



Information to be sent by 20 January 2013:

- National quality standards
- Costs of production 2002/03 – 2012/13
- Employment generated by the coffee sector
- MRLs for pesticides
- Coffee genome
- National strategies for the coffee sector
- Obstacles to consumption
- Mixtures and substitutes
- Sources of finance for project and promotion activities
- Information on food grade jute bags (by 30 November 2012)

1. The Executive Director presents his compliments and, as in previous coffee years, wishes to request Members who have not yet done so to provide the following information which will be used as the basis for reports to the Council and Committees in 2012/13:

- **National quality standards:** Members are requested to send the latest information about their national coffee quality standards including grading and classification systems, together with copies of relevant documents as appropriate, with a view to considering an update on quality standards at a future Council Session.
- **Costs of production 2002/03 – 2012/13:** Exporting Members are requested to send estimates for the costs of production in their countries in each coffee year from 2002/03 to 2012/13, taking into account relevant factors including labour, fertilizers, post-harvest processing, etc. It would also be appreciated if Members could send details of the methodology and variables used to calculate these costs.
- **Employment generated by the coffee sector:** All Members are requested to send data on employment generated by the coffee sector in their countries which should cover all relevant stages of the coffee value chain including cultivation, processing, marketing, logistics, trade and industrialization. If available, data on distribution of employment by gender would also be appreciated.
- **Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) for pesticides:** Members are also requested to provide the following information on the Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) for pesticides:
 - details of MRLs for pesticides used in the coffee production process; and

- details of the methodology used for calculating MRLs for pesticides, together with copies of studies and other relevant data, to enable other Members to review their tolerances for pesticides.
- **Coffee genome:** As previously requested (see document ED-2105/10), Members are requested to send all relevant information (data and research on the coffee genome including documents and reports on existing projects and proposals and past or ongoing research) and views on proposals already submitted to the ICO.
- **National strategies for the coffee sector:** As noted at the 107th Council Session, Members are invited to send information about national strategies for their coffee sectors to the ICO, to enable the Secretariat to develop cooperation with United Nations agencies on sustainable coffee projects.
- **Obstacles to consumption:** Article 24 of the 2007 Agreement (Removal of obstacles to trade and consumption), provides that Members shall endeavour to pursue tariff reductions on coffee or to take other action to remove obstacles to increased consumption of coffee, and shall inform the Council annually of all measures adopted with a view to implementing the provisions of the Article. Document ICC-109-4 Rev. 1 (see Annex II) contains the latest information available to the Organization on taxes and duties, laws and regulations applied to coffee exports and imports by Member countries. According to the Rules on Statistics – Statistical Reports (document ICC-102-10) Members are required to keep the Organization up to date when revisions on this matter take place in their countries. All Members are requested to examine the information presented in this document with a view to updating their specific situation. Exporting Members, in particular, are requested to provide information on the Value Added Tax (VAT) and other consumption taxes applied on coffee in their countries, as well as taxes on imports and exports.
- **Mixtures and substitutes:** To assist the Executive Director in preparing a report on compliance with Article 27 of the 2007 Agreement (Mixtures and substitutes), all Members are requested to inform him of:
 - measures taken to prohibit the sale and advertisement of products under the name of coffee if such products contain less than the equivalent of 95% green coffee as the basic raw material; and
 - any difficulties encountered in enforcing such measures, together with the reasons for such difficulties and proposed ways of overcoming them.

- **Sources of finance for project and promotion activities:** Members are also invited to contribute suggestions for sources of finance for project and promotion activities, for discussion during the 110th Council Session in March 2013.
 - **Information on food grade jute bags:** As advised in document ED-2140/12, the International Jute Study Group (IJSJG) has requested information and data on issues related to food grade jute bags. This should be received **no later than 30 November 2012** so that a reply can be sent to the IJSJG.
2. It would be appreciated if this information could be received **no later than 20 January 2013** so that reports can be prepared for consideration by the Council in 2012/13.

Annexes:

- Annex I: Article 24 (Removal of obstacles to trade and consumption) and Article 27 (Mixtures and substitutes) of the 2007 Agreement
- Annex II: Document ICC-109-4 Rev. 1 (Obstacles to consumption)
- Annex III: Replies received from Members

INTERNATIONAL COFFEE AGREEMENT 2007

ARTICLE 24

Removal of obstacles to trade and consumption

- (1) Members recognize the importance of the sustainable development of the coffee sector and of the removal of current obstacles and avoidance of new obstacles which may hinder trade and consumption, while recognizing at the same time the right of Members to regulate, and to introduce new regulations, in order to meet national health and environmental policy objectives, consistent with their commitments and obligations under international agreements, including those related to international trade.
- (2) Members recognize that there are at present in effect measures which may to a greater or lesser extent hinder the increase in consumption of coffee, in particular:
- (a) import arrangements applicable to coffee, including preferential and other tariffs, quotas, operations of government monopolies and official purchasing agencies, and other administrative rules and commercial practices;
 - (b) export arrangements as regards direct or indirect subsidies and other administrative rules and commercial practices; and
 - (c) internal trade conditions and domestic and regional legal and administrative provisions which may affect consumption.
- (3) Having regard to the objectives stated above and to the provisions of paragraph (4) of this Article, Members shall endeavour to pursue tariff reductions on coffee or to take other action to remove obstacles to increased consumption.
- (4) Taking into account their mutual interest, Members undertake to seek ways and means by which the obstacles to increased trade and consumption referred to in paragraph (2) of this Article may be progressively reduced and eventually, wherever possible, eliminated, or by which the effects of such obstacles may be substantially diminished.
- (5) Taking into account any commitments undertaken under the provisions of paragraph (4) of this Article, Members shall inform the Council annually of all measures adopted with a view to implementing the provisions of this Article.
- (6) The Executive Director shall prepare periodically a survey of the obstacles to consumption to be reviewed by the Council.

(7) The Council may, in order to further the purposes of this Article, make recommendations to Members, which shall report as soon as possible to the Council on the measures adopted with a view to implementing such recommendations.

Article 27

Mixtures and substitutes

(1) Members shall not maintain any regulations requiring the mixing, processing or using of other products with coffee for commercial resale as coffee. Members shall endeavour to prohibit the sale and advertisement of products under the name of coffee if such products contain less than the equivalent of 95% green coffee as the basic raw material.

(2) The Executive Director shall submit to the Council a periodic report on compliance with the provisions of this Article.



ICC 109-4 Rev. 1

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Obstacles to consumption

Background

1. In accordance with Article 24 of the International Coffee Agreement 2007 (Annex I), Members undertake to recognize the importance of the sustainable development of the coffee sector, and of the removal of current obstacles and avoidance of new obstacles which may hinder trade and consumption.
2. This document contains updated information on such obstacles to enable the Council to assess compliance by Member countries with the provisions of Article 24. To that end, tables providing current information on taxes and tariffs imposed on green, roasted and soluble forms of coffee by importing and exporting countries¹ can be found in Annex II.
3. According to the Rules on Statistics – Statistical Reports (ICC-102-10), Members are required to notify the Organization of any changes to taxes and duties on coffee. Reports containing updated information received from Members on these issues are circulated to the Council regularly. All Members are requested to inform the Executive Director of any measures adopted in their countries in connection with the provisions of Article 24, and of any changes to current levels of taxes and duties on coffee exports and/or imports.

Action

The Council is requested to consider this document.

¹ The term 'country' is used in a broad sense for what are officially classed as 'customs territories', but which may not be countries in the usual sense of the word. The denomination and classification used herein do not imply, on the part of the ICO, any judgement as to the legal or other status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of any boundary.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The three tables in this Annex contain information on tariffs and taxes imposed on coffee by importing and exporting countries. A brief explanation of each table is given below:

- **Table 1** shows taxes on exports and imports of coffee by exporting countries, where such information has been made available. Coffee is grouped into three classifications (green, roasted and soluble), with a range of tariffs given in cases where a group contains more than one tariff line, for example decaffeinated and non-decaffeinated coffee. A blank in the table means that the information is not currently available. In the case of bilateral or regional agreements, such as between the Andean Community of Nations, other rates may be applicable.
- **Table 2** shows tariffs on imports of coffee by importing countries. The first figure shown in each instance is the Most-Favoured Nation (MFN) rate accorded to all members of the WTO. Alternative rates, such as those made available to developing countries or through trade agreements, are then shown below. In certain cases, higher rates are also imposed, for example by the United States on Cuba. These higher rates are known as 'General duty' and are denoted 'General' in the table. Finally, the tariff codes 2101.11 and 2101.12 for soluble coffee contain many subdivisions, depending on such criteria as sugar or milk content. Effort has been made to give the specific tariff for as many of these tariff lines as possible.
- **Table 3** shows domestic taxes imposed on imports of coffee by importing countries, such as VAT rates and excise, where such information is available. This table has been updated to include an expanded list of non-Member importing countries.

TABLE 1
TAXES ON EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF COFFEE BY EXPORTING COUNTRIES

	Taxes on exports of coffee			Taxes on imports of coffee		
	Green	Roasted	Soluble	Green	Roasted	Soluble
Angola		3% of FOB value		30%	30%	30%
Benin				20%	20%	20%
Bolivia				15-20%	15-20%	15%
Brazil		No export taxes		10%	10%	16%
Burundi				40%	40%	40%
Cameroon				5-30%	30%	30%
Central African Republic				5-30%	30%	30%
Colombia				10-15%	15-20%	20%
Congo, Democratic Republic of						
Congo, Republic of				5-30%	30%	30%
Costa Rica	1.50%	0%	0%	9-14%	14%	14%
Côte d'Ivoire				20%	20%	10-20%
Cuba		No export taxes		5-10%	30%	30%
Dominican Republic		No export taxes		14%	20%	20%
Ecuador	2% of FOB value		0%	10-15%	15-30%	20%
El Salvador		No export taxes		10-15%	15%	15%
Ethiopia						
Gabon				5-30%	30%	30%
Ghana				20%	20%	20%
Guatemala				15%	15%	15%
Guinea				20%	20%	10-20%
Haiti		No export taxes		5%	15%	5%
Honduras				10-15%	15%	15%
India		No export taxes		100%	100%	30%
Indonesia		No export taxes		0-5%	5%	5%
Jamaica		No export taxes		0-40%	40%	20%
Kenya		No export taxes		25%	25%	10-25%
Liberia						
Madagascar				20%	20%	20%
Malawi		No export taxes		25%	25%	25%
Mexico		No export taxes		20%	72%	140.40%
Nicaragua		No export taxes		10-15%	15%	15%
Nigeria				20%	20%	10-20%
Panama				30%	54%	30-81%
Papua New Guinea		No export taxes		25%	25%	25%
Paraguay				10%	10%	16%
Peru				17%	9-17%	0%
Philippines		40%		40%	40%	45%
Rwanda		No export taxes		5-15%	30%	30%
Sierra Leone				5%	20%	20%
Tanzania		No export taxes		25%	25%	10-15%
Thailand				40% in quota 90% out quota	40% in quota 90% out quota	49%
Timor-Leste						
Togo				20%	20%	10-20%
Uganda				25%	25%	10-25%
Venezuela				10-15%	15-20%	20%
Vietnam		No export taxes		16-20%	35%	43%
Yemen						
Zambia				25%	25%	25%
Zimbabwe				40%	40%	40%

TABLE 2
TAXES ON IMPORTS OF COFFEE BY IMPORTING COUNTRIES

	0901.11.00 Green coffee not decaffeinated	0901.12.00 Green coffee decaffeinated	0901.21.00 Roasted coffee not decaffeinated	0901.22.00 Roasted coffee decaffeinated	0901.90.10 Coffee husks and skins	0901.90.90 Coffee substitutes containing coffee	2101.11.00 Extracts, essences & concentrates of coffee	2101.12.00 Preparations with a basis of extracts, essences or concentrates or with a basis of coffee	
Importing Members									
European Union	0%	8.3% GSP: 4.8% EBA, GSP+, EPA: 0%	7.5% GSP: 2.6% EBA, GSP+, EPA: 0%	9% GSP: 3.1% EBA, GSP+, EPA: 0%	0%	11.5% GSP: 8% EBA, GSP+, EPA: 0%	9% GSP: 3.1%* EBA, GSP+, EPA: 0%	11.5% GSP: 8%* EBA, GSP+, EPA: 0%	
							<i>*Excludes Brazil</i>		
Norway	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Switzerland	0%	0%	63 CHF/100kg gross EU, GSP, LDC, FTA: 0%	63 CHF/100kg gross EU, GSP, LDC, FTA: 0%	0%	70 CHF/100kg gross EU, GSP, LDC, FTA: 0%	182 CHF/100kg gross EU, GSP, LDC, FTA: 0%	2101.12.11 118.45 CHF/100kg gross EU: 64.15 CHF/100kg net GSP: 79.45 CHF/100kg gross LDC: 0% 2101.12.19 182 CHF/100kg gross EU, GSP, LDC: 0%	2101.12.91 87.3 CHF/100kg gross EU: 35.7 CHF/100kg net GSP: 47.2 CHF/100kg gross LDC: 0% 2101.12.99 76.45 CHF/100kg gross EU, GSP, LDC: 0%
Tunisia	15%	15%	36%	36%	36%	Not Roasted: 27% Roasted: 36%	Instant Coffee: 0% Other: 10% EU: 0%	36% EU: 0%	
Turkey	13% EU, LDC: 11%	13% EU, LDC: 11%	13% EU, LDC: 11%	13% EU, LDC: 11%	13% EU, LDC: 11%	13% EU, LDC: 11%	9% EU, LDC: 0% GSP: 3.1%	2101.12.92 11.5% EU, LDC: 0% GSP: 8%	2101.12.98 9% EU: 0%
USA	0%	0%	0%	0%	0% General: 10% of FOB value	1.5¢/kg LDC, AGOA, APTA, NAFTA: 0% General: 6.6¢/kg	0%	2101.12.32; 2101.12.54 10% of FOB value GSP, LDC: 0% General: 20% of FOB value 2101.12.34; 2101.12.44 10% of FOB value General: 20% of FOB value	2101.12.38; 2101.12.48; 2101.12.58 8.5% of FOB value + 30.5¢/kg General: 10% of FOB value + 35.9¢/kg 2101.12.90 8.5% of FOB value GSP, LDC: 0% General: 20% of FOB value

TABLE 2 (Contd. 2)
TAXES ON IMPORTS OF COFFEE BY IMPORTING COUNTRIES

	0901.11.00 Green coffee not decaffeinated	0901.12.00 Green coffee decaffeinated	0901.21.00 Roasted coffee not decaffeinated	0901.22.00 Roasted coffee decaffeinated	0901.90.10 Coffee husks and skins	0901.90.90 Coffee substitutes containing coffee	2101.11.00 Extracts, essences & concentrates of coffee	2101.12.00 Preparations with a basis of extracts, essences or concentrates or with a basis of coffee	
Lebanon	5% EU: 0%	5% EU: 0%	5% EU: 0%	5% EU: 0%	5% EU: 0%	5% EU: 0%	5% EU: 2%	5% EU: 2%	
Macedonia	5% EU: 0%	5% EU: 0%	15% EU: 0%	15% EU: 0%	30% EU: 0%	30% EU: 0%	20% EU: 0%	20% EU: 0%	
Malaysia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	2101.12.00.10 10% 2101.12.00.90 5%	
Montenegro	3% EU: 0%	3% EU: 0%	15% EU: 0%	15% EU: 0%	15% EU: 0%	15% EU: 0%	10% EU: 0%	10% EU: 0%	
Morocco	10%	10%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25% EU: 5%	2010.12 25% 2101.12.90 25% EU: 5%	
New Zealand	0%	0%	5%	5%	0%	5%	5%	5%	
Russia	0%	0%	10%, but not less than €0.2/kg	10%, but not less than €0.2/kg	5%	5%	10%, but not less than €0.5/kg	15%	
Saudi Arabia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	5%	
Serbia	3% EU: 0%	3% EU: 0%	15% EU: 6%	15% EU: 6%	15% EU: 0%	15% EU: 0%	10% EU: 0%	10% EU: 0%	
Singapore	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
South Africa	0%	0%	6.0 cents/kg EU, EFTA, SADC: 0%	6.0 cents/kg EU, EFTA, SADC: 0%	20% FOB value EU 2.6% FOB value EFTA: 10% FOB value SADC: 0%	10.0 cents/kg EU, EFTA, SADC: 0%	2101.11.10 20% FOB value EFTA: 10% FOB value EU, SADC: 0% 2101.11.90 25% FOB value EFTA: 12.5% FOB value EU, SADC: 0%	2101.12.10 20% FOB value EU, SADC: 0% EFTA: 10% FOB value	2101.12.90 25% FOB value EFTA: 12.5% FOB value EU, SADC: 0%
Syria	1%	3%	15%	15%	20%	20%	2101.11.10 3% 2101.11.90 30%	30%	
Taiwan	0% General: 10%	0% General: 10%	0% General: 7.5%	0% General: 15%	0% General: 10%	0% General: 10%	2% General: 12.5%	2% General: 12.5%	
Ukraine	0%	0%	5%	5%	0%	20%	2101.11.11.10 5% 2101.11.11.90 10% 2101.11.19 10%	10%	

TABLE 3
DOMESTIC TAXES AND EXCISE ON IMPORTS OF COFFEE BY IMPORTING COUNTRIES

	VAT				Excise duty & other taxes
	Standard rate	Reduced rates	Roasted coffee not decaffeinated [0901.21.00]	Soluble coffee [2101.11.00]	
Importing Members					
European Union					
Austria	20%	19%, 12%, 10%	10%	20%	
Belgium	21%	12%, 6%	6%	6%	Green: €0.1983/kg net weight Roasted: €0.2479/kg net weight Soluble: €0.6941/kg dry matter
Bulgaria	20%	9%, 7%	20%	20%	
Cyprus	17%	8%, 5%	5%	5%	
Czech Republic	20%	14%	14%	20%	
Denmark	25%	-	25%	25%	Green: DKK 5.70/kg, Roasted: DKK 6.84/kg Coffee extracts DKK 14.82/kg
Estonia	20%	9%	20%	20%	
Finland	23%	13%, 9%	13%	13%	
France	19.60%	7%, 5.5%, 2.1%	5.50%	5.50%	
Germany	19%	7%	7%	7%	Roasted: €2.19/kg Soluble: €4.78/kg
Greece	23%	13%, 6.5%	13%	13%	
Hungary	27%	18%, 5%	27%	27%	
Ireland	23%	9%, 4.8%	0%	0%	
Italy	21%	10%, 4%	21%	10%	
Latvia	21%	12%	21%	21%	LVL 100/100kg pure coffee
Lithuania	21%	9%, 5%	21%	21%	
Luxembourg	15%	12%, 6%, 3%	3%	3%	
Malta	18%	7%, 5%	0%	0%	
Netherlands ¹	19%	6%	6%	6%	
Poland	23%	8%, 5%	23%	23%	
Portugal	23%	13%, 6%	23%	23%	
Romania	24%	9%, 5%	24%	24%	Green: €153/tonne Roasted: €225/tonne Soluble: €1800/tonne
Slovakia	20%	10%	20%	20%	
Slovenia	20%	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%	
Spain ²	18%	8%, 4%	8%	8%	
Sweden	25%	12%, 6%	12%	12%	
United Kingdom	20%	5%	0%	0%	
Norway	25%	15%, 8%	14%	14%	Roasted: 1.14% Soluble: 0.71%
Switzerland	8%	3.8%, 2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	
Tunisia	18%	12%, 6%	18%	18%	Consumption tax of 25%
Turkey	18%	8%, 1%	8%	8%	
USA	Varies by state				

¹ The Netherlands have announced a 2% increase in the standard VAT rate to 21%, as of the 1st October 2012.

² Spain have declared an increase in the standard VAT rate from 18% to 21%, and the reduced rate from 8% to 10%, as of 1st September 2012.

TABLE 3 (Contd. 1)
DOMESTIC TAXES AND EXCISE ON IMPORTS OF COFFEE BY IMPORTING COUNTRIES

	VAT			Excise duty & other taxes	
	Standard rate	Reduced rates	Roasted coffee not decaffeinated [0901.21.00] Soluble coffee [2101.11.00]		
<i>Other importing countries</i>					
Albania	20%		20%	20%	Green: 30 ALL/kg Roasted: 140 ALL/kg Soluble: 250 ALL/kg
Algeria	17%		17%	17%	Consumption tax of 10%
Argentina	21%		21%	21%	Statistical fee of 0.5% duty Proportional tax on profit of 3% duty
Armenia	20%		20%	20%	Customs clearance fee of 3500 AMD
Australia	10%		10%	10%	
Bosnia & Herzegovina	17%		17%	17%	Green & Roasted: 1.5 BAM/kg Soluble: 3.5 BAM/kg
Canada	Local Province Sales Tax plus 5% Federal Sales Tax				
Chile	19%		19%	19%	
China	17%, with many variations		17%	17%	
Croatia	25%	10%	25%	25%	Green: HRK 5 Roasted: HRK 6 Soluble: HRK 20 - 60
Egypt	10%	5%	5%	10%	
Georgia	18%		18%	18%	Customs clearance fee of €5-60/declaration
Hong Kong	No sales tax				
Israel	16%		16%	16%	
Japan	5%		5%	5%	
Jordan	16%		16%	16%	Service fee of 2%
Korea, Rep. of	10%		10%	10%	
Kosovo	16%		16%	16%	
Lebanon	10%		10%	10%	Customs clearance fee of 70,000 LBP
Macedonia	18%	5%	18%	5%	
Malaysia	6%	0%	0%	6%	
Montenegro	17%		17%	17%	Excise tax of 20%
Morocco	20%		20%	20%	Parafiscal tax of 0.25% duty
New Zealand	15%		15%	15%	Import entry transaction fee of 25.30 NZD/declaration
Russia	18%		18%	18%	
Saudi Arabia	No sales tax				
Serbia	18%		18%	18%	30% of duty paid value + CCF of RSD 370
Singapore	7%		7%	7%	
South Africa	14%		14%	14%	
Syria	10%		3%	5%	
Taiwan	5%		5%	5%	Trade promotion service fee of 0.04% dutiable value
Ukraine	20%		20%	20%	

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
APTA	Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement
CCF	Customs Clearance Fee
EBA	Everything But Arms
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
EU	European Union
FOB	Free On Board
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
GSP	Generalized System of Preferences
GSP+	Generalized System of Preferences Plus
LDC	Least-Developed Country
MFN	Most-Favoured Nation
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement
SADC	Southern African Development Community
VAT	Value Added Tax
WTO	World Trade Organization

REPLIES RECEIVED FROM MEMBERS

National quality standards	Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, EU, Guatemala, Haiti and Mexico
Costs of production 2002/03 – 2012/13	Replies for previous coffee years received from: Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Kenya and Rwanda
Employment generated by the coffee sector	Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, EU (Bulgaria, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Latvia, Slovenia, Sweden, no data available for Czech Republic, Hungary, Malta, Poland and Spain), Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Kenya and Rwanda.
Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) for pesticides	Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, EU (Czech Republic, Finland, Italy, Germany, Poland and Sweden) Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Kenya, Rwanda and the USA
Coffee genome	Brazil, Colombia, CIRAD (France), Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, EU, Guatemala, Haiti and PROMECAFE See also document PJ-14/11 Rev. 1
National strategies for the coffee sector	Brazil, Cuba, Czech Republic and Guatemala Reports given on national coffee policies during Council Sessions: Ecuador (ICC-109), Côte d'Ivoire (ICC-108), Ghana (ICC-106), Kenya (ICC-104 and ICC-105)
Obstacles to consumption	Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, EU (Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Latvia, Poland, Slovenia, Spain, no information for Hungary, Malta and Sweden) Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia and Kenya.
Mixtures and substitutes	Information received in September 2010 (see document ICC-105-8): Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, EU (Bulgaria, France, Germany, Latvia), Indonesia, Mexico and Rwanda
Sources of finance for project and promotion activities	EU (Czech Republic), Cuba, Ecuador and Guatemala
Information on food grade jute bags	No replies received