



EGYPTIAN POTENTIAL EXPORTS AND TAREGT MARKETS OVERVIEW

**PRODUCT CATEGORY: FRESH OR DRIED GUAVAS, MANGOES AND
MANGOSTEEN**

HS CODE: 080450

**TARGET MARKETS:
FRANCE**

**DEVELOPED BY:
EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (EDA)**

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INTRODUCTION ABOUT FRESH OR DRIED GUAVAS, MANGOES AND MANGOSTEEN

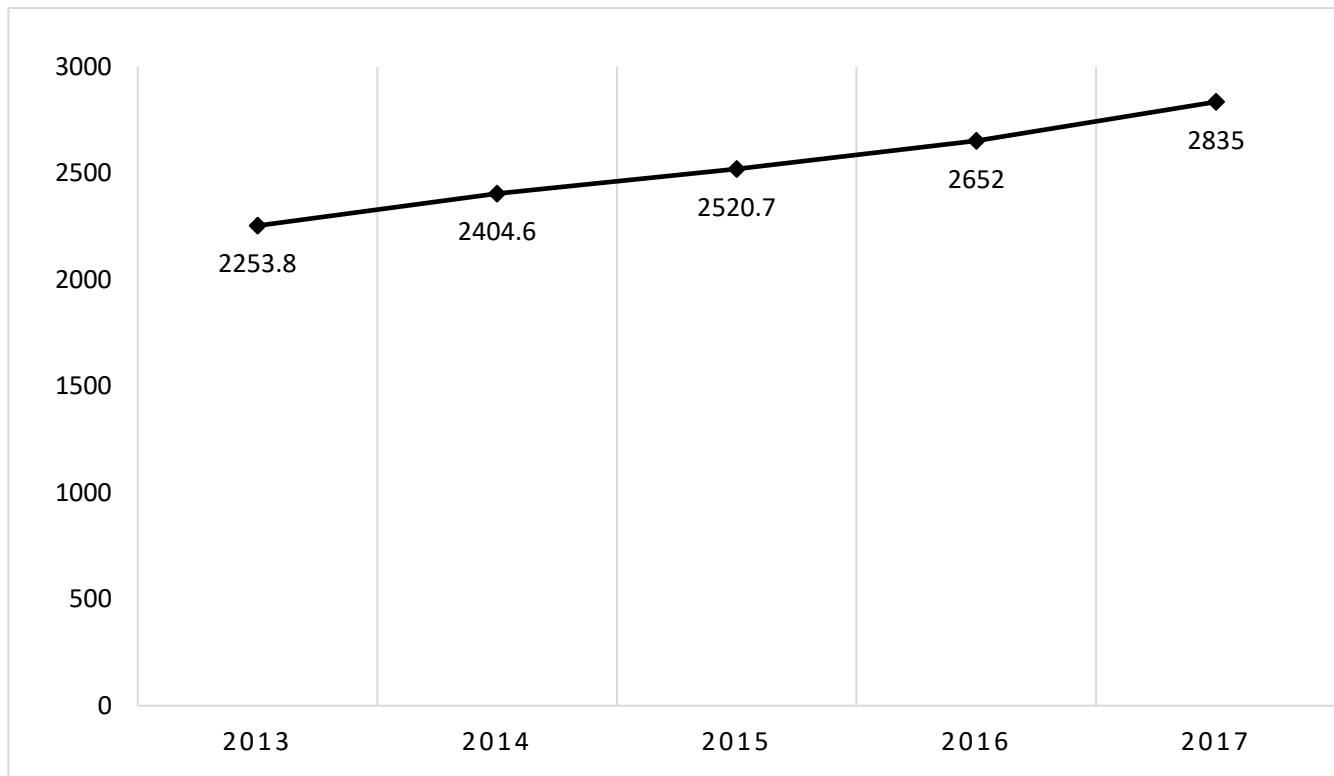
Mango is known as the king of fruits. Beyond the sweet, luscious taste of mangos, they also contain an abundance of vitamins, minerals, and antioxidants that assure your optimum health. For decades, mangos have been used to soothe the stomach. Similar to papayas, they contain certain enzymes with stomach comforting properties. As the popularity of mangos has spread, many food manufacturers have introduced jellies, jams, squash, pickles, marinades, and spices that include pure mango flavor.

Mango, have a significant economic value, the world production in 2016 was 46.5 million tons, for a cultivated area of 5 million hectares.

For Egypt Fresh or dried guavas, mangoes and mangos teens are of a very important economic yield, Egypt is ranked no. 11 among world producers with an amount of 1.2 million tons in 2016, the area cultivated is 113 hectares.

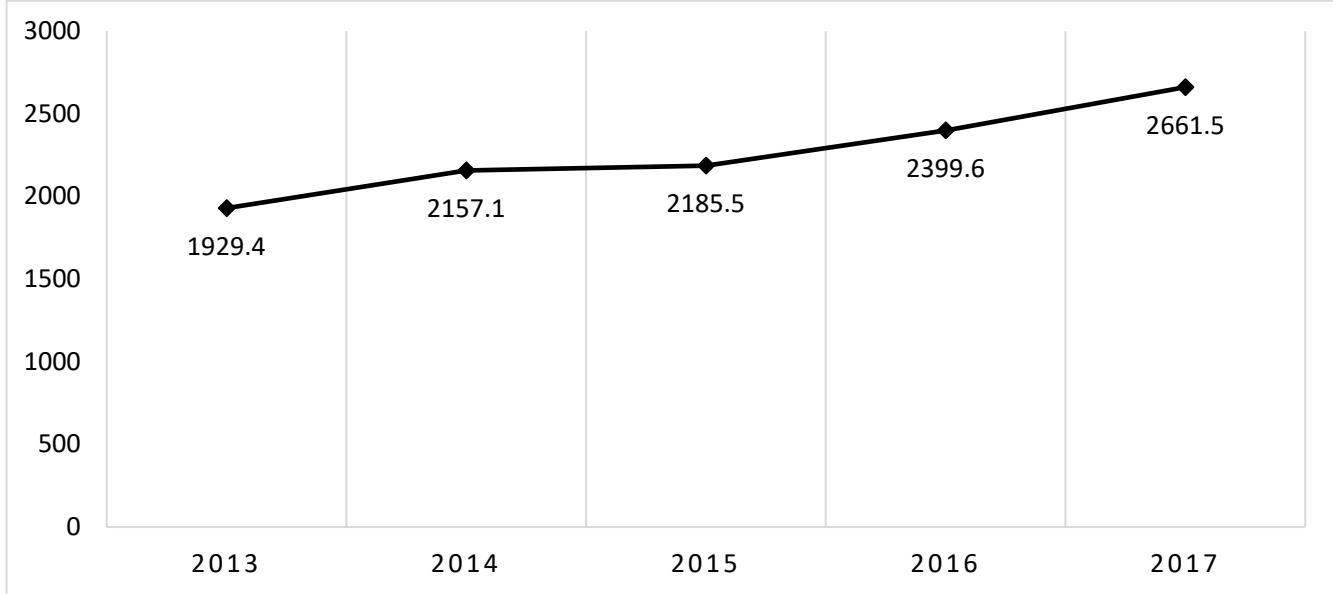
SECTION (1): WORLD TRADE STATISTICS

WORLD IMPORTS OF FRESH OR DRIED GUAVAS, MANGOES AND MANGOSTEEN PRODUCT CATEGORY (HS CODE: 080450) (USD Million)



Source: ITC - Trade Map

**WORLD EXPORTS OF FRESH OR DRIED GUAVAS, MANGOES AND MANGOSTEEN PRODUCT
CATEGORY (HS CODE: 080450)
(USD MILLION)**



Source: ITC - Trade Map

LIST OF EXPORTING COUNTRIES:

**TOP EXPORTING COUNTRIES OF FRESH OR DRIED GUAVAS, MANGOES AND MANGOSTEEN PRODUCT
CATEGORY (HS CODE: 080450)
USD MILLION**

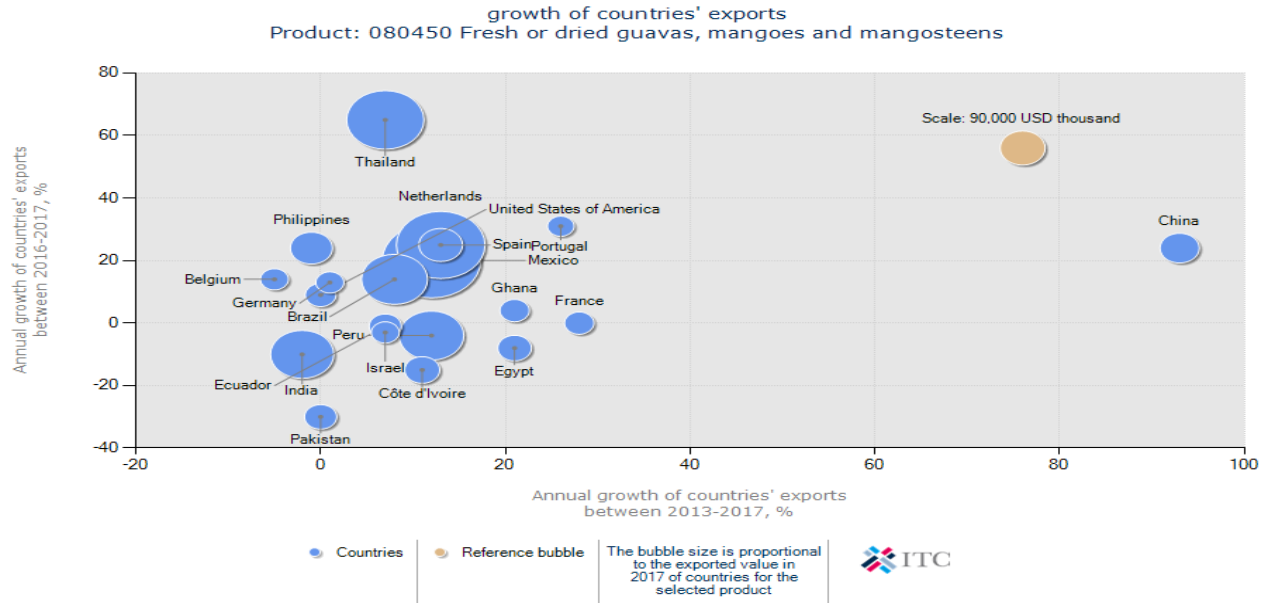
Exporters	2015	2016	2017
World	2185.5	2399.6	2661.5
Mexico	332	378.5	454.8
Netherlands	242.6	299.1	374.6
Thailand	172.9	166.3	275
Brazil	184.9	180.3	205.4
Peru	195.8	199.3	191.7
India	183.6	202.5	182.4
Spain	62.8	68.1	85.2
Philippines	91	66.8	82.5
China	27.5	56.6	70
Côte d'Ivoire	15.8	20.7	52.5

Source: ITC- Trade Map

World exports amounted to USD 2661.5 Million in 2017 with growth rate that reached 10.9% compared to exports value in 2016. Mexico was the biggest exporter with a shared of 17% from world exports, while Egypt was the eleventh exporter country with a value of USD 49.8 Million in 2017.

EGYPT WAS RANKED TO BE THE 11th OF LARGEST WORLDWIDE EXPORTING COUNTRIES WHICH SHARED WITH 1.9% OF WORLD EXPORTS IN 2017.

GROWTH OF COUNTRIES EXPORTS OF FRESH OR DRIED GUAVAS, MANGOES AND MANGOSTEEN PRODUCT CATEGORY (HS CODE: 080450)



Source: ITC- Trade Map

LIST OF IMPORTING COUNTRIES:

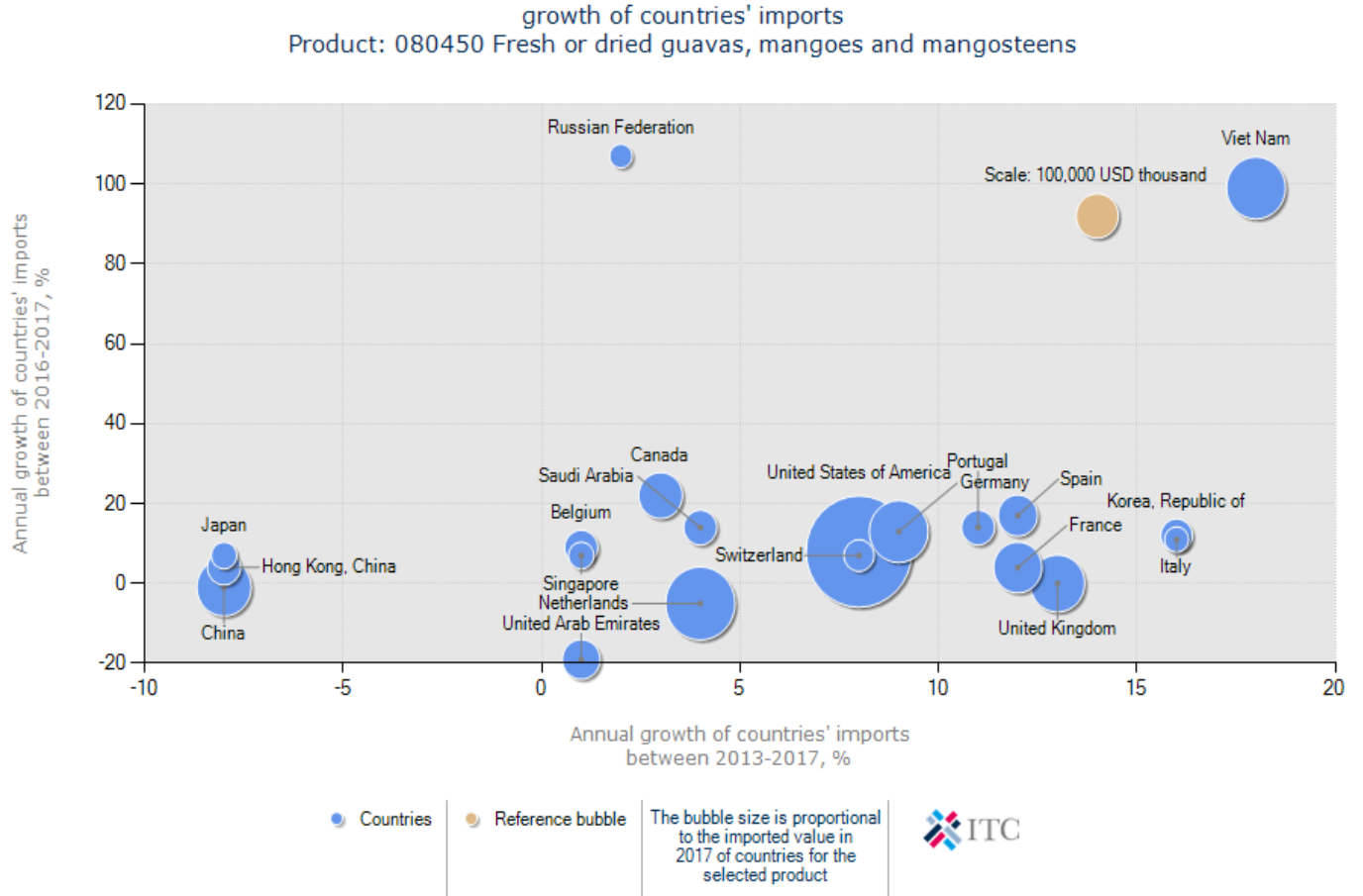
TOP IMPORTING COUNTRIES OF FRESH OR DRIED GUAVAS, MANGOES AND MANGOSTEEN PRODUCT CATEGORY (HS CODE: 080450) USD MILLION

Importers	2015	2016	2017
World	2520.7	2652	2835
United States of America	544.1	610.5	65.3
Netherlands	274.9	295.8	280.1
Germany	173.7	174.1	197.1
Viet Nam	69.2	97.2	193.6
United Kingdom	163.6	170.7	170.6
China	260.5	168.8	166.7
France	101.1	127.5	132.9
Canada	87.1	87.4	106.4
Spain	65.3	71.1	82.9
United Arab Emirates	95.1	106.2	78.4

Source: ITC- Trade Map

World imports increased in 2017 to reach USD 2835 million with a positive change of 6.9% compared to 2016 imports. United States has the highest share of world imports with 23.1%.

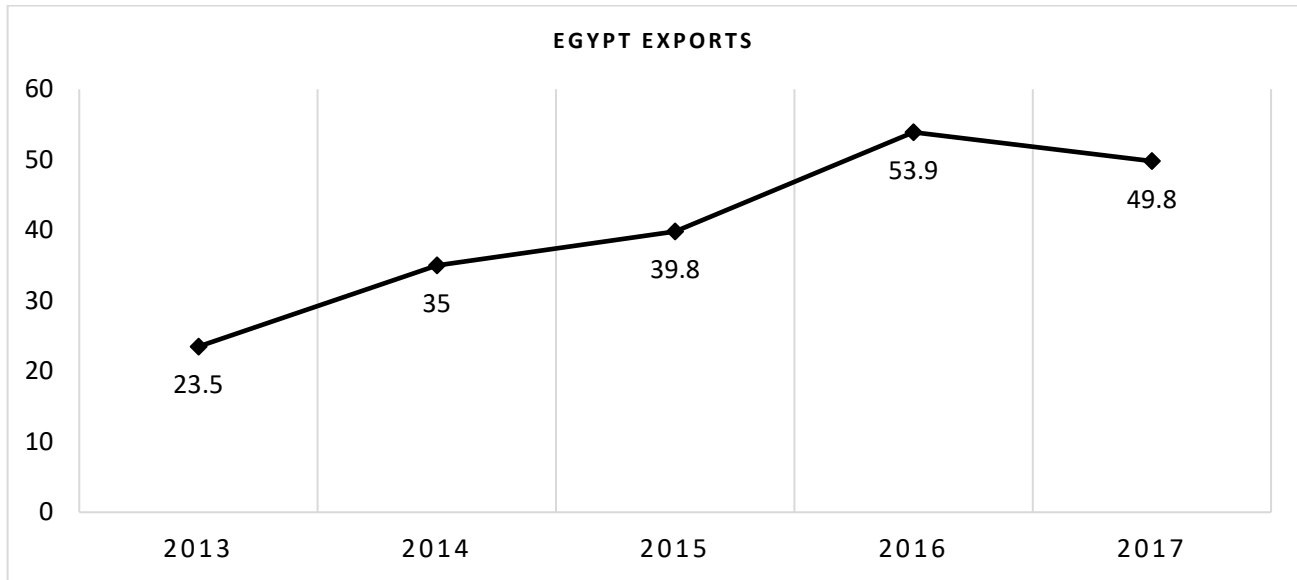
**GROWTH OF COUNTRIES IMPORTS FOR FRESH OR DRIED GUAVAS, MANGOES AND MANGOSTEEN
PRODUCT CATEGORY (HS CODE: 080450)**



Source: ITC- Trade Map

SECTION (2): EGYPT'S TRADE STATISTICS FOR FRESH OR DRIED GUAVAS, MANGOES AND MANGOSTEEN (HS CODE: 080450)

**EGYPT EXPORTS OF FRESH OR DRIED GUAVAS, MANGOES AND MANGOSTEEN PRODUCT CATEGORY
(HS CODE: 080450)
USD MILLION**



Source: ITC- Trade Map

EGYPT REALIZED AN EXTENSIVE POSITIVE TRADE BALANCE FOR PRODUCT FRESH OR DRIED GUAVAS, MANGOES AND MANGOSTEEN (HS CODE 080450) DURING 2017

**EGYPTIAN EXPORTS OF FRESH OR DRIED GUAVAS, MANGOES AND MANGOSTEEN
PRODUCT CATEGORY (HS CODE: 080450)
BY IMPORTING COUNTRIES
(USD MILLION)**

Importers	2015	2016	2017
World	39.8	53.9	49.8
Saudi Arabia	14.9	17.5	19.3
United Arab Emirates	5.8	8.1	7.4
Lebanon	3.3	7.6	5.7
Jordan	4.5	5.9	5.2
Kuwait	4	5.3	3.6
Oman	0.7	1.5	2.2
United Kingdom	1.1	1.4	1.5
Bahrain	1.4	1.7	1.1
Russian Federation	0.01	0.01	0.9
Qatar	2.5	3.2	0.4

Source: ITC- Trade Map

SECTION (3): EXPORTS POTENTIAL AND TARGET MARKETS FOR FRESH OR DRIED GUAVAS, MANGOES AND MANGOSTEEN (HS CODE: 080450)

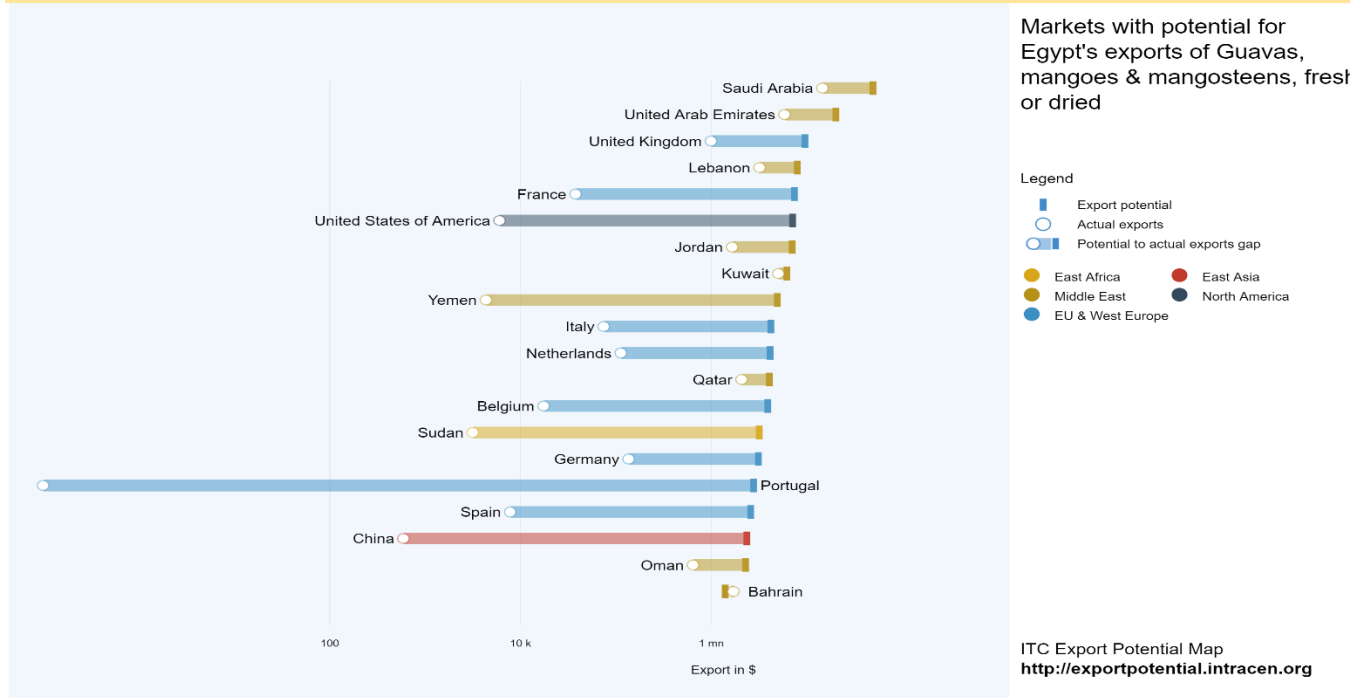
METHODOLOGY:

EXPORT POTENTIAL MAP:

Export Potential map is a strategic tool used by International Trade Centre (ITC) to identify market opportunities and investment resources where they will have the greatest return in the long run. Market potential analysis is not used for short-term forecasting, but can help to target markets with high growth potential in the future. Market potential analysis enables governments and companies to:

- Categorize countries as lead markets, break-out markets or emerging markets.
- Quantify market potential for a given product by country, region or globally, now and in the future.
- Identify growth drivers and barriers in those markets.
- Understand how to exploit growth markets by tailoring marketing, product development and production strategies to meet customer demands and overcome market barriers.

POTENTIAL MARKETS FOR EGYPTIAN EXPORTS FROM FRESH OR DRIED GUAVAS, MANGOES AND MANGOSTEEN PRODUCT CATEGORY



Source: ITC - Export Potential Map

The markets with greatest potential for Egyptian exports of (HS Code: 080450) Fresh or dried Guavas, Mangoes & Mangosteens are **Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and United Kingdom** followed by **Lebanon, France & United States of America**. Saudi Arabia shows the largest absolute difference between potential and actual exports in value terms, leaving room to realize additional exports worth \$26.6 million. **The next section will focus on profiling the target market (s) in details.**

SECTION (4): TARGET MARKET PROFILE - FRANCE

COUNTRY OVERVIEW



- **Country:** France
- **Capital:** Paris
- **Total Area:** 643,801km²
- **Location:** France is located in Western Europe, bordering the Bay of Biscay and English Channel, between Belgium and Spain, southeast of the UK; bordering the Mediterranean Sea, between Italy and Spain.
- **Chief of State:** President Emmanuel MACRON (since 14 May 2017)
- **Prime Minister:** Mr. Edward Philip
- **Administrative divisions:** 18 regions (regions, singular - region)
- **Official Languages:** French (official) 100%
- **Population:** 67.2 Million
- **Population Growth Rate:** 0.39%
- **Poverty Rate:** 14%
- **Age Structure:**
 - 0-14 years: 18.53% (male 6,360,218/female 6,076,598)
 - 15-24 years: 11.79% (male 4,045,901/female 3,864,395)
 - 25-54 years: 37.78% (male 12,773,900/female 12,578,256)
 - 55-64 years: 12.42% (male 4,020,507/female 4,315,407)
 - 65 years and over: 19.48% (male 5,648,888/female 7,422,091)
- **Currency:** Euro
- **Exchange Rate:** 1 USD = 0.89Euros

Source: CIA World Fact Book – France

POLITICAL OVERVIEW:

The **politics of France** take place with the framework of a semi-presidential system determined by the French Constitution of the French Fifth Republic. The nation declares itself to be an "indivisible, secular, democratic, and social Republic".^[1] The constitution provides for a separation of powers and proclaims France's "attachment to the Rights of Man and the principles of national sovereignty as defined by the Declaration of 1789."

The political system of France consists of an executive branch, a legislative branch, and a judicial branch. Executive power is exercised by the President of the Republic and the Government. The Government consists of the Prime Minister and ministers. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President, and is responsible to Parliament. The government, including the Prime Minister, can be revoked by the National Assembly, the lower house of Parliament, through a "censure motion"; this ensures that the Prime Minister is always supported by a majority of the lower house (which, on most topics, has prominence over the upper house).

Parliament comprises the National Assembly and the Senate. It passes statutes and votes on the budget; it controls the action of the executive through formal questioning on the floor of the houses of Parliament and by establishing commissions of inquiry. The constitutionality of the statutes is checked by the Constitutional Council, members of which are appointed by the President of the Republic, the President of the National Assembly, and the President of the Senate. Former presidents of the Republic also are members of the Council.

The independent judiciary is based upon civil law system which evolved from the Napoleonic codes. It is divided into the judicial branch (dealing with civil law and criminal law) and the administrative branch (dealing with appeals against executive decisions), each with their own independent supreme court of appeal: the Court of Cassation for the judicial courts and the Conseil d'Etat for the administrative courts.^[2] The French government includes various bodies that check abuses of power and independent agencies.

France is a unitary state. However, its administrative subdivisions—regions, departments and communes—have various legal functions, and the national government is prohibited from intruding into their normal operations.

France was a founding member of the European Coal and Steel Community, later the European Union. As such, France has transferred part of its sovereignty to European institutions, as provided by its constitution. The French government therefore has to abide by European treaties, directives and regulations.

The Economist Intelligence Unit has rated France as a "flawed democracy" in 2016

Source: Wikipedia

ECONOMIC OVERVIEW:

The French economy is diversified across all sectors. The government has partially or fully privatized many large companies, including Air France, France Telecom, Renault, and Thales. However, the government maintains a strong presence in some sectors, particularly power, public transport, and defense industries. France is the most visited country in the world with 83 million foreign tourists in 2016, including 530,000 visitors for the 2016 Euro Cup. France's leaders remain committed to a capitalism in which they maintain social equity by means of laws, tax policies, and social spending that mitigate economic inequality.

France's real GDP grew by 1.6% in 2017, up from 1.2% the year before. The unemployment rate (including overseas territories) increased from 7.8% in 2008 to 10.2% in 2015, before falling to 9.5% in 2017. Youth unemployment in metropolitan France decreased from 24.6% in the fourth quarter of 2014 to 24% in the fourth quarter of 2016.

France's public finances have historically been strained by high spending and low growth. Despite measures to restore public finances, the budget deficit rose from 3.3% of GDP in 2008 to 7.5% of GDP in 2009. In 2017, the budget deficit improved to 2.9% of GDP, bringing it in compliance with the EU-mandated 3% deficit target. Meanwhile, France's public debt rose from 89.5% of GDP in 2012 to 96.9% in 2017.

Since entering office in May 2017, President Emmanuel MACRON launched a series of economic reforms to improve competitiveness and boost economic growth. President MACRON campaigned on reforming France's labor code and in late 2017 implemented a range of reforms to increase flexibility in the labor market by making it easier for firms to hire and fire and simplifying negotiations between employers and employees. In addition to labor reforms, President MACRON's proposed 2018 budget cuts public spending, taxes, and social security contributions to spur private investment and increase purchasing power.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS:

INDICATORS	2010	2016
GNI per capita, PPP (current international \$)	36,730	42,020
GDP (current US\$) (billions)	2,642.61	2,465.13
GDP growth (annual %)	2.0	1.2
Inflation, GDP deflator (annual %)	1.1	0.2
Agriculture, value added (% of GDP)	2	1
Industry, value added (% of GDP)	18	18
Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)	27	30
Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)	28	31
Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, current US\$) (millions)	38,900	35,408

Source: World Bank

IMPORT REQUIREMENTS AND DOCUMENTATION

The “TARIC” (Tarif Intégré de la Communauté), described above, is available to help determine if a license is required for a particular product. Many EU member states maintain their own list of goods subject to import licensing. For example, Germany's "Import List" (Einfuhrliste) includes goods for which licenses are required, their code numbers, any applicable restrictions, and the agency that will issue the relevant license. The import list also indicates whether the license is required under German or EU law.

- Import Documentation
- **The Single Administrative Document**

The official model for written declarations to customs is the Single Administrative Document (SAD). Goods brought into the EU customs territory are, from the time of their entry, subject to customs supervision until customs formalities are completed. Goods are covered by a Summary Declaration which is filed once the items have been presented to customs officials. The customs authorities may, however, allow a period for filing the Declaration which cannot be extended beyond the first working day following the day on which the goods are presented to customs.

The Summary Declaration is filed by:

The person who brought the goods into the customs territory of the Community or by any person who assumes responsibility for the carriage of the goods following such entry; or the person in whose name the person referred to above acted.

The Summary Declaration can be made on a form provided by the customs authorities. However, customs authorities may also allow the use of any commercial or official document that contains the specific information required to identify the goods. The SAD serves as the EU importer's declaration. It encompasses both customs duties and VAT and is valid in all EU member states. The declaration is made by whoever is clearing the goods, normally the importer of record or his/her agent.

European Free Trade Association (EFTA) countries including Norway, Iceland, Switzerland, and Liechtenstein also use the SAD. Information on import/export forms is contained in Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2454/93, which lays down provisions for the implementation of the Community Customs Code (Articles 205 through 221).

Articles 222 through 224 provide for computerized customs declarations and Articles 225 through 229 provide for oral declarations.

More information on the SAD can be found at:

The single administrative document (SAD)

Regulation (EC) No 450/2008 laying down the Community Customs Code (so-called the “Modernized Customs Code”) aimed at the adaptation of customs legislation and at introducing the electronic environment for customs and trade. This Regulation entered into force on June 24, 2008 and was due to be applicable once its implementing provisions were in force by June 2013. However, the Modernized Customs Code was recast as a Union Customs Code (UCC) before it became applicable. The Union Customs Code (UCC) Regulation entered into force in October 2013 and repealed the MCC Regulation; its substantive provisions will apply only on May 1st 2016. Until this time, the Community Customs Code and its implementing provisions continue to apply. Key link: Union Customs Code

• EORI

Since July 1, 2009, all companies established outside of the EU are required to have an Economic Operator Registration and Identification (EORI) number if they wish to lodge a customs declaration or an Entry/Exit Summary declaration. All companies should use this number for their customs clearances. An EORI number must be formally requested from the customs of the specific member state to which the company exports. Member state custom authorities may request additional documents to be submitted alongside a formal request for an EORI number. Once a company has received an EORI number, it can use it for exports to any of the 28 EU member states. There is no single format for the EORI number. Once an operator holds an EORI number he can request the Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) status, which can give quicker access to certain simplified customs procedures.

More information about the EORI number can be found at:

Economic Operator Identification and Registration

Since 1997, the U.S. and the EU have had an agreement on customs cooperation and mutual assistance in customs matters. For additional information, please see: International Customs Co-operation and Mutual Administrative Assistance Agreements

In 2012, the EU signed a new Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) aimed at matching procedures to associate one another’s customs identification numbers. The MCC introduced the Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) program (known as the “security amendment”). program in which participants receive certification as “trusted” traders. AEO certification issued by a national customs authority is recognized by all member state’s customs agencies. An AEO is entitled to two different types of authorization: “customs simplification” or “security and safety.” The former allows for an AEO to benefit from simplifications related to customs legislation, while the latter allows for facilitation through security and safety procedures. Shipping to a trader with AEO status could facilitate an exporter’s trade as its benefits include expedited processing of shipments, reduced theft/losses, reduced data requirements, lower inspection costs, and enhanced loyalty and recognition.

The EU recognize each other’s security certified operators and will take the respective membership status of certified trusted traders favorably into account to the extent possible. The favorable treatment provided by mutual recognition will result in lower costs, simplified procedures, and greater predictability for transatlantic business activities. The newly signed arrangement officially recognizes the compatibility of AEO and C-TPAT programs. The agreement is being implemented in two phases. The first commenced in July 2012 with the U.S. customs authorities placing shipments coming from EU AEO members into a lower risk category. The second phase took place in early 2013, with the EU re-classifying shipments coming from C-TPAT members into a lower risk category. The U.S.

customs identification numbers (MID) are therefore recognized by customs authorities in the EU, as per Implementing Regulation 58/2013 (which amends EU Regulation 2454/93 cited above)

- **Batteries**

EU battery rules changed in September 2006 following the publication of the Directive on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators (Directive 2006/66). This Directive replaces the original Battery Directive of 1991 (Directive 91/157). The 2006 Directive applies to all batteries and accumulators placed on the EU market including automotive, industrial and portable batteries. It aims to protect the environment by restricting the sale of batteries and accumulators that contain mercury or cadmium (with an exemption for emergency and alarm systems, medical equipment and cordless power tools) and by promoting a high level of collection and recycling. It places the responsibility on producers to finance the costs associated with the collection, treatment, and recycling of used batteries and accumulators. The Directive also includes provisions on the labeling of batteries and their removability from equipment. The European Commission publishes a FAQ document – last updated in May 2014 - to assist interested parties in interpreting its provisions.

- **REACH**

REACH, "Registration, Evaluation and Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals", is the system for controlling chemicals in the EU and it came into force in 2007 (Regulation 1907/2006). Virtually every industrial sector, from automobiles to textiles, is affected by this regulation. REACH imposes a registration requirement on all chemicals manufactured or imported into the EU in volumes above 1 metric ton per year. The European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) is the agency responsible for receiving and ensuring the completeness of submitted registrations. Information on a chemical's properties, uses and handling are part of the registration process. The next registration deadline is May 31, 2018.

companies exporting chemical products to the European Union must update their Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) to be REACH compliant. For more information, see the guidance on the compilation of safety data sheets: [European Chemicals Agency](#)

Exporters to the EU should carefully consider the REACH 'Candidate List' of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHCs) and the 'Authorization List'. Substances on the Candidate List are subject to communication requirements prior to their export to the EU. Companies seeking to export products containing substances on the 'Authorization List' will require an authorization. The Candidate List can be found at:

[Candidate List](#)

The Authorization List is available at:

[Authorization List](#)

- **WEEE Directive**

EU rules on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE), while not requiring specific customs or import paperwork, may entail a financial obligation for exporters. The Directive requires exporters to register relevant products with a national WEEE authority or arrange for this to be done by a local partner. The WEEE Directive was revised on July 4, 2012 and the scope of products covered was expanded to include all electrical and electronic equipment. This revised scope will apply from August 14, 2018 with a phase-in period that has already begun. exporters seeking more information on the WEEE Directive should visit: [WEEE and RoHS: An Overview](#)

- **RoHS**

The ROHS Directive imposes restrictions on the use of certain chemicals in electrical and electronic equipment. It does not require specific customs or import paperwork; however manufacturers must self-certify that their products are compliant. The Directive was revised in 2011 and entered into force on January 2, 2013. One important change

is that RoHS is now a CE Marking Directive. The revised Directive expands the scope of products covered during a transition period which ends on July 22, 2019. Once this transition period ends, the Directive will apply to medical devices, monitoring and control equipment in addition to all other electrical and electronic equipment. exporters seeking more information on the RoHS Directive should visit:

WEEE and RoHS: An Overview

- **Cosmetics Regulation**

On November 30, 2009, the EU adopted a new regulation on cosmetic products which has applied since July 11, 2013. The law introduces an EU-wide system for the notification of cosmetic products and a requirement that companies without a physical presence in the EU appoint an EU-based responsible person.

In addition, on March 11, 2013, the EU imposed a ban on the placement on the market of cosmetics products that contain ingredients that have been subject to animal testing. This ban does not apply retroactively but does capture new ingredients. Of note, in March 2013, the Commission published a Communication stating that this ban would not apply to ingredients where safety data was obtained from testing required under other EU legislation that did not have a cosmetic purpose. For more information on animal testing, see: European Commission/ Cosmetics/ Animal Testing.

- **Agricultural Documentation**

Phytosanitary Certificates: Phytosanitary certificates are required for most fresh fruits, vegetables, and other plant materials.

Sanitary Certificates: For commodities composed of animal products or by-products, EU countries require that shipments be accompanied by a certificate issued by the competent authority of the exporting country. This applies regardless of whether the product is for human consumption, for pharmaceutical use, or strictly for non-human use (e.g., veterinary biologicals, animal feeds, fertilizers, research). The vast majority of these certificates are uniform throughout the EU, but the harmonization process is not complete. During this transition period, certain member state import requirements continue to apply. In addition to the legally required EU health certificates, a number of other certificates are used in international trade. These certificates, which may also be harmonized in EU legislation, certify origin for customs purposes and certain quality attributes. Up-to-date information on harmonized import requirements can be found at the following website: [Import Requirements](#).

- **Sanitary Certificates (Fisheries)**

In April 2006, the European Union declared the seafood inspection system as equivalent to the European one. Consequently, a specific public health certificate must accompany seafood shipments. The fishery product sanitary certificate is a combination of Commission Decision 2006/199/EC for the public health attestation and of Regulation 1012/2012 for the general template and animal health attestation. Unlike for fishery products, the shellfish sanitation system is not equivalent to that of the EU's. The EU and the are currently negotiating a veterinary equivalency agreement on shellfish. In the meantime, the EU still has a ban in place (since July 1, 2010), that prohibits the import of bivalve mollusks, in whatever form, into EU territory. This ban does not apply to wild roe-off scallops.

Since June 2009, the only competent authority for issuing sanitary certificates for fishery and aquaculture products is the Department of Commerce, National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA-NMFS).

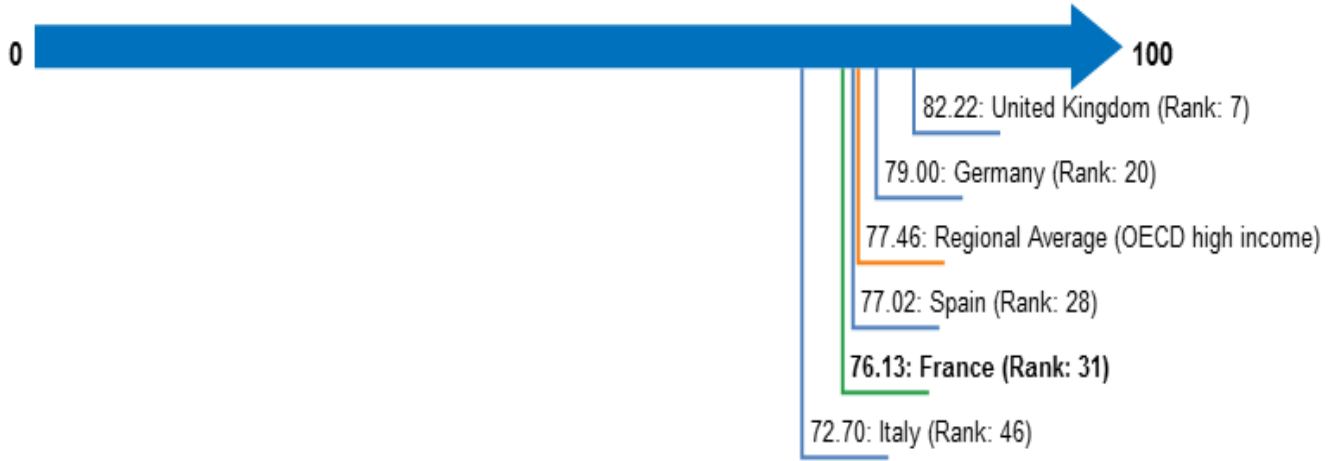
In addition to sanitary certificates, all third countries wishing to export fishery products to the EU are requested to provide a catch certificate. This catch certificate certifies that the products in question have been caught legally.

For detailed information on import documentation for seafood

Source: www.export.gov

FRANCE IN DOING BUSINESS REPORT 2018:

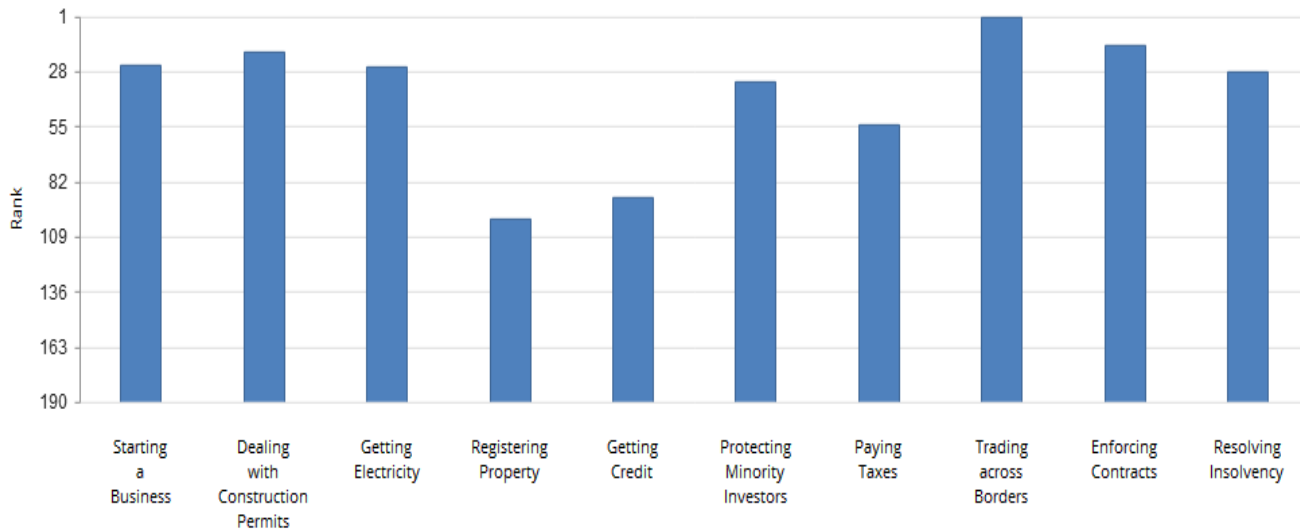
DB 2018 Distance to Frontier (DTF)



Source: Doing Business Report 2018

RANKINGS OF FRANCE IN DOING BUSINESS REPORT 2018

Rankings on Doing Business topics - France



Source: Doing Business Report 2018

FRANCE – COUNTRY TRADE STATISTICS

TRADE STATISTICS BETWEEN FRANCE AND WORLD

Total Imports	USD 611 Billion
Total Exports	USD 522 Billion
Main Exporting Countries to France	Germany 15.8%, China 9.1%, Italy 7.6%, Belgium 6.7% , USA 6.5%, Spain 6.4%
Main Exports commodities	Machinery, Aircraft, Vehicles, Electrical Machinery, Pharmaceutical products
Main Importing Countries from France	Germany 14.8%, Spain 7.7%, Italy 7.6%, USA 7.3%, Belgium 6.9%, United Kingdom 6.7%, China 4.1%
Main Imports commodities	Machinery, Vehicles, Mineral fuels, Electrical machinery, Aircraft

TRADE STATISTICS BETWEEN FRANCE AND EGYPT

France Exports to Egypt	USD 2090 Million
Main Exporting Products to Egypt	Electrical machinery, Machinery appliances, Pharmaceutical products, Optical instruments, Aircraft
France Imports from Egypt	USD 696 Million
Main Importing Products from Egypt	Fertilizers, Electrical machinery, Organic chemicals, Apparel, Mineral fuels
Trade Balance Between France and Egypt	Positive Towards France With USD 1394 Million

Source: ITC- Trade Map

FRANCE – PROUCT TRADE STATISTICS

France' imports represent 4.7% of world imports for this subject product, its ranking in world imports is 7.

IMPORTS OF FRANCE FROM FRESH OR DRIED GUAVAS, MANGOES AND MANGOSTEEN PRODUCT CATEGORY (HS CODE: 080450) BY SUPPLYING COUNTRIES

Exporters	Value imported in 2017 (USD thousand)	Share in France's imports (%)	Growth in imported value between 2013-2017 (% , p.a.)	Growth in imported quantity between 2013-2017 (% , p.a.)
World	132.9	100	12	14
Peru	29.3	22.1	14	12
Spain	21	15.8	3	6
Israel	17.2	13	14	15
Brazil	15.2	11.5	5	4
Côte d'Ivoire	11.5	8.7	20	24
Mexico	7.1	5.4	24	17
Senegal	4.7	3.6	27	21
Germany	3.7	2.8	40	59
Dominican Republic	2.8	2.2	19	22
Burkina Faso	2.2	1.7	22	35

Source: ITC Trade Map

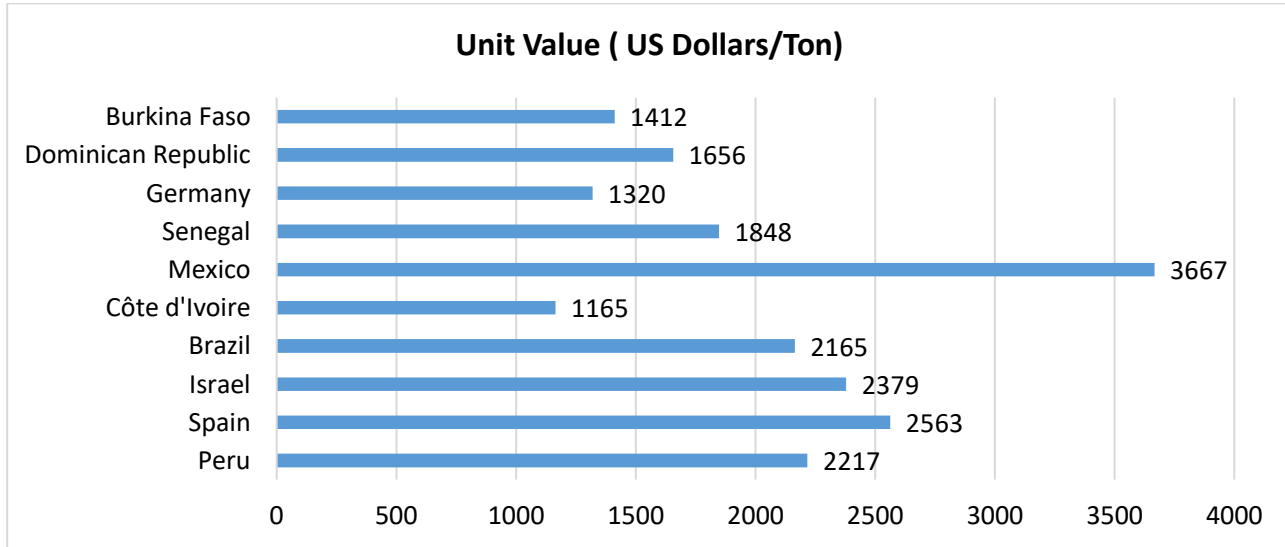
QUANTITY IMPORTED BY FRANCE FROM FRESH OR DRIED GUAVAS, MANGOES AND MANGOSTEEN PRODUCT CATEGORY (HS CODE: 080450)

Exporters	Quantity imported in 2017	Growth in imported quantity between 2013-2017 (% , p.a.)
World	62022	14
Peru	13229	12
Spain	8198	6
Israel	7262	15
Brazil	7033	4
Côte d'Ivoire	9893	24
Mexico	1941	17
Senegal	2557	21
Germany	2862	59
Dominican Republic	1732	22
Burkina Faso	1615	35

Source: ITC Trade Map

Peru is the 1st supplier of subject product to France with a value of USD 132.9 million and a quantity of 13,229 tons.

**UNIT VALUE FOR THE IMPORTS OF FRANCE
FROM FRESH OR DRIED GUAVAS, MANGOES AND MANGOSTEEN PRODUCT CATEGORY (HS CODE: 080450)**



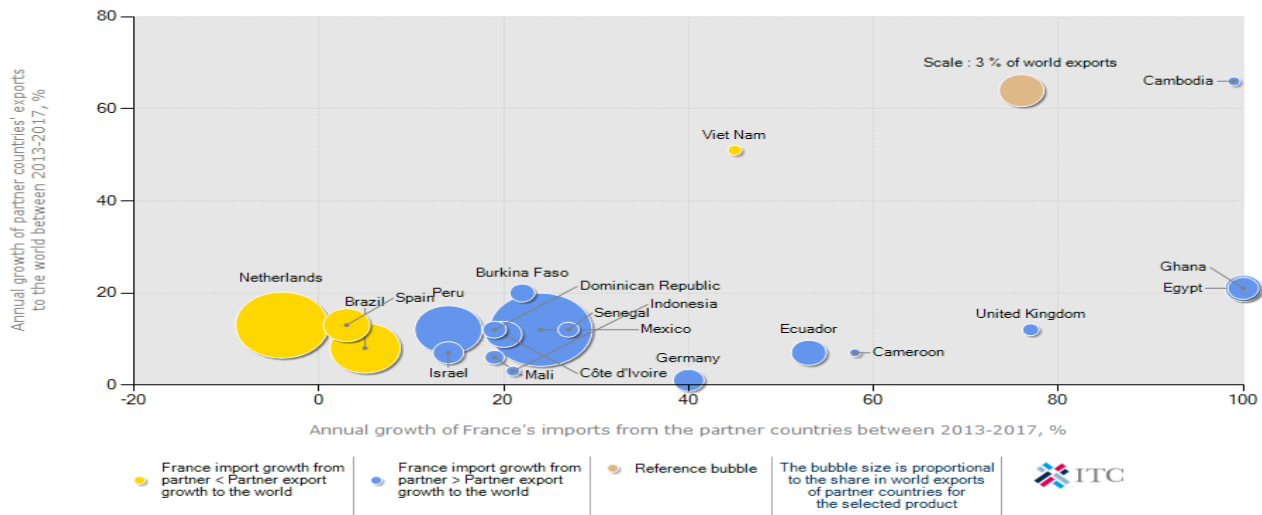
Source: ITC - Trade Map

Egypt is the 15th supplier of the subject product (HS Code: 080450) to France with a value of USD 1.2 million and a quantity of 245 tons. France’s imports from Egypt for this product showed a growth rate in value of 1335 % last year and growth in quantity with a rate of 163% between 2013 and 2017.

The unit value of the product Exported from Egypt to France is 4980 US Dollars / ton which is the third highest unit value among France’s top 10 suppliers.

COMPETITIVENESS OF SUPPLYING MARKETS:

Competitiveness of supplying countries for a product imported by France in 2017
Product : 080450 Fresh or dried guavas, mangoes and mangosteens



Source: ITC – Trade Map

AVERAGE TARIFF APPLIED BY FRANCE ON IMPORTS OF PRODUCT 080450 FRESH OR DRIED GUAVAS, MANGOES & MANGOSTEEN:

Tariff applied on this product by France is zero for all countries

For Non- Tariff Measures, check the following link:

<http://www.macmap.org/QuickSearch/FindNtm/FindNTMResults.aspx?importer=251&exporter=818&product=080450&rtype=I>

MAIN IMPORTING COMPANIES:

IMPORTING COMPANIES IN FRANCE FOR THE SUBJECT PRODUCT

Company name	City	Website
CANAVESE	AUBAGNE	http://www.canavese.fr
COMPAGNIE FRUITIERE IMPORT	MARSEILLE 14	http://www.fruitiere.fr
GEORGES HELFER SA FRANCE	RUNGIS	http://www.georghelfer.com
LA PULPE SA	PARIS 08	http://www.lapulpe.fr
LACOUR RENE SA	PERPIGNAN	http://www.lacour-fruits.fr
Logica	AUBAGNE	http://www.canavese.fr
SA SOLY IMPORT	CORBAS	http://www.solyimport.com
SOCIETE LA NICOISE	CLERMONT FERRAND	http://www.lanicoise.fr
CAPEXO SERVICES	RUNGIS	http://www.capexo.fr
BLAMPIN	PERPIGNAN	http://www.blampinfruits.fr

Source: ITC Trade Map Data

For more importing companies, kindly check this Link:

<https://trademap.org/CorrespondingProductsCompanies.aspx?nvpm=1|251|||080450||6|1|1|1|3|1|2|1|1>

SOURCES:

- ITC, Trade Map Data
- ITC, Market Access Map Data
- ITC, Export Potential Map Data
- ITC, Standards Map
- FAO Statistics, Food and Agriculture Organization
- World Bank Economic Indicators
- CIA World Fact Book
- Trade Help Desk
- Export.gov



هيئة تنمية الصادرات
Export Development Authority



Ministry of Trade & Industry
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