

**MULTILATERAL TRADE
NEGOTIATIONS
THE URUGUAY ROUND**

RESTRICTED

MTN.GNG/NG6/W/7/Rev.1
26 February 1988
Special Distribution

Group of Negotiations on Goods (GATT)

Negotiating Group on Tropical Products

TROPICAL PRODUCTS: BACKGROUND MATERIAL FOR NEGOTIATIONS

Spices, Flowers, Plaiting Products, etc.

Note by the Secretariat

Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction	2
SECTION I: The commercial policy situation (Tariffs and non-tariff measures)	3
A. Spices	15
B. Essential oils	17
C. Plants and flowers	17
D. Natural gums and vegetable extracts	20
E. Vegetable materials and waxes	21
F. Plaiting products	21
SECTION II: Trade flows and consumption	22
A. Spices	22
B. Plants and flowers	31
SECTION III: Activities of other international organizations	37
ANNEX ¹ : Tariff and trade flow data at the tariff line level	

¹To be issued as an 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 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 - spices, flowers, plaiting products, etc. 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 includes tables which show the tariff situation according to the new Harmonized System classifications. This section also includes an overview of the tariff situation and information on non-tariff measures. Section II provides information on trade flows and consumption with respect to two major sub-groups in this group, i.e. spices, and plants and flowers. Section III documents the activities of other international organizations relevant to this product group.

4. With respect to the eleven markets referred to above, MTN.GNG/NG6/W/7/Add.1 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, 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.¹

¹ A number of participants in the Uruguay Round including developed countries have adopted new tariff schedules based on the Harmonized System. The United States and Canada have adopted 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 according to pre-HS tariff classifications, i.e. CCCN, TSUS or CTS.

SECTION I: A summary of the tariff situation and trade flows

5. Tables 1 to 6 show the current tariff situation of eleven developed country markets with respect to each sub-group of products. The MFN and GSP rates indicated in these tables are new rates based on the Harmonized System. 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 are indicated in MTN.GNG/NG6/W/7/Add.1.

Explanatory Notes to Tables

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 at the secretariat)

MFN rate (under the HS-based tariff - effective 1 January 1988, except the United States having delayed its adoption)

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 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 (under the HS-based tariff - effective 1 January 1988, except the United States having delayed its adoption)

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 will be made available in MTN.GNG/NG6/W/7/Add.1.
 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 1
Spices

Finland, Norway, Sweden, Australia - OXB (all items)

H.S. Code No. (CCCN)	Harmonized commodity description		United States (TSUS)	Canada	Japan	EEC	Austria	Switzerland	New Zealand
0904.11 (0904)	Pepper: - neither crushed or ground	MFN	OXB	OXB	OXB, ² 6XB	OXB ³ , 10XB	12XB, ² 18XB	OXB	OXB
		GSP			OZ	3X	OZ		
0904.12 (0904)	- crushed or ground	MFN	OXB	5XB	3.5XB, 6XB ¹	12.5XB	35XB 52.5XB ²	Sw F 0.3/kg.B	20XB
		GSP		OZ	OZ	4X	9X ² 13.5X ²	OZ	10X
0904.20 (0904) ⁵ (0704)	Capsicum and pimenta:	MFN	1/	OXB	OXB, ² 10XB	OXB, ^{3,4} 10XB ⁵ 12XB	7/	OXB	OXB
		GSP	1/		OZ	5X ⁶	7/		
	- dried	MFN	1/	5XB, Chilli OXB	3.5XB, 10XB ²	12XB	7/	Sw F 0.3/kg.B	20XB
		GSP	1/	OZ	OZ	5X	7/	OZ	10X
0905.00 (0905)	Vanilla	MFN	OXB	OXB	OXB	11.5XB	S28/Kg.B, ² S42/Kg.B ²	Sw F 0.75/kg.B	OXB
		GSP				-	S16.8/kg. ² S25.5/Kg	OZ	
0906.10 (0906)	Cinnamon - neither crushed or ground	MFN	OXB	OXB	OXB	8XB	20XB, ² 30XB	Sw F 0.075/kg.B	OXB
		GSP				OZ	6X ² 9X ²	OZ	
0906.20 (0906)	- crushed or ground	MFN	3.34/kg.B OXA (16115) (16119)	5XB	OXB	8XB	30XB, ² 45XB	Sw F 0.2/kg.B	20XU
		GSP	-	OZ		OZ	12X ² / 18X ²	OZ	10X

¹TSUS16188 piments, dried, crushed or ground OXB; 16171, paprika 4.44/kg.U, GSP OZ; 16180 Anaheim and ancho pepper 114/kg.U, no GSP; other capsicum, 16183 unground 5.54/kg.B, GSP OZ; 16184 - ground 11.24/kg.B, GSP OZ.

²In retail containers (Japan) or in immediate packings of 1 kg. or less (Austria).

³For the industrial manufacture of essential oils or resinoids.

⁴For the manufacture of capsaicin or Capsicum oleoresin dyes.

⁵Sweet peppers.

⁶Excluding sweet pepper

⁷Capsicum: sweet pepper - 10XU (GSP -); other capsicum, whole fruits OXU; other capsicum, crushed or ground, in immediate packings with a content of 1 Kg. or less - 22.5XU (GSP 12X), other - 15XU (GSP 8X). Pimenta: whole fruits, in immediate packings of a content of 1 Kg. or less - 18XB (GSP 10.5X), other 12XB (GSP 7X); crushed or ground, in immediate packings with a content of 1 Kg. or less - 40.5XB (GSP 16.5X), other - 27XB (GSP 11X).

Spices (continued)

Sweden, Australia 0%B (all items); United States 0%B except for one item¹

H.S. Code No. (CCCN)	Harmonized commodity description	Canada	Japan	EEC	Austria ⁵	Finland	Norway	Switzerland	New Zealand
0907.00 (0907)	Cloves	MFN	0%B, ² 5%B	0%B, ² 3.5%B, ³ 6%B	15%B	9%B, 13.5%B, 30%B, 45%B	0%B	0%B	0%B, 20% ²
		GSP	0% ²	0%	10%	4%, 6%, 12%, 18%			10% ²
0908.10 (0908)	Nutmeg	MFN	0%B, ² 5%B	0%B, ² 3.5%B, ³ 6%B	0%B ⁴ 10%B	9%B, 13.5%B, 25%B, 37.5%B	0%B	0%B	0%B, Sw F 0.5/ ² kg.B ²
		GSP	0%	0%	0%	4% 6% 9% 13.5%		0% ²	10% ²
0908.20 (0908)	Mace	MFN	0%B, ² 5%B	0%B, ² 3.5%B, ³ 6%B	0%B ⁴ 8%B	9%B, 13.5%B, 25%B, 37.5%B	0%B	0%B	0%B, Sw F 0.5/ ² kg.B ²
		GSP	0%	0%	0%	4%, 6%, 9%, 13.5%		0% ²	10% ²
0908.30 (0908)	Cardamoms	MFN	0%B, ² 5%B	0%B, ² 3.5%B, ³ 6%B	0%B	6%B, 9%B, 13%B, 19.5%B	0%B	0%B	0%B, Sw F 0.5/ ² kg.B ²
		GSP	0% ²	0%		4%, 6%, 5%, 7.5%		0% ²	10% ²
0909.10 (0909)	Seeds of anise	MFN	0%B, ² 5%B	0%B, ² 5%B, ³ 10%B	5%B	5%B 7.5%B 10%B 15%B	FIM 0.25/ kg.B 0%A	NOK 0.50/ kg.B	Sw F 0.1/ kg.B
		GSP	0% ²	0%	0%	0% 0% 4% 6%		0%	0%
0909.10 (0909)	Seeds of badian	MFN	0%B, ² 5%B	0%B, ² 5%B, ³ 10%B	23%B	14%B 21%B 30%B 45%B	FIM 0.25/ kg.B 0%A	NOK 0.50/ kg.B ⁶	Sw F 0.1/ kg.B
		GSP	0%	0%	7%	10% 15% 15% 22.5%		0%	0%

¹ Bombay or wild mace, ground (0908.20, TSUS 16145) 16.5¢/kg.B, GSP 0%

² Crushed or ground

³ In retail containers

⁴ For the industrial manufacture of essential oils and resinoids

⁵ Austrian duties are shown in the following order: (i) unground in bulk, (ii) unground in packings of 1 kg. or less; (iii) ground in bulk; (iv) ground in packings of 1 kg. or less. For cardamoms, the table shows tariff rates on other than amomes. Duties on amomes are as follows: MFN 9%B, 13.5%B, 25%B and 37.5%B; GSP 4%, 6%, 9% and 13.5%.

⁶ The duty on ground spices is 20 per cent higher.

Spices (continued)

Sweden 0%B (all items); Australia 0%B (all items except ginger 2%U, GSP 0%)

U.S. Code No. (CCCN)	Harmonized commodity description		United States	Canada	Japan	EEC	Austria	Finland	Norway	Switzerland	New Zealand
0909.20 (0909)	Seeds of coriander	MFN	0%B	0%U, ¹ 5%B	0%B, ¹ 5%B, ² 10%B	0%B	5%B, 7.5%B, 10%B, 15%B	FIM 0.25/ kg.B 0%A	NOK 0.50/ kg.B	Sw F 0.1/ kg.B	0%B, ¹ 20%U
		GSP		0%	0%		0%, 0%, 4%, 6%		0%	0%	10% ¹
0909.30 (0909)	Seeds of cumin	MFN	0%U	0%U, ¹ 5%B	0%B, ¹ 5%B, ² 10%B	0%U, ⁴ 5%U, 10%B	5%B, 7.5%B, 10%B, 15%B	FIM 0.25/ kg.B 0%A	NOK 0.50/ kg.B	Sw F 0.015/ kg.B	0%B, ¹ 20%U
		GSP		0%	0%	0%	0%, 0%, 4%, 6%		0%	0%	10% ¹
0909.40 (0909)	Seeds of caraway	MFN	0%B	0%B, ¹ 5%B	0%B, ¹ 5%B, ² 10%B	0%U, ⁴ 5%U, 10%B	5%B, 7.5%B, 10%B, 15%B	43%U	NOK 0.50/ kg.B	Sw F 0.015/ kg.B	0%B, ¹ 20%U
		GSP		0%	0%	0%	0%, 0%, 4%, 6%	0%	0%	0%	10% ¹
0909.50 (0909)	Seeds of fennel or juniper	MFN	0%B	0%B, ¹ 5%B	0%B, ¹ 5%B, ² 10%B	0%U, ⁴ 5%U, 10%B	5%B, 7.5%B, 10%B, 15%B	FIM 0.25/ kg.B 0%A	NOK 0.50/ or 0.20/ kg.B ⁵	Sw F 0.1/ kg.B	0%B, ¹ 20%U
		GSP		0%	0%	0%	0%, 0%, 4%, 6%		0%	0%	10% ¹
0910.10 (0910)	Ginger	MFN	0%B, 2.2% ¹ / kg.B	0%B, ¹ 5%B	5%B, ² 10%B, ³ 15%U	0%U	12%B, 18%B, 35%B, 52.5%B	0%B	0%B	Sw F 0.15/ kg.B	0%B, ⁶ 5%B, ¹ 20%U
		GSP	0% ¹	0%	0% except footnote 3 item		0%, 0%, 9%, 13.5%			0%	0% ⁶ 10% ¹

¹Crushed or ground.

²In retail containers.

³Provisionally preserved in brine, sulphur, water, etc.

⁴For manufacturing essential oils and resinoids.

⁵The duty on ground spices is 20 per cent higher.

⁶Dry, not crushed.

Spices (continued)

Finland, Sweden, Australia OXB (all items)

H.S. Code No. (CCCN)	Harmonized commodity description		United States	Canada	Japan	EEC	Austria	Norway	Switzer- land	New Zea- land
0910.20 (0910)	Saffron	MFN	OXB	OZU	OXB, 3.5XB, ³ 6XB ⁵	16ZU, 19ZU ³	16XB, 24XB, 24XB, 36XB	NOK 12/kg.B ⁸	Sw F 0.8/kg.B	OXB
		GSP			OZ	-	OZ OZ OZ OZ	OZ	OZ	
0910.30 (0910)	Turmeric	MFN	OXB	OXB	OXB, 3.5XB, ³ 6XB ⁵	OXB	S 30/kg.B, ⁵ S 45/kg.B ⁵	NOK 0.75/kg.B ⁸	Sw F 0.2/kg.B	OXB, ³ 20ZU
		GSP			OZ		S 22.50/kg. S 33.75/Kg ⁵	OZ	OZ	10Z ³
0910.40 (0910)	Thyme; bay leaves	MFN	<u>1/</u>	OXB, ³ 5XB ³	OXB, 3.5XB, ³ 6XB ⁵	<u>6/</u>	14XB, 21XB, 20XB, 30XB	OXB	Sw F 0.1/kg.B	OXB, ³ 20ZU ³
		GSP		OZ ³	OZ	<u>6/</u>	4Z, 6Z, 8Z, 12Z		OZ	10Z ³
0910.50 (0910)	Curry	MFN	OXB	OXB [*]	12XB	OXB	15XB, 22.5XB ⁵	OXB	Sw F 0.2/kg.B	20ZU
		GSP			-		8Z, 12Z ³		OZ	10Z ³
0910.91 (0910) TSUS 16215	Mixtures	MFN	3XB	OXB, ³ 5XB ³	3.5XB, 6XB ⁵	20XB, 25XB ³	S 30/kg.B, ⁵ S 45/kg.B ⁵	NOK 0.75/kg.B ⁸	Sw F 0.2/kg.B	OXB, 20ZU
		GSP	OZ	OZ ³	OZ	OZ, 3Z ³	S 22.5/kg. S 33.75/Kg ⁵	OZ	OZ	10Z ³
0910.99 (0910)	Other spices	MFN	<u>2/</u>	OXB, ³ 5XB ³ <u>4/</u>	OXB, 3.5XB, ³ 6XB ⁵	20XB, 25XB ³ <u>7/</u>	S 30/kg.B, ⁵ S 45/kg.B ⁵	OXB, ⁹ NOK 0.75/kg.B ⁸	Sw F 0.2/kg.B	OXB, ³ 20ZU ³
		GSP	<u>2/</u>	OZ ³	OZ	OZ, 3Z	S 22.5/kg S 33.75/kg ⁵	OZ	OZ	10Z ³

¹ Crude OXB; TSUS16211 thyme, other 7.5XB, GSP OZ; 16141 bay leaves, other 5XB, no GSP.

² TSUS16167 origanum crude OXB; 16131 dill OXB; 16169 origanum, other 7.5XB, GSP OZ; 16215 other 3XB, GSP OZ.

³ Crushed or ground.

⁴ Dill seeds for sowing, in packages of a weight not exceeding 500g each 9XB.

⁵ In retail containers (Japan) or in packings of 1 kg. or less (Austria).

⁶ Wild thyme OZU, thyme, neither crushed or ground 14ZU, GSP 11Z; crushed or ground 17ZU, GSP 13Z, bay leaves 14ZU, GSP 12Z.

⁷ Fenugreek seed OXB.

⁸ The duty on ground spices is 20 per cent higher.

⁹ Bay leaves and celery seeds OXB.

Table 2
Essential Oils

Sweden OXB (all items)

H.S. Code No. (CCCN)	Harmonized commodity description		United States	Canada	Japan	EEC	Austria	Finland	Norway	Switzerland	Australia	New Zealand
3301.14	Essential oils:	MFN	OXB	5XB	5.8XB, 3.2XA	6.9XB, 11XB ⁴	S 1.029/ kg.B OXA	4.7XB	NOK 2.41/ kg.B	Sw F 0.05/ kg.B	10%U ⁷	OXB
	- of lime	GSP		OZ	OZ [*]	OZ		OZ	OZ	OZ	5%	
3301.21 (3301)	- of geranium	MFN	OXB	OXB	3.7XB 3.0XA	2.7XB, 4.6XB ⁴	S 1.029/ kg.B OXA	4.7XB OXA	NOK 2.41/ kg.B	Sw F 0.1/ kg.B	10%U ⁷	OXB
		GSP			OZ [*]	OZ			OZ	OZ	5%	
3301.22 (3301)	- of jasmin	MFN	OXB	5XB	5.8XB 3.2XA	OXB, 4.6XB ⁴	S 1.029/ kg.B OXA	4.7XB OXA	NOK 2.41/ kg.B	Sw F 0.73/ kg.B	10%U ⁷	OXB
		GSP		OZ	OZ [*]	OZ			OZ	OZ	5%	
3301.26 (3301)	- of vetiver	MFN	OXB	OXB	2.4XB 1.9XA	OXB, 4.6XB ⁴	S 1.029/ kg.B OXA	4.7XB OXA	OXB	Sw F 0.1/ kg.B	10%U ⁷	OXB
		GSP			OZ [*]	OZ				OZ	5%	
3301.29 (3301)	- other	MFN	<u>1/</u>	OXB, ³ 5XB	0-5.8XB, 0-3.2XA	2.7XB, 4.6XB ⁴	S 1.029/ kg.B OXA	4.7XB OXA	<u>6/</u>	Sw F 0.05- 0.73/ kg.B	10%U ⁷	OXB
		GSP	OZ	OZ	OZ [*]	OZ			OZ	OZ	5%	
3301.30 (3301)	Resinoids	MFN	OXB, ² 6XB	5XB	3.7XB 3XA	4.1XB	OXB	4.7XB OXA	NOK 2.41/ kg.B	Sw F 0.73/ kg.B	10%U ⁷	OXB
		GSP	OZ ²	OZ	OZ [*]	OZ			OZ	OZ	5%	
3301.90 (3301) (3306)	Concentrate of essential oils	MFN	OXB	10.2XB	4.7XB 3.8XA	4.6XB, ⁵ 6XB	5XB	4.7XB OXA	NOK 2.41/ kg.B	Sw F 0.11/ kg.B	10%U ⁷ 25	OXB, 5XB, 52U ⁸
		GSP		6.5X	OZ [*]	OZ	2.5X		OZ	OZ	5X	OZ, ⁸ 20X

¹45224 of eucalyptus 2.8XB, GSP OZ; 45248 of orris 2.5XB, GSP OZ; other OXB.

²45020 prepared oreoresins consisting essentially of non-volatile components of raw plant.

³of citronella, clove, lemongrass, rose or ylang-ylang.

⁴Terpeneless

⁵Terpenic by-products of the deterpenation of essential oils.

⁶Of juniper birch and pine needles NOK 0.14/kg.B, GSP OZ; of rosemary NOK 1.18/kg.B, GSP OZ; of lemongrass, palmarosa and sandalwood and oleoresins extracted from spices OXB, other NOK 2.41/kg.B, GSP OZ.

⁷Will be reduced to 7.5% (GSP 2.5%) in 1990, to 5% (GSP 0%) in 1991 and to 2% in 1992.

⁸Aqueous distillates and solutions of essential oils for culinary or flavouring.

Table 3
Plants and Flowers

H.S. Code No. (CCCN)	Harmonized commodity description		United States	Canada	Japan	EEC	Aus- tria	Fin- land	Nor- way	Swe- den	Swit- zer- land	Aust- ralia	New Zea- land
0602.10 (0602)	Uprooted cuttings and slip (excluding those from wine stock)	MFN	7.5%B	OZB	OZB	8%B	OZB	OZB, FIM 0.25/ kg.B ¹⁵	2.6%B	OZP, 10ZP	Sw F 0.002/ kg.B	2ZU	OZB
		GSP	OZ			6%		-	OZ [*]	-	-	OZ	
0602.99 (0602)	Other live plants	MFN	7.5%B etc. ¹	OZP 10%B	OZB	OZB, ⁸ 13%B	var- ious	OZB, FIM 0.25/ kg.B 15% min. FIM 1.5/Kg	5.2%B	OZP, 10ZP	20/	2ZU	OZB
		GSP	OZ	-		ex8%, ex12%	OZ palm, laurel trees	OZ ¹⁶	OZ [*]	-	ex0%	OZ	
0603.10 (0603)	Cut flowers: - fresh	MFN	4%B, ² 8ZU	25ZU ⁵ 12.5%B	OZB	17%B, ⁹ 24%B	S 12/ kg.B ¹³ S 24.5/ kg.U	17/	NOK 3/ kg.B	OZB, SEK 3-10/ kg.B	Sw F 0.4- 1.5/ kg.B	OZB	OZB
		GSP	OZ ³ except roses	OZ ⁵ , -		10/	-	OZ ¹⁸	OZ [*]	OZ ¹⁹	OZ ²¹		
0603.90 (0603)	- other	MFN	5%B	10.2%B, ⁶ 12.5%B	OZB	20ZU	S 0.35/ kg.U S 2.80/ kg.U ¹⁴	6ZB	NOK 3/ kg.B	SEK 5-10/ kg.B	Sw F 0.15- 2.5/ kg.B	OZB	OZB ²⁴ 15%B
		GSP	OZ	6.5%B, -		dried 7%, 15%	OZ S 1.40/ kg. ¹⁴	OZ ¹⁸	OZ [*]	OZ ¹⁹	-		OZ ²⁴
1211.90 (1207)	Plants used in perfumery, pharmacy, etc., other	MFN	OZB etc. ⁴	OZU	7/	OZB, ¹¹ 3%B, ¹² 8%B	OZP	OZB	OZB	OZB	OZB, Sw F 0.075/ kg.B ²²	OZU	OZB
		GSP	OZ		7/	OZ ¹²					OZ ²³		

Table 3: Plants and flowers

Footnotes

- ¹ Orchard plants 0%; other herbaceous perennials, with soil attached to roots 2.2%B, GSP 0%; without soil 5.5%U, GSP 0%; other, with soil 3%B, GSP 0%; without soil 7.5%B, GSP 0%.
- ² Miniature (spray) carnations.
- ³ Not applicable to Colombia.
- ⁴ 16157 Mint leaves, crude 0%B; processed 7.5%B, GSP 0%; 19310 tonka beans 13.2c/Kg.B. 6.6¢/kg.A, GSP 0%; other 0%B.
- ⁵ Orchids
- ⁶ Dyed, bleached or impregnated.
- ⁷ Insect flowers 20%U, GSP 0%; cannabis plant and poppy straw 10%U, 5%A; many specified items 0%B; unspecified items 5%B, GSP 0%.
- ⁸ Pineapple plants.
- ⁹ June-October.
- ¹⁰ Orchids and Anthrium GSP 15%; carnations (June-October) GSP 22%.
- ¹¹ Pyrethrum
- ¹² Tonquin beans.
- ¹³ November-March.
- ¹⁴ Other than dried.
- ¹⁵ Carnation, chrysanthemum, begonia and hortensia slips.
- ¹⁶ Orchid, strelitzia, anthrium, protea and aquarium plants, live.
- ¹⁷ Gladioli November-March 20%, min. FIM 15/kg.B; April-October 50%, min. FIM 30.60/Kg.U. Carnations 50%, min. FIM 45.99/Kg.U; other; December-February 25%, min FIM 38.25/Kg.B; March-November 50%, min. FIM 45.99/Kg.U.
- ¹⁸ Orchid, strelitzia and protea: fresh - October-May, dried - November-March.
- ¹⁹ Anthrium and broom GSP 0%.
- ²⁰ Plants de végétaux d'utilité Sw F 0.002/kg.B; autre, à racines nues Sw F 0.18/kg.B; autres Sw F 0.15/kg.B.
- ²¹ Carnations and roses from 1 May to 25 October.
- ²² Processed
- ²³ Except for basil, borage, rosemary and sage.
- ²⁴ Other than dried or bleached.

Table 4
Natural Gums and Vegetable Extracts

Canada, Finland, Sweden OZB (all items)

H.S. Code No. (CCCN)	Harmonized commodity description	United States		Japan	EEC	Austria Norway		Switzerland	Australia	New Zealand
1301.10 (1302)	Lacs	MFN	OZB	<u>3/</u>	OZB	OZB	OZB	Sw F 0.02/kg.B	OZB	OZB
		GSP		<u>3/</u>				0%		
1301.20 (1302)	Gum arabic	MFN	OZB	OZB	OZB	OZB	OZB	OZB	OZB	OZB
1301.90 (1302)	Other natural gums, resins, gum-resins and balsams	MFN	OZB, 5% <u>1/</u>	OZP	OZB	OZB, 8/	OZB	Sw F 0.02-0.2/kg.U	OZB	OZB
		GSP	OZ ^{1/}			0%		0%		
1302.14 (1303)	Vegetable saps and extracts: - of pyrethrum or of rotenone containing roots	MFN	OZB	20% ⁴ , 10% ⁴ , OZB	5%B	6%B	15%B	Sw F 0.08/kg.B	OZB	OZB, 5%B OZU
		GSP		-	0%	0%	0%	0%		
1302.19 (1303)	- other	MFN	OZB, ² 1.5%	OZP, ⁵ 10% ⁵ , 27.5%B ⁶	0-5%B ⁷	OZB, 6%B ⁹	15%B	Sw F 0.08/kg.B	OZP	OZB, 5%B OZU
		GSP	OZ ^{2/}	-	0%	-	0%	0%		
1302.39 (1303)	Mucilages and thickeners derived from vegetable products, other	MFN	5%B	OZB	OZB	OZB; modified 5%B	15%B	Sw F 0.2/kg.P	OZB	5%B
		GSP	-			2.5%	0%	0%		0%

¹ 18850 turpentine gum (oleoresinous exudate from living trees) 5%U, GSP 0%.

² 43930 ginseng; substances having anaesthetic, prophylactic or therapeutic properties.

³ Stick lac OZB, seed lac 10%B, GSP 0%, shellac and refined lacs 20%B, no GSP.

⁴ Of pyrethrum.

⁵ Of an alcoholic strength of 50° or over.

⁶ Base for beverage.

⁷ Of quassia amara, aloes and manna OZB, medicinal 2.5%B, intermixtures for the manufacture of beverages or food preparations 5%B, other OZB.

⁸ Crude resins (pine resin, turpentine) 50.55/kg.B, GSP 0%, common resins 50.84/kg.B, GSP 0%.

⁹ Vegetable extracts.

Table 5

Vegetable Materials and Waxes

Finland, Norway, Sweden, New Zealand 0%B (all items); Canada 0%B except for 1401.10 - 0%U

H.S. Code No. (CCCN)	Harmonized commodity description		United States (TSUS)	Japan	EEC	Austria	Switzerland	Australia
1401.10	Bamboos	MFN	0%B	10%U	0%B	0%B	Sw F 0.01/kg.B	2%U
		GSP		5%			0%	0%
1401.20	Rattans	MFN	0%B, 3.1%B ¹	0%B	0%B	0%B	Sw F 0.01/kg.B	2%U
		GSP	0% ¹				0%	0%
1401.90	Other plaiting materials	MFN	6.8%B, 5%B ²	10%U, ³ 5%U	0%B	0%B	Sw F 0.01/kg.B	2%U
		GSP	0% ²	-			0%	0%
1402.10	Kapok	MFN	0%B	0%B	0%U	0%B, ⁴ 7%B	Sw F 0.1/kg.B	2%U
		GSP				0% ⁴	0%	0%
1402.91	Vegetable hair	MFN	1.1¢/kg.B (30408)	0%U	0%B	0%B, ⁴ 7%B	Sw F 0.0075/kg.B	2%U
		GSP	-			0% ⁴	0%	0%
1402.99	Other stuffing and padding materials	MFN	0%B	0%U	0%B	0%B, ⁴ 7%B	Sw F 0.0075/kg.B	2%U
		GSP				0% ⁴	0%	0%
1403.10	Broomcorn	MFN	\$11/t (19255)	2.5%B	0%B	0%B	Sw F 0.005/kg.U	2%U
		GSP	-	0%			0%	0%

¹ 22210 Other than in the rough or cut transversally into sections.

² 19280, 19285 Other than osier.

³ Rushes, Shichitoi (Cyperus tegetiformi) and wanguru (Cyperus exaltatus).

⁴ With supporting material.

Vegetable Materials and Waxes (continued).

Finland, Norway, Sweden OZB (all items)

H.S. Code No. (CCCN)	Harmonized commodity description		United States	Canada	Japan	EEC	Austria	Switzerland	Australia	New Zealand
1403.90	Other broom and brush materials	MFN	5%B; Istle 0%U	0%B	0%B	0%B	0%B	Sw F 0.005/kg.U	2%U	0%B
		GSP	0%					0%	0%	
1404.10 (1405)	Dyeing and tanning raw vegetable materials	MFN	0%B	0%B	0%B	0%B	0%B	Sw F 0.004/kg.B	0%B	0%B
		GSP						0%		
1404.90 (1405)	Other vegetable products	MFN	0%B	0%U	7/	0%B	0%B, ¹⁰ 7%B	Sw F 0.005/kg.U	2%U	0%B
		GSP			7/		0% ¹⁰	0%	0%	
1521.10 (1516)	Vegetable waxes	MFN	0%B, ¹ 0%U ¹	0%B, ⁴ 5.5%B ⁴	5%B, 7.5%B	raw 0%B; 4%B	0%B	12/	0%B	0%B
		GSP		-	0%	0%		0%		
1521.90 (1515)	Beeswax, other insect waxes and spermaceti	MFN	0%B, ² 7.5%B ²	3%B, ⁵ 9%B	7.5%B, ⁸ 15%U	3.5%B ⁸ ; raw 0%B; 5%B	0%B, ¹¹ 5%B ¹¹	Sw F 0.03-0.18/ kg.B	2%U	0%B; beeswax 20%B
		GSP	0% ²	0% ⁵ , 6%	0% ⁸ , 7.5%	0%	0% ¹¹	0%	0%	0% beeswax
3203.00 (3204)	Colouring matter of vegetable or animal origin	MFN	0%B, ³ 3.1%B	0%B, 8.5%B ⁶	0%B, 2%B 0%A	0%B ⁹ 4.1%B	0%B	Sw F 0.035/kg.B	2%U	0%B, 3%B 0%U
		GSP	0%	5.5% ⁶		0%		0%	0%	

¹ 49410 Candelilla 0%U.

² 49404 Bleached beeswax.

³ 47005 Annato, archil, cochineal, cudbear, litmus and marigold meal 0%B; logwood 3.1%B, 0%A.

⁴ Other than carnauba, sugar cane and ouricury.

⁵ Beeswax

⁶ Edible colouring of vegetable origin.

⁷ MFN 0-10XP, most items are 0% on a temporary basis or under GSP except for Mizugoke (Sphagnum moss) for which MFN rate is 5%.

⁸ Spermaceti

⁹ Black cutch (Acacia Catechu).

¹⁰ With supporting material,

¹¹ Not in natural state, excluding spermaceti.

¹² Carnauba wax 0%B; other, unprocessed Sw F 0.015/kg.U, GSP 0%; other, processed Sw F 0.1/kg.U, GSP 0%.

Table 6
Plaiting Products

H.S. Code No. (CCCN)	Harmonized Description		United States (TSUS)	Canada	Japan	EEC	Austria	Finland	Norway	Sweden	Switzerland	Australia	New Zealand
4601.10 (4602)	Plaits and similar products of plaiting materials	MFN	5.3%B	13.6%B	4%B; 3.2%A; 5.7%B* 4.6%A	0%B, ⁵ 4.6%B	3.5%B	5.1%B	4.4%B	3.8%B	Sw F 0.2/kg.B	2%U	0%U*
		GSP	0%	9%	0%*	0%	1.75%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
4601.20 (4602)	Mats, matting and screens of vegetable materials	MFN	3.1 - 8%B	0%B, ² 11%B	4.9%B; 3.9%A; 4/	6.2%B, ⁵ 4.1%B	5%B, ⁹ 20%B	7%B	4.4%B	3.8%B	Sw F 0.28/kg.B	2%U	0%U*
		GSP	0%	7%	0%*; 4/	0%	2.5% 10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
4601.91 (4602 4603)	Other processed plaits, etc of vegetable material	MFN	6.6%B, 3%B	10.2%B	0%B; 4.9%B* 3.9%A	6.2%B, ⁵ 4.1%B	5%B, ⁹ 20%B	7%B	4.4%B	3.8%B	Sw F 0.32/kg.B	2%U	0%U*
		GSP	0%	6.5%	0%* 4/	0%	2.5% 10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
4602.10 (4602 4603)	Basketwork wickerwork of vegetable materials	MFN	3-18%B	8-17.5%B	4.9-12%B; 3.9-9.6%A	3.8%B, ⁶ 6.2%B	20%B	7%B	4.4%B	3.8%B	Sw F 0.42/kg.B	2%U	0%U* ¹⁰ 25.5%U*
		GSP	0% ¹	5-11.5%	0%*	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	15%
9401.50	Seats of cane, osier bamboo or similar materials	MFN	9.6%B ⁷	15%B	rattan 5.7%B; 4.6%A; 4.8%B 3.8%A	5.6%B	25%B	6.1%	5.1%B	3.8%	Sw F 0.65/kg.B	30%U	34%U*
		GSP	0%	10%	(0%)	(0%)	12.5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	27%*
9401.ex90	Parts of the above	MFN	9.6%B	15%B	4.8%B 3.8%A	5.6%B	7%B	6.1%B	5.1%B	3.8%B	Sw F 0.4-0.51/kg.B	30%U	40%U
		GSP	0%	10%	(0%)	(0%)	3.5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	22.5%
9403.80	Furniture of cane, osier, bamboo, Rattan, etc.	MFN	9.6%B ⁷ (72711 72713 72714) 4%B ⁸	15%B	rattan 5.7%B; 4.6%A; 4.3%B 3.4%A	5.6%B	8%B	5.1%B	4.2%B	3.8%B	Sw F 0.36/kg.B	30%U	34%U*
		GSP	0%	10%	(0%)	(0%)	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	22.5%*
9403.90	Parts of the above	MFN	9.6%B	15%B	4.8%B 3.8%A	5.6%B	23%B	5.1%B	4.2%B	3.8%B	Sw F 0.34/kg.B	30%U	34%U*
		GSP	0%	10%	(0%)	(0%)	11.5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	22.5%*

¹ GSP 0% except for TSUS 70615, 70616, 70621, and 70629 (new tariff nos. 4602.10.21, 22, 25 and 29)
² Mats and matting of sisal, palm or cane straw. ³ Trunks, travelling bags and cases, shopping bags and hat boxes; handbags and purses of other than sisal, palm or cane straw. Products of Igusa or Shichitōi 7.5%B, 6ZA, GSP 3%. ⁴ Of unspun vegetable materials. ⁵ Straw envelopes for bottles. The rate will be reduced to 8.6%B on 1.4.88 and to 7.5% on 1.4.89. ⁶ Other than furniture of cane, osier, bamboo and similar materials. ⁷ Plaits and similar products of plaiting materials whether or not assembled into strips.
¹⁰ Articles of Jofah and floor coverings.

A. Spices

(1) Tariff situation

6. With respect to all varieties of spices in unprocessed and processed forms, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Australia provide developing countries duty-free treatment on an MFN basis or under the GSP.¹ The United States, Canada and Japan provide such treatment except for the following items:

United States	0904.20	Anaheim and ancho pepper, 11¢/kg.U, No GSP
	0910.40	bay leaves 5%BB, No GSP
Canada	0910.99	dill seeds for sowing, in packages of a weight not exceeding 500 g. each 9%B, No GSP
Japan	0910.50	curry 12%B, no GSP

7. The EEC provides developing countries duty-free treatment on many varieties of spices with the exception of pepper, capsicum and pimento, vanilla, cloves, badian seeds, saffron, thyme, bay leaves and ground miscellaneous spices. The ACP countries have competed with other suppliers in the EEC market primarily with respect to pepper, capsicum and pimento. For most other dutiable spice items, the ACP countries are either predominant suppliers or have little export interest. New Zealand imports crude spices free of duty (MFN bound), but maintains an MFN duty of 20 per cent (unbound) and a GSP rate of 10 per cent on crushed or ground spices.

8. Austria is the only developed country which generally maintains duties on both unprocessed and processed spices. Austrian duties on spices escalates in four stages: (i) unground in bulk, (ii) unground, in small packages (1 kg. or less), (iii) ground in bulk, and (iv) ground in small packages. The current MFN duties range between 5 per cent and 45 per cent. All varieties of spices have been covered by the GSP scheme of Austria. Austria's GSP rates on spices are one-half of MFN rates.

(2) Non-tariff measures

9. There are no quantitative restrictions limiting imports of spices in developed markets. In New Zealand, ground spices, except for pepper which is exempt from licensing, are imported subject to global licence on demand.

¹The expression "provide developing countries duty-free treatment" is used throughout this section 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 Table 1-6.

10. Because exports of spices are required to satisfy the health regulations and quality standards of importing countries, standards of type and quality have become important reference points in the negotiation of contracts for the sale of spices. At present, various national or regional standards of different scope, precision and severity are applied to trade in spices. In most importing countries increasing emphasis is placed on the protection of consumers, and hence health and sanitary regulations tend to be rigorous. The above situation has been a matter of concern to traders, in particular exporters, who may experience difficulty in comprehension or compliance. While some progress has been made in the context of ISO for the formulation of international standards for spices, these standards have not yet been widely applied: some importing countries consider that existing standards are inadequate for meeting their health and sanitary requirements. It is considered that further efforts to harmonize testing methods and procedures on quality control and to clarify definitions would help to alleviate the burden that these regulations represent for exporting countries. Complementary regulations designed to protect consumers and labelling regulations are enforced in most of the major markets.

B. Essential oils

(1) Tariff situation

11. All the developed countries under study provide developing countries duty-free treatment on an MFN basis or under the GSP, except that concentrates of essential oils are dutiable in Canada, Austria and New Zealand and that Australia maintains duties. However, Australia will reduce its duties on essential oils to 2 per cent (GSP 0%) by 1 January 1992.

(2) Non-tariff measures

12. As with spices, standards (including such factors as flavours and fragrance) play an important role in marketing and trade in essential oils and resinoids.¹ The most widely recognized standards are those set by ISO.² Registration procedures also exist in several countries.³ The Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme deals with flavours in the Codex Committee on Food Additives (CXFA) and in the Joint FAO/WHO Experts Committee on Food Additives (JECFA).

¹In the last 20 years, the industrialized countries have been developing detailed flavour legislation. Essential oils may be regulated by a negative list of flavours as in Canada and Germany, by a restrictive list of flavours as in Denmark and Spain or by a "generally recognized as safe" list of flavours as in the United States.

²For a recent list see ITC, Essential Oils and Oleoresins, Geneva, 1986, Appendix E.

³Ibid, p. 179.

C. Plants and flowers

(1) Tariff situation

13. "0603.10 fresh cut flowers" is the most important trade item among the tariff items listed in Table 3. Japan, Australia and New Zealand grant this item MFN duty-free treatment (bound). Norway provides developing countries GSP duty-free treatment as from 15 March 1985. United States has granted fresh cut flowers other than roses GSP duty-free treatment. However, this GSP treatment is not applied to Colombia under the competitive need provisions, except for miniature carnations. U.S. imports from Colombia are subject to an m.f.n. rate of 8 per cent.

14. In Canada, EEC, Austria, Finland and Switzerland, imports of fresh cut flowers are generally dutiable on an m.f.n. basis or under GSP, often at significant levels, except the following cases: Canada has granted orchids GSP duty-free treatment. Sweden has granted off-season imports of gladioli and roses m.f.n. duty-free treatment and imports of anthurium and broom GSP duty-free treatment. Finland has granted off-season imports of orchids, streptocarpus and protea GSP duty-free treatment.

15. Dried or otherwise processed flowers are much less important than fresh flowers in international trade. Imports of these products are often subject to better access conditions than for fresh flowers. United States, Japan, Norway and Australia provide developing countries duty-free treatment on an MFN basis or under the GSP. See Table 3 for the remaining duties.

16. With respect to live plants and plants used in perfumery, pharmacy, etc. listed in Table 3, MFN or GSP duty-free treatment has often been granted by developed countries, although imports from developing countries are still dutiable in a number of cases.

(2) Non-tariff measures

17. With respect to quantitative import restrictions, notified measures include the following: Amongst EEC countries, Portugal applies global quotas on roses and carnations, rose bushes and interior plants until the end of 1992 (L/5949). For 1988, the quota for roses was set at 500,000 units and for rose bushes 270,000 units. The import limit on ornamental plants was set at 390 tonnes and for carnations, as internal production estimates exceed consumption estimates, imports have been excluded. (Official Journal of the European Communities: L/23/88.)

18. During the 1982 Consultations on tropical products, the following details were made available on seasonal restrictions applying to cut flowers (COM.TD/W/349/Add.2).

19. In accordance with regulations introduced in 1954, Austrian imports of carnations from all countries are prohibited from 15 March to 30 November (i.e. during the flower production season in Austria) for phytosanitary reasons. All cut flower imports from non-European countries (except those bordering the Mediterranean) need a certificate indicating origin and also that the flowers are free from dangerous diseases and pests. In particular cases additional requirements need to be observed for certain plants.

20. Finland applies discretionary licensing to imports of fresh and dried cut flowers, except in the months of December, January and February. Finnish restrictions are more liberally applied in the months of March-May and October-November than in the months of June-September when domestic production is available. These restrictions are operated differently, according to the varieties of flowers.

21. Norway applies seasonal global quotas to certain fresh cut flowers, as indicated below:

	<u>restricted period</u>
roses	1 April - 31 October
carnations	16 May - 31 October
freesia	1 April - 30 November
daisies	1 May - 31 October
other chrysanthemums	16 March - 14 December

No quantitative restrictions apply to such fresh flowers as orchids, anemones, lilacs, mimosa, genista and ranunculus, and dried flowers.

22. Switzerland restricts imports of fresh flowers in the summer season (1 May - 25 October) in the context of its general agricultural policy and for preserving arable land for purposes of security of food supply in an emergency situation. Basic quotas are distributed among traders on the basis of their imports during the previous year and additional quotas, having regard to their participation in the marketing of indigenous flowers. The amount of quotas is determined by a commission whose members consist of importers, wholesalers, retailers and producers. The quotas have been globalized since 1980 without prejudice to bilateral quotas agreed upon with certain exporting countries. Under the Mediterranean agreement, the European Community has decided to allow imports of cut flowers from Israel of up to 17,000 tonnes. (World Flower Trade Magazine, May 1987; p. 4-5) The EEC extends preferential duties to certain Mediterranean countries (Israel, Cyprus and Jordan) on roses and carnations. However, the preferential duty is suspended when the average import price falls below 15 per cent of the producer price during a certain period of time. (Official Journal of the European Communities: L/382/87)

23. In the United States the International Trade Commission recently ruled that anti-dumping or countervailing duties will be required on imports of certain fresh-cut flowers from Colombia, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Canada and the Netherlands.¹

24. Several countries have notified that they apply sanitary or phytosanitary regulations to imports of flowers and plants. This is the case for Japan on all products in this group. Regarding imports of "cut flowers", Austria, Norway and Sweden apply phytosanitary regulations, and on "other live plants", Austria, Canada, Finland, Norway and Sweden have made similar notifications.² In general in the major markets plants are inspected for the presence of pests.

¹ Wall Street Journal, 2 March 1987.

² NTM/W/17.

D. Natural gum and vegetable extracts

(1) Tariff situation

25. In the developed country markets under study, imports of these products from developing countries have generally enjoyed MFN or GSP duty-free treatment. Items dutiable for developing countries are limited to the following:

United States	- 1302.39	(TSUS 19291) mucilages and thickeners derived from vegetable products, 5%, no GSP
Japan	- 1301.10	shellac and refined lacs, 20%B, No GSP
	- 1302.14	pyrethrum extracts, 20%U, 10%A
	- 1302.19	base for beverages, 27.5%B, No GSP
	- 1302.19	vegetable extracts of an alcohol strength of 50° or over, 10%B, No GSP

(2) Non-tariff measures

26. Apart from an automatic licensing system applied by Switzerland to imports of pectin and algae flour¹, countries maintain restrictions on various products in this category for health reasons in the case of derivatives of dangerous drugs. New Zealand has recently liberalized imports of agar-agar and vegetable waxes.

E. Vegetable materials and waxes

(1) Tariff situation

27. Developed countries provide developing countries duty-free treatment except for the following:

United States	- 1402.91	(TSUS 30408) vegetable hair	1.1¢/kg.B, No GSP
	- 1403.10	(TSUS 19255) broom corn	\$11/ton, no GSP
Japan	- 1401.10	bamboos	10%U, GSP 5%
	- 1401.90	other plaiting materials	10%U; 5%U
	- 1521.90	beeswax and other insect waxes	15%U, GSP 7.5%
Australia	- 1521.90	beeswax, other insect waxes and spermaceti	10%U, GSP 5%

(2) Non-tariff measures

28. See Part D.

¹AG/DOC/2/CHE/1; GATT Justification Article VIII.

F. Plaiting products (including seats and other furniture thereof)

(1) Tariff situation

29. Finland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland provide these products duty-free treatment under the GSP. EEC and Japan also grant these items GSP duty-free treatment, but this treatment on furniture is subject to ceiling or quota limitations. Thus, imports from developing countries exceeding such limitations are subject to MFN duties in these markets. The United States grant these items GSP duty-free treatment except for certain basketwork and wicker-work of vegetable materials (ex4602.10). Australia grants these items duty-free treatment except for furniture. In Canada, Austria and New Zealand, these items are generally dutiable both on an MFN basis and under the GSP.

SECTION II: Trade flows and consumption

A. Spices

(1) Production and exports

30. Most spices are produced in the tropical zone. It is estimated that international trade in spices now amounts to about 350,000 tons, valued at over US\$1 billion. Pepper accounts for almost 40 per cent of the spice trade in both quantity and value. A major part of pepper entering the world trade originates from India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Madagascar, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Brazil. A publication of the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT in 1982 "Spices, a survey of the world market", provides the following information on the producers and exporters of different spices.

Pepper

31. India, Malaysia (Sarawak), Indonesia and Brazil are the major producers and exporters of pepper, with the latter three countries supplying both the black and white varieties. Among the various minor producers, the most significant are Madagascar and Sri Lanka.

32. The major producers and exporters of green pepper products are Brazil, Madagascar and India. World production is currently estimated at around 2,000 tons, with Brazil being the largest exporter. Almost all production is canned in brine or some other preservatives although small quantities are also exported in dehydrated form, particularly from India.

Capsicum (chillies and paprika)

33. The genus Capsicum has many strains, from the mildest paprika (such as the Spanish pimento para pimienton) to the most pungent chillies, such as Cayenne, Birdseye, Tabasco, Chilli Pequin, Japanese Hontaka and Santaka, Ancho and Bombay Cherries. Two principal types of capsicum are paprika, a sweet pepper which is traded largely in ground form, and chillies, which are the hotter, more pungent varieties of capsicum and which are traded dry in both ground and whole forms.

34. Paprika is produced by Spain (the largest producer), Hungary, Bulgaria, Mexico, Morocco, Yugoslavia and certain countries in the Near East, such as Turkey. Chillies are generally of tropical origin and are exported mainly from a large number of Asian countries, the most important suppliers being China, India, Pakistan and Indonesia. However, Mexico and some East African countries are also notable producers, and certain smaller suppliers, like Bangladesh and Nepal, have made some headway lately in exporting chillies. Significant re-exports of chillies take place through Singapore.

Pimenta (allspice)

35. Only a few countries, Jamaica, Honduras, Guatemala, Mexico and Belize, produce and export this spice.

Vanilla

36. Madagascar is the principal exporter, supplying about 75 per cent of annual world exports, followed by the Comoros and Indonesia, with 10 per cent each, and Réunion, French Polynesia and Mexico supplying the remainder. Most of the vanilla traded is the preferred, highly flavoured Bourbon variety from Madagascar, the Comoros and Réunion.

Cinnamon and Cassia

37. World supplies of true cinnamon come from Sri Lanka, the largest producer and exporter, followed by the Seychelles, Madagascar and India. Cassia, which is coarser and thicker than true cinnamon, comes mainly from Indonesia, China, Viet Nam and a number of other countries in the Asian region. Basically, the two spices are interchangeable and have common end-uses, although they are by no means identical. This substitution occurs in the food processing industry where they are both used in ground form.

Cloves

38. Cloves are the dried, nail-like flower buds of a certain tropical tree. A small number of countries produce this spice, the principal being Indonesia, Madagascar, Tanzania and Sri Lanka and more recently, Brazil.

39. Indonesia virtually absorbs all its own output at present. At some point in the future, through materialization of its crop expansion plans, it may also become a major exporter. At present, the two major exporters of the spice, Madagascar and Tanzania, ship a large part of their output to Indonesia.

Nutmeg and mace

40. The nutmeg tree produces two different spices, nutmeg and mace. The orange-red network of fleshy growth between the nut and the outer husk is the mace, while the nut, usually glossy brown, is the nutmeg of commerce. The ratio of output of nutmegs to mace is approximately 8:1. The main sources of supply are Indonesia and Grenada, which together account for over 80-85 per cent of world exports of these spices. Other producers of importance are Sri Lanka, and to a lesser extent, China and India.

Cardamom

41. India is the principal world producer and exporter of cardamom, followed by Guatemala, Sri Lanka and Tanzania. Smaller quantities of cardamom from Honduras, Costa Rica (marketed through Guatemala) and Papua New Guinea are also sold on the world market. Countries in the Middle East are major consumers followed by Sweden and Finland.

Spice seeds

42. Although most spice seeds are cultivated in, and exported from, many different countries, the main suppliers are:

Coriander	:	Morocco, Romania, Mexico, Argentina and China
Cumin	:	Iran, India, Turkey, Cyprus and Egypt
Celery	:	India and China
Dill	:	India and Pakistan
Fennel	:	India, China and Egypt
Anise	:	Afghanistan, Egypt, Spain, Turkey and China.

43. In recent years, China has become a major source for a wide range of spice seeds, of which large quantities are re-exported through Hong Kong and Singapore. In the case of Singapore, however, large amounts of these spice seeds are ground and used as fillers in curry powders and spice mixes, which are then exported.

Ginger

44. Ginger is traded in three basic forms: green (fresh), pickled or preserved, and dry. Of the three, only dry ginger (whole, peeled or sliced) is regarded as a spice; green or fresh ginger is basically considered to be a vegetable since it is marketed through grocery outlets, while pickled or preserved ginger is largely destined for the trade connected with Chinese cooking and traditional Japanese cuisine.

45. Although a number of countries produce ginger, exports of dry ginger on a significant scale are limited to relatively few countries. India and China, the two dominant suppliers, are followed by a host of others such as Sierra Leone, Australia, Fiji, Bangladesh, Jamaica, Nepal and, more recently, Indonesia. Other minor producers include Thailand, Mauritius, a number of Caribbean Islands (e.g. St. Vincent and St. Lucia) and countries such as the Philippines and Tonga in the Pacific region. Nigeria used to be a major supplier but exports have diminished drastically.

Saffron

46. Spain is the world's largest producer and exporter of true saffron, accounting for some 80 per cent to 90 per cent of world output. Relatively small quantities are also produced in Greece and other Mediterranean countries as well as in India.

Turmeric

47. India is the world's largest producer and exporter of turmeric. However, less than 5 per cent of that country's total production is exported since domestic consumption is very high. In recent years, Pakistan, Haiti, Jamaica, China and Peru have also supplied sizeable quantities of turmeric to world markets. Other sources include Bangladesh, El Salvador and Taiwan Province (China), while Singapore and Hong Kong re-export turmeric originating in China.

48. Usually ground into a fine, aromatic, yellowish powder, turmeric is used as a condiment in many pickle and relish formulae and to give colour and flavour to prepared mustard. Its most important use, however, is as an essential ingredient in the preparation of curry powder. Turmeric as a natural food colorant has potential.

Curry and other spice mixtures

49. Of the spice mixtures entering international trade, curry powder and paste make up a large part of the total volume. The two largest manufacturers and exporters of curry powder and paste are India and the United Kingdom. The latter is also one of the largest importers of these items. Singapore has emerged in recent years as an increasingly large exporter. Japan, which is the third largest manufacturer of curry powder, consumes almost all its output.

(2) Imports and consumption¹

50. Table 7 shows imports of spices as a whole into major spice-importing countries in 1981-1985 and Table 8, imports of pepper, the most important spice item.

51. North America and Western Europe are the two most important regions in terms of import demand for most spices. Eastern European countries are significant outlets for pepper from India and for pimento (allspice) from Jamaica. Latin American countries are significant importers of cinnamon and cassia while the countries of the Middle East are major markets for green cardamom, accounting for over 80 per cent of the total world consumption of this spice.

¹ Information in this section has been extracted from an ITC document prepared for the First Meeting of the International Spice Group held in November 1986.

52. Imports of spices into most markets show growth and the trend is likely to continue. However, the rate of increase has varied from country to country and from spice to spice. The Federal Republic of Germany (EEC), Japan and certain Middle Eastern countries, in particular Saudi Arabia, have registered impressive growth rates. Imports of traditional spices into the United States continue to show growth after a period of moderate increase and imports of spice herbs have risen rapidly in recent years.

53. The countries of the Middle East and North Africa account for a substantial and increasing share of the spice market, in terms of value, largely because of considerable imports of high-priced cardamom and pepper.

54. In the Asian and Pacific region, the major consumer of imported spices is Japan. Although domestic consumption in Singapore and Hong Kong is small, the importance of the former, in particular, in the entrepôt trade in spices is still of considerable significance. Large quantities of pepper, mainly from Sarawak, pass through Singapore to the main consuming markets. It is estimated that around a fifth to a quarter of the pepper entering international trade continue to be handled by the Singapore trade.

Table 7

Imports of spices into the major spice-importing countries, 1981-1985

Importing country/area	Quantity (Q): tons Value (V): \$US'000									
	1981		1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V
EEC	102,820	199,195	106,244	200,828	115,919	209,670	120,546	245,728	121,664	254,820
Belgium-Luxembourg	5,236	11,925	5,115	10,307	5,261	10,301	5,903	14,238	6,583	16,954
Denmark	1,773	4,801	1,848	4,823	1,998	4,784	1,969	5,769	2,201	6,752
France	19,229	49,406	18,730	51,282	20,735	50,258	20,961	52,877	24,279	58,496
Germany, Fed. Rep.	42,048	72,266	42,058	71,071	43,885	74,184	45,129	80,613	43,130	84,532
Italy	5,283	16,489	5,896	14,455	6,451	15,376	6,504	16,484	6,738	20,154
Netherlands	11,834	18,166	13,608	20,455	16,656	24,560	18,093	39,579	15,893	29,402
United Kingdom	17,417	26,142	18,989	28,435	20,933	30,207	21,987	36,168	22,840	38,530
Eastern Europe	21,533	42,237	21,518	40,863	24,216	41,346	21,844	54,703	n.a.	n.a.
Hungary	2,090	3,730	1,590	2,831	2,781	4,003	2,357	7,900	n.a.	n.a.
USSR	19,443	38,507	19,928	38,032	21,435	37,343	19,487	46,803	n.a.	n.a.
Other Europe	16,877	37,639	16,863	36,957	17,748	38,490	18,473	43,200	n.a.	n.a.
Austria	6,112	7,499	5,251	7,289	5,981	7,835	6,877	8,460	6,191	8,747
Finland	1,065	2,721	1,098	2,988	1,182	3,891	1,152	4,855	n.a.	n.a.
Norway	938	2,345	903	2,366	900	2,355	887	2,619	n.a.	n.a.
Spain	2,870	6,978	3,759	6,751	3,260	6,617	3,230	7,950	n.a.	n.a.
Sweden	2,635	7,937	2,795	8,222	2,969	8,747	3,096	9,748	3,288	10,133
Switzerland	3,257	10,159	3,057	9,341	3,456	9,045	3,231	9,568	3,911	11,103
North and Latin America	93,241	162,117	94,675	177,595	97,453	177,219	115,822	222,950	104,611 ^{a/}	236,151 ^{a/}
Canada	9,055	19,171	9,852	20,637	10,429	21,874	10,548	23,424	10,496	24,439
United States	81,702	136,758	82,421	150,913	85,151	151,316	103,577	196,976	94,115	213,712
Brazil	2,484	6,188	2,402	6,045	1,873	4,029	1,697	2,550	n.a.	n.a.
North Africa and Middle East	35,652	129,245	42,391	135,299	46,246	147,535	41,673 ^{b/}	174,205 ^{b/}	n.a.	n.a.
Algeria	8,635	9,288	8,732	14,711	10,920	16,898	3,897	5,332	n.a.	n.a.
Morocco	5,409	6,529	5,296	6,711	5,158	6,695	8,988	11,659	n.a.	n.a.
Jordan	1,093	1,727	1,348	2,098	1,717	2,548	1,576	2,926	n.a.	n.a.
Kuwait	3,814	29,750	6,721	23,871	4,835	27,536	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Saudi Arabia	16,701	81,951	20,294	87,908	23,616	93,852	27,212	154,288	n.a.	n.a.
Far East and Oceania	98,104	154,993	114,924	185,324	122,466	192,630	118,730	190,648	111,086 ^{c/}	190,445 ^{c/}
Hong Kong ^{d/}	18,657	26,587	23,813	37,261	28,242	41,490	33,705	47,524	40,338	53,423
Japan	21,982	36,497	26,470	39,144	29,835	45,430	24,273	43,866	n.a.	n.a.
Singapore ^{d/}	54,227	85,093	61,940	103,631	61,022	99,260	57,231	92,227	66,783	127,816
Australia ^{e/}	3,238	6,816	2,701	5,288	3,367	6,450	3,521	7,031	3,965	9,206
TOTAL	368,227	725,426	396,615	776,866	424,048	806,890	437,088 ^{b/}	931,434 ^{b/}	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Compiled by ITC from the national foreign trade statistics of the countries and areas surveyed.

- a/ Excluding Brazil.
b/ Excluding Kuwait.
c/ Excluding Japan.
d/ As trading centres only.
e/ Fiscal year 1 July - 30 June.

Table 8
Imports of pepper, 1981-1985

Importing country/area	1981		1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V
EEC	30,410	53,357	31,002	49,660	34,170	52,274	33,964	74,531	32,927	98,570
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,972	4,047	1,913	3,549	1,735	3,166	2,189	5,751	2,148	7,133
Denmark	605	1,178	762	1,289	758	1,286	707	1,828	642	2,179
France	8,286	13,408	7,736	11,309	8,189	11,520	7,643	17,042	7,907	23,759
Germany, Fed. Rep.	11,432	20,425	11,576	18,933	12,558	19,736	12,153	26,586	10,993	34,603
Italy	2,548	4,509	2,783	4,431	3,038	4,508	3,164	6,586	3,144	9,182
Netherlands	1,693	2,966	1,732	2,981	3,077	4,440	2,077	4,711	2,689	7,587
United Kingdom	3,874	6,824	4,500	7,168	4,815	7,628	6,031	12,027	5,404	14,127
Eastern Europe	15,547	25,546	14,505	20,547	15,502	19,188	14,723	28,641	n.a.	n.a.
Hungary	1,421	2,236	1,157	1,685	2,238	3,049	1,580	3,469	n.a.	n.a.
USSR	14,126	23,310	13,348	18,862	13,264	16,139	13,143	25,172	n.a.	n.a.
Other Europe	4,832	9,516	5,157	9,438	5,310	9,302	5,086	12,775	n.a.	n.a.
Austria	965	1,714	1,018	1,677	1,056	1,641	935	2,171	939	3,088
Finland	271	591	243	477	200	375	254	790	n.a.	n.a.
Norway	268	600	302	621	260	582	287	820	n.a.	n.a.
Spain	1,336	2,411	1,442	2,341	1,573	2,442	1,438	3,704	n.a.	n.a.
Sweden	719	1,479	800	1,458	814	1,503	846	2,310	780	2,899
Switzerland	1,273	2,721	1,352	2,864	1,407	2,759	1,326	2,980	1,478	4,130
North and Latin America	33,792	45,734	33,531	39,659	34,634	38,940	41,122	72,673	34,925 ^{a/}	97,622 ^{a/}
Canada	2,624	4,658	2,882	4,547	2,959	4,691	2,769	6,134	2,675	8,116
United States	31,117	40,936	30,614	35,005	31,643	34,172	38,321	66,456	32,250	89,506
Brazil ^{b/}	51	140	35	107	32	77	32	83	n.a.	n.a.
North Africa and Middle East	10,132	15,597	13,132	17,970	11,314	15,375	7,634 ^{c/}	12,185 ^{c/}	n.a.	n.a.
Algeria	2,791	5,135	3,462	5,323	2,712	3,836	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Morocco ^{d/}	2,698	3,398	3,686	4,143	2,745	3,366	2,547	5,000	n.a.	n.a.
Jordan	275	376	116	153	270	289	202	284	n.a.	n.a.
Kuwait	437	649	467	695	310	446	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Saudi Arabia	3,931	6,039	5,401	7,656	5,277	7,438	4,884	6,900	n.a.	n.a.
Far East and Oceania	31,510	44,828	25,610	31,968	26,671	41,200	23,842	54,276	25,722 ^{d/}	77,483 ^{d/}
Hong Kong ^{e/}	3,400	6,047	1,133	1,642	2,105	3,219	4,574	10,926	6,184	19,101
Japan	5,186	8,665	4,658	7,086	5,144	8,004	5,212	12,799	n.a.	n.a.
Singapore ^{f/}	21,915	28,298	18,819	21,529	18,406	28,423	13,069	28,640	18,355	55,037
Australia ^{f/}	1,009	1,818	1,002	1,711	1,016	1,554	987	1,911	1,183	3,345
TOTAL	126,223	194,578	122,937	169,242	127,601	176,279	126,371 ^{e/}	255,081 ^{e/}	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Compiled by ITC from the national foreign trade statistics of the countries and areas surveyed.

- a/ Excluding Brazil.
- b/ Including paprika and pimento.
- c/ Excluding Kuwait.
- d/ Excluding Japan.
- e/ As trading centres only.
- f/ Fiscal year 1 July - 30 June.

This can be attributed to the excellent communication, finance and shipping facilities available in Singapore and the ability of the traders to provide the quality and delivery that the importer requires. Although Indonesia is a major producer and exporter of a number of spices, it is also a substantial importer of cloves for the 'Kretek' cigarette industry.

55. International trade in spices takes place mostly in whole form, i.e. in the form of unground spices. The rest is made up of spice essential oils, spice oleoresins and certain ground spices (mainly ground paprika, curry powder and a variety of spice mixtures). Retail consumer-packed spices entering international trade, particularly of spice producer country origin, is very small at present compared with the total trade in spices. In recent years, trade in processed spices (i.e. ground and/or mixed) in bulk is gaining momentum.

56. No reliable data are available on the aggregate consumption of spices, either individually or as a group. However, since most importing countries are not spice producers, figures on imports, less re-exports (if any), provide a rough indication of apparent consumption. Exceptions in this regard would include Hungary (which produces paprika), Spain (paprika and saffron), the Netherlands and Denmark (caraway), and Iran (cumin).

57. Consumption of spices is influenced to a large extent by the size of the population, its growth rate and the level of disposable income which in the case of developing countries is a major factor limiting demand.

58. In the developing countries, spices are consumed chiefly in the household sector, whereas in the industrialized countries, increasing quantities of spices are absorbed by the industrial sector, mainly in food processing. Minor quantities of spices are absorbed by the pharmaceutical and perfumery industries. Certain spices like aniseed, badian and juniper are predominantly used in distilleries for the manufacture of gin and other alcoholic beverages. In both industrialized and developing countries, social habits, particularly those of cooking and eating, appear to be the main determinants of the overall levels of per capita consumption of spices.

59. In the case of oleoresins, after the initial spurt of growth in the 1970's consumption appears to have stabilized and is likely to grow only gradually. The bulk of supplies now originate from developing countries, in particular India.

B. Plants and flowers¹

60. Among plants and flowers listed in Table 3, fresh cut flowers are the most important trade item. Tables 9-11 show major importers and their imports in 1981-1985 with respect to cut flowers, decorative cut foliage and other live foliage plants, respectively. Given their non-essential and luxury nature, these products are imported mostly by high-income industrialized countries.

(1) Cut flowers

61. The Netherlands is by far the largest supplier of cut flowers. Its share in world trade (including intra-EEC trade) was 59 per cent in 1985. Colombia is the second largest exporter of cut flowers. This country accounted for about 15 per cent of the world trade in 1985, followed by Israel (7 per cent), Italy (4 per cent), Spain and Thailand (2 per cent each), Kenya, United States, France and South Africa (1 per cent each), and Peru and Singapore (0.5 per cent each).

62. Colombia's principal exports have traditionally been carnations followed by chrysanthemums and roses. However, in recent years Colombia's range of flowers exported has increased to include Alstromerias, gypsophila, statice, liatris, lily, freesia, gladiolus and a range of other summer flowers as part of an overall strategy of product diversification.

¹Information for this section has been provided by the International Trade Centre, UNCTAD/GATT.

Table 9

Cut flowers - major importing countries and their imports
in 1981 - 1985 (US\$ million)

Importing countries	1981	%	1982	1983	1984	1985	%
World imports	<u>1,052.14</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>1,059.46</u>	<u>1,085.85</u>	<u>1,076.96</u>	<u>962.71</u>	<u>100.0</u>
EEC							
Germany, Fed. Rep.	542.44	51.6	516.76	521.01	479.06	438.83	45.6
France	84.02	8.0	84.14	85.97	83.84	97.31	10.1
United Kingdom	49.11	4.7	51.80	56.37	62.05	69.83	7.3
Netherlands	51.30	4.9	47.81	47.05	42.65	38.87	4.0
Belgium-Lux.	35.91	3.4	32.06	27.90	26.96	26.62	2.8
Italy	16.09	1.5	20.42	18.37	20.90	26.41	2.7
Denmark	7.04	0.7	8.56	11.01	13.00	15.96	1.7
Ireland	3.19	0.3	2.89	2.95	3.13	3.20	0.3
Greece	0.38	-	0.44	0.59	0.56	0.76	0.1
Spain	0.40	-	0.40	0.52	0.53	0.46	-
United States	99.01	9.4	123.07	145.14	172.97	79.15	8.2
Switzerland	50.82	4.8	51.54	55.82	54.27	52.74	5.5
Austria	31.22	3.0	31.23	32.73	32.11	31.29	3.3
Sweden	24.98	2.4	25.65	23.28	22.37	22.25	2.3
Canada	10.78	1.0	12.18	13.94	16.60	12.79	1.3
Japan	8.99	0.9	6.63	8.04	10.15	12.43	1.3
Norway	7.60	0.7	8.11	8.82	9.67	10.59	1.1
Finland	4.01	0.4	4.33	3.88	4.92	4.18	0.4
Hong Kong	1.67	0.2	2.53	3.19	3.30	2.69	0.4
Australia	1.90	0.2	3.12	2.49	3.08	2.60	0.3
Saudi Arabia	1.48	0.1	1.89	2.80	1.91	1.91	0.2
Kuwait	0.75	0.1	1.11	1.24	1.41	1.28	0.1
Singapore	1.14	0.1	1.38	2.01	2.38	1.20	0.1
United Arab Emirates	0.91	0.1	1.17	1.10	0.91	0.95	0.1

Note: Imports of the EEC members countries include intra-EEC trade.

Source: Compiled by the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT with the use of the UNSO/ITC Comtrade Data Base System

Table 10

Cut foliage¹ - major importing countries and their imports
in 1981 - 1985 (US\$ million)

Importing countries	1981	%	1982	1983	1984	1985	%
World imports	<u>101.35</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>90.60</u>	<u>87.27</u>	<u>85.54</u>	<u>87.18</u>	<u>100.0</u>
EEC							
Germany, Fed. Rep.	43.14	42.16	39.38	38.65	35.16	35.44	40.7
Netherlands	10.73	10.6	12.04	12.40	10.95	12.11	13.9
United Kingdom	4.02	4.0	4.25	4.34	4.45	4.76	5.5
France	5.05	5.0	3.92	3.43	2.98	2.90	3.3
Belgium-Lux.	1.08	1.1	1.16	1.08	1.15	1.35	1.5
Italy	2.54	2.5	2.00	1.93	1.46	1.29	1.5
Denmark	1.59	1.6	1.04	1.29	1.20	1.23	1.4
Spain	0.18	0.2	0.14	0.20	0.14	0.27	0.3
Ireland	0.15	0.1	0.09	0.03	0.03	0.21	0.2
Japan	4.75	4.7	3.66	4.39	5.19	5.05	5.8
Austria	5.15	5.1	4.46	3.99	4.58	4.95	5.7
Switzerland	3.99	3.9	3.31	3.21	2.83	4.27	4.9
United States	3.38	3.3	1.81	2.31	2.84	2.94	3.4
Sweden	3.06	3.0	2.69	2.26	2.32	2.90	3.3
Canada	4.76	4.7	3.86	3.21	5.11	2.40	2.8
Norway	1.15	1.1	1.39	1.42	1.63	1.83	2.1
Finland	0.62	0.6	0.84	0.81	0.73	0.81	0.9
Hong Kong	0.08	0.1	0.19	0.20	0.27	0.54	0.6
Australia	0.37	0.4	0.33	0.29	0.30	0.21	0.2

¹ i.e. foliage branches and other parts of trees, shrubs, bushes and other plants, and mosses, lichens and grasses, of a kind suitable for bouquets or ornamental purposes, fresh, dried, dyed, bleached, impregnated or otherwise prepared.

Note: Imports of the EEC members countries include intra-EEC trade.

Source: Compiled by the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT with the use of the UNSO/ITC Comtrade Data Base System

Table 11

Live foliage plants - major importing countries and their imports
in 1981 - 1985 (US\$ million)

Importing countries	1981	%	1982	1983	1984	1985	%
World imports	<u>787.55</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>213.42</u>	<u>819.32</u>	<u>836.40</u>	<u>923.46</u>	<u>100.0</u>
EEC							
Germany, Fed. Rep.	210.70	26.8	215.10	226.16	229.83	240.84	26.1
France	104.48	13.3	108.95	110.35	111.94	138.19	15.0
United Kingdom	64.25	8.2	73.00	76.01	82.44	83.74	9.1
Italy	44.09	5.6	46.05	47.68	51.95	71.21	7.7
Netherlands	40.58	5.2	38.64	37.96	39.86	43.54	4.7
Belgium-Lux.	39.85	5.1	37.77	35.45	35.20	42.52	4.6
Denmark	9.96	1.3	10.53	12.33	13.89	16.26	1.8
Spain	14.68	1.9	15.55	12.41	11.90	15.88	1.7
Greece	4.68	0.6	5.15	4.68	4.23	5.70	0.6
Ireland	3.64	0.5	3.19	2.89	3.21	3.72	0.4
Portugal	2.60	0.3	3.07	2.84	2.51	2.49	0.3
Sweden	64.49	8.2	59.17	52.64	51.58	53.79	5.8
Switzerland	33.45	4.2	35.04	36.22	36.57	42.34	4.6
Austria	21.89	2.8	22.01	23.55	23.72	25.80	2.8
Canada	26.64	3.4	27.28	26.11	21.69	21.27	2.3
USSR	19.11	2.4	25.21	23.86	21.38	19.98	2.2
Finland	10.63	1.3	10.74	12.15	12.78	13.77	1.5
Norway	10.44	1.3	11.27	10.51	10.39	11.65	1.3
United States	7.41	0.9	8.15	7.70	8.38	10.89	1.2
Saudi Arabia	8.80	1.1	10.83	11.54	11.32	10.16	1.1
Japan	2.80	0.4	4.60	4.88	4.92	3.24	0.4
Algeria	0.92	0.1	0.94	2.16	3.08	3.17	0.3
Hong Kong	0.48	0.1	0.80	0.96	0.93	3.08	0.3
Colombia	1.39	0.2	1.38	1.61	2.28	2.98	0.3
Kuwait	1.13	0.1	1.54	1.25	1.58	2.35	0.3
Egypt	0.75	0.1	0.01	0.71	1.32	1.75	0.2
Mexico	4.38	0.6	2.32	0.45	0.92	1.74	0.2
Libya	1.04	0.1	2.50	4.30	9.53	1.74	0.2
Syria	0.49	0.1	0.73	0.01	1.74	1.57	0.2
Jordan	1.02	0.1	1.11	1.22	1.31	1.52	0.2
Others	30.78	3.9	29.79	27.73	24.02	26.58	2.9

Note: Imports of the EEC members countries include intra-EEC trade.

Source: Compiled by the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT with the use of the UNSO/ITC Comtrade Data Base System

63. The United States is Colombia's single largest market and has in recent years taken between 70 and 80 per cent by volume of all Colombia's cut flower exports. Colombia is the main source of supply to the United States of standard carnations (96 per cent), hybrid tea roses (84 per cent), spray chrysanthemums (93 per cent) and other flowers (10 per cent). The EEC (notably, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom) is the second largest market for Colombia. In most European countries, carnations are the principal flowers imported from Colombia.

64. Israel's principal export item is spray carnations, which account for around 60 per cent of all Israeli flower exports. Exports of rose and gerbera have recently increased along with gypsophila and an increasing range of summer flowers. Chrysanthemum exports have however declined. Ninety per cent of exports are to Europe with three EEC member States, the Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom, accounting for over 80 per cent of all exports.

65. Kenyan cut flower exports increased from 546 tons in 1981 to 7,474 tons in 1985, and further to 8,265 tons (US\$16 million) in 1986. Kenyan exports are directed almost exclusively to Europe. Three EEC member countries, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, are the main markets.

66. Thailand's cut flower exports are almost exclusively orchids and declined from US\$30 million in 1981 to US\$25 million in 1985. Over 50 per cent of Thailand's exports are to the EEC, (mainly Italy, the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany).

(2) Decorative cut foliage

67. The share of developing countries in world exports increased from 12 per cent in 1981 to about 16 per cent in 1985. There is no single and dominant developing country supplier of decorative cut foliage. Important suppliers to the United States and European markets are Guatemala - US\$4 million, Costa Rica - US\$3 million, and Brazil - US\$1 million. Other major developing country suppliers are the Ivory Coast, Kenya and Honduras.

(3) Tropical foliage plants

68. Guatemala, Costa Rica and Honduras are the world's largest developing country producers of specialist tropical foliage plant cutting material with Yucca and Dracaena the major species grown. In 1985, Guatemala's exports amounted to US\$12 million, followed by Costa Rica - US\$10 million and Honduras - US\$3 million. Whereas Costa Rica and Honduras supply just over 50 per cent of their production to the United States, Guatemala is more dependent upon European markets with its exports to Europe in 1985 amounting to US\$9 million. In recent years, exports of tropical foliage plants have increased from other Latin American countries such as Colombia,

El Salvador, Argentina and Brazil.

69. Côte d'Ivoire, with exports in 1985 of around US\$3 million, is the largest African source of tropical foliage plant cutting material. Côte d'Ivoire has traditionally been a major supplier to French and Dutch pot plant producers but in recent years exports to Italy and almost all European countries have increased significantly. Exports to the United States are insignificant. Togo, although a small producer, has gained a reputation for high quality unrooted cuttings; again exports are almost exclusively to the major European pot plant producing countries. Other small African producers in 1985 included Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi and Madagascar.

(4) Plants used in perfumery, pharmacy, etc., other

70. The trade in medicinal plants and their derivatives in pharmacy has declined in many industrialized countries owing to the volume of competitive synthetic products currently marketed. Overall, the trade in botanicals has increased following their increased use in the food and cosmetic industries. A renewed interest in traditional medicine in Asia and in health foods in Europe and North America has provided new outlets for a number of botanical products.

SECTION III: Activities of other international organizations

71. In October 1979, the Commonwealth Secretariat and the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT organized an International Symposium on the Export Development of Spices. The major producing/exporting and importing countries participated and discussed the issues affecting international trade in spices. A follow-up to the Symposium has been the establishment of the International Spice Group (whose first meeting took place in New Delhi in 1986) to provide a forum to consider issues of common interest at regular intervals.

72. Pepper has for many years been included in the annual surveys of commodities undertaken by FAO and the World Bank. The International Pepper Community (IPC) established in 1972 and functioning since 1976, includes four members - India, Malaysia, Indonesia and Brazil - who account for 98 per cent of total production. This body aims to stabilize pepper prices, ensure adequate returns to growers (a minimum export price was introduced in August 1983), and stimulate import demand. In 1986, project proposals for a market promotion programme of generic pepper and pepper products and a computer-based market intelligence system prepared by the International Trade Centre were endorsed by the 14th Session of the IPC.

73. The International Trade Centre UNCTAD(GATT (ITC) is currently carrying out a study entitled: Export Development of Flowers, Foliage and Decorative Plants from Selected Developing Countries, covering seven markets: Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States in addition to short market briefs for selected Nordic countries. The Study is scheduled to be published during 1988 and followed by dissemination seminars in selected Asian and Latin American countries.