



**BARBADOS  
PRIVATE SECTOR  
TRADE TEAM**

**BARBADOS  
PRIVATE  
SECTOR  
ASSOCIATION**

# THE EPA MADE EASY

## **A GUIDE FOR BUSINESS OWNERS, MANAGERS AND WORKERS TO THE CARIFORUM-EUROPEAN UNION ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT**

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	4
Weighing Challenges and Opportunities .....	4
INTRODUCTION .....	7
THE BARBADOS PRIVATE SECTOR ASSOCIATION .....	8
TRADING WITH EUROPE .....	9
From Lome´ to the Economic Partnership Agreement .....	9
The Cotonou Agreement .....	10
The Economic Partnership Agreement .....	11
TRADE IN GOODS .....	13
Tariff Elimination .....	13
Rules of Origin .....	14
Trade Defence Measures .....	16
Customs and Trade Facilitation .....	17
Agriculture .....	20
Technical Barriers to Trade .....	22
Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures .....	27
INVESTMENT, TRADE IN SERVICES AND E-COMMERCE .....	30
Commercial Presence .....	31
Cross Border Supply of Services .....	31
Temporary Presence of Natural Persons .....	31
Contractual Service Suppliers and Independent Professionals .....	32
Short Term Visitors for Business Purposes .....	33
Investment .....	36
TRADE RELATED AREAS .....	37

Competition Policy .....37

The Barbados “Fair Competition Act” .....39

Public Procurement .....43

Public Procurement and the Fair Competition Act.....44

The Environment .....45

SUPPORT ORGANISATIONS OUTREACH ON THE EPA .....47

DIRECTORY .....50

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1	EU- Caribbean Trading Agreements and Arrangements.....	10
Table 2	Signatories to the CARIFORUM-EU Economic Partnership Agreement.....	12
Table 3	Countries which have ratified the Agreement .....	13
Table 5	Subsectors Liberalised for Contractual Service Suppliers .....	33
Table 6	Definitions of Intellectual Property Terms.....	40
Table 7	Conventions, Treaties and Agreements on Intellectual Property in the EPA.....	41
Table 8	Intellectual Property Rights legislation in Barbados .....	42
Table 9	Barbados' Membership in International Agreements on Intellectual Property .....	42
Table 10	The Structure of the Economic Partnership Agreement.....	52
Table 11	A Phased-Approach to the Liberalization in the Agricultural Sector in Barbados.....	55
Table 12	A Phased-Approach to the Liberalization in the Manufacturing Sector in Barbados .....	59
Table 13	A Phased-Approach to the Liberalization in the Construction Sector in Barbados .....	66
Table 14	CARIFORUM Goods Excluded from Liberalisation under the EPA .....	69
Table 16	Trade in Services .....	89

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **Weighing Challenges and Opportunities**

The CARIFORUM- European Union (EU) Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) provides Barbados and the region with unprecedented market access to the European Community (EC) for trade in services. The EPA has also maintained and in some instances, enhanced the access of CARIFORUM goods in the EU. Outside of trade in goods and services, the EPA also covers trade related areas such as intellectual property, competition policy and the like, which when factored into the development equation can create the necessary institutional and legislative framework which can accrue valuable foreign exchange and investment to propel Barbados and the region on a more sustainable path of development.

Indeed there are challenges, as the ‘openness’ of the Agreement promises a level of competition from competing enterprises across the range of economic activity to which local businesses are unaccustomed. In addition, there are technical barriers to trade (TBTs) and sanitary and phyto-sanitary (SPS) requirements for market access which can hinder the ease at which Barbadian manufactures can access the European Market. In the area of trade in services, the Agreement establishes the categories of persons, visa and regulatory requirements to which the enterprising Barbadian service provider must adhere in order to gain entry into Europe. However, the challenge there would be the recognition and acceptance of Barbadian qualifications and licenses within Europe. The Agreement further speaks to levels of innovation and institutional development which are yet to be harnessed and may in some instances appear beyond the individual capacity of our local businesses and government.

One must be careful however, not to overstate the foreseen challenges, as they will vary according to the size, level of development, capital and human resource capability, and innovativeness of individual firms and the ingenuity of individual service providers.

The method employed in presenting the EPA to potential readers was not only to provide information on the economic partnership agreement in as practical a manner as possible while taking care to accurately reflect the commitments in the Agreement, but to present the reader with information on on-going initiatives which will in the short-medium or long-term address some of those challenges which perhaps are currently being encountered or anticipated.

The following chapters will indicate that there is a measure of progress which has been made within the Barbadian context. For example, the ‘Barbados Competitiveness Programme’ a joint initiative between the Government of Barbados and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) will address bottlenecks relating to trade logistics and trade facilitation. Through the

establishment of a 'Central Cargo Examination Facility' where all services relating to the clearance of goods will be pooled; the establishment of an electronic single window to allow parties involved in international trade and transport to file electronically standardized information and documents at a single entry point avoiding duplication in order to fulfill all import, export and transit-related regulatory requirements; and the implementation of a Modern Port System will allow local producers to access export markets in a more cost effective and timely manner. As it pertains to matters of sanitary and phytosanitary conditions, the 'Agricultural Health and Food Control Programme' implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, will seek to eradicate some of the challenges being currently experienced by producers of agro-processed meats, dairy and fish products, through enactment of legislation and the provision of necessary institutional requirements..

The Barbados National Standards Institution (BNSI) has embarked on a 'Modernisation Programme' and as a beneficiary of other initiatives being carried out on a regional level through the CARICOM Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality (CROSQ), will ensure that Barbadian businesses are provided with the accreditation, quality assurance and testing needed to improve market access. Initiatives geared towards the recognition of Caribbean qualifications and licenses are on-going at the CARICOM/CARIFORUM level which will have positive implications for Barbadian service providers. In relation to intellectual property, Barbados is party to a number of international agreements and conventions and the Fair Trading Commission, through the 'Fair Competition Act' has under its umbrella almost a decade of regulatory oversight across a spectrum of competitive domestic trade activity. However, there is still a large measure of mobilisation and initiative which is required on the part of our private/public sectors if Barbados is to continue to benefit from the duty-free, quota free access to the European market and the new opportunities available via trade in services and investment.

It is agreed that market access though necessary is not a sufficient precondition to exploit these opportunities, but are the challenges relatively new? Arguably, many Barbadian enterprises have successfully exported their goods and services to Europe and their success is indicative that there are tangible opportunities and challenges can be overcome. However, many Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) are faced with supply-side constraints and given the current global economic climate may be more concerned with issues of survival rather than with issues of productivity, competitiveness and "new" market exploration.

Efforts to mobilise and facilitate dialogue amongst the private sector and private sector support organisations are on-going but a more concrete private-public sector coordinated effort is still required. This should not over-shadow the fact that the onus is on business owners, managers and workers to acquaint themselves with the Agreement if they are to articulate the needs of their businesses and sectors and pioneer initiatives to effectively penetrate the European Market.

As they acquaint themselves with the Agreement, what should be made clear is that it is a collective one and within the CARIFORUM position Barbadian interests would have been taken into account. In many cases the Agreement will articulate a collective response to many of the bottlenecks which local exporters, producers and service providers may encounter. Within every chapter of the agreement regional integration is reiterated and development cooperation and technical and institutional capacity-building are articulated and reaffirmed on a collective basis. This signals that:

1. Barbados' national development priorities and opportunities within the EPA should be articulated and addressed at the CARIFORUM level; and
2. The response of Barbadian businesses to the challenges which they face in realising the benefits of the agreement should be collectively articulated at the national level and formulated into national policy.

On the issue of collectivity Barbadian enterprises may also need to explore alternative business models which promote a collective response to supply-side and resource constraints and given their relative size and production capacity would enable sustained supply of goods and services. Business clusters, collective branding, and collaborative efforts with their CARIFORUM counterparts may prove viable options.

## INTRODUCTION

In Barbados, the Private Sector plays a key role in the promotion of economic growth, employment generation, productivity, export promotion and social development. The private sector assumed a critical role in the negotiations of the CARIFORUM-European Union Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) signed in 2008 and now in the implementation phase of the Agreement, the private sector continues to participate as warranted.

Efforts will be on-going to sensitise the business community of their respective roles; the coverage and impact of the agreement which embodies trade in goods and services, and trade related issues such as intellectual property, competition policy, sanitary and phytosanitary provisions and the like; the challenges, the opportunities; and the necessary strategic repositioning, articulation and lobbying which will be crucial, if Barbadian businesses are to be competitive and survive within this trading regime.

The intended purpose of the proceeding chapters is to provide business owners, managers and workers and the wider community with a thorough coverage of the agreement. Insights will also be provided into the roles and responsibilities of various local support organisations and regional private-public sector institutions which have crucial roles to play in the implementation of the EPA, as well as information on on-going programmes and initiatives which will enable the necessary capacity-building within the private sector.

As the Economic Partnership Agreement falls progressively into place, consultation with the Private Sector will be critical in order to determine whether there can be a deepening of the present commitments and also to determine the areas of interest and concern in order to enhance the potential benefits for Barbadian enterprises and the wider Barbadian community.



## **THE BARBADOS PRIVATE SECTOR ASSOCIATION**

The Barbados Private Sector Association Incorporated (BPSA) represents a unique configuration for private sector representation in Barbados. Its membership comprises: The Barbados Small Business Association (SBA), The Barbados Manufacturing Association (BMA), The Barbados Chamber Of Commerce and Industry (BCCI), The Barbados Bankers Association, The Barbados Hotel and Tourism Association (BHTA), The Shipping Association of Barbados, The Barbados International Business Association (BIBA), The Barbados Employers Confederation and The Barbados Agricultural Society (BAS). The Association's main interest is that of promoting and defending the interests of the Barbadian private sector at the national level through representation, information and counsel whilst simultaneously contributing to national policy and social development through dialogue with the social partnership.

In 2003, the Private Sector Association established the Barbados Private Sector Trade Team (BPSTT) with the mandate to “create stakeholder value for the private sector of Barbados through professional contributions to regional and international trade negotiations with its scope of activity around the areas of tourism and entertainment; manufacturing and agriculture; and services and investment. The private sector involvement in trade talks has positively impacted on decisions taken with regards to the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME); the now stalled Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA), the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and the CARIFORUM- EU Economic Partnership Agreement.

In keeping with its mandate, and to ensure that the business community is aware of its obligations under the Economic Partnership Agreement, this booklet is intended to facilitate a better understanding and create private sector awareness of the opportunities and challenges associated with trading with Europe and prepare businesses to take advantage of the market access opportunities afforded by the Economic Partnership Agreement. This booklet is possible through funding provided by the Inter-American Development Bank's Multi-lateral Investment Fund.

## TRADING WITH EUROPE

### *From Lomé' to the Economic Partnership Agreement*

Barbados' formal trading relationship with Europe spans over three (3) decades. This unique partnership commenced with the signing of the Lomé Convention in 1975 in Lomé Togo, and the successive Conventions; Lomé II (1981), Lomé III (1985), and Lomé IV (1990), would have heralded twenty-five (25) years of preferential market access for major foreign exchange earners such as rum and sugar. Whilst Barbados and its Caribbean counterparts were privy to these preferences a number of changes were taking place within the international trading system. The widespread acceptance of free- trade and most importantly, the establishment of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) in 1994 to which many acceded, including Barbados, meant that ultimately the traditional means of market access on which they relied would be called into question.

Two of the major tenets on which the international trading system would come to rely are: equality of member states, and non-discrimination, “the Most Favoured Nation Treatment”. The latter simply states that all treatment (concessions) granted to any member state or states must ‘unconditionally’ and ‘immediately’ be granted to ‘all’ member states. Furthermore, where an exception to that general rule may prevail under a provision known as the Enabling Clause, which allows for developed countries to grant unilateral preferences to developing countries, those preferences still had to be granted to “all” developing countries. The only differentiation which could occur would be those granted to lesser developed countries (LDCs). What is quite important to note, and would later impact on EU-Caribbean trading relations is that these preferences could only be granted for developmental reasons and not on historical or geo-political grounds. In addition, Article XXIV of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT), a WTO provision which governs trade between the free trade areas/customs unions also requires that ‘substantially all trade’ between the contracting parties be liberalized and all restrictive regulations and duties be eliminated.

What is also noteworthy is that despite thirty-six (36) years of preferential access to European markets the Caribbean states had failed to overhaul the competitive base of their local economies away from the production and export of traditional exports to allow for the export of value-added products or commodities. This resulted in declining terms of trade, international competitiveness and market penetration.

At that point it became evident that:

- there was a need for a WTO compatible relationship;
- Caribbean states needed to be assisted to a position where the opportunities of market access could be optimally capitalized upon; and

- this needed to be achieved at a pace which would be commensurate with their levels of socio-economic development and with a view of promoting their sustained development.

In this regard the succeeding agreement, The Cotonou (signed in Benin, 2000), was a critical turning point in EU- Caribbean trading relations as it sought to address these issues.

## The Cotonou Agreement

The principle objectives of the ‘Cotonou Agreement’ were to promote sustainable economic development, poverty eradication and the gradual integration of Caribbean (African & Pacific ACP) states into the world economy. To achieve these objectives The Cotonou Agreement allowed for WTO compatibility. Article 34(2) of the Agreement states:

*“The ultimate objective of economic and trade cooperation is to enable the ACP states to play a full part in international trade...”*

Chapter 2 Article 36 which specifically speaks to “Modalities” i.e. the way in which the economic and trade cooperation is to be established speaks to a,

*“New World Trade Organisation compatible trading agreements removing progressively barriers to trade between them and enhancing cooperation in all areas relevant to trade”*

Furthermore, to ensure a transition from the old order of preferences into the WTO compatible regime a waiver was obtained until December 31, 2007 to allow for the negotiation and establishment of a new trading framework which is now regarded as the CARIFORUM Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA).

The EPA has been cited as the most innovative element of the Cotonou Agreement and contrary to popular belief does not in any way replace it. The Cotonou Agreement will remain in place until 2020. What the Cotonou did through its various provisions most notably in Title II “Economic and Trade Cooperation”, is to establish the mode, principles and coverage of a new trade and economic framework which would adhere to the rules of the international trading system whilst at the same time allowing the region to retain and improve on the preferences which were historically granted from the EU.

**Table 1 EU- Caribbean Trading Agreements and Arrangements**

TRADE AGREEMENT	YEAR	PROVISIONS	CARICOM/CARIFORUM SIGNATORIES
<b>Lomé</b>	1975 -1981	Banana and Sugar Protocols –duty-free access. Development Financing- European Development Fund (EDF)	The Bahamas, Barbados, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago
<b>Lomé II</b>	1981-1985	Preferences remained intact Increased aid and investment expenditure	Dominica, St. Lucia, Suriname
<b>Lomé III</b>	1985 -1990	Increased aid provisions Preferential access remained	Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Dominican Republic, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines
<b>Lomé IV</b>	1990-1999	Covered a wide-range of sectors, environment, and food security, and private sector development, cultural, social and regional cooperation. Preferential access remained	Haiti
<b>Cotonou Agreement</b>	2000 -2020	Embraced Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Core objectives are economic development, the reduction and eradication of poverty, smooth and gradual integration of ACP states into the world economy. Focus on economic, trade/policy cooperation with additional political dimension (human rights, good governance. Increased Aid	All of the Above
<b>Revised Cotonou</b>	2005	Technical adjustments focused on improving the implementation of the Agreement.	

## The Economic Partnership Agreement

In October 2008, fifteen (15) member states of CARIFORUM and 27 member states of the EU formally signed the CARIFORUM-EU Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) and as of December 29<sup>th</sup> 2008 the Agreement was provisionally applied. As of January 16<sup>th</sup> 2012 only six (6) EU member states and 4 CARIFORUM states have ratified<sup>1</sup> the Agreement; therefore until it has been ratified by all member states of both parties, the Agreement will not “come into force”.

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<sup>1</sup> Formally approved and enacted within domestic legislation

Nonetheless the EPA has established a new trading regime in trade in goods and services and promotes cooperation in trade related areas such as competition policy, the protection of intellectual property, standardisation and certification, respect for labour standards, sanitary and phytosanitary measures.

**TABLE 2 Signatories to the CARIFORUM-EU Economic Partnership Agreement**

<b>Member States Of CARIFORUM</b>		
Antigua and Barbuda	Dominican Republic	St. Kitts and Nevis
Bahamas	Grenada	St. Lucia
Barbados	Guyana	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Belize	Haiti	Suriname
Dominica	Jamaica	Trinidad and Tobago
<b>Member States Of The European Community</b>		
Austria	Greece	Portugal
Belgium	Hungary	Romania
Bulgaria	Ireland	Slovakia
Cyprus	Italy	Slovenia
Czech Republic	Latvia	Spain
Denmark	Lithuania	Sweden
Estonia	Luxembourg	United kingdom
Finland	Malta	
France	The Netherlands	
Germany	Poland	

**Table 3 Countries which have ratified the Agreement<sup>2</sup>**

	<b>EU</b>	<b>CARIFORUM</b>
1.	Denmark	Antigua and Barbuda
2.	Malta	Belize
3.	Slovenia	Dominica
4.	Spain	Dominican Republic
5.	Sweden	
6.	United Kingdom	

## **TRADE IN GOODS**

### **Tariff Elimination**

A tariff is a duty or tax levied at the border on goods going from one customs territory to the other. In keeping with the WTO provision Article XXIV which speaks to free trade areas and requires inter-alia, for the liberalization of “substantially all trade” over a reasonable period of time, the Agreement provides for CARIFORUM states to liberalise 86.9 percent of trade, with 82.7 percent being liberalized within the first 15 years and the other 4.2% over a 20-25 year period. 13.1% of CARIFORUM’s imports has been excluded from liberalization and now comprises what is commonly known as the exclusions list<sup>3</sup>. The list of products excluded from tariff liberalization represents 23% of Barbadian imports from the EU<sup>4</sup>. Products include live animals, fresh fruit and vegetables, dairy and cheese, a number of processed agricultural products, wines and spirits, paints and varnishes, non alcoholic beverages, paints and varnishes, cosmetics, garments, iron rods and wooden furniture<sup>5</sup>. 52.8 percent of European imports are subject to applied rates of zero and for the most part were subject to that tariff rate prior to signing the Agreement.

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<sup>2</sup> Countries which have ratified the Agreement as of January 31, 2012

<sup>3</sup> See table 13

<sup>4</sup> Humphrey 2011 p.5 in “ Major Provisions on Trade in Goods Under the EPA”

<sup>5</sup> Humphrey 2011p.5 in “ Major Provisions on Trade in Goods Under the EPA”

	<b>% of EU Imports</b>	<b>Implementation Period</b>
<b>Zero Basket</b>	<b>52.8%</b>	
<b>Excluded from liberalisation</b>	<b>13.1%</b>	
<b>Within 5yrs</b>	<b>56.0 %</b>	<b>Jan 1, 2013</b>
<b>Within 10</b>	<b>61.1 %</b>	<b>Jan 1, 2018</b>
<b>Within 15</b>	<b>82.7 %</b>	<b>Jan 1, 2023</b>
<b>Within 20</b>	<b>84.6 %</b>	<b>Jan 1, 2028</b>
<b>Within 25</b>	<b>86.9 %</b>	<b>Jan 1, 2033</b>

The agreement allows for the notification and maintenance of other duties and charges (ODCs) for a 10 year period where CARIFORUM states are not required to make reductions within the first seven years but will be granted three years thereafter for their elimination. It should be noted that only those duties which discriminate against imports will be subject to this treatment. In the case of Barbados the environmental level, a discriminatory tax has subsequently been removed. However, internal taxes such as excise tax and value-added tax (VAT) will not be subject to reduction.

Tariff liberalization will take place on a phased-basis. This takes into account the fact that any reduction in or elimination of tariffs/taxes will result in the loss of government revenue and would require some measure of fiscal adjustment. With adjustment periods of up to 25 years for sensitive products and sectors, Government not only has the opportunity to explore other potential revenue earning opportunities or possibilities but businesses in the affected sectors can strategically reposition to face the imminent competition from European firms. On the other hand, tariff liberalisation also affords the opportunity for businesses in the distribution sector and consumers to have access to cheaper and a wider variety of goods

## Rules of Origin

Rules of origin (RoO) establish the criteria by which it can be determined whether or not products or goods can essentially qualify as originating from the exporting country. They form an integral part of preferential trade arrangements between countries and define the level of processing that must take place locally before a product qualifies for more favourable market access. Under the EPA, *Protocol I - “Concerning the definition of the concept of ‘originating products’ and ‘methods of administrative cooperation’* defines originating status in relation to products which are “wholly obtained<sup>6</sup>” “sufficiently processed<sup>7</sup>” or ‘substantially transformed’.

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<sup>6</sup> For example, fruits and vegetables grown or animals reared in Barbados. For a thorough coverage see Article 6 of Protocol 1 of the Economic Partnership Agreement.



The issue of “Cumulation” i.e. the outsourcing and subsequent use of inputs in the production of products is also highlighted. Barbadian producers have the flexibility of using inputs sourced from within CARIFORUM, the European Union and their overseas territories (British, French, Dutch and Danish), other ACP countries as well as neighbouring developing countries<sup>8</sup> as inputs originating in Barbados, however within the parameters of the terms and conditions of the agreement. This enhanced ‘cumulation’ would allow a wider range of Barbadian products to qualify for preferential access into the European Market. As a result the EPA provides relaxed qualifying conditions on a number of products of export interest to Barbadian producers including biscuits and other bakery products, jams and jellies, fruit juices and other beverages, garments, knitted and non-knitted, and air conditioning units.

In order to qualify for preferential access under the EPA, exporters must provide proof that their goods are eligible. The exporting process is one which requires one or several certificates before shipments are permitted to be imported into the country of destination. The purpose of such certificates is to provide pre-shipment confirmation of the status of a particular aspect of the cargo (e.g. health, value, condition, origin, etc.). Without such certificates, the cargo will not be permitted into its intended destination. Exporters need to ensure that they obtain the necessary documentation for their shipment(s) and that it is correct and acceptable to the importing authorities (i.e. that the cargo complies with the requirements of the importing authority).

Each product, or each category of products, is assigned and identified by tariff headings or codes. The codes are based on the Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System (HS). This allows easier identification of product to the related criteria/condition(s) of the Agreement. In Barbados, codes and respective duties are captured within ‘The Customs Tariff’ The Customs Act CAP. 66.

In Barbados, The Customs Authority serves as the qualifying or certification body under the EPA and certifies the Movement Certificate (Eur 1), copies of which can be obtained from the Barbados Investment and Development Corporation (BIDC). The document captures information such as the exporter, consignee, transport details, and description of goods. Exporters may also be required to produce other documentation such as invoice/supplies declarations, a bill of lading (at the harbour) or an airway bill (airport). It should be noted that The Barbados Investment and Development Corporation (BIDC)<sup>9</sup> is the certifying and verifying authority of the Government of Barbados for all trade agreements/arrangements except the CARIFORUM-EU Economic

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<sup>7</sup> This speaks to products which are not wholly obtained. It defines the level of processing which must take place locally before a product can qualify for more favourable market access. This ensures that local processing, or local value added, goes beyond merely superficial operations. For example, according to input(s) being used in the production process, the provisions of the agreement may stipulate that they value must not exceed 15 percent of ex-works price of the product. See Article 7 and Annex II of the Protocol. Ps read in Conjunction with Article 8

<sup>8</sup> Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and Venezuela

<sup>9</sup> For certification manual contact BIDC or [www.bidc.org](http://www.bidc.org)



Partnership Agreement (EPA). These include CARICOM, CARIBCAN, The Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI), CARICOM/Venezuela, CARICOM-Colombia, CARICOM-Cuba, CARICOM-Dominican Republic, CARICOM-Costa-Rica and the Generalised System of Preferences (GSP).

Provision is also made in the EPA to review the process or rules by which origin is determined within five (5) years after the agreement comes into force. Private sector involvement would be critical at that juncture if such a review will accrue any benefits to Barbadian manufacturers as impact assessments would have to be undertaken and production systems and processes taken into account and benchmarked to European standards and practices, in order to negotiate more favourable positions. The challenge here however is that compliance may require some changes or modifications on the part of Barbadian manufacturers which could be costly.

## **Trade Defence Measures**

Free trade and open market regimes bring an element of competition to domestic producers which may be injurious<sup>10</sup> to corresponding domestic industries. Taking into consideration that such can occur, governments can employ safeguards and anti-dumping and countervailing measures. Safeguards are usually temporary emergency measures (import restriction) which are employed to protect specific domestic industry from an increase in imports of any product/s which is causing or likely to cause, serious injury to domestic industry which produces like or directly competitive products.

Dumping occurs if a company exports a product at a price lower than it normally charges in its own home market and an anti-dumping remedy would be to charge extra import duty on the particular product to bring the value closer to that of the normal value or to remove the injury from the domestic industry in the importing country. Countervailing measures are those implemented in response to subsidized imports which may be injurious to a relevant industry in the importing country. The duty applied is called a countervailing duty. The concept is similar to that of anti-dumping however; the significant difference is that anti-dumping looks at the pricing practices of private companies whereas a countervailing measure looks at the subsidizing practices of governments.

Within the context of the EPA both the EU and CARIFORUM states can adopt both anti-dumping and countervailing measures in accordance with the relevant WTO provisions but mindful of the asymmetry of the agreement. It should be noted that safeguard measures may take the form of:

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<sup>10</sup> For example, loss of market share, consumer base and revenue can result in decline of businesses and related industries.

- The suspension of concessions or obligations;
- An increase in customs duty for the product/s concerned;
- The introduction of quotas or quantitative restrictions.

## **Customs and Trade Facilitation**

Trade facilitation refers to measures which are implemented by respective customs authorities that will simplify, modernize and make more transparent import/export and transit requirements and procedures. Since trade is essentially the process of moving commodities or products from one customs territory to another, and customs authorities have the responsibility for the collection of duties on the import and export of goods, “customs procedures’ have a critical impact on the ease and success of trading. As such, the EPA contains provisions which address: customs management; improving the transparency, efficiency and integrity and accountability of customs operations and the protection and facilitation of trade.

Chapter 4 Articles 29-36 covers:

- objectives;
- customs and administration cooperation;
- customs legislation and procedures;
- relations with the business community;
- customs valuation;
- regional integration;
- cooperation; and
- the establishment of a special committee on customs cooperation and trade facilitation.

This is supported by Protocol II “On Mutual Administrative Assistance in Customs Matters”. Collectively these provisions address simplification; the process of eliminating all unnecessary elements and duplications in formalities, processes and procedures; Harmonisation, the alignment of national procedures, operations and documents with international conventions, standards and practices; and standardisation, the process of developing internationally agreed formats for practices, procedures, documents and information.

Both parties have committed to promoting transparent and simplified customs procedures which adhere to international standards<sup>11</sup>. Among the areas to be addressed are:

- The introduction of modern customs techniques, including risk assessment and the use of automated customs procedures;

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<sup>11</sup> WTO, the World Customs Organisation (WCO), HS Convention and the Kyoto Convention

- The application of a single administrative document or electronic equivalent in both CARIFORUM and EU parties;
- The facilitation of the progressive use of information technology to facilitate electronic exchange of data among traders, customs administrations, and related agencies;
- The reduction, simplification and standardization of data documentation and,
- The implementation of efficient, simplified, transparent procedures which reduce cost and increase predictability for economic operators.

There is also a commitment to engage the business community within the process through public education initiatives and dialogue. This is to ensure that the private sector is kept abreast of the amendments to or the introduction of new legislation in order to facilitate compliance with customs requirements.

### *The Barbados Competitiveness Programme and Trade Facilitation*

The Barbados Competitiveness Programme (BCP) which was officially launched on May 18<sup>th</sup> 2011, though not a direct spin-off of the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA), has positive implications for its implementation. The four-year programme jointly funded by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Government of Barbados (GOB) to a tune of US\$11.8 million will seek to improve the competitiveness base of the Barbadian economy. With a four-pronged approach, the programme will seek to (a) ensure a coherent business framework for business development; (b) create a comprehensive framework for business support services and institutions; (c) present an entrenched and transparent model for private/public sector dialogue to improve competitiveness; and quite importantly, (d) address bottlenecks relating to trade logistics and trade facilitation.

In the area of trade facilitation, the project will have a positive impact on the import and export of goods in the country. Through the design of a “Central Cargo Examination Facility” (CCEF) where all services relating to the examination of goods will be centrally located and pooled to ensure easy access of services and speedy clearance of goods in the customs and cargo areas, it is anticipated that the CCEF will be established by the GOB shortly after the completion of its conceptual design by the BCP. This facility will operate in concert with an electronic single window (ESW). An ESW allows parties involved in international trade and transport to file electronically standardized information and documents at a single entry point in order to fulfil all import, export, and transit-related regulatory requirements. Duplicate entry is eliminated. Under the current system, traders are faced with a challenging set of duplicative and redundant reporting requirements, forms, systems, data sets, data models, and messages. This adds enormous costs for all parties concerned, both in terms of fiscal resources and timeliness and accuracy of data. The ability to handle data efficiently and swiftly has, in fact, become a key element in international competitiveness, especially in international supply chains. Establishing the ESW will require all participating agencies to update their equipment and procedures to enable a complete exchange of

information with the central ESW database, so as to comply with all the requirements for import, export and transit. The current legal framework in Barbados covers electronic certification and signature, and provides the necessary legal validity to electronic documents, but many of the agencies do not have the software and hardware as well as the training necessary to move into a paperless operation.

In addition, the Port Management Information System will be upgraded (this is currently being implemented) as will the MIS system of the Customs and Excise Department (CED) from The Automated System of Customs Data, “ASYCUDA ++” to ASYCUDA World” to bring systems at Barbados’ ports of entry up to date with the latest advancements in the area. These improvements in the Management Information System (MIS) at the Barbados Port Inc. (BPI) and the CED, in concert with the implementation of an ESW and design (and future implementation) of the CCEF, will improve the efficiency of the processes associated with the export/import of goods. This will streamline the export/import process and by so doing facilitate the ability of local producers to access export markets in a more effective and timely manner. The expected outcomes will be (a) uniform application of customs laws and regulation (b) better command on the collection of taxes and duties and (c) availability of timely trade data to the Barbados Statistical Service (BSS). Currently the system (ASYCUDA World) has been implemented in neighbouring territories such as Belize, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Haiti, Montserrat and Grenada.

The area of *Business Development: Incentives and Regulation* will facilitate the development of two analytical tools, a “*Computable General Equilibrium Model*” (CGE) and a “*Tax Expenditure Budget*”. The CGE model will enable the GOB to assess the direct and indirect impact of alternative tax regimes on economic activity and government revenues. For example, through the use of this model, policy makers can predict how any change in government fiscal revenue will impact on the overall economy as well as individual sectors. The “tax expenditure budget” will enable the GOB to quantify the revenues foregone in respect of each of the tax incentives schemes currently in place or to be contemplated in the future. These two analytical tools will assist policy makers in understanding the impact, which the existing tax regime has on business development, specifically on small and medium size enterprises (SMEs). They will also provide a framework to guide improvements in commercial data collection and processing capacity at the Barbados Statistical Service (BSS) and other data collection agencies e.g. the Central Bank of Barbados. Such tools will play a critical role in determining government’s future tax policies given the implementation of Barbados’ trade liberalization obligations under the EPA over the next 20 to 25 years, which will result in a reduction of import duties on a significant number of goods to 0%. As a result, it is expected that government’s tax revenue from imported goods originating from the EU and the Dominican Republic will decline over the liberalization period.

The ‘Competitiveness Programme’ is essentially private sector driven and seeks to build on the existing private and public sector partnership and dialogue. For example, it will aim to strengthen the productive sectors through inter-firm level intervention and cluster promotion. It is hoped that through inter-firm collaboration that the productivity, competitiveness, product sophistication and marketability of products and services associated with the cluster will be greatly enhanced. The creation of new business opportunities and support for the integration of clusters to regional and global value chains can be realized. Furthermore, through the establishment of a “Commission on Competitiveness”, which will comprise representation from the public sector, private sector and labour, with the day to day operations being carried out by a Technical Unit, it is anticipated that issues relating to national competitiveness can be discussed and expedited in a proactive manner whilst at the same time allowing for a strengthened private and public partnership. In terms of the latter, a rationalization of business support services currently provided to the private sector by local support agencies will allow for a more tailored approach to the needs of the business community in terms of capacity building and technical assistance provided.

## **Agriculture**

One of the principle aims of the EPA is to promote the sustainable development of the agricultural and fisheries sectors in the CARIFORUM region. With a view to promote competitiveness and diversification within these sectors, the agreement looks at promoting diversification in both traditional and non-traditional areas of exports. The recognition that fisheries and agriculture have significant socio-economic contribution to regional economies in terms of food security, employment generation, poverty alleviation and generation of foreign exchange has resulted in many priority/ sensitive sectors or products being shielded from immediate liberalisation<sup>12</sup>.

Moreover, duty free access to European Markets now includes products which were excluded from preferential treatment under the Cotonou Agreement such as cereals, meat, fruit and vegetables. Sugar and rice<sup>13</sup> and bananas were accorded special protocols which have since been removed. Prior to the end of the sugar protocol in 2009, CARIFORUM had gained additional access of up to 60,000 tonnes which was allocated to CARICOM (30,000) and the Dominican Republic. However until 2015, the EU reserves the right to impose tariffs on sugar exports from the CARIFORUM region and other African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) states where exports from these states collectively exceeds 3.5 million tonnes.

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<sup>12</sup> See Table 10.

<sup>13</sup> Rice exporting countries were given quotas of 187,000 tonnes for 2008 and 250,000 tonnes for 2009.

Furthermore as it relates to traditional commodities Article 42 of the agreement states:

*“The parties commit to undertake prior consultations on trade policy developments that may impact of the competitive positions of traditional agricultural products including bananas, rum, rice and sugar, in the market of the EC party”*

The EU has agreed to maintain significant preferential access for these commodities as long as is feasible and to ensure that any unavoidable reduction in preferences is phased over as long a period as possible. This of course would be subject to any WTO obligation or that of any future negotiation. In addition, CARIFORUM states are afforded the use of safeguard measures if the removal of barriers should negatively impact on the availability and access to foodstuffs and other products which are regarded as essential for food security.

CARIFORUM fish and fish products entering the EU market will be duty-free and quota-free. In relation to the tariff liberalization for fisheries products, of the total imports by CARIFORUM from the EU, 66% has been excluded from any liberalization commitment; the other 33% will be liberalized in 20 years and an additional 1% in 25 years. The products to be liberalized are those not generally produced in the region, such as salmon, herrings, mackerel, sardines and cod.

The Rules of Origin for fisheries products have also been adjusted, compared to those applicable under the Cotonou Agreement. One such innovation allows processed fish products, such as fillets and dried or salted fish, to qualify for duty free treatment even though the raw material would have been accessed outside of the territorial waters of the country, subject to the qualification that the value of the non-originating materials must not exceed 15% of the ex works price of the finished product.

However, despite this concession, the rules of origin remain a matter of contention between the parties and will be the subject of future negotiations. Currently, fish will only qualify for “originating” or preferential treatment once they are obtained either from inland waters or within the territorial waters (12 nautical miles) of the states, or by vessels of either the CARIFORUM states or the EU. Notwithstanding the basic rule based on the ownership of vessels, the EU has committed to allowing fish caught in the Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) of CARIFORUM states to qualify for origin treatment, provided that this is done with vessels leased or chartered by operators of the CARIFORUM country, and that EU operators would have been given the right of first refusal. A similar, though not identical, provision existed under the Cotonou Agreement. CARIFORUM however contends that fish caught within their EEZs, and obligatorily landed in their states, should automatically qualify as originating goods but this has been opposed by the EU.

Nonetheless in the area of development cooperation both parties have committed to cooperation and consultation in:

- The promotion of private investment and public partnerships in potentially viable areas of production;



- The adoption of and compliance with international quality standards in the areas of food production and national, regional and international technical, health, and quality standards for fish and fish products;
- The development of export marketing and market research capabilities;
- Building technical, scientific, human and institutional capability at the regional level for the sustainable trade in fishery products and aquaculture; and,
- The promotion of viable production (including downstream processing) through innovation, training, promotion of linkages and other support activities in agricultural and fishery products in traditional and non-traditional sectors.

It is expected that the provisions on Agriculture and Fisheries should have a limited impact on the agricultural commodities in Barbados as a vast majority of locally produced agricultural commodities have been excluded from EPA liberalization. With respect to agro-processed meat, dairy and fish products there are some significant challenges in satisfying EU sanitary and phytosanitary requirements. This significantly limits the ability to take advantage of the preferential access to the European market in these areas. At the national level, the lack of legislation and a central institutional framework to oversee SPS implementation and certification is evident and this poses significant barriers to trade. However, the recently launched “National Agricultural Health and Food Control Programme<sup>14</sup>” will serve to provide the legislative and institutional requirements to overcome this shortcoming.

Apart from fulfilling these necessary technical requirements, emphasis must also be placed on the commercial development of the agriculture and fisheries sectors. Issues such as intellectual property with respect to geographical indicators and plant varieties and innovation must also be addressed. The development of appropriate programmes to access development cooperation assistance in the areas identified in the agreement is of utmost priority.

## Technical Barriers to Trade

With respect to Technical Barriers to Trade (TBTs), the EPA upholds the rights and obligations provided by the WTO TBT provisions. Within the WTO framework, the TBT provisions intends to ensure that technical regulations, standards and conformity assessment procedures do not constitute unnecessary barriers to international trade while at the same time recognizing the right of members to take regulatory measures to achieve legitimate objectives. These legitimate objectives can range from a state’s sovereign right to protect:

- the quality of its exports;

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<sup>14</sup> See page 25 for further discussion on the National Agricultural Health and Food Control Programme.

- human, animal or plant life or health;
- the environment;
- its essential security interest; and
- The prevention of deceptive practices.

The scope of the WTO TBT Agreement extends to all technical regulations, standards and conformity assessment procedures that apply to trade in goods, i.e. all agricultural and industrial products. Two areas which are related to trade in goods but excluded from the TBT are sanitary and phyto-sanitary measures and government procurement specifications; these are subject to individual agreements or provisions under the WTO and the EPA.

### **Standards**

A standard is a document established by consensus and approved by a recognized body that provides for common and repeated use: rules, guidelines or characteristics for activities or their results aimed at the achievement of the optimum degree of order in a given context<sup>15</sup>. A technical regulation is a regulation that provides technical requirements either directly or by referring to or incorporating the content of a standard, technical specification or code of practice. According to the WTO TBT definition<sup>16</sup>, it is a document which specifies characteristics or related processes and production methods, including applicable administrative provisions, with which compliance is mandatory. It may also include or deal exclusively with terminology, symbols, packaging, marking or labelling requirements as they apply to a product, process or production method.

### **Technical Regulations**

Technical regulations and standards set out specific characteristics of a product — such as its size, shape, design, functions and performance, or the way it is labelled or packaged before it is put on sale. In certain cases, the way a product is produced can affect these characteristics, and it may then prove more appropriate to draft technical regulations and standards in terms of a product's process and production methods rather than its characteristics. The TBT Agreement makes allowance for both approaches in the way it defines technical regulations and standards. The difference between a standard and a technical regulation lies in compliance. While conformity with standards is voluntary, technical regulations are by nature mandatory. They have different implications for international trade. If an imported product does not fulfil the requirements of a technical regulation, it will not be allowed to be put on sale. In case of standards, non-complying imported products will be allowed on the market, but then their market share may be affected by consumers' preferences.

### **Conformity Assessment**

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<sup>15</sup> International Standard organization (ISO.org)

<sup>16</sup> WTO TBT Agreement Annex 1



Conformity assessment procedures are technical procedures such as testing, verification, inspection and certification which confirm that products fulfil the requirements laid down in regulations and standards. The largest number of technical regulations and standards are adopted to protect human safety or health. Other objectives of regulations are quality, technical harmonization, or simply trade facilitation. Quality regulations are those which require that vegetables and fruits reach a certain size to be marketable and are very common in certain developed countries. Most of these regulations aim to protect consumers through information, mainly in the form of labelling requirements. Other regulations include classification and definition, packaging requirements, and measurements (size, weight etc.), so as to avoid deceptive practices.

The parties to the Economic Partnership Agreement recognise the critical importance of TBTs in both the hindrance to and facilitation of trade and as such have agreed to cooperate and facilitate ways in which to comply with each other's technical regulations. There is acknowledgment that collaboration between national and regional authorities in the areas of standardization, accreditation and other technical barriers is critical in order to positively influence trade between the EU and CARIFORUM states. As a result, both regional entities will endeavour to make their processes, both in terms of the development and implementation of standards, transparent and inclusive through the exchange of information in order to ensure compliance with each others' technical regulations, standards and conformity assessment procedures. There is also a commitment to allow for the participation of representatives from CARIFORUM states in the work and meetings of international standard setting bodies. This is critical if internationally adopted standards are to reflect the peculiarities of the CARIFORUM goods and products. Technical cooperation and capacity building is also another feature of the agreement which would allow Barbadian and CARIFORUM standard bodies the opportunity to obtain human resource capital and institutional capacity that is internationally recognised.

#### ***The Barbados National Standards Institution***

The Barbados National Standards Institution (BNSI) was established in 1973 and is responsible for the development and implementation of standards in Barbados. Its mandate is to facilitate, through standardization related activities, the international competitiveness of Barbadian goods and services and the harmonious development of the sectors of the economy as well as the protection of consumers. In order to meet the growing requirements of international trading agreements such as the EPA, BNSI has embarked on a modernization project entitled "The Modernisation of the Barbados National Standards System". The project is a joint initiative between The Inter-American Development Bank and the Government of Barbados at a cost of US\$ 7.29 million. The goal of the project is to harmonise the national standards system in order to improve the country's competitiveness, consumer protection, trade facilitation and market access, through enhancing the competence and performance of the Barbados National Standards Institution.

The aim is to develop a National Quality Assurance System which would see the expansion of standardisation, where concerns related to health, safety, and consumer protection are addressed. There will be the strengthening of the Barbados National Standards Institution administration through the implementation of a new standards National Quality Infrastructure (NQI) Model.

This model will serve to simplify current procedures of the BNSI while improving its institutional capacity to carry out regulatory, metrology, standards, testing, quality assurance, accreditation, conformity assessment, certification and relevant oversight functions. In addition, the physical and technological infrastructure will be modernised to enhance institutional management capacity taking into account international standards for an efficient management of information, software, hardware, communication and laboratories. This will be further enhanced with integrated and strengthened support systems (planning, internal control, financing, and human resources, among others).

#### ***CARICOM Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality***

At the regional level, the CARICOM Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality (CROSQ)<sup>17</sup> has embarked on a number of EPA related activities which will further enhance the capability of BNSI. CROSQ is the regional centre for promoting efficiency and competitive production in goods and services, through the process of standardization and the verification of quality. Its mandate is to represent the interest of the region in international hemispheric standards work, to promote the harmonization of metrology systems and standards, and to increase the pace of development of regional standards for the sustainable production of goods and services in the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME), and the enhancement of social and economic development.

The EPA related activities being undertaken include:

**a. Strengthening the capabilities of testing laboratories in the Caribbean to reduce technical barriers to trade<sup>18</sup>.**

This activity is being funded by the Caribbean Development Bank and the UKAID CARTFUND. The project looks at technical and capacity building to ensure that the testing capabilities of labs in the CARIFORUM region are improved so that they can provide competent, and internationally recognised affordable testing services to exporters. Many businesses find it difficult to penetrate EU markets due to existing technical barriers to trade including the need for products testing and certificates from recognised accredited labs. The availability of testing services in the region that conform to international standards would serve to eliminate the need for costly retesting abroad and reduce compliance costs thereby removing technical barriers to trade.

**b. Strengthening of the basic metrological infrastructure in the Caribbean to improve participation in global trade<sup>19</sup>**

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<sup>17</sup> Located in Bridgetown, Barbados, CROSQ is an Inter-Governmental Organisation among the fifteen Member States of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM). It is the successor to the Caribbean Common Market Standards Council (CCMSC), and supports the CARICOM mandate in the expansion of intra-regional and extra-regional trade in goods and services.

<sup>18</sup> Project duration 2011- 2013

<sup>19</sup> Project duration 2008-2011

As the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) opens up new market access possibilities for the Caribbean, an operating Quality Infrastructure (QI) becomes a precondition for taking advantage of market access as well as overcoming of Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT). The aim of the project is to strengthen the basic infrastructure of metrology and to offer reliable metrological services, especially in the small island states and the mainland states belonging to CARICOM. It serves to establish basic technical prerequisites in the region and thus enables the National Bureaus of Standards to comply with their task as National Metrology Institutes.

A regional network for Quality Infrastructure shall be established; a structure which is adapted to the needs and possibilities of each country shall be promoted on a national level and complemented by regional cooperation, particularly by including the stronger countries like Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. The project will enable Caribbean countries to participate more strongly and with equal rights in regional and international trade. Quality and competitiveness of products and services will be improved and an effective consumer protection will thus be guaranteed.

**c. Development of a demand-oriented and regionally harmonized Quality Infrastructure (QI) in the Caribbean<sup>20</sup>**

This initiative looks to develop Regional Quality Infrastructure in the Caribbean on a coordinated, work-sharing, demand-oriented basis with the view to increasingly obtain international recognition. It includes all CARIFORUM Member States and the approach will be defined by capacity-building spanning countries and organizations with the exchange and transfer of good practices through networking and inter-connecting quality infrastructure organizations in the region (National Bureaux of Standards - NBS, accreditation bodies, if necessary, other standard and metrology institutes, other regulators, and private laboratories). Besides strengthening the technical and entrepreneurial capacity of individual organizations in the field of metrology and accreditation, the project will focus increasingly on furthering the capacities for coordination, cooperation and work sharing of QI services within the region.

**d. Support to the EPA Implementation-TBT<sup>21</sup>**

This looks at developing and promoting internationally recognised Regional Quality Infrastructure within CARIFORUM. It looks at improving the efficiency and the effectiveness of the regional standards development and harmonisation process. As part of the capacity and institutional building process the project will seek to establish harmonised legislation and standardisation and will re-examine and reformulate standards acts within the CARIFORUM

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<sup>20</sup> Project Duration 2009-2015

<sup>21</sup> Project is expected to commence within the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2012

region. It will also seek to establish a comprehensive policy framework for technical regulations in the region to ensure WTO compliance.

In addition, steps have been taken to influence the international standardisation process. The viewpoint is that if the region is to adopt international standards, it should be in a position to influence the process and CROSQ has established a working relationship with the ISO where effective February 8<sup>th</sup> 2012, it can participate in the standard development process as an observer. Over the coming months dialogue with national standards bureaux will be facilitated and committees established to highlight points of interest in order to arrive at a consensus in developing national positions. It is believed that increased participation at the international level will serve to influence standardisation process, enhance regional harmonisation, and enhance the international acceptance of Caribbean products.

## **Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures**

As in the case of Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), both parties of the EPA have agreed to adhere to WTO Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) principles and to facilitate dialogue and exchange to ensure compliance with each others' SPS measures. Sanitary and phytosanitary measures are somewhat similar to TBTs. However, where technical regulations may focus on packaging, marketing, labelling and procedures for conformity assessment, SPS sets out the basic rules for food safety and animal and plant health standards (Sanitary applies to human and animal health and phytosanitary to that of plants).

The WTO definition<sup>22</sup> clearly states that a sanitary or phytosanitary measure is any measure applied to:

- a. protect animal or plant life or health within the territory of the Member from risks arising from the entry, establishment or spread of pests, diseases, disease-carrying organisms or disease-causing organisms;
- b. protect animal or plant life or health within the territory of the Member from risks arising from additives, contaminants, toxins or disease causing organisms in foods, beverages or feed-stuffs;
- c. protect animal or plant life or health within the territory of the Member from risks arising from diseases carried by animals, plants or products thereof, or from the entry, establishment or spread of pests; or
- d. prevent or limit other damage within the territory of the Member from the entry, establishment or spread of pests.

The provisions further state that SPS measures include all relevant laws, decrees, regulations, requirements and procedures including among other things(inter alia) end-product criteria,

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<sup>22</sup> See Annex A of the WTO Agreement on SPS.

processes and production methods, testing, inspection, certification and approval measures; quarantine treatments including relevant requirements associated with the transport of animals or plants, or with the materials necessary for their survival during transport; provisions on relevant statistical methods, sampling procedures and methods of risk assessment and packaging and labelling requirements directly related to food safety. Another important feature of WTO SPS Agreement is an SPS measure when applied must be based on scientific principles and should not be maintained without sufficient scientific evidence<sup>23</sup>.

CARIFORUM and the EU are agreed that collaboration between national and regional authorities in the area of SPS is critical in order to positively influence trade between them. As a result both parties will endeavour to make their processes both in terms of the development and implementation of SPS regulations transparent. There is also a commitment to allow for the participation of representatives from CARIFORUM states in the work and meetings of international standard setting bodies. Technical cooperation and capacity building is also another feature of the agreement which would allow Barbadian and CARIFORUM relevant authorities the opportunity to obtain human resource capital and institutional capacity that is EPA-compliant and internationally recognised.

The benefits which will accrue to Barbados and its CARIFORUM counterparts from the EPA will be:

- a. Increased capacity to protect animal, plant and human health;
- b. Improved capacity to identify prevent and minimize unintended disruptions of barriers; and,
- c. The establishment of harmonised standards in CARIFORUM and the EU.

### ***The National Agricultural Health and Food Control Programme***

In March 2009, the Government of Barbados embarked on the “National Agricultural Health and Food Control Programme”. Jointly funded by the Inter-American Development Bank to US\$20 million, the programme seeks to contribute to Barbados’ improved public health and increased quality of agricultural and fishery products by raising agricultural health and food safety standards to international levels. It comprises two components: (a) the establishment of a National Agricultural Health and Food Control System (NAHFCS) and Agency and (b) Laboratory infrastructure and related facilities, including the development of a science centre that would house several government laboratories, offices of the regulatory agencies and office of the agency.

Component one (1) will seek to strengthen the agricultural health and food control system in Barbados through the provision of legal and institutional framework for the system inclusive of the

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<sup>23</sup> See Article 2 of the WTO Agreement on SPS. An exception to this rule is provided for in paragraph 7 of Article 5. In cases where scientific evidence is insufficient, a member state may provisionally adopt sanitary and phytosanitary measures on the basis of available pertinent information including from relevant international organisations...

establishment of strong regulatory services for plant health, animal health and veterinary public health and food safety, and the establishment of an Agricultural Health and Food Control Agency to coordinate the activities. Component two (2) will provide facilities for laboratory services to support the system as well as inspection and quarantine services at the ports of entry.

It is anticipated that at the end of component 1 the following will be achieved:

- a. White papers for all the legislation and white papers drafted or updated and some of the regulations and legislation drafted;
- b. Inspection system for fish and seafood sector developed; completed with written training programmes and manuals;
- c. Veterinary public health meat (red meat and poultry) inspection programme developed, complete with written manuals, protocols and training material identified;
- d. The development of a General Food Safety Inspection Manual and an Import/Export Food Safety Inspection Manual for the import and export of food;
- e. A sanitation standard operating manual developed for Bridgetown and Oistins Fishing Complexes;
- f. A sanitation standard operating manual developed for public markets;
- g. Monitoring and surveillance system for selected plant pests established and implemented;
- h. Domestic monitoring and inspection programmes developed in such areas as:
  - Monitoring of hatcheries and artificial insemination centres
  - Livestock feeds (animal health, veterinary public health and nutrition assessment) and inedible rendering
  - Animal welfare including humane transport
  - Surveillance for selected animal and zoonotic diseases
- i. Monitoring systems for selected micro-biological and chemical (including veterinary drugs and pesticides residues) contaminants in food along the production and manufacturing chain from “farm to fork” or “boat” to ‘throat’ developed and implemented;
- j. Import/export inspection programmes and procedures developed for the import and export of live plants, plant products, and by-products, complete with written manuals and protocols;
- k. Import/export inspection programmes for live animals, animal products and by-products developed, complete with written manuals and protocols;
- l. Training programmes developed for persons in agriculture and food manufacturing; food processing and food handling; and food retailing (programmes to be developed for implementation at the Barbados Community College and the University of the West Indies.

At the end of component 2 the following will be achieved:

- a. Laboratory infrastructure and related facilities;
  - Facilities at the airport
  - Facilities in the customs hall at GAIA improved
  - Construction of an animal reception centre at GAIA



Conceptual design for inspection and post-quarantine facilities at GAIA for foods of animal origin and foods and agricultural products not of animal origin prepared  
Laboratory complex and related facilities constructed

- Artificial insemination; laboratory, Greenland - improvement to Artificial Insemination Unit, Greenland;
- Facilities at Seaport – inspection and post quarantine facilities in the central cargo examination facility at the seaport constructed.

There will also be a measure of collaboration between this initiative and the ‘Barbados Competitiveness Programme’ with respect to the establishment of a ‘Central Cargo Examination Facility’<sup>24</sup>.

## INVESTMENT, TRADE IN SERVICES AND E-COMMERCE

Like trade in goods, trade in services and e-commerce between CARIFORUM and the EU parties have been facilitated on a progressive, reciprocal and asymmetric basis, with the gradual and progressive liberalization of these sectors at a level commensurate with the levels of development of CARIFORUM states. However, in order to fully understand the implications of the provisions in the respective chapter it is necessary to define trade in services.

Trade in services can be facilitated in four ways:

1. **Mode 1 – Cross Border Supply:** This occurs when the consumer does not have to leave his country to consume the service. For example where services are provided via the internet;
2. **Mode 2 – Consumption Abroad:** The consumer moves to consume the services e.g. tourism, education and health;
3. **Mode 3 – Commercial Presence:** The supplier moves to provide the service through the establishment of agencies by firms; and,
4. **Mode 4 – Movement of Natural Persons:** Where the supplier moves temporarily to supply the service, such as consultants traveling to supply a service.

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<sup>24</sup> See page 18

## Commercial Presence

With respect to commercial presence, the agreement covers economic activities with the exception of:

- i. Mining, manufacturing and manufacturing of nuclear materials;
- ii. Production of or trade in arms, munitions and war materials;
- iii. Audio-visual services;
- iv. National maritime cabotage<sup>25</sup>; and,
- v. National and international air transport services, whether scheduled or non-scheduled, and services directly related to the exercise of traffic rights, other than:
  - a. Aircraft repair and maintenance services during which an aircraft is withdrawn from service;
  - b. The selling and marketing of air transport services;
  - c. Computer reservation system (CRS) services;
  - d. Other ancillary services that facilitate the operation of air carriers, such as ground handling services, rental services or aircraft with crew, and airport management services.

## Cross Border Supply of Services

With respect to cross border supply of services<sup>26</sup>, the agreement treats both cross-border supply and consumption abroad collectively where it defines cross border supply of a service as a service supplied,

*“from the territory of a Party into the territory of the other Party (Mode 1) and*

*“in the territory of a Party to the service consumer of the other Party (Mode 2).*

Those services excluded in this category are similar to those of commercial presence with the exception of production of, or trade in arms, munitions and war material.

## Temporary Presence of Natural Persons

The other mode of supply, “*Temporary Presence of Natural Persons*” addresses several categories of persons. These include key personnel which is comprised of business visitors and intra-corporate transfers; the sub-categories of intra-corporate transfers, managers and specialists;

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<sup>25</sup> This covers transport services within a signatory CARIFORUM state or within a member state of the EU for the carriage of passengers or goods originating and terminating in the CARIFORUM state or in that member state of the EU.

<sup>26</sup> Chapter 3 of Title II Investment, Trade in Services and E-commerce



graduate trainees, business services sellers, contractual service suppliers (CSS); and independent professionals. These categories are governed by different visa and regulatory requirements which govern their stay and supply of service within the EC. For example the temporary entry and stay of key personnel and graduate trainees shall be for a period up to three years for intra-corporate transfers, 90 days in a twelve month period for business visitors and one year for graduate trainees. These are then in all cases subject to general terms of the EPA agreement for each category of person and legal and regulatory requirements stipulated by individual states of the European Community<sup>27</sup>.

### **Contractual Service Suppliers and Independent Professionals**

In relation to contractual services suppliers there are 29 subsectors which are open to Barbadian (CARIFORUM) enterprises and workers. These include accounting and book-keeping services, taxation advisory services, veterinary services, management consulting services, architectural services, engineering services and the like<sup>28</sup>. Individuals who wish to capitalise on the opportunities afforded to contractual suppliers should note that in order to gain temporary entry into the EC they must meet the following criteria:

- Be employed at least for one year by a company which has a service contract in a member state where the duration of the contract does not exceed one year;
- Be employed by the company supplying the service to the EC for at least one year before submission for visas and temporary entry into the relevant EC state. The individual should also have at least three (3) years relevant experience within the respective field of service;
- Contractual service providers entering the EC, apart from those supplying fashion model services, Chef de cuisine services and entertainment services (other than audio-visual services), must possess a university degree or an equivalent qualification and professional certification in the relevant area which meets the legal or regulatory requirements of the relevant EC state;
- Persons are required to provide only the services contracted and should not receive payment for any other apart from those stipulated in the contract and any Barbadian company which employs the contractual service providers and them to the EU to fulfill a contract; remains responsible for their remuneration.
- The persons covered by a contract should only be those sufficient in number to fulfill the requirements of the contract; and

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<sup>27</sup> See table 14. For complete listing of services see [www.tradeteam.bb](http://www.tradeteam.bb)

<sup>28</sup> See table 4 for full listing of subsectors.

- The temporary entry and stay should be on a cumulative basis not exceeding 6 months (Luxembourg 25 weeks) in a given year or for the duration of contract whichever is less.

**Table 4 Subsectors Liberalised for Contractual Service Suppliers**

Nursing	Tour Guides	Advertising Services
Accounting and Book-Keeping Services	Medical and Dental Services	Entertainment Services (Other Than Audio-Visual )
Fashion Model Services	Higher Education Services (Privately Funded)	Environmental Services
Maintenance and Repair Of Equipment	Translation and Interpretation	Management Consulting Services
Architectural Services	Mid-Wives Services	Market Research and Opinion Polling
Taxation Advisory Services	Veterinary Services	Research and Development Services
International Law	Integrated Engineering Services	Services Related To Management Consulting
Urban Planning and Landscaping	Physiotherapy and Paramedical	Technical Testing and Analysis Services
Engineering Services	Computer Related Services	Travel Agencies, Tour Operators Services
Chef de Cuisine	Site Investigation Work	

The obligations for independent professionals differ from contractual service suppliers where independent professionals are subject to the provision of services in 11 sub-categories (international law, architectural services, urban planning and landscaping, engineering services, integrated engineering, computer related services, research and development services, market research and opinion polling, management consulting services, services related to management consulting , and translation and interpretation) and must possess at least six (6) years of relevant professional experience.

### Short Term Visitors for Business Purposes

“Short Term Visitors For Business Purposes” can obtain visas for up to 90 days (3 months) in a given year, and can provide services in the areas of research and design, marketing research, training seminars, trade fairs and exhibitions, sales, purchasing and tourism (personnel)<sup>29</sup>

<sup>29</sup> Research and Design - technical, scientific and statistical research.

Marketing Research - personnel conducting research or analysis including market research, on behalf of a company established in the territory of the other party.

Training Seminars - Personnel of a company who enter into the EC to receive training in techniques or work practices employed by companies or organisations there provided that the training is confined to observation, familiarization and classroom instruction only.

provided that they do not participate in the direct delivery of goods or services or receive remuneration from any source within the EC territory in which they temporarily reside.

### **Qualifications and Licenses**

The agreement also contains a regulatory framework for the mutual recognition<sup>30</sup> of requirements, qualifications, licenses and other regulations<sup>31</sup> and provisions which look at technical cooperation and assistance which can enhance the liberalization process. In the area of mutual recognition of qualifications and licenses, the CARICOM Secretariat is in the process of developing model legislation through the establishment and enactment of “A Model Professional Bill”. The ‘Bill’ will seek to develop and harmonise policies and regulations for professional services to ensure that all CARICOM professionals are placed on an equal playing field with their counterparts in third country markets such as the EC. It will seek to define professional services, establish common policies on all professional services, and on the requirements and procedures for registration and licensing of professionals.

In addition, “Draft Mutual Recognition Agreements” (MRAs) have been developed in the areas of accountancy, architecture, engineering and tourism. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Architects’ Council of Europe (ACE) and Architects of CARIFORUM has been signed and The Caribbean Architects Mutual Recognition Agreement Committee (CAMRAC) has also been established in order to prepare and negotiate MRAs with Europe. According to the EPA Implementation Unit within the CARICOM Secretariat, mechanisms

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Trade Fairs and Exhibitions - Personnel attending a trade fair for the purpose of promoting their company or its products or services

Sales - representatives and agents taking orders or negotiating contracts for goods for a company located in the territory of the other party

Purchasing - buyers purchasing for a company or management and supervisory personnel engaging in a commercial transaction

Tourism - hotel representatives, tour and travel agents, tour guides or tour operators attending or participating in tourism conventions or tourism exhibitions.

<sup>30</sup> Mutual Recognition Agreements establish standards which are mutually agreed to facilitate the recognition and acceptance of Caribbean qualifications and licenses within the European Community and vice versa.

<sup>31</sup> The agreement establishes the regulatory framework and regimes for computer, courier, telecommunications, financial, international maritime transport and tourism services. In most instances a link with competition policy and transparency is established.

should be in place by the end of 2012 to address Economic Needs Test<sup>32</sup> within the CARIFORUM region.

Barbadian service suppliers, investors and workers, have to be vigilant, proactive and enterprising if they are to take advantage of the available market access within Europe. For example, enterprises and individuals can use short-term stay for market research and initial networking. The internet can also be used as a cost-effective means of market research, networking, e-commerce and marketing and communication via social networks

Independent service suppliers, where regulatory and qualifying criteria require inter alia that individuals be employed for at least one year or have at least three years of relevant experience in respective fields, SMEs and self-employed persons can at least meet basic requirements if they ensure that they are formally registered. The challenge here however, would be for the persons in their relevant fields who do not possess a university degree, to achieve the equivalent qualification or professional certification which meets the legal or regulatory requirements of the respective EC state. However, the current developments with regards to ‘mutual recognition agreements’ highlight that the relevant authorities are taking steps to rectify this impasse.

However, businesses and individuals in their respective sectors must become more organised through associations or other collective groupings in order to better articulate their needs with respect to MRAs. Entertainment services on the other hand are exempted from this level of certification, therefore, provided that Barbadian entertainer, musicians and other cultural practitioners, who are registered, meet the necessary regulatory requirements they can capitalise on the EU market access.

## **Tourism**

In the area of tourism, which is of paramount socio-economic importance to Barbados, the agreement establishes basic regulatory standards to which the supply of tourism related services must adhere. There is mention of the prevention of ant-competitive conduct, the facilitation of transfer of technology to CARIFORUM’s commercial presences within Europe and a commitment to attempt where possible, to facilitate the participation of small and medium-sized enterprises within the tourism sector. There is mention of cooperation between the two parties to facilitate the mutual recognition of qualifications, licenses and other regulations as well as compliance with environmental and quality standards which are applicable to tourism services and the promotion of sustainable development. At the regional level there is also on-going collaboration between the Caribbean Tourism Organisation (CTO) and the Caribbean Hotel and Tourism Association (CHTA) to develop environmental and quality standards for the region. This

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<sup>32</sup> An economic needs test is a measure used by regulatory authorities to limit the new entry of service suppliers by taking account of the size of the market and existing local capacity.

presents an opportunity for countries like Barbados to adhere to international best practices and improve the quality of its tourism product.

## **Culture**

With regards to the development of our cultural industries, a ‘Protocol on Cultural Cooperation’ sets out the framework within which CARIFORUM and the EC will cooperate on a number of cultural goods, services and activities. The Protocol speaks to facilitating cultural exchange and dialogue between the CARIFORUM states and the EC parties; the temporary stay of artists and cultural professionals and practitioners<sup>33</sup> within the EC; technical assistance to aid in the development of the cultural industries and cultural policies; co-production agreements<sup>34</sup>; the importation of technical equipment and material necessary to shoot cinematographic films and programmes and the exchange of best practices regarding the protection of historic sites and monuments. This therefore allows for networking between Barbadian cultural practitioners and their EU counterparts, for human resource development cultural exchange, training and skills development and also presents an opportunity to further develop Barbados’ cultural product and would require for the most part collaboration between the public and private sector in identifying and developing programmes and initiatives to make this a reality.

## **Investment**

For businesses willing to invest within Europe, the parameters for investment are captured under Mode 3, Commercial Presence. This covers the diverse range of activities except those previously mentioned in the reserved list of economic activities. Barbadian businesses willing to invest within Europe must be aware of the various licensing requirements and restrictions that apply in each country. Among some of the general requirements are:

- Limitations on the acquisition of land and real estate in Austria, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Spain;
- Limitations requiring local citizenship in or residency or senior management or board of directors apply in Estonia, Finland, Italy, Romania, and Sweden;
- Limitations of the type of business e.g. Limited liability company, limited Partnership, apply in Poland;

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<sup>33</sup> (a) Those involved in the shooting of cinematographic films and television programmes; (b) Visual, plastic and performing artists and instructors, composers, authors, and promoters(c) those involved in cultural activities such as the recording of music and cultural events such as literary fairs, festivals et al.

<sup>34</sup> Audiovisual works.

- Limitations on the type of investment e.g. maximum percentage for foreign shareholding or voting rights apply in Bulgaria, France, Finland and Italy;
- Registration, Licensing and qualification requirements apply in all EC countries; and
- The scope of operations of a representative office may only encompass advertising and promotion of the foreign mother company represented by the office in Bulgaria and Poland.

The agreement also establishes codes of conduct for investors where they must act in accordance with core international labour and environmental standards and the principles of Corporate Social Responsibility. The investor climate is further enhanced through the provisions on 'Electronic Commerce and Capital Movements' (Title III). The provisions makes mention of adherence to the highest international standards of data protection to ensure confidence of users and increased trade opportunities. They also allow the free movement of capital relating to direct investments but in accordance with the established laws of the host countries.

Finally, the cooperation aspect of the agreement elevates the importance of technical cooperation and assistance in complementing and enhancing the liberalization of services and investment. Technical assistance will be afforded to build the capacity of service providers to meet regulatory requirements, and quality standards, market tourism and the cultural industries and to promote investment and joint ventures between service suppliers between the regional groupings.

## TRADE RELATED AREAS

### Competition Policy

The EPA brings with it a measure of competition which if not properly regulated may negatively impact on businesses in the region. The competition policy chapter however speaks to a commitment by both parties to ensure that anti-competitive conduct which may pose a hindrance to free and fair trade is regulated. The chapter covers two forms of anti-competitive conduct, (i) anti-competitive agreements and (ii) "abuse of dominant position".

Anti-competitive agreements are arrangements or understandings between companies (or competitors) written or oral which have the effect of limiting competition in order to gain financially. Such agreements may take the form of:

- **Price fixing** – *agreement to inflate or fix a price which forces a consumer to obtain goods or services at the inflated price;*



- **Bid rigging** – *this occurs when firms which intend to submit bids to undertake a project submit bids which have been pre-arranged among themselves or when there is an agreement that one or more firms withdraw from the process so as to influence the outcome;*
- **Resale price maintenance** - *this occurs when the supplier influences independent retailers to sell the good at a price which he /she determines;*
- **Interlocking dictatorships** – *this occurs when a director serves on the board of two or more competing companies and through his actions influences policies which serves to reduce competition and increase the market share of the companies involved.*

Dominance on the other hand or dominant market position speaks to a company having a dominant market share. Dominance itself is not prohibited; however the abuse of that position is prohibited. For example, when a firm controls a dominant share (e.g. Over 50%) of the market and it goes about setting prices which can impact competition negatively within that market (i.e. setting prices that are very low to eliminate competitors or very high to exploit customers), then such conduct may be described as an abuse of dominance which is prohibited under competition law.

There are provisions within the agreement however which address public enterprises, enterprises with special and exclusive rights and monopolies. These enterprises are subject to competition law only to the extent that it does not prohibit their function or mandate. State-owned monopolies (of a commercial nature) are also given an adjustment period of up to five years following entry into force of the agreement to ensure that their conduct as it pertains to the buying and selling of goods or services and those of the EU counterparts are subject to “national treatment”.

The legislative framework of the EPA also accords a high degree of autonomy to competition authorities of CARIFORUM member states in the enforcement of competition law and legislation. The Chapter in relation to exchange of information between CARIFORUM states and the EU makes it clear that both parties can take autonomous decisions with respect to their jurisdictions and the enforcement of their respective laws and any exchange of information, confidential or otherwise is subject to or shall be in accordance with the ‘best practices’ of the respective competition authority.

In the area of cooperation, both parties have, through technical assistance and capacity building, to foster:

- a. the efficient functioning of the CARIFORUM Competition Authorities;
- b. assistance in drafting guidelines, manuals and where necessary, legislation;
- c. the provision of independent experts; and
- d. the provision of training for key personnel involved in the implementation of the enforcement of competition policy.



Given that most CARIFORUM competition authorities are at a stage of infancy, this area of the provision, can be quite critical in promoting the development of competition law and policy in the CARIFORUM region.

### *The Barbados “Fair Competition Act”*

Barbados can boast of having a relatively well established Competition Policy Framework. The Fair Trading Commission through the “Fair Competition Act 2002-19)” provides oversight and guidance on anti-competitive conduct in Barbados. The primary objective of the Act is to promote and maintain effective competition in Barbados and prevent anti-competitive business conduct. The Act represents an attempt by the Commission and by extension the government of Barbados to ensure that markets in Barbados reflect high levels of competitiveness while simultaneously allowing consumers to reap the benefits of competition.

The Commission has since January 2003, when the Act was introduced, sought to educate and promote an understanding of the latitude of conduct permissible within the business community and has met with a degree of success. It is anticipated that as the EPA takes effect there will be an increase in competition which will force local enterprises to be more efficient and competitive, however, only where companies engage in anti-competitive conduct will there be a need for the Commission to intervene.

## **Innovation and Intellectual Property**

Intellectual property (IP) refers to creations of the mind: inventions, literary and artistic works, and symbols, names, images, and designs used in commerce. IP is divided into two categories: Industrial property, which includes inventions (patents), trademarks, industrial designs, and geographic indications of source; and copyright, which includes literary and artistic works such as novels, poems and plays, films, musical works, artistic works such as drawings, paintings, photographs and sculptures, and architectural designs. Rights related to copyright include those of performing artists in their performances, producers of phonograms in their recordings, and those of broadcasters in their radio and television programs ([www.wipo.org](http://www.wipo.org)).

Innovation on the other hand relates to the process whereby an idea or invention is translated to a good or service; in essence people creating value by implementing new ideas. The relationship between innovation and intellectual property or rather intellectual property rights is that the latter serves to protect the innovations of entrepreneurs. This is done through legislation which enable these entrepreneurs to be recognised and compensated for their contributions as well as to accord them special rights and procedures for recourse should their rights and entitlements be abused.

The EPA establishes and recognizes the mutually reinforcing relationship between innovation, intellectual property, competitiveness and enterprise development. Par consequent, there is a commitment by both parties to foster cooperation in the areas of science and technology; information and communications technologies (ICT); eco-innovation and renewable energy; the development of human resources and legislation; the creation of enabling environments for

technological transfer and the promotion of intellectual best practices and model legislation in the areas of innovation and technology.

In relation to copyright and related rights, trademarks, geographical indications, industrial designs, plant varieties and traditional knowledge and folklore, both parties are agreed to adhere to international laws and conventions (see table 5), however CARIFORUM's states are allowed to implement various provisions at a pace which is commensurate with their pace and levels of development. One of the principle aims of the agreement in this area is to strengthen the regional capacity to deal with intellectual property issues and to support the implementation of the commitments undertaken.

**Table 5 Definitions of Intellectual Property Terms**

<b>Copyright</b>	This includes literary works such as novels, poems, and plays, film, musical work, artistic works such as drawings, paintings, photographs and sculptures and architectural designs. Rights related to copyright include those of performing artists in their performances, producers of phonograms, and those of broadcasters in their radio and television programmes.
<b>Geographical Indication</b>	This is the ornamental or aesthetic aspect of an article. The design may consist of three- dimensional features, such as shape, or surface of the article or two- dimensional features such as patterns, lines, or colour. These designs are applied to a variety of products of industry and handicraft; watches, jewelry, house wares, household appliances.
<b>Industrial Design</b>	This is the ornamental or aesthetic aspect of an article. The design may consist of three- dimensional features, such as shape, or surface of the article or two- dimensional features such as patterns, lines, or colour. These designs are applied to a variety of products of industry and handicraft; watches, jewelry, house wares, household appliances.
<b>Patent</b>	This is an exclusive right granted for an invention, which is a product or a process that provides a new way of doing something, or offers new technical solutions to a problem. A patent provides protection for the invention to the owner of the patent and the protection is granted for a limited period, generally 20 years.

**Table 6 Conventions, Treaties and Agreements on Intellectual Property in the EPA**

<b>Conventions, Treaties and Agreements</b>	
<b>Intellectual Property</b>	The Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property (TRIPS) WTO
<b>Copy Right And Related Rights</b>	The World Intellectual Property Organisation(WIPO) Copyright Treaty(Geneva 1996) The WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (Geneva 1996) Rome Convention for the Protection of performers, producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations (1961)
<b>Trademarks</b>	Joint Recommendation adopted by the assembly of the Paris Union for the Protection of Industrial Property and the general assembly of WIPO at the Thirty-Fourth Series of meetings of the Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO, 20 to 29 September 1999 Joint recommendations concerning trademark licenses adopted by the General Assembly of the Paris Union for the Protection of Industrial Property the General Assembly of WIPO at the Thirty-Fifth Series of meetings of the Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO, 25 September to 3 October 2000. Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement concerning the International Registration of Marks (1989) and the Revised Trademark Law Treaty (2006).
<b>Geographical Indications</b>	The Paris Convention TRIPS Agreement WTO Joint recommendation Concerning the protection of Marks, and other industrial property rights in signs, on the internet as adopted by WIPO at the Thirty-Sixth Series of Meetings of the Assemblies of Member States Of WIPO, 24 September to 3 October 2001.
<b>Industrial Designs</b>	The Hague agreement for the International Registration of Industrial Designs (1999)
<b>Patents</b>	The Patent Cooperation Treaty (Washington, 1970, last modified in 1984) The Patent Law Treaty (Geneva 2000) The Budapest Treaty on the international recognition of the deposit of micro-organisms for the purpose of patent procedure (1977, amended in 1980) Protocol amending the TRIPS Agreement Geneva, December 6 2005.
<b>Plant Varieties</b>	International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants- UPOV (Act of 1991)
<b>Traditional Knowledge And Folklore</b>	The Convention on Biological diversity, the Protection of Conventional Knowledge and Folklore, The Framework of the Intergovernmental Committee on Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore

**Table 7 Intellectual Property Rights legislation in Barbados<sup>35</sup>**

Legislation	Remarks/WTO Documents	Coverage
Patents Act 2001, No. 18 (replacing the patents Act 1981)	IP/N/1/BRB/P/1,3	Provides for inventions and sets out the procedure for making patent applications and the grant of patents
Patent Regulations, 1984-s.I. 1984 No.84	IP/N/1/BRB/P/2	Sets out application processes (e.g. procedures, fees, forms)
Protection of New Plant varieties act, 2001-17	IP/N/1/BRB/P/4	Protects plant breeders rights
Protection of New Plant varieties regulations, 2001, S.I. 2001, No. 133 gazetted on 7 January 2002		Sets out implementing regulations
Protection of New Plant varieties regulations, 2001, S.I. 2001, No. 134 gazetted on 7 January 2002		Sets out plant varieties for which protection can be given
The Trademarks Act, 1981 -56 as amended by the Trademarks Amendment Act No. 16 of 2001	IP/N/1/BRB/T/1, IP/N/1/BRB/T/1, Add.1	Protects trade names, logos, slogans, brands and other marks used in connection with goods and services
Trademarks regulations 1984- S.I. 1984 No. 85	IP/N/1/BRB/T/2	Sets out implementing regulations
Industrial Designs Act, CAP. 309 A	IP/N/1/BRB/D/1	Protects designs of industry and Handicraft
Industrial Designs regulations , 1984 – S.I. 1984 No.83	IP/N/1/BRB/D/2	Sets out implementing regulations
Copyright Act, 1998-4 (replacing the copyright act, 1982-1)	IP/N/1/BRB/C/1	Protects literary, artistic, dramatic, and musical works and other protected works
Geographical Indications Regulations, 2001	IP/N/1/BRB/G/1	Protects geographical indications
Integrated Circuits Act, 1998-21, amended by ICA Amendment Act no.15 of 2001	IP/N/1/BRB/L/1, IP/N/1/BRB/L/1/Add.1	Sets out implementing regulations
The Integrated Circuits Regulations, 2001		Protects layout designs of integrated Circuits
Protection against Unfair Competition Act, 1998-20	IP/N/1/BRB/I/1	Provides for the protection of unfair competition within the context of Barbados' obligations under the TRIPS agreement, articles 39-40
National Emblems and national Anthem of Barbados (regulations) Act – CAP. 300A	Notified in 1996 under Article 63.2	Protects the national emblems

**Table 8 Barbados' Membership in International Agreements on Intellectual Property<sup>36</sup>**

<sup>35</sup> Source: Frequently Asked Questions on Trade and Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) in Barbados, Commonwealth Secretariat 2007.

Convention/Agreement	Date of Membership
The Convention Establishing The World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO)	October 5, 1979
The Paris Convention for the Protection of Intellectual Property, Stockholm Text(1883) As Revised In 1967	12 March 1985
Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol	28 February 1986
The Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), (1970)	12 March 1985
The Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification Of Goods and Services for the Purposes Of Registration Of Marks(1967)	12 March 1985
The Berne Convention for the Protection Of Literary And Artistic Works (1986)	30 July 1983
The Rome Convention for the Protection Of Performers, Producers Of Phonograms And Broadcasting Organisations (1961)	18 September 1983
The Geneva Convention for the Protection Of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Phonograms (1971)	30 July 1983
Universal Copyright Convention (1952)	18 March 1983
WTO/TRIPS Agreement on the Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property	15 April 1994

## Public Procurement

The main objective of the chapter on government procurement<sup>37</sup> is to establish general requirements which promote transparency and predictability in the public procurement process<sup>38</sup>. The chapter sets out basic standards which will govern the process, from public access to

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<sup>36</sup> Source: Frequently Asked Questions on Trade and Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) in Barbados, Commonwealth Secretariat 2007.

<sup>37</sup> The process by which government acquires goods and services (works). This process ensures that these goods and services are obtained in a cost effective manner in terms of time quality and quantity and promotes 'fair and open' competition for its business.

<sup>38</sup> Standard Drawing Rights SDR: Supplies 155,000; Services 155,000; and Works 6500,000

information, technical qualification and evaluation, bidding to the selection process. These processes are to be governed by transparency and like treatment to both EC and CARIFORUM nationals<sup>39</sup>. It should be noted however that the provisions do not grant or guarantee right of access to public tenders. The relevant authorities will determine right of access based on eligibility or specific evaluation criteria set forth in the tender documentation. CARIFORUM states are afforded two (2) years from the entry into force of the agreement to conform to the obligations of the agreement and like the preceding chapters of the Agreement, sets out the priority areas of cooperation between the EU and CARIFORUM. Parties agree to cooperate in the exchange of best practices and regulatory frameworks; the establishment of the relevant frameworks and conditions to comply with the obligations of the agreement; and the creation of a regional online facility to facilitate the dissemination of information of tendering opportunities.

### *Public Procurement and the Fair Competition Act*

Under the 'Fair Competition Act CAP 326C', the Fair Trading Commission's (FTC) primary objective is to promote, encourage and maintain fair competition across the spectrum of domestic trade activity. It is estimated that public procurement accounts for 7%-8% of GDP and therefore constitutes a key area of domestic trade activity. The FTC has the authority to address the issue of anti-competitive conduct that negatively affects public procurement through its general responsibility for promoting and maintaining competition and eliminating conduct that would seek to restrict competition.

The right to intervene is established with respect to bid ridding and other activities which would seek to influence the outcome of a tender. This is addressed in Sections 13 and 35 of the 'Fair Competition Act'. The Commission has the right to investigate public procurement activity which speaks to trading activity between competing firms. It is important to note however, that the Act focuses on enterprises (whether an individual, partnership, corporate or incorporated entity) engaged in business and not on government departments facilitating policy objectives.

In addition, the Commission does not have the authority to address the whole range of procurement activity which may ultimately affect competition but are not specifically identified within the Act. These are the design of tenders, the examination of submitted bids and the selection of a submitted bid which are covered by the EPA agreement. The Commission's authority in relation to anti-competitive procurement activities would therefore include agreements to fix prices, subdivide markets, not submit bids, and submit bids among others which are designed to influence the outcome of the tender.

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<sup>39</sup> See EPA Article 166 (5) for definition of eligibility and 167 (2, 3, 4) for the scope of government procurement covered by the agreement.



However, where there is likelihood that administrative aspects of the procurement process such as tender design or bid selection are likely to affect competition, the Commission serves as an advocate in advising the relevant government authorities in an effort to circumvent anti-competitive behaviour and ensure compliance with the 'Fair Competition Act'. The Commission offers guidelines in the areas of design of tenders to reduce bid rigging, evaluation and award criteria, the fundamentals of transparency and the design of in-house monitoring and evaluation systems to detect anti-competitive conduct in the public procurement process.

## **The Environment**

The Economic Partnership Agreement places significant emphasis on sustainable development and in doing so establishes an intricate relationship between the environment, trade and sustainable development. The relationship between trade and the environment is further enhanced within the EPA in relation to standards, technical regulations, SPS, labelling and packaging requirements, agriculture and Trips. The EU and CARIFORUM states reserve the right to design and implement measures to protect public health and the environment in line with their own sustainable development priorities in accordance with international standards and best practices<sup>40</sup>. The agreement further outlines that the development, introduction and implementation of such standards and measures must be transparent and further states that private sector input is critical to the public consultation and transparency process.

Areas for development cooperation are identified to assist CARIFORUM producers in meeting relevant product and other standards applicable in European Community markets; to promote and facilitate private and public voluntary market-based schemes including relevant labelling(eco-labelling) and accreditation schemes; to grant technical assistance to the public sector in the enforcement of trade-related aspects multilateral environmental agreements; and to assist producers to develop or improve the production of goods and services which are environmentally sound. This presents a lucrative vehicle for Barbados to further develop its eco-and renewable energies solar energy, hydroponic and organic farming as well as recycling initiatives.

## **Protection of Personal Data**

The protection of personal data addresses three main areas: 'principles and general rules' 'coherence with international commitments' and 'cooperation'. These parameters should enable countries like Barbados to establish a comprehensive data protection system, which is a key

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<sup>40</sup> Reference can also be made to Article 73 of TITLE II of the Agreement which speaks to maintenance of standards. It states that " *the EC party and Signatory CARIFORUM states shall ensure that foreign direct investment is not encouraged by lowering domestic **environmental**, labour or occupational health and safety regulation and standards or by relaxing core labour standards or laws aimed at protecting or promoting cultural diversity*"



condition for the success in e-commerce, better business administration, cooperation as well as good governance.

In the area of “principles and general rules, the agreement states in precise terms how data should be processed, the quality which should be maintained, the transparency of the process, how the data should be secured, and risk management measures which should be put in place. The use of sensitive data, the right of access of data subjects to their own personal data in order to rectify inaccuracies where they may occur as well as the principles which should govern the transfer of such data, are stipulated. For example, in relation to transparency, persons should be provided with the purpose or the intent of processing their personal information and whether it is to be provided to a third party. Furthermore the data should only be used for the purpose stipulated. Domestic law should also provide safeguards for the management of sensitive data (political affiliation, ethnicity, health etc.) and provide and afford rights and appropriate redress.

There is also an acknowledgement on the part of the EC that CARIFORUM may have other international commitments which may impact on the obligations of both parties in the EPA and both parties have agreed to dialogue to address any concerns that may arise in this regard. They are also committed to cooperate in the areas of training, drafting legislation, and the establishment of institutional frameworks to further enhance consumer and investor confidence within CARIFORUM economies.

# **SUPPORT ORGANISATIONS OUTREACH ON THE EPA**

## **1. Barbados Coalition of Services Industries**

- Tourism and Travel Industry Trade Clinic - Feb 23, 2012
- Professional Services Clinic - March 29, 2012

## **2. CARICOM Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality**

Implementation of EPA related projects:

- Strengthening the capabilities of testing Laboratories in the Caribbean to reduce technical barriers to trade - 2011-2013
- Strengthening of the basic metrological infrastructure in the Caribbean to improve participation in global trade - 2008 - 2011
- Development of a demand oriented and regional harmonized quality infrastructure (QI) in the Caribbean - 2009 - 2015
- Support to the EPA Implementation -TBT – Expected to commence within the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2012.

## **3. Copyright Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers Incorporated(COSCAP)**

Established the Association of Caribbean Copyright Societies (ACCS) COSCAP seeks to attain certification and on the ground support services for its members within individual territories in Europe.

## **4. Small Business Association**

Workshops:

- ‘Contextual Framework Issues Affecting Entry and Growth’ - July 12 , 2011
- ‘Tools to Grow and Sustain Your Business’ - July 27, 2011
- ‘Knowledge of Barriers to Growth and Challenges of Exporting from Barbados - August 15, 2011.

- Shifting the Balance Of Trade- Be an Exporter and Grow Your Business - Earn Foreign Exchange - August 23, 2011
- EPA – Challenge to SMEs – November 8, 2011

## 1. The EPA Implementation Unit

- During the period 1<sup>st</sup> October 2010 to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2011, the Unit's EPA Implementation Consultant made presentations on EPA-related issues to diverse private sector audiences, including:
- In November 2010, a presentation on *“The CARIFORUM-EU EPA Negotiations: The Experience of a Negotiator”* to a workshop, organized by the Universite des Antilles for diplomats and regional cooperation officials at La Cite des Metiers, Espace Regional au Raizet in Guadeloupe.
- In December 2010, made presentations on *“An Overview of the Principal EPA Provisions re the Services Sector”* to three workshops, held at South Beach Hotel, for Barbadian services exporters, from three services subsectors.
- In January 2011, a presentation on *“EPA Opportunities – Tourism Stakeholders must be Proactive”* to a Tourism Industry Workshop in Jamaica to launch the CHTA's EPA guide for Caribbean tourism stakeholders.
- In February 2011, a presentation on *“From Policy to Practice: CARICOM's Evolving Trade Relations and the Challenge of Implementation”* at a Symposium and panel discussion at the UWI's Solutions Centre, Cave Hill Campus to examine CARICOM's external trade strategy with specific reference to implementation of the CARIFORUM-EU Economic Partnership Agreement.
- In March 2011, a presentation on *“Intellectual Property Provisions in the EPA”* to a workshop, at the Lloyd Erskine Sandiford Conference Centre, organized by the Registrar, Corporate Affairs in cooperation with a technical mission from WIPO.
- In March 2011, a presentation on *“Reflections on the CARIFORUM-EC EPA”* to a workshop for Customs Officers at the Conference Centre, Government Office Complex, Warrens
- In April 2011, a presentation on *“Potential Impact of the EPA on the Export of Cultural Services from Barbados”* to an NCF Arts Symposium at the Lloyd Erskine Sandiford Conference Centre under the theme *“Taking Your Art to Market”*

- In May 2011, a presentation on “*Maximizing Social and Labour Benefits of External Trade & Investment Agreements through Social Dialogue*” to a Tripartite Caribbean Symposium at the Barbados Hilton Hotel with the theme: Tripartism and Social Dialogue: Comparative Experiences in Dealing with Economic and Social Development Issues.
- In June 2011, a presentation on “*Implementing the EPA: Challenges and Bottlenecks in the Caribbean*”, via video conference, to the inaugural meeting of the Joint CARIFORUM-EU Parliamentary Committee, meeting in Brussels.
- In July 2011, a presentation on “*CARIFORUM-EU Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA): The Road from Strategy to Implementation & Impact on Business*” to a workshop, organized by the Barbados SBA for Small & Medium Enterprises.
- In November 2011, a presentation on “*Positioning for Global Competitiveness*” and participation in a panel discussion on the occasion of the formal launch of the CICMC Barbados chapter at the Accra Beach Hotel.
- EPA-related training sessions for Customs Officers: The EPA Consultant, in cooperation with Regional EPA Implementation officials and the Barbados Customs Department, arranged two distinct 2-day training workshops for local Customs Officers (the CARIFORUM regional Trade in Goods Specialist was the Facilitator for the workshops). One session was held for forty-five (45) Customs Officers on May 30<sup>th</sup> & 31<sup>st</sup> 2011 and a second workshop, attended by forty (40) Officers, was convened on July 11<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> of the same year
- Training sessions for Immigration Officers: The EPA Unit also organized two training sessions for Immigration Officers. The sessions were facilitated by the EPA Consultant, who was assisted at the first session by the Foreign Trade Division’s Consultant on Services. The first session was held on 22<sup>nd</sup> June, 2011 for about fifty (50) Immigration Officers and the second session, on 5<sup>th</sup> September, was attended by approximately thirty (30) Officers.

## **2. The Ministry of Agriculture**

‘National Agricultural Health and Food Control Programme’ - 2009 - 2013

## **3. The Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs**

‘The Barbados Competitiveness Programme’ - 2011 - 2015

## DIRECTORY

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Chief Executive Officer  
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**5. Barbados Investment Development Corporation**

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**6. The EPA Implementation Unit**

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Ambassador Errol Humphrey  
The EPA Implementation Unit,  
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**7. National Agricultural Health and Food Control Programme**

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Peggy Griffith  
Chief Executive Officer  
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**9. Copy-Right Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers Inc**

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Chief Executive Officer  
#11, 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue Belleville, St. Michael.  
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**Table 9 THE STRUCTURE OF THE ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT**

<b>THE CARIFORUM-EUROPEAN UNION ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT</b>	
<b>List of signatories</b>	
<b>Preamble</b>	
<b>PART I – TRADE PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT</b>	
<b>Article 1</b>	Objectives
<b>Article 2</b>	Principles
<b>Article 3</b>	Sustainable Development
<b>Article 4</b>	Regional Integration
<b>Article 5</b>	Monitoring
<b>Article 6</b>	Cooperation in International Fora
<b>Article 7</b>	Development Cooperation
<b>Article 8</b>	Cooperation Priorities
<b>PART II- TRADE AND TRADE RELATED MATTERS</b>	
	<b>Title I Trade in Goods</b>
<b>Chapter 1</b>	Customs Duties
<b>Chapter 2</b>	Trade Defence Instruments
<b>Chapter 3</b>	Non-tariff Measures
<b>Chapter 4</b>	Customs and Trade Facilitation
<b>Chapter 5</b>	Agriculture and Fisheries
<b>Chapter 6</b>	Technical Barriers to Trade
<b>Chapter 7</b>	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures
	<b>Title II Investment, Trade in Services and E- Commerce</b>
<b>Chapter 1</b>	General Provisions
<b>Chapter 2</b>	Commercial Presence
<b>Chapter 3</b>	Cross Border Supply of Services
<b>Chapter 4</b>	Temporary Presence of Natural Persons for Business Purposes
<b>Chapter 5</b>	Regulatory Framework
<b>Chapter 6</b>	Electronic Commerce
<b>Chapter 7</b>	Cooperation
	<b>Title III Current Payments and Capital Movements</b>
	<b>Title IV Trade Related Issues</b>
<b>Chapter 1</b>	Competition and Innovation
<b>Chapter 2</b>	Innovation and Intellectual Property
<b>Chapter 3</b>	Public Procurement
<b>Chapter 4</b>	Environment
<b>Chapter 5</b>	Social Aspects



<b>Chapter 6</b>	Protection of Personal Data
<b>PART III - DISPUTE AVOIDANCE AND SETTLEMENT</b>	
<b>Chapter 1</b>	Consultations and Mediation
<b>Chapter 2</b>	Dispute Settlement Procedures
<b>PART IV GENERAL EXCEPTIONS</b>	
<b>Article 224</b>	General Exception Clause
<b>Article 225</b>	Security Exceptions
<b>Article 226</b>	Taxation
<b>PART V INSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS</b>	
<b>Article 227</b>	Joint CARIFORUM –EC Council
<b>Article 228</b>	Composition and Rules of Procedure
<b>Article 229</b>	Decision- Making Powers and Procedures
<b>Article 230</b>	CARIFORUM –EC Trade and Development Committee
<b>Article 231</b>	CARIFORUM –EC Parliamentary Committee
<b>Article 232</b>	CARIFORUM –EC Consultative Committee
<b>PART VI GENERAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS</b>	
<b>Article 233</b>	Definition of Parties and fulfilment of obligations
<b>Article 234</b>	Coordinators and Exchange of Information
<b>Article 235</b>	Transparency
<b>Article 236</b>	Dialogue of Finance Issues
<b>Article 237</b>	Collaboration on the Fight Against Illegal Finance Activities
<b>Article 238</b>	Regional Preference
<b>Article 239</b>	Outermost Regions of the European Community
<b>Article 240</b>	Balance of Payments Difficulties
<b>Article 241</b>	Relations with the Cotonou Agreement
<b>Article 242</b>	Relations with the WTO Agreement
<b>Article 243</b>	Entry into Force
<b>Article 244</b>	Duration
<b>Article 245</b>	Territorial Application
<b>Article 246</b>	Revision Clause
<b>Article 247</b>	Accession of EU Member States
<b>Article 248</b>	Accession
<b>Article 249</b>	Authentic Texts
<b>Article 250</b>	Annexes
<b>FINAL ACT</b>	
<b>PROTOCOLS</b>	Protocol I – Concerning the Definition of Originating Products and Methods of Administrative Cooperation Protocol II – On Mutual Administrative Assistance in Customs

	Matters
	Protocol III – On Cultural Cooperation
<b>ANNEXES</b>	Annex I – Export Duties
	Annex II- Customs Duties on Products Originating in CARIFORUM States
	Annex III- Customs Duties on Products Originating in EC Party
	Annex IV List of Commitments On Investment and Trade in Services
	Annex V Enquiry Points (see Art 86)
	Annex VI Covered Procurements
	Annex VII Means of Publication

**Table 10 A Phased-Approach to the Liberalization in the Agricultural Sector in Barbados**

PRODUCT	CODE	LIBERALISED	5	10	15	20	25
Pure-Bred Breeding Bovines	0102.10	✓					
Bulls, For Breeding	0102.90.10	✓					
Bulls, For Rearing, Weighing Not More Than 270kg	0102.90.20	✓					
Cows, For Breeding	0102.90.40	✓					
Cows, For Rearing Weighing Not More Than 270kg	0102.90.50	✓					
Pure- Bred Breeding Swine	0103.10	✓					
Live Pure-Bred Swine, Weighing<50kg (Excl. Pure-Bred for breeding)	0103.91				✓		
Live Pure-Bred Swine, For Breeding	0103.91.10	✓					
Live Sheep	0104.10					✓	
Live Sheep For Breeding	0104.10.10	✓					
Live Goats	0104.20					✓	
Live Goats For Breeding	0104.20.10	✓					
Live Fowls For Breeding (Excl. Turkeys & Guinea Fowls)	0105.11.10	✓					
Live Domestic Turkeys Weighing <=185g , For Breeding	0105.12	✓					
Live Domestic Ducks, Geese And Guinea Fowls, Weighing <=185g, For Breeding	0105.19	✓					
Cocks For Breeding	0105..92.10	✓					
Hens For Breeding	0105.92.20	✓					
Bees For Breeding	0106.90.10	✓					
Live Ornamental Fish	0301.10					✓	
Live Ornamental Fish For Breeding	0301.10.10	✓					
Live Eels	0301.92					✓	
Fresh Or Chilled Albacore Or Long-Finned Tunas, For Processing	0302.31	✓					
Fresh Or Chilled Yellow Fin Tunas, For Processing	0302.32	✓					
Fresh Or Chilled Herrings, For Processing	0302.40	✓					
Fresh Or Chilled Cod, For Processing	0302.50.10	✓					
Fresh Or Chilled Sardines, For Processing	0302.61.10	✓					
Fresh Or Chilled Haddock, For Processing	0302.62.10	✓					
Fresh Or Chilled Mackerel, For Processing	0302.64.10	✓					
Alewives, Saithe, Pollock, And Hake, For Processing	0302.69.10	✓					
Frozen Albacore Or Long-Finned Tunas, For Processing	0303.41.10	✓					
Frozen Yellow Fin Tunas, For Processing	0303.42.10	✓					

PRODUCT	CODE	LIBERALISED	5	10	15	20	25
Frozen Herrings, For Processing	0303.50.10	✓					
Frozen Cod, For Processing	0303.60.10	✓					
Frozen Sardines, For Processing	0303.71.10	✓					
Frozen Haddock, For Processing	0303.72.10	✓					
Frozen Mackerel	0303.74					✓	
Frozen Dogfish And Other Sharks	0303.75					✓	
Fish Meal Fit For Human Consumption	0305.10					✓	
Pacific Salmon	0305.41					✓	
Anchovies	0305.63					✓	
Hatching Birds' Eggs, For Breeder Flock	0407.00.10	✓					
Roses, Whether Or Not Grafted	0602.40	✓					
Fresh Cut Flowers And Flower Buds, For Bouquets Or For Ornamental Purposes	0603.10						✓
Dried, Dyed, Bleached, Impregnated Or Otherwise Prepared Cut Flowers And Buds For Bouquets Or For Ornamental Purposes	0603.90						✓
Fresh Or Chilled Potatoes	0701.90				✓		
Garlic, Fresh Or Chilled	0703.20	✓					
Fresh Or Chilled Eggplants	0709.30						✓
Fresh Or Chilled Edible Mushrooms	0709.59					✓	
Garden And Other Peas For Use In Industry	0710.21.10	✓					
String Beans For Use In Industry	0710.22.10	✓					
Other Beans For Use In Industry	0710.22.20	✓					
Leguminous Vegetables For Use In Industry	0710.29.10	✓					
Spinach For Use In Industry	0710.30.10	✓					
Sweet Corn, Uncooked Or Cooked By Steaming Or By Boiling In Water, Frozen	0710.40						✓
Vegetables, Uncooked Or Cooked By Steaming Or By Boiling In Water, Frozen	0710.80						✓
Carrots For Use In Industry	0710.80.30	✓					
Mixtures Of Vegetables, Uncooked, Or Cooked By Steaming Or By Boiling In Water, Frozen	0710.90					✓	
Cucumbers And Gherkins, Provisionally Preserved	0711.40	✓					
Dried Onions, Whole, Cut, Sliced, Broken Or In Powder, But Not Further Prepared	0712.20	✓					
Dried Mushrooms	0712.31	✓					

PRODUCT	CODE	LIBERALISED	5	10	15	20	25
Split Peas	0713.10.20	✓					
Dried, Shelled Chickpeas 'Garbanzos'	0713.20	✓					
Dried Shell Beans	0713.31	✓					
Desiccated Coconuts	0801.11					✓	
Fresh Coconuts, Whether Or Not Shelled Or Peeled	0801.19				✓		
Brazil Nuts	0801.21 Or 801.22					✓	
Almonds	0802.11 Or 0802.12					✓	
Hazelnuts	0802.21 Or 0802.22					✓	
Walnuts	0802.31 Or 0802.32					✓	
Fresh Or Dried Chestnuts	0802.40					✓	
Nuts, Fresh Or Dried, Whether Or Not Shelled Or Peeled	0802.90	✓					
Fresh Grapes	0806.10						✓
Fresh Apples	0808.10						✓
Fresh Pears And Quinces	0808.20						✓
Fresh Apricots	0809.10						✓
Fresh Cherries	0809.20						✓
Fresh Peaches	0809.30						✓
Fresh Plums And Sloes	0809.40						✓
Fresh Strawberries	0810.10						✓
Fresh Black, White Or Red Currants And Gooseberries	0810.30						✓
Fresh Kiwi Fruit	0810.50						✓
Fresh Tamarinds, Cashews, Apples, Jackfruit, Lychees, Sapodillo, Plums, Passion Fruit, Carambola, Pitahaya And Other Edible Fruit	0810.90						✓
Cherries, Provisionally Preserved	0812.10				✓		
Fruit And Nuts Provisionally Preserved	0812.90				✓		
Dried Apricots	0813.10				✓		
Dried Prunes	0813.20				✓		
Dried Peaches, Pears, Papaws 'Papayas', Tamarinds And Other Edible Fruits	0813.40				✓		
Mixtures Of Nuts Or Dried Fruits	0813.50				✓		

PRODUCT	CODE	LIBERALISED	5	10	15	20	25
Peel Of Citrus Fruit Or Melons, Incl. Watermelons, Fresh, Frozen, Dried Or Provisionally Preserved	0814.00				✓		
Coffee Beans For Blending	0901.11.10	✓					
Paprika	0904.20.10	✓					
Vanilla	0905.00	✓					
Cinnamon & Cinnamon- Tree Flowers; Including Crushed Or Ground	0906.10						✓
Cloves, Whole Fruit, Cloves And Stems	0907.00						✓
Nutmeg	0908.10						✓
Mace	0908.20						✓
Seeds Of Anise Or Badian	0909.10	✓					
Thyme And Bay Leaves	0910.40						✓
Mixtures Of Different Types Of Spices	0910.91	✓					
Groundnuts For Sowing	1202.20.10	✓					
Linseed, Whether Or Not Broken	1204.00	✓					
Sunflower Seeds	1206.00	✓					
Safflower Seeds	1207.60	✓					
Ginseng Roots	1211.20	✓					
Seaweeds	1212.20	✓					
Fruit Stones And Kernels And Other Vegetable Products, Incl. Unroasted Chicory Roots Of The Variety Cichorium Intybus Sativum, Of A Kind Used Primarily For Human Consumption N.E.S.	12.12.99	✓					

**Table 11 A Phased-Approach to the Liberalization in the Manufacturing Sector in Barbados**

PRODUCT	CODE	LIBERALISED	5	10	15	20	25
Flavouring Powders For Making Beverages	2106.90.30	✓					
Preparations For Infant Use , put up For Retail Sale	2106.90.70	✓					
Sandstone, Merely Cut, By Sawing Or Otherwise, Into Blocks Or Slabs Of A Square Or Rectangular Shape	2516.22	✓					
Medicaments Consisting Of Two Or More Constituents Mixed Together For Therapeutic Or Prophylactic Uses, Not In Measured Doses Or Put Up For Retail Sale(Excl. Antibiotics, Containing Hormones Or Steroids Used As Hormones, But Containing Antibiotics, Alkaloids Or Derivatives Thereof, Hormones Or Antibiotics, Or Goods Of Heading 3002,3005 Or 3006)	3003.90		✓				
Medicaments Consisting Of Mixed Or Unmixed Products For Therapeutic Or Prophylactic Purposes Put Up In Measured Doses Incl. Those In The Form Of Transdermal Administration Or In Forms Of Packings For Retail Sale (Excl. Medicaments Containing Antibiotic, Medicaments Containing hormones or Steroids Used As Hormones, But Not Containing Antibiotics, Medicaments Containing Alkaloids Or Derivatives Thereof But Not Containing Hormones Or Antibiotics And Medicaments Containing provitamins, Vitamins Or Derivatives)	3004.90				✓		
Medicaments Containing Antibiotics put Up In Measured Doses Incl. Those In The Form Of Transdermal Administration' Or in The Form of Packings For Retail Sale (Excl. Medicaments Containing Penicillins Or Derivatives Thereof With A Penicillanic Structure, Orstreptomycines Or Derivatives Thereof)	3004.20		✓				
Soft Candles	3004.90.70	✓					
Gel Preparations Designed To Be Used In Human Or Veterinary Medicine As A Lubricant For Parts Of The Body For Surgical Operations Or Physical Examinations Or As A Coupling Agent Between The Body And Medical Instruments	3006.70	✓					
Prepared Water Pigments Of A Kind Used For Finishing Leather	3210.00.70	✓					
Mixtures Of Odoriferous Substances And Mixtures, Incl. Alcoholic Solutions, With A	3302.10				✓		



PRODUCT	CODE	LIBERALISED	5	10	15	20	25
Basis Of One Or More Of These Substances, Of A Kind Used In The Food And Drink Industries; Other Preparations Based On Odoriferous Substances, Of A Kind Used For Manufacture Of Beverages							
Preparations Based On Odoriferous Substances, Of A Kind Used In Manufacture Of Beverages	3302.10.20	✓					
Diagnostic Or Laboratory Reagents On A Backing, Prepared Diagnostic Or Laboratory Reagents Where Or Not On A Backing, And Certified Reference Materials	3822.00	✓					
Articles For The Conveyance Or Packaging Of Goods, Of Plastics(Excl. Boxes, Cases And Bags, Crates And Similar Articles; Sacks And Bags, Incl. Cones; Carboys, Bottles, Flasks And Similar Articles; Spools, Spindles, Bobbins And Similar Supports; Stoppers, Lids, Caps And Other Closures)	3923.90				✓		
Tableware And Kitchenware, Of Plastics	3924.10				✓		
Beads, Bolts, Screws And Washers	3926.90.30	✓					
Covers For Electrical Switches And Outlets And Similar Articles	3926.90.40	✓					
Corners For Suitcases, Fasteners For Handbags; Handle	3926.90.50	✓					
Paper Or Paperboard Labels Of All Kinds, Printed	4821.10				✓		
Brochures, Pamphlets And Leaflets	4901.10.10					✓	
Brochures And Pamphlets	4901.99.90					✓	
Newspapers, Journals And Periodicals, Whether Or Not Illustrated Or Containing Advertising Material, Appearing At Least Four Times A Week	4902.10	✓					
Globes Printed (Excl. Relief Globes)	4905.10	✓					
Calendars Of Any Kinds, Printed, Incl. Calendars Blocks	4910.00				✓		
Trade Advertising Material, Commercial Catalogues And The Like	4911.10				✓		
Mens' Or Boys' Shirts Of Cotton, Knitted Or Crocheted (Excl. Night Shirts, T-Shirts, Singlets And Other Vests)	6105.10				✓		
Women's Or Girls' Ensembles Of Textile Materials (Excl. Of Wool. Fine Animal Hair, Cotton Or Synthetic Fibres, Knitted Or Crocheted, Ski Overalls And Swimwear)	6204.29				✓		
Mens' Or Boys Shirts Of Textile Materials (Excl. Of Wool, Fine Animal Hair, Cotton Or Man-Made Fibres, Knitted Or Crocheted Nightshirts, Singlets And Other Vests.	6205.90				✓		
Tents Of Textile Materials (Excl. Cotton Or	6306.29				✓		

PRODUCT	CODE	LIBERALISED	5	10	15	20	25
Synthetic Fibres And Fly Sheets							
Sails For Boats, Sailboards Or Landcraft, Or Synthetic Fibres	6306.31				✓		
Sails For Boats, Sailboards Or Landcraft Of Textile Materials (Excl. Synthetic Fibres)	6306.39				✓		
Articles Of Cement, Concrete Or Artificial Stone, Whether Or Not Reinforced(Excl. Prefabricated Structural Components For Building Or Civil Engineering, Tiles, Paving, Bricks And The Like)	6810.99				✓		
Tableware, Kitchenware, Other Household Articles And Toilet Articles, Of Ceramics Other Than Porcelain Or China (Excl. Baths, Bidets, Sinks And Similar Sanitary Fixtures, Statuettes And Other Ornamental Articles, Pots, Jars, Carboys And Similar Receptacles For The Conveyance Or Packing Of Goods, And Coffee Grinders And Spice Mills With Receptacles Made Of Ceramics And Working Parts Of Metal)	6912.00				✓		
Articles Of Precious Or Semi-Precious Stones 'Natural, Synthetic Or Restructured, ' N.E.S.	7116.20					✓	
Equipment For Scaffolding, Shuttering, Propping Or Pit-Propping(Excl. Composite Sheet piling Products And Framework Panels For Poured-In-Place Concrete, Which Have The Characteristics Of Moulds )	7308.40	✓					
Cast Articles Of Iron Or Steel, N.E.S (Excl. Articles Of Non-Malleable Cast Iron, And Grinding Balls, And Similar Articles For Mills)	7325.99				✓		
Articles Of Iron Or Steel , N.E.S (Excl. Cast Articles Or Articles Of Iron Or Steel Wire)	7326.90				✓		
Saw Blades, Incl. Toothless Saw Blades, Of Base Metal (Excl. Band Saw Blades, Circular Saw Blades, Slitting Or Slotting Saw Blades, Chain Saw Blades And Straight Saw Blades For Working Metal )	8202.99	✓					
Hand Tools, Incl. Glaziers' Diamonds, Of Base Metal, N.E.S.	8205.59	✓					
Knives And Cutting Blades, Of Base Metal For Machines Or Mechanical Appliances For Metal Working	8208.10	✓					
Knives And Cutting Blades, Of Base Metal For Machines Or Mechanical Appliances	8202.90	✓					
Blades Of Base Metal For Table Knives, Pocket Knives And Other Knives Of Heading	8211.94				✓		
Handles Of Base Metal For Table Knives, Pocket Knives And Other Knives Of Heading	8211.95				✓		
Safety Razor Blades Of Base Metal, Incl. Razor	8212.20						✓

PRODUCT	CODE	LIBERALISED	5	10	15	20	25
Blade Blanks In Strips							
Parts Of Vapour Generating Boilers And Superheated Water Boilers, N.E.S.	8402.90	✓					
Pumps For Liquids, Power Driven (Excl. Those Of Sub-Heading 8413.11 And 8413.19, Fuel, Lubricating Or Cooling Medium Pumps For Internal Combustion Piston Engine, Concrete Pumps, General Reciprocating Or Rotary Positive Displacement Pumps And Centrifugal Pumps Of All Kinds	8413.81	✓					
Parts Of Pumps For Liquids, N.E.S	8413.91	✓					
Parts Of Air Conditioning Machines, Comprising A Motor Driven Fan And Elements For Changing The Temperature And Humidity, N.E.S.	8415.90				✓		
Machinery For Filling, Closing, Sealing Or Labelling Bottles, Cans, Boxes, Bags Or Other Containers; Machinery For Capsuling Bottles, Jars, Tubes And Similar Containers; Machinery For Aerating Beverages	8422.30	✓					
Steam Or Sand Blasting Machines And Similar Jet Projecting Machines (Excl. Those For Cleaning Containers And Water Cleaning Appliances With Built-In Motor	8424.30	✓					
Recorded Media For Sound Or Image Reproducing Phenomena, Incl. Matrices And Masters For The Production Of Records	8524.99					✓	
Coal Or Rock Cutters And Tunnelling Machinery, Not Self Propelled (Excl. Hand Operated Tools And Hydraulically Operated Self-Advancing Supports For Mines	8430.39	✓					
Parts Of Machinery For The Industrial Preparation Of Manufacture of Food Or Drink, N.E.S	8438.90	✓					
Forging Of Die-Stamping Machines, Incl. Presses, And Hammers	8462.10	✓					
Splitting, Slicing Or Paring Machines, For Working Wood	8465.96	✓					
Machinery And Apparatus For Welding, Not Gas Operated (Excl. Electric Machines And Apparatus Of Heading 8515)	8468.80	✓					
Data Processing Machines, Automatic, Digital, Portable, Weighing <=10kg, Consisting Of At Least A Central Processing Unit, A Keyboard And A Display (Excl. Peripheral Units)	8471.30	✓					
Processing Units For Automatic Data Processing Machines, Digital, Whether Or Not Containing In The Same Housing One Or Two Of The Following Types Of Unit: Storage	8471.50	✓					

PRODUCT	CODE	LIBERALISED	5	10	15	20	25
Units, Input Units, Output Units (Excl. Those Of Heading 8471,41 Or 8471,49 And Excl. Peripheral Units)							
Parts Of Machines And Mechanical Appliances, N.E.S	8479.90	✓					
Transformers Having A Power Handling Capacity $\leq$ 1kva (Excl. Liquid Dielectric Transformers)	8504.31	✓					
Electrical Apparatus For Line Telegraphy (Excl. Telephone Sets, Videophones, Facsimile Machines, Teleprinters, Switching Apparatus And Carrier-Current Or Digital Line Transmitting And Receiving Apparatus)	8517.80	✓					
Parts Of Electrical Apparatus For Line Telephony Or Line Telegraphy. (Incl. Line Telephone Sets With Cordless Handsets And Telecommunication Apparatus For Carrier-Current Line Systems Or Digital Line Systems And Videophones, N.E.S	8517.90	✓					
Electric Sound Amplifier Sets	8518.50				✓		
Fixed Electrical Capacitors, Tantalum (Excl. Power Capacitors)	8532.21	✓					
Parts Of Electrical 'Preset' Capacitors, Fixed, Variable Or Adjustable, N.E.S.	8532.90	✓					
Wirewound Variable Electrical Resistors, Incl. Rheostats And Potentiometers, For A Power Handling Capacity $> 20$ W (Excl. Heating Resistors)	8533.39	✓					
Electrical Variable Resistors, Incl. Rheostats And Potentiometers(Excl. Wirewound Variable Resistors And Heating Resistors)	8533.40	✓					
Parts Of Electrical Resistors, Incl. Rheostats And Potentiometers N.E.S.	8533.90	✓					
Electrical Apparatus For Switching Electrical Circuits Or for Making Connections To Or In Electrical Circuits, For A Voltage $\leq 1.000$ v	8536.90	✓					
Parts Of Electric Filament Or Discharge Lamps, Sealed Beam Lamp Units, Ultra Violent Or Infra-Red Lamps And Arc Lamps, N.E.S.	8539.90	✓					
Electrical Particle Accelerators For Electrons, Protons, Etc. (Excl. Ion Implanters For Doping Semi-Conductor Materials)	8543.19	✓					
Parts And Accessories , For Tractors	8708.99.10	✓					
Contact Lenses	9001.30	✓					
Spectacle Lenses Of Glass	9001.40	✓					

PRODUCT	CODE	LIBERALISED	5	10	15	20	25
Spectacle Lenses Of Materials Other Than Glass	9001.50	✓					
Other Lenses, Prisms, Mirrors And Other Optical Elements, Of Any Material Unmounted (Excl. Such Elements Of Glass Not Optically Worked, Contact Lenses And Spectacle Lenses)	9001.90.90	✓					
Parts Of Frames And Mountings For Spectacles, Goggles Or The Like N.E.S.	9003.90	✓					
Spectacles, Goggles And The Like, Corrective, Protective Or Other (Excl. Spectacles For Testing Eyesight, Sunglasses, Contact Lenses, Spectacle Lenses And Frames And Mountings For Spectacles)	9004.90				✓		
Monoculars, Astronomical And Other Optical Telescopes And Other Astronomical Instruments (Excl. Binoculars, Instruments For Radio-Astronomy And Other Instruments Or Apparatus Specified Elsewhere.	9005.80	✓					
Cameras For Roll Film Of A Width Of > 35mm Or For Film In The Flat(Excl. Instant Print Cameras And Special Cameras Of Subheading 9006.10, 9006.20 Or 9006.30)	9006.59				✓		
Photocopying Apparatus, Incorporating An Optical System (Excl. Electrostatic)	9009.21	✓					
Instruments And Appliances Used In Geodesy, Topography, Hydrography, Oceanography, Hydrology, Meteorology Or Geophysics	9015.80	✓					
Articles And Appliances , Which Are Worn Or Carried, Or Implanted In The Body, To Compensate For A Defect Or Disability (Excl. Artificial Parts Of The Body, Complete Hearing Aids And Complete Pacemakers For Stimulating Heart Muscles)	9021.90	✓					
X Ray Tubes	9022.30	✓					
Instruments And Apparatus For Physical Or Chemical Analysis, Or For Measuring Or Checking viscosity, porosity, expansion, surface tension or the like, or for measuring or checking Quantities Of Heat, Sound Of Light, N.E.S	9027.80	✓					
Artificial Parts Of The Body (Excl. Artificial Teeth And Dental Fittings And Artificial Joints	9021.39			✓			
Instruments And Apparatus For Physical Or Chemical Analysis, Using Uv, Visible Or Ir Optical Radiations	9027.50	✓					
Instruments and Apparatus For Measuring Or Checking Electrical Quantities, N.E.S.(Excl. Recording Device)	9030.89	✓					

PRODUCT	CODE	LIBERALISED	5	10	15	20	25
Instruments, Appliances And Machines For Measuring Or Checking, Not Elsewhere Specified In Chapter 90 (Excl. Optical)	9031.80	✓					
Wrist Watches Of Precious Metal Or Of Metal Clad With Precious Metal, Whether Or Not Incorporating A Stop-Watch Facility, Electrically Operated, With Mechanical Display Only (Excl. With Backs Made Of Steel)	9101.11					✓	
Wrist Watches Of Precious Metal Or Of Metal Clad With Precious Metal, Whether Or Not Incorporating A Stop-Watch Facility, With Automatic Winding (Excl. With Backs Made Of Steel)	9101.21					✓	
Wrist- Watches, Whether Or Not Incorporating A Stop-Watch Facility, Electrically Operated, With Combined Mechanical And Opto-Electronic Display (Excl. Of Precious Metal Or Of Metal Clad With Precious Metal)	9102.19					✓	
Paintings, E.G. Oil Paintings, Water Colours And Pastels, And Drawings Executed Entirely By Hand (Excl. Technical Drawings And The Like Of Heading 4906, And Hand-Painted Or Hand-Decorated Manufactured Articles)	9701.10				✓		
Toys N.E.S.	9503.90				✓		
Golf Clubs, Complete	9506.31	✓					
Collages And Similar Decorative Plaques	9701.90				✓		

**Table 12 A Phased-Approach to the Liberalization in the Construction Sector in Barbados**

PRODUCT	CODE	LIBERALISED	5	10	15	20	25
Cement Clinkers	2523.10					✓	
White Portland Cement	2523.21	✓					
Portland Cement	2523.29					✓	
Refractory Cements, Mortars, Concretes And Similar Components (Excl. Preparations Based On Graphite Or Carbonaceous Substances)	3816.00			✓			
Baths, Shower-baths, Sinks, Washbasins, Bidets, Lavatory Pans, Seats And Covers, Flushing Cisterns And Similar Sanitary Ware, Of Plastics.	3922.10	✓					
Stoppers, Lids, Caps And Other Closures, Of Plastics	3923.50					✓	
Building Elements For The Manufacture Of Floors Etc	3925.90				✓		
Wood In The Rough, Whether Or Not Stripped Of Bark Or Sapwood, Or Roughly Squared	4403.10	✓					
Wallpaper And Similar Wall Coverings Of Paper; Window Transparencies Of Paper	4814				✓		
Setts, Curbstones And Flagstones, Of Natural Stone(Excl. Slate)	6801.00				✓		
Tiles, Cubes, And Other Processed Articles Of Natural Stone	6802.10				✓		
Building Bricks	6904.10				✓		
Ceramic Flooring Blocks, Support Or Filler Tiles And The Like	6904.90				✓		
Roofing Tiles	6905.10				✓		
Ceramic Chimney-pots, Cowls, Liners, Architectural ornaments and other Ceramic Constructional Goods.	6905.90				✓		
Ceramic Pipes, Conduits, Guttering and Pipe fittings	6906.00				✓		
Unglazed Ceramic Tiles, Cubes And Similar Articles, For Mosaics	6907.10						✓
Mosaic Cubes And The Like	6907.10.30	✓					
Ceramic Troughs, Tubs And Similar Receptacles Of A Kind Used For The Conveyance Or Packing Of Goods(Excl. General-Purpose Storage Vessels For	6909.90	✓					



PRODUCT	CODE	LIBERALISED	5	10	15	20	25
Laboratories, Containers For Shops And Household Articles)							
Tableware And Kitchenware, Of Porcelain Or China. Household And Toilet Articles, Of Porcelain Or China. Tableware, Kitchenware , Other Household Articles And Toilet Articles, Of Ceramics Other Than Porcelain Or China	6911.10				✓		
Ceramic Sinks, Wash Basins, Wash Basin Pedestals, Bath, Bidets, Water Closet Pans, Flushing Cisterns, Urinals And Similar Sanitary Fixtures (Excl. Of Porcelain Or China, Soap Dishes, Sponge Holders, Tooth-Brush Holders, Towel Hooks And Toilet Paper Holders)	6910.90				✓		
Statuettes And Other Ornamental Articles Of Porcelain Or China	6913.10				✓		
Statuettes And Other Ornamental Ceramic Articles	6913.90				✓		
Ceramic Articles Of Porcelain	6914.10				✓		
Bridges & Bridge Sections, Of Iron Or Steel	7308.10				✓		
Towers & Lattice Masts, Of Iron Or Steel	7308.20			✓			
Doors, Window And Their Frames And Thresholds For Doors, Of Iron Or Steel	7308.30				✓		
Structure And Parts Of Structures, Of Iron Or Steel	7308.90				✓		
Barbed Wire, Of Iron Or Steel	7313.00					✓	
Grill Netting And Fencing, Of Iron Or Steel, Welded At The Intersection, Plated Or Coated With Zinc	7314.31					✓	
Masonry & Roofing Nails	7317.00.10	✓					
Tacks	7317.00.30	✓					
Coach Screws, Of Iron Or Steel	7318.11	✓					
Wood Screws, Of Iron Or Steel	7318.12	✓					
Screw Hooks & Screw Rings, Of Iron Or Steel	7318.13	✓					
Self-Tapping Screws, Of Iron Or Steel	7318.14	✓					
Threaded Screws & Bolts, Of Iron Or Steel	7318.15	✓					

PRODUCT	CODE	LIBERALISED	5	10	15	20	25
Nuts Of Iron Or Steel	7318.16	✓					
Handsaws, With Working Parts Of Base Metal	8202.10	✓					
Hand-Operated Drilling, Threading Or Tapping Hand Tools	8205.10	✓					
Hammers Or Sledge Hammers With Working Parts Of Base Metal	8205.20	✓					
Planes, Chisels, Gouges, And Similar Cutting Tools For Working Wood	8205.30	✓					
Hand-Operated Screw-Drivers	8205.40	✓					
Padlocks Of Base Metal	8301.10	✓					
Hinges Of All Kinds, Of Base Material	8302.10	✓					
Printed Circuits	8534.00	✓					
Pre-Fabricated Buildings, Whether Or Not Complete Or Already Assembled	9406.00				✓		

**Table 13 CARIFORUM Goods Excluded from Liberalisation under the EPA**

HS6	DESCRIPTION
0105.11	Live Fowls Of The Species Gallus Domesticus, Weighing <= 185g (Excl. Turkeys And Guinea Fowls)
0105.12	Live Domestic Turkeys, Weighing <= 185g
0105.19	Live Domestic Ducks, Geese And Guinea Fowls, Weighing <= 185g
0105.92	Live Fowls Of The Species Gallus Domesticus, Weighing > 185g But <= 2 Kg
0105.93	Live Fowls Of The Species Gallus Domesticus, Weighing > 2 Kg
0105.99	Live Domestic Ducks, Geese, Turkeys And Guinea Fowls, Weighing > 185g
0201.10	Carcasses Or Half-Carcasses Of Bovine Animals, Fresh Or Chilled
0201.20	Fresh Or Chilled Bovine Cuts, With Bone In (Excl. Carcasses And 1/2 Carcasses)
0201.30	Fresh Or Chilled Bovine Meat, Boneless
0202.10	Frozen Bovine Carcasses And Half-carcasses
0202.20	Frozen Bovine Cuts, With Bone In (Excl. Carcasses And Half-carcasses)
0202.30	Frozen, Boneless Meat Of Bovine Animals
0203.11	Fresh Or Chilled Carcasses And Half-Carcasses Of Swine
0203.12	Fresh Or Chilled Hams, Shoulders And Cuts Thereof Of Swine, With Bone In
0203.19	Fresh Or Chilled Meat Of Swine (Excl. Carcasses And Half-Carcasses, And Hams, Shoulders And Cuts Thereof, With Bone In)
0203.21	Frozen Carcasses And Half-Carcasses Of Swine
0203.22	Frozen Hams, Shoulders And Cuts Thereof Of Swine, Boneless
0203.29	Frozen Meat Of Swine (Excl. Carcasses And Half-Carcasses, And Hams, Shoulders And Cuts Thereof, Boneless)
0204.10	Fresh Or Chilled Lamb Carcasses And Half-Carcasses
0204.21	Fresh Or Chilled Sheep Carcasses And Half-Carcasses (Excl. Lambs)
0204.22	Fresh Or Chilled Cuts Of Sheep, With Bone In (Excl. Carcasses And Half-Carcasses)
0204.23	Fresh Or Chilled Boneless Cuts Of Sheep
0204.30	Frozen Lamb Carcasses And Half-Carcasses
0204.41	Frozen Sheep Carcasses And Half-Carcasses (Excl. Lambs)
0204.42	Frozen Cuts Of Sheep, With Bone In (Excl. Carcasses And Half-Carcasses)
0204.43	Frozen Boneless Cuts Of Sheep
0204.50	Fresh, Chilled Or Frozen Meat Of Goats
0206.10	Fresh Or Chilled Edible Offal Of Bovine Animals
0206.30	Fresh Or Chilled Edible Offal Of Swine
0206.41	Frozen Edible Livers Of Swine
0207.11	Fresh Or Chilled Fowls Of The Species Gallus Domesticus, Not Cut In Pieces
0207.12	Frozen Fowls Of The Species Gallus Domesticus, Not Cut In Pieces
0207.13	Fresh Or Chilled Cuts And Edible Offal Of Fowls Of The Species Gallus Domesticus
0207.14	Frozen Cuts And Edible Offal Of Fowls Of The Species Gallus Domesticus
0207.24	Fresh Or Chilled Turkeys Of The Species Domesticus, Not Cut In Pieces

HS6	DESCRIPTION
0207.25	Frozen Turkeys Of The Species Domesticus, Not Cut Into Pieces
0207.26	Fresh Or Chilled Cuts And Edible Offal Of Turkeys Of The Species Domesticus
0207.27	Frozen Cuts And Edible Offal Of Turkeys Of The Species Domesticus
0207.32	Fresh Or Chilled Ducks, Geese And Guinea Fowls Of The Species Domesticus, Not Cut Into Pieces
0207.33	Frozen Ducks, Geese And Guinea Fowls Of The Species Domesticus, Not Cut Into Pieces
0207.34	Fresh Or Chilled Edible Fatty Livers Of Ducks Or Geese Of The Species Domesticus
0207.35	Fresh Or Chilled Cuts And Edible Offal Of Ducks, Geese Or Guinea Fowls Of The Species Domesticus (Excl. Fatty Livers)
0207.36	Frozen Cuts And Edible Offal Of Ducks, Geese Or Guinea Fowls Of The Species Domesticus
0209.00	Pig Fat, Free Of Lean Meat, And Poultry Fat, Not Rendered Or Otherwise Extracted, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen, Salted, In Brine, Dried Or Smoked
0210.11	Hams, Shoulders And Cuts Thereof Of Swine, Salted, In Brine, Dried Or Smoked, With Bone In
0210.12	Bellies 'Streaky' And Cuts Thereof Of Swine, Salted, In Brine, Dried Or Smoked
0210.19	Meat Of Swine, Salted, In Brine, Dried Or Smoked (Excl. Hams, Shoulders And Cuts Thereof, With Bone In, And Bellies And Cuts Thereof)
0210.20	Meat Of Bovine Animals, Salted, In Brine, Dried Or Smoked
0210.91	Meat And Edible Offal, Salted, In Brine, Dried Or Smoked, And Edible Flours And Meals Of Meat Or Meat Offal, Of Primates
0210.92	Meat And Edible Offal, Salted, In Brine, Dried Or Smoked, And Edible Flours And Meals Of Meat Or Meat Offal, Of Whales, Dolphins And Porpoises 'Mammals Of The Order Cetacea' And Manatees And Dugongs 'Mammals Of The Order Sirenia'
0210.93	Meat And Edible Offal, Salted, In Brine, Dried Or Smoked, And Edible Flours And Meals Of Meat Or Meat Offal, Of Reptiles 'E.G. Snakes, Turtles, Alligators'
0210.99	Meat And Edible Offal, Salted, In Brine, Dried Or Smoked, And Edible Flours And Meals Of Meat Or Meat Offal (Excl. Meat Of Bovine Animals And Swine And Meat And Edible Offal Of Primates, Whales, Dolphins And Purpoises 'Mammals Of The Order Cetacea', Manat
0302.11	Fresh Or Chilled Trout 'Salmo Trutta, Oncorhynchus Mykiss, Oncorhynchus Clarki, Oncorhynchus Aguabonita, Oncorhynchus Gilae, Oncorhynchus Apache And Oncorhynchus Chrysogaster'
0302.12	Fresh Or Chilled Pacific Salmon 'Oncorhynchus Nerka, Oncorhynchus Gorbusha, Oncorhynchus Keta, Oncorhynchus Tschawytscha, Oncorhynchus Kisutch, Oncorhynchus Masou And Oncorhynchus Rhodurus', Atlantic Salmon 'Salmo Salar' And Danube Salmon 'Hucho Hucho'
0302.19	Fresh Or Chilled Salmonidae (Excl. Trout 'Salmo Trutta, Oncorhynchus Mykiss, Oncorhynchus Clarki, Oncorhynchus Aguabonita, Oncorhynchus Gilae, Oncorhynchus Apache And Oncorhynchus Chrysogaster', Pacific Salmon 'Oncorhynchus Nerka, Oncorhynchus Gorbusha,
0302.21	Fresh Or Chilled Lesser Or Greenland Halibut 'Reinhardtius Hippoglossoides, Atlantic Halibut 'Hippoglossus Hippoglossus' And Pacific Halibut 'Hippoglossus Stenolepsis'
0302.22	Fresh Or Chilled Plaice 'Pleuronectes Platessa'
0302.23	Fresh Or Chilled Sole 'Solea Spp.'
0302.29	Fresh Or Chilled Flat Fish 'Pleuronectidae, Bothidae, Cynoglossidae, Soleidae, Scophthalmidae And Catharidae' (Excl. Halibut 'Reinhardtius Hippoglossoides, Hippoglossus Hippoglossus And Hippoglossus Stenolepsis', Plaice 'Pleuronectes Platessa' And Sole 'Solea Spp.

HS6	DESCRIPTION
0302.31	Fresh Or Chilled Albacore Or Longfinned Tunas 'Thunnus Alalunga'
0302.32	Fresh Or Chilled Yellowfin Tunas 'Thunnus Albacares'
0302.33	Fresh Or Chilled Skipjack Or Stripe-Bellied Bonito
0302.34	Fresh Or Chilled Bigeye Tunas 'Thunnus Obesus'
0302.35	Fresh Or Chilled Bluefin Tunas 'Thunnus Thynnus'
0302.36	Fresh Or Chilled Southern Bluefin Tunas 'Thunnus Maccoyii'
0302.39	Fresh Or Chilled Tunas Of The Genus 'Thunnus' (Excl. Thunnus Alalunga, Thunnus Albacares, Thunnus Obesus, Thunnus Thynnus And Thunnus Maccoyii)
0302.40	Fresh Or Chilled Herrings 'Clupea Harengus, Clupea Pallasii'
0302.50	Fresh Or Chilled Cod 'Gadus Morhua, Gadus Ogac, Gadus Macrocephalus'
0302.61	Fresh Or Chilled Sardines 'Sardina Pilchardus, Sardinops Spp.', Sardinella 'Sardinella Spp.', Brisling Or Sprats 'Sprattus Sprattus'
0302.62	Fresh Or Chilled Haddock 'Melanogrammus Aeglefinus'
0302.63	Fresh Or Chilled Coalfish 'Pollachius Virens'
0302.64	Fresh Or Chilled Mackerel 'Scomber Scombrus, Scomber Australasicus, Scomber Japonicus'
0302.65	Fresh Or Chilled Dogfish And Other Sharks
0302.66	Fresh Or Chilled Eels 'Anguilla Spp.'
0302.69	Fresh Or Chilled Freshwater And Saltwater Fish (Excl. Salmonidae, Flat Fish, Tunas, Skipjack Or Stripe-Bellied Bonito, Herrings, Cod, Sardines, Sardinella, Brisling Or Sprats, Haddock, Coalfish, Mackerel, Sharks And Eels)
0302.70	Fresh Or Chilled Fish Livers And Roes
0303.11	Frozen Sockeye Salmon [Red Salmon] 'Oncorhynchus Nerka'
0303.19	Frozen Pacific Salmon 'Oncorhynchus Gorbusha, Oncorhynchus Keta, Oncorhynchus Tschawytsha, Oncorhynchus Kisutch, Oncorhynchus Masou And Oncorhynchus Rhodurus' (Excl. Sockeye Salmon [Red Salmon] 'Oncorhynchus Nerka')
0303.21	Frozen Trout 'Salmo Trutta, Oncorhynchus Mykiss, Oncorhynchus Clarki, Oncorhynchus Aguabonita, Oncorhynchus Gilae, Oncorhynchus Apache And Oncorhynchus Chrysogaster'
0303.22	Frozen Atlantic Salmon 'Salmo Salar' And Danube Salmon 'Hucho Hucho'
0303.29	Frozen Salmonidae (Excl. Pacific Salmon, Atlantic Salmon, Danube Salmon And Trout)
0303.31	Frozen Lesser Or Greenland Halibut 'Reinhardtius Hippoglossoides', Atlantic Halibut 'Hippoglossus Hippoglossus' And Pacific Halibut 'Hippoglossus Stenolepis'
0303.32	Frozen Plaice 'Pleuronectes Platessa'
0303.33	Frozen Sole 'Solea Spp.'
0303.39	Frozen Flat Fish 'Pleuronectidae, Bothidae, Cynoglossidae, Soleidae, Scophthalmidae Und Citharidae' (Excl. Halibut, Plaice And Sole)
0303.41	Frozen Albacore Or Longfinned Tunas 'Thunnus Alalunga'
0303.42	Frozen Yellowfin Tunas 'Thunnus Albacares'
0303.43	Frozen Skipjack Or Stripe-Bellied Bonito 'Euthynnus -Katsuwonus- Pelamis'

HS6	DESCRIPTION
0303.44	Frozen Bigeye Tunas 'Thunnus Obesus'
0303.45	Frozen Bluefin Tunas 'Thunnus Thynnus'
0303.46	Frozen Southern Bluefin Tunas 'Thunnus Maccoyii'
0303.49	Frozen Tunas Of The Genus 'Thunnus' (Excl. Thunnus Alalunga, Thunnus Albacares, Thunnus Obesus, Thunnus Thynnus And Thunnus Maccoyii)
0303.50	Frozen Herrings 'Clupea Harengus, Clupea Pallasii'
0303.71	Frozen Sardines 'Sardina Pilchardus, Sardinops Spp.', Sardinella 'Sardinella Spp.' And Brisling Or Sprats 'Sprattus Sprattus'
0303.72	Frozen Haddock 'Melanogrammus Aeglefinus'
0303.76	Frozen Eels 'Anguilla Spp.'
0303.78	Frozen Hake 'Merluccius Spp., Urophycis Spp.'
0303.79	Frozen Freshwater And Saltwater Fish (Excl. Salmonidae, Flat Fish, Tunas, Skipjack Or Stripe-Bellied Bonito, Herrings, Cod, Sardines, Sardinella, Brisling Or Sprats, Haddock, Coalfish, Mackerel, Dogfish And Other Sharks, Eels, Sea Bass And Hake)
0303.80	Frozen Fish Livers And Roes
0304.10	Fresh Or Chilled Fillets And Other Fish Meat, Whether Or Not Minced
0304.20	Frozen Fish Fillets
0304.90	Frozen Fish Meat, Whether Or Not Minced (Excl. Fillets)
0305.30	Fish Fillets, Dried, Salted Or In Brine, Not Smoked
0305.49	Smoked Fish, Incl. Fillets (Excl. Pacific Salmon, Atlantic Salmon, Danube Salmon And Herrings)
0305.59	Dried Fish, Salted, Not Smoked (Excl. Cod And Other Fillets)
0305.69	Fish, Salted Or In Brine Only (Excl. Herrings, Cod, Anchovies And Fillets In General)
0306.11	Frozen Rock Lobster And Other Sea Crawfish 'Palinurus Spp.', 'Panulirus Spp.' And 'Jasus Spp.', Whether In Shell Or Not, Incl. Rock Lobster And Other Sea Crawfish In Shell, Cooked By Steaming Or By Boiling In Water
0306.12	Frozen Lobsters 'Homarus Spp.', Whether In Shell Or Not, Incl. Lobsters In Shell, Cooked By Steaming Or By Boiling In Water
0306.13	Frozen Shrimps And Prawns, Whether In Shell Or Not, Incl. Shrimps And Prawns In Shell, Cooked By Steaming Or By Boiling In Water
0306.14	Frozen Crabs, Whether In Shell Or Not, Incl. Crabs In Shell, Cooked By Steaming Or By Boiling In Water
0306.19	Frozen Crustaceans, Whether In Shell Or Not, Incl. Crustaceans In Shell, Cooked By Steaming Or By Boiling In Water (Excl. Crawfish, Lobsters, Shrimps, Prawns And Crabs)
0306.21	Rock Lobster And Other Sea Crawfish 'Palinurus Spp., Panulirus Spp. And Jasus Spp.', Whether In Shell Or Not, Live, Dried, Salted Or In Brine, Incl. In Shell, Cooked By Steaming Or By Boiling In Water
0306.22	Lobsters 'Homarus Spp.', Whether In Shell Or Not, Live, Dried, Salted Or In Brine, Incl. Lobsters In Shell, Cooked By Steaming Or By Boiling In Water
0306.23	Shrimps And Prawns, Whether In Shell Or Not, Live, Dried, Salted Or In Brine, Incl. Shrimps And Prawns In Shell, Cooked By Steaming Or By Boiling In Water
0306.24	Crabs, Whether In Shell Or Not, Live, Dried, Salted Or In Brine, Incl. Crabs In Shell, Cooked By Steaming Or By Boiling In Water
0306.29	Crustaceans, Whether In Shell Or Not, Incl. In Shell, Cooked By Steaming Or By Boiling In Water

HS6	DESCRIPTION
	(Excl. Frozen And Crawfish, Lobsters, Shrimps, Prawns And Crabs)
0401.10	Milk And Cream Of A Fat Content By Weight Of $\leq 1\%$ , Not Concentrated Nor Containing Added Sugar Or Other Sweetening Matter
0401.20	Milk And Cream Of A Fat Content By Weight Of $> 1\%$ But $\leq 6\%$ , Not Concentrated Nor Containing Added Sugar Or Other Sweetening Matter
0401.30	Milk And Cream Of A Fat Content By Weight Of $> 6\%$ , Not Concentrated Nor Containing Added Sugar Or Other Sweetening Matter
0402.10	Milk And Cream In Solid Forms, Of A Fat Content By Weight Of $\leq 1,5\%$
0402.21	Milk And Cream In Solid Forms, Of A Fat Content By Weight Of $> 1,5\%$ , Unsweetened
0402.29	Milk And Cream In Solid Forms, Of A Fat Content By Weight Of $> 1,5\%$ , Sweetened
0402.91	Milk And Cream, Concentrated But Unsweetened (Excl. In Solid Forms)
0402.99	Milk And Cream, Concentrated And Sweetened (Excl. In Solid Forms)
0403.10	Yogurt, Whether Or Not Flavoured Or Containing Added Sugar Or Other Sweetening Matter, Fruits, Nuts Or Cocoa
0403.90	Buttermilk, Curdled Milk And Cream, Kephir And Other Fermented Or Acidified Milk And Cream, Whether Or Not Concentrated Or Flavoured Or Containing Added Sugar Or Other Sweetening Matter, Fruits, Nuts Or Cocoa (Excl. Yogurt)
0405.10	Butter (Excl. Dehydrated Butter And Ghee)
0405.20	Dairy Spreads Of A Fat Content, By Weight, Of $\geq 39\%$ But $< 80\%$
0405.90	Fats And Oils Derived From Milk, And Dehydrated Butter And Ghee (Excl. Natural Butter, Recombined Butter And Whey Butter)
0406.10	Fresh Cheese, Incl. Whey Cheese, Not Fermented, And Curd
0406.20	Grated Or Powdered Cheese
0406.30	Processed Cheese, Not Grated Or Powdered
0406.40	Blue-Veined Cheese
0406.90	Cheese (Excl. Fresh Cheese, Incl. Whey Cheese, Not Fermented, Curd, Processed Cheese, Blue-Veined Cheese, And Grated Or Powdered Cheese)
0407.00	Birds' Eggs, In Shell, Fresh, Preserved Or Cooked
0408.11	Dried Egg Yolks, Whether Or Not Sweetened
0408.19	Egg Yolks, Fresh, Cooked By Steaming Or Boiling In Water, Moulded, Frozen Or Otherwise Preserved, Whether Or Not Sweetened (Excl. Dried)
0408.91	Dried Birds' Eggs, Not In Shell, Whether Or Not Sweetened (Excl. Egg Yolks)
0408.99	Birds' Eggs, Not In Shell, Fresh, Cooked By Steaming Or Boiling In Water, Moulded, Frozen Or Otherwise Preserved, Whether Or Not Sweetened (Excl. Dried)
0409.00	Natural Honey
0701.90	Fresh Or Chilled Potatoes (Excl. Seed) – BELIZE ONLY
0702.00	Tomatoes, Fresh Or Chilled
0703.10	Fresh Or Chilled Onions And Shallots
0704.10	Fresh Or Chilled Cauliflowers And Headed Broccoli
0704.90	Fresh Or Chilled Cabbages, Kohlrabi, Kale And Similar Edible Brassicas (Excl. Cauliflowers, Headed Broccoli And Brussels Sprouts)
0705.11	Fresh Or Chilled Cabbage Lettuce



HS6	DESCRIPTION
0705.19	Fresh Or Chilled Lettuce (Excl. Cabbage Lettuce)
0706.10	Fresh Or Chilled Carrots And Turnips
0706.90	Fresh Or Chilled Salad Beetroot, Salsify, Celeriac, Radishes And Similar Edible Roots (Excl. Carrots And Turnips)
0707.00	Cucumbers And Gherkins, Fresh Or Chilled
0708.10	Fresh Or Chilled Peas 'Pisum Sativum', Shelled Or Unshelled
0708.20	Fresh Or Chilled Beans 'Vigna Spp., Phaseolus Spp.', Shelled Or Unshelled
0708.90	Fresh Or Chilled Leguminous Vegetables, Shelled Or Unshelled (Excl. Peas 'Pisum Sativum' And Beans 'Vigna Spp., Phaseolus Spp.')
0709.60	Fresh Or Chilled Fruits Of The Genus Capsicum Or Pimenta
0709.70	Fresh Or Chilled Spinach, New Zealand Spinach And Orache Spinach
0709.90	Fresh Or Chilled Vegetables (Excl. Potatoes, Tomatoes, Vegetables Of The Allium Spp., Cabbages Of The Genus Brassica, Lettuces Of The Species Lactuca Sativa And Cichorium, Carrots, Turnips, Salad Beetroot, Salsify, Celeriac, Radishes And Similar Edible Roots)
0710.21	Shelled Or Unshelled Peas 'Pisum Sativum', Uncooked Or Cooked By Steaming Or By Boiling In Water, Frozen
0710.22	Shelled Or Unshelled Beans 'Vigna Spp., Phaseolus Spp.', Uncooked Or Cooked By Steaming Or By Boiling In Water, Frozen
0710.29	Leguminous Vegetables, Shelled Or Unshelled, Uncooked Or Cooked By Steaming Or By Boiling In Water, Frozen (Excl. Peas And Beans)
0710.30	Spinach, New Zealand Spinach And Orache Spinach, Uncooked Or Cooked By Steaming Or By Boiling In Water, Frozen
0713.10	Dried, Shelled Peas 'Pisum Sativum', Whether Or Not Skinned Or Split
0713.20	Dried, Shelled Chickpeas 'Garbanzos', Whether Or Not Skinned Or Split
0713.31	Dried, Shelled Beans Of Species 'Vigna Mungo [L.] Hepper Or Vigna Radiata [L.] Wilczek', Whether Or Not Skinned Or Split
0713.32	Dried, Shelled Small Red 'Adzuki' Beans 'Phaseolus Or Vigna Angularis', Whether Or Not Skinned Or Split
0713.33	Dried, Shelled Kidney Beans 'Phaseolus Vulgaris', Whether Or Not Skinned Or Split
0714.10	Fresh, Chilled, Frozen Or Dried Roots And Tubers Of Manioc 'Cassava', Whether Or Not Sliced Or In The Form Of Pellets
0714.20	Sweet Potatoes, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen Or Dried, Whether Or Not Sliced Or In The Form Of Pellets
0714.90	Roots And Tubers Of Arrowroot, Salep, Jerusalem Artichokes And Similar Roots And Tubers With High Starch Or Inulin Content, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen Or Dried, Whether Or Not Sliced Or In The Form Of Pellets And Sago Pith (Excl. Manioc 'Cassava' And Sweet Potato)
0801.31	Fresh Or Dried Cashew Nuts, In Shell
0801.32	Fresh Or Dried Cashew Nuts, Shelled
0803.00	Bananas, Incl. Plantains, Fresh Or Dried
0804.30	Fresh Or Dried Pineapples
0804.40	Fresh Or Dried Avocados
0804.50	Fresh Or Dried Guavas, Mangoes And Mangosteens
0805.10	Fresh Or Dried Oranges

HS6	DESCRIPTION
0805.20	Fresh Or Dried Mandarins Incl. Tangerines And Satsumas, Clementines, Wilkings And Similar Citrus Hybrids
0805.40	Fresh Or Dried Grapefruit
0805.50	Fresh Or Dried Lemons 'Citrus Limon, Citrus Limonum' And Limes 'Citrus Aurantifolia, Citrus Latifolia'
0805.90	Fresh Or Dried Citrus Fruit (Excl. Oranges, Lemons 'Citrus Limon, Citrus Limonum', Limes 'Citrus Aurantifolia, Citrus Latifolia', Grapefruit, Mandarins, Incl. Tangerines And Satsumas, Clementines, Wilkings And Similar Citrus Hybrids)
0806.20	Dried Grapes
0807.11	Fresh Watermelons
0807.19	Fresh Melons (Excl. Watermelons)
0807.20	Fresh Pawpaws 'Papayas'
0901.11	Coffee (Excl. Roasted And Decaffeinated)
0901.12	Decaffeinated Coffee (Excl. Roasted)
0901.21	Roasted Coffee (Excl. Decaffeinated)
0901.22	Roasted, Decaffeinated Coffee
0901.90	Coffee Husks And Skins; Coffee Substitutes Containing Coffee In Any Proportion
0904.11	Pepper Of The Genus Piper, Neither Crushed Nor Ground
0904.12	Pepper Of The Genus Piper, Crushed Or Ground
0910.10	Ginger
0910.50	Curry
1005.90	Maize (Excl. Seed)
1006.10	Rice In The Husk, 'Paddy' Or Rough
1006.20	Husked Or Brown Rice
1006.30	Semi-Milled Or Wholly Milled Rice, Whether Or Not Polished Or Glazed
1006.40	Broken Rice
1007.00	Grain Sorghum
1101.00	Wheat Or Meslin Flour
1102.20	Maize 'Corn' Flour
1106.20	Flour, Meal And Powder Of Sago Or Of Roots Or Tubers Of Manioc, Arrowroot, Salep, Sweet Potatoes And Similar Roots And Tubers With A High Content Of Starch Or Inulin Of Heading 0714
1201.00	Soya Beans, Whether Or Not Broken
1202.10	Groundnuts In Shell, Not Roasted Or Otherwise Cooked
1202.20	Shelled Groundnuts, Whether Or Not Broken (Excl. Roasted Or Otherwise Cooked)
1208.10	Soya Bean Flour And Meal
1501.00	Pig Fat, Incl. Lard, And Poultry Fat, Rendered Or Otherwise Extracted (Excl. Lard Stearin And Lard Oil)
1507.10	Crude Soya-Bean Oil, Whether Or Not Degummed

HS6	DESCRIPTION
1507.90	Soya-Bean Oil And Its Fractions, Whether Or Not Refined (Excl. Chemically Modified And Crude)
1509.10	Virgin Olive Oil And Its Fractions Obtained From The Fruit Of The Olive Tree Solely By Mechanical Or Other Physical Means Under Conditions That Do Not Lead To Deterioration Of The Oil
1509.90	Olive Oil And Fractions Obtained From The Fruit Of The Olive Tree Solely By Mechanical Or Other Physical Means Under Conditions That Do Not Lead To Deterioration Of The Oil(Excl. Virgin And Chemically Modified)
1510.00	Other Oils And Their Fractions, Obtained Solely From Olives, Whether Or Not Refined, But Not Chemically Modified, Incl. Blends Of These Oils Or Fractions With Oils Or Fractions Of Heading 1509
1511.10	Crude Palm Oil
1511.90	Palm Oil And Its Fractions, Whether Or Not Refined (Excl. Chemically Modified And Crude)
1512.19	Sunflower-Seed Or Safflower Oil And Their Fractions, Whether Or Not Refined, But Not Chemically Modified (Excl. Crude)
1517.10	Margarine (Excl. Liquid)
1517.90	Edible Mixtures Or Preparations Of Animal Or Vegetable Fats Or Oils And Edible Fractions Of Different Fats Or Oils (Excl. Fats, Oils And Their Fractions, Partly Or Wholly Hydrogenated, Inter-Esterified, Re-Esterified Or Elaidinised, Whether Or Not Refined)
1522.00	Degras; Residues Resulting From The Treatment Of Fatty Substances Or Animal Or Vegetable Waxes
1601.00	Sausages And Similar Products, Of Meat, Offal Or Blood; Food Preparations Based On These Products
1602.10	Homogenised Prepared Meat, Offal Or Blood, Put Up For Retail Sale As Infant Food Or For Dietetic Purposes, In Containers Of <= 250 G
1602.20	Preparations Of Liver Of Any Animal (Excl. Sausages And Similar Products And Finely Homogenised Preparations Put Up For Retail Sale As Infant Food Or For Dietetic Purposes, In Containers Of A Net Weight Of <= 250 G)
1602.31	Meat Or Offal Of Turkeys 'Gallus Domesticus', Prepared Or Preserved (Excl. Sausages And Similar Products, And Finely Homogenised Preparations Put Up For Retail Sale As Infant Food Or For Dietetic Purposes, In Containers Of A Net Weight Of <= 250 G, Prepar
1602.32	Meat Or Offal Of Fowls Of The Species Prepared Or Preserved Meat Or Meat Offal Of Ducks, Geese And Guinea Fowl Of The Species Domesticus (Excl. Sausages And Similar Products, Finely Homogenised Preparations Put Up For Retail Sale As Infant Food Or For Dietetic Purposes, In 'Gallus Domesticus', Prepared Or Preserved (Excl. Of Meat Or Offal Of Turkeys 'Gallus Domesticus' Or Guinea Fowl, Sausages And Similar Products, Finely Homogenised Preparations Put Up For Retail Sale As Infant Food Or
1602.39	Containers Of A Net
1602.41	Hams And Cuts Thereof, Prepared Or Preserved
1602.42	Prepared Or Preserved Shoulders And Cuts Thereof, Of Swine
1602.49	Prepared Or Preserved Meat And Offal Of Swine, Incl. Mixtures (Excl. Hams, Shoulders And Cuts Thereof, Sausages And Similar Products, Finely Homogenised Preparations Put Up For Retail Sale As Infant Food Or For Dietetic Purpose, In Containers Of A Net Weight ^^
1602.50	Prepared Or Preserved Meat Or Offal Of Bovine Animals (Excl. Sausages And Similar
	Products, Finely Homogenised Preparations Put Up For Retail Sale As Infant Food Or ForDietetic Purposes, In Containers Of A Net Weight Of <= 250 G, Preparations Of Liver An^^^
1602.90	Prepared Or Preserved Meat, Offal Or Blood (Excl. Meat Or Offal Of Poultry, Swine And Bovine Animals, Sausages And Similar Products, Finely Homogenised Preparations Put Up For Retail Sale As Infant Food Or For Dietetic Purposes, In Containers Of A Net Weight ^^

HS6	DESCRIPTION
1701.11	Raw Cane Sugar (Excl. Added Flavouring Or Colouring)
1701.12	Raw Beet Sugar (Excl. Added Flavouring Or Colouring)
1701.91	Refined Cane Or Beet Sugar, Containing Added Flavouring Or Colouring, In Solid Form
1701.99	Cane Or Beet Sugar And Chemically Pure Sucrose, In Solid Form (Excl. Cane And Beet Sugar Containing Added Flavouring Or Colouring And Raw Sugar)
1702.11	Lactose In Solid Form And Lactose Syrup, Not Containing Added Flavouring Or Colouring Matter, Containing By Weight $\geq$ 99% Lactose, Expressed As Anhydrous Lactose, Calculated On The Dry Matter
1702.19	Lactose In Solid Form And Lactose Syrup, Not Containing Added Flavouring Or Colouring Matter, Containing By Weight $<$ 99% Lactose, Expressed As Anhydrous Lactose, Calculated On The Dry Matter
1702.20	Maple Sugar, In Solid Form, And Maple Syrup (Excl. Flavoured Or Coloured)
1702.30	Glucose In Solid Form And Glucose Syrup, Not Containing Added Flavouring Or Colouring Matter And Not Containing Fructose Or Containing In The Dry State, $<$ 20% By Weight Of Fructose
1702.40	Glucose In Solid Form And Glucose Syrup, Not Containing Added Flavouring Or Colouring Matter, And Containing In The Dry State $\geq$ 20% And $<$ 50% By Weight Of Fructose (Excl. Invert Sugar)
1702.50	Chemically Pure Fructose In Solid Form
1702.60	Fructose In Solid Form And Fructose Syrup, Not Containing Added Flavouring Or Colouring Matter And Containing In The Dry State $>$ 50% By Weight Of Fructose (Excl. Chemically Pure Fructose And Invert Sugar)
1702.90	Sugars In Solid Form, Incl. Invert Sugar And Chemically Pure Maltose, And Sugar And Sugar Syrup Blends Containing In The Dry State 50% By Weight Of Fructose, Not Flavoured Or Coloured, Artificial Honey, Whether Or Not Mixed With Natural Honey And Caramel
1703.10	Cane Molasses Resulting From The Extraction Or Refining Of Sugar
1704.10	Chewing Gum, Whether Or Not Sugar-Coated
1704.90	Sugar Confectionery Not Containing Cocoa, Incl. White Chocolate (Excl. Chewing Gum)
1806.10	Cocoa Powder, Sweetened
1806.20	Chocolate And Other Food Preparations Containing Cocoa, In Blocks, Slabs Or Bars Weighing $>$ 2 Kg Or In Liquid, Paste, Powder, Granular Or Other Bulk Form, In Containers Or Immediate Packings Of A Content $>$ 2 Kg (Excl. Cocoa Powder)
1806.31	Chocolate And Other Preparations Containing Cocoa, In Blocks, Slabs Or Bars Of $\leq$ 2 Kg, Filled
1806.32	Chocolate And Other Preparations Containing Cocoa, In Blocks, Slabs Or Bars Of $\leq$ 2 Kg (Exc. Filled)
1806.90	Chocolate And Other Preparations Containing Cocoa, In Containers Or Immediate Packings Of $\leq$ 2 Kg (Excl. In Blocks, Slabs Or Bars And Cocoa Powder)
1901.20	Mixes of doughs of Flour, Groats, Meal, Starch Or Malt Extract, Not Containing Cocoa Or Containing $<$ 40% By Weight Of Cocoa Calculated On A Totally Defatted Basis, N.E.S. And Of Milk, Sour Cream, Whey, Yoghourt, K
1901.90	Malt Extract; Food Preparations Of Flour, Groats, Meal, Starch Or Malt Extract, Not Containing Cocoa Or Containing $<$ 40% By Weight Of Cocoa Calculated On A Totally Defatted Basis, N.E.S. And Food Preparations Of Milk, Cream, Butter Milk, Sour Milk, Sour Cream
1902.11	Uncooked Pasta, Not Stuffed Or Otherwise Prepared, Containing Eggs
1902.19	Uncooked Pasta, Not Stuffed Or Otherwise Prepared, Not Containing Eggs
1902.20	Pasta, Stuffed With Meat Or Other Substances, Whether Or Not Cooked Or Otherwise Prepared

HS6	DESCRIPTION
1902.30	Pasta, Cooked Or Otherwise Prepared (Excl. Stuffed)
1902.40	Couscous, Whether Or Not Prepared
1904.10	Prepared Foods Obtained By Swelling Or Roasting Cereals Or Cereal Products, E.G. Corn Flakes
1904.90	Cereals (Excl. Maize [Corn]) In Grain Or Flake Form Or Other Worked Grains, Pre-Cooked Or Otherwise Prepared, N.E.S. (Excl. Flour, Groats And Meal, Food Preparations Obtained By Swelling Or Roasting Or From Unroasted Cereal Flakes Or From Mixtures Of Unro ^^^
1905.10	Crispbread
1905.20	Gingerbread And The Like, Whether Or Not Containing Cocoa
1905.31	Sweet Biscuits
1905.32	Waffles And Wafers
1905.40	Rusks, Toasted Bread And Similar Toasted Products
1905.90	Bread, Pastry, Cakes, Biscuits And Other Bakers' Wares, Whether Or Not Containing Cocoa; Communion Wafers, Empty Cachets Of A Kind Suitable For Pharmaceutical Use, Sealing Wafers, Rice Paper And Similar Products (Excl. Crispbread, Gingerbread And The Like
2001.10	Cucumbers And Gherkins, Prepared Or Preserved By Vinegar Or Acetic Acid
2002.90	Tomatoes, Prepared Or Preserved Otherwise Than By Vinegar Or Acetic Acid (Excl. Whole Or In Pieces)
2007.10	Homogenised Preparations Of Jams, Jellies, Marmalades, Fruit Or Nut Purees And Nut Pastes, Obtained By Cooking, Whether Or Not Containing Added Sugar Or Other Sweetening Matter, Put Up For Retail Sale As Infant Food Or For Dietetic Purposes, In Containers
2007.91	Citrus Fruit Jams, Jellies, Marmalades, Purees Or Pastes, Obtained By Cooking, Whether Or Not Containing Added Sugar Or Other Sweetening Matter (Excl. Homogenised Preparations Of Subheading 2007.10)
2007.99	Jams, Jellies, Marmalades, Purees Or Pastes Of Fruit, Obtained By Cooking, Whether Or Not Containing Added Sugar Or Other Sweetening Matter (Excl. Citrus Fruit And Homogenised Preparations Of Subheading 2007.10)
2008.11	Groundnuts, Prepared Or Preserved (Excl. Preserved With Sugar)
2008.19	Nuts And Other Seeds, Incl. Mixtures, Prepared Or Preserved (Excl. Prepared Or Preserved With Vinegar, Preserved With Sugar But Not Laid In Syrup, Jams, Fruit Jellies, Marmalades, Fruit Puree And Pastes, Obtained By Cooking, And Groundnuts)
2008.20	Pineapples, Prepared Or Preserved, Whether Or Not Containing Added Sugar Or Other Sweetening Matter Or Spirit (Excl. Preserved With Sugar But Not Laid In Syrup, Jams, Fruit Jellies, Marmalades, Fruit Puree And Pastes, Obtained By Cooking)
2008.30	Citrus Fruit, Prepared Or Preserved, Whether Or Not Containing Added Sugar Or Other Sweetening Matter Or Spirit, N.E.S.
2008.60	Cherries, Prepared Or Preserved, Whether Or Not Containing Added Sugar Or Other Sweetening Matter Or Spirit (Excl. Preserved With Sugar But Not Laid In Syrup, Jams, Fruit Jellies, Marmalades, Fruit Pure And Pastes, Obtained By Cooking)
2008.70	Peaches, Incl. Nectarines, Prepared Or Preserved, Whether Or Not Containing Added Sugar Or Other Sweetening Matter Or Spirit (Excl. Preserved With Sugar But Not Laid In Syrup, Jams, Fruit Jellies, Marmalades, Fruit Puree And Pastes, Obtained By Cooking)
2008.91	Palm Hearts, Prepared Or Preserved, Whether Or Not Containing Added Sugar Or Other Sweetening Matter Or Spirit (Excl. Prepared Or Preserved With Vinegar)
2008.92	Mixtures Of Fruits, Nuts And Other Edible Parts Of Plants, Prepared Or Preserved, Whether Or Not Containing Added Sugar Or Other Sweetening Matter Or Spirit (Excl. Mixtures Of
	Nuts, Groundnuts And Other Seeds And Preparations Of The M^sli Type Based On Un^^^



HS6	DESCRIPTION
2008.99	Fruit And Other Edible Parts Of Plants, Prepared Or Preserved, Whether Or Not Containing Added Sugar Or Other Sweetening Matter Or Spirit (Excl. Prepared Or Preserved With Vinegar, Preserved With Sugar But Not Laid In Syrup, Jams, Fruit Jellies, Marmalade)
2009.11	Frozen Orange Juice, Unfermented, Whether Or Not Containing Added Sugar Or Other Sweetening Matter (Excl. Containing Spirit)
2009.12	Orange Juice, Unfermented, Brix Value <= 20 At 20°C, Whether Or Not Containing Added Sugar Or Other Sweetening Matter (Excl. Containing Spirit And Frozen)
2009.19	Orange Juice, Unfermented, Whether Or Not Containing Added Sugar Or Other Sweetening Matter (Excl. Containing Spirit, Frozen, And Of A Brix Value <= 20 At 20°C)
2009.21	Grapefruit Juice, Unfermented, Brix Value <= 20 At 20°C, Whether Or Not Containing Added Sugar Or Other Sweetening Matter (Excl. Containing Spirit)
2009.29	Grapefruit Juice, Unfermented, Brix Value > 20 At 20°C, Whether Or Not Containing Added Sugar Or Other Sweetening Matter (Excl. Containing Spirit)
2009.31	Single Citrus Fruit Juice, Unfermented, Brix Value <= 20 At 20°C, Whether Or Not Containing Added Sugar Or Other Sweetening Matter (Excl. Containing Spirit, Mixtures, Orange Juice And Grapefruit Juice)
2009.39	Single Citrus Fruit Juice, Unfermented, Brix Value > 20 At 20°C, Whether Or Not Containing Added Sugar Or Other Sweetening Matter (Excl. Containing Spirit, Mixtures, Orange Juice And Grapefruit Juice)
2009.41	Pineapple Juice, Unfermented, Brix Value <= 20 At 20°C, Whether Or Not Containing Added Sugar Or Other Sweetening Matter (Excl. Containing Spirit)
2009.49	Pineapple Juice, Unfermented, Brix Value > 20 At 20°C, Whether Or Not Containing Added Sugar Or Other Sweetening Matter (Excl. Containing Spirit)
2009.50	Tomato Juice, Unfermented, Whether Or Not Containing Added Sugar Or Other (Excl. Containing Spirit)
2009.61	Grape Juice, Incl. Grape Must, Unfermented, Brix Value <= 30 At 20°C, Whether Or Not Containing Added Sugar Or Other Sweetening Matter (Excl. Containing Spirit)
2009.69	Grape Juice, Incl. Grape Must, Unfermented, Brix Value > 30 At 20°C, Whether Or Not Containing Added Sugar Or Other Sweetening Matter (Excl. Containing Spirit)
2009.71	Apple Juice, Unfermented, Brix Value <= 20 At 20°C, Whether Or Not Containing Added Sugar Or Other Sweetening Matter (Excl. Containing Spirit)
2009.79	Apple Juice, Unfermented, Brix Value > 20 At 20°C, Whether Or Not Containing Added Sugar Or Other Sweetening Matter (Excl. Containing Spirit)
2009.80	Juice Of Fruit Or Vegetables, Unfermented, Whether Or Not Containing Added Sugar Or Other Sweetening Matter (Excl. Containing Spirit, Mixtures, And Juice Of Citrus Fruit, Pineapples, Tomatoes, Grapes, Incl. Grape Must And Apples)
2009.90	Mixtures Of Fruit Juices, Incl. Grape Must, And Vegetable Juices, Unfermented, Whether Or Not Containing Added Sugar Or Other Sweetening Matter (Excl. Containing Spirit)
2103.20	Tomato Ketchup And Other Tomato Sauces
2103.90	Preparations For Sauces And Prepared Sauces; Mixed Condiments And Seasonings (Excl. Soya Sauce, Tomato Ketchup And Other Tomato Sauces, Mustard, And Mustard Flour And Meal)
2104.10	Soups And Broths And Preparations Thereof
2105.00	Ice Cream And Other Edible Ice, Whether Or Not Containing Cocoa
2106.90	Food Preparations, N.E.S.
2201.10	Mineral Waters And Aerated Waters, Not Containing Added Sugar, Other Sweetening Matter Or Flavoured
2201.90	Ordinary Natural Water, Not Containing Added Sugar, Other Sweetening Matter Or Flavoured; Ice And Snow (Excl. Mineral Waters And Aerated Waters, Sea Water, Distilled Water,

HS6	DESCRIPTION
	Conductivity Water Or Water Of Similar Purity)
2202.10	Waters, Incl. Mineral And Aerated, With Added Sugar, Sweetener Or Flavour, For Direct Consumption As A Beverage
2202.90	Non-Alcoholic Beverages (Excl. Water, Fruit Or Vegetable Juices And Milk)
2203.00	Beer Made From Malt
2204.10	Sparkling Wine Of Fresh Grapes
2204.21	Wine Of Fresh Grapes, Incl. Fortified Wines, And Grape Must Whose Fermentation Has Been Arrested By The Addition Of Alcohol, In Containers Of $\leq 2$ L (Excl. Sparkling Wine)
2204.29	Wine Of Fresh Grapes, Incl. Fortified Wines, And Grape Must Whose Fermentation Has Been Arrested By The Addition Of Alcohol, In Containers Of $> 2$ L (Excl. Sparkling Wine)
2205.10	Vermouth And Other Wine Of Fresh Grapes, Flavoured With Plants Or Aromatic Substances, In Containers Of $\leq 2$ L
2205.90	Vermouth And Other Wine Of Fresh Grapes, Flavoured With Plants Or Aromatic Substances, In Containers Of $> 2$ L
2206.00	Cider, Perry, Mead And Other Fermented Beverages (Excl. Beer, Wine Of Fresh Grapes, Grape Must, Vermouth And Other Wine Of Fresh Grapes, Flavoured With Plants Or Aromatic Substances)
2207.10	Undenatured Ethyl Alcohol, Of Actual Alcoholic Strength Of $\geq 80\%$
2207.20	Denatured Ethyl Alcohol And Other Spirits Of Any Strength
2208.20	Spirits Obtained By Distilling Grape Wine Or Grape Marc
2208.30	Whiskies
2208.40	Rum And Tafia
2208.50	Gin And Geneva
2208.60	Vodka
2208.70	Liqueurs And Cordials
2208.90	Ethyl Alcohol Of An Alcoholic Strength Of $< 80\%$ Vol, Not Denatured; Spirits And Other Spirituous Beverages (Excl. Compound Alcoholic Preparations Of A Kind Used For The Manufacture Of Beverages, Spirits Obtained By Distilling Grape Wine Or Grape Marc, Whi^^
2309.90	Preparations Of A Kind Used In Animal Feeding (Excl. Dog Or Cat Food Put Up For Retail Sale)
2402.10	Cigars, Cheroots And Cigarillos Containing Tobacco
2402.20	Cigarettes, Containing Tobacco
2402.90	Cigars, Cheroots, Cigarillos And Cigarettes Consisting Wholly Of Tobacco Substitutes
2403.10	Smoking Tobacco, Whether Or Not Containing Tobacco Substitutes In Any Proportion
2403.91	Tobacco, 'Homogenised' Or 'Reconstituted' From Finely-Chopped Tobacco Leaves, Tobacco Refuse Or Tobacco Dust
2403.99	Chewing Tobacco, Snuff And Other Manufactured Tobacco And Manufactured Tobacco Substitutes, And Tobacco Powder, Tobacco Extracts And Essences (Excl. Cigars, Cheroots, Cigarillos And Cigarettes, Smoking Tobacco Whether Or Not Containing Tobacco Substitutes
2710.11	Light Oils And Preparations, Of Petroleum Or Bituminous Minerals Which $\geq 90\%$ By Volume 'Incl. Losses' Distil At $210^{\circ}\text{C}$ 'Astm D 86 Method' –
2804.40	Oxygen
2811.21	Carbon Dioxide
2901.29	Hydrocarbons, Acyclic, Unsaturated (Excl. Ethylene, Propene 'Propylene', Butene 'Butylene' And Isomers Thereof And Buta-1,3-Diene And Isoprene)



HS6	DESCRIPTION
3208.10	Paints And Varnishes, Incl. Enamels And Lacquers, Based On Polyesters, Dispersed Or Dissolved In A Non-Aqueous Medium; Solutions Based On Polyesters In Volatile Organic Solvents, Containing > 50% Solvent By Weight
3208.20	Paints And Varnishes, Incl. Enamels And Lacquers, Based On Acrylic Or Vinyl Polymers, Dispersed Or Dissolved In A Non-Aqueous Medium; Solutions Based On Acrylic Or Vinyl Polymers In Volatile Organic Solvents, Containing > 50% Solvent By Weight
3208.90	Paints And Varnishes Based, Incl. Enamels And Lacquers, On Synthetic Polymers Or Chemically Modified Natural Polymers, Dispersed Or Dissolved In A Non-Aqueous Medium, And Solutions Of Products Of Subheading 3901 To 3913 In Volatile Organic Solvents, Containing > 50% Solvent By Weight
3209.10	Paints And Varnishes, Incl. Enamels And Lacquers, Based On Acrylic Or Vinyl Polymers, Dispersed Or Dissolved In An Aqueous Medium
3209.90	Paints And Varnishes, Incl. Enamels And Lacquers, Based On Synthetic Or Chemically Modified Natural Polymers, Dispersed Or Dissolved In An Aqueous Medium (Excl. Those Based On Acrylic Or Vinyl Polymers)
3210.00	Paints And Varnishes, Incl. Enamels, Lacquers And Distempers (Excl. Those Based On Synthetic Polymers Or Chemically Modified Natural Polymers); Prepared Water Pigments Of A Kind Used For Finishing Leather
3301.29	Essential Oils, Whether Or Not Terpeneless, Incl. Concretes And Absolutes (Excl. Those Of Citrus Fruit, Geranium, Jasmine, Lavender, Lavandine, Mint And Vetiver)
3301.90	Extracted Oleoresins; Concentrates Of Essential Oils In Fats, Fixed Oils, Waxes And The Like, Obtained By Enfleurage Or Maceration; Terpenic By-Products Of The Deterpenation Of Essential Oils; Aromatic Aqueous Distillates And Aqueous Solutions Of Essential Oils
3303.00	Perfumes And Toilet Waters (Excl. Aftershave Lotions, Personal Deodorants And Hair Lotions)
3304.10	Lip Make-Up Preparations
3304.20	Eye Make-Up Preparations
3304.30	Manicure Or Pedicure Preparations
3304.91	Make-Up Or Skin Care Powders, Incl. Baby Powders, Whether Or Not Compressed (Excl. Medicaments)
3304.99	Beauty Or Make-Up Preparations And Preparations For The Care Of The Skin (Other Than Medicaments), Incl. Sunscreen Or Suntan Preparations (Excl. Medicaments, Lip And Eye Make-Up Preparations, Manicure Or Pedicure Preparations And Make-Up Or Skin Care Powder)
3305.10	Shampoos
3305.20	Preparations For Permanent Waving Or Straightening
3305.30	Hair Lacquers
3305.90	Preparations For Use On The Hair (Excl. Shampoos, Preparations For Permanent Waving Or Straightening And Hair Lacquers)
3306.10	Dentifrices, Incl. Those Used By Dental Practitioners
3306.90	Preparations For Oral Or Dental Hygiene, Incl. Denture Fixative Pastes And Powders (Excl. Dentifrices And Yarn Used To Clean Between The Teeth 'Dental Floss')
3307.10	Shaving Preparations, Incl. Pre-Shave And After-Shave Products
3307.20	Personal Deodorants And Antiperspirants
3307.30	Perfumed Bath Salts And Other Bath And Shower Preparations
3307.41	'Agarbatti' And Other Odoriferous Preparations Which Operate By Burning
3307.49	Preparations For Perfuming Or Deodorising Rooms, Incl. Odoriferous Preparations Used During

HS6	DESCRIPTION
	Religious Rites (Excl. Agarbatti And Other Odoriferous Preparations Which Operate By Burning)
3307.90	Depilatories And Other Perfumery, Toilet Or Cosmetic Preparations, N.E.S.
3401.11	Soap And Organic Surface-Active Products And Preparations, In The Form Of Bars, Cakes, Moulded Pieces Or Shapes, And Paper, Wadding, Felt And Nonwovens, Impregnated, Coated Or Covered With Soap Or Detergent, For Toilet Use, Incl. Medicated Products
3401.19	Soap And Organic Surface-Active Products And Preparations, In The Form Of Bars, Cakes, Moulded Pieces Or Shapes, And Paper, Wadding, Felt And Nonwovens, Impregnated, Coated Or Covered With Soap Or Detergent (Excl. Those For Toilet Use, Incl. Medicated Pro^^
3401.20	Soap In The Form Of Flakes, Granules, Powder, Paste Or In Aqueous Solution
3401.30	Organic Surface-Active Products And Preparations For Washing The Skin, In The Form Of Liquid Or Cream And Put Up For Retail Sale, Whether Or Not Containing Soap
3402.11	Anionic Organic Surface-Active Agents, Whether Or Not Put Up For Retail Sale (Excl. Soap)
3402.12	Cationic Organic Surface-Active Agents, Whether Or Not Put Up For Retail Sale (Excl. Soap)
3402.13	Non-Ionic Organic Surface-Active Agents, Whether Or Not Put Up For Retail Sale (Excl. Soap)
3402.19	Organic Surface-Active Agents, Whether Or Not Put Up For Retail Sale (Excl. Anionic, Cationic Or Non-Ionic Agents And Soap)
3402.20	Surface-Active Preparations, Washing Preparations, Auxiliary Washing Preparations And Cleaning Preparations Put Up For Retail Sale (Excl. Organic Surface-Active Agents, Soap And Organic Surface-Active Preparations In The Form Of Bars, Cakes, Moulded Piece
3402.90	Surface-Active Preparations, Washing Preparations, Incl. Auxiliary Washing Preparations And Cleaning Preparations (Excl. Those Put Up For Retail Sale, Organic Surface-Active Agents, Soap And Organic Surface-Active Preparations In The Form Of Bars, Cakes,
3406.00	Candles And The Like
3808.10	Insecticides Put Up For Retail Sale Or As Preparations Or Articles
3808.40	Disinfectants Put Up For Retail Sale Or As Preparations Or Articles
3906.90	Acrylic Polymers, In Primary Forms (Excl. Poly'Methyl Methacrylate')
3907.50	Alkyd Resins, In Primary Forms
3925.20	Doors, Windows And Their Frames And Thresholds For Doors, Of Plastics
3926.90	Articles Of Plastics And Articles Of Other Materials Of Heading 3901 To 3914, N.E.S
4016.93	Gaskets, Washers And Other Seals, Of Vulcanised Rubber (Excl. Hard Rubber And Those Of Cellular Rubber)
4412.13	Plywood Consisting Solely Of Sheets Of Wood <= 6 mm Thick, With At Least One Outer Ply Of Tropical Wood Specified In Subheading Note 1 To This Chapter (Excl. Sheets Of Compressed Wood, Hollow-Core Composite Panels, Inlaid Wood And Sheets Identifiable As F^^
4418.10	Windows, Frenchwindows And Their Frames, Of Wood
4418.20	Doors And Their Frames And Thresholds, Of Wood
4418.30	Parquet Panels Of Wood (Excl. Blocks, Strips And Friezes For Parquet Flooring, Not Assembled)
4602.10	Basketwork, Wickerwork And Other Articles, Made Directly To Shape From Plaiting Materials Or Made-Up From Goods Of Heading 4601, And Articles Of Loofah (Excl. Wall Coverings Of Heading 4814; Twine, Cord And Rope; Footware And Headgear And Parts Thereof; V
4602.90	Basketwork, Wickerwork And Other Articles, Made Directly To Shape From Non-Vegetable Plaiting Materials Or Made-Up From Goods Of Non-Vegetable Plaiting Materials Of Heading 4601 (Excl. Wall Coverings Of Heading 4814; Twine, Cord And Rope; Footware And Headgear And Parts Thereof

HS6	DESCRIPTION
4817.10	Envelopes Of Paper Or Paperboard (Excl. Letter Cards)
4817.20	Letter Cards, Plain Postcards And Correspondence Cards, Of Paper Or Paperboard (Excl. Those With Imprinted Postage Stamps)
4817.30	Boxes, Pouches, Wallets And Writing Compendiums, Of Paper Or Paperboard, Containing An Assortment Of Paper Stationery
4818.10	Toilet Paper In Rolls Of A Width Of <= 36 Cm
4818.20	Handkerchiefs, Cleansing Or Facial Tissues And Towels, Of Paper Pulp, Paper, Cellulose Wadding Or Webs Of Cellulose Fibres
4818.30	Tablecloths And Serviettes Of Paper Pulp, Paper, Cellulose Wadding Or Webs Of Cellulose Fibres
4818.40	Sanitary Towels And Tampons, Napkins And Napkin For Babies And Similar Sanitary Articles, Of Paper Pulp, Paper, Cellulose Wadding Or Webs Of Cellulose Fibres
4819.10	Cartons, Boxes And Cases, Of Corrugated Paper Or Paperboard
4820.10	Registers, Account Books, Note Books, Order Books, Receipt Books, Letter Pads, Memorandum Pads, Diaries And Similar Articles, Of Paper Or Paperboard
4820.20	Exercise Books Of Paper Or Paperboard
4820.30	Binders (Other Than Book Covers), Folders And File Covers, Of Paper Or Paperboard
5601.21	Wadding Of Cotton And Articles Thereof (Excl. Sanitary Towels And Tampons, Napkins And Napkin Liners For Babies And Similar Sanitary Articles, Wadding And Articles Thereof Impregnated Or Coated With Pharmaceutical Substances Or Put Up For Retail Sale For ^^^
5601.22	Wadding Of Man-Made Fibres And Articles Thereof (Excl. Sanitary Towels And Tampons, Napkins And Napkin Liners For Babies And Similar Sanitary Articles, Wadding And Articles Thereof Impregnated Or Coated With Pharmaceutical Substances Or Put Up For Retail
5601.29	Wadding Of Textile Materials And Articles Thereof (Excl. Of Cotton Or Man-Made Fibres; Sanitary Towels And Tampons, Napkins And Napkin Liners For Babies And Similar Sanitary Articles, Wadding And Articles Thereof, Impregnated Or Covered With Medicated Sub^^
6108.11	Women's Or Girls' Slips And Petticoats Of Man-Made Fibres, Knitted Or Crocheted (Excl. T-Shirts And Vests)
6108.21	Women's Or Girls' Briefs And Panties Of Cotton, Knitted Or Crocheted
6109.10	T-Shirts, Singlets And Other Vests Of Cotton, Knitted Or Crocheted
6110.20	Jerseys, Pullovers, Cardigans, Waistcoats And Similar Articles, Of Cotton, Knitted Or Crocheted (Excl. Wadded Waistcoats)
6115.19	Panty Hose And Tights Of Textile Materials, Knitted Or Crocheted (Excl. Of Synthetic Fibres And Hosiery For Babies)
6115.92	Full-Length Or Knee-Length Stockings, Socks And Other Hosiery, Incl. Stockings For Varicose Veins And Footwear Without Applied Soles, Of Cotton, Knitted Or Crocheted (Excl. Panty Hose And Tights, Women's Full-Length Or Knee-Length Stockings, Measuring Per
6203.19	Men's Or Boys' Suits Of Textile Materials (Excl. Of Wool, Fine Animal Hair Or Synthetic Fibres, Knitted Or Crocheted, Track Suits, Ski Suits And Swimwear)
6203.21	Men's Or Boys' Ensembles Of Wool Or Fine Animal Hair (Excl. Knitted Or Crocheted, Ski Ensembles And Swimwear)
6203.22	Men's Or Boys' Ensembles Of Cotton (Excl. Knitted Or Crocheted, Ski Ensembles And Swimwear)
6203.31	Men's Or Boys' Jackets And Blazers Of Wool Or Fine Animal Hair (Excl. Knitted Or Crocheted, And Wind-Jackets And Similar Articles)
6203.42	Men's Or Boys' Trousers, Bib And Brace Overalls, Breeches And Shorts, Of Cotton (Excl. Knitted Or Crocheted, Underpants And Swimwear)
6203.49	Men's Or Boys' Trousers, Bib And Brace Overalls, Breeches And Shorts Of Textile Materials (Excl. Of

HS6	DESCRIPTION
	Wool, Fine Animal Hair, Cotton Or Synthetic Fibres, Knitted Or Crocheted, Underpants And Swimwear)
6204.22	Women's Or Girls' Ensembles Of Cotton (Excl. Knitted Or Crocheted, Ski Overalls And Swimwear)
6204.42	Women's Or Girls' Dresses Of Cotton (Excl. Knitted Or Crocheted And Petticoats)
6204.43	Women's Or Girls' Dresses Of Synthetic Fibres (Excl. Knitted Or Crocheted And Petticoats)
6204.44	Women'S Or Girls' Dresses Of Artificial Fibres (Excl. Knitted Or Crocheted And Petticoats)
6204.49	Women's Or Girls' Dresses Of Textile Materials (Excl. Of Wool, Fine Animal Hair, Cotton Or Man-Made Fibres, Knitted Or Crocheted And Petticoats)
6204.52	Women's Or Girls' Skirts And Divided Skirts Of Cotton (Excl. Knitted Or Crocheted And Petticoats)
6204.53	Women's Or Girls' Skirts And Divided Skirts Of Synthetic Fibres (Excl. Knitted Or Crocheted And Petticoats)
6204.59	Women's Or Girls' Skirts And Divided Skirts Of Textile Materials (Excl. Of Wool, Fine Animal Hair, Cotton Or Synthetic Fibres, Knitted Or Crocheted And Petticoats)
6204.61	Women's Or Girls' Trousers, Bib And Brace Overalls, Breeches And Shorts Of Wool Or Fine Animal Hair (Excl. Knitted Or Crocheted, Panties And Swimwear)
6204.62	Women's Or Girls' Trousers, Bib And Brace Overalls, Breeches And Shorts Of Cotton (Excl. Knitted Or Crocheted, Panties And Swimwear)
6204.69	Women's Or Girls' Trousers, Bib And Brace Overalls, Breeches And Shorts Of Textile Materials (Excl. Of Wool, Fine Animal Hair, Cotton Or Synthetic Fibres, Knitted Or Crocheted, Panties And Swimwear)
6205.20	Men's Or Boys' Shirts Of Cotton (Excl. Knitted Or Crocheted, Nightshirts, Singlets And Other Vests)
6205.30	Men's Or Boys' Shirts Of Man-Made Fibres (Excl. Knitted Or Crocheted, Nightshirts, Singlets, And Other Vests)
6206.30	Women's Or Girls' Blouses, Shirts And Shirt-Blouses Of Cotton (Excl. Knitted Or Crocheted And Vests)
6206.40	Women's Or Girls' Blouses, Shirts And Shirt-Blouses Of Man-Made Fibres (Excl. Knitted Or Crocheted And Vests)
6206.90	Women's Or Girls' Blouses, Shirts And Shirt-Blouses Of Textile Materials (Excl. Of Silk, Silk Waste, Wool, Fine Animal Hair, Cotton Or Man-Made Fibres, Knitted Or Crocheted And Vests)
6302.31	Bed-Linen Of Cotton (Excl. Printed, Knitted Or Crocheted)
6302.39	Bed-Linen Of Textile Materials (Excl. Of Cotton And Man-Made Fibres, Printed, Knitted Or Crocheted)
6302.40	Table Linen, Knitted Or Crocheted
6302.51	Table Linen Of Cotton (Excl. Knitted Or Crocheted)
6303.11	Curtains, Incl. Drapes, And Interior Blinds, Curtain Or Bed Valances Of Cotton, Knitted Or Crocheted (Excl. Awnings And Sunblinds)
6303.12	Curtains, Incl. Drapes, And Interior Blinds, Curtain Or Bed Valances Of Synthetic Fibres, Knitted Or Crocheted (Excl. Awnings And Sunblinds)
6303.19	Curtains, Incl. Drapes, And Interior Blinds, Curtain Or Bed Valances, Knitted Or Crocheted (Excl. Of Cotton Or Synthetic Fibres, Awnings And Sunblinds)
6303.91	Curtains, Incl. Drapes, And Interior Blinds, Curtain Or Bed Valances Of Cotton (Excl. Knitted Or Crocheted, Awnings And Sunblinds)
6303.99	Curtains, Incl. Drapes, And Interior Blinds, Curtain Or Bed Valances Of Textile Materials (Excl. Of Cotton And Synthetic Fibres, Knitted Or Crocheted, Awnings And Sunblinds)
6910.10	Ceramic Sinks, Wash Basins, Wash Basin Pedestals, Baths, Bidets, Water Closet Pans, Flushing Cisterns, Urinals And Similar Sanitary Fixtures Of Porcelain Or China (Excl. Soap Dishes, Sponge Holders, Tooth-Brush Holders, Towel Hooks And Toilet Paper Holder)
7113.19	Articles Of Jewellery And Parts Thereof, Of Precious Metal Other Than Silver, Whether Or Not Plated

HS6	DESCRIPTION
	Or Clad With Precious Metal (Excl. Articles > 100 Years Old)
7213.10	Bars And Rods, Hot-Rolled, In Irregularly Wound Coils Of Iron Or Non-Alloy Steel, With Indentations, Ribs, Grooves Or Other Deformations Produced During The Rolling Process
7213.20	Bars And Rods, Hot-Rolled, In Irregularly Wound Coils, Of Non-Alloy Free-Cutting Steel (Excl. Bars And Rods Containing Indentations, Ribs, Grooves Or Other Deformations Produced During The Rolling Process)
7213.91	Bars And Rods, Hot-Rolled, In Irregularly Wound Coils, Of Iron Or Non-Alloy Steel, Of Circular Cross-Section Measuring < 14 mm In Diameter (Excl. Bars And Rods Of Free- Cutting Steel, And Bars And Rods With Indentations, Ribs, Grooves Or Other Deformations)
7213.99	Bars And Rods, Hot-Rolled, In Irregularly Wound Coils, Of Iron Or Non-Alloy Steel (Excl. Products Of Circular Cross-Section Measuring < 14 mm In Diameter, Bars And Rods Of Free-Cutting Steel, And Bars And Rods With Indentations, Ribs, Grooves Or Other Deformations)
7214.10	Bars And Rods, Of Iron Or Non-Alloy Steel, Not Further Worked Than Forged (Excl. In Irregularly Wound Coils)
7214.20	Bars And Rods, Of Iron Or Non-Alloy Steel, With Indentations, Ribs, Groves Or Other Deformations Produced During The Rolling Process
7214.91	Bars And Rods, Of Iron Or Non-Alloy Steel, Not Further Worked Than Hot-Rolled, Hot-Drawn Or Hot-Extruded, Of Rectangular 'Other Than Square' Cross-Section (Excl. Containing Indentations, Ribs, Grooves Or Other Deformations Produced During The Rolling Process)
7214.99	Bars And Rods, Of Iron Or Non-Alloy Steel, Only Hot-Rolled, Only Hot-Drawn Or Only Hot-Extruded (Excl. Of Rectangular [Other Than Square] Cross-Section And Those Containing Indentations, Ribs, Grooves Or Other Deformations Produced During The Rolling Process)
7217.10	Wire Of Iron Or Non-Alloy Steel, In Coils, Not Plated Or Coated, Whether Or Not Polished(Excl. Bars And Rods)
7217.20	Wire Of Iron Or Non-Alloy Steel, In Coils, Plated Or Coated With Zinc (Excl. Bars And Rods)
7217.30	Wire Of Iron Or Non-Alloy Steel, In Coils, Plated Or Coated With Base Metals (Excl. Plated Or Coated With Zinc, And Bars And Rods)
7217.90	Wire Of Iron Or Non-Alloy Steel, In Coils, Plated Or Coated (Excl. Plated Or Coated With Base Metals, And Bars And Rods)
7227.10	Bars And Rods Of High-Speed Steel, Hot-Rolled, In Irregularly Wound Coils
7227.20	Bars And Rods Of Silico-Manganese Steel, Hot-Rolled, In Irregularly Wound Coils
7227.90	Bars And Rods Of Alloy Steel Other Than Stainless, Hot-Rolled, In Irregularly Wound Coils (Excl. Products Of High-Speed Steel Or Silicon-Electrical Steel)
7306.30	Tubes, Pipes And Hollow Profiles, Welded, Having A Circular Cross-Section, Of Iron Or Non-Alloy Steel (Excl. Of Cast Iron, Products Having Internal And External Circular Cross- Sections And An External Diameter Of > 406,4 Mm, Or Line Pipe Of A Kind Used For
7306.90	Tubes, Pipes And Hollow Profiles 'E.G., Open Seam, Riveted Or Similarly Closed', Of Iron Or Steel (Excl. Of Cast Iron, Seamless Or Welded Tubes And Pipes And Tubes And Pipes Having Internal And External Circular Cross-Sections And An External Diameter Of ^^^
7312.10	Stranded Wire, Ropes And Cables, Of Iron Or Steel (Excl. Electrically Insulated Products And Twisted Fencing Wire And Barbed Wire)
7317.00	Nails, Tacks, Drawing Pins, Corrugated Nails, Staples And Similar Articles Of Iron Or Steel, Whether Or Not With Heads Of Other Material (Excl. Such Articles With Heads Of Copper And Staples In Strips)
7320.20	Helical Springs, Of Iron Or Steel (excl. For road motor vehicles)
7320.90	Springs And Leaves For Springs, Of Iron Or Steel, Incl. Flat Spiral Springs (Excl. Helical Springs, Spiral Springs, Leaf-Springs And Leaves Therefor, Clock And Watch Springs, Spring Washers And Other Lock Washers And Shock Absorbers And Torque Rod Or Tors^^



HS6	DESCRIPTION
7321.11	Appliances For Baking, Frying, Grilling And Cooking And Plate Warmers, For Domestic Use, Of Iron Or Steel, For Gas Fuel Or For Both Gas And Other Fuels (Excl. Large Cooking Appliances)
7610.10	Doors, Windows And Their Frames And Thresholds For Door, Of Aluminium (Excl. Door Furniture)
8414.51	Table, Floor, Wall, Window, Ceiling Or Roof Fans, With A Self-Contained Electric Motor Of An Output <= 125 W
8418.10	Combined Refrigerators-Freezers, With Separate External Doors
8418.21	Household Refrigerators, Compression-Type
8418.30	Freezers Of The Chest Type, Of A Capacity <= 800 L
8418.50	Refrigerated Or Freezing Chests, Cabinets, Display Counters, Show-Cases And Similar, Refrigerating Or Freezing Furniture With A Refrigerating Unit Or Evaporator (Excl. Combined Refrigerator-Freezers With Separate External Doors, Household Refrigerators And ^^)
8419.19	Instantaneous Or Storage Water Heaters, Non-Electric (Excl. Instantaneous Gas Water Heaters And Boilers Or Water Heaters For Central Heating)
8450.11	Fully-Automatic Household Or Laundry-Type Washing Machines, Of A Dry Linen Capacity <= 6 Kg
8506.10	Manganese Dioxide Cells And Batteries (Excl. Spent)
8506.80	Primary Cells And Primary Batteries, Electric (Excl. Spent, And Those Of Silver Oxide, Mercuric Oxide, Manganese Dioxide, Lithium And Air-Zinc)
8507.30	Nickel-Cadmium Accumulators (Excl. Spent)
8507.80	Electric Accumulators (Excl. Spent And Lead-Acid, Nickel-Cadmium Or Nickel-Iron Accumulators)
8539.22	Filament Lamps Of A Power <= 200 W And For A Voltage > 100 V (Excl. Tungsten Halogen Filament Lamps And Ultra-Violet Or Infra-Red Lamps)
8539.29	Filament Lamps, Electric (Excl. Tungsten Halogen Lamps, Lamps Of A Power <= 200 W And For A Voltage > 100 V And Ultra-Violet Or Infra-Red Lamps)
8539.39	Discharge Lamps (Excl. Fluorescent, Hot Cathode Lamps, Mercury Or Sodium Vapour Lamps, Metal Halide Lamps And Ultra-Violet Lamps)
9401.50	Seats Of Cane, Osier, Bamboo Or Similar Materials
9401.61	Upholstered Seats, With Wooden Frames (Excl. Convertible Into Beds)
9401.69	Seats, With Wooden Frames (Excl. Upholstered)
9401.71	Upholstered Seats, With Metal Frames (Excl. Seats For Aircraft Or Motor Vehicles, Swivel Seats With Variable Height Adjustments And Medical, Dental Or Surgical Furniture)
9401.79	Seats, With Metal Frames (Excl. Upholstered, Swivel Seats With Variable Height Adjustments And Medical, Dental Or Surgical Furniture)
9401.80	Seats, N.E.S.
9401.90	Parts Of Seats, N.E.S.
9403.10	Metal Furniture For Offices (Excl. Seats)
9403.20	Metal Furniture (Excl. For Offices, Seats And Medical, Surgical, Dental Or Veterinary Furniture)

HS6	DESCRIPTION
9403.30	Wooden Furniture For Offices (Excl. Seats)
9403.40	Wooden Furniture For Kitchens (Excl. Seats)
9403.50	Wooden Furniture For Bedrooms (Excl. Seats)
9403.60	Wooden Furniture (Excl. For Offices, Kitchens And Bedrooms, And Seats)
9403.70	Furniture Of Plastic (Excl. Medical, Dental, Surgical Or Veterinary, And Seats)
9403.80	Furniture Of Cane, Osier, Bamboo Or Similar Materials (Excl. Of Metal, Wood And Plastics)
9403.90	Parts Of Furniture, N.E.S. (Excl. Seats)
9404.10	Mattress Supports For Bed Frames (Excl. Spring Interiors For Seats)
9404.21	Mattresses Of Cellular Rubber Or Plastics, Whether Or Not Covered
9404.29	Mattresses, Fitted With Springs Or Stuffed Or Internally Filled With Any Material (Excl. Cellular Rubber Or Plastics, Pneumatic Or Water Mattresses And Pillows)
9404.90	Articles Of Bedding And Similar Furnishing, Fitted With Springs Or Stuffed Or Internally Filled With Any Material Or Of Cellular Rubber Or Plastics (Excl. Mattress Supports, Mattresses, Sleeping Bags, Pneumatic Or Water Mattresses And Pillows, Blankets And ^^
9405.10	Chandeliers And Other Electric Ceiling Or Wall Lighting Fittings (Excl. For Lighting Public Open Space Or Thoroughfares)
9405.20	Electric Table, Desk, Bedside Or Floor-Standing Lamps
9405.40	Electric Lamps And Lighting Fittings, N.E.S.



## **CODES**

### **ENT-** Economic Needs Test

#### **GR1** - General Reservations Commercial Presence

- Limitations on the acquisition of land and real estate in Austria, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Spain;
- Limitations requiring local citizenship in or residency of senior management or board of directors apply in Estonia, Finland, Italy, Romania, and Sweden;
- Limitations of the type of business e.g. Limited liability company, limited Partnership, apply in Poland;
- Limitations on the type of investment e.g. maximum percentage for foreign shareholding or voting rights apply in Bulgaria, France, Finland and Italy;
- Registration, Licensing and qualification requirements apply in all EC countries; and
- The scope of operations of a representative office may only encompass advertising and promotion of the foreign mother company represented by the office in Bulgaria and Poland.

#### **GR2** - General Requirements Commercial Presence Staff

Austria –Requires managing directors of a company to be resident in Austria. The person responsible for compliance with the Austrian Act must be resident in Austria.

Bulgaria – Applies economic needs test for graduate trainees. The number of transferred staff is not to exceed 10% of the average annual number of the European citizens employed. If Company has less than 100 employees, number may exceed 10% with authorisation.

Finland – Imposes nationality and residency requirements for the managing director of a company.

France- Authorisation for foreign managers takes into consideration the availability of local managers. The managing director needs specific authorisation if not the holder of a residence permit.

Hungary – Applies economic needs test for for graduate trainees.

Poland- Foreigners may apply for permission to practice.

Romania – Requires a company's auditors and their deputies to be Romanian.

Sweden- Requires the managing director of a company to reside in Sweden

### **NC** - Nationality Condition

### **RR** - Residency Requirements

Table 14 Trade in Services<sup>41</sup>

Service Category	Commercial Presence	Visa Requirements Commercial Presence (staff)	Country- Specific Reservations for Commercial Presence (Staff)	Contractual Service Suppliers (CSS) /Independent Professionals	Terms and Conditions for CSS	CROSS Border Supply of Services
<b>Veterinary Services</b>	In all EC states except Austria. Subject to <b>GR1. ENT</b> in Bulgaria and Hungary	<p>Key Personnel (e.g. managers and specialists) and graduate trainees on intra-corporate transfers for a period up to 3 years</p> <p>Senior staff responsible for establishing a commercial presence for 90 days in any 12 month period.</p> <p>New graduate trainees for one year</p>	<p>Austria –Requires managing directors of a company to be resident in Austria. The person responsible for compliance with the Austrian Act must be resident in Austria. Bulgaria – <b>NC. ENT</b>. The number of transferred staff is not to exceed 10% of the average annual number of the European citizens employed. If Company has less than 100 employees in number it may exceed 10% with authorisation. Cyprus- <b>NC</b> Czech Republic – <b>NC</b> and <b>RR</b>. Denmark, Estonia –</p>	Can travel to provide services in Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom	<b>NC</b> in Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom	A Caribbean business can provide services from Barbados to consumers in Finland, Luxembourg, Poland, Sweden and United Kingdom. However, in United Kingdom includes veterinary laboratory and technical services supplied to veterinary surgeons, general advice, guidance, an information

<sup>41</sup> Content of table adapted from “EC-CARIFORUM Economic Partnership Agreement – Services and Investment Commitments”, Volume 1, International Trade Centre (ITC) Business Guide. [www.ecbp.com](http://www.ecbp.com)

Service Category	Commercial Presence	Visa Requirements Commercial Presence (staff)	Country- Specific Reservations for Commercial Presence (Staff)	Contractual Service Suppliers (CSS) /Independent Professionals	Terms and Conditions for CSS	CROSS Border Supply of Services
			<p>France, Greece, Malta and Slovenia - <b>NC</b></p> <p>Finland – imposes <b>NC</b> and <b>RR</b> for the managing director of a company.</p> <p>Hungary – <b>NC</b> and <b>ENT</b> for graduate trainees.</p> <p>Poland- <b>NC</b>.</p> <p>Foreigners may apply for permission to practice.</p> <p>Romania – Requires a company’s auditors and their deputies to be Romanian.</p> <p>Slovak – <b>NC</b> and <b>RR</b>.</p> <p>Sweden- Requires the managing director of a company to reside in Sweden.</p>			
<b>Translation and Interpretation Services</b>	<p>In any EC Country and this is subject to <b>GR1</b>.</p> <p>Country Specific reservations in Bulgaria, Denmark,</p>	“	<b>GR2</b> . However in Denmark <b>RR</b> for authorised public translators and interpreters, unless waived by the	In all EC states	<b>ENT</b> in Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Lithuania, Romania, Slovak	<p>Hungary does not include official translation and interpretation.</p> <p>Poland does not include sworn</p>

Service Category	Commercial Presence	Visa Requirements Commercial Presence (staff)	Country- Specific Reservations for Commercial Presence (Staff)	Contractual Service Suppliers (CSS) /Independent Professionals	Terms and Conditions for CSS	CROSS Border Supply of Services
	Hungary, Poland and Slovak Republic		Danish, Commerce and Companies Agency. France has <b>RR</b> for certified translators. Slovenia- <b>NC</b> applies for staff providing convention services.		Republic. In Spain, Italy, Greece, Poland for independent professionals. Latvia for contractual service suppliers; Belgium, except when contractual service suppliers' annual wage is above the amt defined by relevant laws and regulations.	interpretation services. Slovak Republic does not include official translation and interpretation
<b>Maintenance and Repair</b> <sup>42</sup>	<b>GR1.</b> However with respect to rail transport equipment Latvia has a state monopoly. <b>ENT</b> in Sweden with respect to rail transport equipment, motor vehicles, snowmobiles and road transport equipment when investor intends to	“	<b>GR2.</b> Vessels: Malta – <b>NC</b> applies. Railway Transport: Latvia- <b>NC</b> applies. Motor vehicles et al- In all EC countries. <b>NC</b> applies for specialists and graduate trainees. Metal products et al: in all EC countries. <b>NC</b> for specialist and	In all EC states	<b>ENT</b> applies in Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Lithuania, and Romania. This applies in Belgium, except when service supplier's annual wage is above the amount defined by	Vessels in Austria, Czech republic, Estonia, hungary, Latvia, Luxembourg and Slovak republic. Railway Transport in Estonia and Hungary. Motor vehicles et al –In all EC countries. Aircraft and Parts in Austria, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, and

<sup>42</sup> A Caribbean business can establish a company in any EC country to provide MRS for Vessels; Rail Transport equipment; Motor Vehicles. Motorcycles, Snowmobiles, Road Transport Equipment, Aircraft and Parts, metal Products, (non-office) machinery; (non-office transport) equipment, Personal and Household Goods.

Service Category	Commercial Presence	Visa Requirements Commercial Presence (staff)	Country- Specific Reservations for Commercial Presence (Staff)	Contractual Service Suppliers (CSS) /Independent Professionals	Terms and Conditions for CSS	CROSS Border Supply of Services
	establish its own terminal infrastructure facilities.		graduate trainees.		relevant laws and regulations.	Poland.
<b>Research and Development<sup>43</sup></b>	<b>GR1.</b> In all EC states publicly funded research and development services, exclusive rights and /or authorisation can only be granted to European nationals and to companies having their headquarters in Europe.	“	<b>GR2.</b>	In all EC states.	A hosting agreement with an approved research organisation is required. <b>ENT</b> applies in Czech Republic, Denmark and Slovak Republic.	For all EC countries for publicly funded research and development services, exclusive rights and /or authorisation can only be granted to European nationals and to companies having their headquarters in Europe.
<b>Technical Testing and Analysis<sup>44</sup></b>	<b>GR1.</b> In France foreign investors require a specific authorisation for exploration of prospecting services	“	<b>GR2.</b> However in Italy and Portugal residency is required for biologists and chemical analysis	In all EC states except for surveyors in Germany and France	<b>ENT</b> in Austria, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, and Romania. Belgium except when contractual service supplier's	Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia,

<sup>43</sup> Research and Design on Natural Sciences; Social Sciences and Humanities; and Interdisciplinary Research and Development Services.

Natural sciences include engineering, physical sciences, chemistry and biology, engineering technology, agricultural sciences, and medical sciences and pharmacy. Social sciences and humanities include cultural sciences, sociology and psychology, economic, law, linguistics and languages and excludes psychologist services.

<sup>44</sup> Includes composition and purity testing and analysis services; testing and analysis services of physical properties and integrated mechanical and electrical systems et al

Service Category	Commercial Presence	Visa Requirements Commercial Presence (staff)	Country- Specific Reservations for Commercial Presence (Staff)	Contractual Service Suppliers (CSS) /Independent Professionals	Terms and Conditions for CSS	CROSS Border Supply of Services
					annual wage is above the amount defined by relevant laws and regulations. Denmark except for contractual service suppliers who stay up to 3 months.	Spain and the United Kingdom.
<b>Higher Education Services (Only Privately Funded)</b>	Can establish in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain and the United Kingdom. Opportunities are subject to <b>GR1</b> .	“	Denmark: <b>NC</b> applies for professors. France: <b>NC</b> applies however foreigners may obtain authorisation from competent authorities to establish and direct an education institution and to teach; and in Italy for service providers who are authorised to issue state recognised diplomas. Czech Republic, Slovak Republic: <b>NC</b> applies for higher education services, except for post-secondary technical and vocational services.	University Professors that qualify as contractual service suppliers and have a contract in France or Luxembourg can travel to these countries to work as professors.	Temporary entry will be for a cumulative period not exceeding 9 months in France and 25 weeks in Luxembourg during a 12 month period for the duration of the contract (which ever is less). In France a Professor must have obtained an employment contract from a university or other higher education institution. <b>ENT</b> applies unless those professors are designated directly by the Minister in charge of higher education. The work permit is delivered	A Caribbean business can provide higher education services from home country to students in Europe in the following countries: Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain and the United Kingdom.

Service Category	Commercial Presence	Visa Requirements Commercial Presence (staff)	Country- Specific Reservations for Commercial Presence (Staff)	Contractual Service Suppliers (CSS) /Independent Professionals	Terms and Conditions for CSS	CROSS Border Supply of Services
					for a period not exceeding 9 months renewable for the duration of the contract. The recruiting institution must pay a tax to the International Migration Office.	
<b>Environmental<sup>45</sup> Services</b>	<b>GR1</b> in all EC states	“	<b>GR2</b>		<b>ENT</b> in Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Greece. <b>ENT</b> in Belgium except when contractual service supplier's annual wage is above the amt defined by relevant laws and regulations.	Form country to all EC states

<sup>45</sup> These include (i) waste water services; (ii) hazardous waste management; excluding cross border transport of hazardous waste; refuse disposal services; sanitation and similar services;(iii) protection of ambient air and climate;(v) remediation and clean-up of soil and waters (vi) noise and vibration abatement (vii) protection of biodiversity and landscape; nature and landscape protection services;(viii) other environmental and ancillary services.