

**MULTILATERAL TRADE  
NEGOTIATIONS  
THE URUGUAY ROUND**

**RESTRICTED**

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**TROPICAL PRODUCT: BACKGROUND MATERIAL FOR NEGOTIATIONS**

**Tropical Fruits and Nuts**

**Draft Note by the Secretariat**

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<sup>1</sup>To be issued as Add.1 to this document

Introduction

1. At the first meeting of the Negotiating Group on Tropical Products held on 26 February 1987, there was a general agreement that the work in the initial phase should start on the basis of the seven product groups selected for the purpose of the consultations on tropical products held in the Committee on Trade and Development in 1982-84, in the understanding that this would not constitute a definition of tropical products nor an exhaustive listing and that other products might be included as negotiations proceed. As a first step in compiling background material for negotiations, the Group agreed that the secretariat should be invited to update and revise the background documentation prepared for the 1982-84 consultations including, as appropriate, data on the new Harmonized System of tariffs, so as to provide the Group with a summary of current trade flows and the tariff and non-tariff measures relating to the seven individual product groups covered by the consultations.

2. This document provides background material for negotiations with respect to one of the seven product groups covered by the 1982-84 consultations - tropical fruits and nuts. This document covers the eleven developed country markets as in the background documentation prepared for the consultations. As far as this product group is concerned, any additional information that the Group might wish to have included as background material will be circulated as addenda to this document.

3. Section I provides product information such as tariff classifications under the Harmonized System. Sub-section A "tariffs" in Section II includes tables which show tariff rates (MFN and GSP) according to the new Harmonized System classifications and an overview of the tariff situation. Sub-Section B "non-tariff measures" provides details of existing non-tariff measures which are available to the secretariat with indications of products affected by such measures and relevant HS code numbers. Section III includes world-wide data on trade flows and consumption to the extent available. Section IV documents the activities of other international organizations relevant to this product group.

4. With respect to the eleven markets referred to above, the Annex to this document provides tariff and trade flow data extracted from the 1984 Tariff Study files. These data are presented according to tariff classifications used before the adoption of the Harmonized System. With respect to pre-HS tariff items covered by the Annex, the secretariat has added corresponding new HS-based tariff item numbers and tariff rates on a provisional basis. It is expected that these data will help identify broadly, if not precisely, major suppliers and the amount of trade involved with respect to the new HS-based tariff items.<sup>1</sup> The data provided for negotiations for the adoption of the Harmonized System might also be useful in certain cases.

SECTION I:      Product information

(a) Tropical nuts

5. Such tropical nuts as coconuts, brazil nuts and cashew nuts, fresh or dried, are separately identified under the Harmonized System (HS) code Nos. 0801.10, 20 and 30. Coconuts under 0801.10 include desiccated coconut, i.e. dried and shredded flesh of coconut used for culinary purposes, but exclude copra, the dried flesh of coconut used for the extraction of coconut oil (1203.00). Other tropical nuts such as macadamia nuts, areca (betel) nuts and cola, fall within HS code No. 0802.90, which covers miscellaneous nuts. Groundnuts are used both for oil extraction and for human consumption, and fall within HS Chapter 12 covering oilseeds for oil

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<sup>1</sup> A number of participants in the Uruguay Round, including developed countries, will adopt new tariff schedules based on the Harmonized System effective 1 January 1988. The United States and Canada will adopt an internationally standardized tariff nomenclature for the first time. However, it may be noted that import data according to HS-based tariff items will not be available before 1989 or 1990. Thus, there is no other choice but to use the latest available import data for 1984, which are presented in Annex 1 according to pre-HS tariff classifications, i.e. CCCN, TSUS or CTS.

extraction. Information on unprepared groundnuts is available in document MTN.GNG/NG6/W/11. When roasted or otherwise prepared for human consumption, groundnuts fall within HS code No. 2008.11. All other prepared nuts of tropical and other origins fall within HS code No. 2008.19.

(b) Tropical fruits

6. Fresh or dried bananas, including plantains fall within HS code No. 0803.00 and fruit flour and meal including banana flour, within No. 1106.30. Some other minor banana products fall within HS Chapter 20 (see paragraph 8 below).

7. Some tropical fruits other than bananas are separately identified in the Harmonized System:

0804.10	dates, fresh or dried
0804.30	pineapples, fresh or dried
0804.40	avocados, fresh or dried
0804.50	guavas, mangoes and mangosteens, fresh or dried
0807.20	papaws/papayas, fresh

Other tropical fresh fruits fall within HS code No. 0810.90 which covers miscellaneous fresh fruits. Other tropical dried fruits fall within HS code No. 0813.40 which cover miscellaneous dried fruits. Mixtures of nuts and/or dried fruits fall within 0813.50. HS No. 0811.90 covers unspecified fruits and nuts, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen. HS No. 0812.90 covers unspecified fruits and nuts provisionally preserved (for example, by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions), but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption.

8. When tropical fruits are more processed, only pineapples are separately identified: HS No. 2008.20 covers prepared or preserved

pineapples and 2009.40 covers pineapple juice. Palm hearts, a part of tropical plants traded mainly in preserved form fall within HS code No. 2008.91. Other processed tropical fruits fall within HS code numbers covering different forms of processed fruits, i.e. if prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid - under 2001.90; if preserved by sugar (drained, glacé or crystallized) - under 2006.00; in the forms of jams, jellies, purée or pastes - under 2007.10 (homogenised preparations) or 2007.99 (other); if otherwise prepared or preserved - under 2008.92 (mixed) or 2008.99 (unmixed); in the form of juice - under 2009.80 (unmixed) or 2009.90 (mixed).

9. There are a number of minor tropical fruits entering international trade which are not specified under the Harmonized System. Many of these fruits are traded more in processed form than as fresh fruit. However, with the tendency in the high income developed countries to show increasing interest for innovative food varieties and new tastes, trade circles consider that these minor tropical fruits have some growth potential as consumer familiarity increases.

10. Table 1 contains a revised version of the illustrative list of miscellaneous tropical fruits compiled in 1981 for the purpose of consultations on tropical products (cf. COM.TD/W/352). It may be noted that the same fruit is often called differently in different producing and/or importing areas. Such listing would be useful for giving concessions separately on tropical varieties under HS Nos. 0810.90 and 0813.40 covering miscellaneous fresh and dried fruits and under a number of HS code numbers in Chapters 08 and 20 which cover products of unspecified fruits. See also Section II: A(e) for suggestions made on possible negotiating techniques.

11. A study by the Tropical Development and Research Institute, London<sup>1</sup> gives the following information on some HS-unspecified fruits.

Explanatory Notes to Table 1

Symbols used in "Reference" column

ASEAN	=	Fruits notified by ASEAN group of countries in the Tokyo Round
Canada	=	Fruits specifically identified for tariff reductions for developing countries in the Canadian Tariff Schedule
India	=	Fruits notified by India in the Tokyo Round
Japan	=	Tropical fruits specified under certain tariff headings covering processed fruit for the purpose of tariff reductions under the GSP scheme
Nordics) Finland) Norway ) Sweden )	=	Fruits considered as tropical under certain tariff headings covering processed fruit for the purpose of the GSP schemes of Finland, Norway and/or Sweden
Swiss	=	Fruits considered as tropical under certain tariff headings covering processed fruit in the Swiss tariff
US	=	Tropical fruits separately classified in the tariff of the United States
ITC	=	Fruits stated to be tropical in the ITC publication "The Market for Selected Exotic Fruit Products"
TDRI	=	Fruits stated to be tropical in a publication of the Tropical Development and Research Institute, London

Notes:

1. This list does not include fruits specified under the Harmonized System (see paragraph 7).
2. This list does not include ginger (HS 0910.10, when not processed) and angelica stems (HS 1212.99, when not processed) which are considered as tropical in the GSP schemes of several developed countries under HS headings 2006 and 2008 which cover certain preserved fruit together with preserved parts of plants.
3. The following names of fruits are not included in the list due to lack of information: "rose-hips fruit" specified in the EEC Tariff Schedule, "kehapi, diambo-kaget and dookoo kokosan" specified in the GSP scheme of Japan, "persimona" in the GSP scheme of Finland and akalas, akees, anchovy pears, apple-pears, carambolas, chayotos, feijoas, fu quas (balsam pears), genips, imbus, jujubes, lady apples, maguays, mammees (mammeas), pawpaws, polumcots, prickly pears, rangpurs, tangelos and uglifruit specified in the Canadian tariff schedule.

Table 1

## Illustrative List of Miscellaneous Tropical Fruits

Latin name	Common name	Reference <sup>1</sup>	Latin name	Common name	Reference <sup>1</sup>
<i>Acinas sapota, zapota, Manilkara adras</i>	Sapodilla, Dilly, Qidku, Naseberry, Chico, Nisparo	ASEAN, India, US, Canada	<i>Lansium domesticum</i>	Lansat, Ayer-ayer, Duku, Lansons, Lenseh	ASEAN, Japan
<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>	Cashew apple, Jambu moyet, Pajul, Maranon	Nordics, US, TRI, ITC	<i>Litchi chinensis</i>	Litchi, Chinese cherry, Lychee	Canada, Japan, Nordics, Swiss, TRI
<i>Annona cherimola</i>	Chirimoya, Anona	Japan, ITC, Finland, Canada	<i>Nephelium L.</i>		
<i>Annona muricata</i>	Soursop, Bengal durian, Mecca durian, Dutch durian, Dutch jackfruit, guayabano	Canada, Japan, US, TRI	<i>Scybalia chinensis</i>		
<i>Annona reticulata</i>	Bullock's heart, Corazon, Oustard apple	Japan, TRI	<i>Dimocarpus litchi</i>		
<i>Annona squamosa, A. Asiatica, A. Chmerca, A. forskahliti</i>	Sweetsop, Sugar apple	Japan, US, TRI	<i>Malpighia glabra</i>	Acerola, Barbados cherry, West Indian cherry	ITC
<i>Artocarpus champeden</i>	Champadak, Chapedar	Japan	<i>N. purificifolia</i>	Black mulberry	India
<i>Artocarpus communis, A. Altilia</i>	Breadfruit, Pana	Canada, Japan	<i>Morus nigra</i>	Rambutan	Japan, TRI
<i>Artocarpus integra, A. heterophyllus</i>	Jackfruit, Jaca	Japan, Finland, Norway, TRI	<i>Nephelium longanum</i>	Longan, Dragon's eye, Longan	ITC, TRI
<i>Averrhoa bilimbi</i>	Bilimbi, Grosella china, Blimbe, Quimber tree	Japan	<i>Euphoria L., Dimocarpus longan</i>		
<i>Calocarpum nanosum, C. sapota, Lucuma namosa, L. sapota</i>	Sapote, Mamey sapote, Mamelade fruit, Quico-namay, Sapota	Japan, Canada	<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	Passion-fruit, Purple granadilla, Maracujá	Canada, Japan, TRI, Nordics, Swiss, ITC
<i>Caryocarpium calnito</i>	Calnito, Star-apple	ASEAN, Canada	<i>Phyllanthus eschila</i>	Eschila, Amla, Ceylon gooseberry, Anila, Myrolan, Neili, Indian gooseberry	India
<i>Durio zibanthus</i>	Durian	Japan, Canada	<i>Ph. Minnesifolius</i>		
<i>Eriobotrya Japonica, Mespilus J., Photina J.</i>	Loquat, Pi-pa, Nispero, Kapanase medlar, Bibaco	ITC, Canada	<i>Psilica officinalis</i>		
<i>Eugenia jambos, Caryocarpus J., J. vulgaris</i>	Jambos, Rose apple, Malabar plum, Jambosa	Japan	<i>Dichelantaine nudicaulis</i>		
			<i>Solanum quitoense</i>	Naranjilla, Lulo, Quito orange, Tomato fruit	ITC
			<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Tamarind	Nordics, IS, TRI
			<i>Punica granatum</i>	Pomegranate	Canada, Finland, ITC
			n.a.	Umba and Caja	ITC

<sup>1</sup> This column shows countries which have separately identified tropical fruits as a group or individually in their tariffs. In certain cases products identified by the ITC and the Tropical Development and Research Institute, London are also shown. For further details see Explanatory Notes.

12. Litchi is native to southern China. From there it spread to many tropical and sub-tropical areas. The fruit is very perishable and has a very limited selling season. Therefore, it is traded mostly in canned form. Litchi juice occasionally enters international trade. Canned longans are traded as substitutes for canned litchi.

13. Custard apple (*Annona reticulata*) originates in tropical America. The fruit is commonly eaten fresh but the pulp is used for making custard, sherbert and ice cream. Cashew (*Anacardium occidentale*) is native to South America. The main economic product is the nut, from which an edible kernel and cashew nut shell liquid, an industrial raw material, are obtained. The nut is borne at the end of a false fruit, the "apple" which can be eaten fresh and is also used for making juice, confections, wine alcohol and vinegar.

14. Soursop or guayabano (*Annona muricata*) is a native of tropical America. Its white fleshy pulp has a sweet and sour flavour. It is generally eaten raw although it is rather too acid to eat on its own. It is commonly used to make drinks and ice cream and is a major source of vitamin C. Sugar apple or sweetsop (*Annona squamosa*), is indigenous to tropical America. The pulp is soft white, juicy and with a mild, very agreeable odour, enclosing numerous smooth black seeds. It is commonly eaten fresh but is also used in the manufacture of ice cream and sherbert. Rambutan (*Nephelium lappaceum*) is indigenous to the Malay archipelago and Indonesia. The edible juicy pulp is pearly white and translucent. It is commonly eaten fresh and is also frequently found in canned form. Jack fruit (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*) grows in the regions between India and Malaya. The flesh is soft, juicy, rich in sticky, white latex, sweet and very aromatic. The flesh is commonly eaten fresh but is also canned and is traded on international markets. Tamarind pulp comes almost exclusively from the Dominican Republic and Mexico. Mamey and Anoon are supplied by the Dominican Republic.



## SECTION II: The commercial policy situation

### A. Tariffs

15. Tables 2 to 8 show the tariff rates (MFN and GSP) of eleven developed country markets with respect to tropical fruits and nuts in raw and semi-processed and processed forms. The MFN rates indicated in these tables are new rates based on the Harmonized System which will take effect on 1 January 1988. The GSP rates should also be those which will take effect on 1 January 1988, but where this information is not available those in force in 1987 have provisionally been given. Tariff data in the tables are presented in a way to show the tariff escalation as clearly as possible. Tariff rates other than MFN and GSP rates will be given in Annex 1 to this document. The explanation of Tables 2 to 8 is given on the next page.

### An overview of the tariff situation

#### (a) Tropical nuts, fresh, dried or prepared (Table 2)

16. As far as coconuts, Brazil nuts and cashew nuts (fresh or dried) are concerned, all the eleven markets under study provide developing countries duty-free treatment on an MFN basis or under GSP.<sup>1</sup> However, some other tropical nuts under HS code No. 0802.90 are dutiable for developing countries in the United States, Japan and Switzerland. Prepared groundnuts (2008.19) are dutiable for developing countries in the United States, Japan, EEC, Austria and Switzerland. Other prepared tropical nuts falling under 2008.19 are dutiable in the United States (mixtures only), Japan, EEC, Austria, Finland (certain mixtures only), Switzerland, and Australia.

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<sup>1</sup>The expression "provide developing countries duty-free treatment" is used in this document to provide a succinct picture of the tariff situation affecting exports from developing countries. Details of such treatment, i.e., whether "duty-free" is on an MFN basis, bound or unbound, or under the GSP, are shown in tables.

Explanatory Notes to Tables 2-8

Symbols used in the tables

\* = MFN tariff reductions and GSP improvements after the 1982-84 consultations on tropical products (to the extent that information is available to the secretariat)

MFN rate

B = MFN rate fully bound  
P = MFN rate partially bound  
U = MFN rate not bound  
A = MFN rate applied actually on a temporary basis or otherwise

Examples: (a) 0%B, ) Two bound rates at zero and 10 per cent apply on  
10%B ) the HS item

(b) 10%B ) MFN rate is bound at 10 per cent, but a rate of  
8%A ) 8 per cent is actually applied on the HS item.

GSP rate

Blank space means that as the MFN rate is already zero, GSP is irrelevant.

- = no GSP treatment for MFN dutiable item  
(...%) = GSP rate whose application is subject to quantitative limitations (i.e. ceiling or quota)

- Notes:
1. Information on country limitations for the GSP application is given in footnotes.
  2. Tariff rates other than MFN and GSP rates are available in Add.1 to this document.
  3. "No GSP treatment" includes the cases where the GSP rate, though it remains on domestic legislation or regulation, no longer offers a preferential margin as a result of the reduction of the relevant MFN rate to or below the GSP rate.
  4. Unless otherwise qualified, a single GSP rate indicated against two or more MFN rates means that all indicated dutiable MFN rates have been covered by the GSP rate indicated.

Table 2  
Tropical Nuts

H.S. Code No. (CCCN)	Harmonized commodity description		United States	Canada	Japan	EEC	Austria	Finland	Norway	Switzerland	Australia	New Zealand
0801.10 (ex 0801)	Coconuts, fresh or dried	MFN	0%B	0%B	6%B	2%B	2%B	0%B	0%B	Sw F 0.075/kg.B	0%*	0%B
		GSP			0%	0%	0%			0%		
0801.20 (ex 0801)	Brazil nuts, fresh or dried	MFN	0%B	0%B	6%B	0%B	0%B	0%B	0%B	Sw F 0.075/kg.B	0%*	0%B
		GSP			0%					0%		
0801.30 (ex 0801)	Cashew nuts, fresh or dried	MFN	0%B	0%B	0%B	0%B	0%B	0%B	0%B	Sw F 0.075/kg.B	0%*	0%B
		GSP								0%		
0802.90 (ex 0805)	Other nuts, fresh or dried (macadamia nuts, areca/betel nuts, cola, etc)	MFN	1/	0%B	4/	7/	4%B	3%B, 6%B, 5%A shelled	NOK 0.80/kg.B, NOK 0.17/kg.B pecan	Sw F 0.14/kg.B	2%*	0%B
		GSP	1/		4/	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	0%	
2008.11 (ex 2006) (ex 2107)	Groundnuts, prepared	MFN	6.6¢/kg.U	10%B 3/	5/	20%B <sup>8/</sup> 14% 16%	32% min. S 3/ kg.U <sup>8/</sup> , 12%+ S 4/ kg.U	6%B, 0%B, roasted	30%U, <sup>8/</sup> NOK 0.20/kg.U	Sw F 0.15/kg.B, Sw F 0.44/kg.+ variable components U <sup>8/</sup>	5%U	10%U
		GSP	-	0%	-	6% <sup>11/</sup>	6%+ S 1.5¢/kg. <sup>11/</sup>	0%	0%	-	0%	0%
2008.19 (ex 2006)	Other nuts, prepared, including mixtures	MFN	2/	10%B	6/	14%-16%B	8%+ S 2.8¢/kg.B <sup>10/</sup> , 12%+ S 4/ kg.U	6%B, 9%B, mixtures	NOK 0.20/kg.U	Sw F 0.15/kg.B	10%U	10%U
		GSP	2/	0%	6/	6%* <sup>9/</sup>	-	0% ex0%	0%	-	5%	0%

1/ Pecans in shell 11¢/kg.U, no GSP, shelled 22¢/kg.B, GSP 0%

Other (not including pignolias) in shell 2.9¢/kg.U, GSP 0%, shelled 11¢/kg.U, no GSP. (14530 and 14558)

2/ Brazil nuts and cashew nuts 0%B, pecans 22¢/kg.B, GSP 0%, coconuts 4%B, GSP 0%. Nuts, n.e.s., excluding mixture 28%B, GSP 0%; mixtures 28%B, no GSP.

3/ Peanut butter 4.41¢/kg.B (1.9%), GSP 0%

4/ Betel nuts 0%B; macadamia nuts 12%B, 9%\*A, GSP 6%\*; pecans 20%U, 9%A; other 20%U.

5/ Peanut butter, sugared 27.5%B, 12%A, not sugared 22.5%B, 10%A; other, sugard 35%U, 28%A, not sugared 25%U.

6/ Duties on certain prepared nuts, unsugared, are as follows:  
macadamia nuts, in pulp form 20%B, GSP 10%, in non-pulp form 10%B, 8%A, GSP 6.4%\*;  
cashew nuts, in pulp form, roasted 20%B, GSP 10%, not roasted 20%B, 16%A, GSP 8%\*, in non-pulp form 20%B, 12.8%A, GSP 6.0%, coconuts, brazil nuts, paradise nuts and hazelnuts, in pulp form 20%B, GSP 10%, in non-pulp form 20%B, 12.8%A, GSP 8%\* (when sugared, higher duties of maximum 35%U are applicable).

7/ Pecans 0%B; areca or betel and cola 1.5%B, GSP 0%; other 4%U, GSP 0%

8/ Peanut butter.

9/ Except almonds, walnuts and hazelnuts.

10/ Coconuts, brazil nuts and cashew nuts.

11/ Except peanut butter

Table 3

## Bananas and Other Specified Tropical Fruits

Sweden 0%B (all items); New Zealand 0%B (all items)

H.S. Code No. (CCCN)	Harmonized commodity description		United States	Canada	Japan	EEC	Austria	Finland	Norway	Switzerland	Australia
ex0803.00 (ex 0801)	Bananas, including plantains, fresh	MFN	0%P	0%B	50%U <sup>2/</sup> 40%U <sup>2/</sup>	20%B <sup>5/</sup>	S 1/kg.B	24%B <sup>6/</sup> 40%B	0%B	Sw F 0.20/kg.B	2%U
		GSP			25%* 12.5% <sup>2/</sup> *	-	0%	0% <sup>6/</sup>		-	0%
ex0803.00 (ex 0801)	Bananas, including plantains, dried	MFN	3.5%B 0%A, 3%B, plantains	0%B	6%B	20%B	S 1.26/kg.B	6%B	0%B	Sw F 0.20/kg.B	2%U
		GSP	0% plantains		0%	0%*	0%	0%		-	0%
1106.30 (ex 1104)	Flour, meal and powder of the products of Chapter 8 (including those of bananas)	MFN	7%B <sup>1/</sup> 2.8%A <sup>1/</sup> , 15%B	10%B	0%B bananas for feeding; 25%U	17%B, <sup>1/</sup> 13%U	10%U (except citrus peel)	1%B	NOK 0.20/kg.B	Sw F 0.045/kg.U	2%U
		GSP	0%	-	-	0% <sup>1/</sup> *	5% <sup>1/</sup>	0%	0%	0% <sup>1/</sup>	0%
0804.10	Dates, fresh or dried	MFN	35% etc. U	0%B	20%U 0%A	12%U	7%B	4%B	NOK 0.15/kg.B	Sw F 0.15/kg.B	0%U
		GSP	-			8% in bulk	0%	0%	-	0%	
0804.40 (ex 0801)	Avocados, fresh or dried	MFN	13.2¢/kg.B	0%B	6%B; <sup>3/</sup> 10%B; <sup>3/</sup> 6%A <sup>3/</sup>	8%B, <sup>7/</sup> 4%U <sup>7/</sup>	2%B	0%B	NOK 0.20/kg.B	Sw F 0.075/kg.B	2%U
		GSP	-		4% <sup>3/</sup> 0% <sup>3/</sup>	6% <sup>7/</sup> 2% <sup>7/</sup>	0%		0%	0%	0%
0804.50 (ex 0801)	Guavas, mangoes and magosteens, fresh or dried	MFN	8.27¢/kg.B 3.3¢/kg.B dried	0%B	6%B	6%B	2%B	0%B	NOK 0.20/kg.B	Sw F 0.075/kg.B	2%U
		GSP	ex0% fresh in Sept-May and dried		4% <sup>4/</sup> 0% <sup>3/</sup>	0%, 4% mangoes	0%		0%	0%	0%
0807.20 (ex 0809) <sup>8/</sup> (ex 0812)	Papaws (papayas), fresh	MFN	8.5%B	0%B	4%B	6%B 3%U	S 0.1/kg.U	0%U	NOK 0.60/kg.U	Sw F 0.05/kg.U	2%U kg.B
		GSP	-		3%*	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%

<sup>1/</sup> Of bananas and plantains.<sup>2/</sup> April to September.<sup>3/</sup> Dried.<sup>4/</sup> Fresh.<sup>5/</sup> 0% if imported by the Federal Republic of Germany within a quota fixed each year<sup>6/</sup> January to May. (Bananas in bunches are subject to lower duties in Finland)<sup>7/</sup> December to May. This seasonal rate is applicable until 1990. The GSP rate is yet to be decided.<sup>8/</sup> Papaws was classified under 0808 in the CCCN-based EEC tariff schedule.

Table 4  
Pineapples

Sweden 0%B (all items)

H.S. Code No. (CCCN)	Harmonized commodity description		United States	Canada	Japan	EEC	Austria	Finland	Norway	Switzerland	Australia	New Zealand
0804.30 (ex 0801)	Pineapples, fresh or dried	MFN	1/	0%B	20%U, 12%B dried	9%B	S 0.5/kg.U	0%B	0%B	Sw F 0.15/kg.B	2%U	0%B
		GSP			10% dried		0%			Sw F 0.11/kg.	0%	
2008.20 (ex 0810) (ex 2006)	Pineapples, prepared	MFN	0.55€/kg.B	0%B*	30%B <sup>3/</sup> , 45%U, 55%A	22%-24%B, 32%U with alcohol	6/	22.5%B	0%B	Sw F 0.25/kg.B	10%U*	20%U, 20%U
		GSP	-		-	4/		0%		-	5%*	16%, 15%
2009.40 (ex 2007)	Pineapple juice	MFN	5.3€/litre B 1.3€/litre B <sup>2/</sup>	0%B	22.5%B <sup>9/</sup> ; not sugared 30%U; sugared 35% or ¥27/kg.U greater	5/	7/	40%B	0%B <sup>8/</sup> NOK 0.50/kg.B	Sw F 0.28/kg.B, Sw F 0.70/kg.B	10%U*	5%U*
		GSP	-		-	Rate yet to be decided		0%	0%	Sw F 0.52/kg. sugared	5%*	0%

1/ Not reduced in size, in bulk 0.64€/kg.U, no GSP, in crates or other packages 1.31€/kg.U, no GSP; reduced in size 0.55€/kg.B, no GSP.

2/ In concentration greater than 3.5 degrees.

3/ Containing added sugar, in airtight containers not more than 10 kg. each including container.

4/ 12% + sugar levy under a Community tariff quota of 47,320 tonnes for 1987 - other than in slices, half slices or spirals.

15% + sugar levy under a Community tariff quota of 32,850 tonnes for 1987 - in slices, half slices or spirals.

5/ Density 1.33g/cm<sup>3</sup> or less, not sugared 20%B, GSP 17%; sugared 19% + sugar duty B, GSP 17% + sugar duty. Density more than 1.33g/cm<sup>3</sup>, 42%U or 42%U plus sugar levy.

6/ A. Fruit pulp - 1. In airtight containers 15 kg. or less - 23% maximum S 3.50/kg.B, GSP 5%

2. Other: (a) in artificial containers - S 3.50/kg.B, GSP S 0.8/kg.

(b) other

- 10%U

B. Other - 1. In airtight containers

25%B, GSP 6%

2. Other

12% + S 4/kg.U

7/ A. Concentrated juice:

1. In immediate packings holding 20 litres or more - S 0.80/kg.B, GSP 0%

2. Other - S 2.70/kg.B, GSP 0%

B. Other:

1. Not containing added sugar:

(a) raw juice in immediate packings holding less than 20 litres

- S 1.2/kg.B, GSP S 0.9/kg

2. Containing added sugar

- S 2.7/kg.B

8/ In containers weighing, with contents, 3 kg. or more, not sugared.

9/ Not more than 10 % by weight of sucrose, naturally or artificially contained.

10/ Cooked and preserved by freezing, unsugared.

Table 5

Miscellaneous Tropical Fruits and Lightly Processed Fruit Products

H.S. Code No. (C/CN)	Harmonized Commodity Description		United States	Canada	Japan	EEC	Austria	Finland	Norway	Sweden	Switzerland	Australia	New Zealand
0810.90 (ex0807) (0808) (0809)	Other fresh fruit  - other	MFN	3.4%B <sup>5</sup>	0%B except rose- hips	20%U 10%A (other than kiwi)	12%U	S 0.1/kg.U	0%B except berries	NOK 0.3/ kg.B	0%B	SwF 0.05/ kg.B	0%U	0%P
		GSP	0%		-	6% <sup>5</sup> 5% passion fruit	0%		0%		0% <sup>17</sup>		
0811.90 (ex0810) (ex2003)	Frozen fruits, and nuts  - other	MFN	7.5%B <sup>1</sup> 0.55\$/kg. <sup>2</sup> 7.5%B <sup>3</sup> 7%B <sup>4</sup> 17%B <sup>5</sup> 0%B <sup>6</sup>	10%B <sup>5</sup>	28%A <sup>2</sup> 12%B <sup>4</sup>	18%B <sup>13</sup> 26%B <sup>13</sup> sugared	20%B, 25%B	7.2%B, 45%B 25%A sugared	NOK 0.6/ kg.U, NOK 1.6/ kg.B sugared	14/ SwF 0.45/ kg.B	2%U	20%P, 10%U sugared	
		GSP	0% <sup>1,4</sup>	0% nuts	10% <sup>4</sup>	6% <sup>4,13</sup>	15%, 6% dates	0% <sup>4</sup> unsugared	0%		0% <sup>4</sup>	0%	16% <sup>18</sup> 0% sugared
0812.90 (ex0811)	Fruit and nuts, provision- ally pre- served  - other	MFN	0.55\$/kg.B <sup>2</sup> 0.20/kg.B <sup>5</sup>	0%B <sup>4</sup>	40-50%A <sup>1</sup> 20%U <sup>9</sup>	11%U <sup>4</sup> 5.5%B <sup>3</sup>	S 0.35/kg.B S 0.42/kg.B	9%B <sup>5</sup>	NOK 0.6/ kg.U	14/ SwF 0.10/ kg.B	2%U	25%U	
		GSP	-		10% <sup>4</sup>	0% <sup>4</sup> 0%	-	0% <sup>4</sup>	0%		0% <sup>4</sup>	0%	20%
0813.40 (ex0812)	Other dried fruit  - other fruit	MFN	4%B <sup>3</sup> 3.9%B <sup>5</sup>	0%B	15%B except berries	6%B <sup>3</sup> 4%B	10%B 10% max. S 0.84/kg.B	5%B <sup>5</sup>	NOK 0.4/ kg.B	0%B	SwF 0.40/ kg.P	10%U	0%U <sup>5</sup>
		GSP	0% <sup>3</sup>		7.5% <sup>4</sup>	0% <sup>3</sup> 0% Tamarind	0% air or oven dried	0% <sup>4</sup>	0%		-	5%	
0813.50 (ex0801.05) (ex0812)	- mixtures of nuts or dried fruits	MFN	17.5%B	0%B 10%B nuts/ fruit mixture	10%B <sup>11</sup> 20%U	8%B nuts only, 12%U	8%B	4%B	NOK 0.4/ kg.B	0%B	SwF 0.45/ kg.B	10%U	0%U <sup>5</sup>
		GSP	-	-	-	-	0% air or oven dried	0% <sup>4</sup>	0%		-	5%	
ex2001.90 (ex1902) (ex2001) (ex2107)	Fruits and nuts pre- pared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid  - other	MFN	17.5%B <sup>5</sup> 3.3\$/kg.B <sup>7</sup>	10%B	15%B <sup>4</sup> 10%A <sup>4</sup>	20%B <sup>5</sup> 0%B <sup>15</sup> 10%	Various	15%B <sup>5</sup> , 10%B Capsicum	NOK 0.2/ kg.B	0%B	SwF 0.30/ kg.B SwF 0.45/ kg.B	10%U	20%B
		GSP	0% <sup>7</sup>	-	6% <sup>4</sup>	14% <sup>5</sup> 5% <sup>15</sup>	0% <sup>4</sup> unsugared; 0%	0% <sup>7</sup>	0%		0% <sup>4</sup>	5%	10%

Table 6  
Fruit Products

MTN.GNG/NG6/W/19  
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EEC: see Table 7  
Japan: see Table 8

H.S. Code No. (CCCN)	Harmonized Commodity Description		United States	Canada	Austria	Finland	Norway	Sweden	Switzerland	Australia	New Zealand
ex2006.00 (2004)	Fruit and nuts, preserved by sugar	MFN	13.4% <sup>2</sup> 5.4% <sup>3</sup> 10% <sup>5</sup>	10%B nuts 15%B fruit	S 5.30/kg.B	18% <sup>3</sup>	NOK 0.8/kg.B	0% <sup>16</sup>	SwF 0.30/kg.B <sup>4</sup> SwF 0.45/kg.B <sup>5</sup>	15%U	7.5% <sup>19</sup> 38.5% <sup>5</sup>
		GSP	0% <sup>8,5</sup>	0% nuts	-	0% <sup>4</sup>	0%	0%	0% <sup>4</sup> SwF 0.34/kg. <sup>2</sup>	10%	2.5% <sup>19</sup> 30% <sup>5</sup>
2007.10 (ex2005)	Jams, fruit jellies, fruit or nut purée and pastes:  - homogenized preparations	MFN	15% <sup>3</sup>	10.4% <sup>3</sup>	30% <sup>3</sup>	25% <sup>3</sup>	NOK 0.6/kg.B, NOK 1.6/kg.U sugared	5% <sup>3</sup>	SwF 0.45/kg.B	10%U	25.5%U
		GSP	0%	-	-	-	0%	0%	0% <sup>4</sup> SwF 0.34/kg. <sup>2</sup>	5%	20.5%
2007.99 (ex2005)	- other:  - other (than citrus fruit)	MFN	9/	10% <sup>3</sup>	30%-35% <sup>3</sup> , S 7/kg.B	20% <sup>3</sup> , 45% <sup>3</sup> purée, pastes	NOK 0.6/kg.B, NOK 1.6/kg.U sugared	5% <sup>16</sup>	SwF 0.17/kg.B <sup>4</sup> SwF 0.20/kg.B <sup>5</sup>	10%U	25.5%U
		GSP	9/	-	-	0% <sup>4</sup> certain purée, pastes	0%	0%	0% <sup>4</sup> SwF 0.34/kg. <sup>2</sup>	5%	20.5%
2008.91 (ex2107)	Palm hearts, preserved	MFN	3.4% <sup>3</sup>	12.5% <sup>3</sup>	32% min. S 3/kg.U	29% <sup>3</sup>	30%U	0% <sup>3</sup>	SwF 11/kg.U	5%U	30%U
		GSP	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	0%	0%	20%
2008.92 (ex0810) (ex2006) (ex2107)	Fruit and nuts, otherwise prepared or preserved  - mixtures	MFN	17.5% <sup>3</sup> 7% <sup>3</sup> in airtight containers	0% <sup>4</sup>	10%-32% <sup>3</sup>	9% <sup>3</sup>	0% <sup>3</sup>	0% <sup>3</sup>	SwF 0.40/kg.B	10%U	25%U fruit salad, 30% <sup>3</sup>
		GSP	-	-	0%-6% <sup>4</sup>	0% <sup>4</sup>	-	-	SwF 0.19/kg. <sup>1,2</sup> 0%	5%	15% fruit salad, 20% <sup>3</sup>
2008.99 (ex0810) (ex2006) (ex2107)	- non-mixtures	MFN	10/	0% <sup>4</sup> , 15% <sup>3</sup> banana chips	8%-32% <sup>3</sup>	6% <sup>5</sup>	NOK 1/kg.B	0% <sup>3</sup>	unsugared pulp SwF 0.17/kg.B <sup>4</sup> SwF 0.25/kg.B <sup>5</sup> other SwF 0.30/kg.B	5%U	20% <sup>20</sup> , 0% <sup>3</sup>
		GSP	10/	0% banana chips	0%-6% <sup>4</sup>	0% <sup>4</sup>	0%	-	SwF 0.19/kg. <sup>1,2</sup> 0%	0%	16% <sup>20</sup>
ex2009.80 (ex2007)	Juice of any other single fruit	MFN	0.8¢/litre B	10% <sup>3</sup> , 0% <sup>3</sup> passion fruit	Various	40% <sup>3</sup>	NOK 0.5/kg.B	0% <sup>16</sup>	SwF 0.28/kg.B, SwF 0.70/kg.B <sup>11</sup> sugared	10%U	20% <sup>21</sup> 25% <sup>21</sup> 30% <sup>21</sup>
		GSP	0%	-	0% <sup>4</sup> raw S 0.90/kg. <sup>4</sup> concentrated	0% <sup>4</sup>	0%	0%	0% <sup>4</sup>	5%	15% <sup>21</sup> 20% <sup>21</sup> 25% <sup>21</sup>
ex2009.90 (ex2007)	Mixture of fruit juices	MFN	9.25¢/litre U	10% <sup>3</sup> non-citrus	Various	40% <sup>3</sup>	NOK 0.5/kg.B	0% <sup>16</sup>	SwF 0.28/kg.B, SwF 0.70/kg. <sup>11</sup> sugared	10%U	20% <sup>21</sup> 25% <sup>21</sup> 30% <sup>21</sup>
		GSP	-	-	0% <sup>4</sup> raw S 0.90/kg. <sup>4</sup> concentrated	0% <sup>4</sup>	0%	0%	0% <sup>4</sup>	5%	10% <sup>21</sup> 15% <sup>21</sup> 25% <sup>21</sup>

Footnotes to Tables 5 and 6

<sup>1</sup> Bananas

<sup>2</sup> Pineapples

<sup>3</sup> Papayas/papaws

<sup>4</sup> Tropical or exotic fruits designated for the purpose of better tariff treatment.

United States: cashew apples, mamey colorados, sapodillas, soursops and sweetsops;

Canada: akalas, akees, anchovy pears, apple-pears, avocados, bananas, bread fruit, carambolas, chayotes, cherimoyas (Jamaica apples), dasheens (taros), dates, durians, feijoas, figs, fu quas (balsam pears), genips, ginger, guavas, imbus, jujubes, kiwi fruit, lady apples, litchis (lychees), loquats, magueys, mammees (mammeas), mangoes, mangosteens, manioc (cassava or yucca root), papaws (papayas), passion fruit, pawpaws, persimmons, plantains, polumcots, prickly pears, pomegranates, quinces, rangpurs, sapatas, star-apples, sweet potatoes, tamarinds, tangelos, uglifruit, watermelons or yams;

Japan: papayas, pawpaws, durians, bilimbis, chapeder, jackfruit, bread-fruit, rambutan, rose-apple jambo, jambosa diambo-kaget, chicomamey, cherimoya, sugar-apples, bullock's-heart, passion-fruit, dookoo kokosan, soursop and litchi;

EEC: 0801 coconuts, Brazil nuts, cashew nuts, 0803 bananas, 0804.10 dates, 0804.40 avocados, 0804.50 guavas, mangoes and mangosteens, 0807.20 papaws (papayas), 0810.20B blackberries, mulberries and logan berries, 0810.30C white currants and gooseberries, 0810.40A, C and D vaccinium excluding myrtillus, 0810.90 (excluding stone fruit) passion fruit, etc.;

Austria: fruits and nuts under CCCN 0801, i.e. dates, bananas, coconuts, Brazil nuts, cashew nuts, pineapples, avocados, mangoes, guavas and mangosteens;

Finland: pineapple, angelica, avocado, banana, cashew apple, pomegranate, guava, ginger, jackfruit (artocarpus integrifolia), anona (cherimoya), kiwi, passion fruit, lychee, mango, mangosteen, papays, persimona, tamarind and fig. Mixtures containing other added fruits are excluded;

Switzerland: (i) mangoes, mangosteens, avocados, guavas, coconuts, Brazil nuts, cashew nuts and papaws;  
(ii) passion-fruit, lychees, jack-fruit.

<sup>5</sup> Unspecified fruits or "other" fruits.

<sup>6</sup> Coconut meat.

<sup>7</sup> Of mangoes or mango chutney.

<sup>8</sup> Ginger root.

<sup>9</sup> Jams: guava 9%B; pineapple 5%B, GSP0%; other 7%B, GSP0%;

Paste and purée: guava and mango 2.8%B, GSP 0%; papaya 17.5%B, no GSP, other 12.5%B, no GSP;

Fruit jellies: other 7%B, GSP0%.



- <sup>10</sup> Avocados 13.2¢/kg.B, no GSP; banana pulp 7.5%B, GSP 0%, banana other 3%B, GSP 0%; footnote 4 items 2.8%B, GSP 0%; guavas 0%B, lychees 14%B, GSP 0%, mangoes 3.3¢/kg.B, GSP 0%; papaya pulp 17.5%B, no GSP; papaya, other 4%B, GSP 0%; sweet ginger 9%B, GSP 0%; yucca 17.5%B, GSP 0%; other, pulp 15%B, no GSP, other, non-pulp 7%B, GSP 0%.
- <sup>11</sup> One half or over by weight of a single nut or dried fruit.
- <sup>12</sup> Not in immediate containers of a capacity not exceeding 35 kg.
- <sup>13</sup> Plus additional duty on sugar content.
- <sup>14</sup> Highest rates applicable to corresponding fresh fruit. (In the case of tropical fruits they are all duty free.)
- <sup>15</sup> Fruit of the Genus Capsicum other than sweet peppers or pimento.
- <sup>16</sup> Sweden reserves the right to charge a variable component on added sugar contents.
- <sup>17</sup> Passion-fruit, lychees and jack-fruit.
- <sup>18</sup> Unsugared other than passion fruit.
- <sup>19</sup> Fruit peel
- <sup>20</sup> Cooked and preserved by freezing, unsugared.
- <sup>21</sup> Three tariff rates refer to (i) in bulk containers, unsugared;  
(ii) in bulk containers, sugared and in non-bulk containers, unsugared and  
(iii) in non-bulk containers, sugared, respectively.

Table 7  
EEC - Tariffs on fruit products

HS Code No. and sub-positions	Product description	MFN rate	GSP rate	
20019	Other			
2001.90 A	Mango chutney	Free B		
2001.90 B	Fruit of the genus Capsicum other than sweet peppers or pimentos	10.0% B	5%	
2001.90 C	Sweet corn (Zea mays var. saccharata)	8.0% + vc B	3% + vc	
2001.90 D	Yams, sweet potatoes and similar edible parts of plants containing 5 % or more by weight of starch	13.0% + vc B	-	
2001.90 E	Other	20.0% B	-	
20.06	Fruit, nuts, fruit-peel and other parts of plants, preserved by sugar (drained, glace or crystallized)	Free B		
2006.00 A	Ginger			
2006.00 B	Other			
2006.00 B I	With a sugar content exceeding 13.2% by weight	25% + ads B	-	
2006.00 B II	Other	25.0% B	-	
20.07	Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit or nut puree and fruit or nut pastes, being cooked preparations, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter			
20071	Homogenized preparations			
2007.10 A	With a sugar content exceeding 13.2% by weight	30% + ads B	8% + ads <sup>1</sup>	
2007.10 B	Other	30.0% B	8% <sup>1</sup>	
2007.90	Other			
2007.90 A	With a sugar content exceeding 30.2% by weight			
2007.90 A I	Plum puree and plum paste, in immediate packings of a net capacity exceeding 100 kg, for industrial processing. (002)	28% + ads B	-	
2007.90 A II	Chestnut puree and paste	30% + ads B	-	
2007.90 A III	Other	30% + ads B	8% + ads <sup>1</sup>	
2007.90 B	With a sugar content exceeding 13.2% but not exceeding 30.2%			
2007.90 B I	Chestnut puree and paste	30% + ads B	-	
2007.90 B II	Other	30% + ads B	8% + ads <sup>1</sup>	
2007.90 C	Other	30.0% B	8% <sup>1</sup>	
20089	Other, including mixtures other than those of subheading 2008.19			
2008.91	Palm hearts	20.0% B	7%	
2008.92	Mixtures			
2008.92 A	Containing added spirit			
2008.92 A I	With a sugar content exceeding 9.2% by weight			
2008.92 A I a)	Of an actual alcoholic strength by mass not exceeding 11.85 % mas	30% + 2% adsB	25%+2%ads	
2008.92 A I b)	Other	32% + L U	25% + L	
2008.92 A II	Other			
2008.92 A II a)	Of an actual alcoholic strength by mass not exceeding 11.85 % mas	30.0% B	25%	
2008.92 A II b)	Other	32.0% U	25%	
2008.92 B	Not containing added spirit			
2008.92 B I	Containing added sugar			
2008.92 B I a)	In immediate packings of a net capacity of more than 1 kg	20% + 2% adsB	9%+2%ads <sup>2</sup>	
2008.92 B I b)	Other			
2008.92 B I b) 1.	Mixtures of fruit in which no single fruit exceeds 50.2% of the total weight of the fruits	15% + 2% adsB	7%+2%ads <sup>2</sup>	
2008.92 B I b) 2.	Other	22% + 2% adsB	-	
2008.92 B II	Not containing added sugar, in immediate packings of a net capacity			
2008.92 B II a)	Of 4.5 kg or more (V01)	23.0% U	9%	
2008.92 B II b)	Of less than 4.5 kg	23.0% B	-	
2008.99	Other			
2008.99 A	Containing added spirit			
2008.99 A I	Ginger			
2008.99 A I a)	Of an actual alcoholic strength by mass not exceeding 11.85 % mas	20.0% B	10%	
2008.99 A I b)	Other	32.0% U	10%	
2008.99 A II	Grapes			
2008.99 A II a)	With a sugar content exceeding 13 % by weight	32% + L U	25% + L	
2008.99 A II b)	Other	32.0% U	25%	

HS Code No. and sub-positions	Product description	MFN rate	GSP rate
2008.99 A III	Other		
2008.99 A III a)	With a sugar content exceeding 9.2% by weight		
2008.99 A III a) 1.	Of an actual alcoholic strength by mass not exceeding 11.85 % mas	30% + 2% adsB 32% + L U	25% + 2% ads 25% + L
2008.99 A III a) 2.	Other		
2008.99 A III b)	Other		
2008.99 A III b) 1.	Of an actual alcoholic strength by mass not exceeding 11.85 % mas	30.0% B 32.0% U	25% 25%
2008.99 A III b) 2.	Other		
2008.99 B	Not containing added spirit		
2008.99 B I	Containing added sugar, in immediate packings of a net capacity of more than 1 kg	Free B	
2008.99 B I a)	Ginger	22% + 2% adsB	18% + 2% ads
2008.99 B I b)	Grapes	20% + 2% adsB	6% <sup>1</sup> , 3/
2008.99 B I c)	Other		
2008.99 B II	Containing added sugar, in immediate packings of a net capacity of 1 kg or less	Free B	
2008.99 B II a)	Ginger	24% + 2% adsB	19% + 2% ads
2008.99 B II b)	Grapes	24% + 2% adsB	-
2008.99 B II c)	Other		
2008.99 B III	Not containing added sugar		
2008.99 B III a)	Plums, in immediate packings of a net capacity		
2008.99 B III a) 1.	Of 4.5 kg or more (V01)	19.0% 23.0% B	- -
2008.99 B III a) 2.	Of less than 4.5 kg		
2008.99 B III b)	Other		
2008.99 B III b) 1.	Yams, sweet potatoes and similar edible parts of plants, containing 5 % or more by weight of starch	13% + vc B	-
2008.99 B III b) 2.	Vine leaves, hop shoots and other similar edible parts of plants	20.0% B	-
2008.99 B III b) 3.	Sweet corn (Zea mays var. saccharata)	8% + vc B	3% + vc
2008.99 B III b) 4.	Other (V03)	23.0% U	6% <sup>1</sup>
2009	Juice of any other single fruit or vegetable		
2009.80 A	Of a density exceeding 1.33 g/cm <sup>3</sup> at 20.0C		
2009.80 A I	Pear juice		
2009.80 A I a)	Of a value not exceeding 22 ECU per 100 kg net weight	42% + L U 42.0% U	- -
2009.80 A I b)	Other		
2009.80 A II	Other		
2009.80 A II a)	Of a value not exceeding 30 ECU per 100 kg net weight	42% + L U 42.0% U	0% <sup>1</sup> 0% <sup>1</sup>
2009.80 A II b)	Other		
2009.80 B	Of a density of 1.33 g/cm <sup>3</sup> or less at 20.0C		
2009.80 B I	Pear juice		
2009.80 B I a)	Of a value exceeding 30 ECU per 100 kg net weight, containing added sugar	24% + ads B	-
2009.80 B I b)	Other		
2009.80 B I b) 1.	With an added sugar content exceeding 30.2% by weight	24% + ads B	-
2009.80 B I b) 2.	With an added sugar content of 30.2% or less by weight	25 % B	-
2009.80 B I b) 3.	Not containing added sugar		
2009.80 B II	Other		
2009.80 B II a)	Of a value exceeding 30 ECU per 100 kg net weight, containing added sugar	21% + ads B	0% <sup>1</sup>
2009.80 B II b)	Other		
2009.80 B II b) 1.	With an added sugar content exceeding 30.2% by weight	21% + ads B	0% <sup>1</sup>
2009.80 B II b) 2.	With an added sugar content of 30.2% or less by weight	21% + ads B	0% <sup>1</sup>
2009.80 B II b) 3.	Not containing added sugar	22.0% B	0% <sup>1</sup>

Note: It may be noted that some tariff positions cover non-tropical fruits and many others cover both tropical and non-tropical fruits.

TABLE 8

Japanese Duties on Fruit Products

HS	Product Description	MFN Rate	GSP Rate	
20.06				
2006.00	Fruit, nuts, (fruit-pee) and other parts of plants, preserved by sugar (drained, glace or crystallised).			
	*11 Marrons glace	21%B 16.8%A*,	12.8%	
	*12 Other	30%B 19.2%A*	12.8%	
20.07	Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit or nut puree and fruit or nut pastes, being cooked preparations, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter:			
2007.10	Homogenised preparations:			
	1 Containing added sugar	40%U, 25%U	-	
	2 Other		-	
2007.95	Other:			
	1 Jams and fruit jellies:			
	(1) Containing added sugar	40%U 28%A*	-	
	(2) Other	25%U 20%A*	-	
	2 Fruit puree and fruit pastes			
	(1) Containing added sugar	40%U, 25%U	-	
	(2) Other		-	
20.08	Fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants, otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or spirit, not elsewhere specified or included:			
2008.91	Palm hearts	25%U	-	
2008.92	Mixtures:			
	1 Mixed fruit, fruit salad and fruit cocktail:			
	(1) Containing added sugar	14%B 11.2%A*,	-	
	(2) Other	20%B 11.2%A*	9.6%	
	2 Other:			
	(1) Containing added sugar			
	In pulp form	35%U,	-	
	Other	35%U 28%A*	-	
	(2) Other			
	In pulp form	25%U,	-	
	Other	25%U 20%A*	-	

Note: It may be noted that some tariff positions cover non-tropical fruits and many others cover both tropical and non-tropical fruits.

HS	Product Description	MFN Rate	GSP Rate	
2008.99	Other:			
	1 Ume (fruit of Mume plum	25%U 20%A*	-	
	2 Other:			
	(1) Containing added sugar:			
	In pulp form	35%U	-	
	Other:			
	Berries and prunes	35%U 18.4%A*	-	
	Bananas, avocados, mangoes, guavas and mangosteens			
	In can, bottle or pot	35%U 22.4%A*	12%	
	Other	35%U 22.4%A*	-	
	Other			
	(2) Other			
	In pulp form:			
	Bananas, avocados, mangoes, guavas and mangosteens	25%U	-	
	Other	25%U	-	
	Other			
	Prunes	25%U 12.8%A*	-	
	Bananas, avocados, mangoes, guavas and mangosteens			
	In airtight containers	25%U 16%A*	12%	
	Other			
	Other	25%U 20%A*	-	
20.09	Fruit juices (including grape must) and vegetable juices, unfermented and not containing added spirit, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter:			
2009.80	Juice of any other single fruit or vegetable:			
	1 Fruit juices:			
	(1) Containing added sugar			
	Not more than 10 % by weight of sucrose, naturally and artificially contained	27%B	-	
	Other	35% or Y27/kg.U greater	-	
	(2) Other			
	Not more than 10 % by weight of sucrose	22.5%B	-	
	Other	30%U	-	
2009.90	Mixtures of juices:			
	1 Mixtures of fruit juices:			
	(1) Containing added sugar			
	Not more than 10 % by weight of sucrose, naturally and artificially contained	27%B	-	
	Other	35% or Y27/kg.U greater	-	
	(2) Other			
	Not more than 10 % by weight of sucrose	22.5%B	-	
	Other	30%U	-	

(b) Bananas, fresh, dried and flour (Table 3)

17. With respect to fresh bananas, seven of the eleven markets provide developing countries duty-free treatment, but Japan, EEC (except F.R. Germany which imports bananas under duty-free quotas), Finland (June-December only) and Switzerland<sup>1</sup> maintain significant duties on banana imports from developing countries. Switzerland is the only country among eleven that maintains duties on imports of dried bananas from developing countries. Canada, Japan and Austria maintain duties on imports of banana flour from developing countries.

(c) Pineapples, fresh, dried, prepared and juice (Table 4)

18. With respect to fresh or dried pineapples, seven markets provide developing countries duty-free treatment, but the United States, Japan, EEC and Switzerland maintain duties on imports of this product from developing countries. For prepared pineapples, including canned pineapples, four countries provide developing countries duty-free treatment, but the United States,<sup>2</sup> Japan, EEC, Austria, Switzerland<sup>2</sup>, Australia and New Zealand maintain duties on imports from developing countries. For pineapple juice, five countries provide developing countries duty-free treatment, but the United States, Japan, EEC, Austria, Switzerland and Australia maintain duties on imports from developing countries.

(d) Other tropical fruits, fresh or dried (Tables 3 and 5)

19. Under the Harmonized System, avocados (0804.40), guavas, mangoes and mangosteen (0804.50), papaws/papayas (0807.20) and dates (0804.10) are separately identified, if fresh or dried. Eight developed countries

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<sup>1</sup>In 1984 the ad valorem incidence of the Swiss duty was 17.7 per cent.

<sup>2</sup>In 1984 the ad valorem incidence of the United States and Swiss duties were 0.9 per cent and 15.9 per cent, respectively.

provide developing countries duty-free treatment, but the United States, Japan, and the EEC maintain duties on all or some of these tropical fruits.

20. H.S. code No. 0810.90 covers fresh passion fruit and many other fresh tropical fruits (see Table 1). Eight countries provide developing countries duty-free treatment, but Japan, EEC and Switzerland maintain duties on all or most of the tropical fruits under the HS number. No. 0813.40 covers miscellaneous dried tropical fruits. Six countries provide developing countries duty-free treatment on all or most tropical fruits covered by the number, but the United States, Japan, EEC, Switzerland and Australia maintain duties on all or most of these dried tropical fruits.

(e) Fruit products (Tables 5-8)

21. Table 5 covers such lightly processed fruits as 0811.90 frozen fruit, 0812.90 fruit provisionally preserved by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur water, etc, 0813.50 mixtures of nuts or dried fruit and 2001.90 fruit prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid. Tables 6-8 covers more processed fruits and fruit juice.

22. Norway and Sweden provide developing countries duty-free treatment on all fruit products. In other markets imports of fruit products from developing countries are often dutiable.

23. Fruit products are classified in such international nomenclatures as the CCCN and the Harmonized System according to the mode of processing or product forms. Thus, duties on fruit products are generally maintained at significant levels to protect domestic fruit industries. To alleviate this tariff situation, some developed country markets have separately identified in their tariff schedules a group of tropical and/or exotic fruits and have provided them duty-free or lower tariff treatment either on an MFN basis or under GSP. However, as is shown in footnote 4 on page 16, the existing lists of tropical/exotic fruits are considerably different from one to the

other. One possible technique for the elimination or reduction of duties on tropical fruit products would be to introduce a tariff sub-position "of tropical fruits" under HS code numbers covering different forms of fruit products. The definition of tropical fruits could include fruits as listed in paragraph 7 and Table 1 (pages 4 and 6). It is also desirable that the definition includes the words "and similar tropical fruits": as Table 1 shows, many tropical fruits are called differently in different producing and importing areas. Tropical fruits which are meant to be included may be denied lower tariff treatment by the customs authorities due to different names attached to the cargo.

B. Non-tariff measures

(a) Bananas

24. Six members of the European Communities maintain quantitative restrictions on fresh and dried bananas. Greece currently bans imports of bananas to stimulate its own production (Official Journal C 100/13.4.87). Spain and Portugal apply global quotas to banana imports. In the United Kingdom, quantitative restrictions apply to bananas from the "dollar area"<sup>1</sup>, a measure essentially designed to protect the position of traditional Commonwealth Caribbean suppliers, in particular Jamaica and such island producers as Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. Imports from the dollar area take place under the monthly quotas fixed by the Government in consultation with importers and ACP suppliers on the basis of the forecasts of supplies from the ACP countries and the demand for bananas in the United Kingdom.

25. France operates a national organization of its market which reserves two-thirds of the market for the French overseas departments of Martinique and Guadeloupe and the remaining one-third for certain ACP countries,

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<sup>1</sup>The so-called "dollar area" consists of: Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Philippines, United States and Venezuela.



notably Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire and Madagascar. In the event that sufficient supplies from these areas are not forthcoming, imports are made from other sources. The prices of bananas from the overseas departments and the ACP countries are fixed yearly according to grades.

26. In Italy quotas apply to imports of bananas from sources other than the EEC and the ACP countries. Annual import quotas amounted to 255,000 tonnes in 1980, 1981 and 1982, and 270,000 tonnes in 1983, 1984 and 1985. Somalia has traditionally enjoyed a position as a preferential supplier in the Italian market, but now provides a relatively minor portion of Italian imports. Source: COM.TD/W/831/Rev.1 and FAO, "The World Banana Economy 1970-84").

27. Finland applies quantitative restrictions on imports of fresh bananas in cartons in the period June-December, the country's domestic fruit season.

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

<u>Effective Date</u>	<u>Dec. 1970</u>	<u>29 May 1978</u>	<u>Oct. 1979</u>	<u>Aug. 1982</u>
Fresh bananas	Lit 110/kg.	Lit 250/kg.	Lit 350/kg.	Lit 525/kg.
Dried bananas	Lit 350/kg	Lit 800/kg.	Lit 1,000/kg.	Lit 1500/kg.

29. Ad valorem incidences of the above Italian specific tax rates have fluctuated in step with changes in three factors, i.e. banana prices, exchange rates of the Italian lire and tax rates. With respect to fresh bananas, developments in tax incidences in 1974-1986 are indicated below on the basis of annual average import unit value in Italian lire.

<u>Year</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1986</u>
Tax rate, Lit/kg	110	110	250	350	350	525	525
Average import unit value, Lit/kg.	141	276	331	400	525	534	776
Tax incidence on import value	78%	40%	76%	88%	67%	98%	68%

30. Internal taxes are applicable to both domestic production and imports (from whatever sources). However, internal taxes on such tropical products as bananas, coffee and cocoa apply only to imports. In that sense, they are no different from customs duties. Reference may be made to MTN.GNG/NG6/W/2, Section II:B for certain additional information on internal taxes on tropical products. It may be also noted that the European Court of Justice recently found the measure in opposition to the Treaty of Rome.

(b) Other tropical fruits

31. Quantitative import restrictions maintained by EEC member countries are indicated below.

<u>HS</u>	<u>CCCN</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Countries maintaining QRs</u>
0804.30	0801C	Pineapples, fresh or dried	S, F, P
0810	0809	Other fresh fruit	S, F, GR
0812.90	0811E	Provisionally preserved	
		other fruit	(P)
2007	2005	Jams, marmalades	(P)
2008	2006	Prepared fruits	(P)
2009	2007	Fruit Juices	F, I <sup>*</sup> , (P)

P=Portugal, S=Spain, F=France, GR=Greece, I=Italy

(P)=Portugal (These restrictions will be removed at the end of 1992 according to its accession agreement to the EEC.)

\* Mixtures of fruit juices containing pineapple

Source: EC Official Journal C 37/87

32. Japan maintains import quotas on canned pineapples (HS 2008.20), pineapple pulp, purees and pastes (2007.99) and pineapple juice (2009.40)<sup>1</sup>, while other processed tropical fruit products appear to have been liberalized over the course of the last few years.

33. Finland and Norway apply global quotas to juices of pineapples (excluding unsweetened pineapple juice in the case of Norway) and other fruits juices (HS 2009.40, 80 and 90) and use discretionary licensing to restrict imports of tropical fruit products falling within the following HS code numbers. Finland - HS 0811.90, 2001.90 (except mango chutney), 2008.20, 2006.00, 2007.10 and 2007.99. Norway - HS 0811.90, 0812.90, 2001.90, 2006.00 (excluding ginger), 2007.99, 2008.92 and 99 (except pineapples, nuts and ginger in airtight containers).

34. New Zealand has undertaken a major import liberalization programme including the exemption of many tropical fruit products from import license requirements (L/5640/Add.18). Items which remain subject to non-automatic licensing are prepared or preserved fruit (HS 2008.92, 2008.99 and 2001.90). Frozen passion fruit and unsweetened passion fruit juice in bulk containers are accorded automatic licenses (global license on demand).

35. Canada applies labelling and packaging regulations to "fruits, nuts, etc., prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid" (2001.90) and "jams, jellies, etc.," (HS 2007.10 and 2007.99). Japan applies phytosanitary regulations to fresh and dried fruits and sanitary regulations to "fruits, nuts etc., prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid" (HS 2001.90). Japan also applies packaging regulations to fruit juices and a commodity tax of 5 per cent on non-alcoholic beverage items including fruit juices (HS 2009).

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<sup>1</sup> A GATT panel recently found these import restrictions inconsistent with GATT provisions (L/6253).

36. With respect to safeguards for health considerations some countries have made notifications to the GATT, under Article XX(b), regarding health and sanitary regulations. It should be recognized that all countries are concerned, to varying degrees, with toxic effects of products for human consumption.

37. Recent changes in the fumigation regulations of the United States Environment Protection Agency governing the elimination of the pesticide ethylene dibromide (EDB) which is used to kill fruitfly larvae might have prevented imports of fresh mangoes. However, as an acceptable alternative to EDP has been found, by submerging the fruit in a hot water bath, imports are no longer threatened.

### SECTION III: Trade flows and consumption<sup>1</sup>

#### (a) Tropical nuts

38. Main exporters of coconuts include Dominican Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines, Singapore, St. Vincent and Honduras. Most coconut exports have been shipped mainly to European countries, the United States and Hong Kong.

39. The Philippines and Sri Lanka are the main suppliers of desiccated coconut, i.e., dried and shredded flesh of coconut used for culinary purposes.<sup>2</sup> Other exporters include Indonesia, Tonga, Costa Rica, Singapore and Fiji. Being used mainly for culinary purposes, desiccated coconut is imported by a large number of developed and developing countries.

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<sup>1</sup> Much information in this section has been derived from COM.TD/W/331 and 352, and FAO documents ESC/ECDC/TTHP/LA87/2 and 3. The latter FAO document was prepared for FAO by the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT.

<sup>2</sup> Copra - i.e., dried and shredded flesh of coconut used for the extraction of coconut oil falls within HS Code No. 1203.00 (cf. MTN.GNG/NG6/W/11).

40. Main suppliers of cashew nuts include India, Mozambique, Brazil, China, Tanzania and Kenya. The United States is the largest consumer of cashew nuts, followed by the EEC, USSR, Japan, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

41. Main suppliers of Brazil nuts include Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, United States and Turkey. Areca (or betel) nuts and cola are exported by India, Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, Tanzania, Ghana, China and the Philippines. Macadamia nuts are exported from the United States, Australia, Kenya, South Africa and Guatemala. Major markets are EEC, Japan and the United States. Macadamia nuts are used as salted nuts and nuts in chocolate or ice cream.

(b) Bananas

42. In 1985 world exports and world imports of bananas amounted to US\$1.53 billion and US\$2.46 billion, respectively. A large difference between exports and imports indicates the importance of transportation costs in the trade of this highly perishable commodity.

43. Table 9 shows the volume of world exports by country and area in 1983-1986. The volume of world exports increased steadily from 6.2 million tons in 1983 to 7.4 million tons in 1986. Latin America was the largest exporting area, accounting for 70 per cent of world exports in 1986, followed by Asia (14 per cent), Caribbean (7 per cent) and Africa (3 per cent). The remaining 6 per cent consisted of shipments of bananas from Madeira (Portugal) and Canary Islands (Spain) to their metropolitan areas.<sup>1</sup>

44. Table 10 shows the volume of world imports by country and area in 1983-1986 together with per capita imports in 1985. Per capita imports broadly correspond to per capita consumption in most of the listed countries.

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<sup>1</sup> Domestic shipments between different areas are included in exports and imports data.

**Table 9**  
**Bananas: World Exports by Country and Area, 1983-1986**  
(thousand tons)

	1983	1984	1985	1986 (prelim.)
<b>WORLD TOTAL</b>	<b>6158.0</b>	<b>6864.5</b>	<b>7050.6</b>	<b>7365.3</b>
<b>UPPER Countries</b>	<b>3391.5</b>	<b>3690.8</b>	<b>3604.8</b>	<b>3559.6</b>
Colombia	805.0	921.0	771.9	863.6
Costa Rica	948.0	938.0	803.6	882.3
Dominican Republic	4.0	0.9	1.1	0.5
Guatemala	266.8	260.5	318.6	331.2
Honduras	638.7	829.9	931.5	800.0
Nicaragua	76.0	82.9	90.0	92.0
Panama	650.0	654.6	685.0	587.0
Venezuela	3.0	3.0	3.0*	3.0*
<b>Other Latin America</b>	<b>962.5</b>	<b>1151.6</b>	<b>1398.5</b>	<b>1592.1</b>
Belize	10.0	10.6	9.7	13.1
Brazil	89.4	103.2	105.3	110.0*
Ecuador	800.1	971.8	1207.9	1365.9
Mexico	30.8	31.0	38.3	67.1
Suriname	32.2	35.0	37.3	36.0
<b>Caribbean</b>	<b>401.1</b>	<b>433.7</b>	<b>450.2</b>	<b>535.6</b>
Jamaica	23.7	11.6	12.9	21.9*
Dominica	27.4	30.5	33.8	51.3*
Grenada	8.8	8.6	8.0	7.9
St. Lucia	47.5	65.0	81.9	112.0
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	30.9	33.4	40.7	38.2
France: Overseas Depts.				
Guadeloupe <sup>1/</sup>	102.7	125.3	109.9	118.6
Martinique <sup>1/</sup>	160.1	159.3	163.0	185.7
<b>Africa</b>	<b>158.2</b>	<b>183.6</b>	<b>199.8</b>	<b>195.1</b>
Cameroon	45.2	51.8*	53.5	52.8
Cape Verde	1.1	1.0	1.0*	1.0*
Côte d'Ivoire	73.2	80.1*	97.0*	81.4
Ethiopia	2.0	2.0	2.0*	2.0*
Madagascar	0.6	0.8*	1.0*	-
Somalia	36.1	47.9	45.3	57.9
<b>Other</b>				
Portugal (Madeira) <sup>1/</sup>	32.5	32.0*	32.0*	32.0*
Spain (Canary Islands) <sup>1/</sup>	401.6	400.0*	400.0*	400.0*
Israel	3.0	3.0*	3.0*	3.0*
Malaysia	25.3	33.6	27.2	29.0*
Pakistan	10.0	10.0*	10.0*	10.0*
Philippines	643.4	799.7	800.0*	900.0*
Thailand	9.6	4.4	4.0	2.2
China (Taiwan Province)	106.0	109.0*	108.0*	95.0*
Viet Nam	8.0	8.0	8.0*	8.0*
Cook Islands	2.5	1.2	1.9	0.5
Samoa	1.6	1.0*	0.5*	0.5*
Tonga	1.2	2.9	2.7	2.7*

<sup>1</sup>Including shipments to metropolitan area. \* Estimate.

	TOTAL IMPORTS				PER CAPUT IMPORTS			
	1983	1984	1985	1986 (Prel.)	1983	1984	1985	1986
	..... thousand tons .....				..... kg/head .....			
<b>WORLD TOTAL</b>	<b>6207.4</b>	<b>6617.2</b>	<b>7109.2</b>	<b>7383.8</b>				
<b>EEC</b>	<b>2146.2</b>	<b>2216.3</b>	<b>2275.4</b>	<b>2415.7</b>				
Belgium-Luxembourg	66.6	64.7	76.8	86.0	6.5	6.3	7.5	8.4
Denmark	23.0	26.2	32.0	35.0*	4.5	5.1	6.3	6.8
France	440.9	442.9	425.7	454.4	8.1	8.1	7.7	8.2
Germany, Fed. Rep.	459.5	549.1	589.1	636.6	7.5	9.0	9.7	10.5
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	20.6	23.6	22.0	23.0*	5.8	6.6	6.1	6.3
Italy	304.8	309.8	307.2	339.2	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.9
Netherlands	90.7	93.0	104.0	110.0*	6.3	6.4	7.2	7.6
Portugal 2/	33.0	31.0	32.0*	32.0*	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1
Spain 2/	399.9	366.7	363.0	356.5	10.5	9.6	9.5	9.2
United Kingdom	307.2	309.3	323.6	343.0	5.4	5.5	5.7	6.0
Austria	64.4	77.7	83.6	91.4	8.5	10.3	11.1	12.1
Finland	36.5	42.1	47.9	51.0*	7.5	8.6	9.8	10.4
Iceland	1.9	2.0*	2.0*	2.0*	8.0	8.3	8.2	8.2
Malta	2.3	3.1	3.0	3.0*	6.1	8.2	7.8	7.8
Norway	33.2	35.6	37.0	41.3	8.0	8.6	8.9	9.9
Sweden	67.0	77.8	86.8	95.9	8.0	9.3	10.4	11.5
Switzerland	55.6	58.6	60.5	63.3	8.6	9.0	9.3	9.7
Yugoslavia	12.0	27.9	19.0	23.2	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.0
Canada	250.0	277.6	285.0	300.0	10.0	11.0	11.2	11.7
United States	2257.7	2375.0	2772.0	2750.0	9.6	10.0	11.6	11.4
Japan	575.9	682.3	680.0	764.6	4.8	5.7	5.6	6.3
New Zealand	39.8	39.4	53.9	55.0*	12.4	12.1	16.5	16.7
<b>Eastern Europe and USSR</b>	<b>152.6</b>	<b>197.1</b>	<b>216.8</b>	<b>212.3</b>				
Bulgaria	2.5	8.0	7.1	7.9	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.9
Czechoslovakia	24.2	31.1	55.0	55.6	1.6	2.0	3.5	3.6
German Dem. Rep.	35.8	70.0*	65.0*	60.0*	2.1	4.2	3.9	3.6
Hungary	12.9	14.0	13.8	12.8	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.2
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	6.0	6.0*	6.0*	0	0.3	0.3	0.3
USSR	77.2	68.0	69.9	70.0*	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
<b>Latin America</b>	<b>178.2</b>	<b>177.8</b>	<b>183.5</b>	<b>222.5</b>				
El Salvador	35.0	29.9	29.0*	30.0*	6.7	5.5	5.2	5.2
Argentina	72.9	79.6	94.7	128.6	2.5	2.6	3.1	4.1
Chile	43.8	40.6	32.2	36.9	3.8	3.4	2.7	3.0
Uruguay	26.5	27.7*	27.6	27.0*	8.9	9.3	9.2	8.9
<b>Asia</b>	<b>302.0</b>	<b>295.9</b>	<b>252.2</b>	<b>231.8</b>				
Hong Kong	23.7	33.4	35.1	38.0*	4.4	6.1	6.3	6.7
Iraq	5.0	5.0*	5.0*	5.0*	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Korea, Rep. of	0.8	7.8	0.8	2.8	-	0.2	-	0.1
Kuwait	35.0	27.3	30.0*	34.0*	21.6	15.9	16.6	18.0
Saudi Arabia	147.5	126.2	85.2	56.0*	13.9	11.4	7.4	4.7
Singapore	24.0	25.0*	25.0*	25.0*	9.6	9.9	9.8	9.7
<b>China</b>	<b>20.0*</b>	<b>20.0*</b>	<b>40.0*</b>	<b>50.0*</b>				

1/ Net imports.

2/ Including domestic shipments from overseas provinces.

\* Estimate.

45. The United States and the EEC were by far the largest markets for bananas, followed by Japan, Canada, Argentina, Sweden, Austria, USSR, Switzerland, German Democratic Republic, Saudi Arabia, Czechoslovakia, New Zealand and Finland.

46. The following table lists banana importing countries in the order of per capita consumption with indications of their tariffs and non-tariff measures. The table suggests that trade barriers are the most important factor affecting the level of banana consumption although other factors such as the level of income and the availability of bananas from domestic or near sources also affect the level of consumption.

	Per capita consumption in 1985 (kg.)	Tariffs	NTMS
New Zealand	16.7	0%	-
Austria	12.1	GSP 0%	-
Canada	11.7	0%	-
Sweden	11.5	0%	-
United States	11.4	0%	-
F.R. Germany	10.5	Duty exemption	-
Finland	10.4	GSP 0% seasonally	-
Norway	9.9	0%	-
Switzerland	9.7	about 18% (incidence of specific duty)	-
Belgium/Lux.	8.4	20%	-
France	8.2	20%	QR
Netherlands	7.6	20%	-
Denmark	6.8	20%	-
Japan	6.3	12.5%-25%	-
Ireland	6.3	20%	-
United Kingdom	6.0	20%	QR
Italy	5.9	20%	QR and Internal tax



47. Table 11 shows banana imports of selected countries by origin. It indicates that geographical distance is an important factor affecting trade in this highly perishable commodity. Imports of Canada and the United States were mostly from Latin America. Japan's imports were mostly from Asia but its imports from Ecuador have increased in recent years. Among European countries the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and Czechoslovakia depend almost entirely on Latin America for their banana supply. France, Italy and the United Kingdom depend on their protected sources for part of their banana supply.

#### Banana products

48. As exportable banana production has expanded at a greater rate than banana consumption and as competition for exports has increased, some producers have considered the possibility of utilizing part of their crops for the production of banana products. However, sales of banana products are still at low levels.

49. The banana products being exported or developed by certain banana exporting countries include the following: dried bananas, banana flour, paste and pulp (bocadillo, etc.), sweet or salted chips (rounds of ripe or green bananas fried in oil), sliced banana (planchita), cereal (dehydrated ripe banana in the form of small flakes) and powder for beverage (instant or readily soluble formula based on ripe banana). An ITC study indicates that there is a growing market for such banana products as banana puree in aseptic drums or frozen in drums/other smaller containers and sliced bananas in extra heavy syrup (in cans). The main end-uses are in dairy products, including yoghurt and baby food. It is also used in multi-fruit drinks and other beverages. The major suppliers are the Central American countries, Brazil and Peru.

**Table 11**  
**Bananas: Imports 1/ of Selected Countries by Source of Origin, 1983 to 1986**

[illegible]

<sup>1</sup> Including domestic shipments from overseas provinces.

To		CANADA				UNITED STATES				JAPAN				CZECHOSLOVAKIA			
From		1983	1984	1985	1986	1983	1984	1985	1986	1983	1984	1985	1986	1983	1984	1985	1986
..... thousand tons .....																	
1988 Countries																	
Colombia		40.8	48.7	34.3	34.8	375.5	468.9	439.4	511.7	-	-	-	4.6	8.6	17.7	33.4	33.9
Costa Rica		50.0	50.5	53.3	67.2	580.9	585.1	534.5	561.5	-	4.3	-	-	6.6	7.0	18.8	10.1
Dominican Republic		0.3	-	-	1.7	1.9	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala		8.2	5.9	7.5	8.9	212.7	182.8	246.8	282.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras		44.7	36.7	25.7	17.3	499.3	537.0	568.6	507.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua		10.4	9.1	3.5	-	61.9	68.0	46.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5
Panama		29.3	35.7	34.5	24.4	221.0	177.0	343.5	252.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Latin America																	
Belize		0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico		1.0	0.5	1.3	5.5	36.9	30.7	41.9	74.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador		63.7	89.5	123.7	139.2	446.2	499.6	720.4	733.4	5.7	2.8	21.6	57.0	8.5	6.4	2.8	9.1
Suriname		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caribbean																	
Jamaica		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Windward Islands		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France: Overseas Depts		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guadeloupe		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Martinique		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia																	
China (Taiwan Province)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96.9	99.1	98.6	82.4	-	-	-	-
Philippines		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	469.0	580.4	559.7	620.5	-	-	-	-
Africa																	
Cameroun		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All others		0.9	0.3	0.6	0.7	8.4	28.1	27.0	19.7	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.5	-	-	-
TOTAL		250.0	277.6	285.0	300.0	2444.7	2577.2	2968.8	2943.0	575.9	682.3	680.0	764.6	24.2	31.1	55.0	55.6

Source: FAO

(c) Pineapples

50. Pineapples are exported mainly as fresh or frozen fruit, canned fruit and juice. Table 12 shows exports and imports of fresh pineapples and Table 13, those of canned pineapples. Most exports of fresh and canned pineapples were from the tropical zone.

51. Exports of fresh pineapples which had been limited in the Seventies, continued to increase in the Eighties owing primarily to the expansion of exports by Côte d'Ivoire and the Philippines. World exports of fresh pineapples increased from 0.33 million tons in 1983 to 0.38 million tons in 1984 and to 0.45 million tons (valued at about US\$100 million) in 1985. By far the largest exporting countries were Côte d'Ivoire, the Philippines, Honduras and Brazil. The EEC was by far the largest market for fresh pineapples followed by Japan. Developed countries as a whole accounted for over 90 per cent of world fresh pineapple imports. Other major markets included Argentina, Singapore, Saudi Arabia, Hong Kong and Chile.

52. World exports of canned pineapples increased from 0.52 million tons (US\$313 million) in 1983 to 0.60 million tons (US\$386 million) in 1984 and 0.61 million tons (US\$371 million) in 1985. Thailand and the Philippines were by far the largest exporters of this product, followed by Kenya, South Africa, Malaysia, Singapore (mostly re-exports), Côte d'Ivoire and Swaziland. The United States and the EEC were the largest markets of this product followed by Canada, Singapore, Japan, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Sweden, New Zealand and Austria.

53. World imports of pineapple juice in 1985 amounted to approximately US\$120 million or 4.5 per cent of world imports of all vegetable and fruit juices. Main suppliers in 1985 were the Philippines (31.3 per cent of total world trade), Thailand (13.7 per cent), Brazil (13.3 per cent) and Kenya (7.1 per cent). Smaller suppliers from Latin America and the Caribbean included Honduras, Mexico, Martinique, Dominican Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Colombia, Jamaica, Grenada, Venezuela, Ecuador, Saint Lucia and Peru.

Table 12  
Fresh Pineapples - International Trade 1980 and 1983-1985

Ta

	Exports					Imports					..... tons				
	1980	1983	1984	1985		1980	1983	1984	1985		1980	1983	1984	1985	
Cameroon	6 376	1 514	2 508	3 800						Canada	10 180	13 083	12 014	11 348	
Côte d'Ivoire	94 000	94 369	136 477	175 000 *		United States	69 005	68 345	60 977	53 964					
Kenya	2 542	1 605	620	887		Argentina	21 054	7 068	15 508	18 000 *					
Brazil	23 462	13 403	18 847	20 000 *		Chile	3 468	850	1 000 *	1 100 *					
Dominican Rep.	9	8 367	6 090	6 900 *		Hong Kong	2 418	1 335	694	1 403					
Ecuador	642	271	445	620		Japan	105 013	101 987	114 791	128 912					
Honduras	26 448	32 197	34 000 *	32 000 *		Saudi Arabia	1 304	775	1 470	1 230					
Martinique	200	1 395	888	664		Singapore	18 524	13 897	13 355	12 749					
Mexico	41 894	30 000	16 773	13 092		New Zealand	340	684	755	874					
Venezuela	527	588	724	700		EEC	114 824	112 635	149 869	204 541					
						Belgium/Luxembourg	5 689	4 147	7 062	9 889					
China 1/	11 537	3 319	2 469	2 999		Denmark	1 032	1 173	1 411	2 086					
Malaysia	18 580	18 853	13 753	12 927		France	39 313	37 460	51 951	70 969					
Philippines	114 958	127 462	134 999	148 601		Germany F.R.	12 589	12 998	23 568	34 116					
Thailand	36	249	45	5 065		Greece	172	316	515	628					
South Africa	3 576	4 205	2 813	2 649		Ireland	327	476	471	607					
						Italy	17 927	18 748	22 029	36 189					
						Netherlands	8 076	8 698	13 937	17 730					
						Spain	17 790	12 755	13 743	14 000 *					
						United Kingdom	11 909	15 864	15 182	18 327					
Total	344 787	337 797	371 451	426 904		Austria	814	889	1 248	2 996					
						Finland	549	836	687	748					
						Norway	291	347	369	554					
						Sweden	1 202	1 172	1 287	1 253					
						Switzerland	3 966	3 851	5 210	5 402					
						USSR	4 633	2 942	3 442	2 970					
						Total	357 585	330 696	382 676	448 044					

\* Estimate.

1/ Including Taiwan Province.

Source: FAO document ESC: ECDC/TTHP/LA87/2

Table 13  
Imports and Exports of Canned Pineapples

	PINEAPPLE CANNED EX 058.9			ANANAS EN BOITE EX 058.9			PINAS EN LATA EX 058.9		
	IMPORTS IMPORTATIONS IMPORTACION	MT		IMPORTS IMPORTATIONS IMPORTACION	1000S		EXPORTS EXPORTATIONS EXPORTACION	MT	
	1983	1984	1985	1983	1984	1985	1983	1984	1985
WORLD	506173	535628	588275	358326	396017	422837	517133	599800	611564
AFRICA							111758	111048	118974
COTE D'IVOIRE							14643	18377	23000
KENYA							47752	50216	44474
SOUTH AFRICA							39383	28055	39000
SWAZILAND							9800	14400	12500
N C AMERICA	208381	224983	275176	131011	145153	171925	27714	31405	20702
BARBADOS	80 F	80 F	87 F	120 F	125 F	136 F			
CANADA	24388	34989	36005	15946	23931	22620			
MARTINIQUE							11749	14352	9000
MEXICO							3290	4056	3982
TRINIDAD TOB	248	209	200	269	237	200 F			
USA	183665	189695	238884	114676	120660	148969	12675	12897	7720
SOUTH AMERIC	2680	1389	1561	2100	1000	1100			
CHILE	2680	1389	1561	2100	1000	1100			
ASIA	79244	97777	82693	64307	81922	68518	357087	444255	458806
BRUNEI DARUS	171	228	200	161	185	170 F			
CHINA							2	5	
INDONESIA	13	15		33	43		10475	9601	6307
JAPAN	14259	18993	18479	13824	18525	16271	1646	614	9000
KOREA REP	4192	4370	4384	3689	4202	4126			
KUWAIT	2000	2000	2000	1850 F	1900 F	1800 F	31		
MACAU	191	173		88	88				
MALAYSIA	47	59	20	50	43	14 F	8	4	
OMAN	250	350	350	230 F	330 F	318 F	36533	34987	33422
PHILIPPINES							145705	170940	185059
SAUDI ARABIA	11987	18895	15000 F	10660	14632	11300 F	83	186	200 F
SINGAPORE	38294	42694	34260	26553	32361	25218	36840	41502	32054
SRI LANKA								199	
SYRIA	340			190					
THAILAND							135795	166276	192764
U A EMIRATES	3000	3500	4500	2800 F	3400 F	4100 F			
YEMEN AR	4500	6500	3500 F	4200 F	6200 F	3200 F			
EUROPE	208954	198563	215222	154598	157789	170251	7850	10906	9871
AUSTRIA	5899	5700	6064	3451	3328	3539			
BELGIUM-LUX	7915	7723	8129	6594	6907	7014	7	33	3
BULGARIA	1146	659	204	900 F	530 F	160 F	69	216	182
DENMARK	2667	3008	3271	2036	2385	2554			
FINLAND	5473	5682	5149	5155	5613	5581	214	143	113
FRANCE	31897	35384	29551	21576	28044	22806	33	4	114
GERMANY FR	68685	58642	65358	45805	43995	49470	486	589	457
GREECE	390	550	585	221	456	579	3757	4230	3470
IRELAND	944	877	760	800	764	727	40		
ITALY	12225	9189	10203	10364	7108	12883	12	12	34
NETHERLANDS	12790	12761	14498	10006	10705	12146	3	1853	791
NORWAY	3165	3729	3590	2618	3245	3166	2124	2175	3362
PORTUGAL	73	121	19	48	80	12	12		
SPAIN	2283	2527	3000	1705	2103	2300 F	26	33	33
SWEDEN	8127	8000	8733	7102	7242	6069	106	103	150 F
SWITZERLAND	8314	9262	8812	6562	7333	7206	50	110	48
UK	36661	34748	41276	29655	27951	32169	72	81	55
OCEANIA	6914	12916	13623	6310	10153	10943	640	1331	1059
AUSTRALIA							2724	2286	3211
NEW ZEALAND	6744	4892	5130	6170	2671	2902	2722	2260	3201
PAPUA N GUIN	170 F	170 F	170 F	140 F	146 F	151 F	2	6	10
DEV.PED M E	436864	454337	521839	304314	330582	370843	62612	54244	58802
N AMERICA	208053	224694	274889	130622	144791	171589	12675	12997	7720
W EUROPE	207808	197904	215018	153698	157259	170191	7850	10906	9871
OCEANIA	6744	12746	13453	6170	10007	10792	2724	2286	3211
OTH DEVPED	14259	18993	18479	13824	18525	18271	38363	28055	38000
DEV.PING M E	68163	80632	66232	53112	64905	51834	444046	536055	545455
AFRICA							72395	82993	79974
LAT AMERICA	3008	1678	1848	2489	1362	1436	15039	18408	12982
NEAR EAST	22077	31245	25350	19930	26462	20719	83	186	200
FAR EAST	42908	47539	38864	30553	36935	29528	356529	434468	452298
OTH DEV.PING	170	170	170	140	146	151			
CENTR PLANNED	1146	659	204	900	530	160	10475	9601	6307
ALIAN CPE									
F EUR + USSR	1146	659	204	900	530	160	10475	9601	6307
DEV.PED ALL	438010	454896	522043	305214	331112	371003	62612	54244	58802
DEV.PING ALL	68163	80632	66232	53112	64905	51834	454521	545656	551762

Source: FAO Trade Yearbook 1985

(d) Other tropical fruits

Mangoes, guavas and mangosteens

54. Table 14 shows the volume of exports and imports of fresh mangoes in recent years. The data in the table is incomplete because export data for a number of significant exporting countries including Peru, Venezuela, Mali and import data for Canada, Spain and Switzerland are not available. The table shows that by far the largest exporting country is Mexico followed by India, the Philippines, Thailand, Haiti and Pakistan. 1985 import data for the EEC show that major suppliers of fresh mangoes, guavas and mangosteen included Brazil, Mexico, Mali, Venezuela and Burkina Faso. By far the largest importers was the United States, followed by the EEC, Malaysia, United Arab Emirates, Singapore, Hong Kong and Japan.

55. The available export and import data indicate that, after the large increases experienced in 1982 and 1983, overall trade volume has stagnated in 1984 and 1985 at around 90,000 tons. This was the result of diverging trends in imports: while imports of the EEC, Malaysia and Japan have increased steadily, imports of the United States, the largest market, have fallen from their peak level reached in 1983. This has had a limiting effect on export opportunities for Mexico and Haiti, the two main suppliers of this market. In part this was partly due to new US fumigation regulations (see Section II:B).

56. In Europe fresh mangoes are supplied by a large number of countries because the mango season in most producing countries is rather short, only a few months. Mangoes are generally considered as having a strong growth potential provided that the problem of fruitfly control and fumigant residues has been resolved while the supply of high quality fruit depends mainly on improved production techniques and managing, marketing and transportation activities.

57. Mangoes are also exported in the forms of pulp (hot-packed or frozen) and concentrated juice (28-30 degrees Brix). There is a growing market for

Table 14  
Mangoes - International Trade - 1980 and 1983-1985

Exports					Imports				
1980	1983	1984	1985		1980	1983	1984	1985	
..... tons .....					..... tons .....				
Dominican Republic	114	358	320	414	United States	19 588	39 599	37 087	36 863
Haiti	3 229	6 500 *	7 500 *	8 000 *	Japan	1 216	1 797	2 251	2 609
Jamaica	173	456	400 *	420 *	EEC 1/	8 897	12 895	14 267	17 160
Mexico	16 504	36 000 *	36 732 *	35 000 *	Belgium/Luxembourg	460	382	458	529
St. Lucia	239	304	434	300	Denmark	14	47	88	135
St. Vincenc	334	500 *	1 737	-	France 2/	2 268	4 368	4 514	5 044
Brazil	249	1 080	1 931	2 500 *	Germany F.R.	968	1 135	1 511	1 745
Burkina Faso	2 116	2 581	1 983	2 000 *	Greece	...	6	36	43
Côte d'Ivoire	994	1 207	833	800	Ireland	103	40	150	104
Kenya	1 284	1 265	2 184	2 200 *	Italy	131	233	304	553
Egypt	...	341	350 *	350 *	Netherlands	1 660	1 960	2 028	2 544
Israel	181	341	250	955	United Kingdom	3 293	4 724	5 178	6 463
India	6 434	11 967	13 000 *	13 000 *	Austria 3/	285	668	682	893
Pakistan	4 240	13 333	9 866	6 710	Finland 3/	118	677	620	136
Philippines	9 037	8 567	8 032	8 900 *	Norway 3/	72	255	369	346
Thailand	3 275	2 538	3 174	8 311	Sweden	52	424	373	406
Total	48 403	87 338	88 726	89 860	Western Europe	9 424	14 919	16 311	18 941
					Hong Kong	12 807	6 930	6 186	5 167
					Malaysia 4/	1 971	2 388	3 919	8 000 *
					Saudi Arabia	5 819	12 230	10 628	7 294
					Singapore 3/	4 072	3 350	4 584	7 555
					United Arab Emirates	5 174	7 000 *	8 000 *	8 000 *
					Total	60 071	88 213	88 966	94 429

\* Estimates.

... Not Available.

1/ Includes guavas and mangosteen.

2/ Mangos only.

3/ Includes avocados, guavas and mangosteen.

4/ 1981.

Source: FAO document ESC: EDPC/TTHP/LA87/2



IQF (individually-quick-frozen) mango slices or pieces, which are used in the production of yoghurt, marmalades, bakery products and fruit salads. Normally package size is a master carton of 10 kgs. containing four poly bags of 2.5 kgs. each. Mango chutney is a traditional trade item.

58. Guava is native to tropical America but its cultivation has spread to many places, especially the Caribbean, the United States (California, Florida, Hawaii), Australia, Philippines, India and South Africa. Guava trees also grow in sub-tropical climates but there the harvesting season is reduced to 4 to 5 months. The international market for fresh guavas is very small. More trade takes place in processed forms, e.g. juices and nectars, jam and jellies, fruit paste, canned whole and halves in syrup, canned shells. Guava products are also used as an ingredient in milk products and baby food preparations and in other mixed products such as tropical fruit salads and multiple fruit juices and fruit drinks.

59. Some intra-regional trade takes place in South east Asia. The US imports small quantities (under 1,000 tons) of fresh and prepared guavas from Central America and Brazil. South Africa is the most important supplier to Europe in the winter months (October to March). A large part of South African exports go to the United Kingdom, mainly for its immigrant population. Brazil succeeded in increasing its exports of fresh guavas from 58 tons in 1980 to 255 tons in 1984; the EEC and Canada were the main destinations.

60. Mangosteen is widely produced in South east Asia. Fresh fruit can occasionally be found outside the producing areas but is more commonly canned. It is not widely traded at present.

#### Avocados

61. Table 15 shows the volume of exports and imports of fresh avocados in recent years. By far the largest exporting country was Israel followed by the United States, South Africa, Venezuela, Spain, Guatemala and France (Martinique). The EEC was the predominant importer of avocados.

Table 15  
Avocados - International Trade 1980 and 1983-1985

Exports	1980	1983	1984	1985	Imports	1980	1983	1984	1985
	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
Cameroon	110	137	137	137	United States	2 176	1 539	3 322	-
Ivory Coast	713	530	700*	...	Japan 1/	976	1 777	2 460	2 359
Kenya	835	841	679	...	New Zealand	107	243	236	...
	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
Brazil	88	245	166	...	EEC	45 505	71 149	74 394	86 698
Dominican Republic	2 750	1 342	2 267	...	Belgium/Luxembourg	969	1 437	1 236	1 436
Guatemala	10 291	5 000*	5 000*	...	Denmark	481	1 120	1 318	1 711
Haiti	317	1 947	4 931	3 841	France	24 030	50 804	51 974	59 432
Mexico	956	500*	500*	...	Germany F.R.	1 612	3 955	4 396	5 594
Peru	1 512	547	1 763	...	Greece	...	11	36	33
Venezuela	213	3 011	6 035	...	Ireland	298	384	384	483
	.....	.....	.....	.....	Italy	275	685	808	1 265
United States	10 268	8 427	12 913	5 443	Netherlands	1 1277	2 044	2 347	2 797
Spain	1 531	3 727	5 144	...	United Kingdom	6 563	10 709	11 895	13 947
Israel	15 360	47 873	50 239	60 215	Austria	285	668	692	...
South Africa	10 400*	10 000*	8 500*	17 000*	Finland 2/	118	677	620	604
	.....	.....	.....	.....	Norway 2/	72	255	369	...
	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sweden	707	1 978	2 187	2 545
Total	55 344	84 127	98 974	...	Western Europe	46 687	74 727	78 262	89 847
	.....	.....	.....	.....	Hong Kong	67	232	444	715
	.....	.....	.....	.....	Saudi Arabia	560	851	252	300*
	.....	.....	.....	.....	Chile	300	301	388	313
	.....	.....	.....	.....	El Salvador	3 734	2 201	-	-
	.....	.....	.....	.....	Total	54 607	81 871	85 364	...

\* Estimate. ... Not available.

1/ Including mangosteens.

2/ Including mangos, guavas and mangosteens.

Source: Ibid.

#### Dates

62. Table 16 shows the volume and value of imports and exports of dates in 1983-1985. World exports of dates were about 200,000 tons valued at US\$139-166 million in those years. Major exporting countries were Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Tunisia and Iran. The EEC, China and India were the largest markets for dates, followed by the United States, United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Yemen Democratic Republic, Hong Kong, Singapore, Canada, Australia and Japan.

#### Papayas

63. Table 17 shows the volume of exports and imports of fresh papayas in recent years. The international market for papayas is small but has continued to expand. The largest segment is constituted by the regional exchange in South east Asia with shipments from Malaysia to Singapore and from Thailand to Hong Kong. Annual variations in these shipments reflect crop fluctuations. This applies also to the exports of the United States (from Hawaii), the main destination of which is the Japanese market. The United States also regularly imports a certain volume of papayas, mainly from Mexico. These imports have shown a rising tendency in recent years. Japanese imports have been fluctuating around a level of 3,000 tons annually. The major part is drawn from Hawaii but a small volume comes also from Fiji and other countries in the Pacific.

64. The EEC's papaya imports are still small but have increased rapidly from 600 tons in 1980 to 2,200 tons in 1985. The main supplier is Brazil which ships its Amazon Red papayas year round both by air and by sea. Brazil has about an 80 per cent share of the market. The remainder comes from Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Mauritius and Peru. Papaya is traded as pulp, hot packed and frozen. A 25 degrees Brix concentrated juice has recently been introduced on world markets. There is also a market for frozen papaya pieces. As the taste and flavour of papaya do not normally appeal to consumers in the main markets, it is mainly used with other fruit in multi-fruit drinks, yoghurt and baby food.

Table 16  
Imports and Exports of Dates in 1983-85

DATES	IMPORTS MT			IMPORTS 10000			EXPORTS MT			EXPORTS 10000		
	1983	1984	1985	1983	1984	1985	1983	1984	1985	1983	1984	1985
WORLD	193885	176842	190115	157812	180546	170387	292582	180893	202741	147421	136893	166453
AFRICA	7305	7515	8223	7117	6578	5781	17749	21528	23831	28739	28412	41131
ALGERIA							2816	4721	6717	4412	6163	7808
BURKINA FASO	38	84		12	15							
CAMEROON	22	6		11	11							
CONGO		1			3							
COTE D'IVOIRE	13	5	15	47	2	50 F						
DJIBOUTI	500 F	500 F	500 F	450 F	400 F	410 F						
EGYPT	1222	1300 F	1000 F	1165	1160 F	800 F	1120	1000 F	900 F	976	800 F	800 F
ETHIOPIA	6			7								
GABON	2	5	5 F	11	11	11 F						
KENYA	41	184	200 F	12	55	70 F	1			1		
LIBYA	1000 F	1000 F	1000 F	2200 F	2000 F	220 F						
MALI							6			6 F		
MOROCCO	157	79	80 F	293	163	170 F	1286	1006	800	1036	706	650
NIGER	2000 F	2000 F	1700 F	700 F	600 F	550 F						
REUNION	30	22	23	93	74	80						
SENEGAL	22	81	100 F	37	125	150 F						
SOMALIA	1000	1000 F	1000 F	500 F	450 F	450 F						
SOUTH AFRICA	1172	1258	1000	1498	1658	1200	1175	503	200 F	1863	341	140 F
SUDAN	80		1500	80		1500 F	11345	14293	16214	20445	20400	31733
TUNISIA												
N C AMERICA	16809	15557	16952	21756	23148	24254	3477	2547	1553	7498	5938	3130
CANADA	5014	4851	5045	6937	7386	7375						
GREENLAND	8	5	3	16	14	10						
GUADELOUPE				1	1							
MARTINIQUE	4	3		12	6							
MEXICO								35	25		31	23
USA	11785	10698	11903	14790	15741	16889	3477	2512	1528	7498	5907	3107
SOUTH AMERIC	257	423	380	761	1654	1610						
ARGENTINA	176	285	300 F	450	1194	1300 F						
BRAZIL	75	116	70	286	406	250 F						
FR GUIANA	1	2		3	4							
PERU				1	1							
URUGUAY	5	20	20 F	22	59	60 F						
ASIA	125502	112246	119223	59337	54027	67266	180040	160684	167273	97647	85199	101302
BAHRAIN	1367	1407	1350 F	1484	2243	2200 F						
BANGLADESH	1301	859	500 F	567	351	250 F						
CHINA	35000 F	35000 F	30000 F	7700 F	7000 F	9000 F	3633	2917	12000	4000 F	3500 F	13000
CYPRUS	37	67	95	59	75	129	2	11		3	9	
GAZA STRIP							325	330	330 F	90	163	165 F
HONG KONG	6096	3943	6466	7661	6976	7625	1723	1282	2849	2554	2909	4781
INDIA	20000	15000	18000 F	12000 F	8000 F	10800 F						
INDONESIA	5181	2595	2400	1159	584	1300						
IRAN							18213	13000	14000	16117	10400 F	12003
IRAQ							100000 F	80000 F	75000 F	40000 F	35000 F	37000 F
ISRAEL							1564	1507	1400	2718	2689	2500 F
JAPAN	1436	2938	4446	416	1039	2378						
JORDAN	3418	1318	2524	1447	831	2748	239	274	275 F	49	48	50 F
KUWAIT	9878	10000 F	8000 F	6845	6300 F	6000 F	7843	8000 F	6000 F	4343	5000 F	4000 F
LEBANON	1300 F	1300 F	1300 F	500 F	500 F	600 F						
MACAU	166	144	150 F	157	118	140 F	53	35	40	54	36	50 F
MALAYSIA	4738	3419	3400	3452	3228	3200	68	27	50	46	18	40 F
OMAN	24	8	20	102	32	61	1043	3234	3649	913	2110	2342
PAKISTAN	5201	2701	7315	2322	1386	4642	14227	18069	20815	7619	8259	11095
PHILIPPINES	27	1	3	24	1	3						
QATAR	135	936	414	172	532	293						
SAUDI ARABIA	661	4550	1234	454	2082	825	25808	26153	25000 F	10303	11603	11000 F
SINGAPORE	5136	2611	5970	4592	4212	4123	3532	4021	4065	2776	2786	3009
SRI LANKA	3035	2563	2400 F	843	1302	1650 F						
SYRIA	1333	432	1686	475	213	419						
TURKEY	404	453	450 F	155	122	130 F	262	324	300 F	50	66	70 F
U A E MIRATES	7728	8000 F	9600 F	951	2000 F	3400 F	500 F	1500	1700	200 F	600 F	800 F
YEMEN AR	5000 F	5200 F	5000 F	3000 F	3000 F	3300 F						
YEMEN DEM	6800 F	7000 F	6500 F	2200 F	1900 F	1950 F						
EUROPE	37300	34702	40607	60256	52984	64224	8227	6930	9870	15190	18979	20534
AUSTRIA	467	366	438	917	657	779						
BEI GIUM-LUX	1880	2584	2522	2509	3233	3685	289	380	1061	624	695	2076
BULGARIA	153	400		110 F	280 F							
DENMARK	1631	1136	1107	2720	1502	1670	51	50	94	110	94	136
FEROE IS	14	12	15	32	24	30 F						
FINLAND	386	232	139	866	624	346	48	39	1	11	56	2
FRANCE	14735	13640	14260	23797	20617	22734	5972	6466	6146	4724	14196	14742
GERMANY FR	1746	1900	1649	3614	3639	3711	79	64	164	76	101	421
GREECE	113	206	87	242	470	208	1					
HUNGARY	358	554	57	328	639	112						
ICELAND	48	32	45	141	73	104						
IRELAND	101	104	105	167	151	176						
ITALY	2685	2675	2371	5097	4333	10704	40	124	203	80	140	340
LATVIA	26	36	29	46	54	37						
NETHERLANDS	517	730	713	1160	1394	1385	129	116	159	194	273	270
NORWAY	297	277	214	953	1000	601						
PORTUGAL	5	6	8	14	14	18						
SPAIN	1330	1092	1000 F	1617	1188	1200 F	63	114	350	171	371	1200 F
SWEDEN	251	233	256	755	673	657	5	4	8	17	10	28
SWITZERLAND	2357	2043	1089	3994	3911	2710	830	1031	455	1888	2250	245
UK	8196	6526	11286	12186	8508	13856	720	542	1205	1227	763	1750
OCEANIA	4589	6285	4720	6376	12094	7271	99	204	214	148	455	356
AUSTRALIA	3716	4736	4341	4706	8580	6646						
NEW ZEALAND	873	1549	379	1670	3415	625	90	204	214	148	455	356
USSR	2223	114		2310	141							
DEV.PED M E	60784	59778	67670	69635	89803	59205	13367	13153	13012	29554	28030	26497
DEV.PED ALL	63518	60846	67722	92583	90863	99317	13367	13153	13012	29554	28030	26497
DEV.PING ALL	130466	115096	122393	65330	50863	71069	186225	180740	189729	117866	110853	138956

Source: FAO Trade Yearbook 1985

Table 17

Papayas - Exports and Imports of Selected  
Countries 1980 and 1983-1985

	1980	1983	1984	1985
	..... tons .....			
<b>Exports</b>				
Malaysia	6 548	7 191	15 136	...
Thailand	5 332	16 393	12 589	5 814
United States	4 424 <u>1/</u>	3 776	4 379	3 478
Brazil	799 <u>1/</u>	1 851	1 933	...
<b>Imports</b>				
United States	705	1 858	1 931	...
Japan	2 538	2 757	3 490	3 270
<b>EEC</b>	614	1 358	1 951	2 204
Belgium/Luxembourg	128	81	101	97
Denmark	5	8	12	13
France	139	236	274	319
Germany, Fed. Rep.	138	310	570	588
Netherlands	52	99	237	283
Ireland	-	1	4	4
Italy	57	138	111	335
United Kingdom	95	485	642	565
Hong Kong	1 783	3 712	5 294	4 208
Singapore	6 737	7 104	14 643	11 398

1/ 1981.

... Not Available.

Source: FAO document ESC: ECDC/TTHP/LA 87/2

Passion fruit

65. There are two types of passion fruit (*Passiflora edulis* L.), the purple-skinned type, also called purple granadilla, and the yellow-skinned varieties, also known according to their Brazilian name, Maracuja. The latter is somewhat heavier and contains a greater amount of seed and pulp, and is said to be more aromatic and tart. The yellow varieties are suited for cultivation in the lower and medium elevations, while the purple varieties are more suited for cultivation in cooler climates or at high elevations. Accordingly, the purple granadilla is produced mainly in Australia, Papua New Guinea, South Africa and Kenya, while the Maracuja is mainly grown in Brazil and other South American countries such as Colombia and Peru, as well as in Sri Lanka, Hawaii, Fiji, New Zealand and several West African countries.

66. International trade in fresh passionfruit is small in volume but is growing continuously. Europe seems to be the main outlet although Japan, Canada and the United States are also recorded as destinations. This is shown in the export statistics of New Zealand, the only country providing separate data on passionfruit exports. Kenya, the main supplier of the European market, exported 300 tons in 1982. In Europe it was estimated that EEC imports in 1982 amounted to 400 tons with the United Kingdom receiving the major share followed by France. Since then no further quantitative data are available. However, the monthly COLEACP<sup>1</sup> Information Bulletins indicate the pattern of supplies to the EEC as follows: purple passionfruit are supplied year round by Kenya and, to a lesser extent, South Africa. Yellow passion fruit comes from several African and Latin American countries. The major suppliers during autumn and winter include Brazil, Colombia, Peru and South Africa while Côte d'Ivoire is the main source during the rest of the year. Occasional supplies are also received from Venezuela, Mexico, Guatemala, Cameroon and Zimbabwe.

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<sup>1</sup> Comité de Liaison des Etats Afrique - Caraïbes - Pacifique pour la Promotion des Fruits Tropicaux et Légume de Outre-Saison.

67. It is expected that the international market for fresh passion fruit will continue to grow although the volume is likely to remain limited. Despite its unique flavour and versatility, this fruit will remain only in reach of a limited number of consumers who are familiar with its use and can afford the high consumer prices.

#### Litchi

68. Fresh litchi is traded mainly in East Asia with China (Province of Taiwan) and Thailand as main suppliers and Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia and Japan as main buyers. Data on possible imports in the North American market are not available. The volume of fresh litchi imports in Europe is relatively small, probably not more than 2,000 tons per year. They originate mostly in Madagascar, Reunion, Mauritius and South Africa. Smaller lots are also received from Thailand and Israel. Shipments from the Indian Ocean islands are concentrated in the period from early November to Christmas or early January at most, while the marketing season for South African litchis spreads over a somewhat longer period from late November to early March. Litchis from Madagascar, Reunion and Mauritius are without exception airfreighted, from the former two to France from where some amounts are re-shipped to other European markets.

#### Tropical fruit products

69. An ITC study prepared on tropical fruit pulp and juices provides the following information. Tropical fruit juice and pulp other than those of pineapples are exported from a fairly large number of countries in Latin America, Africa and Asia. The major sources of passion fruit products include Brazil, Kenya, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Venezuela, Sri Lanka and India. Mango (mainly pulp) is supplied primarily by Brazil, India, Mexico, the Philippines, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Haiti, Peru, Mali and China (Taiwan Province). Exports of guava (pulp for the most part) include China (Taiwan Province), South Africa, India, the Philippines, Mexico and Brazil. Papaya (primarily pulp) is supplied by India, China (Taiwan Province),

Colombia, Mexico, Brazil and Malaysia. Other tropical juices traded and their major sources are cashew (Brazil), pomegranate (Peru, Brazil and Colombia), naranjilla/lulo (Brazil, Peru and Colombia), umba and caja (Brazil) and cherimoya (Mexico, Venezuela, the Philippines and Brazil).

70. The most important markets for tropical fruit juices, concentrates and pulps are the Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom, France and Switzerland. Outside Europe, Saudi Arabia is the largest market. The United States is also becoming more and more important.

71. Over the past ten to fifteen years fruit juices gained in popularity, particularly among younger consumers. Recent years have witnessed the growth of health consciousness, especially in the western world. This has created considerable interest in natural, pure and health food products in general. The fruit juice industry has benefited greatly from this development. While demand for tropical fruit flavours has generally remained low in most markets other than some Near East markets, tropical fruit beverages and dairy products containing tropical fruit are growing in popularity in many countries. Tropical fruit beverages with a 100 per cent juice content are rarely sold on the retail market because of their high acidity and/or excessively strong taste. The share of tropical fruit juices in the fruit juice market will continue to be limited because tropical fruit juices are fairly expensive compared with citrus and other traditional juices.

72. Most minor tropical fruit juices seem to have very limited current prospects, one reason being that they generally differ too widely in taste from others familiar to the consumer. Cashew juice, which is in ample supply in many developing countries, is an example. Cherimoya, on the other hand, has more appealing taste and flavour, but certain technical problems, e.g. concerning colour, seem to be difficult to overcome. However, these fruits, together with pomegranate, naranjilla/lulo, umba and caja, have made small inroads on the fruit juice industry (used in multi-fruit drinks).



73. Importers in most of the major markets are interested almost solely in bulk-packed fruit juice raw material, in the form of single-strength juice, juice concentrates, or fruit pulp or puree, depending on the product in question and the individual buyer or end-user. There is also a growing demand for pieces of some tropical fruits. The lack of interest in consumer-packed juices, whether in cans, bottles or cartons, from developing countries stems from the high freight costs of such packs (i.e. transporting water), the frequently higher packaging costs in developing countries and tariff escalation on packed juices. In addition, food laws and regulations as well as labelling and packaging requirements often pose considerable difficulties to exporters of consumer packs. In general, only very small quantities of consumer-packed fruit juices, destined mainly for delicatessen and specialty shops, are imported into the major markets.

#### SECTION IV: Activities of other international organizations

74. Several international organizations undertake work which is relevant and complementary to negotiations in the GATT on tropical products. With respect to intergovernmental facilities to compensate for shortfalls in commodity export earnings, the IMF Compensatory Financing Facility and the STABEX programme for ACP countries are noteworthy as measures of financial transfers to stabilize export earnings, while the variety of development projects and financial arrangements to promote and diversify commodity exports are numerous. Certain products in this group are covered by STABEX operations: fresh and dried bananas, mangoes, coconuts and cashew nuts. The ACP-EEC Convention also includes a Protocol on bananas designed to assure market access and improve production and marketing conditions.

#### Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

75. The FAO Commodities and Trade Division pioneered commodity research and techniques for international cooperation in commodities, including tropical products. This Division, whose activities are geared towards

improving the functioning of international trade in agricultural commodities, monitors the world market situation and advises developing countries on the implementation of their national commodity policies. In addition, while working closely with UNCTAD and independent commodity councils, the Division services the Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP) which over the years has created a network of intergovernmental groups of interested producing and consuming countries.

76. FAO's Intergovernmental Group on Bananas meets periodically to review the world banana situation and outlook. In 1975, the Sub-Group of Exporters established the Working Party on Elements of an International Banana Agreement. At its Fourth Session, held in October 1984, the Working Party concluded that it was unable to proceed further to fulfill its mandate in view of the strong opposition of the largest importer to an agreement with economic provisions. The matter was referred back to the Intergovernmental Group on Bananas. At its Ninth and most recent Session in May 1986, in its review of the world banana economy, the Group took note of the main findings and conclusions contained in the study "The World Banana Economy 1970-1984" (FAO Economic and Social Development Paper No. 57). During its considerations on intergovernmental action, the Group recognized the need for new policy options to ensure its long-term objective of balanced growth in world banana trade and increased export earnings to banana producing countries at prices which were fair and remunerative to producers and reasonable to consumers.

77. In addition to the activities of the Commodities and Trade Division and the Intergovernmental Group on Bananas, FAO organized an ECDC (Economic Cooperation Amongst Developing Countries) Seminar on Tropical Horticultural Products, including a survey of the world market in tropical fruits and nuts, in Nairobi in 1985 and in Bogota in 1987. Furthermore the product coverage of its programme on Prevention of Food Losses, instituted in 1977, which provides training to reduce post-harvest losses, was expanded in 1983 to include fruits and vegetables.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

78. Under United Nations auspices, UNCTAD is a major forum for international commodity action. Its principal achievements have been the Integrated Programme on Commodities (IPC), established as a result of Resolution 93(IV) at UNCTAD IV and the Agreement on the Common Fund for Commodities. Bananas, although included in the Integrated Programme have received little inter-governmental attention within UNCTAD in recent years.

International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT (ITC)

79. The International Trade Centre is the focal point in the United Nations system for technical cooperation with developing countries in trade promotion. In 1971, the ITC published a market survey on selected markets for exotic fruit juices. During the period 1973-1976, several marketing assistance programmes were developed for individual countries under the project Marketing, Sales Promotion and Product Development for Citrus Juices and Exotic Fruit Products. In 1982, the Centre published a study on "The World Market for Fruit Juices" with special reference to citrus and tropical fruit juices. During the period 1983-1984, a series of roving seminars/consultations on fruit juice took place in approximately ten countries in Latin America, the Caribbean, Asia and Africa. Since then the ITC has participated in various seminars on fruit juice and other tropical products, including the FAO ECDC Seminars on Tropical Horticultural Products in the Latin American/Caribbean Region. By the end of 1987 the ITC will also publish an updated revision of the book "Selected European Markets for Tropical and Off-Season Fresh Fruit and Vegetables."