

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

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Multilateral Trade Negotiations

GROUP 3(f) - REPORT TO THE TRADE NEGOTIATIONS COMMITTEE

Introduction

1. Group 3(f) was established by the Trade Negotiations Committee on 7 February 1974 to deal with item 16 of the Programme of Work (MTN/2) which provided for:

"Continuation, in the light of the work undertaken by the Committee on Trade and Development and other international bodies, of the studies of all the pertinent data on trade in tropical products, due account being taken of the factors which influence this trade such as supply, demand, prices and the level of the export receipts of developing countries."

The Trade Negotiations Committee also agreed, inter alia, that each Group would, in the course of its work, be guided by the Ministerial Declaration as it relates to developing countries.

2. Group 3(f) held three meetings in February, April and July 1974. At its initial meeting, the Group agreed on the detailed work programme it intended to pursue in relation to tropical products. This is recorded in document MTN/3F/2 annexed hereto.

3. In accordance with this work programme, the Group at its April meeting undertook a preliminary examination of background material provided by the secretariat covering cocoa, coffee, tea, bananas and pepper in their raw, semi-processed and processed forms and certain vegetable oilseeds, oils and oilcake with a view to identifying the problems facing these commodities. Details of certain procedural aspects agreed to by the Committee at its second meeting are contained in document MTN/3F/3 (see Annex 2). Secretariat note (MTN/3F/3/Add.1), summarizing the general observations and specific points made by members on the various items which were examined on a commodity-by-commodity basis, is attached as Annex 3. At its third meeting in July, the Group examined a number of additional products listed in COM.TD/W/205. The specific points and general observations made by delegations in respect of these items are summarized in a note by the secretariat attached as Annex 4. A check-list of documents prepared for consideration by the Group is shown as Annex 5.

Procedure

4. Among the procedural aspects taken up in the course of the discussion was that related to the treatment of certain items either produced in both tropical and temperate zones or produced in the tropics but competitive or substitutable for products produced in the temperate zone.
5. It was noted, inter alia, that trade in tropical vegetable oilseeds, oils and oilcake was influenced by, and in turn influenced, the trade in temperate zone vegetable oilseeds, oils and oilcake. In view of this inter-relationship, the Group, while reiterating its competence in respect of tropical products, agreed that the material provided by the secretariat in MTN/3F/W/3 and Addendum 6, together with a summary of the comments and observations made by members, should be transmitted to Group 3(e) for consideration when the question of vegetable oilseeds, oils and oilcake was being examined in that body on a global basis. The Group requested Group 3(e) to give priority to this matter having regard to the interests of developing countries in the sector and the special and priority treatment being accorded to tropical products in the Multilateral Trade Negotiations. The Group agreed that thereafter it would pursue the discussion on particular aspects of tropical oilseeds, oils and oilcakes in the light of the documentation and views of Group 3(e).
6. Taking note of the suggestion which had already been made in the Group in respect of tropical oilseeds, oils and oilcake, some members suggested that to enable this sector to be examined on a global basis, it should be recommended to the Trade Negotiations Committee that it request the secretariat to compile documentation covering the whole fats and oils sector. Some other members agreed with this proposal on the understanding that castor-oil, because of its characteristics and end-uses, be treated separately and that further work on the tropical aspects in this sector be carried out on a priority basis. Other members of the Group felt that it was not necessary to ask the authority of the Trade Negotiations Committee to obtain the required documentation from the secretariat.
7. It was suggested by some members that enough information had been compiled by the GATT secretariat on certain tropical products for negotiations to begin. However, further work was required on other commodities which had not so far been studied in detail by the secretariat.
8. Certain members referred to the competence of other groups in respect of some products listed in the documentation. It was stated by a number of delegations that because rice, sugar and sugar products (ex 17.02 and 17.03) and tobacco were

also significantly produced in the temperate zone, these items could more appropriately be taken up in Group 3(e), which would be studying them in detail. There was general agreement, however, to request other groups to send to Group 3(f) for its consideration in due course the results of the discussions and the information collected on these products so that the Group could pursue the discussion on the products falling within its competence.

9. The Group noted that the discussions on these matters in Group 3(e) would be reflected in the report of that Group to the Trade Negotiations Committee.

Identification of problems

10. Some members stated that the information provided in the documentation had led them to identify the following problem areas which needed to be taken up in the negotiations on tropical products¹ - the continued maintenance of tariffs on certain unprocessed products; tariff escalation on semi-processed and processed products; special preferences; quantitative restrictions, internal taxes and other non-tariff measures; and price instability.

11. The representative of a group of countries stated that the problems facing tropical products, the trade in which was characterized by instability of prices and quantities, were due to complex reasons. For this reason, the reduction or elimination of trade barriers would not be the only important factor to be considered in resolving these problems, but other factors such as the stabilization of prices and export earnings would be equally relevant. It was therefore important that these issues should be tackled as a whole. He also considered that, for certain items, commodity arrangements would be helpful in finding solutions.

12. Some members, representatives of developing countries, reaffirmed that the reduction or elimination of trade barriers is one of the most important elements affecting trade in tropical products and that this should have priority over efforts towards the stabilization of prices and the preparation or negotiation of commodity agreements.

¹ Details of the discussions and suggestions made with respect to individual commodities are contained in MTN/3F/3/Add.1(Annex 3) and Annex 4.

Tokyo Declaration

13. Some members from developed countries said that, as in other areas of the negotiations, it would be possible to decide on the special approaches for providing differential treatment for developing countries in regard to tropical products only when it became clear as to what general procedures were to be adopted. In the meantime, it would be useful if developing countries were to specify products for negotiation and priorities they wished to pursue.

14. Some members¹ representing developed countries reiterated the view that both importers and exporters would benefit from an expansion in international trade and that a principal way for developing countries to obtain permanent benefits from the negotiations was through liberalization of trade on a most-favoured-nation basis. Recognizing that the Tokyo Declaration called for additional benefits and where feasible and appropriate, special and more favourable treatment for the trade of developing countries, it was suggested that the core of the benefits which the developing countries will derive from the negotiations will be obtained from the most-favoured-nation reduction of barriers on products of specific interest to them. It was also stated that contributions by all participants were the essence of negotiations. However, the developed countries would not expect the developing countries to make contributions which were inconsistent with their individual development, financial and trade needs and in this context, due account would need to be taken of the situation of the least developed among the developing countries. Only in extreme circumstances should products of interest to the least developed among the developing countries be exempted from the negotiations. One member stated that his government was prepared to explore any reasonable ideas put forward by delegations to achieve the objectives for developing countries as contained in the Tokyo Declaration. In addition, it was willing to explore the effects on the export trade of developing countries of tariff escalation according to stages of processing and take this fully into account. His delegation felt that although information was still required on some products and although certain institutional and legal questions remained outstanding, a sufficient amount of material had been collected and a sufficient consensus now existed to permit substantive negotiations to begin in the autumn, especially on some major non-competitive tropical products such as those listed in COM.TD/W/189.²

¹The full text of a statement by one of these members is being circulated as document MTN/3F/W/14.

²The information in COM.TD/W/189 was updated and extended in MTN/3F/W/3 and Addenda.

15. It was the view of some members that differential or more favourable treatment to developing countries in the field of tropical products could best be provided by including semi-processed and processed items in the GSP. It was also suggested that one way of providing more favourable treatment to developing countries in respect of some items, e.g. certain tropical fruit and fruit products, would be to seek the creation of separate sub-positions, where appropriate, in the tariff schedules of developed countries in order to provide duty-free access for these items. One member however, considered that the problems of opening a large number of new tariff and sub-tariff positions would be obviated if tropical products not already separately identified in tariff schedules of developed countries were given duty-free treatment under the miscellaneous sub-tariff positions already included in the various tariff headings.¹ Some other members emphasized that it would be necessary to find ways of ensuring that the benefits of trade liberalization in the field of tropical products accrued to developing country producers and not to companies dealing in these products in developed countries.

16. Some members expressed the view that the Group should not at this stage go beyond the task allotted to it under the Programme of Work. They indicated, however, that their governments intended to honour the commitments in respect of developing countries provided for in the Tokyo Declaration as the work proceeds. In addition, it would appear that governments had not so far been in a position to identify all the issues affecting trade in some tropical products and also insufficient attention had been given to the question of price instability in the preliminary discussions. With regard to the question of special procedures for developing countries, this matter should be dealt with in the Trade Negotiations Committee.

17. Members from developing countries, while broadly welcoming the statements made by members from developed countries, emphasized that differential treatment, both with respect to trade liberalization and procedures for negotiations, remained central to their approach to the negotiations. However, it had not been possible to give detailed consideration to this question in the Group. They also reiterated their adherence to the broad principle of non-reciprocity. Some of these members said that a major contribution of developing countries to the negotiations would be represented by the general increase in trade which would result from the liberalization of access for products of interest to them. Some members noted that for a number of tropical products, there had been sufficient detailed examination in the Group to permit substantive negotiations to take place. At the same time, since information with respect to all items

¹See also Annex 4, paragraph 9.

had not been collected, it appeared premature to them at this stage to attempt to present a compendium of products or lists of specific requests with priorities to be taken up in the negotiations as had been suggested.

Final observations

18. Some members commented on the work which had taken place so far in the Group. It was generally agreed that the examination had been of a preliminary nature and that the comments and suggestions made concerning certain items may need further elaboration and clarification. However, in respect of a significant segment of the tropical products sector so far examined (MTN/3F/W/3 and Addenda), the Group felt that although some further, if limited, information may still be required on these items it had been able to undertake a detailed analysis and generally been able to identify the basic problems. For a number of other products studied, the requirements of additional information were larger.

19. Some members referred to the lists of products contained in MTN/3F/1, MTN/3F/W/2 and MTN/3F/W/4 for which no data had been collected and no analysis taken place. In this respect, some members stated that in their view detailed analysis of each individual tropical product was not an essential pre-requisite to negotiation once the broad problems facing the sector had been identified. Some other members were unable to subscribe to this view. It was also noted that certain other suggestions for further examination were contained in MTN/3F/3 and Add.1 and time had not permitted these matters to be taken up. One delegation expressed particular interest in a study of hard fibres which might take into account documentation prepared by other organizations.

20. The Group wishes to inform the Trade Negotiations Committee that the work which had been assigned to it under the Programme of Work has not been completed in its entirety.

ANNEX I

POINTS RELATING TO PROGRAMME OF WORK

Note by the Secretariat

1. The Group on Tropical Products (Group 3(f)) established by the Trade Negotiations Committee held its first meeting during the period 18-20 February 1974 under the chairmanship of Mr. M.G. Mathur, Deputy Director-General. The Group reached certain broad conclusions concerning its work programme over the coming months.
2. As a basis for discussion, the Group had before it a secretariat background note (MTN/3F/1).
3. The Group generally agreed that its work be so organized as to make it possible to take up work of an analytical nature on those items where sufficient statistical material is available, while statistical work is continued on other items with a view to undertaking analyses in due course.
4. In this connexion, it was noted that the most comprehensive background material at present available in the GATT documentation relating to tropical products is contained in COM.TD/W/189, which provides details of tariffs and non-tariff measures as well as trade flows for 1964, 1967 and 1970 for a number of important commodities entering international trade. The importance of each product in the trade of individual developing countries in respect of the above periods is also shown. To facilitate an examination of the export dependence of individual developing countries on tropical products, the secretariat will produce a comprehensive table for 1970. It was agreed that as far as additional information on prices, etc. is concerned, this will be collected for products listed in COM.TD/W/189 and COM.TD/W/205, to the extent that details are available.
5. The Group further agreed that the following information would be compiled:
 - (a) The material on tariffs (including the GSP) and non-tariff measures would be up-dated by the secretariat on the basis of information provided by delegations. Delegations may also notify additional non-tariff measures not so far identified in respect of the products listed in COM.TD/W/189 and COM.TD/W/205.
 - (b) Export information will be up-dated by a table showing, for major tropical products in COM.TD/W/189, the value and volume of exports, as well as the export unit value, of each exporting country, for the years 1967-1972.
Information

Information based on imports shown in COM.TD/W/189 will be up-dated to 1972 when the statistical details become available.

- (c) With respect to prices, the secretariat would compile statistics illustrating the development over the last decade of export prices of the main tropical products and compare these series with export prices indices for all primary products and for manufactured goods. These data, based on price quotations from commodity exchanges, would present the most up-to-date information, covering the whole of 1973 and possibly the early months of 1974. For other tropical products price quotations would also be collected for the last decade to the extent that detailed information is available on a comparable basis.
- (d) Details on per capita consumption will be provided in respect of the main products in the main consuming countries.

6. For the next meeting the secretariat will, in addition to the data outlined in paragraph 5 above, have for each group of commodities mentioned in COM.TD/W/189, a covering note concerning the main points emerging from the data. The note would, in addition to utilizing the material contained in relevant GATT documentation, refer also to any analyses of the situation relating to markets, prices, incidence of barriers etc., to be found in FAO, UNCTAD and other documentation on commodities subject to intergovernmental consultations.

7. The Group may be expected to review and analyze this material at its next meeting with the objective of arriving at a full diagnosis of the problems affecting the commodities in question. However, it will be open to the Group to consider whether, in relation to any specific commodities, further analytical work would be needed on particular aspects.

8. Taking into account the competence of the other groups, the secretariat will proceed with the collection of similar information, where available in the necessary breakdown and detail, along the lines outlined in paragraph 5 above for products covered in document COM.TD/W/205. To the extent that relevant and useful information is available, the secretariat would also put together information on projections for the main products listed in COM.TD/W/205. When these details have been compiled, the Group might wish to proceed to an analysis of the data at a later meeting.

9. In addition to taking up further items for the compilation of information which are listed in Annex I of MTN/3F/1, it would be open to delegations to suggest other items for inclusion in the work. Notifications from delegations will be circulated to members of the Group. The Group may, at a later stage, consider the type of analytical work which may be undertaken in respect of such items.

10. In collecting information on certain items and proceeding with the further work envisaged, it would be kept in mind that the requirements of information and how this analysis might be organized may need to be reviewed in the light of developments in other groups.

11. The secretariat would undertake the collection of available data on stocks and would contact other organizations with a view to securing information on stock-holding practices in relation to the major commodities included in the documentation before the Group.

12. As the work proceeds, the secretariat will endeavour to provide information on studies carried out on marketing and distribution systems relating to tropical products to the extent that this is available.

Date of next meeting

13. The Group agreed that its next meeting be scheduled for Monday, 22 April 1974.

ANNEX II

MEETING OF APRIL 1974

1. Group 3(f) met from 23 to 25 April 1974 in order to take up the programme of work outlined in document MTN/3F/2. The Group undertook a preliminary examination of the material contained in document MTN/3F/W/3 and addenda with respect to cocoa, coffee, tea, bananas and pepper in their raw, semi-processed and processed forms and certain vegetable oilseeds, oils and oil-cake, with a view to identifying the problems facing these commodities.
2. The secretariat was requested to prepare a note containing the general observations and specific points made by members on the various items which were discussed on a commodity-by-commodity basis. The note would include requests made by delegations for the provision of certain additional information relating to the products examined. The Group agreed that taking into account the competence of other groups and having regard to the availability of the information requested, the secretariat should provide the relevant details. In this connexion, it was noted that the secretariat may need to contact delegations in order to obtain details regarding certain of the points put forward.
3. In recognizing the preliminary nature of the discussion, it was suggested that delegations who wished to do so, might submit additional comments and observations relating to the matters taken up by the Group to the secretariat for circulation to members.
4. Further work on vegetable oilseeds, oils and oil-cake was discussed. It was noted, inter alia, that trade in tropical vegetable oilseeds, oils and oil-cakes was influenced by, and in turn influenced, the trade in temperate vegetable oilseeds, oils and oil-cakes. In view of this inter-relationship, the Group, while reiterating its competence in respect of tropical products, agreed that the material provided by the secretariat in MTN/3F/W/3 and addendum 6, together with a summary of the comments and observations made by members, should be transmitted to Group 3(e) for consideration when the question of vegetable oilseeds, oils and oil-cake was being examined in that body on a global basis. The Group requested Group 3(e) to give priority to this matter having regard to the interests of developing countries in the sector and the special and priority treatment being accorded tropical products in the Multilateral Trade Negotiations. The Group agreed that thereafter it would pursue the discussion on particular aspects of tropical oilseeds, oils and oil-cakes in the light of the documentation and views of Group 3(e).

5. With regard to the future programme of work, the Group noted that as provided in paragraph 8 of MTN/3F/2 the secretariat was in the process of compiling information for items listed in COM.TD/W/205, where available in the necessary breakdown and detail and having regard to the competence of other groups, along the lines of the material circulated in MTN/3F/W/3 and addenda. The Group also noted the importance in its further work of the indicative list of products contained in Annex I of MTN/3F/1 which includes certain items falling within BTN Chapters 25-99 as well as the additional products suggested by certain delegations and listed in Annex 2 of MTN/3F/W/2. It was understood that delegations of tropical producing countries may wish to submit further items for consideration in Group 3(f). In this connexion, it was noted that certain products were likely to fall within tariff classifications and sub-classifications of a miscellaneous nature.

6. The Group agreed that, in the further work to be undertaken, the secretariat would adopt a flexible approach both with regard to the product coverage and the collection of data taking into account the comments and observations made by members of the Group. In this connexion, a number of delegations pointed out the desirability of limiting the product coverage to acceptable proportions. As a guide they proposed a certain number of criteria in this regard. Other members doubted whether it would be desirable to limit coverage or introduce criteria in this respect. In response to a question, the secretariat confirmed that it was continuing work on marketing and distribution systems, as provided for in paragraph 12 of document MTN/3F/2.

7. Certain members referred to the competence of other groups in respect of some products listed in the documentation. It was stated by a number of delegations that because rice, sugar and sugar products (ex 17.02 and 17.03) and tobacco were also significantly produced in the temperate zone, these items could more appropriately be taken up in Group 3(e), which would be studying them in detail. There was general agreement, however, to request other groups to send to Group 3(f) for its consideration in due course the results of the discussions and the information collected on these products so that the Group could pursue the discussion on the products falling within its competence.

8. Some members suggested that in the collection of information it might be kept in mind that although world trade in certain items may be relatively small, these items could nevertheless be of considerable importance in the exports of a number of developing countries. Where possible, the secretariat might provide a tabulation showing the export dependence of developing countries in respect of the additional products for which data was being collected along the lines of Table I of MTN/3F/W/3. Some members suggested that in the collection of additional data, the secretariat might identify products of particular interest to developing countries where the question of separate tariff classification or sub-classifications could be considered. Concerning the question of total revenue collections from internal taxes including selective taxes and variable levies, etc., on particular tropical products, certain delegations asked the secretariat to see what information was readily available on this aspect.

9. In the course of the discussions, some members proposed additional items for inclusion in the programme of work. A list of such products will be circulated by the secretariat for the information of members of the Group.

10. At its next meeting, Group 3(f) would take up any further points members may wish to submit in respect of the items already examined in MTN/3F/W/3 and addenda. In addition, it would review and analyse the further material to be provided by the secretariat. Recalling that the Programme of Work states that each group shall in the course of its work be guided by the Ministerial Declaration as it relates to developing countries, the Group also agreed to take up this aspect in its work at its next meeting.

11. The Group agreed to meet again in July, taking into account the dates to be determined for meetings of Group 3(e) and the Trade Negotiations Committee. The date would be fixed by the Chairman of the Group in consultation with delegations.

ANNEX III

POINTS MADE BY MEMBERS
AT THE MEETING OF APRIL 1974¹

Note by the Secretariat

1. At its meeting on 23-25 April 1974, Group 3(f) requested the secretariat to prepare a note summarizing the general observations and specific points made by members on the various items which were taken up for discussion.
2. The Group had before it documents MTN/3F/W/3 and Add.7 thereto containing statistical data and information on commercial policy and MTN/3F/W/3/Add.1-6 providing, for each commodity², a summary of what appeared to be the main points emerging from the basic material. A note on recent developments in other international organizations was also included. While members of the Group considered that the information in the documents generally met the requirements set out in the work programme, there were instances where it was felt that further information would be helpful in identifying the problems facing the commodities under examination. Relevant suggestions in this regard have been included in the following paragraphs.

A. General observations

3. With reference to Table I of MTN/3F/W/3, members of the Group noted that a large number of developing countries, including several of the least developed among them, depended for a significant part of their export earnings on one or a few tropical products. In this connexion, the spokesman for the European Economic Community pointed out that a number of Associated States as well as certain "Associable" countries fell within this category.
4. It was also noted that although there were significant differences in developments as between commodities, the products examined were generally characterized by fluctuations in quantities and prices of exports with consequent substantial variations in export receipts. Referring to the information on price developments in MTN/3F/W/3/Add.7, some members of the Group noted that certain items (e.g. tea and bananas) had experienced a serious price decline or had been subject to price

¹This note should be read in conjunction with MTN/3F/3.

²Cocoa, coffee, tea, bananas and pepper in their raw, semi-processed and processed forms and certain vegetable oilseeds, oils and oilcake.

stagnation over the last twenty years. Some members stated that in regard to a number of tropical products, prices, although having risen in absolute terms over the period, had generally tended to decline in relation to constantly rising prices of manufactures. They felt that the upward price movements of certain tropical commodities in 1973, which had occurred for various reasons might not endure, as among other things, there was some expectation that the level of economic activity in major consuming countries may slow down in 1974.

5. Members from exporting countries stated that the inflationary situation in developed countries had had a substantial impact on the cost of production and cost of exporting tropical products, thus making returns to producers less remunerative. The rising cost of such inputs as fertilizers, insecticides, fuel and packaging material as well as of transportation and marketing were adversely affecting export receipts. In order to make exports more remunerative, efforts were being made to increase production of semi-processed and processed tropical products. It was therefore important that exports of such items by developing countries should not be hindered by trade barriers. Some members pointed to the limited application of the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) to products falling within Chapters 1-24 of the BTN and hoped that this situation could be remedied. The Group welcomed the statement by the representative of Canada, that the Canadian GSP scheme would be implemented on 1 July 1974.

6. The representative of a group of countries stated that the problems facing tropical products, characterized by instability of prices and quantities, were due to complex reasons. For this reason, the reduction or elimination of trade barriers would not be the only important factor to be considered in resolving these problems, but other factors such as the stabilization of prices and export earnings would be equally relevant. It was therefore important that these issues should be tackled as a whole and that, for certain items, commodity arrangements would be helpful in finding solutions.

7. Some members stated that the information provided in the documentation had led them to identify the following problem areas which needed to be taken up on tropical products - the continued maintenance of tariffs on certain unprocessed products; tariff escalation on semi-processed and processed products; special preferences; quantitative restrictions; internal taxes and other non-tariff measures; and price instability.

8. While suggestions relating to the provision of additional information on certain items are included in the paragraphs dealing with the products in question, proposals of a more general nature were also made. One member suggested that information be collected on production, exports and re-exports of semi-processed and processed tropical products by developed countries. Production figures for major developing countries might also be shown. In addition, details might be collected with respect to (i) trade barriers maintained by the main developing countries and centrally-planned economy countries; (ii) export measures (e.g. export subsidies, taxes, export restraints etc.) having a trade distorting effect and (iii) the influence of State trading and other monopolies on trade in tropical products in importing and exporting countries.

9. Some members proposed the inclusion of additional items in the programme of work and elaborated on certain items already listed in Annex 1 of MTN/3F/1. It was suggested that products falling within Chapters 25-99 of the BTN, such as jute, hard fibres, buffalo hides and Indian kips, which are produced primarily in tropical areas, should be examined in the Group. A number of other items were also mentioned in this respect, including certain essential oils, cashew shell liquid (ex 13.03) and cashew nut kernels, exotic fruit, black and oriental tobacco and virginia flue-cured and sun-cured tobacco as well as sun-cured tobaccos of the country and jutti varieties. In regard to virginia tobacco, one member drew attention to the importance of this product in his country's exports and suggested that trade in this item be examined in Group 3(f) or Group 3(e), as appropriate. One member also suggested that the Group should give consideration to natural gums, flowers and ornamental plants, honey and cotton and cottonseed and the oil and oilcake thereof.

10. Some members, however, pointed to the desirability of limiting the product coverage of the work programme to acceptable proportions and in this regard suggested that the following criteria be used as a guide: the degree of processing, the degree to which the item is produced in substantial quantities in non-tropical countries and the degree to which a study is being undertaken or contemplated in other groups of the Trade Negotiations Committee. One member suggested that in the work programme priority should be given to those items which are mainly produced in tropical areas and which are traded in substantial volume. Some members suggested that certain agricultural products (rice, sugar and sugar products, and tobacco) which were significantly produced in temperate zones could more appropriately be taken up in Group 3(e) and that the results of such a study would facilitate a more comprehensive discussion subsequently in Group 3(f) on the tropical aspects of these products. It was also suggested that certain items falling within Chapters 25-99 might more appropriately be transferred to Groups 3(a) and 3(b) for consideration.

11. In considering the various proposals and criteria put forward, the Group agreed that, in the further work to be undertaken, the secretariat would adopt a flexible approach both with regard to product coverage and the collection of data, taking into account the comments and observations made by members (MTN/3F/3, paragraph 6).

B. Specific points

Cocoa

12. Members noted that eleven countries depended on cocoa exports for over 10 per cent of their export earnings and two for over two thirds. Members from certain major cocoa producing countries stated that because of their heavy dependence on cocoa bean exports, the economies of their countries were extremely vulnerable to fluctuations in prices for this commodity. In their view, price movements were due not only to changes in supply and demand, but also to business and trade cycles and speculative activities in developed countries. It was also important to recognize that the cost of producing cocoa beans had risen rapidly

and therefore more remunerative prices were needed to maintain and encourage production. In this regard, members noted that in recent months, the International Cocoa Council had been giving consideration to the level of the price range provided for in the International Cocoa Agreement in the light of market developments.

13. Members from cocoa producing countries stated that efforts were being made to expand the manufacture of semi-processed and processed cocoa products as part of their diversification effort and also to raise the level of export earnings. To contribute to this process in developing countries, these members emphasized the need for the removal of trade barriers facing such products in the markets of developed countries. In this connexion, attention was drawn to the situation where tariff reductions had been made on sweetened cocoa powder and chocolate between a group of developed countries on the one hand, and certain other developed countries and a number of developing countries who were not producers of cocoa beans, on the other. At the same time, some developed countries maintained high tariffs and other barriers to imports of the ingredients of sweetened cocoa powder - notably cocoa and cane sugar - when imported from certain tropical producing countries.

14. In response to a question concerning the basis for estimates of per capita cocoa consumption shown in Table IVAa 4 of MTN/3F/W/3, a representative of the secretariat stated that the figures in the table were based on grindings of beans adjusted by net trade in cocoa products including chocolate, expressed in bean equivalent. Since the proportion of cocoa used in chocolate production may vary in response to prices and other factors, the data should be considered as an indication of the approximate order of magnitude only.

15. Some members suggested that certain additional information regarding cocoa might be usefully compiled. Because exports of sweetened cocoa powder (ex 18.06) are of considerable importance for developing countries, separate data should be collated for this item. Some members also suggested that information on production, exports and re-exports of semi-processed and processed cocoa products from developed countries would be useful in examining the problems facing trade in these items.

Coffee

16. In referring to the development of coffee bean prices over the period 1953-1973 (MTN/3F/W/3/Add.7), one member stated that the highest price was obtained in 1954 and since that time prices had generally shown a downward trend. Even the higher average price achieved in 1973 was below that of 1954. The relatively high level reached recently was due mainly to world inflation, increases in the prices of imported goods needed for coffee production and speculative purchases on commodity exchanges. It was also noted that there had been a build-up in inventories in importing countries. There was thus no certainty that coffee prices would continue at recent levels. This member stated that the importance of coffee to many developing countries was evident from the

data compiled. For this reason it was important that special attention be given to this product, taking into consideration that any solution to the question of prices should have regard to the need to establish remunerative prices. The member stated that the group should also bear in mind the activities of the International Coffee Organization when dealing with this product.

17. Some members, in commenting on the development of prices for coffee, noted that price fluctuations in respect of this commodity in recent years had been less evident than for certain other items shown in MTN/3F/W/3/Add.7. This feature may have been attributable to the operations of the International Coffee Agreement during the period.

18. Attention was drawn to the increase in the number of developing countries that had recently been playing an important rôle in the international coffee trade. It was pointed out that the exports of some of these countries were increasing at a rate faster than the world average.

19. Reference was also made to the continued maintenance of trade barriers on coffee, especially tariffs on coffee at different stages of processing, and internal taxes. The removal of such barriers should be taken up in the course of the multi-lateral trade negotiations.

Tea

20. Referring to the development of tea prices shown in MTN/3F/W/3/Add.7, a member stated that the decline over the last twenty years had considerably eroded the export earnings of his country which depended on tea exports for as much as one half of its total export receipts. Among the six commodities for which data had been provided, tea was the only one in respect of which prices in all the years from 1966 to 1973 were substantially lower than the price in the base year, i.e. 1963. Even in 1972-1973 when there had been a substantial increase in commodity prices, the average price of tea at London auctions had declined by 1.2 per cent. There was some doubt that price increases reported at London auctions during the early months of 1974 would endure. While world tea exports had increased in volume terms by 9 per cent between 1967 and 1972, they had increased in value terms by only 2 per cent. Furthermore, the real terms of trade had in general continued to deteriorate for tea exporting countries as the cost of imports of manufactures had constantly increased.

21. With reference to trade barriers, this member expressed appreciation for the measures taken by certain developed countries to eliminate or reduce duties on bulk tea and tea in small containers on a most-favoured-nation basis or under the GSP, but noted that one major industrialized country, with a potential for an increase in consumption, still maintained duties on both bulk tea and tea in retail packages. He also noted that extracts, essences and concentrates of tea were subject to higher tariff rates in a number of developed countries. Furthermore, the documentation provided by the secretariat indicated that tariff reductions on

tea extracts and essences had been made between a group of developed countries and certain other countries which were not producers of the raw material. He considered that import tariffs, which afforded protection to domestic tea processors in developed importing countries or to other non-producing countries to the detriment of developing country producers, should be eliminated.

22. With regard to non-tariff measures, this member noted that tea was subject to significant internal taxes in certain developed countries. He suggested that in the event that such countries are not in a position to remove these taxes, they might, as an alternative, consider refunding the proceeds to exporting developing countries or at least place funds at the disposal of these countries for use in the promotion of tea consumption, for research into new uses of tea, and for the development of new forms of processed tea.

23. In connexion with the need for strengthening and stabilizing tea prices, this member reserved the right to revert to this aspect at a future meeting of the Group.

24. One other member in associating himself with the remarks outlined in the above paragraphs, suggested that additional information might be collected on production and consumption of bulk tea and tea in retail packages in a developed producing country and consumption only for bulk and packaged tea in other countries continuing to maintain import restrictions on these items.

Pepper

25. Members from pepper exporting countries noted that while unground pepper continued to be dutiable in a few developed countries, duties on ground pepper and pepper in retail packs were far more prevalent. In order to encourage the processing and packaging of pepper in producing countries, it was proposed that the remaining tariffs applied to pepper in developed importing countries should be removed.

26. One member drew attention to the decision by a group of developed countries in January 1973 to provide duty-free entry for pepper used in the manufacture of essential oils and resinoids while maintaining most-favoured-nation tariffs on ground and unground pepper for other purposes. He indicated that there was concern in the pepper trade that this would result in a shift in demand away from higher grades to lower grades of pepper resulting in a reduction in the foreign exchange earnings of pepper producing countries. He believed that while definitive conclusions could not be derived on the basis of only one year's experience, it would be useful to examine the 1973 trade figures for this group of countries, if they were available in the necessary detail, to see what the trend in pepper imports had been in comparison with previous years.

27. This member suggested that information might also be collected on the varieties and grades of pepper exported by the main supplying countries in terms of quantity, value and destination in order to obtain a more comprehensive appreciation of the market and commercial policy situation. One other member suggested that the collection of information on production and consumption of pepper would also be helpful in any future examination of this commodity.

Bananas

28. Members noted that thirty countries and territories were each responsible for banana exports valued at \$1 million or more. Eleven countries and territories depended on bananas for more than 10 per cent of their export earnings and some for about one half of their export receipts.

29. In referring to the documentation on bananas available to the Group, some members noted the unsatisfactory level of prices achieved for this commodity over the last twenty years. Having regard to the greatly increased costs of production, packaging and transport, producers had been clearly put at a price disadvantage. Furthermore, the terms of trade for banana producing countries had also been adversely affected particularly by the constantly increasing costs of imports. It was therefore important that the question of unremunerative banana prices be tackled by the international community and the producing countries.

30. Having in mind the objectives of increasing consumption in importing countries and providing producers with satisfactory returns, some members proposed the removal of tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade in bananas. It was noted in particular that consumption in centrally-planned economy countries was very low and consideration would need to be given to ways of increasing access to these markets for this commodity. Some members also referred to duties on banana imports applied by a number of developed countries, in particular the EEC, Japan, Finland and Switzerland and proposed that these should be removed in the trade negotiations. It was pointed out that as a result of the enlargement of the European Communities, the duty of the United Kingdom would be increased from 10 to 20 per cent. These members added that ways and means might be explored for ensuring that tariff reductions would bring about actual benefits to exporting countries such as increases in export receipts. In those cases where special preferences applied, arrangements would need to be found to safeguard the interests of preferential suppliers as duties were eliminated.

31. Some members considered that the selective tax applied to bananas by Italy had a detrimental effect on consumption in that country and should also be removed. In referring to the maintenance of quantitative restrictions on banana imports by certain developed countries, some members suggested that those restraints should also be removed or administered in a manner to avoid the possibility of supply shortages arising to meet consumer demand. There would be a need, however, to work out ways of safeguarding the interests of certain preferential suppliers whose interests had been sheltered by these measures.

Certain vegetable oilseeds, oils and oilcake

32. The vegetable oilseeds, oils and oilcake covered in the documentation before the Group included palm kernels and palm-kernel oil, palm-oil, copra and coconut oil, groundnuts and groundnut oil, castor oilseed and castor oil and oil meals and cake thereof.

33. In referring to the importance of these items in the exports of developing countries, some members noted that for varying reasons including the availability of supply and to an extent substitution, trade had been characterized by price instability over the last two decades. This situation had had an adverse effect on the economies of a number of developing countries and had imposed strains on their balance-of-payments positions. The unpredictability of export income from the sector had also created difficulties in economic planning.

34. Some members stated that a contribution towards the problems facing exporters of tropical vegetable oilseeds, oils and oilcakes could be made by the removal of barriers to trade in these items. It was noted that while vegetable oilseeds were admitted duty-free into most developed countries, vegetable oils were often dutiable, the rates of duty increasing according to the degree of processing. In view of the relatively low value added in crushing and processing, these tariffs often reflected a high level of effective protection. Some members noted that certain of these items were subject to a number of non-tariff measures which should also be taken up in the trade negotiations.

35. With regard to castor oil, some members stated that this item should be treated separately from other tropical oils because of its special end uses. Noting that this product was now enjoying an increasingly high demand, they believed that tariffs and non-tariff measures including selective taxes applying to this product appeared unjustified and unnecessary.

36. Some members recalled the Group of Three recommendation in 1971 (L/3610) to the effect that developed countries should consider the possibility as part of concerted action of eliminating (or reducing) import duties on vegetable oils of interest to developing countries either within the context of the GSP or in some other form of concerted action. In this connexion, a certain number of developed countries had expressed their willingness to consider the possibility of taking part in concerted action in this field provided all or practically all developed countries participated.

37. Some members from exporting countries stated that one of the problems facing tropical oils was increasing competition from other oils such as soyabean oil and sunflower seed oil, and that the prospects for tropical oils were dampened by this competition. They considered that the elimination or deeper reduction of tariffs and the removal of non-tariff barriers on tropical oils would help improve the competitiveness of these oils.

38. In regard to oilcake, it was noted that while most developed countries did not maintain tariff barriers, internal taxes and other charges were sometimes applied. Referring to the need for removing these barriers to trade, one member mentioned the importance to his country of expanding exports of oilcake which in turn would contribute to the financing of imports of vegetable oilseeds and oils from other countries.

39. Some members, in agreeing that the multilateral trade negotiations provided an opportunity for making progress in the removal of barriers to trade in vegetable oilseeds, oils and oilcake, stated their belief that this objective should be sought on a most-favoured-nation basis for the sector as a whole. In order to diagnose all the problems, including problems arising from competition and substitution facing trade in these products, it was considered desirable to examine the sector in its entirety. The Group agreed to procedures for this purpose (MTN/3F/3, paragraph 4) on the understanding that it would be able to pursue the discussion on particular aspects of tropical oilseeds, oils and oilcake in the light of the documentation and views expressed on the subject by Group 3(e).

40. Some members suggested that additional information would be useful in assessing the situation for certain products relating to the sector. One member proposed the preparation of a table on price developments for cottonseed oilcake along the lines of the information contained in MTN/3F/W/3/Add.7. One other member suggested the collection of trade and commercial policy data for derivatives of castor oil.¹

¹The following list of derivatives of castor oil has been received from the member: "heptaldehyde, undecylenic acid, dehydrated castor oil, dehydrated castor oil fatty acid, "belo blown" castor oil, gelled castor oil, hydrogenated castor oil, 12 hydroxy stearic acid, zinc undecylenate, castor oil fatty acid split".

ANNEX IV

SPECIFIC POINTS AND GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
MADE BY MEMBERS AT THE MEETING OF JULY 1974

Note by the Secretariat

1. Among the matters taken up at the July meeting of the Group were:
(i) additional points members wished to submit in respect of the products examined at the April meeting; (ii) additional products listed in COM.TD/W/205; and (iii) marketing and distribution systems relating to tropical products. The following paragraphs reflect the main points and observations made on these subjects.

Additional points on products examined in April 1974

2. Some members representing certain tea producing and exporting countries noted that the information provided in MTN/3F/W/3/Add.8 indicated that black tea production in Japan had declined and consumption was increasing. While welcoming the tariff reductions which had taken place in that country, they considered that, in the light of the present situation, there appeared to be scope for further reductions. With respect to packaged and processed teas, however, it was important that developing country exporters be given more favourable tariff treatment in the markets of developed countries through the inclusion of these items in the GSP.

3. One member pointed out that the information prepared by the secretariat on pepper (MTN/3F/W/3/Add.10) indicated that while the bulk of the pepper exported by his country into the EEC was of the black pepper variety and mostly garbled, that exported by an associated African country was largely of the green variety. He stated that if the EEC were to remove the 10 per cent duty on black pepper (garbled) imported for purposes other than the manufacture of essential oils and resinoids, while maintaining the duty on green pepper, the interests of his country as well as that of the associated country mainly concerned would be satisfied. This member also reiterated his request to the secretariat to provide information on the impact on exports of high grade pepper of the EEC's tariff structure. Furthermore, since developing country exports of chillies were mostly to other developing countries, there should be no great difficulty in developed countries removing any remaining duties on this item. The representative of a pepper exporting country associated with the EEC mentioned that despite an increase in volume, green pepper represented a decreasing percentage of total exports by value from his country and that black pepper exports more particularly of the unshelled variety had been increasing in recent years and accounted for the major part of exports.

4. While welcoming the information provided by the secretariat on exports and re-exports of certain semi-processed and processed tropical products from developed countries, one member requested the secretariat to furnish, if available, similar information on the export from developing countries of certain items namely roasted coffee, sweetened cocoa powder and extracts, essences and concentrates of coffee. One other member suggested that sweetened cocoa powder should be included in the GSP of the EEC at zero duty thus eliminating the more advantageous treatment accorded to certain developed countries for this item. It was also pointed out that some GSP systems still maintained a degree of tariff escalation on cocoa and cocoa products.

5. With regard to the discussion which had taken place on cocoa and cocoa products at the April meeting of the Group, one member stated that the views of his delegation would have been more comprehensively expressed by deleting the last two sentences of paragraph 13 of the secretariat note on the meeting (MTN/3F/3/Add.1) and replacing them with the following sentence: "In this connexion, attention was drawn to the situation where tariff reductions had been made on sweetened cocoa powder and chocolate between a group of developed countries on the one hand, and certain other developed countries who are not producers of cocoa beans, on the other, even though the major ingredients of sweetened cocoa powder notably cocoa and cane sugar, are imported from certain tropical producing countries".

Additional products listed in COM.TD/W/205

6. In the course of this meeting, Group 3(f) also reviewed and analyzed trade flows and commercial policy measures affecting a number of additional products¹ of interest to developing countries on the basis of the background material provided by the secretariat. The Group complimented the secretariat on the excellent quality of the documentation and noted that although international trade in these products was relatively small, a number of these products were of considerable significance for a number of developing countries or groups of developing countries.

7. Referring to the background note on tropical fruit and fruit products, some members pointed out that the note clearly brought out the growing importance of these items in the exports of developing countries and the need for taking action

¹Spices, manioc, flour and meal of manioc, salep and sago, manioc starch, tapioca and sago, coconuts, brazil nuts, cashew nuts and kernels and cashew shell liquid, tung, babassu, tobacco and oiticica (nuts, seeds and oil), psyllium seed, pyrethrum, gum arabic, rattan, kapok and crin and carnauba wax, tropical fruit and tropical fruit products.

to improve access in the context of the multilateral trade negotiations. One of these members stated that his country was endeavouring to increase trade in fresh mangoes. If transportation by sea of this fruit became more economically feasible as a result of the trials and experiments being carried out at present, it may be possible to ensure regular supplies to markets in substantial quantities. There appeared to be considerable potential for development of consumption of this and other exotic fruit in developed country markets as with rising incomes, consumer expenditure on fruit was expected to increase. As mangoes and mango products did not compete with temperate zone fruit and fruit products, it should be possible to eliminate duties and non-tariff measures affecting trade. In particular, he stressed the importance of eliminating duties through further improvements in the GSP for such mango products as mangoes preserved in brine, mango pickles and chutney, mango jams and mango juices. In this context, he referred to the difficulties which arose in a group of developed country markets as a result of the regulations requiring that a variable levy should be paid on the basis of the sugar content, particularly as the quantum of sugar in mango products such as jams and juices varied considerably from consignment to consignment.

3. Referring to the prohibition on imports of mangoes by one developed country, he stated that fresh mangoes from his country were permitted entry by other countries without any restrictions on health and sanitary grounds. There would therefore appear to be a need for consultation between the two countries concerned within or outside the framework of the multilateral trade negotiations, as appropriate, with a view to finding a way of overcoming problems of this nature.

9. The Group also discussed on a preliminary basis, the question of possible separate tariff classification for tropical fruit and fruit products. One member pointed out that tariff classification was one technique which could be used for providing improved market access and should be used only if it was not possible to reduce or eliminate duties applying to the whole tariff item or relevant tariff line. Since the tariff schedules of most developed countries had separate tariff sub-positions for temperate zone fruit and vegetables which were domestically produced, it may be possible to grant duty-free entry to tropical fruit, vegetables, and their products not already separately identified, by eliminating duties on the tariff sub-positions covering miscellaneous items where these products could be included. Some members considered that it may be desirable to study the technical problems involved in separate classification in detail before arriving at any conclusions, although the focus of any such work should be on the achievement of duty-free access for these products.

10. In the discussion on the background note on spices, (other than pepper) some members emphasized that these provided an important source of earnings for a large number of people in tropical producing countries. Many of these spices

were grown in areas where population pressure was heavy and where alternative sources of income did not exist. Some of these spices were being increasingly used by consumers in developed countries implying the evolution of new non-traditional end uses and there appeared to be scope for further development of trade. One of these members emphasized the need for the elimination of duties on processed and ground cinnamon, as this might facilitate establishment of processing industries and enable producing developing countries to secure added value from their exports as well as provide employment opportunities. Some other members referred to the importance to their countries of production and exports of certain spices such as vanilla, nutmeg, cardamoms, mace, curry powder and ginger and suggested that countries still maintaining duties or non-tariff barriers on these spices, in raw and processed forms, should eliminate them. As it appeared that in a number of cases, developed countries accounted for a significant proportion of total exports of some of these spices, in packaged and processed forms, to certain other developed country destinations, it was suggested that it may be desirable to remove the remaining duties on a preferential basis for imports from developing countries, through the inclusion of such products in the GSP.

11. With regard to the other products covered in the secretariat background notes, one member explained that there was a considerable trade among developing countries in cashew nuts. His country imported cashew nuts from other developing countries which, together with cashew nuts domestically produced, were exported after shelling and further processing, to outside countries. He noted that a group of developed countries had recently eliminated duties on cashew nuts and urged other developed countries which still maintained duties on this item to do likewise. He requested similar action in respect of walnuts although he recognized that walnuts were also grown in the temperate zone. In regard to cashew shell liquid which should invariably be classified under BTN 13.03 he also proposed that those developed countries which continued to maintain duties on this item should remove them, as consumption of the product in developed countries was likely to increase as a result of possible diversification in its end uses. He also expressed the interest of his delegation in securing the removal of remaining duties applying to tobacco seed oil and psyllium seeds.

12. Commenting on the secretariat note (MTN/3F/W/9) showing the share of certain tropical products in total exports of individual developing countries, one member pointed out that the table clearly indicated that a number of developing countries depended for a significant proportion of their exports on these products. However, in the opinion of this member, the table did not fully reflect the importance of the tropical products sector as products such as jute, coir, leather and leather products had not been covered in the documentation. Furthermore in the case of his country at any rate, the relatively small

proportion of particular products in total export trade, sometimes masked the importance in absolute terms and the economic and social significance of the trade in these products.

Marketing and distribution systems

13. In response to a proposal made by the Group at its February meeting, the secretariat provided information on marketing and distribution systems relating to cocoa, tea, spices, bananas and certain coconut products (MTN/3F/W/8). The Group examined this material on a preliminary basis. In considering the relevance of marketing and distribution to the multilateral trade negotiations, a member noted that the Tokyo Declaration stated that the negotiations should aim to achieve the expansion of world trade through, inter alia, the improvement of the international framework for the conduct of world trade (paragraph 2) and also that the negotiations should cover measures other than tariffs and non-tariff barriers which impede or distort international trade in tropical products (paragraph 4). Some members stated that the material compiled was helpful in explaining certain factors other than trade barriers which affect the flow of trade.

14. Some members of the Group felt that in general many problems in the area of marketing and distribution could only be tackled on a long-term basis. However, subject to further examination of the material, they may wish to make suggestions at a later date on matters in this field relevant to the trade negotiations. It was suggested that in the course of the negotiations, attention might be drawn to the need for measures for reinforcing the results including the rôle that could be played by co-operation among producing countries for the purpose of improving quality, sustaining the price level, or for joint promotional efforts. There may be areas in these fields where additional support for the attainment of these objectives could be provided by developed countries.

15. A member stated that with regard to bananas, ways and means would need to be worked out which would ensure that the tariff reductions which should be granted by consuming countries accrue to producing countries whose receipts from banana exports account for only a very small proportion of the retail sales value of bananas in consuming countries.

16. Some members felt that certain aspects of marketing and distribution systems such as the manufacture and marketing of processed tea and cocoa were more relevant to the multilateral negotiations than other aspects. A member stated that her country recognized the importance of product innovations and improved marketing methods for tea that had taken place in some developed country markets; it was noted that producing countries had not benefited from these developments

and in fact the f.o.b. price for tea had actually declined. She also noted that her country was engaging in considerable work to develop new forms of tea in order to increase demand and export income and hoped that the marketing of new products would not be hindered by trade barriers in the same way that the export of processed coffee from developing countries had been hindered.

17. Some members expressed interest in securing additional information with regard to cocoa and also tropical products not covered by MTN/3F/W/8.

Other matters

18. One member stated that during the forthcoming negotiations the documentation provided would be of assistance in the examination of the impact of GATT provisions on the expansion of trade among developing countries.

ANNEX V

CHECKLIST OF DOCUMENTS

The checklist is intended to indicate the documents prepared in the context of the work which has taken place in the Group since February 1974. It may be noted that time did not permit the detailed examination of all the products covered in the documentation including, for example, certain tropical fruit and fruit products and certain spices.

MTN/3F/1	Tropical Products - Consideration of Technical Work to be Undertaken in the Negotiations
" " /2	Group 3(f) - Points Relating to Programme of Work
" " /3	Group 3(f) - Meeting of April 1974
" " /3/Add.1	Group 3(f) - Points made by members at the meeting of April 1974
MTN/3F/W/1 ¹	Points Relating to Programme of Work
" " "/2	Programme of Work
" " "/3	Background Information on Certain Tropical Products
" " "/3/Add.1	- Cocoa and Cocoa Products
" " " "/Add.2	- Coffee and Coffee Products
" " " "/Add.3	- Tea (BTN 09.02 and 21.02B)
" " " "/Add.4	- Pepper, Ground and Unground
" " " "/Add.5	- Bananas
" " " "/Add.6	- Certain Vegetable Oilseeds, Oils and Oilcake
" " " "/Add.7	- Addendum - Additional Data on Prices
" " " "/Add.8	Additional Information on Tea
" " " "/Add.9	Details of exports and re-exports of certain semi-processed and processed tropical products from developed countries

¹This document was finally issued as MTN/3F/2 following approval of the work programme by Group 3(f).

MTN/3F/W/3/Add.10	Additional information on exports of pepper from developing countries (variety, quantity and value)
" " " " /Add.11	Index of prices for cottonseed oilcake
MTN/3F/W/4	Inclusion of Items in Programme of Work
" " " /5	Background Information on Certain Tropical Products
	- Spices ¹
" " " /6	- Manioc, flour and meal of manioc, salep and sago, manioc starch, tapioca and sago
" " " /7	- Coconut, brazil nuts, cashew nuts and kernels and cashew liquid
" " " /9	- Share of Selected Products in Exports of Developing Countries or Territories in 1970
" " " /10	- Tung, babassu, tobacco and oiticica (nuts, seeds and oil)
" " " /11	- Psyllium seed, pyrethrum, gum arabic, rattan, kapok and crin, carnauba wax
" " " /12	- Tropical fruit and fruit products ²
" " " /13	Provisional Agenda and Checklist of Documents
" " " /8	Marketing and distribution systems

¹Covers most but not all spices

²Covers only some tropical fruit, and fruit products