
Appendix 1

The EC Common Market for Bananas

Council regulation (EC) No. 404/93 dated 13 February 1993 on the common organisation of the banana market was introduced to harmonise the previously diverse marketing of bananas in the EC in accordance with the Single European Market which came into effect in 1993.

The market in 1992, totalling 3.7 million tonnes, was divided between ACP producers (600,000 tonnes), EC producers (700,000 tonnes) and the Dollar producers (2.4 million tonnes). How this will change under the new regulation is not yet clear.

Reference is made to bananas traded in the following forms:

Traditional ACP exports:

quantities of bananas exported from ACP countries to the EC. Levels are based on a country's highest exports in the years up to and including 1990. (See Table 1.)

Non-traditional ACP exports:

quantities of bananas exported over and above those included in the above.

Third country bananas:

bananas imported from countries other than the ACP and the Community states (so called "Dollar bananas").

Community bananas:

bananas imported from Community states and the overseas territories. See Table 2.

Under article 17 of the above agreement a tariff quota will be opened each year and have the following conditions:

- annual tariff quota of 2 million tonnes for third country bananas and non-traditional ACP bananas.
- for the second half of 1993 the tariff quota will equal 1 million tonnes.
- imports shall be subject to a levy of 100 ECU per tonne with non-traditional ACP imports admitted at zero duty.
- this quota may be changed subject to a majority voting decision in the council based on a supply/demand balance forecast for the Community as a whole.

On imports above this the following levies will be charged:

- non-traditional ACP imports; 750 ECU per tonne.
- third country imports; 850 ECU per tonne.

- quantities of third country and non-traditional imports re-exported out of the Community will not be charged to the above quota.

Under article 19, the above tariff quota of 2 million tonnes is to be distributed in the following way:

- 66.5 % to operators who market third country and/or traditional ACP bananas.
- 30 % to operators who market traditional and non-traditional ACP bananas.
- 3.5 % to operators who started marketing bananas after 1992.

Also included in article 10 of the above regulation is a package of assistance to complement the transition from the old banana regime. This included:

- income support in the form of a deficiency payment should prices fall below a historical average;
- technical and financial assistance in the form of marketing, organisation, quality improvement and distribution initiatives.

The value of aid is provisionally set at 10,000,000 ECU per year for three years to be divided between the 12 ACP states.

Table 1. Community Production of Bananas

Country	Tonnes
Canary islands	420,000
Guadeloupe	150,000
Martinique	219,000
Madeira, Azores & Algarve	50,000
Crete & Lakanía	15,000
Total	854,000

Table 2. Traditional ACP Quantities for Export to the EC

Country	Tonnes
Côte d'Ivoire	155,000
Cameroon	155,000
Surinam	38,000
Somalia	60,000
Jamaica	105,000
St Lucia	127,000
St Vincent	82,000
Dominica	71,000
Belize	40,000
Cape Verde	4,800
Grenada	14,000
Madagascar	5,900
Total	857,700

The above regulation was passed by the council and came into effect as of 1 July 1993.

Representations to GATT

The governments of Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Venezuela have made two representations to GATT stating that EC Banana Trade Policy is in contravention to various articles of the GATT agreement. In the first case, the committee found in favour of the South American Group, agreeing with them that EC policy was detrimental to their exports. However, the ruling was not implemented. The second case, referring to the above Council Regulation, is still under consideration with an announcement expected in March 1994. The Dollar producers maintain that the present regime is equally if not more restrictive in that their imports have been reduced from 2.4 million tonnes in 1991 to the present 2.0 million tonnes under the new tariff quota. In addition to this, 30% of

the quota has been allocated to importers of traditional ACP fruit. The Dollar producers also requested that a clause be included in the Uruguay round of the GATT but due to late submission this looks unlikely to be considered.

The EC Position

The EC maintains that the new regulation complies with GATT by honouring commitments to its development partners (under Lomé) and by moving to a form of protection (tariffication) which is acceptable to GATT, provided it is reduced in line with the general agreement. This will require reductions of 15% for the full tariff rate and reductions of tariffs across the board averaging 35% by 1999. By moving to a system of transparent tariffication which would be progressively reduced in line with the general agreement, the EC would unarguably be encouraging freer trade in bananas.

The EC may also maintain that it will be necessary to build in additional safeguards during the transition period to prevent unfair practices from the largest Dollar shippers. One suggested scenario is that large quantities of Dollar bananas could be shipped over and above the tariff quota to selected markets. This would lower prices and eliminate traditional ACP suppliers. A suggested method to prevent this would be to introduce a minimum (reference) price of, for example 680 ECU per tonne. If prices were to fall below this, an incremental levy could be charged against imports to bring them to parity with the reference price. There would still be no upper limit to Dollar imports, simply the disincentive of the incremental levy.

The EC and operators in the European market also argue that by increasing production rapidly from 1.7 million tonnes in 1989 to 2.4 million tonnes in 1991 in anticipation of expanded markets in Eastern Europe and a totally free market within the EC (neither of which materialised in the expected way), the Dollar producers have brought the problems of over-supply upon themselves. This, it is argued, weakens their case with the GATT Committee.

Summary

Implications for ACP/Commonwealth producers:

- face lower prices and stiffer competition.
- gain from the receipt of 30% of the tariff quota licences.
- provided there is some form of safeguard (minimum/reference price) to prevent aggressive "dumping" from the largest producers, market share should be maintained.

For Dollar shippers:

- effective reduction in total quantities shipped from 2.4 million tonnes in 1991 to 2.0 million tonnes (levied at 100 ECU per tonne) under the new regulation.
- effective loss of control over 30% of the quota tariff to traditional ACP operators.
- gain from higher prices due to the reduced markets and from greater stability.
- gain access to the formerly restricted markets of the UK, France, Spain and Italy.

For consumers:

- most (apart from the Germans) should benefit from lower prices and greater choice that result from increased competition.
- as a result of further EC assistance the quality and distribution of ACP fruit should improve.

Appendix 2

**European Council Agreement on Bananas
reached on 17 December 1992
The implications for ACP and dollar banana prices
after the introduction of the tariff quota**

1991 Actual

ACP Imports	0.603 million tonnes
EC Supplies	0.723 million tonnes
Total Preferential Supplies	1.326 million tonnes
Average CIF Price of ACP Imports	Ecu665/tonne
Average CIF Price of EC Supplies	Ecu746/tonne
Average CIF Price of Preferential Supplies	Ecu709/tonne
Total EC Market Demand	3.860 million tonnes
Average CIF Price of All Supplies	Ecu560/tonne
Total Dollar Imports	2.534 million tonnes
CIF Cost of Dollar Imports	Ecu350/tonne
Average CIF Price of Dollar Bananas	Ecu486/tonne
Average Price (after duty) of Dollar Bananas	Ecu530/tonne
Average Price (after duty) of All Supplies	Ecu591/tonne

1993 Estimates

ACP Imports	
0.750 million tonnes	
EC Supplies	
0.752 million tonnes	
Total Preferential Supplies	1.475 million tonnes
Average CIF Price required by ACP Suppliers	Ecu665/tonne
Average CIF Price required by EC Suppliers	Ecu746/tonne
Average CIF Price required by Preferential Suppliers	Ecu705/tonne
Total EC Market Demand	3.86 million tonnes
Average Market Price (after duty)	Ecu600/tonne
Total Dollar Imports	
2.385 million tonnes	
Derived over Dollar Quota	0.385 million tonnes
CIF Cost of Dollar Bananas	Ecu350/tonne
Cost of Tariff Quota Dollar Bananas (after duty)	Ecu450/tonne
Cost of Over Quota Dollar Bananas (after duty)	Ecu1200/tonne
Average Price (after duty) of all Dollar Bananas	Ecu571/tonne

* Source: House of Commons Agriculture Committee Report, Feb.1993

Appendix 3

Protocol 5 from the Fourth Lomé Convention

The Community and the ACP states agree to the objectives of improving the conditions under which the ACP states' bananas are produced and marketed and of continuing the advantages enjoyed by traditional suppliers in accordance with the undertakings of Article 1 of this Protocol and agree that appropriate measures shall be taken for their implementation.

Article 1

In respect of its banana exports to the Community markets, no ACP state shall be placed, as regards access to its traditional markets and its advantages on those markets, in a less favourable situation than in the past or at present.

Article 2

Each of the ACP states concerned and the Community shall confer in order to determine the measures to be implemented so as to improve the conditions for the production and marketing of bananas. This aim shall be pursued through all means available under the arrangements of the Convention for financial, technical, agricultural, industrial and regional co-operation. The measures in question shall be designed to enable the ACP states, particularly Somalia, account being taken of their individual circumstances, to become more competitive both on their traditional markets and on the markets of the Community. Measures will be implemented at all stages from production to consumption and will cover the following fields in particular:-

- improvement of conditions of production and enhancement of quality through action in the areas of research, harvesting, packaging and handling;
- internal transport and storage;
- marketing and trade promotion.

Article 3

For the purpose of attaining these objectives, the two parties hereby agree to confer in a permanent joint group, assisted by a group of experts, whose task shall be to keep under continuous review any specific problems arising from application of this Protocol in order to suggest solutions.

Article 4

Should the banana-producing ACP states decide to set up a joint organisation for the purpose of attaining the objectives of this Protocol, the Community shall support such an organisation and shall give consideration to any requests it may receive for support for the organisation's activities which fall within the scope of regional schemes under the heading of development finance co-operation.

Post Harvest Handling

It takes between six and nine months for a banana sucker planted in a banana grove to start flowering, and a further three months from flowering until the mature bunch is ready for cutting and packing before transport from the farm to the wharf. Once loaded on the ship the bananas are kept in a controlled atmosphere for the journey to the port of destination, which might take nine to 15 days. The time from arrival at the port, through ripening and pre-packing to sale by a retailer will take between seven and 14 days. From this it can be seen that bananas must withstand up to 30 days post harvest (cutting) handling before being eaten by the consumer. In this period the bananas are handled many times by people who may not understand the delicate nature of the fruit or be concerned with how the fruit looks at the retailer's fruit stand. Thus it is the grower's responsibility to ensure that the fruit is in perfect condition and packed in strong cartons. This section looks at how growers should handle their fruit after harvesting to ensure that top quality fruit arrives at the importer's depot.

Fruit Treatments and Maximum Residue Levels

Prior to harvesting the fruit bunch should be protected from wind and insect damage with a thin plastic sleeve, usually made of biodegradable diothene or polyethylene. These sleeves can be colour coded to identify bunches which form at about the same time. In some areas a 13 week cycle is used with a different colour for each week. This system facilitates quick harvesting and planting in the banana grove. At the time of flowering, the dead flowers should be removed from the ends of the young bananas and, once the main stem of bananas has formed, the male flowers at the tip of the stem should be broken off. These actions prevent bacterial diseases (especially Moko-Pseudomonas solanaceraum) from occurring.

Care is required at harvesting to prevent damage to the bananas. The banana plant is partially cut and the bunch carefully lowered onto the ground or the harvesting trolley to prevent bruising. Hands must be removed from the stem, either in the field or in a packing shed. Most Commonwealth growers use field packing, where the sleeve is removed, and the hands are cut from the bunch starting with the lowest hand. A sharp curved knife is used and care taken to ensure that sufficient crown is left on each hand. The cutter works up the bunch until all hands are removed. Immediately after cutting from the bunch, the hands are placed crown down on a clean surface, often a banana leaf, to let the latex drain from the cut surface without staining the banana fingers. After three or four minutes, the latex fungicide (usually thiabendazole) is placed over the cut surface of the crown to prevent fungal attack. Crown pads should be applied within five minutes of cutting to ensure that they adhere well to the wound. Crown pads are preferable to spraying or dipping since they leave less fungicide residues on the fruit and thus improve the marketability of the fruit in countries concerned about chemical residues, such as Germany.

Where centralised or shed packing is used, bunches are cut and carefully transported to a holding area where they are hung in the shade before being taken to a dehandling area. Hands are cut from the bunch, as in field packing, but placed in clean, flowing water contained in a dehandling tank. Here the hands are separated into clusters (four to five bananas per cluster) and inspected for quality. The clusters or hands are then passed to another tank of clean, flowing water to remove the latex flowing from the cut surfaces on the crown. Clean clusters are then sent to a collating and weighing area where trays are used to collate fruit of uniform size, quality and weight (usually 28 pounds or 40 pounds) prior to packing. Trays of fruit then pass through a fungicide dip or spray. Thiabendazole is the chemical most commonly used and care must be taken to ensure that the dipping or spraying solution does not leave a residue above the allowed Maximum Residue Levels (MRL) for the target market. A figure of 3 mg/kg for whole bananas and 0.10 mg/kg for bananas with skin removed are useful MRL rules of thumb for thiabendazole on bananas sold in the EC. Treated fruit is then packed into corrugated cardboard cartons.

Post harvest treatment of fruit must aim at one simple goal: attractive fruit of the highest quality leaving the farm in a condition which will arrive at the importers warehouse ready for sale to ripeners and wholesalers.

Packing Systems

The choice of packing system, including the post harvest treatments described above, will depend on local conditions and the size of local operations. Economies of scale are critical to success in these operations in order to remain price competitive. Labour costs in most Commonwealth banana exporting countries are higher than in Latin America but lower than in Guadeloupe, Martinique or EC producers such as the Canary Islands. There is therefore an opportunity for Commonwealth producers to increase efficiency in packing systems to increase competitiveness.

With the increasing use of pressurised ripening systems, which require larger ventilation holes in banana cartons, it is advisable to include ventilation holes suited for this method of ripening as standard. Growers and their representative organisations must agree on carton dimensions and packing systems with importers before finalising price and other agreements.

There are a number of packing systems used for bananas, but the Paco-Pack system, first developed in Central America and adopted by some Caribbean producers, is a proven method of reducing mechanical damage, where bananas bruise adjacent fruit in the carton. The Paco-Pack system uses a kraft paper liner and a diothene plastic bag to separate hands or clusters in each carton. The system works best when fruit of similar finger length and size are packed in the same carton, but this is essential for competitive marketing in the EC in any case.

All bananas sold in the EC are packed in telescopic, corrugated cardboard cartons of stapled construction which conform to International Fibreboard Case Code 0320. Cartons need to be strong enough to withstand field packing conditions,

shipping, ripening and distribution to retail centres. Except for direct sales to supermarkets and retailer chains, the cartons should also have graphics which attract buyers to the fruit on the wholesale market floor.

Cartons for the EEC market must be labelled with COUNTRY OF ORIGIN; NAME OF BRAND, PRODUCERS GROUP, or EXPORTER; NET WEIGHT OF FRUIT; WARNING CONCERNING SPECIAL CHEMICALS USED - particularly Thiabendazole in the case of bananas; and should also be marked with FRAGILE and TEMPERATURE CONTROL INSTRUCTIONS.

Storage

Packed cartons should be held in a shaded area to remove some field heat before transport to the wharf. Ideally cartons would be stored in refrigerated (reefer) containers or on pallets, but if this is not feasible then pallets or reefer containers should be used at the wharf to facilitate efficient loading onto ships.

Shipment

Once in the ship's hold, it is essential that all field heat is removed and that fruit is kept at a constant temperature of about 13.3°C. This temperature helps stop the natural ripening process.

The temperature should not be allowed to drop below 12°C since bananas are susceptible to chilling injury which is characterised by a grey discolouration of the skin. On arrival at the destination port, fruit should be unloaded quickly and maintained at a constant temperature of 12.5 to 13.5°C before being ripened. In Northern Europe this means that insulated, temperature controlled vehicles are needed during winter and in Southern Europe refrigerated vehicles are needed in summer. These arrangements are the responsibility of the importer and ripener/wholesaler, but growers or their marketing organisations need to ensure that the importers have correct facilities in order to ensure that their fruit arrives at the retailer's shop in good condition. Palletisation and containerisation increase the efficiency of fruit unloading and handling between the ship and the ripening rooms. This contributes to the competitiveness of bananas in each EC market. Shipping takes nine to 15 days, depending on port of origin and port of destination. For example, a typical voyage from Castries, St Lucia, to Barry Docks, UK, takes nine days and a typical voyage from Kingston, Jamaica, to Hamburg, Germany, takes 13 days.

Ripening

Ideally fruit should be ripened within a range of 14-18°C over five to eight days. However, quick ripening over four days using pressure ripening techniques with temperatures up to 21°C are also used by some ripeners. During ripening, heat should be gradually removed from the fruit prior to packing for retailers to give a maximum packing temperature of 15°C. Ethylene is required to trigger ripening

and is supplied to ripening rooms with an ethylene generator giving 125 to 150 ppm ethylene over a period of 4 hours.

Ripening used to be a separate trade in the EC but now most major importers and wholesalers either ripen their own fruit or have financial links with ripening firms. The EC banana industry is becoming increasingly integrated in an effort to increase efficiency and maintain price competitiveness in the market. Growers should deal with importers and wholesalers/commission agents in the EC markets selected for this booklet. However, they should check that the ripening facilities available to the traders they are dealing with meet the specifications of retailers who ultimately create demand for their fruit. Most retailers appreciate contact with producer's organisation which show concern for the full market chain that their produce goes through before it reaches the retailer.

Servicing the Market

Merchandising and Promotion

Merchandising and promotion of bananas is normally in the hands of the importer/marketee and retailers in each market. However, it is important for growers or their exporting organisations to understand the types of marketing tools available so that they can contribute to the planning of this part of banana marketing work. The most important promotional asset for fresh fruit is consistent quality that is recognisable by retailers and their customers - the ultimate banana consumers. Consistently high quality fruit is the best contribution to banana exporting that a grower can make.

Once quality fruit arrives in a market the importer/marketee and the retailer work quickly to ensure that the fruit is sold at the best price. Generic promotion, of bananas as a desirable fruit compared to other foods, and brand specific promotion help maintain buying interest and thus retail prices. Merchandising is used to keep wholesaler and retailer loyalty and to facilitate special banana sales or other banana related marketing activities in specific retail outlets. Common merchandising and promotion activities used in the EC banana markets include:

Point of Sale Material

- Posters, banners, recipe booklets, nutrition advice fliers, decals and shelf labels as well as branded fruit hooks, calendars and lighters.

Trade Incentives

- Competitions, holidays, etc. to encourage wholesale traders and major retailers to increase their volume sold.

Children Promotions

- Use of cartoon characters to promote a desirable image for banana consumption.

Education

- Education packs for teachers to use in schools for project and nutritional work concerning the benefits of bananas.

Sport

- Sponsorship of prestige sports teams and events such as the Tour de France cycle race.

Nutrition

- Publishing information about the nutritional benefits of bananas in a healthy, active diet.

Environment

- Some major importers have become involved in environmental projects in producing countries and this is used in their promotional strategies.

Bananas are one of the best advertised, marketed and supported fruits in the EC. There is an established marketing infrastructure in each of the EC markets examined in this booklet. All producers can benefit from these activities so long as they make their contribution by exporting to the market fruit of consistently high quality. Quality is usually defined in fruit specifications set out by the retailer and importer.

Specifications

Most major importers have minimum specification which have to be consistently met in order to receive agreed prices. All supermarkets issue a buying specification to their suppliers which contains all their requirements for the raw material, packaging and labelling that they want on the final product which is presented to the customer. Growers are responsible for some parts of these specifications and these are usually included by the importer in any supply contract or agreement. The following specification is typical of what growers should expect for the EC banana market.

- **Country of Origin**

All fruit exported to the EC must have an indication of the country of origin on the outer packaging.

- **Variety**

Major importers and retailers want to know which variety is being supplied.

- **Visual Standards**

Bananas must be clean and free of latex stains, thrip marks and rust. Minor marks should be light and confined to the back and sides of the clusters of hands. Bruises and large areas of heavy blemish are not acceptable and fruit in this condition will not be paid for.

- **Finger Length** Fruit should ideally be split into two sizes: LARGE and SMALL:

LARGE:	minimum length 20 cm
	maximum length 36 cm
SMALL:	minimum length 11 cm
	maximum length 20 cm

Finger length is measured along the outer length of the middle finger of a hand or cluster of bananas. (Division of fruit into different sizes is not essential if fruit is reasonably consistent but is advantageous from a marketing point of view.)

- **Size of Clusters**

Large fruit should be packed in clusters of three to five fingers. Small fruit should be packed in clusters of four to nine fingers.

- **Weight**

Each banana carton must bear the minimum net weight of fruit packed. Either 18 kilogram or 12 kilogram carton weights will be specified. Normally it is best to pack small fruit in 12 kilogram cartons and large fruit in 18 kilogram cartons.

- **Labelling**

Fruit labels may need to be applied at packing, in which case the correct brand and label type need to be used to suit the needs of each particular importer.

- **Chemical Residues**

Chemicals used during the production of the fruit should be made known to the importer. The package in which the fruit is exported must state what post harvest chemical treatments have been applied to the fruit. EC legislation defines what must be declared. Thiabendazole is the most important chemical to declare for bananas.

- **Carton Labels**

The carton should have statements in the correct language for each market. Labels will include brand, name of exporter, country of origin, net weight in that carton and should also be clearly labelled as bananas.

Where fruit is exported which does not meet the specifications set out by the importer, there may be a claim made against the exporter.

Settling Claims

The rules relating to claims in the EC are simple but must be followed very carefully. Details of the guidelines can be found in the COFREUROPE Code of Practice but the basic principles are as follows:

1. Claims must always be lodged at the first place of destination of the goods.
2. If a claim is filed, unloading must be suspended immediately except in the case of group shipments.
3. A claim must be made by fax or telex direct to the vendor. It is not sufficient to inform the broker or agent.
4. The time limit for submission of claims is six hours after arrival of good in Class 1 and 2 (which covers fresh bananas).
5. Once a claim has been made, the vendor and the purchaser are free to come to an amicable agreement, in which case the claims procedure is concluded.
6. If an amicable agreement is not reached, then it is up to the purchaser to call in an appropriate expert to make a survey and report. The purchaser is not obliged to request the prior opinion or approval of the vendor or broker/agent before lodging a claim.
7. For an expert survey and report to be valid, the purchaser must send a fax or telex to the vendor indicating the date, time and place of the survey, and the name of the expert, if known. The vendor or his representative has the right to be present at the survey.

This notification must allow the vendor sufficient time to make travel arrangements etc in order to be present.

8. In the case of grouped shipments (i.e. deliveries composed of loads from one or more vendors), addressed to several consignees, each partial load is to be considered as an individual load, and if a claim arises, unloading does not have to be suspended.

It is important that growers and exporters are aware of these claim procedures, particularly in the early stages of a new market development, before a trusting relationship has evolved between exporter and importer. It is more common practice, however, that once an established business relationship has been developed between the importer and the exporter/packer, then a mutually acceptable trading agreement is drawn up between the two parties. In addition to dealing with procedures for settling claims, such an agreement should also include details of payment and credit terms.

Co-operative and Other Producer Organisations

The international banana trade is largely controlled by a number of large, vertically integration companies with large resource bases and considerable marketing, distribution and ripening resources in most EC markets. Commonwealth banana producers need to organise themselves so that they can take advantage of economies of scale for transporting, packing and trading their export bananas. It is impossible for individual growers to export bananas directly to the EC at competitive prices. Growers need to be organised into regional and national growers' associations or co-operatives with the aim of assisting with crop production technology and providing transport and packing infrastructure. This has already been done in the major Commonwealth producing areas such as Jamaica (Jamaican Banana Board and JAMCO) and the Windward Islands (WINBAN and its constituent associations). However, even those organisations are very small when compared with the large multinational fruit traders. Commonwealth producers will never be able to be bigger than the multinational banana companies but there are a number of strategies which could allow Commonwealth banana producers to increase their market share in the EC. The two areas concern production and packaging on the one hand and marketing on the other.

By organising a group that is large enough to take advantage of economies of scale in inter-island transport, packaging and loading, it would be possible for Commonwealth growers and their associations to reduce costs between the farm gate and the ship's hold. By joining forces with importers/marketeers with existing EC-wide infrastructure and established market arrangements, such as the multinational banana traders, it is possible for Commonwealth producers to take advantage of the resources available to multinational groups, and thus reduce the costs between the ship's hold and the retailer's shelf. Arrangements similar to those suggested here already exist in a small way but they need to be consolidated and expanded if Commonwealth banana producers are to be able to take full advantage of the opportunities and meet the threats which will arise on completion of the Single European Market.

For these organisations and associations to be successful there are only two essential rules which need to be applied. Firstly, the whole thrust of the association needs to be:

MARKET LED, SUSTAINABLE EXPORT DEVELOPMENT TO INCREASE THE PROSPERITY OF GROWERS AND THEIR COMMUNITIES.

Secondly, the association needs to be committed to:

PRODUCTION OF EXPORT QUALITY FRUIT.

Both rules require incentives to be paid for quality fruit so that importers are assured of a consistent supply of quality fruit which meets their specifications. There are opportunities for regional associations to be formed to reduce packaging and shipping costs, especially in the Caribbean. A Commonwealth Caribbean Banana Export Packing Company could be formed, to reduce the duplication which exists between existing growers' associations in the region, for example.

Appendix 8

Maximum Residual Levels of Chemicals

Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) for Bananas (mg/KG)
Relating to Chemicals used by WINBAN Growers

CHEMICAL	TYPE 1	CA MRL	UK MRL	EEC MRL	FRG MRL	SDN MRL
Ametryne	H	nl 2/	nl	nl	0.20	nl
Benomyl	F	nl	nl	nl	1.00	0.10
Butylfos	N/I	nl	nl	nl	nl	nl
Carbofuran	N/I	0.10	nl	nl	0.10	0.10
Chlorbromuron	H	nl	nl	nl	0.05	nl
Chlorothalonil	F	ns 3/	nl	nl	nl	0.05
Chlorpyrifos	I	ns	ns	nl	ns	0.50
Cyhalothrin	I	nl	nl	nl	ns	nl
Dalapan	H	nl	nl	nl	ns	nl
Diamyl	N/I	nl	nl	nl	nl	nl
Dichlorvos	I	0.10	0.10	nl	0.10	0.10
Diquat	H	ns	nl	nl	nl	0.10
Diuron	H	nl	nl	nl	0.05	ns
Ethoprophos	N/I	nl	nl	nl	0.02	nl
Fluozippbutyl	H	nl	nl	nl	nl	0.05
Fluzilazolf	F	nl	nl	nl	0.10	nl
Fungaflor	F	nl	nl	nl	nl	nl
Glyphosate	H	nl	nl	nl	0.10	nl
Maneb	F	nl	nl	nl	0.20	1.00
MSMA	H	nl	nl	nl	nl	nl
Paraquat	H	nl	nl	nl	nl	0.05
Petroleum Oils	F	nl	nl	nl	nl	nl
Phenamiphos	N	nl	nl	nl	nl	nl
Pirimiphos	N	0.50	ns	nl	0.02	1.00
Propiconazole	F	nl	nl	nl	0.10	nl
Simazine	H	nl	nl	nl	ns	nl
Terbufos	N/I	nl	nl	nl	ns	nl
Terbutilazina	H	nl	nl	nl	0.05	ns
Thiabendazole	F	3.00	ns	nl	0.10	0.40 4/
Thiophanate	F	1.00	nl	nl	1.00	ns
Tridemorph	F	nl	nl	nl	0.10	nl
Triziman D	F	nl	nl	nl	nl	nl

CA = Codex Alimentarius, UK = United Kingdom,

FRG = West Germany, SWD = Sweden

1/ F = Fungicide, H = Herbicide, I = Insecticide, N = Nematicide

2/ nl = not listed (i.e. this chemical has no MRL regulations)

3/ ns - not specific (i.e. this chemical has MRL regulations but they do not mention bananas specifically)

4/ MRL for banana without skin.