N Kr 0.50/kg	Free	SF 270/100 kgs (GSP SF 170/ 100 kgs)	£2.00/cwt (BP £1.75/cwt) (GSP £1.75/cwt)	Free
09.02 Tea	bulk Free (BP Free) packages 20lb or less \$AO.037/kg (BP\$AO.037/kg)	bulk Free packages not more than 3kgs 10% (GSP 5%)	Free	Free	bulk 9% (Free) ^{2/} packages 3 kgs or less 11.5% (5%) ^{2/} (AAMS Free)	black tea packed for retail 30% black tea not packed for retail 35% (temp. rate 20%)	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
21.02B Extracts, essences and concentrates of tea	\$AO.11/kg (BP\$AO.11/kg)	24% (GSP 12%)	Free	Free	12% (AAMS Free) (GSP 6%)	with sugar 20% (GSP 10%) without sugar 25%	Free	Free	SF 270/100 kgs (GSP Free)	10% (BP Free) (GSP Free)	Free

^{1/} Provisional; subject to revision. Details of import duties applied to conventional and modified forms of natural rubber are contained in document SGTP/16.^{2/} Most-favoured-nation rates of duty applied in connexion with second Yaoundé Convention.

Symbols

PR = provisionally applied rates of duty

BP = British (or Commonwealth) preferential rates of duty

GSP = Generalized System of Preferences

AAMS = Associated African and Malagasy States (including overseas Departments and associated Territories)

Product	Australia	Austria	Canada	Denmark	EEC	Japan	Norway	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	United States
09.04 Pepper: (1) unground	10% (BP Free)	20% (GSP 15%)	5% (BP Free) (GSP offer Free)	Free	^{1/} 17% (10%); Free when used in manufacture of essential oils and resinoids (AAMS Free)	Free	Free	Free	SF 10/100 kgs (GSP Free)	Free	Free
(2) ground	\$A0.073/kg+10% primage (BP \$A0.055 + 5% primage)	35% (GSP 26%)	7.5% (BP 5%)	packed for retail 5%; other Free	12.5% (AAMS Free)	5% (GSP Free) packed for retail 10% (GSP 5%)	Free	Free	SF 30/100 kgs (GSP Free)	10% (BP Free)	1.5¢ per lb (GSP offer Free)
12.01 Vegetable oilseeds: groundnuts, palm nuts and kernels, copra, castor oil seeds	Free (except groundnuts \$A0.148/kg) (BP \$A0.093/kg)	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free (except groundnuts other than for oil extraction Y14/kg or 20% whichever is greater) (temp.rate 10%)	Free	Free	SF 0.10/100kgs + price supplements	10% (BP Free) (except castor oil seed 7% (BP Free))	copra 1.25¢/lb (Philippines Free); castor oil seed and palm nuts and kernels Free; groundnuts, shelled 7¢/lb unshelled 4.25¢/lb. (GSP offer - groundnuts, shelled Free)
15.07 Vegetable oils: coconut, groundnut, palm, palm kernel	coconut palm, palm kernel Free; groundnut \$A93.50/ton (BP \$A62/ton)	unfit for human consumption Free refined 15%, oils in containers of 5 kgs or less subject to additional duty of 30% of tariff rate	crude 10% (BP Free) other than crude 17.5% (BP 12.5%); for fish canning Free (GSP offer crude Free, other than crude 12.5%)	crude 8% other 12%	palm -(1) intended for purposes other than manufacture of food-stuffs: crude 4% other 8% (2) Other - 2 crude 9% (5%), other 14% groundnut, palm kernel, coconut -(1) intended for purposes other than manufacture of food-stuffs: crude 5%, other 8% (2) Other: crude 10%, other 15%, in packs of 1 kg or less 20% (AAMS Free)	palm and palm kernel 8%; coconut Y10/kg or 10% whichever is greater; groundnut Y17/kg, Y25/kg (GSP palm 4%)	palm Free; coconut, groundnut, palm kernel N Kr 0.16/kg	Free + variable levies	crude SF10/100 kgs refined SF12/100 kgs for industrial use SF 1/100 kgs + price supplements on edible oils	groundnut, coconut 15% (BP Free), palm, palm kernel 10% (BP Free)	palm Free, palm kernel - unfit for food Free, other 0.5¢/lb, groundnut 4¢/lb, coconut - within Philippines quota Free, outside quota 1¢/lb. Other countries - crude 3¢/lb. other 1¢/lb.
castor oil	\$A10.33/ton (BP Free)	Free	crude Free; other than crude 17.5% (BP 12.5%)	Free	for use in manufacture of synthetic textile fibres or artificial plastic materials Free, other 8% (temp.rate 7%) (AAMS - Free)	10%	Free	Free	crude SF 10/100 kgs, refined SF 12/100 kgs, for industrial use SF 1/100 kgs + price supplement on edible oils	12.5% (BP Free)	value not over 15¢/lb. - 7.5%; over 15¢/lb. - 1.5¢/lb.. (GSP offer Free)

^{1/} Most-favoured-nation rates of duty applied in connexion with second Yaoundé Convention.

	Product	Australia	Austria	Canada	Denmark	EEC	Japan	Norway	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	United States
23.04	Oilcake	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free + variable levies	SF 0.20/kg + price supplements	10% (BP Free)	0.3¢/lb
18.01	Cocoa beans: raw	Free	7% (PR Free) (GSP Free)	Free	Free	5.4% (4%) ^{1/} (AAMS Free)	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
	roasted	Free	10% (GSP 5%)	Free	Free	5.4% (4%) ^{1/} (AAMS Free)	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
18.03	cocoa paste whether or not defatted	\$A 0.018/kg (BP \$A 0.013/kg)	25% (GSP 15%)	sweetened-in blocks or cakes not less than 2lb. in weight 2¢/lb. (BP 2¢/lb.) (GSP offer 1¢/lb.) unsweetened 1¢/lb. (BP 1¢/lb.) (GSP offer Free)	Free	15% (AAMS Free)	not defatted 10% (GSP 5%) defatted 20% (GSP 10%)	Free	S Kr 0.10/kg (GSP Free)	SF 40/100 kgs + import tax (GSP Free)	Free	Free
18.04	cocoa butter (fat or oil)	\$A 0.037/kg (BP \$A 0.018/kg)	3% (PR 5%) (GSP 5%)	Free	Free	12% (AAMS Free)	5% (GSP Free)	Free	S Kr 0.10/kg (GSP Free)	SF 2.50/100 kgs (GSP Free)	Free	3% (GSP offer Free)
18.05	cocoa powder-unsweetened	\$A 0.072/kg (BP \$A 0.037/kg)	27% (PR 7%) (GSP 14%)	15% (BP 15%) (GSP offer 10%)	Free	16% (AAMS Free)	30% (GSP 15%)	N KR 0.40/kg	S Kr 0.10/kg + (GSP Free)	SF 40/100 kgs + import tax (GSP SF 28/100 kgs)	Free	0.37¢/lb.
18.06	chocolate and other preparations containing cocoa	47.5% + 10% primage (BP 22 ¹ / ₂ % + 5% primage) (Austn. pref. 18.06.900 1970/71 \$70.000)	32% min; \$460/100 kgs.	15% (BP 10%, 15%) (GSP offer 10%)	15%; min. of D Kr 0.45/kg.	cocoa powder with addition of saccharose 10% + variable element (GSP 7% + v.e.); chocolate and chocolate goods; sugar confectionery containing cocoa 12% + v.e. (with max 27%) + add. duty on sugar content	containing added sugar 35%; not containing added sugar 25% (GSP 12.5%); other 15% (GSP 7.5%)	N Kr 1/kg sweetened cocoa powder 20%	(a) table cream, ice cream, ice cream powders and pastes Free (b) powders, flakes, pastes and liquid preparations for use in preparing beverages 20% (c) other 5%	SF 50/100 kgs.	chocolate milk unsweetened Free; crumb £0.3/cwt (BP Free); sweetened in bars of 10lb or more 0.4 ¢/lb. (GSP offer Free) £0.25/cwt (BP Free); ordinary chocolate etc. £0.2/cwt (BP Free); chocolate containing spirits etc. £0.2/cwt (BP Free) + 10% (GSP Free)	Free; of 10lb or more 0.4 ¢/lb. (GSP offer Free) other 5%

^{1/} Most-favoured-nation rates of duty applied in connexion with second Yaoundé Convention.

The following import restrictions have been indicated in documentation prepared for the Special Group on Trade in Tropical Products.

Bananas (BTN 08.01)

France - restriction (unspecified)
Italy - global quota
United Kingdom - global quota (dollar area)

Groundnuts (ex 12.01)

Japan - quota restriction (other than for oil extraction)
USA - global quota 1,709,000 lb shelled basis per annum.

EEC - Imports¹ of Semi-Processed and Processed Tropical Products
from Developing Countries (\$ million) - 1970

BTN	SITC	Product Description	Total imports	Imports from developing countries	Imports from preferential developing countries as % of total imports
21.02A	071.3	Extracts, essences and concentrates of coffee	3.4	2.8 (82%)	0.2 (7%)
21.02B	099.2	Extracts, essences and concentrates of tea	1.0	0.06 (.6%)	0.02 (.2%)
18.03	072.31	Cocoa paste, whether or not defatted	13.1	13.1 (100%)	12.7 (97%)
18.04	072.32	Cocoa butter	31.5	30.4 (96%)	14.5 (46%)
18.05	072.2	Cocoa powder	0.05	0.01 (20%)	-
18.06	073	Chocolate and cocoa preparations	10.5	2.2 (21%)	2.1 (20%)
09.04	075.13	Pepper - ground	0.18	0.03 (17%)	0.002 (1%)
15.07	421.4	Groundnut oil: crude for food	66.6	65.3 (98%)	44.2 (66%)
		refined for food	7.7	7.6 (99%)	7.6 (99%)
	422.3	Coconut oil: crude for industrial use	10.2	10.1 (99%)	0.9 (9%)
		crude for food	7.1	7.1 (100%)	4.1 (58%)
	422.2	Palm oil: crude for industrial use	1.8	1.7 (94%)	0.3 (17%)
		crude for food	70.0	69.5 (99%)	39.9 (57%)
		other than crude	0.04	0.003 (0.8%)	0.003 (0.8%)
	422.4	Palm-kernel oil: crude for industrial use	6.5	6.4 (98%)	6.3 (97%)
		crude for food	7.2	7.1 (99%)	7.1 (99%)
		refined	0.01	-	-
	422.5	Castor oil: for production of amino-undecanoic acid	12.5	12.5 (100%)	-
		for other uses	8.1	6.4 (79%)	-

¹Excluding intra-EEC trade

Source: NIMEX - 1970

United Kingdom - Imports of Semi-Processed and Processed Tropical
Products from Developing Countries (£million) - 1970

BTN	SITC	Product Description	Total imports	Imports from developing countries	Imports from preferential developing countries as % of total imports
21.02	071.3	Extracts, essences and concentrates of coffee	6.8	5.3 (78%)	- -
18.03	072.31	Cocoa paste, whether or not defatted	1.8	1.6 (89%)	1.3 (72%)
18.04	072.32	Cocoa butter	15.0	10.4 (69%)	7.9 (53%)
18.05	072.2	Cocoa powder	0.1	- -	- -
18.06	073	Chocolate and cocoa preparations	12.6	0.2 (1.8%)	0.2 (1.8%)
21.02	099.02	Extracts, essences and concentrates of tea	0.5	0.5 (100%)	0.48 (91%)
15.07	421.4	Groundnut oil	14.4	14.2 (99%)	14.2 (99%)
	422.3	Coconut oil	6.9	6.8 (99%)	6.8 (99%)
	422.2	Palm oil	15.9	15.7 (99%)	15.7 (99%)
	422.4	Palm-kernel oil	4.6	4.56 (99%)	4.2 (91%)
	422.5	Castor oil	2.4	2.3 (96%)	- -

Source: Annual Statement of Overseas Trade of the United Kingdom. 1970 Vol.II, H.M.S.O.

Japan - Imports of Semi-Processed and Processed Tropical Products
from Developing Countries (\$ million) - 1970

BTN	SITC	Product Description	Total imports	Imports from developing countries
21.02A	071.3	Extracts, essences, and concentrates of coffee	18.1	0.7 (4%)
18.03	072.31	Cocoa paste, whether or not defatted	0.34	0.19 (56%)
18.04	072.33	Cocoa butter	13.9	5.6 (40%)
18.05	072.2	Cocoa powder	0.8	0.07 (1%)
18.06	073	Chocolate and cocoa preparations	8.9	0.04 (0.4%)
21.02B	099.02	Extracts, essences, concentrates of tea; instant tea	0.2	0.07 (33%)
09.04	075.130	Pepper - ground	0.1	-
15.07	421.4	Groundnut oil	0.06	0.04 (68%)
	422.3	Coconut oil	0.7	0.7 (100%)
	422.2	Palm oil	9.8	9.8 (100%)
	422.4	Palm-kernel oil	0.2	-
	422.5	Castor oil	0.1	0.08 (81%)

Source: Japan Exports and Imports, 70/12.
 Published by Japan Tariff Association.

United States - Imports of Semi-Processed and Processed Tropical
Products from Developing Countries (\$ million) - 1970

BTN	SITC	Product Description	Total imports	Imports from developing countries
21.02A	071.3	Extracts, essences and concentrates of coffee	46.9	23.7 (50%)
21.02B	099.02	Extracts, essences and concentrates of tea	n.a.	n.a.
18.03	072.31	Cocoa paste, whether or not defatted	2.8	1.9 (68%)
18.04	072.32	Cocoa butter	23.2	17.7 (76%)
18.05	072.2	Cocoa powder	21.3	7.1 (33%)
18.06	073	Chocolate and cocoa preparations	31.3	0.6 (1.9%)
09.04	075.13	Pepper - ground	0.9	0.9 (99%)
15.07	421.4	Groundnut oil	0.01	-
	422.3	Coconut oil	75.4	75.4 (100%) (Philippines)
	422.2	Palm oil	14.5	14.3 (99%)
	422.4	Palm-kernel oil	12.1	6.4 (53%)
	422.5	Castor oil	11.7	11.65 (99%)

Source: US Foreign Trade. F.T. 135 (US Department of Commerce)

ANNEX 4

Estimated "Per Caput" Imports of Bananas in Selected
Developed Market Economy Countries

Country	Imports (1971) (Kg. per head)
Norway	10.0
Germany, Fed. Rep.	10.0
Switzerland	9.9
Sweden	9.6
Canada	9.5
Japan	9.5
France	8.8
Austria	8.7
Belgium-Luxembourg	8.3
United States	8.2
Denmark	7.9
Netherlands	7.7
Italy	6.0
United Kingdom	5.7

Source: FAO: Document CCP:BA/ST 72/2 (17 April 1972)