



Study on Business Opportunities for CARICOM firms in the Dominican Republic Caribbean Export Development Agency

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- It is worth noting that throughout the analysis undertaken for this report, the authors encountered numerous obstacles regarding the compilation of economic data for CARICOM, particularly trade information. While several countries have made improvements in data collection, significant problems remain with regard to the general availability of data that is reliable, timely produced and methodologically consistent throughout the region. In general, figures quoted in the report aim to illustrate trends rather than reflecting precise values and, in some cases, it was necessary to construct estimates, particularly as regards regional aggregates.

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Executive Summary

CARICOM and the Dominican Republic signed a free trade agreement in 1998 the Dominican Republic (DR-CARICOM), which includes the free access to goods, the establishment of rules of origin, and the preservation and promotion of investment between the parties. The FTA allows members of the private sector the opportunity to develop and gives access to markets for goods and services. It establishes measures to affront complications that may happen between the parties; it also provides a framework for developing regulations in order to facilitate trade.

In light of this and other agreements in the region, Caribbean Export Development Agency has hired Deloitte DR to carry out a study on the business opportunities between the Dominican Republic and CARICOM. After careful analysis and discussion of the main trade agreements in the region, this study finds that the CARICOM countries and the DR have not been able to take full advantage of the provision of these agreements to foster a greater trade flow in goods and services.

The study analyzes each CARICOM country's trade relationship with the Dominican Republic, finding business opportunities for certain products that are currently not imported from CARICOM countries into the Dominican Republic. The methodology used to compile this list of opportunities involved a comparison of current exports from each CARICOM country to the Dominican Republic and each CARICOM country's total exports to the rest of the world in the last five years. This was later narrowed down by eliminating products which the DR would not typically import, and incorporating expert opinions and results from interviews.

The main finding of this study is that there is plenty of opportunities to broaden trade relationships between the Dominican Republic and the CARICOM countries, and will require a better and broader flow of information between the countries.

Current imports into the Dominican Republic from CARICOM countries are composed mostly of petroleum products, mainly from Trinidad and Tobago and The Bahamas. Other opportunities for the expansion of trade relationships with these and the other CARICOM countries were found, since trade with the other countries is small in value. Products in which the exporter country has specialized, like polystyrene from Bahamas, nutmeg from Grenada, or wheat from St. Vincent and the Grenadines, present interesting opportunities. Countries like Dominica and St. Kitts and Nevis, where exports to the DR have been practically nonexistent, should offer great opportunities as well in niche products.

Trade limitations, however, need to be taken into consideration. The Dominican Republic applies import restrictions to certain products to protect human animal and plant health, as well as for environmental reasons, in accordance with its domestic law or international commitments. Also, transportation costs present an important barrier for smaller countries.

Experts in the matter understand that trade relations between the Dominican Republic and CARICOM countries have been unable to fully develop, mainly because of the cultural and idiomatic differences between the Dominican Republic and CARICOM countries, and a general lack of knowledge, on both the DR and CARICOM countries, of the import/export process and of the available products for trade. The experts also expressed that the relationship between the Dominican Republic and CARICOM is not just a one-to-one relation, but it involves cooperation between all parties.

CARICOM countries express that difficulties when exporting to the Dominican Republic relate to these same matters, and also to costly registration requirements needed to export certain products, and requirements by distributors of exclusivity contracts.

Local businesses in the Dominican Republic express similar concerns as well, but their main barrier in trying to import from the Caribbean is the lack of knowledge of their product offerings. They expressed interest in importing household items, perfumes and toiletries, alcoholic beverages, fish and seafood, paint and varnishes, plastic products, and coffee from the CARICOM Countries.

In terms of services trade, the lack of bilateral information presented a considerable drawback upon the conclusions of this study and the proper identification of specific service activities traded from CARICOM countries to the world. However, after a series of interviews, it was found that opportunities lie in the promotion of ICT, creative industries, health wellness, professional services, financial services, and alternative energy, all of which are aligned with the current trends. Growth and development expectations for the service sector in CARICOM are conditioned, according to experts, mainly to its formalization.

The main recommendations derived from the study for the CARICOM countries in terms of improving trade relationships with the Dominican Republic are: 1) CARICOM member states need to make their product and services offers known to the Dominican Republic businesses; 2) local Caribbean businesses need to ensure their products comply with all types of regulations and they need to obtain all necessary licenses for trade with the DR; and 3) the DR and its businesspeople need to establish a simpler roadmap towards import permits, certifications and licenses process for the CARICOM countries to better understand and execute the regulatory framework.

Caribbean Community Overview

Established in 1973, the Caribbean Community is an organization of Caribbean nations and territories. The main objective of the agreement is to promote economic integration in the Caribbean. The establishment of the CARICOM was the effect of a 15 year effort to accomplish the optimism of regional integration. The CARICOM treaty was the result of the end of the West Indies Federation in 1962, where the hope of regional integration in the Caribbean started. After the end of the Federation, there were strong efforts to fortify the connections in the Caribbean. In August 1962, both Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago became independent, and announced their intention to abandon the Federation. Then, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago proposed the creation of the Caribbean Community, including the ten members of the Federation and the rest of the islands in the Caribbean Sea.

In 1965, Barbados, Antigua and British Guiana announced the plans of creation of a Free Trade Area, and the Caribbean Free Trade Association (CARIFTA) was created. In 1972 the Caribbean Community was established as a decision of the Commonwealth Caribbean leaders at the Seventh Heads of Government Conference to transform the Caribbean Free Trade Association (CARIFTA) into a common market. The agreement came into effect in 1968 with the participation of Trinidad and Tobago, British Guiana, Antigua and Barbados. Later that year, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Montserrat entered in the association. The signature of the treaty of Chaguaramas, between Barbados, Jamaica, Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago, established the Caribbean Community Common Market. Years later, eight other Caribbean countries joined the Caribbean Community. The signing of the Treaty establishing the Caribbean Community was a defining moment in the history of the Commonwealth Caribbean.

Nowadays, the Caribbean Community is integrated by 15 Caribbean countries and territories: Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Haiti, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago. Some of the objectives of the Community are to improve standards of living and work, full employment of labor and other factors of production, accelerated, coordinated and sustained economic development and convergence, expansion of trade and economic relations with third states, enhanced levels of international competitiveness; organization for increased production and productivity, among others.

Current Trade Agreements

In this section we offer a broad summary and literature revision of the current trade agreements in the region and the main key findings of the analysis of various authors. Credit is attributed to each source, as follows:

Treaty of Chaguaramas (1973)¹

Background

The Treaty of Chaguaramas established in 1973 the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), firstly signed by Barbados, Jamaica, Guyana and Trinidad & Tobago, subsequently the other 10 countries joined the community. All the Caribbean countries that joined CARICOM agreed upon the trade policy protocol specified in the Treaty of Chaguaramas as they became members.

Objective

The main objective of the CARICOM is to create a common market in order to promote sustained growth of intra-community and international trade and mutually beneficial free movement of goods, capital, people and services among member states and between the Caribbean Community and third states.

Additionally, through the coordination of member states foreign policies, the Caribbean Community aims to strengthen the region's external position and to establish through a functional operation the limited resources in areas like health, education, meteorology and response to natural disasters.

Although CARICOM's purpose is to create a common market; the treaty focused more in establishing a free trade area in goods and the implementation of a common external tariff (CET).

The main regulatory and administrative aspects of the fourth protocol of the Treaty of Chaguaramas concerning trade policy is responsibility of The CARICOM's Council for Trade and Economic Development (COTED).

Some of the objectives among the measures that the COTED commit to take and promote under the protocol are:

- Market integration of the member states
- Export and promotion of competitive goods originated within the community
- Freedom of transit within the community with respect to goods
- Agreement on advantageous terms of trade for community goods exported to third States and groups of States
- No imposition of import duties and prohibition of export duties

¹ http://www.caricom.org/jsp/community/revised_treaty-text.pdf

Free Trade Agreement between the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and Dominican Republic²

Background

In 1998 the Dominican Republic and CARICOM signed the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) DR-CARICOM, which comprises the free access to goods, the establishment of rules of origin, and preserving and promoting investment between the parties.

The Agreement seeks to strengthen the commercial and economic relations between the parties through the establishment of a Free Trade Area between the parties in conformity with the principles, rights and obligations of the World Trade Organization (WTO), and the discouragement of anti-competitive business practices between and within the parties. It takes into consideration the growing process of economic globalization and the economic integration processes between the parties regions.

The establishment of a Free Trade Area (FTA)

The Free Trade Agreement between the CARICOM and Dominican Republic establishes a FTA among the Dominican Republic and the following CARICOM countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago.

The FTA came in effect in 2001 granting Dominican goods free access to the More Developed Countries of CARICOM (MDCs) namely:

- Barbados
- Guyana
- Jamaica
- Surinam
- Trinidad and Tobago

On the other hand, the Agreement also establishes a special treatment for the Less Developed Countries (LDC) of CARICOM considering the fact that they enter the Agreement with uneven economic conditions. These countries are:

- Antigua and Barbuda
- Belize
- Dominica
- Grenada
- St. Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Objective³

The Agreement establishes parameters for a progressive liberalization of trade in goods and services, a liberalization of movement of capital, promotion and protection of investment aimed at improving the opportunities that their markets offer, and strengthening of their competitiveness. Each party will confer to the service providers of the other, full market access and equal treatment. It also seeks to identify current and potential barriers to trade processes. Some of the main propositions are:

- Strengthen commercial and economic relations between the parties by the liberalization of trade barriers between the parties. Through the Agreement, it's expected that parties identify and make known their current barriers, like duties, and regulations.

² <http://www.sice.oas.org/trade/ccdr/English/ccdr.asp#l>

³ (Gabrielle, H. (2000). The CARICOM/Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement Explained. Trade Wins, Caribbean Export Development Agency. P.3

- Reciprocity between the parties in facilitating trade options and offer to each other duty free access. The parties will operate as partners offering mutual benefits.
- Special treatment for CARICOM Less Developed Countries (LDCs), given the fact that these countries are considered to be entering the Agreement on unequal economic circumstances.
- In regards of the Most Favored Nation (MFN) within the Agreement, there is no discrimination in the level of tariffs applied to other countries. In other words, all the countries are subjected to the same level of duties with no preferential treatment. Through CARICOM's Common External Tariff (CET), tariffs and duties applied will be the same to all countries outside of CARICOM.
- Under this Agreement, parties involved are entitled to refuse or adopt measures in order to protect their national interest; that is national heritage, security interests, and public goods, among others.

The FTA allows members of the private sector the opportunity to develop and gives access to markets for goods and services. It establishes measures to affront complications that may happen between the parties; it also provides a framework for developing regulations in order to facilitate trade.

The trade facilitation initiatives provide opportunities for business to have access in markets, benefit from their exportations and to protect their intellectual property; this is an area of growing importance for business as they seek to expand their trade in services. Both parties have accede to submit to the provisions of the Agreement on Trade – Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) and to develop embrace their own Agreement on intellectual property rights.

The Joint Council

In order to supervise the implementation and the adequate execution of the Agreement, both of the parties established a representative joint council. With this joint council the parties should be able to resolve any controversy that may originate from the interpretation, execution of, or non-compliance with, or application of the Agreement.

Through committees, the joint council will keep the Agreement under periodic evaluations and reviews, and make recommendations for better measures if necessary to accomplish the objective.

Under the guidance of the council the committees monitor the implementation conditions of the Agreement, communicate information among the parties, and consult on subjects of mutual concern and any other function assigned by the council.

CARICOM and Dominican Republic agreed to establish a business forum, settled to analyze trade, exchange business information, analyze investment opportunities, organize encounters, and deal with other related matters. Both parties will work towards preventing a double taxation.

The Joint Council, nevertheless, has not met since 2012. This has caused a delay in the implementation of the agreement and the promotion of trade in the region.

Trade in Goods⁴

The Agreement is essential in the liberalization inside the FTA; it deals with reciprocity from the removal of tariffs and assuring the MFN treatment. The Agreement on trade in goods is established with the help of two negative lists:

- Products which will be subject to phased reduction of duty – includes pasta, sausages, jams and biscuits.
- Products which will be subject to MFN treatment – includes meats of bovine, animals, fish and milk.

All goods except those which appear on the lists above are subjected to immediate tariff reduction. Some of the key elements of the Agreement are:

⁴ (Gabrielle, H. (2000). The CARICOM/Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement Explained. Trade Wins, Caribbean Export Development Agency. P.6

Trade Facilitation Initiatives - There's a special condition for CARICOM businessperson to act as an economic agent in the Dominican Republic. If someone wants to promote or manage the import, sale, or any other form of exchange of merchandise or products originated from CARICOM, they can do so as nationals of the Dominican Republic. This meaning of this clause is to promote market access for CARICOM products and to make easier the understanding of trade and economic systems of both parties.

Bilateral Safeguard Measures – This establishes mechanisms to protect the signatories from unfair practices and anti-competitive business practices.

In this Agreement the defense mechanism is bilateral, but the parties have also appeal to the multilateral mechanisms offered by the WTO. There are circumstances in which it will be needed a bilateral safeguard measure:

- If the quantity of imports from one party are large enough to damage a local industry that produces similar or directly competitive products.
- If external financial position of imports needs to be protected or if balance payment deficits must be corrected.

As soon as a safeguard measures are applied, the tariff preferences are suspended and the MFN duties of products in matter are reinstated. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) will use as a guide for dealing with unfair trade practices.

Customs Cooperation – In this part, the Agreement deals with harmonization systems, sharing or information, simplification of documents and quick passage of goods through customs; it's important for members to control the implementation of measures considering that they affect directly the exports and imports of goods. The parties agreed to notify each other's customs authorities of any intention in implementing new customs regulations, the parties also reach a general consensus in the following statements:

- Rules of Origin
- Documents required for imports and exports of goods
- Customs valuation, regimes and procedures
- New technologies preventing and detecting customs fraud
- Goods subject to non-tariff measures
- Current legislation related to import taxes, customs and port charges

Market Access – Each party agreed to allow goods produced in the territory of the other party access to its market under some circumstances.

- Goods originated in the CARICOM countries that satisfied conditions in the Rules of Origin will receive the following treatment on entry into the Dominican Republic market:
 - i) Duty free access for all goods other than those detail in Appendices II and III of the FTA⁵.
 - ii) Phased reduction of the MFN rate of duty on goods as set out in Appendix II of the FTA⁶.
 - iii) Application of the MFN rate of duty to goods listed in Appendix III of the FTA⁷.
- Goods originated in Dominican Republic that satisfies conditions contained in the Rules of Origin will receive the following treatment on entry into the CARICOM Member States markets:
 - i) Duty free access for all goods other than those detail in Appendices IV and V of the FTA⁸ on entry into MDC markets
 - ii) Phased reduction of the MFN rate of duty on goods listed in Appendix IV of the FTA⁹ on entry into MDC markets

⁵ http://www.caricom.org/jsp/secretariat/legal_instruments/agreement_caricom_dominicanrep.jsp?menu=secretariat

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

- iii) Application of MFN rate of duty on goods detail in Appendix V of the FTA¹⁰ on entry into MDC markets
- iv) Application of the MFN rate of duty on goods on entry of the LDC markets

Rules of Origin¹¹

This section has direct relevance to potential exporters; it sets up the procedures for determining which goods qualify for preferential treatment through the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HCDCS), this mechanism classifies goods under headings and sub-headings.

Goods that match the two criteria listed below are considered to be “originated” from either of the territories parties.

- Goods that are wholly produced in one of the parties.
- Goods that are not wholly produced, they must satisfy a standard of “substantial transformation”, meaning that they must go through a production process that places them under another category under the HCDCS. This transformation may meet up with other criteria negotiated in another attachment of the Agreement.

Under these Agreement there are 5 categories in which goods are classified as *wholly produced*:

- Mineral, plant or animal products that come from the territories of the parties, economic zones or territorial waters.
- Products of the sea extracted beyond the boundaries of their economic zones and territorial waters by ships that are owned or leased by nationals of the parties or by companies established in the territories of the parties.
- Products made from goods or products of the sea extracted by ships as listed above.
- Residues, ashes or material waste from the manufacturing process carried out in the territories of the parties that are only for the recovery of raw materials.
- Goods produced in the territories of the parties made exclusively from originating goods.

The production process is also important to determine the origin of goods, some operating processes doesn't qualify to determine the origin of the good:

- Preservation processes like refrigeration, freezing and addition of preservatives
- Cleaning, sorting, peeling, dust removal, drying, crushing, diluting in water and filtering
- Formation of sets of goods
- Packing or repacking in containers, assembly or dividing in packages
- Attach of labels or brands
- Mixing of material if characteristics of the product obtained aren't distinct from the characteristics of the mixed materials
- Slaughtering of animals

Certification of Origin¹²

All goods for export must have a Certificate of Origin, the certification must include:

- Declaration of the exporter or final producer that the origin requirements have been gathered
- Certificate from the exporting authority declaring that the declaration made above is correct
- Signature of an official designated by the authority in the territory

Technical Barriers to trade¹³

In this section there are standards and measures to be considered in order to trade. Parties may also prevent these measures from becoming unnecessary barriers to trade, and they are committed to standardize and assist each other and with third parties. There are three main considerations guide in the Agreement:

- Health
- Environment

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Gabrielle, H. (2000). The CARICOM/Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement Explained. Trade Wins, Caribbean Export Development Agency. P.10

¹² Gabrielle, H. (2000). The CARICOM/Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement Explained. Trade Wins, Caribbean Export Development Agency. P.11

¹³ (Gabrielle, H. (2000). The CARICOM/Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement Explained. Trade Wins, Caribbean Export Development Agency. P.13

- Protection of the consumer

Each party is required to notify the other if there is any change in the standard measures.

Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary Measures¹⁴

Parties involved have the right to establish measures for their protection that are more rigorous than regional or international standards. The measures can include laws, regulations and procedures such as inspections, certifications, quarantines etc. The sanitary and phyto-sanitary measures are standards to:

- Protect animal or plant life in the territory of a party from risks that can appear from the spread of pests, diseases etc.
- Protect human and animal life and health from risks that can appear from additives, toxins, contaminants or disease-causing organism in foods or beverages
- Protect human life and health from risks arise from diseases carried by animal, plants or products
- Prevent any other damage caused by the entry or spread of pests

Inspections

These process can be carried out by a designated agency of the parties and only these agencies determine the inspection periods, time limits for informing the other party and for signing protocols and specific bilateral Agreements. When a request is made for an inspection, the competent authority must conduct an inspection and report the findings within 30 days.

Accreditation

Parties agreed to standardize their accreditation procedures and private sector institutions and professionals must be appropriately certified.

Trade in Services

In terms of exports of services, this sector is expanding rapidly regionally and internationally, the objective of this Agreement is the establishment of an outline for the liberalization of trade in services compatible with the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS)¹⁵ of the WTO.

The scope of activities to be covered by the Agreement with measures affecting trade in services include¹⁶:

Range of activities

- Access to services offered to the public
- Commercial presence of a service supplier in the region of the other party
- Distribution, promotion, advertising, sale and delivery of a service
- Arrangement of a form of financial security as a condition for the provision of a service

In some services, there's is no liberalization applied:

- Air services and related services when the aircraft is withdrawn from service, and specialty air service and computerized reservation systems
- Services or government functions like social welfare, child care, health and insurance
- Promotion and support measures provided by governments or state enterprises; including loans and guarantees

Trade Facilitation Initiatives

Service suppliers are not required to establish or maintain a representative office or be resident in the other territory to provide any service. Additional to this, countries that share a border with other, the Agreement does not impede arrangement that can facilitate the exchange of local services. In 2001 the negotiation on services began.

¹⁴ Gabrielle, H. (2000). The CARICOM/Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement Explained. Trade Wins, Caribbean Export Development Agency. P.14

¹⁵ https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/serv_e/gatsintr_e.htm

¹⁶ Gabrielle, H. (2000). The CARICOM/Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement Explained. Trade Wins, Caribbean Export Development Agency. P.7

Removal of restrictions

Both parties are required to grant MFN treatment to service and service suppliers between each other, but the parties are allowed to adopt different measures with the Agreement if those measures will avoid double taxation and will guarantee equal collection of direct taxes.

Restriction on Application

Seeks to assure that only national of the parties obtain benefits from the Agreement, the origin of goods and services has to be identified. The parties can adopt temporary restrictions in order to protect and facilitate economic development; especially in the case of external financial difficulties. The restrictions must be eliminated as the situation improves; the measures must avoid unnecessary damage to commercial, financial and economic interest of the other party.

Agreement on Reciprocal Promotion and Protection of Investment¹⁷

The Agreement extends to various categories of assets; especially to stocks and shares, money, investments in property, intellectual and industry property rights, and business concessions. Any laws or obligations under international law from both parties that gives a more favorable treatment than the Agreement, will be taking in priority over this Agreement.

Trade Facilitation Initiatives

Parties agreed to grant permission to consultants or investors to enter and remain in the territory of the other party to establish, develop and administer their investments. Investments and profit are protected and they aren't expropriated except for reasons of public interest. Each party may grant unrestricted transfer of:

- Repayment of loans incurred for the investment
- Earnings of nationals of one party working in the other party connected to an investment
- Payments as compensation of losses and expropriation
- Profits
- Income from full or partial liquidation of investment, unless there are difficulties in balance payments which can be phased in over three years

Dispute Settlement

With unsettled disputes involving an investor and a contracting party, the case is submitted to court or to national or international arbitration after the written notification of the claim. In the case of investment disputes between the parties, diplomatic courses will be the first option, if failing a settlement, a request will be made by one representative of each party and a third non-national to the an Arbitral Tribunal; the decision of the Tribunal is required for both parties.

CARIFORUM – EU Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA)¹⁸

The EPA is a two – sided trade Agreement intended to make easier for people and businesses from CARIFORUM and the European Union to trade and invest within each other, to support, promote and develop growth in Caribbean countries. The CARIFORUM – EU EPA was signed by fourteen CARIFORUM states¹⁹ (except Haiti) and twenty seven European Union member states²⁰ in 2008. Haiti signed the agreement in December 2009, but is not yet applying it pending ratification. The application of the Agreement replaces the trade aspects of the Cotonou

¹⁷ Gabrielle, H. (2000). The CARICOM/Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement Explained. Trade Wins, Caribbean Export Development Agency. P.8

¹⁸ Caribbean Regional Negotiating Machinery (2009). Overview of the CARIFORUM-EC Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA).Trade Wins, Caribbean Export Development Agency. P.1

¹⁹ Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, St Kitts and Nevis, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago

²⁰ Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and United Kingdom

Agreement signed in 2000; under these Agreement the European Community allowed African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries non–reciprocal trade and market access for ACP goods into Europe.

The EPA contains rules to guarantee that the trade and investment between CARIFORUM and the European Union is controlled on a transparent and predictable basis, while considering the marked differences in size and level of development between the regions.

As a trade with development components, the EPA is designed to open up and enhance trade between the EU and CARIFORUM by removing the barriers to trade between them and by improving CARIFORUM's capacity to trade competitively. It's expected that the EPA will:

- Expand and improve CARIFORUM's industries and economic growth by allowing CARIFORUM states to develop exports in services and a wider range of goods in which they have a competitive advantage.
- Improve CARIFORUM's access to European technology and technical ways.
- Amplify competition within CARIFORUM and thereby improve effectiveness in production processes.
- Increase employment and business opportunities.

The EPA, in its Article 238, calls for the application of MFN treatment for all signatories. This causes a major problem in the CARICOM-DR relations given that the EPA is more advantageous than the CARICOM-DR FTA. CARICOM has refused to extend the EPA preferences to DR. This situation this one of the more pressing matters that haven't been resolved among others given the lack of meetings of the CARICOM-DR FTA Joint Council.

Objective²¹

The EPA includes trade in goods and services, investment, trade related issues like innovation and intellectual property as well as links to development cooperation. By taking into account the development objectives, needs and interests of the CARIFORUM region, the EPA is a different trade agreement when negotiated between developed and developing countries. This inclusive approach constitutes the development dimension of the EPA and all the terms of the EPA are designed to support it. The main content of the EPA can be explain in these terms:

- Improved market access by duty free and quota free entrance of CARIFORUM goods in the EU with some temporary exceptions until 2015; as well as the aperture of CARIFORUM countries markets to the EU products / services.
- Opportunities for the services sector by opening different sectors to professional employees of the CARIFORUM countries to enter the EU to supply services for a period of time.
- Predictable transparent rules according with the international standards on government procurement, property rights and phyto-sanitary measures so that they provide stability to the trade arrangements.
- Promoting regional integration taking in consideration the region's development needs and interests; aiming to reinforce the effort to build a more competitive regional market.
- Development cooperation and sustainable development by enabling the regions to benefit from development support by making the best use of the EPA to build their trade capacity and compete effectively in global economy.

Trade in Goods²²

CARIFORUM states reduce tariffs in imported goods, but not in the same proportions or at the same pace as Europe.

In trade of goods, the immediate duty free/quota free market access was applied to all CARIFORUM goods since the implementation of the Agreement, except for rice and sugar, in which the full liberalization would happen in 2010 and 2015 respectively.

The group of items that includes products that a high degree of revenue sensitivity or are produced by domestic industries require a degree of protection from competition posed by import. These were subjected to phase reduction commitments until 2011.

²¹ Caribbean Regional Negotiating Machinery (2009). Overview of the CARIFORUM-EC Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA).Trade Wins, Caribbean Export Development Agency. P.2

²² Caribbean Regional Negotiating Machinery (2009). Overview of the CARIFORUM-EC Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA).Trade Wins, Caribbean Export Development Agency. P.2-3

In the CARIFORUM countries where tariffs have been a significant source of revenue they gradually reduced tariffs in order to adjust and find alternative revenue sources.

The tariff liberalization system conducts to a progressive liberalization of goods imported from Europe. According to the sequence of the reduction of trade barriers by:

2011 - Only six CARIFORUM States had implemented the first tranche of tariff cuts scheduled for 1st January 2011, which removed tariffs on 53% of goods imported from Europe following the commitment to apply a zero rate of duty on these goods²³. As of October 2014, twelve countries had applied the 2011 reductions.

2013 - Five years from the application date of the EPA (2008), only 10 CARIFORUM countries had removed tariffs on 56% of goods imported from Europe²⁴.

2018 - Tariffs will be removed in 61% of the goods imported from Europe.

2023 - 83% of the goods will be liberalized.

2028 - 85% will be liberalized.

2033 - Tariffs on the rest of goods will be eliminated, taking the level of liberalization to 87%.

According to trade defense measures, there are relevant circumstances in which the CARIFORUM countries or Europe can inflict temporary barriers and tariffs to trade, these translates to the use of safeguards imposed temporarily to prevent disadvantage to domestic industries caused by imports.

The use of anti – dumping duties are permitted in conciliation with parallel World Trade Organization (WTO) provisions in order to prevent unfair and predatory trade practice of selling goods overseas markets at less than their cost of production; such duties can be implemented to prevent unfair competition between subsidized imports and competing domestic products.

The customs and trade facilitation procedures are set out to improve and ensure trade between the parties through transparency, efficiency, accountability and integrity of CARIFORUM's and Europe's respective customs operations. The commitments from both parties in their operations are:

- The standardization and simplification of customs and data documentation.
- Public disclosure customs laws, explanations and procedures.
- Development of modern customs techniques.
- Simple procedures for goods clearance.
- Automation of customs and trade procedures.
- Dialogue and cooperation between Europe and CARIFORUM.
- Adaptation with international standards and regulations

Agriculture and Fisheries²⁵

Under the EPA, parties recognize the importance of agricultural, food and fisheries sectors to CARIFORUM economies and agreed to cooperate in promoting and transforming this sectors in order to increase their competitiveness and capacity into high quality markets.

There are also specific parts addressing to the needs of these sectors, empowering the EU to provide support in research, improving production and quality standard, promoting investment, etc. Both parties commit on exchange information and consultation, designated to connect and facilitate the channeling of information concerning technical regulations, standards and conformity assessment procedures as determine in the WTO Technical Barriers to Trade Agreement.

²³ European Commission. Monitoring the implementation & results of the CARIFORUM–EU EPA agreement. October 2014. http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2014/october/tradoc_152824.pdf

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Caribbean Regional Negotiating Machinery (2009). Overview of the CARIFORUM-EC Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA). Trade Wins, Caribbean Export Development Agency. P.4

In regards of the imports from Dominican Republic, there has been an increase imports from Europe in some agricultural and fisheries products, but some of the products have no clear cause and effect of their rise, such as unroasted malt and miscellaneous food preparations (because they were zero rated at the signature of the Agreement), but there are clear cases of products that have increased such as olive oil, wine and whisky, and tobacco.

The technical barriers to trade established in the Agreement are aimed to concede and comply each standards, and ensure that the lack of these standards doesn't affect the trade process between CARIFORUM and Europe. Measures established in the EPA define on how both parties may use trade restrictions designed to protect risks humans, plants or animals associated with diseases, contaminations, or pests. They also prevent involuntary impediments to trade that may come because of the trade measures.

Commercial Presence²⁶

In the context of the EPA, commercial presence refers to:

- Any business or professional establishment resulting from the formation of a juridical person
- Creation of a branch inside the European Community or any CARIFORUM country with the intention to carry out any economic activity. (*Economic activity* doesn't include activities carried out in the application of governmental authority)

The EPA comprises the standard rules and regulatory principles for services and investment including the MFN and national treatment, it also includes a provision to safeguard public interests. Governments from both parties have to take measures to ensure that investors maintain high levels of labor, safeguard the environment and maintain safety standards.

Both parties have agreed to cooperate on e-commerce and to make easier electronic deliveries of products by not charging customs duties, there are also conditions in order to cooperate and improve CARIFORUM's services sector.

The EPA outlines for commercial presence apply to all economic activities except:

- Processing of nuclear materials, mining and manufacturing
- Trade or production of weapons, munitions, and war material
- Audio-visual services

The cross border supply of services between both parties will provide the access to each other in services traded across their borders. The main areas of CARIFORUM market opening includes:

- Business services
- Computer and computer related services
- Research and Development
- Environmental services
- Management consultancy
- Maritime Transport
- Tourism
- Entertainment

Investors

Between the European Community and CARIFORUM countries, they have set out under the EPA four key areas to regulate investor's behavior:

- a) Any form of illegal tribute or payment in order to seek improper influence decisions of public officials is prohibited for investors.

²⁶ Caribbean Regional Negotiating Machinery (2009). Overview of the CARIFORUM-EC Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA). Trade Wins, Caribbean Export Development Agency. P.6

- b) CARIFORUM and EC countries must secure that investors act in accordance with the main point of labor standards in the International Labor Organization (ILO).
- c) Investors must be required to manage or operate their investments compatible with the international environment or labor obligations originated from the Agreement.
- d) Investors have to establish and maintain appropriate intercommunication processes to facilitate consultation with local community in respect to projects involving large – scale activities based on natural resources.

Other aspects of investments framework is the maintenance of standards, the EPA force both parties to ensure that foreign direct investment is not encouraged by lowering domestic labor, health and safety standards or labor laws aimed to protect and promote a cultural diversity. There is a provision that reviews at regular intervals the investments legal framework, flows of investment between parties, investment environment and the progressive liberalization of investments.

The EPA also allows for repatriation of capital as well as any profit originated from the investments made in accordance with the provision of the Agreement. The signatory parties set out that they would not impose restrictions on free movement of capital related to direct investment between them, with the condition that those investments were made according to the laws of the host country.

CARICOM vs CARIFORUM²⁷

Despite of the presence of a FTA between the Dominican Republic and the CARICOM countries, preferential treatment on services fall out the scope of such agreement being present only in goods. However a regional clause under the CARIFORUM – EU agreement extends trade coverage into the services sector, the same applies to EPA which specifically does expand trade relations between the DR and CARIFORUM in four key points:

- EPA promotes the trade in services and institutional reinforcement for trade facilitation. The EPA main difference with regards to Cotonou is the relative liberalization of Trade in Service and the Cultural Protocol. For DR visa related issues impede the good implementation of these “acquired rights”.
- Most of the goods for trade has been liberalized under the FTA CARICOM-DR, while under the EPA Dominican Republic obtained similar advantages plus trade in services.
- EPA will develop a new the legal framework for the improvement of trade relation between DR and Haiti.
- EPA will operate as a legal base for the regulation in goods and services between Bahamas (a non FTA CARICOM-DR country) and the Dominican Republic.

²⁷ Despradel, Roberto (2012). *Assessment of current trade flows between CARICOM and the Dominican Republic*.

Trade Profiles: CARICOM and the DR Business Opportunities

Methodology Used

In order to understand each CARICOM country's trade relationship with the Dominican Republic, their current trade position is analyzed. The trade relationship with DR and the opportunities found, both in goods and services, are later detailed.

The methodology used to identify potential products for trade from CARICOM countries into the Dominican Republic was as follows:

- A list of current exports from each CARICOM country to the Dominican Republic was compiled for the last five years, per 4-digit product HS code. The list was narrowed down to products which represented more than US\$50,000 in imported value in the last five years, except for St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Suriname, where the cut-off value was US\$10,000, to adjust for the country's minimal exports to the DR.
- A comparison was made between the products in the list mentioned before, and each CARICOM country's total exports to the rest of the world in the last five years, and a preliminary list of opportunities was compiled.
- The preliminary list was expanded to include 6-digit product codes and each product's importance in the country's total exports (in terms of percentage) was calculated, leaving only those products with at least 0.9% of importance in the country's exports.
- The product lists were analyzed and reduced by eliminating products which the DR would not generally import, be it because of sufficient local production or because the product is currently exported by the Dominican Republic. Expert opinions and results from interviews were incorporated in the selection of product opportunities.

CARICOM and the DR

Founded in 1973, CARICOM is an organization of 15 Caribbean economies including: Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago. The main objective of the organization is to promote cooperation and integration throughout its members. With 119.9 billion dollars of GDP, the Caribbean Community represented 0.2% of the global GDP in 2013. In addition, CARICOM's exports totaled 21 billion dollars in 2013. The most relevant exports in the last five years were: petroleum gases, petroleum oils, ammonia, and acyclic alcohols. On the other hand, imports from the region totaled 12 billion dollars, and the most relevant imports in the past 5 years were petroleum oils, iron ores, cars, and medicament mixtures.

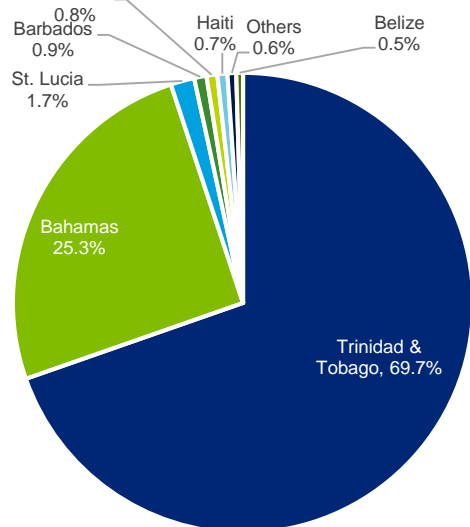
The Dominican Republic's imports from the CARICOM states totaled almost US\$5.3 billion in the last five years. Most of these imports originate from Trinidad and Tobago, which makes up almost 70% of the DR's imports from the region. Almost 98% of all imports from the region come from Trinidad and Tobago and The Bahamas.

DR imports from CARICOM

Year	Imported Value
2010	764,771
2011	1,044,880
2012	1,202,844
2013	1,260,338
2014	996,303
Total	5,269,136

Source: UN Comtrade (values in US\$ thousands)

DR Imports from CARICOM by Country of Origin 2010-2014



Source: UN Comtrade

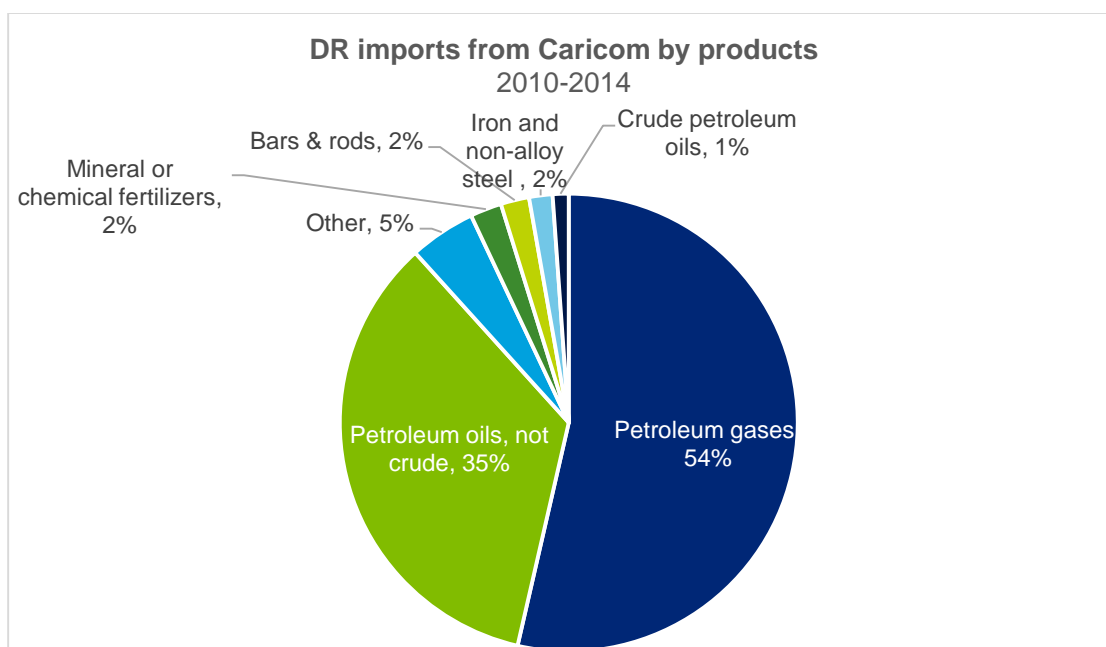
Others include Jamaica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, St. Kitts and Nevis, Suriname

DR Imports from CARICOM Countries by origin market, in US\$

Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Trinidad and Tobago	468,419,812	835,322,517	793,366,820	752,206,138	820,648,771	3,669,964,058
Bahamas	266,200,876	161,262,361	348,398,708	399,383,509	156,430,560	1,331,676,014
St. Lucia	4,402	122,193	26,991,667	60,767,563	67,261	87,953,086
Barbados	5,068,744	15,532,086	18,369,571	4,258,286	2,280,457	45,509,144
Antigua and Barbuda	3,615,265	101,552	4,773,825	28,119,898	3,254,072	39,864,612
Haiti	16,221,712	12,012,828	690,784	3,640,403	4,578,178	37,143,905
Belize	2,508,532	10,302,202	7,475,859	4,346,092	195,420	24,828,105
Guyana	578,947	3,258,309	1,668,893	3,505,905	5,990,177	15,002,231
Jamaica	1,932,276	5,307,561	672,950	3,929,365	2,286,863	14,129,015
Dominica	16,709	763,699	379,552	104,409	517,235	1,781,604
Grenada	21,509	757,647	11,305	1,863	20,002	812,326
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	176,893	6,211	788	298	0	184,190
Suriname	200	22,152	38,675	72,916	17,529	151,472
St. Kitts and Nevis	4,736	108,698	4,560	1,472	16,892	136,358

Source: UN Comtrade

Almost 90% of the DR's imports from the region were composed of petroleum products, mainly petroleum gases and oils, as seen in the graph below. Next in importance were the imports of fertilizers and iron and steel products.



Source: UN Comtrade

DR imports from CARICOM by Product

HS code	Product label	Imports 2010-2014 (thousand US\$)
2711	Petroleum gases	2,821,308
2710	Petroleum oils, not crude	1,827,339
3102	Mineral or chemical fertilizers, nitrogenous	117,062
7213	Bars & rods, hr, in irregular wound coils, of iron or non-alloy steel	105,733
7206	Iron and non-alloy steel in ingots or other primary forms.	87,042
2709	Crude petroleum oils	59,405
2009	Fruit & vegetable juices, unfermented	23,630
7010	Carboy, bottle & other container of glass	22,445
1904	Breakfast cereals & cereal bars	20,906
7207	Semi-finished products of iron or non-alloy steel	18,844
8544	Insulated wire/cable	18,635
8507	Electric accumulator	16,032
0801	Brazil nuts, cashew nuts & coconuts	14,600
2701	Coal; briquettes & similar solid fuels manufactured from coal	12,029
6310	Rags, scrap twine, cordage, rope	9,415
2523	Cements, Portland, aluminous, slag, super sulfate & similar hydraulic c	7,784
4821	Paper or paperboard labels of all kinds	7,131
6207	Men's singlets, briefs, pajamas, bathrobes etc.	7,040
2106	Food preparations	5,439

4803	Paper, household/sanitary, rolls of a width > 36 cm	5,062
4818	Toilet paper and similar paper, cellulose wadding	4,245
5209	Woven cotton fabrics, 85% or more cotton, weight over 200 g/m2	4,007
2804	Hydrogen, rare gases & other non-metals	2,920
7227	Bars & rods, hot-rolled, in irregularly wound coils, of other alloy steel	2,721
6205	Men's shirts	2,712
3104	Mineral or chemical fertilizers	2,538
8474	Machinery for sorting/screening/washing; agglomerating/shaping mineral products	2,481
8517	Electric app for line telephony, include current line system	2,395
2208	Spirits, liqueurs, other spirit beverages, alcoholic preparations	2,064
2202	Non-alcoholic beverages (excl. water, fruit or vegetable juices and mi	2,047
6109	T-shirts, singlets and other vests, knitted or crocheted	1,984
2811	Inorganic acids, & other inorganic oxygen compounds of non-metals	1,723
9507	Fishing rods, fish-hooks; fishing nets; decoy birds	1,587
3923	Plastic packing goods or closures stoppers, lids, caps, closures.	1,468
8536	Electrical app for switching (except fuse, switches, etc.) not exceeding 1000 volt	1,399
2207	Ethyl alcohol & other spirits (if undenatured then higher than 80% by	1,066
2507	Kaolin and other kaolinic clays	1,045
6203	Men's suits, jackets, trousers etc. & shorts	998
3917	Tubes, pipes & hoses & fittings therefor of plastics	965
8422	Dish washing machines; machinery for aerating bottles	834
2401	Tobacco unmanufactured; tobacco refuse	804
3808	Insecticides, fungicides, herbicides packaged for retail sale	732
3004	Medicament mixtures (not 3002, 3005, 3006), put in dosage	726
9405	Lamps & lighting fittings; signs, nameplates illuminated	693
2308	Other vegetable material, waste, residues, byproducts used for animal	600
8452	Sewing machine (o/t hd no 84.04); furniture specially designed for sew machines	526
2833	Sulphates; alums; peroxosulphates (persulphates).	489
9619	Sanitary towels (pads) and tampons, napkins and napkin liners for babies	461
5210	Woven cotton fabrics, less than 85% cotton, mixed with manmade fibers	450
3402	Organic surface-active agents, washing & clean preparations	444
1704	Sugar confectionery (include white choc), not containing cocoa	441
0402	Milk and cream, concentrated or sweetened	410
8438	Machinery, for the preparation of food or drink	334
3907	Polyacetal, o polyether, epoxide resin, polycarbonate, etc., in primary form	323

3926	Article of plastic	316
6104	Women's suits, dresses, skirt etc. & short, knit/crochet	303
7204	Ferrous waste and scrap; remelting scrap ingots or iron or steel	289
2302	Bran, sharps and other residues	271
6005	Warp knit fabrics (incl. those made on galloon knitting machines) excl. 60.01, 60.04	266
3811	Antiknock preparations, oxidation & gum inhibitors, viscosity improver	266
7308	Structures (rods, angle, plates) of iron & steel	261
1902	Pasta & couscous	233
4407	Wood sawn/chipped lengthwise, sliced/peeled	233
6302	Bed, table, toilet and kitchen linens	225
7608	Aluminum tubes and pipes	221
8539	Electric filament or discharge lamps	215
3913	Natural polymers & modified natural polymers in primary forms	213
3506	Prepared glues and other prepared adhesives, not elsewhere specified or included; products suitable for use as glues or adhesives, put up for retail sale as glues or adhesives, not exceeding a net weight of 1 kg.	206
7806	Articles of lead	190
8901	Cruise ship, cargo ship, barges	188
6206	Women's blouses & shirts	186
8424	Mechanical applications for projection/dispersing/spray; sand blasting machine, etc.	182
8434	Milking machines and dairy machinery	175
9021	Orthopedic appliance (crutches/surgical belts & trusses)	165
1905	Food preparations	162
6110	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, knitted or crocheted	160
3302	Odoriferous mixtures as raw materials for industry	154
4707	Waste and scrap of paper or paperboard	150
7222	Bars & rods of stainless steel; angles, shapes	140
5515	Woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibers.	139
8504	Electric transformer, static converter (for example rectifiers)	133
5208	Woven cotton fabrics, 85% or more cotton, weight less than 200 g/m ²	124
6905	Roofing tiles, chimney pots, cowl etc. & other ceramic constructional good	121
8502	Electric generating sets and rotary converters	120
7404	Copper waste and scrap	115
5407	Woven fabrics of synthetic filament yarn (incl. hd no 54.04)	115
7310	Iron & steel tank, cask, drum can, boxes (cap≤300l)	112
4418	Builders' joinery & carpentry of wood	102
8480	Molding boxes for metal foundry; mold base; etc.	100
6908	Glazed ceramic flags & paving, hearth/wall tiles; mosaic cube	100
6403	Footwear, upper of leather	98

3304	Beauty, make-up & skin-care preparations; sunscreens, manicure or pedicure	96
5204	Cotton sewing thread	88
8531	Electric sound/visual signaling app (e.g. bell/siren, fire alarms)	87
5512	Woven fabric of synthetic staple fiber (> 85% of such fiber)	87
8476	Money change machines, automated goods-vending machine (except beverages)	86
8443	Printing machinery; machines for uses ancillary to printing	82
0404	Whey and natural milk products	78
3819	Hydraulic brake fluids & liquids for hydraulic transmission	78
3306	Oral & dental hygiene preparations	77
8703	Cars (incl. station wagon)	75
7607	Aluminum foil of a thickness not exceeding 0.2mm	73
8428	Lifting/handling/loading/unloading machinery (excl. lift/escalator)	71
9504	Articles for funfair, table/parlor games & auto bowling alley equipment	70
2203	Beer made from malt	69
3925	Builders' ware of plastics.	68
8441	Machinery for making paper pulp, paper/paperboard, included cut machines	67
8538	Part suitable for use solely/principally with boards, panels, fuses, switches	66
3301	Essential oils; resinoids; terpenic by-products etc.	66
7602	Aluminum waste and scrap	63
7325	Cast articles of iron or steel	63
7323	Iron & steel tables & household articles	57
4016	Articles of vulcanized rubber o/t hard rubber	57
8429	Self-propelled bulldozer, angle dozer, grader, excavator, etc.	57
0305	Fish, cured or smoked and fish meal fit for human consumption	57
4819	Packing containers, of paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding, webs	55
9022	Apparatus based on the use of X-rays/of alpha, beta/gamma radiations	55
2508	Clay	51
9026	Instruments for measuring/checking the flow/level/pressure of liq/gases	51
6402	Footwear, outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics	48
7326	Articles of iron or steel	46
9403	Other furniture and parts thereof	23
6404	Footwear, upper of textile mat	18
0303	Fish, frozen, whole	12
3918	Floor, wall & ceiling coverings in rolls or tiles, of plastics.	10

Source: UN Comtrade

Antigua and Barbuda

Antigua and Barbuda is considered the 177th economy in the world, and according to its GDP it's the 10th economy in the CARICOM region. In 2014, Antigua and Barbuda exported US\$25M. The following products were the most relevant in their exports: petroleum oils, camping goods, yachts, and alcoholic preparations. On the other hand, imports totaled US\$393M. The most significant imported products were: petroleum oils, cars, meat, and jewelry. The main commercial partners of Antigua and Barbuda are United States of America, United Kingdom, Barbados and China.

Products Currently Traded with the Dominican Republic

Antigua and Barbuda's exports to the Dominican Republic totaled almost 40 million dollars in the last five years, and represent 0.05% of the DR's imports in that same period. This trade is comprised mainly of light petroleum oils (fuel oil). There have been a number of one-time imports over this period. In 2013, there were machinery imports, specifically bottle aerating and for the preparation of food or drink. This machinery is a re-export of the country and not assembled there. The following table contains only the products that have totaled at least US\$50,000 in trade value in the last five years.

DR's current imports from Antigua and Barbuda

HS Code	Product label	Imports 2010-2014 (thousands of US\$)	Avg. Tariff Applied (%)*
2710	Petroleum oils, not crude	38,607	3.5
8438	Industrial machinery for food, drinks preparation	334	0
8544	Insulated wire/cable	131	14
8422	Dish washing machines; machinery for aerating bottles	131	0
0305	Fish, cured or smoked and fish meal fit for human consumption	57	0
6310	Rags, scrap twine, rope	52	20
9026	Instruments for measuring/checking the flow/level/pressure of liquids	51	0

Source: Trade Map, WITS World Bank

Notes: *Corresponds to AHS tariffs, in 2013 or latest available.

Shaded HS codes represent products not traded in 2014. Shaded product labels represent re-export products

In matching Antigua and Barbuda's main product exports and Dominican Republic's main product imports, the following products groups have been identified as opportunities for further trade between the two countries.

Opportunities for DR imports from Antigua and Barbuda

HS Code	Product label	Percentage of total Antigua's Exports (2010-2014)	DR's Imported Value from World (in thousand US\$, 2010-2014)
630630	Sails for boats, sailboards or land craft, of textile materials	10.1%	106
630639	Sails, of other textile materials	7.0%	0
630631	Sails, of synthetic fibers	5.9%	0
852540	Still image and other video cameras	3.0%	1,684
732690	Articles, iron or steel	2.5%	218,627
850140	AC motors, single-phase	2.3%	4,446

711319	Articles of jewelry & parts thereof of/or precious metals w/n plated/clad w precious metals	2.3%	520,045
890399	Rowing boats, canoes, sculls and other pleasure boats	1.9%	7,481
030379	Fish, frozen, excluding heading No 03.04, livers and roes	1.7%	11,860
890391	Sailboats, with or without auxiliary motor	1.4%	2,226
720410	Waste and scrap, cast iron	1.4%	477
721240	Flat rolled prod, i/nas, <600mm wide, painted, varnished or plastic coated	1.4%	2,236
870323	Automobiles w reciprocating piston engine displacing > 1500 cc to 3000 cc	1.2%	1,160,589
880320	Aircraft under-carriages and parts thereof	1.1%	179
320820	Paint & varnishes based on acrylic/vinyl poly, dispersed in a non-aqueous medium	1.0%	6,652
940360	Furniture, wooden.	1.0%	111,474

Source: Trade Map, Deloitte

Antigua and Barbuda's economy is mainly dependent on tourism, and as such, agriculture and industry play a smaller role and is mainly for subsistence. Manufacturing industries are export oriented and produce paint, garments, bedding, furniture, and galvanized sheets²⁸. Therefore, manufactured goods and other raw materials show the greatest potential to be exported to the Dominican Republic. Among this goods can be mentioned: sails for boats, sailboards or land craft of textile materials, which represents 10.1% of Antigua's total exports in the period 2010-2014 while the Dominican Republic imported US\$106,000 in the same period. Dominican Republic's import value of sails, of other textile materials, sails of synthetic fibers, AC motors single-phase, still image and other video cameras, in the past 5 years (2010-2014) was small, while this products represented 18% of Antigua's total exports for the same period.

²⁸ http://www.commonwealthofnations.org/sectors-antigua_and_barbuda/business/

The Bahamas

Bahamas is considered the 143th economy in the world, and the 4th economy in the Caribbean Community, according to GDP. In 2014, its exports totaled 689 million dollars. The following were the most relevant exports: petroleum oils, polymers of styrene and crustaceans. On the other hand, imports totaled 3.7 billion dollars. The most significant imported products were: petroleum oils (not crude), cars, furniture, and medicaments. The main commercial partners of The Bahamas are the United States, France, United Kingdom, Trinidad and Tobago, and Canada.

Products Currently Traded with the Dominican Republic

The Bahamas's exports to the Dominican Republic totaled almost 1.3 billion dollars in the last five years, and represent 1.5% of the DR's imports in that same period. This country is currently the DR's second most important trading partner in the CARICOM region. This trade is comprised mainly of light petroleum oils (fuel oil). There have been a number of one-time imports over this period. In 2011, there was a significant import of Portland cement which has not been repeated. In 2012, liquefied propane gas and bituminous coal were imported, with no repeat in following years. The following table contains only the products that have totaled at least US\$50,000 in trade value in the last five years.

DR's current imports from The Bahamas

HS Code	Product label	Imports 2010-2014 (thousands of US\$)	Avg. Tariff Applied (%)*
2710	Petroleum oils, not crude	1,321,833	3.5
2523	Cements (Portland, aluminous, slag or hydraulic)	5,075	14
2711	Petroleum gases	2,137	0
2701	Coal; briquettes, ovoids, made from coal.	1,941	0
6302	Bed, table, toilet and kitchen linens	225	20
8539	Electric filament or discharge lamps	131	0
7325	Cast articles of iron or steel	63	N/A

Source: Trade Map, WITS World Bank

Notes: *Corresponds to AHS tariffs, in 2013 or latest available.

Shaded HS codes represent products not traded in 2014. Shaded product labels represent re-export products.

In matching The Bahamas's main product exports and Dominican Republic's main product imports, the following products groups have been identified as opportunities for further trade between the two countries.

Opportunities for DR imports from The Bahamas

HS Code	Product label	Percentage of the Bahama's Exports (2010-2014)	DR's Imported Value from World (in thousand US\$, 2010-2014)
390311	Polystyrene, expansible	20.4%	36,781
293359	Heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atoms only	9.9%	5,063
030611	Rock lobster & other sea crawfish, frozen in shell/not, included boiled in shell	9.1%	359
330300	Perfumes and toilet waters	4.0%	67,158
250100	Salt (including table salt & denatured salt) pure sodium chloride & sea water	2.5%	32,658

890391	Sailboats, with or without auxiliary motor	2.1%	2,226
732690	Articles, iron or steel.	1.0%	218,627
251710	Pebbles, gravel, broken or crushed stone used for aggregates.	1.0%	305
030621	Rock lobster & other sea crawfish not in shell	0.7%	126
030799	Molluscs nes, shelled o not	0.4%	98

Source: Trade Map, Deloitte. Shaded product labels represent re-export products

The Bahama's economy is mainly dependent on tourism, but has a manufacturing and mining industry which plays an important part as well. For Bahamas, the goods that are most likely to represent business opportunities are polystyrene, heterocyclic compounds, rock Lobster in frozen in shell, perfumes and toilets waters among others, these products made up for 44% of Bahamas total export from 2010 to 2014. It's important to highlight that given the nature of the products Bahamas export the most (chemical and food), licenses, sanitary registration, and other types of certified permission are required.

Barbados

Barbados is considered the 157th economy in the world, and the 6th economy in the Caribbean Community, according to GDP. In 2014, the exports totaled 480 million dollars. The following were the most relevant exports: petroleum oils, medicament mixtures, alcoholic preparations and crude petroleum oils. On the other hand, imports totaled 1.7 billion dollars. The most significant imported products were: petroleum oils, medicament mixtures, cars and automatic data processing machines. The main commercial partners of Barbados are the United States, United Kingdom, Trinidad and Tobago, Suriname and China.

Products Currently Traded with the Dominican Republic

Barbados's exports to the Dominican Republic totaled approximately 45.5 million dollars in the last five years, and represent 0.05% of the DR's imports in that same period. This trade is comprised mainly of light petroleum oils (gasoil). Imports of this particular product stopped in 2012, which presents an opportunity to restart trade. Other significant imports from Barbados include printed paper labels, liqueur (specifically, Ponche Kuba Cream Liqueur), plastic bottle caps, and kaolin clay. Imports of liqueur and bottle caps have declined in recent years. The following table contains only the products that have totaled at least US\$50,000 in trade value in the last five years.

DR's current imports from Barbados

HS Code	Product label	Imports 2010-2014 (thousands of US\$)	Avg. Tariff Applied (%) [*]
2710	Petroleum oils, not crude	30,345	3.5
4821	Paper or paperboard labels of all kinds	6,958	14
2208	Spirits, liqueurs, other spirit beverages, alcoholic preparations	1,679	20
3923	Plastic packing goods or closures stoppers, lids, caps, closures	1,343	8.5
2507	Kaolin and other kaolinic clays	1,045	0
3808	Insecticides, fungicides, herbicides packaged for retail sale	660	0
8422	Dish washing machines; machinery for aerating bottles	617	0
7010	Carboy, bottle & other container of glass	374	14
3907	Polyacetal or polyether, epoxide resin, polycarbonate	323	0
7608	Aluminum tubes and pipes	221	0
3913	Natural polymers & modified natural polymers, in primary forms	213	0
8434	Milking machines and dairy machinery	175	0
9021	Orthopedic appliances	165	0
3302	Odoriferous mixtures as raw materials for industry	154	0
7204	Ferrous waste and scrap	129	0
7310	Iron & steel tank, cask, drum can, boxes	112	7
8480	Molds for metal, plastic, rubber	100	0
3926	Article of plastic	98	13.1
8476	Money change machines, automated goods-vending machines	86	0
3402	Organic surface-active agents, washing & clean preparations	85	20
7607	Aluminum foil of a thickness not exceeding 0.2mm	73	0
3301	Essential oils; resinoids; terpenic by-products	66	0

4819	Packing containers, of paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding, webs	55	14
2508	Clay	51	0

Source: Trade Map, WITS World Bank

Notes: *Corresponds to AHS tariffs, in 2013 or latest available.

Shaded HS codes represent products not traded in 2014. Shaded product labels represent re-export products.

In matching Barbados's main product exports and Dominican Republic's main product imports, the following products groups have been identified as opportunities for further trade between the two countries.

Opportunities for DR imports from Barbados

HS Code	Product label	Percentage of Barbados's Exports (2010-2014)	DR's Imported Value from World (in thousand US\$, 2010-2014)
300490	Medicaments, in dosage	11.5%	1,922,763
270900	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude	4.4%	5,032,927
711319	Articles of jewelry & parts thereof of/ or precious metals	2.8%	520,045
151710	Margarine, excluding liquid margarine	2.0%	9,891
853339	Wire wound variable resistors, including rheostat and potentiometers	1.5%	641
190531	Sweet biscuits	1.3%	113,338

Source: Trade Map, Deloitte. Shaded product labels represent re-export products

For Barbados, the products that represent major business opportunities to be exported to the Dominican Republic are medicaments, petroleum and oils, and articles of jewelry which made up for 18.7% of Barbados total exports from 2010 to 2014. It's important to mention that for medicaments, sanitary registration and other types of certified permission are required.

Belize

Belize is considered the 172th economy in the world, and the 8th economy in the Caribbean Community, according to GDP. In 2014, its exports totaled 365 million dollars. The following were the most relevant exports: crude petroleum oils, fruit & vegetable juices, cane or beet sugar, and crustaceans. On the other hand, imports totaled a billion dollars. The most significant imported products were: petroleum oils, not crude, cigars, trucks, cars and petroleum gases. The main commercial partners of Belize are the United States, United Kingdom, Trinidad and Tobago, Netherlands and China.

Products Currently Traded with the Dominican Republic

Belize's exports to the Dominican Republic totaled almost 25 million dollars in the last five years, and represent 0.03% of the DR's imports in that same period. This trade is comprised mainly of frozen orange juice, although no import of this product was made in 2014. The case of the frozen orange pulp is one that exemplifies the challenges in implementing the CARICOM-DR FTA, given the lack of progress of discussion of the Joint Council of the FTA and a dispute on the tariffs to be paid. For this reason, DR stopped importing such products from Belize. Imports of the second product in importance, citric fruit waste for animal consumption, has stopped since 2011. Imports of sliced mahogany started in 2012, and have reached third in importance in 2014. The following table contains only the products that have totaled at least US\$50,000 in trade value in the last five years.

DR's current imports from Belize

HS Code	Product label	Imports 2010-2014 (thousands of US\$)	Avg. Tariff Applied (%) [*]
2009	Fruit & vegetable juices, unfermented	23,309	16
2308	Other vegetable material, waste, residues, byproducts used for animal	600	2
4407	Wood sawn/chipped lengthwise, sliced/peeled	183	0
6908	Glazed ceramic flags & paving, hearth/wall tiles; mosaic cube	100	0
8443	Printing machinery; machines for uses ancillary to printing	82	0
3808	Insecticides, fungicides, herbicides packaged for retail sale	72	N/A
9504	Articles for funfair, table or parlor games & automatic bowling alley equipment	70	20
2106	Food preparations	60	6

Source: Trade Map, WITS World Bank

Notes: ^{*}Corresponds to AHS tariffs, in 2013 or latest available.

Shaded HS codes represent products not traded in 2014. Shaded product labels represent re-export products

In matching Belize's main product exports and Dominican Republic's main product imports, the following products groups have been identified as opportunities for further trade between the two countries.

Opportunities for DR imports from Belize

HS Code	Product label	Percentage of Belize's Exports (2010-2014)	DR's Imported Value from World (in thousand US\$, 2010-2014)
270900	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude	25.6%	5,032,927

030613	Shrimps and prawns, frozen, in shell or not, including boiled in shell	4.5%	17,674
080720	Papaws (papayas), fresh	2.8%	55
030617	Other frozen shrimps and prawns	2.1%	3,629
030611	Rock lobster & other sea crawfish, frozen in shell/not, included boiled in shell	1.7%	359
200921	Grapefruit juice, unfermented, Brix value <= 20 at 20°C, whether or no	1.6%	27
230990	Animal feed preparations	1.5%	397,661
271019	Other petroleum oils and preparations	1.4%	84,028
030619	Crustaceans, frozen, in shell or not including boiled in shell	1.1%	20,659
071333	Kidney beans & white pea beans dried shelled, whether or not skinned o split	1.1%	78,922
330112	Essential oils of orange	0.8%	353
110313	Maize (corn) groats and meal	0.6%	130
440721	Mahogany Swietenia, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled	0.5%	41,023

Source: Trade Map, Deloitte. Shaded product labels represent re-export products

In the past 5 years (2010-2014), more than ¼ of Belize total exports were made up of petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous materials, in the same period the mentioned good made up for almost 6% of Dominican Republic's total imports which marks a considerable business opportunity for both parties. On the other hand, shrimps and prawns, papayas, and other frozen shrimps and prawns made up for almost 10% of Belize total exports from 2010 to 2014 while for the same period these goods made up for just 0.1% of the Dominican Republic's total imports. Raw sugar cane, molasses, and bananas were initially identified as potential business opportunities, but were left out because the DR's market condition and local production. Given the nature of these products (agricultural and food), licenses and permissions upon their entry to the Dominican Republic are required.

Dominica

Dominica is considered the 187th economy in the world, and the 14th economy in the Caribbean Community, according to GDP. In 2014, its exports totaled 76.7 million dollars. The following were the most relevant exports: soap, petroleum oils, gravel, Brocken stone, and bananas. On the other hand, imports totaled 202.7 million dollars. The most significant imported products were: petroleum oils, meat, and cars. The main commercial partners of Dominica are the United States, United Kingdom, Trinidad and Tobago, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Jamaica.

Products Currently Traded with the Dominican Republic

Dominica's exports to the Dominican Republic totaled almost 2 million dollars in the last five years, and represent 0.002% of the DR's imports in that same period. This trade is comprised mainly of electrical switches circuit breakers. There was a one-time import of milk powder in 2012, which has not been repeated and can present an opportunity for continued trade. When the import and export authority of Dominica was surveyed concerning their actual trade relationship with the DR, they did not have any record of any trade happening with the DR in recent years. The following table contains only the products that have totaled at least US\$50,000 in trade value in the last five years.

DR's current imports from Dominica

HS Code	Product label	Imports 2010-2014 (thousands of US\$)	Avg. Tariff Applied (%) ¹
8536	Electrical app for switching not exceeding 1000 volt	1,399	3
0402	Milk and cream, concentrated or sweetened	239	20

Source: Trade Map, WITS World Bank

Notes: ¹Corresponds to AHS tariffs, in 2013 or latest available.

Shaded HS codes represent products not traded in 2014. Shaded product labels represent re-export products

In matching Dominica's main product exports and Dominican Republic's main product imports, the following products groups have been identified as opportunities for further trade between the two countries.

Opportunities for DR imports from Dominica

HS Code	Product label	Percentage of Dominica's Exports (2010-2014)	DR's Imported Value from World (in thousand US\$, 2010-2014)
340111	Toilet soap & preparations, shaped; papers & nonwovens impregnated with soap toilet use	19.8%	59,465
490700	Unused postage, revenue stamps; cheque forms, banknotes, bond certificate, etc.	7.8%	49,001
271019	Other petroleum oils and preparations	6.1%	84,028
340119	Soap & organic surf prep, shaped; papers & nonwovens impregnated with soap	4.9%	28,634
330499	Beauty or make-up preparations; sunscreen or sun tan preparations	4.7%	113,410
271012	Light petroleum oils and preparations	3.8%	7,506,823
251710	Pebbles, gravel, broken or crushed stone used for aggregates etc.	3.4%	162
321000	Paints & varnishes; water pigments for finishing leather	2.2%	5,976
071490	Arrowroot, salep etc. fried o dried whether or not sliced o pelleted & sago pith	1.7%	6

391239	Cellulose ethers, in primary forms	1.7%	15,114
320649	Inorganic coloring matter and preparations based thereon	1.5%	8,001
250590	Natural sands, excluded metal bearing sand of Chapter 26	1.5%	2,460
382490	Chemical/allied industry preparations/prods	1.3%	45,582
851829	Loudspeakers.	1.3%	22,843
271119	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons liquefied	0.9%	195
330129	Essential oils, nes	0.8%	1,536

Source: Trade Map, Deloitte. Shaded product labels represent re-export products

For Dominica, the products that are most likely to represent business opportunities are toilet soap, revenue stamps and bank notes, other petroleum oils and preparations, beauty or make up, and light petroleum oils and preparations. These products made up for 42.2% of Dominica's total export from 2010 to 2014 and made up for 9.1% of Dominican Republic's total imports for the same period, 8.7% out of the 9.1% stood for light petroleum oils and preparations. Beer made from malt and bananas were initially identified as potential business opportunities, but were left out because the DR's local production and market structure.

Grenada

Grenada is considered as the 180th economy in the world, and the 11th economy in the Caribbean Community, according to GDP. In 2014, its exports totaled 31.9 million dollars. The following were the most relevant exports: nutmeg, fish, wheat, and cocoa beans. On the other hand, imports totaled 196.6 million dollars. The most significant imported products were: meat, petroleum oils, wheat, and cars. The main commercial partners of Grenada are the United States, United Kingdom, Germany, Netherlands, and China.

Products Currently Traded with the Dominican Republic

Grenada's exports to the Dominican Republic totaled almost 2 million dollars in the last five years, and represent 0.001% of the DR's imports in that same period. This trade is comprised mainly of light petroleum oils (gasoil), but this import was a one-time occasion in 2011. This can present an opportunity for continued trade. As was the case with Dominica, when the import and export authority of Grenada was surveyed concerning their actual trade relationship with the DR, they did not have any record of any trade happening with the DR in recent years. The following table contains only the products that have totaled at least US\$50,000 in trade value in the last five years.

DR's current imports from Grenada

HS Code	Product label	Imports 2010-2014 (thousands of US\$)	Avg. Tariff Applied (%) [*]
2710	Petroleum oils, not crude	636	4
2203	Beer made from malt	69	20

Source: Trade Map, WITS World Bank

Notes: ^{*}Corresponds to AHS tariffs, in 2013 or latest available.

Shaded HS codes represent products not traded in 2014. Shaded product labels represent re-export products

In matching Grenada's main product exports and Dominican Republic's main product imports, the following products groups have been identified as opportunities for further trade between the two countries.

Opportunities for DR imports from Grenada

HS Code	Product label	Percentage of Grenada's Exports (2010-2014)	DR's Imported Value from World (in thousand US\$, 2010-2014)
090811	Nutmeg : Neither crushed nor ground	15.7%	5,491
030232	Tunas, yellow fin, fresh or chilled, excluding heading No 03.04, livers and roes	14.2%	0
110100	Wheat or meslin flour	9.0%	17,318
090810	Nutmeg	8.0%	3,096
180100	Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted	6.5%	119
740311	Copper cathodes and sections of cathodes unwrought	4.1%	0
481810	Toilet paper	3.9%	29,447
230990	Animal feed preparations	2.7%	397,661
890800	Vessels and other floating structures for breaking up	2.4%	974
090812	Nutmeg : Crushed or ground	2.4%	375
220290	Non-alcoholic beverages, excluding fruit/veg juices of heading No 20.09	1.6%	141,481

720449	Ferrous waste and scrap, iron or steel.	1.3%	1,428
090820	Mace	1.3%	0
720410	Waste and scrap, cast iron	1.1%	477
610910	T-shirts, singlets and other vests, of cotton, knitted	1.1%	167,245
090821	Mace : Neither crushed nor ground	1.0%	0
030259	Fish, fresh or chilled, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 0304	0.9%	4

Source: Trade Map, Deloitte. Shaded product labels represent re-export products

Grenada's economy is dominated by agriculture; the country is one of the original 'spice' islands and exports nutmeg and mace, along with bananas and cocoa²⁹. In the past 5 years (2010-2014), more than half of Grenada's total exports consisted of nutmeg, tunas, wheat and cocoa beans, while in that same period, the percentage of Dominican Republic's total imports of the above mentioned products was approximately US\$26 million. It's important to highlight that for agricultural products, licenses, and other certified permissions must be submitted upon their entry to the Dominican Republic.

²⁹ <http://www.commonwealthofnations.org/sectors-grenada/business/>

Guyana

Guyana is considered the 163th economy in the world, and the 7th economy in the Caribbean Community, according to GDP. In 2014, the exports totaled 1.2 billion dollars. The following were the most relevant exports: gold, rice, aluminum, cane, and crustaceans. On the other hand, imports totaled 1.7 billion dollars. The most significant imported products were: petroleum oils, cars, trucks, medicament mixtures, and milk. The main commercial partners of Guyana are the United States, Canada, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela, and China.

Products Currently Traded with the Dominican Republic

Guyana's exports to the Dominican Republic totaled almost 15 million dollars in the last five years, and represent 0.02% of the DR's imports in that same period. This trade is comprised mainly of coconuts. Even though the DR regularly imports coconuts from Guyana, there is an opportunity for expansion, as the coconut currently imported is used mainly in free trade zones, and not in ordinary business regime. This is another case that has been affected by the challenges in implementing the CARICOM-DR FTA, given the lack of progress of discussion of the Joint Council of the FTA and a dispute on the tariffs to be applied. There have been a number of one-time imports over this period. In 2011, there were imports of printed cotton fabrics and shingles of wood, which have not been repeated and can present an opportunity for continued trade. The following table contains only the products that have totaled at least US\$50,000 in trade value in the last five years.

Table X: DR's current imports from Guyana

HS Code	Product label	Imports 2010-2014 (thousands of US\$)	Avg. Tariff Applied (%) [*]
0801	Brazil nuts, cashew nuts & coconuts	14,600	20
5209	Woven cotton fabrics, 85% or more cotton, weight over 200 g/m2	165	0
4418	Builders' joinery & carpentry of wood	102	8

Source: Trade Map, WITS World Bank

Notes: ^{*}Corresponds to AHS tariffs, in 2013 or latest available.

Shaded HS codes represent products not traded in 2014. Shaded product labels represent re-export products

In matching Guyana's main product exports and Dominican Republic's main product imports, the following products groups have been identified as opportunities for further trade between the two countries.

Opportunities for DR imports from Guyana

HS Code	Product label	Percentage of Guyana's Exports (2010-2014)	DR's Imported Value from World (in thousand US\$, 2010-2014)
260600	Aluminum ores and concentrates	12.6%	16
030613	Shrimps and prawns, frozen, in shell or not, including boiled in shell	3.4%	17,674
860900	Cargo containers designed to be carried by one or more modes of transport	2.3%	14,115
440729	Lumber, tropical hardwood, sawn lengthwise >6mm	1.4%	8,411
170390	Molasses	1.0%	53,510
030269	Fish, fresh or chilled excluded heading No 03.04, livers and roes	0.9%	43,093
440420	Poles, piles etc., non-coniferous, pointed but not sawn	0.9%	87

710210	Diamonds unsorted whether or not worked	0.7%	103,925
030419	Fresh or chilled fillets and other fish meat whether or not minced	0.6%	3,175

Source: Trade Map, Deloitte. Shaded product labels represent re-export products

For Guyana, business opportunities are present in products like aluminum ores (bauxite) and shrimps which made up for more than 15% of its total exports from 2010 to 2014. For food products like shrimps, licenses, and other certified permissions must be submitted upon their entry to the Dominican Republic. Gold, rice, rum, and raw sugar cane were initially identified as potential business opportunities, but were left out because the DR's local production and market structure.

Haiti

Haiti is considered the 142nd economy in the world, and the 3th economy in the Caribbean Community, according to GDP. In 2014, its exports totaled 1.1 billion dollars. The following were the most relevant exports: t-shirts, jerseys, men's suits, women's slips, pajamas, and bathrobes. On the other hand, imports totaled 4.1 billion dollars. The most significant imported products were: rice, woven cotton fabrics, cane, palm oil, and wheat. The main commercial partners of Haiti are the United States, Canada, Mexico, Dominican Republic, and China.

Products Currently Traded with the Dominican Republic

Haiti's exports to the Dominican Republic totaled approximately 37 million dollars in the last five years, and represent 0.04% of the DR's imports in that same period. This trade is comprised mainly of rags, fabrics, and men's and women's clothing. The following table contains only the products that have totaled at least US\$50,000 in trade value in the last five years.

DR's current imports from Haiti

HS Code	Product label	Imports 2010-2014 (thousands of US\$)	Avg. Tariff Applied (%)*
6310	Rags, scrap twine, cordage, rope	9,363	20
6207	Men's singlets, briefs, pajamas, bathrobes etc.	7,040	20
5209	Woven cotton fabrics, 85% or more cotton, weight over 200 g/m2	3,842	0
6205	Men's shirts	2,712	20
8517	Electric app for line telephony, included current line system	2,339	0
6109	T-shirts, singlets and other vests, knitted or crocheted	1,984	20
9507	Fishing rods, fish-hooks; fishing nets; decoy birds	1,587	20
6203	Men's suits, jackets, trousers etc. & shorts	998	20
3004	Medicament mixtures (not 3002, 3005, 3006), put in dosage	726	1
2401	Tobacco unmanufactured; tobacco refuse	706	N/A
8452	Sewing machine (o/t hd no 84.04); furniture spec designed for sew machines	526	0
5210	Woven cotton fabrics, less than 85% cotton, mixed with manmade fibers	450	0
4818	Toilet paper and similar paper, cellulose wadding	323	20
6104	Women's suits, dresses, skirt etc. & short, knit/crocheted	303	20
8474	Machinery for sorting/screening/washing; agglomerating/shaping mineral products	292	0
6005	Warp knit fabrics (incl. those made on galloon knitting machines) excl. 60.01, 60.04	266	8
7308	Structures (rods, angle, plates) of iron & steel	261	14
1902	Pasta & couscous	233	20
7806	Articles of lead	190	0
6206	Women's blouses & shirts	186	20
6110	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, etc., knitted or crocheted	160	20

7222	Bars & rods of stainless steel; angles, shapes	140	0
5208	Woven cotton fabrics, 85% or more cotton, weight less than 200 g/m2	124	0
7404	Copper waste and scrap	115	0
5407	Woven fabrics of synthetic filament yarn (including hd no 54.04)	115	0
6403	Footwear, upper of leather	98	20
3304	Beauty, make-up & skin-care preparations; sunscreens, manicure or pedicure	96	20
3926	Article of plastic.	93	11
5204	Cotton sewing thread	88	0
5512	Woven fabric of synthetic staple fiber (> 85% of such fiber)	87	0
4707	Waste and scrap of paper or paperboard	86	0
8422	Dish washing machines; machinery for aerating bottles	86	0
4821	Paper or paperboard labels of all kinds	81	14
3306	Oral & dental hygiene preparations	77	20
8703	Cars (incl. station wagon)	75	15
7602	Aluminum waste and scrap	63	0
8502	Electric generating sets and rotary converters	61	0
8504	Electric transformer, static converter (for example rectifiers)	58	0

Source: Trade Map, WITS World Bank

Notes: *Corresponds to AHS tariffs, in 2013 or latest available.

Shaded HS codes represent products not traded in 2014. Shaded product labels represent re-export products

In matching Haiti's main product exports and Dominican Republic's main product imports, the following products groups have been identified as opportunities for further trade between the two countries.

Opportunities for DR imports from Haiti

HS Code	Product label	Percentage of Haiti's Exports (2010-2014)	DR's Imported Value from World (in thousand US\$, 2010-2014)
720449	Ferrous waste and scrap, iron or steel.	2.4%	1,428
330129	Essential oils.	2.0%	1,536
080450	Guavas, mangoes and mangos teens, fresh or dried	1.2%	132
180100	Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted	1.1%	119
030611	Rock lobster & other sea crawfish, frozen in shell/not, including boiled in shell	0.5%	359

Source: Trade Map, Deloitte. Shaded product labels represent re-export products

For Haiti, the products like ferrous waste, essential oils, cocoa beans and guavas/mangoes fresh or dried show the highest potential for business opportunities as they made up for more than 5% of Haiti's total export from 2010 to 2014 and for the same period these products made up for 0.1% of Dominican Republic's total imports. For food products like lobster, licenses, and other certified permissions must be submitted upon their entry to the Dominican Republic.

Given the proximity between Haiti and the DR, the promotion of value added chains between the two economies should be a priority to explore in areas such as cocoa and the cosmetic industry (essential oils). There is a very successful model in the textile industry with *Grupo M*, with joint production and value chain for exports in the northern part of the border with Haiti.

More recently, a group of businessmen from both countries created a binational investment development initiative “focused on four interconnecting point between Haiti and the Dominican Republic, creating an axis of economic growth and employment generation for the citizens of both countries with particular emphasis on the young population, which represents the largest demographic group of both nations”³⁰. This initiative focuses on manufacturing, logistics, energy, agricultural production, tourism and housing.

³⁰ In spanish its the “Consejo Económico Binacional Quisqueya (CEBQ)”. <http://cebquisqueya.org/>

Jamaica

Jamaica is considered as the 121st economy in the world, and the 2nd economy in the Caribbean Community, according to GDP. In 2014, its exports totaled 1.5 billion dollars. The following were the most relevant exports: aluminum oxide, petroleum oils, aluminum ores, ethyl alcohol, alcoholic preparations and cane. On the other hand, imports totaled 5.8 billion dollars. The most significant imported products were: petroleum oils, crude petroleum oils, ethyl alcohol, cars, and medicaments. The main commercial partners of Jamaica are: United States of America, Canada, Venezuela, Trinidad and Tobago and Netherlands.

Products Currently Traded with the Dominican Republic

Jamaica's exports to the Dominican Republic totaled approximately 14 million dollars in the last five years, and represent less than 0.02% of the DR's imports in that same period. This trade is comprised of mainly of food preparations, portland cement, and propane gas. The last two were last imported in 2011. The following table contains only the products that have totaled at least US\$50,000 in trade value in the last five years.

DR's current imports from Jamaica

HS Code	Product label	Imports 2010-2014 (thousand US\$)	Avg. Tariff Applied (%) [*]
2106	Food preparations	5,218	6
2523	Cements, portland, aluminous, slag, supersulfate & similar hydraulic	2,709	14
2711	Petroleum gases	2,452	0
2833	Sulphates; alums; peroxosulphates (persulphates).	489	0
3402	Organic surface-active agents, washing & clean preparations.	360	0
2009	Fruit & vegetable juices, unfermented	321	20
3506	Prepared glues and other prepared adhesives, not elsewhere specified or included; products suitable for use as glues or adhesives, put up for retail sale as glues or adhesives, not exceeding a net weight of 1 kg.	206	20
8901	Cruise ship, cargo ship, barges	188	0
8424	Mechanical appl. for proj/dispersing/spray; sand blasting machine, etc.	182	0
8474	Machinery for sorting/screening/washing; agglomerating/shaping mineral products	146	0
4818	Toilet paper, handkerchiefs, tissues, napkins, table cloths, diapers,	114	N/A
2401	Tobacco unmanufactured; tobacco refuse	99	14
8531	Electric sound/visual signaling app (e.g. bell/siren, fire alarms)	87	3
0404	Whey and natural milk products	78	N/A
8502	Electric generating sets and rotary converters	59	0
7323	Iron & steel tables & household articles	57	20
3102	Mineral or chemical fertilizers, nitrogenous	57	0
8429	Self-propelled bulldozer, angle dozer, grader, excavator, etc.	57	0
8517	Electric app for line telephony, included current line system	55	20
9022	Apparatus based on the use of X-rays/of alpha, beta/gamma radiations	55	0

Source: Trade Map, WITS World Bank

Notes: ^{*}Corresponds to AHS tariffs, in 2013 or latest available.

Shaded HS codes represent products not traded in 2014. Shaded product labels represent re-export products

In matching Jamaica's main product exports and Dominican Republic's main product imports, the following products groups have been identified as opportunities for further trade between the two countries.

Opportunities for DR imports from Jamaica

HS Code	Product label	Percentage of Jamaica's Exports (2010-2014)	DR's Imported Value from World (in thousand US\$, 2010-2014)
281820	Aluminum oxide	33.2%	741
271019	Other petroleum oils and preparations	21.2%	84,028
260600	Aluminum ores and concentrates	8.6%	16
220710	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcohol strength by vol. of 80% vol./higher	4.2%	21,218
071490	Arrowroot, salep etc. fried or dried whether or not sliced o pellet & sago pith	1.2%	6
210390	Sauces and preparations and mixed condiments and mixed seasonings	0.9%	62,053
200899	Fruits & other edible parts of plants, prepared/preserved, sugar, sweet/spir/not	0.9%	3,835

Source: Trade Map, Deloitte. Shaded product labels represent re-export products.

In Jamaica, products like aluminum oxide, other petroleum oils and preparations, aluminum ores and concentrates made up for 63% of Jamaica's total exports from 2010 to 2014, which marks a considerable business opportunity for Jamaican firms. Rum, beer made from malt, coffee and raw sugar cane were initially identified as potential business opportunities, but were left out because the DR's local production and market structure. It's imperative to consider that for chemical goods several licenses and permissions must be submitted upon the entry of those goods to the Dominican Republic. For Jamaica we believe there is also opportunity to expand imports of food preparations, included canned goods, for which DR registers considerable imports already.

Saint Kitts and Nevis

St. Kitts and Nevis is considered the 181st economy in the world, and the 12th economy in the Caribbean Community, according to GDP. In 2014, its exports totaled 17.9 million dollars. The following were the most relevant exports: television cameras, electrical resistor, and cruise ships. On the other hand, imports totaled 436 million dollars. The most significant imported products were: petroleum gases, cruise ships, petroleum oils, and cars. The main commercial partners of St. Kitts and Nevis are the United States, Russia, Canada, Algeria, and Germany.

Products Currently Traded with the Dominican Republic

St. Kitts's exports to the Dominican Republic totaled approximately 136 thousand dollars in the last five years, and represent less than 0.001% of the DR's imports in that same period. This trade is comprised of one-time imports of iron and steel scrap in 2011 and sawn cedar in 2014. The following table contains only the products that have totaled at least US\$10,000 in trade value in the last five years.

DR's current imports from St. Kitts and Nevis

HS Code	Product label	Imports 2010-2014 (thousands of US\$)	Avg. Tariff Applied (%) [*]
7204	Ferrous waste and scrap; remelting scrap ingots or iron or steel	100	0
4407	Wood sawn/chipped lengthwise, sliced/peeled	17	N/A

Source: Trade Map, WITS World Bank

Notes: ^{*}Corresponds to AHS tariffs, in 2013 or latest available.

Shaded HS codes represent products not traded in 2014. Shaded product labels represent re-export products

In matching St. Kitts's main product exports and Dominican Republic's main product imports, the following products groups have been identified as opportunities for further trade between the two countries.

Opportunities for DR imports from St. Kitts and Nevis

HS Code	Product label	Percentage of St. Kitts's Exports (2010-2014)	DR's Imported Value from World (in thousand US\$, 2010-2014)
852550	Transmission apparatus for radio-broadcasting or television, not incorporated	12.2%	6,226
890190	Cargo vessels & other vessels for the transport of both persons & goods	11.4%	2,198
853340	Variable resistors, including rheostats and potentiometers	11.0%	2,905
853650	Electrical switches for a voltage not exceeding 1,000 volts.	5.6%	83,961
852990	Other Parts of Transmission Apparatus, Radar Apparatus or Television Receivers.	5.6%	29,754
850300	Parts of electric motors, generators, generating sets & rotary converters	4.9%	190,077
853669	Electrical plugs and sockets, for a voltage not exceeding 1,000 volts	4.4%	25,395
853690	Other Apparatus for Making Connections to or in Electrical Circuits	2.8%	846,669
850490	Parts of electrical transformers, static converters and inductors	2.7%	34,355
490700	Unused postage, revenue stamps; cheque forms, banknotes, bond certificate, etc.	2.6%	49,001
300490	Medicaments, in dosage	2.5%	1,922,763

890800	Vessels and other floating structures for breaking up	2.3%	974
903180	Measuring or checking instruments, appliances and machines.	2.1%	11,308
853710	Boards, panels, including numerical control panels, for a voltage <=1000 V	2.0%	55,431
271012	Light petroleum oils and preparations	1.4%	7,506,823
740400	Waste and scrap, copper or copper alloy	1.3%	389
890130	Refrigerated vessels other than tankers	1.2%	0
220210	Waters included mineral & aerated, containing sugar o sweetening matter or flavored	0.9%	10,495

Source: Trade Map, Deloitte. Shaded product labels represent re-export products.

Saint Kitts had a very important sugar industry, which ceased production in 2005 in order to achieve industrialization. Electronics assembly, food-processing, and beverages and clothing production were all developed; therefore, the products that show the highest potential for business opportunities are transmission apparatus for radio-broadcasting or television, cargo vessels, variable resistors, electrical switches among other parts and industrial/electrical goods. In the past 5 years (2010-2014) the above mentioned products made up for 61% of Saint Kitts total exports while these products accounted for 1.4% of Dominican Republic's total imports in the same period. Rum and beer made from malt were initially identified as potential business opportunities, but was left out because the DR's local production and market structure.

Saint Lucia

St. Lucia is considered as the 176th economy in the world, and the 9th economy in the Caribbean Community, according to GDP. In 2014, the exports totaled 206 million dollars. The following were the most relevant exports: petroleum oils, crude petroleum oils, bananas and plantains, and beer. On the other hand, imports totaled 2.2 billion dollars. The most significant imported products were: crude petroleum oils, petroleum oils, meat, cars, and jewelry. The main commercial partners of St. Lucia are United Kingdom, Suriname, the Dominican Republic, Brazil, and the United States.

Products Currently Traded with the Dominican Republic

St. Lucia's exports to the Dominican Republic totaled approximately 87 million dollars in the last five years, and represent 0.1% of the DR's imports in that same period. Trade with St. Lucia was made primarily during 2012-2013. This trade was comprised mainly of gasoil imports in 2012-2013 and whisky imports in 2011. These intermittent and one-time trades present opportunities for continued business with St. Lucia. The following table contains only the products that have totaled at least US\$50,000 in trade value in the last five years.

DR's current imports from St. Lucia

HS Code	Product label	Imports 2010-2014 (thousands of US\$)	Avg. Tariff Applied (%)*
2710	Petroleum oils, not crude	87,753	4
2208	Spirits, liqueurs, other spirit beverages, alcoholic preparations	114	17
8441	Machines for making up pulp & paper, inc cutters, pts	67	N/A

Source: Trade Map, WITS World Bank

Notes: *Corresponds to AHS tariffs, in 2013 or latest available.

Shaded HS codes represent products not traded in 2014. Shaded product labels represent re-export products.

In matching St. Lucia's main product exports and Dominican Republic's main product imports, the following products groups have been identified as opportunities for further trade between the two countries.

Opportunities for DR imports from St. Lucia

HS Code	Product label	Percentage of St. Lucia's Exports (2014)	DR's Imported Value from World (in thousand US\$, 2010-2014)
271019	Other petroleum oils and preparations	20.6%	84,028
711319	Articles of jewelry & parts thereof of/o precious metals w/n plated/clad with precious metals	7.6%	520,045
852910	Aerials & aerial reflectors of all kinds; parts suitable f use therewith	6.1%	36,828
251710	Pebbles, gravel, broken or crushed stone used for aggregates etc.	4.0%	305
481910	Cartons, boxes and cases, of corrugated paper or paperboard	2.7%	101,956
220210	Waters included mineral & aerated, containing sugar o sweetening matter or flavored	2.0%	10,495
711719	Imitation jewelry of base metal whether or not plated with precious metal	1.9%	6,151
220710	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcohol strengthen by vol. of 80% vol./higher	1.7%	21,218

852990	Parts suitable for use solely with the apparatus of headings 85.25 to 85.28	1.7%	29,754
910211	Wrist-watches ,battery/accumulator powered with mechanical display only	1.4%	3,986
910119	Wrist-watches, battery powered and with case of precious metal.	1.2%	627
330300	Perfumes and toilet waters	1.2%	67,158
852550	Transmission apparatus for radio-broadcasting or television, not incorporated	1.1%	6,226
711311	Articles of jewelry & parts thereof of silver w/n plated/clad w/o precious metals	1.0%	111,327

Source: Trade Map, Deloitte. Shaded product labels represent re-export products

The most outstanding products for business opportunities in Saint Lucia are: other petroleum oils and preparations, articles of jewelry, aerial reflectors among others the aforementioned products accounted for almost 40% of Saint Lucia's total exports from 2010 to 2014 and 0.7% of Dominican Republic's total imports. Rum, beer made from malt, and bananas were initially identified as potential business opportunities, but were left out because the DR's local production and market structure.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

St. Vincent and the Grenadines is considered as the 185th economy in the world, and the 13th economy in the Caribbean Community, according to GDP. In 2014, the exports totaled 110 million dollars. The following were the most relevant exports: Petroleum oils, crude petroleum oils, bananas and plantains, and beer. On the other hand, imports totaled 644 million dollars. The most significant imported products were: crude petroleum oils, cruise ships, Yachts, wheat and diamonds. The main commercial partners of St. Vincent and the Grenadines are St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, Singapore, and the United States of America.

Products Currently Traded with the Dominican Republic

St. Vincent's exports to the Dominican Republic totaled approximately 184 thousand dollars in the last five years, and represent less than 0.001% of the DR's imports in that same period. Trade with St. Vincent was made primarily during 2010. This trade was comprised mainly of iron and steel scrap. These intermittent and one-time trades present opportunities for continued business with St. Vincent. The following table contains only the products that have totaled at least US\$10,000 in trade value in the last five years.

DR's current imports from St. Vincent and the Grenadines

HS Code	Product label	Imports 2010-2014 (thousands of US\$)	Avg. Tariff Applied (%)*
7204	Ferrous waste and scrap; remelting scrap ingots or iron or steel	60	0
7326	Articles of iron or steel.	46	7
3926	Article of plastic.	24	0
9403	Other furniture and parts thereof	23	0
3918	Floor, wall & ceiling coverings in rolls or tiles, of plastics.	10	0

Source: Trade Map, WITS World Bank

Notes: *Corresponds to AHS tariffs, in 2013 or latest available.

Shaded HS codes represent products not traded in 2014. Shaded product labels represent re-export products

In matching St. Vincent's main product exports and Dominican Republic's main product imports, the following products groups have been identified as opportunities for further trade between the two countries.

Opportunities for DR imports from St. Vincent and the Grenadines

HS Code	Product label	Percentage of St. Vincent's Exports (2010-2014)	DR's Imported Value from World (in thousand US\$, 2010-2014)
100199	Wheat and meslin (excl. seed for sowing, and durum wheat)	30.0%	53
071490	Arrowroot, salep etc. fried or dried whether or not sliced or pelleted & sago pith	11.6%	6
230990	Animal feed preparations	6.1%	397,661
721041	Flat-rolled Products, Electrolytically Plated or Coated With Zinc, Corrugated	4.4%	6,019
220290	Non-alcoholic beverages, excluding fruit/veg juices of heading No 20.09	4.2%	141,481
481910	Cartons, boxes and cases, of corrugated paper or paperboard	4.1%	101,956
071420	Sweet potatoes, fresh or dried, whether or not sliced or pelleted	2.0%	39
761010	Doors, windows and their frames and thresholds for doors of aluminum	1.8%	15,907

091010	Ginger	1.3%	58
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Source: Trade Map, Statistical Office of St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Deloitte. Shaded product labels represent re-export products.

From 2010 to 2014, four products made up almost half (48%) of Saint Vincent's total exports, which are wheat and meslin, arrowroot, and animal feed preparation, in the same period these products made up for 0.5% of Dominican Republic's total imports. Rice, bananas, and beer made from malt were initially identified as potential business opportunities, but were left out because of the DR's local production and market structure.

Suriname

Suriname is considered as the 152nd economy in the world, and the 5th economy in the Caribbean Community, according to GDP. In 2014, its exports totaled 31.9 million dollars. The following were the most relevant exports: petroleum oils, crude petroleum oils, bananas and plantains, and beer. On the other hand, imports totaled 1.8 billion dollars. The most significant imported products were: petroleum oils, cars, trucks, sodium hydroxide. The main commercial partners of Grenada are the United Arab Emirates, Switzerland, Canada, the United States, and Trinidad and Tobago.

Products Currently Traded with the Dominican Republic

Suriname's exports to the Dominican Republic totaled approximately 151 thousand dollars in the last five years, and represent less than 0.001% of the DR's imports in that same period. This trade was comprised mainly of footwear soles, and a one-time import of sawn wood. This one-time trade presents opportunities for continued business with Suriname. The following table contains only the products that have totaled at least US\$10,000 in trade value in the last five years.

DR's current imports from Suriname

HS Code	Product label	Imports 2010-2014 (thousands of US\$)	Avg. Tariff Applied (%) [*]
6402	Footwear, outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics	48	20
4407	Wood sawn/chipped lengthwise, sliced/peeled	33	0
6404	Footwear, upper of textile mat	18	20
0303	Fish, frozen, whole	12	N/A

Source: Trade Map, WITS World Bank

Notes: ^{*}Corresponds to AHS tariffs, in 2013 or latest available.

Shaded HS codes represent products not traded in 2014. Shaded product labels represent re-export products.

In matching Suriname's main product exports and Dominican Republic's main product imports, the following products groups have been identified as opportunities for further trade between the two countries.

Opportunities for DR imports from Suriname

HS Code	Product label	Percentage of Suriname's Exports (2010-2014)	DR's Imported Value from World (in thousand US\$, 2010-2014)
281820	Aluminium oxide nes	25.4%	741
271019	Other petroleum oils and preparations	13.1%	84,028
440399	Logs, non-coniferous nes	1.4%	564
30379	Fish nes, frozen, excluding heading No 03.04, livers and roes	1.0%	11,860
30617	Other frozen shrimps and prawns	0.9%	3,629
690220	Refractory bricks etc >50% alumina Al ₂ O ₃ , silica SiO ₂ or mixture etc	0.7%	3,944
30389	Frozen fish, n.e.s.	0.6%	4,544
440349	Logs, tropical hardwoods nes	0.6%	30,999
30613	Shrimps and prawns, frozen, in shell or not, including boiled in shell	0.5%	17,674

Source: UN Comtrade (mirror data), Deloitte. Shaded product labels represent re-export products.

Initially, plenty of business opportunities were found in Suriname's exports, but they belong to industries which the DR has no need for imports. Therefore, gold, rice, and bananas were initially identified as potential business opportunities, but were left out because of the DR's local production and market structure. Other business

opportunities are present in aluminum oxide, other petroleum oils and preparations, and wood. Given the use of hardwood in the manufacturing of furniture in DR and the fact that Suriname is a major exporter of wood like Mahogany this sector represents good potential. For food products like fish, licenses, and other certified permissions must be submitted upon their entry to the Dominican Republic.

Trinidad and Tobago

Trinidad and Tobago is considered as the 106th economy in the world, and the largest economy in the Caribbean Community, according to GDP. In 2014, its exports totaled 13.8 billion dollars. The following were the most relevant exports: petroleum gases, petroleum oils, ammonia anhydrous, acyclic alcohols and their derivatives. In the other hand, imports totaled 6.7 billion dollars. The most significant imported products were: crude petroleum oils, iron ores, petroleum oils, and cars.

Products Currently Traded with the Dominican Republic

Trinidad and Tobago's exports to the Dominican Republic totaled approximately 3.6 billion dollars in the last five years, and represent 4.2% of the DR's imports in that same period. Almost 70% of the DR's imports from the CARICOM countries originated in Trinidad and Tobago. This trade was comprised mainly of propane gas, butane gas, fuel oil, gasoil, nitrogenous fertilizers, iron rods and glass containers. Although the DR already imports glass containers from Trinidad and Tobago, an expansion of the current business could also represent a good opportunity. This is another case that has been affected by the challenges in implementing the CARICOM-DR FTA, given the lack of progress of discussion of the Joint Council of the FTA and a dispute on the tariffs to be paid. The following table contains only the products that have totaled at least US\$50,000 in trade value in the last five years.

DR's current imports from Trinidad and Tobago

HS Code	Product label	Imports 2010-2014 (thousand US\$)	Avg. Tariff Applied (%) [*]
2711	Petroleum gases	2,816,719	0
2710	Petroleum oils, not crude	348,166	4
3102	Mineral or chemical fertilizers, nitrogenous	117,005	0
7213	Bars & rods, hr, in irregular wound coils, of iron or non-alloy steel	105,733	11
7206	Iron and non-alloy steel in ingots or other primary forms	87,042	0
2709	Crude petroleum oils	59,405	0
7010	Carboy, bottle & other container of glass	22,071	14
1904	Breakfast cereals & cereal bars	20,906	20
7207	Semi-finished products of iron or non-alloy steel	18,844	0
8544	Insulated wire/cable	18,504	14
8507	Electric accumulator	16,032	14
2701	Coal; briquettes, ovoid & similar solid fuels manufactured from coal	10,088	0
4803	Paper, household/sanitary, rolls of a width > 36 cm	5,062	8
4818	Toilet paper, handkerchiefs, tissues, napkins, table cloths, diapers	3,808	14
2804	Hydrogen, rare gases & other non-metals	2,920	6
7227	Bars & rods, hot-rolled, in irregularly wound coils, of other alloy steel	2,721	10
3104	Mineral or chemical fertilizers, potassic	2,538	0
2202	Non-alcoholic beverages (excl. water, fruit or vegetable juices and mi	2,047	20
8474	Machinery for sorting/screening/washing; agglomerating/shaping mineral products	2,043	N/A
2811	Inorganic acids & other inorganic oxygen compounds of non-metals	1,723	0
2207	Ethyl alcohol & other spirits (if undenatured then higher than 80%)	1,066	14
3917	Tubes, pipes & hoses & fittings therefor of plastics	965	14
9405	Lamps & lighting fittings; signs, nameplates illuminated	693	7

9619	Sanitary towels (pads) and tampons, napkins and napkin liners for babies, and similar articles	461	20
1704	Sugar confectionery (incl. white choc), not containing cocoa	441	20
2208	Spirits, liqueurs, other spirit beverages, alcoholic preparations	272	19
2302	Bran, sharps and other residues	271	0
3811	Antiknock preparations, oxidation & gum inhibitors, viscosity improver	266	N/A
0402	Milk and cream, concentrated or sweetened	172	20
2106	Bread, biscuits, wafers, cakes and pastries	162	6
1905	Food preparations	162	0
5515	Woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibers.	139	0
3923	Plastic packing goods or closures stoppers, lids, caps, closures	126	11
6905	Roofing tiles, chimney pots, cowl etc. & other ceramic constructional good	121	0
3926	Article of plastic	101	11
4821	Paper or paperboard labels of all kinds	92	14
8539	Electric filament or discharge lamps	83	7
3819	Hydraulic brake fluids & liquids for hydraulic transmission	78	14
8504	Electric transformer, static converter (for example rectifiers)	74	0
8428	Lifting/handling/loading/unloading machinery (excl. lift/escalator)	71	N/A
3925	Builders' ware of plastics	68	14
8538	Part suitable for use solely/principally with boards, panels, fuses, switches	66	0
4707	Waste and scrap of paper or paperboard	64	0
4016	Articles of vulcanized rubber o/t hard rubber	57	6

Source: Trade Map, WITS World Bank

Notes: *Corresponds to AHS tariffs, in 2013 or latest available.

Shaded HS codes represent products not traded in 2014. Shaded product labels represent re-export products.

In matching Trinidad and Tobago's main product exports and Dominican Republic's main product imports, the following products groups have been identified as opportunities for further trade between the two countries.

Opportunities for DR imports from Trinidad and Tobago

HS Code	Product label	Percentage of Trinidad and Tobago's Exports (2010-2014)	DR's Imported Value from World (in thousand US\$, 2010-2014)
281410	Anhydrous ammonia	12.4%	536
290511	Methanol (methyl alcohol)	8.5%	7,819
270900	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude	7.7%	5,032,927
720310	Ferrous products obtained by direct reduction of iron ore.	4.7%	21

Source: Trade Map, Deloitte. Shaded product labels represent re-export products.

For Trinidad and Tobago, considerable business opportunities are present in petroleum and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, ferrous products obtained by direct reduction of iron, methanol, and anhydrous ammonia. From 2010 to 2014 these products made up for one third of Trinidad and Tobago's total exports. For chemical products licenses, sanitary registration, and other types of certified permission are imperative upon their entry to Dominican Republic.

Trading limitations between the Dominican Republic and CARICOM

Prohibitions, Restrictions and Import Licensing

The Dominican Republic applies import prohibitions to certain products to protect human animal and plant health as well as for environmental reasons, in accordance with its domestic law or international commitments. The import restriction applies equally to all trading partners. Additionally, the imports of certain products is regulated through import permits in order to protect public safety, environment, flora, fauna and public health. Products subject to import permits are listed below:

- Substances for plant protection and veterinary products
- Bulbs and seeds, fruits, spices, live plants, fertilizers and pesticides, meat products, fish and crustaceans, live animals, products and byproducts of animal origin
- Weapons and ammunition
- Cattle and fresh meat
- Telecommunications equipment
- Gases and substances that deplete the ozone layer
- Certain drugs for human and animal use, and chemicals

Rules of Origin

The agreement with CARICOM defines the rules of origin by product to 4-digit tariff level. It requires most of the products and, where appropriate the inputs used, to declare the territory of origin. In general, it is required to specify the non-originating material used in the production process. Under this Agreement, certificates of origin must be authorized by government agencies, namely, by the Dirección General de Aduanas (DR Customs & Border Protection) in the case of the Dominican Republic.

Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary Measures

According to the agreement that establishes the Free Trade Area between the Caribbean Community and the Dominican Republic, and in compliance with the World Trade Organization Agreement for Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary Measures, each territory in the agreement has the right to adopt Sanitary or Phyto-sanitary measures in order to protect human, animal or plant life in its country. All the Sanitary or Phyto-sanitary measures need to be based on scientific principles, and will only be maintained if there is scientific justification. The Sanitary or Phyto sanitary measures cannot restrict trade more than is necessary according to the circumstances to protect human, plant, and animal life or health. Those restrictions have to be based on national, regional, international standards, unless these standards do not constitute an adequate measure to protect human, animal or plant life.

Regulation No. 246-06, Importing Drugs

Whereas it is a responsibility of the State to ensure public health, by taking regulatory measures of health promotion activities, production, import, distribution, dispensing and administration of medicines, biological, chemical and pharmaceuticals, as well as ensuring the services and pharmaceutical care. The regulation No. 246-06 establishes that only pharmaceuticals, cosmetics and personal hygiene products and household hygiene products can be imported when both products and pharmaceutical establishments involved have the current sanitary certificate and updated at the time of importation.

Law 173 for the Protection to Agents, Importers of Merchandise and Products

Law 173 for the Protection to Agents, Importers of Merchandise and Products, dated April 6, 1966, is designated specifically for the protection of distributors or agents of foreign manufacturers or suppliers in the Dominican Republic. A foreign manufacturer or supplier does not need to adhere to any contract under this law in order to export to the Dominican Republic, but some local distributors demand it.

The outstanding features of the law are:

- The arrangements cannot be discarded by a private contract; therefore an arbitration clause or any other clause which established a jurisdiction other than the Dominican Republic would not be valid and enforceable.
- The distribution relationship can only be terminated by the licensor when a “just cause” (defined by the law) is shown.
- When a “just cause” isn’t demonstrated the terminated local agent or distributor is qualify for substantial insurance or recompense.
- The insurance consists of a five year worth pre-termination gross profits, in addition to ten percent of the average yearly gross profits for every year of the relationship in excess of five. Similarly the insurance can be engaged with any losses suffered by the agent, the values agent’s current investment and the value of the promotion the agent has initiate for the licensor’s products.
- A newly designed distributor responsible with the licensor for any indemnities due to the terminated agent or distributor.
- In order for a licensee to qualify for protection under the Law 173, it must registered its distributor status; as exclusive or non-exclusive with the Central Bank of the Dominican Republic in a period of 60 days after the effective date of the Agreement entered between the parties.

In all Free Trade Agreements of the DR the Law 173 has been a sensitive topic in its dispositions because of the protection given to nationals, and in the purpose of free trading.

Application of Dominican Republic Law 173 to CARICOM businessperson

For the purpose of the Agreement, whenever a CARICOM businessperson engages any activity in the Dominican Republic, they are allowed to promote/manage the import, sale or any other form of exchange of merchandise or products whether directly or indirectly through a Dominican Republic national, Law 173 will not apply if the parties expressly agree that it will not.

Without a registration of distribution Agreements involving CARICOM entities, is not possible to obtain protection under Law 173. But, a registration of the contract at the Central Bank clearly indicating that the Law 173 doesn’t apply, will protect CARICOM companies form this law. Despite this situation, business relationships in the Dominican Republic among companies and local distributor or agents has not been minimized by the application of this law.

The discussion on this law is, as in the case of Article 238 of the EPA, one of the main issues to be discussed in the CARICOM DR FTA Joint Council.

Diplomatic Relations and the application of the CARICOM-DR FTA

The application of the CARICOM-DR FTA has not been without obstacles. As mentioned earlier, the FTA’s Joint Council has not met since 2012. There are both cultural and political differences between the Dominican Republic and CARICOM countries, which make negotiations challenging.

Based on an interview with the Deputy Minister for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Dominican Republic, César Dargam, the following are the major obstacles encountered in the ongoing relations of the CARICOM-DR FTA:

1. None of the CARICOM countries have a permanent official representative in the Dominican Republic.

2. The implementation of the calendar defined by the FTA is not being met because of bureaucratic, political and cultural differences between the countries.
3. The application of the Article 238 of the EPA is to be replicated within CARIFORUM, but an agreement has not been reached between the parties yet. Negotiations are on the way to design the Norm of Application for this article.
4. CARICOM countries are in a challenging economic environment at the moment, and the FTA is not a priority.

Other Limitations

After consulting with experts on the matter, other limitations were identified in the process of doing business with CARICOM countries.

1. Trade facilitation will be achieved only with an efficient customs clearing process. At the moment there is a lack of transparency in terms of the tariff rate to be applied when the merchandise enters the country.
2. The private sector has little to no involvement in trade negotiations in the CARICOM countries. Said negotiations are handled exclusively by the government, with a fiscal (revenues) approach in mind.
3. There is no political willingness right now to promote dialogue within the Joint Council.

Transportation costs

Another limitation when it comes to trading with the region, is transportation costs. From some countries, it costs more than US\$3,000 to transport a container to the Dominican Republic, which can be too much for small businesses. Below is a table with a recent survey of transportation costs from CARICOM countries to the DR, compiled from quotes of various freight companies in the region.

Transportation Costs from CARICOM to DR

Country of origin	20 ft Container	40 ft Container
Antigua and Barbuda	\$1,975	\$2,865
Barbados	\$1,575	\$2,525
Dominica	\$2,128	\$2,731
Grenada	\$2,830	\$4,360
Haiti	\$1,363	\$1,803
Jamaica	\$1,160	\$1,510
St. Kitts and Nevis	\$3,360	\$4,265
St. Lucia	\$2,470	\$3,765
St. Vincent and The Grenadines	\$1,135	\$1,635
Suriname	\$1,500	\$2,063
Trinidad and Tobago	\$1,332	\$1,622

Source: Various freight companies

The following are the freight companies with established routes between the Dominican Republic and the CARICOM countries.

Freight Companies with services between CARICOM countries and the DR

Country of Origin	Freight Company	Port in DR
Antigua & Barbuda	CMA CGM / Geest / Delmas	Haina / Manzanillo
	Seaboard Marine (Caribseas)	Haina / Caucedo
	Tropical	Manzanillo
Bahamas	Alianca	Caucedo
	CCNI	Haina
	Crowley	Haina
	CSAV Norasia	Santo Domingo / Caucedo
	DCL	Haina

	Hapag Lloyd Libra Maersk (Sea Land) Marfret (Marfred) MSC Seaboard Marine (Caribseas) Tropical	Haina Santo Domingo Haina / Caucedo Haina Caucedo Haina Puerto Plata
Barbados	Caribbean Feeder CMA CGM / Geest / Delmas Hapag Lloyd King Ocean Seaboard Marine (Caribseas) Tropical Zim	Haina Haina / Caucedo / Manzanillo Haina Haina Haina Caucedo / Puerto Plata Haina
Dominica	CMA CGM / Geest / Delmas DCL King Ocean	Haina / Manzanillo Haina Haina
Grenada	CMA CGM / Geest / Delmas King Ocean	Haina / Manzanillo Haina
Guyana	Alianca King Ocean Tropical	Caucedo Haina Caucedo / Puerto Plata
Haiti	Antillean Marine Shipping Corporation CMA CGM / Geest / Delmas Crowley CSAV Norasia DCL EWL (Matrans Marine Services B.V.) Hapag Lloyd Libra Maersk (Sea Land) Seaboard Marine (Caribseas)	Haina / Puerto Plata Haina Haina Caucedo Haina Haina Caucedo Haina Caucedo Haina
Jamaica	Alianca ANL Caribbean Feeder CCL CCNI CMA CGM / Geest / Delmas CSCL CSAV Norasia Evergreen Hamburg Sud Hapag Lloyd Libra Maersk (Sea Land) MOL (Mitsui OSK) MSC NYK	Haina / Caucedo Haina / Caucedo Haina / Caucedo Haina Haina Haina / Sto Dgo / Caucedo Caucedo Sto Dgo / Caucedo Haina / Caucedo Haina / Caucedo Caucedo Santo Domingo Haina / Caucedo Haina Caucedo Caucedo

	Seaboard Marine (Caribseas) Zim	Haina Haina / Caucedo
St. Kitts & Nevis	CMA CGM / Geest / Delmas Crowley EWL (Matrans Marine Services B.V.) King Ocean	Haina / Manzanillo Haina Haina Haina
St. Lucia	CMA CGM / Geest / Delmas King Ocean	Haina / Caucedo / Manzanillo Haina
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	Caribbean Feeder CMA CGM / Geest / Delmas Hapag Lloyd King Ocean Zim	Haina Haina / Caucedo / Manzanillo Haina Haina Haina
Suriname	Alianca CMA CGM / Geest / Delmas DCL EWL (Matrans Marine Services B.V.) Hapag Lloyd King Ocean Maersk (Sea Land) Marfret (Marfred) Seaboard Marine (Caribseas) Zim	Caucedo Haina / Santo Domingo / Caucedo Haina Haina Caucedo Haina Haina / Caucedo Haina Haina Caucedo
Trinidad & Tobago	Alianca ANL Caribbean Feeder CMA CGM / Geest / Delmas CSCL Hamburg Sud Hapag Lloyd King Ocean Maersk (Sea Land) Seaboard Marine (Caribseas) Tropical US Lines Zim	Caucedo Caucedo Haina Haina / Caucedo Caucedo Caucedo Haina / Caucedo Haina Caucedo Haina Caucedo / Puerto Plata Haina Haina

Source: Various freight companies

Main Ports and Airports in Dominican Republic

Commercial Sea Ports

In Dominican Republic there are several commercial sea ports, which are:

Port	Location	Operation	Exports	Imports
Port of Manzanillo	Northwest Region, province of Montecristi. 331 km from Las Américas Airport	-Exports of reefer -Imports of general cargo, general loose cargo, fossil fuel and cement	-Bananas -Small Fruits (bananas, taro, yams, cassava, etc.)	Clinker and coal
Port of Puerto Plata	Northern Region, province of Puerto Plata. 260 km from Las Américas Airport	- Loading and unloading of fuels, containers, general cargo and tourist ships		
Port of Samaná	Northeast Region, province of Samaná. 62 km from Las Américas Airport	- Reception of general cargo, loose cargo and tourist ships - Loading and unloading		
Port of La Romana	Eastern Region, province of La Romana. 102 km from Las Américas Airport	- Loading and unloading of sugar, fuels and cruise ships - Reception of cargo ships (bulks, carrier, tanker, tug and barge) - This port has two landings: • Dock • Tourist terminal	- Sugar and molasses - General cargo solid, liquid and containerized	General loose cargo, solid, liquid and containerized
Port of San Pedro de Macorís	Eastern Region, province of San Pedro de Macorís. 48 km from Las Américas Airport	- Reception of general cargo - Reception of tourist ships - Exports and imports of dry bulk	Sugar, molasses and cement in bags	Clinker, coal and fertilizer
Port of Boca Chica	Eastern Region, province of Santo Domingo. 9.7 km from Las Américas Airport	- Exports and imports of containers cargo, general cargo and liquid cargo	Paper products, fuels and tourist ships	Paper products, fuels and tourist ships
Multimodal Caucedo Port	Eastern Region, province of Santo Domingo. 9.3 kms. from Las Américas Airport	- Reception of containerized cargo ships and loose cargo		
Port of Santo Domingo	Province of Santo Domingo. 25 from Las Américas Airport	- Reception of Roll-on / Roll-off ships (wheeled cargo) with new vehicles - This port has three terminals: • Don Diego Terminal and San Souci: Reception of tourist		- Wheat for flour elaboration - General loose cargo, solid, liquid and containerized

		ships and general loose cargo • Molinos Modernos Terminal: Imports of general loose cargo, solid, liquid and containerized.		
Port of Rio Haina	Eastern Region, province of Santo Domingo. 43 km from Las Américas Airport	- Loading and unloading - Reception of cargo ships type bulks, carrier, tanker, tug and barge - This port has two terminals: Haina Oriental and Haina Occidental	General loose cargo, solid, liquid and containerized	General loose cargo, solid, liquid and containerized
Port of Azua	Southern Region, province of Azua. 156 km from Las Américas Airport	- Reception of cargo ships (bulks, carrier, tanker, tug and barge) - Loading and unloading of LPG - Storage of cement and clinker (the main component of Portland cement)		
Port of Barahona	Southern Region, province of Barahona. 212 km from Las Américas Airport	- Exports of dry bulk materials and aggregates - Imports of fossil fuel	Gypsum, salt, cement and sugar cane	Coal
Port of Cabo Rojo	Southern Region, province of Pedernales. 332 km from Las Américas Airport	- Storage of limestone and bauxite - Exports in bulk	Clinker, limestone, bauxite (major part of aluminum) and cement	

Source: Dominican Port Authority (APORDOM), Marítima Dominicana S.A.S., Google Maps.

According to the Dominican Port Authority, general cargo refers to the cargo transported and composed of different goods, in large or small amount; they can vary in weight, size, condition, nature and classification.

On the other hand, bulk cargo is transported in abundance, and it can be can be liquid (oil, lubricants, gasoline, diesel and sebum), solid (fertilizers, food grains, minerals), or gas (propane, butane and others). Special cargo refers to cargo that requires special treatment for loading, unloading, and distribution. It will depend on conditions such as weight, degree of conservation, danger, high value, etc.

International Airports

In Dominican Republic there are several international airports, which are:

Number in Map	Airport Code	Airport Name
1	SDQ	Las Américas International Airport / José Francisco Peña Gómez International Airport
2	JBQ	La Isabela International Airport / Joaquín Balaguer International Airport
3	PUJ	Punta Cana International Airport
4	LRM	La Romana International Airport / Casa de Campo International Airport
5	POP	Puerto Plata International Airport / Gregorio Luperón International Airport
6	AZS	El Catey International Airport / Juan Bosch International Airport

7	STI	Cibao International Airport
8	BRX	María Montéz International Airport / Barahona International Airport

Source: Ministry of Tourism of the Dominican Republic

Map of main commercial ports and international airports in Dominican Republic



Source: Marítima Dominicana, S.A.S., Ministry of Tourism of the Dominican Republic

Main terrestrial routes in Dominican Republic

Dominican Republic has a route network of approximately 5,400 kilometers in main routes. The following table describes the country's main routes.

Route	Provinces Crossing
Route No. 1: Santo Domingo / Montecristi	Santo Domingo, San Cristóbal, Monseñor Nouel, La Vega, Santiago, Valverde and Montecristi
Route No. 2: Santo Domingo / Elías Piña	Santo Domingo, San Cristóbal, Peravia, Azua, San Juan and Elías Piña
Route No. 3: Santo Domingo / Higüey	Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macorís, La Romana and La Altagracia
Route No. 4: Santo Domingo / San Rafael del Yuma	San Pedro de Macorís, Hato Mayor, El Seibo and La Altagracia
Route No. 5: Santiago / Samaná	Santiago, Puerto Plata, Espaillat, María Trinidad Sanchez and Samaná
Route No. 11: Santo Domingo / Cevicos	Santo Domingo, Monte Plata and Sanchez Ramirez
Route No. 12: Jayaco / Constanza	Monseñor Nouel and La Vega
Route No. 13: Santo Domingo / Maimón	Santo Domingo, Monte Plata and Sanchez Ramirez
Route No. 14: Moca / Licey al Medio	María Trinidad Sanchez, San Pedro de Macorís, Salcedo and Espalliat

Route No. 16: Santiago / Los Quemados	Santiago and Santiago Rodriguez
Route No. 17: Piedra Blanca / Pimentel	Monseñor Nouel, Sánchez Ramirez and Duarte
Route No. 18: Santiago / Dajabón	Santiago, Valverde, Santiago Rodriguez, Montecristi and Dajabón
Route No. 21: La Vega / Sosúa	La Vega, Espalliat and Puerto Plata
Route No. 23: Santo Domingo / Fantino	Santo Domingo, Monte Plata and Sanchez Ramirez
Route No. 25: Santiago / Monte Llano	Santiago and Puerto Plata
Route No. 29: Navarrete / Luperón	Santo Domingo and Puerto Plata
Route No. 30: Luperón / Imbert	Santo Domingo and Puerto Plata
Route No. 41: Baní / Constanza	Peravia and La Vega
Route No. 44: Azua / Pedernales	Azua, Barahona and Pedernales
Route No. 45: Montecristi / Metayaya	Montecristi, Dajabón, Elías Piña and San Juan
Route No. 46: Barahona / La Descubierta	Barahona and Independencia
Route No. 47: La Descubierta / Pedro Santana	Independencia and Elías Piña
Route No. 48: Fundación / La Descubierta	Barahona and Independencia
Route No. 50: San Juan / Hondo Valle	San Juan and Elías Piña
Route No. 101: La Romana / El Pintado	La Romana, San Pedro de Macorís and El Seibo
Route No. 102: La Romana / S.P. Macorís	La Romana, San Pedro de Macorís and El Seibo
Route No. 103: Hato Mayor / Sabana de la Mar	Hato Mayor, El Seibo and La Altagracia
Route No. 104: Hato Mayor / Higüey	Hato Mayor, El Seibo and La Altagracia
Route No. 105: Hato Mayor / El Macao	Hato Mayor, El Seibo and La Altagracia
Route No. 132: Nagua / Moca / Licey al Medio	María Trinidad Sanchez, San Pedro de Macorís, Salcedo and Espalliat

Source: Google Maps, Deloitte.

Interviews and Opinions

Expert Opinions

According to external experts and other trade professionals interviewed for this report, most expressed that there were still many areas to be explored with potential to create business for the Caribbean Islands. While some islands of the Caribbean Community already have trade relations with other countries, there are some that are lagging behind. CARICOM countries are major importers, while the Dominican Republic, due to its size in the region, resembles a major exporter.

Trade relations between the Dominican Republic and CARICOM countries, despite all bilateral efforts made, have been unable to fully develop. The cultural and language differences between the Dominican Republic and CARICOM countries are some of the main trading barriers. Also, the different idiosyncrasies and differences in historical origin hinder mutual understanding and impede the development of successful business and personal relationships.

As potential market for services from the Caribbean Islands are licenses for construction, movement of English or Spanish speaking people for call centers and business process outsourcing (BPO), and transfer to CARICOM universities with job opportunities, as well as sea transport and freight services. Likewise, some potential products for import into the Dominican Republic from CARICOM countries are plastic articles and food items, such as hot peppers, coconuts, bananas, juices, and fish.

Another way to integrate trade relations between member states pointed out by the experts is through the integration of the private sector, as a new option for exports. Likewise, identifying the strongest sector (sector leadership) for the member states like films (movies), logistics, global services etc., can help use more efficient the resources of each member state, for example improving trade relations with Belize, CARICOM member states can use this partner as a bridge between Mexico and Central America.

Some of the points highlighted as a difficulty in establishing relationships of all kinds, especially trade relationships, was the reality of the countries. Each country is a different reality, within the CARICOM there are 15 realities (all member states), for instance in Suriname there are cultural differences and in Belize their reality is the geographic location; two totally different realities. Also, there is a general lack of knowledge, on both the DR and CARICOM countries, of the import/export process and of the available products for trade. The experts consulted on this matter expressed the need for promotion of CARICOM products, since importers in the DR know little of the product offerings of the different CARICOM countries.

On the other hand, the experts expressed that another difficulty that member states of the CARICOM are facing is an “implementation deficit disorder”, defined as the difference between the numbers of directives required by CARICOM to implement the CARICOM Single Market Economy (CSME) and the actual number of directives implemented.

Finally, the experts expressed that the relationship between the Dominican Republic and CARICOM is not just a one-to-one relation; but it involves much more. CARICOM is essential to the region's future welfare and prosperity of all the member states and with the correct implementation of the CSME and adjusting to the new rules of the international trading system could open a window for the Caribbean Community member states to enter the FTAA.

Obstacles experienced by the Caribbean Community exporting to the Dominican Republic

After a series of surveys and interviews we have identified certain obstacles experienced by the CARICOM countries exporting to the Dominican Republic that could affect negatively trade between the CARICOM Countries and the Dominican Republic.

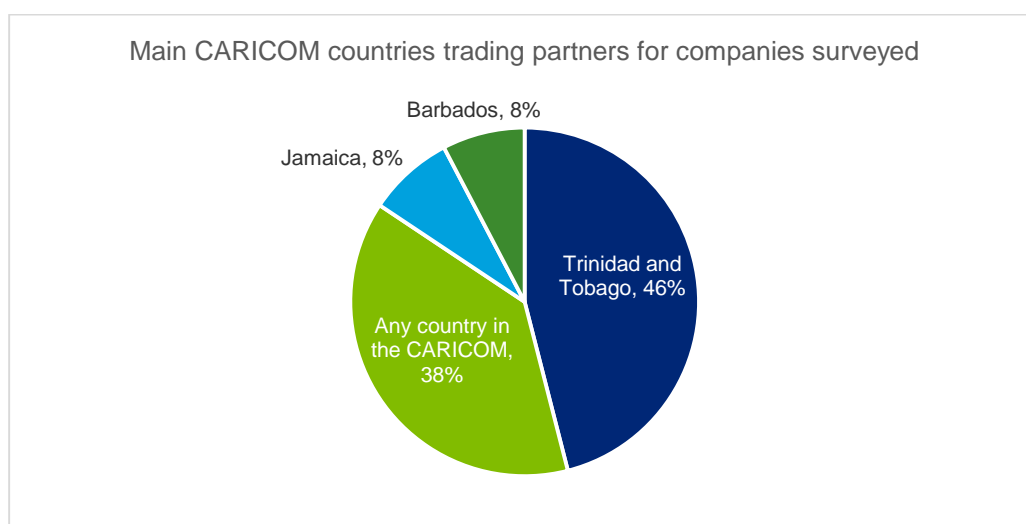
- *The challenge of doing business in a foreign language and a different business culture.* Each country has its way of doing business and they are not always compatible with each other. Countries that are driven by European rules and customs have difficulties trading with those who have western customs and rules.
- *The lack of knowledge of the import/export process with the DR.* Some countries expressed lack of knowledge of the DR's import process and demand for Caribbean products and services.
- *The onerous and costly registration requirements needed to export certain products,* such as chemicals, medicines and cosmetics.
- *Requirements by distributors of exclusivity* and the costly implications of falling out with distributors.

Survey to local distributors in the matter of importing from the Caribbean Community

A series of interviews and a survey were applied to major retailers in the Dominican Republic from different industries, including: metallurgical companies, fertilizer stores, retailers and hardware stores. The main objective of the survey was to understand the current demand in the Dominican Republic for Caribbean products. The results of this survey are detailed below.

According to our research only 50% of the companies surveyed currently import from the Caribbean. The other 50% of the companies do not import from the Caribbean because they do not know the availability of products from the Caribbean (67%), or they find more value importing products from other countries around the world (33%).

Additionally, 62% of the companies surveyed currently import, or have imported from countries in the Caribbean Community. The companies surveyed also stated that the country with whom they trade the most out of all the CARICOM countries, is Trinidad & Tobago (46%) followed by Jamaica and Barbados both representing 8%. Also, the products imported by the Companies surveyed were cereals, fertilizers, steel and scrap metal.



From the companies surveyed, 58% percent answered that they are interested in importing household items from the CARICOM Countries. Companies also showed interest in importing perfumes and toiletries (33%), alcoholic beverages (33%), fish and seafood (33%), paint and varnishes (25%), sugar (25%), plastic products (25%), and coffee (25%).

Interested Companies

Companies that showed interest in importing goods from CARICOM countries belong to the following industries:

- Retail
- Hardware stores
- Fertilizer stores

Obstacles Encountered when trading with the Caribbean Countries

Among the obstacles encountered by companies that have experience importing from CARICOM countries, the following stand out:

- Falsification of merchandise
- Lack of certification in the plants of origin of the merchandise
- High cost of imports
- Lack of competitiveness of Caribbean products in terms of prices

When asking the companies why they did not import frequently from the Caribbean, they answered that the challenges they faced were:

- No knowledge of Caribbean products. When asked, all said they would consider importing products from the Caribbean countries if the countries made their product offers known.
- Already established long-term contracts with US, Central America, Europe and Asia. These regions offer competitive prices without compromising the quality of the products offered.
- There are not a good supply of textile products from the CARICOM countries.
- Logistical challenges: import permits and health certifications.

Opportunities in Services Trade

Services play a major role at increasing the levels of productivity and competitiveness of a country, especially those focused on business. According to CEPAL (2007)³¹ *Business services play a strategic role in the overall arena of services. They are becoming increasingly knowledge-intensive (for example, advisory services, services related to information technology, engineering services and research and development services), and have become strategic inputs that increase the productivity and competitiveness of businesses.* The same study remarks the benefits and advantages of services as *companies can focus their resources on their core business, achieve a greater degree of specialization, and promote innovation through ICT, managerial or entrepreneurial innovations and disseminate best practices.*

Furthermore, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) specifies four modes in which services can be traded:

- *Mode 1*, or cross-border supply, takes place when both the consumer and the provider of a service remain in their respective countries, while the service crosses the border. The delivery of the service can be effected by telephone, fax, Internet, mail or courier, among other means. It is similar to the traditional notion of trade in goods. Freight transport services, correspondence courses and telediagnosis are examples of this type of trade in services.
- *Mode 2*, or consumption abroad, takes place when a consumer moves outside his or her home territory and consumes services in another country. Overseas tourism is one example of this phenomenon.
- *Mode 3*, or commercial presence, entails close contact with the consumer in his or her home territory in the various stages of production and delivery, as well as after delivery. Medical services provided by a foreign-owned hospital, courses in a foreign-owned school and services provided by a domestic branch or subsidiary of a foreign bank are examples of supplies through commercial presence.

³¹ Mulder, N.; Sáez, S.; et Al. (2007); "Trade in services in Latin America and the Caribbean: an analysis of recent trends". CEPAL.

- *Mode 4*, or presence of natural persons, occurs when an individual has moved into the territory of the consumer to provide a service, whether on his or her own behalf or on behalf of his or her employer. This type of supply applies to two areas: trade in services in the Balance of Payments Manual sense (e.g., financial auditing services by an auditor sent by a foreign firm or provision of entertainment services by a professional who is temporarily in the host country), and employment, meaning physical presence of persons in the receiving country on a “non-permanent” basis. Short-term employment of foreign doctors or teachers, intra-corporate staff transfers, the presence of foreign staff in foreign affiliates or the employment of construction workers or paid domestic helpers are some examples.

For CARICOM countries, balance of payments data available from IMF throws that 9 out of 14 countries show positive service balances exchange from 2010 to 2013 (Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadine) which makes service-related activities a strong suit for the region. Service exports from CARICOM countries tripled from 1985 to 2005.

On the other hand, the lack of bilateral information presented a considerable drawback upon the conclusions of this study and the proper identification of specific service activities traded from CARICOM countries to the world. However, by contacting several coalition of services and other trade authorities from CARICOM countries, it was found that the most outstanding services to be promoted were on sectors like: ICT, creative industries, health wellness, professional services (such as engineering, architecture, legal, management and medical), financial services, and alternative energy, all of which are aligned with the current trends.

Growth and development expectations for the service sector in CARICOM are conditioned, according to experts, mainly to its formalization. In the words of Noel Watson³², CEO of A-Z Information Jamaica Limited:

If the regional services industry wishes to grow and gain international recognition, it needs to become more formalized; this will facilitate the estimation of key variables, such as the number and composition of services providers, which can then be used to promote the industry on a global scale. The process of becoming more formalized would include:

- *The certification/registration of service providers;*
- *Official procedures to deal with service providers before, at and after the port of entry;*
- *Official procedures for an extension of stay if more time is required to complete an assignment.*

³² The Caribbean Trade in Services Magazine; Annual Publication 2014

Business Support and Diplomatic Relations

Business Support Organizations

The DR has various support organizations when doing business:

- Centro de Exportación e Inversión de la República Dominicana (CEI-RD): The Export and Investments Center of the Dominican Republic is the official agency responsible for the promotion of international trade and foreign direct investment (FDI).
- International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) Dominican Republic: ICC Dominican Republic is an ICC national committee. These national bodies comprise leading companies and business associations in their countries or territories. National committees shape ICC policies and alert their governments to international business concerns.
- Cámara de Comercio y Producción de Santo Domingo: Santo Domingo's Chamber of Commerce.

Diplomatic Representations

The following are the Dominican Consulates and their representatives in the CARICOM countries:

Country	Delegate	Position	Address	Contact
Antigua and Barbuda	Adriano Alberto Herrera Rodríguez	General Consul	Golden Groves, Creekside Antigua and Barbuda, W.I.	Phone: (268) 562-6570 Fax: (268) 562-6571 Email: consuladodom.antigua@hotmail.es
Bahamas	Paul Joseph McWeeney	Honorary Consul	No. 15 Harmony Hill P.O. Box N-766 Nassau, Bahamas	Phone: (242) 326-2618 / 393-1597 Fax: (242) 356-6235 / 363-4372
Barbados	Jane Simpson	Honorary Consul	No. 1 Guillodem Road, St. Michael Building, Barbados	Phone: (246) 432-6930 Fax: (246) 432-6919
Belize	Atlay D. Morales	Honorary Consul	10 Rose Apple, Orquid Garden, Belmopan, Belize, C.A.	Phone: (501) 822-2387 Fax: (501) 822-2096
French Guyana	Roger Parfait	Honorary Consul	10, Rue Léopold Heder, 97300 Cayenne	Phone: (335) 9438-0996 / 9428-9212 Fax: (335) 9430-9598 Email: roger.parfait@wanadoo.fr
Haiti	José Ramón de la Rosa Mateo	General Consul	85 rue Rigaud, Pétion-Ville, Port-au-Prince, Haïti	Phone: (509) 2256-3376 / 2257-1968 Fax: (509) 2257-9215 Email: consudompuertoprincipe@gmail.com
	Maximo Feliz Terrero	Consul	42 Rue Rean Jacques Desalines, Anse-a-Pitre, Haiti	Phone: (829) 343-8765 Email: dr.mfeliz@hotmail.com; anseapitre@consulado.com
	Esteban Antonio Cruz	Consul	#73, Rue 24-C, Cabo Haitiano, Haiti	Phone: (509) 3701-6238 Email: consudomcabohaitiano@gmail.com

	Francisco Gustavo Lemberth Cano	Consul	Espagnole No. 124, Juana Méndez, Haiti	Phone: (809) 284-4916 / 889-1457 / 701-1619 / 521-5540 / 350-1410 Fax: (809) 579-7175 Email: info@consuladajuanamendez.com; fgustavocanogs@gmail.com
Jamaica	Jeremias Jiménez Cruz	General Consul	15 Lord Nelson, S Way, Trafalgar Park, Kingston-10, Kingston, Jamaica, W. I.	Phone: (876) 906-3898 / 908-4166 Fax: (876) 924-6232 Email: Jeremiasjimenez1@hotmail.com

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Dominican Republic

The following are the Dominican Embassies and their representatives in the CARICOM countries:

Country	Delegate	Position	Address	Contact
Belize (located in Honduras)	José Osvaldo Leger	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary	Edif Plaza Azul 5to piso, local Interseccion Av. Berlin, Calle Tegucigalpa, Honduras	Phone: 504-2239-0130 / 2239-5969 Fax: 504-2239-1594 Email: embajadom@cablecolor.hn
Guyana Suriname Barbados (located in Venezuela)	Adonaida Medina	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary	Edificio Argentum, Oficinas 1 y 2, 2da. Transversal entre 1ra. Av. y Av. Andrés Bello, Los Palos Grandes, Caracas 1060	Phone: 58-212-283-9279 / 283-9524 Fax: 58-212-283-3965 Email: embajada_dominicana@hotmail.com
Haiti	Rubén Silié Valdez	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary	121, Av. Panamericana, Petion Ville, Port-au-Prince, Haiti	Phone: 509-2813-0887 Email: embadomhaiti@gmail.com
Jamaica	José Tomás Ares Germán	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary	85 Hope Road, Kingston, Jamaica	Phone: 876-633-7765 Fax: 876-631-5174 Email: embassydomrepja@hotmail.com
Trinidad and Tobago	José Serulle Ramia	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary	10 B, Queen's Park West, suite 101, Port of Spain, Republic of Trinidad and Tobago	Phone: 868-627-2605 Email: embadom@hotmail.com

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Dominican Republic

The following are the Consular Representatives in Dominican Republic for the CARICOM countries:

Country Represented	Delegate	Position	Address	Contact
Antigua and Barbuda	David Ricardo Koenig	General Honorary Consul	C/ Juan Alejandro Ibarra No.124 Ensanche La Fé Santo Domingo, D.N.	Phone: (809) 565-4721/544-3797 (809) 541-4781 Email: sdqkoenig@gmail.com
Bahamas	Hernando Perez Montas	Honorary Consul	C/ César Nicolás Penson No.116 Edificio TPA	Phone: (809) 688-3787/ 566-1451 (809) 682-0237 Email: bahamasconsul@claro.net.do
Barbados	Emilio Hasbun Jose	Honorary Consul	Av. 27 de Febrero, esq. Abraham Lincoln (Unicentro Plaza) 2do. Nivel, suite 42	Phone: (809) 567-3396/ 549-3141 Ext. 2003 (809) 549-4474 Email: consulate@consulateofbarbados.com.do
Dominica	Estefano Isaías Dasum	Honorary Consul	Av. Bolívar No. 901, La Julia	Phone: (809) 338-0028 / 338-0029 Email: eisaia.cdominica@gmail.com

Grenada	Eduardo Koenig	Honorary Consul	Juan Alejandro Ibarra No.124 Santo Domingo, D.N	Phone: (809) 544-3797 (809) 541-4781 Email: sdqkoenig@gmail.com
Guyana	Dario Lama Reyes	Honorary Consul	Edif. Bonanza Dominicana C.X A. Ave. J.F. Kennedy	Phone: (809) 567-5023/3843 (809) 566-1087 Email: consul.lama@bonanza.dominicana.com.do
Haiti	Pierre Philippe Brunet	Consul	Av. Luperón No.2	Phone: (809) 524-4598 / 524-3929 Email: consul.haiti@codetel.net.do; embajadahaiti@yahoo.com
Jamaica	Sr. Volker Rehbein	Honorary Consul	Ave. Sarasota #36, Edif. Plaza Kury suite 304	Phone: (829) 567-7770/620-2503 (809) 620-2497 Email: embjam.sdq@correo.tricom.net
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Fernando Lama Reyes	Honorary Consul	Bonanza Dominicana, C. Por. A.	Phone: (809) 567-5023 / 567-6974 Email: consul.lama@bonanza.dominicana.com.do
Saint Lucia	Mario Koenig	Honorary Consul	C/ Juan Alejandro Ibarra No.124	Phone: (809) 544-3797, 565-4727 (809) 541-4721 Email: sdqkoenig@gmail.com
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Regina Ann Koenig	Honorary Consul	C/ Juan Alejandro Ibarra No.124	Phone: (809) 544-3797/ 565-3201 (809) 541-4781 Email: sdqkoenig@gmail.com
Suriname	Margarita Rodriguez Rogers	Honorary Consul	Ave. México #57, 2do Nivel	Phone: (809) 687-9532 (809) 689-4105/ 682-4445
Trinidad and Tobago	Freddy Reyes Perez	Honorary Consul	Ave. 27 de Febrero No. 218	Phone: (809) 565-6358 (809) 688-6631 Ext. 2303/2803 Email: freyes@alnap.com.do

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Dominican Republic

Estimated Demand for Opportunities

Methodology Used

The Dominican Republic's demand for products identified as business opportunities with CARICOM countries was estimated using the following methodology:

- The list of products identified was matched to the DR's past imports of said products in the period between 2009 and 2014.
- Using said imported values, a growth rate was calculated for each product for the period between 2010 and 2014.
- Products which were not imported or showed inconsistent imports over the analyzed period were taken out of the list. Products with declining imports were also eliminated.

Results Obtained

The remaining products in the list are the ones considered, according to historical imports by the Dominican Republic, to show a continued increase in demand in the following years.

List of products imported by the DR estimated to show an increase in demand in the following years

Product Code	Product Label	DR's Average Import Growth (2010-2014)	DR's Average Annual Import (2010-2014, thousand US\$)
220290	Non-alcoholic beverages nes	1%	28,296
151710	Margarine, excluding liquid margarine	3%	1,978
340111	Toilet soap & preparations, shaped; papers& nonwovens with soap toilet use	4%	11,893
300490	Medicaments nes, in dosage	5%	384,553
190531	Sweet biscuits	6%	22,668
711319	Articles of jewelry & parts thereof of/o precious metals w/n plated/clad w precious metals	6%	104,009
852990	Parts suitable for use solely with the app of headings 85.25 to 85.28	7%	5,951
250590	Natural sands nes, excluding metal bearing sand of Chapter 26	7%	492
490700	Unused postage, revenue stamps; cheque forms, banknotes, bond certificates, etc	7%	9,800
853650	Electrical switches for a voltage not exceeding 1,000 volts, nes	7%	16,792
853669	Electrical plugs and sockets, for a voltage not exceeding 1,000 volts	8%	5,079
250100	Salt (including table salt & denatured salt) pure sodium chloride & sea water	10%	6,532
200899	Fruits & other edible pts of plants nes	10%	767
440721	Mahogany Swietenia spp., sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled,	11%	8,205
30619	Crustaceans nes, frozen, in shell or not including boiled in shell	12%	4,132
210390	Sauces and preparations nes and mixed condiments and mixed seasonings	13%	12,411
851829	Loudspeakers, nes	13%	4,569

30799	Mollusks nes, shelled o not & aquatic invert	15%	20
330129	Essential oils, nes	16%	307
853710	Boards, panels, including numerical control panels, for a voltage <=1000 V	17%	11,086
281410	Anhydrous ammonia	17%	107
391239	Cellulose ethers nes, in primary forms	17%	3,023
271019	Other petroleum oils and preparations	18%	16,806
382490	Chemical/allied industry preparations/prods nes	19%	9,116
481910	Cartons, boxes and cases, of corrugated paper or paperboard	20%	20,391
320649	Inorganic coloring matter nes and preparations based thereon	20%	1,600
320820	Paint & varnishes based on acrylic/vinyl poly, in a non-aqueous medium	21%	1,330
732690	Articles, iron or steel, nes	22%	43,725
852550	Transmission apparatus for radio-broadcasting or television, not incorporated	22%	1,245
330499	Beauty or make-up preparations nes; sunscreen or sun tan preparations	23%	22,682
270900	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude	23%	1,006,585
711311	Articles of jeweler & pts thereof of silver w/n plated/clad w/o precious met	23%	22,265
610910	T-shirts, singlets and other vests, of cotton, knitted	24%	33,449
761010	Doors, windows and their frames and thresholds for doors of aluminum	25%	3,181
903180	Measuring or checking instruments, appliances and machines, nes	25%	2,262
853339	Wirewound variable resistors,including rheostat and potentiometers,nes	28%	128
330300	Perfumes and toilet waters	30%	13,432
251710	Pebbles, gravel, broken or crushed stone used for aggregates etc	33%	61
870323	Automobiles w reciprocating piston engine displacg > 1500 cc to 3000 cc	35%	232,118
910211	Wrist-watches, battery/accumulator powered w mechanical display only nes	37%	797
440399	Logs, non-coniferous nes	37%	113

Source: Trade Map, Deloitte.

Conclusions and Recommendations

In this report we have analyzed the historical context of the trade agreement in the Caribbean region, the trade profiles of all its countries, current business limitations between the DR and CARICOM, and the potential demand for CARICOM products and services from the Dominican Republic.

After careful analysis and discussion of the main trade agreements in the region, we conclude that the advantages that these agreements provide to trade within the region have not fully developed between the CARICOM countries and the DR. There are products under the free trade agreement that have reduced tariffs for the region and are not being traded, mainly due to lack of knowledge in what the region can offer both in goods and services.

Current imports into the Dominican Republic from CARICOM countries is composed mostly of petroleum products, mainly from Trinidad and Tobago and The Bahamas. Plenty of opportunities for the expansion of trade relationships with these and the other CARICOM countries were found, since trade with the other countries is small in value. Products in which the exporter country has specialized, like polystyrene from Bahamas, nutmeg from Grenada, or wheat from St. Vincent and the Grenadines, present interesting opportunities. Countries like Dominica and St. Kitts and Nevis, where exports to the DR have been practically nonexistent, should offer great opportunities as well.

Trade limitations, however, need to be taken into consideration. The Dominican Republic applies import restrictions to certain products to protect human animal and plant health, as well as for environmental reasons, in accordance with its domestic law or international commitments. Also, transportation costs present an important barrier for smaller countries.

Experts in the matter understand that trade relations between the Dominican Republic and CARICOM countries have been unable to fully develop, mainly because of the cultural and idiomatic differences between the Dominican Republic and CARICOM countries, and a general lack of knowledge, on both the DR and CARICOM countries, of the import/export process and of the available products for trade. CARICOM countries express that difficulties when exporting to the Dominican Republic relate to these same matters, and also to costly registration requirements needed to export certain products, and requirements by distributors of exclusivity. Local businesses in the Dominican Republic express similar concerns as well, but their main barrier in trying to import from the Caribbean is the lack of knowledge of their product offers.

Another constraint that the FTA faces is due to the fact that the Joint Council has not met since 2012, due to political and cultural differences, which has made the negotiations and tariff liberalization very challenging. Another legal bottleneck has been the norm of application of article 238 of the EPA, which is supposedly under way.

The main recommendations derived from the study for the CARICOM countries in terms of improving trade relationships with the Dominican Republic are as follows:

1. CARICOM member states need to make their product and services offers known to the Dominican Republic businesses. A trade promotion strategy needs to be implemented if the countries wish to expand their businesses with the DR. An online database, updated regularly, with the available products and services for exports to the DR, shall be developed in order to limit information asymmetry.
2. Local Caribbean businesses need to ensure their products comply with all types of regulations and they need to obtain all necessary licenses for trade with the DR.

3. The DR and its businesspeople need to establish a simpler roadmap towards import permits, certifications and licenses process for the CARICOM countries to better understand and execute the regulatory framework.
4. The possibility of the application of Article 238 of the EPA as a bilateral agreement in the context of the CARICOM-DR FTA should be considered.
5. The Joint Council needs to meet and address tariff negotiations schedule to promote trade.

Proposed action plan for CARICOM countries

- In order for CARICOM member states to make their product and services offers known to the Dominican Republic businesses, a trade promotion strategy should be devised and applied. This can be achieved through the use of business support organizations and the planning of sales missions to make their products known to the companies in the DR.
- CARICOM member states' governments should allow private sector representatives to take part in the implementation of the FTA.
- CARICOM countries should take part in the forum "Invierte en RD" organized by CEI-RD once a year, where interested investors get together with representatives from different sectors of the country and discuss opportunities.

ANNEX I: Summary of Business Opportunities

Summary of business opportunities for the CARICOM countries with the Dominican Republic

Country	HS Code	Description
Antigua and Barbuda	630630	Sails for boats, sailboards or land craft, of textile materials
	630639	Sails, of other textile materials
	630631	Sails, of synthetic fibers
	852540	Still image and other video cameras
	732690	Articles, iron or steel
	850140	AC motors, single-phase
	711319	Articles of jewelry & parts thereof of/or precious metals w/n plated/clad w precious metals
	890399	Rowing boats, canoes, sculls and other pleasure boats
	30379	Fish, frozen, excluding heading No 03.04, livers and roes
	890391	Sailboats, with or without auxiliary motor
	720410	Waste and scrap, cast iron
	721240	Flat rolled prod, i/nas,<600mm wide, painted, varnished or plastic coated
	870323	Automobiles w reciprocating piston engine displacing > 1500 cc to 3000 cc
	880320	Aircraft under-carriages and parts thereof
	320820	Paint & varnishes based on acrylic/vinyl poly, dispersed in a non-aqueous medium
	940360	Furniture, wooden.
Bahamas	390311	Polystyrene, expansible
	293359	Heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atoms only
	030611	Rock lobster & other sea crawfish, frozen in shell/not, included boiled in shell
	330300	Perfumes and toilet waters
	250100	Salt (including table salt & denatured salt) pure sodium chloride & sea water
	890391	Sailboats, with or without auxiliary motor
	732690	Articles, iron or steel.
	251710	Pebbles, gravel, broken or crushed stone used for aggregates.
	030621	Rock lobster&oth sea crawfish not fz,in shell/not,incl boild in shell
	030799	Molluscs nes,shelld o not&aquatic invert nes,fz,drid,saltd o in brine
Barbados	300490	Medicaments, in dosage
	270900	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude
	711319	Articles of jewelry & parts thereof of/or precious metals
	151710	Margarine, excluding liquid margarine
	853339	Wire wound variable resistors, including rheostat and potentiometers
	190531	Sweet biscuits

Belize	270900	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude
	030613	Shrimps and prawns, frozen, in shell or not, including boiled in shell
	080720	Papaws (papayas), fresh
	030617	Other frozen shrimps and prawns
	030611	Rock lobster & other sea crawfish, frozen in shell/not, included boiled in shell
	200921	Grapefruit juice, unfermented, Brix value <= 20 at 20°C, whether or no
	230990	Animal feed preparations
	271019	Other petroleum oils and preparations
	030619	Crustaceans, frozen, in shell or not including boiled in shell
	071333	Kidney beans & white pea beans dried shelled, whether or not skinned o split
	330112	Essential oils of orange
	110313	Maize (corn) groats and meal
	440721	Mahogany Swietenia spp., sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled,
Dominica	340111	Toilet soap & preparations, shaped; papers & nonwovens impregnated with soap toilet use
	490700	Unused postage, revenue stamps; cheque forms, banknotes, bond certificate, etc.
	271019	Other petroleum oils and preparations
	340119	Soap & organic surf prep, shaped; papers & nonwovens impregnated with soap
	330499	Beauty or make-up preparations; sunscreen or sun tan preparations
	271012	Light petroleum oils and preparations
	251710	Pebbles, gravel, broken or crushed stone used for aggregates etc.
	321000	Paints & varnishes; water pigments for finishing leather
	071490	Arrowroot, salep etc. fried o dried whether or not sliced o pelleted & sago pith
Grenada	090811	Nutmeg : Neither crushed nor ground
	030232	Tunas, yellow fin, fresh or chilled, excluding heading No 03.04, livers and roes
	110100	Wheat or meslin flour
	090810	Nutmeg
	180100	Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted
	740311	Copper cathodes and sections of cathodes unwrought
	481810	Toilet paper
	230990	Animal feed preparations
	890800	Vessels and other floating structures for breaking up
	090812	Nutmeg : Crushed or ground
	220290	Non-alcoholic beverages, excluding fruit/veg juices of heading No 20.09
	720449	Ferrous waste and scrap, iron or steel.
	090820	Mace
	720410	Waste and scrap, cast iron
	610910	T-shirts, singlets and other vests, of cotton, knitted
	090821	Mace : Neither crushed nor ground
	030259	Fish, fresh or chilled, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat of heading 0304
Guyana	260600	Aluminum ores and concentrates
	030613	Shrimps and prawns, frozen, in shell or not, including boiled in shell

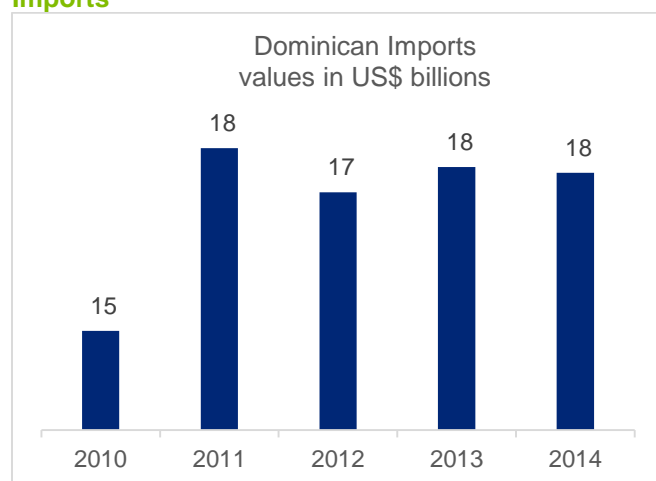
	860900	Cargo containers designed to be carried by one or more modes of transport
	440729	Lumber, tropical hardwood, sawn lengthwise >6mm
	170390	Molasses
	030269	Fish, fresh or chilled excluded heading No 03.04, livers and roes
	440420	Poles, piles etc., non-coniferous, pointed but not sawn
	710210	Diamonds unsorted whether or not worked
	030419	Fresh or chilled fillets and other fish meat whether or not minced (ex
Haiti	720449	Ferrous waste and scrap, iron or steel.
	330129	Essential oils.
	080450	Guavas, mangoes and mangos teens, fresh or dried
	180100	Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted
Jamaica	281820	Aluminum oxide
	271019	Other petroleum oils and preparations
	260600	Aluminum ores and concentrates
	220710	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcohol strength by vol. of 80% vol./higher
	071490	Arrowroot, salep etc. fried or dried whether or not sliced o pellet & sago pith
	210390	Sauces and preparations and mixed condiments and mixed seasonings
	200899	Fruits & other edible parts of plants, prepared/preserved, sugar, sweet/spir/not
St. Kitts and Nevis	852550	Transmission apparatus for radio-broadcasting or television, not incorporated
	890190	Cargo vessels & other vessels for the transport of both persons & goods
	853340	Variable resistors, including rheostats and potentiometers
	853650	Electrical switches for a voltage not exceeding 1,000 volts.
	852990	Other Parts of Transmission Apparatus, Radar Apparatus or Television Receivers.
	850300	Parts of electric motors, generators, generating sets & rotary converters
	853669	Electrical plugs and sockets, for a voltage not exceeding 1,000 volts
	853690	Other Apparatus for Making Connections to or in Electrical Circuits
	850490	Parts of electrical transformers, static converters and inductors
	490700	Unused postage, revenue stamps; cheque forms, banknotes, bond certificate, etc.
	300490	Medicaments, in dosage
	890800	Vessels and other floating structures for breaking up
	903180	Measuring or checking instruments, appliances and machines.
	853710	Boards, panels, including numerical control panels, for a voltage <=1000
	271012	Light petroleum oils and preparations
	740400	Waste and scrap, copper or copper alloy
	890130	Refrigerated vessels other than tankers
	220210	Waters included mineral & aerated, containing sugar o sweetening matter or flavored
St. Lucia	271019	Other petroleum oils and preparations
	711319	Articles of jewelry & parts thereof of/o precious metals w/n plated/clad with precious metals
	852910	Aerials & aerial reflectors of all kinds; parts suitable f use therewith
	251710	Pebbles, gravel, broken or crushed stone used for aggregates etc.
	481910	Cartons, boxes and cases, of corrugated paper or paperboard

	220210	Waters included mineral & aerated, containing sugar o sweetening matter or flavored
	711719	Imitation jewelry of base metal whether or not plated with precious metal
	220710	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcohol strengthen by vol. of 80% vol./higher
	852990	Parts suitable for use solely with the apparatus of headings 85.25 to 85.28
	910211	Wrist-watches ,battery/accumulator powered with mechanical display only
	910119	Wrist-watches, battery powered and with case of precious metal.
	330300	Perfumes and toilet waters
	852550	Transmission apparatus for radio-broadcasting or television, not incorporated
	711311	Articles of jewelry & parts thereof of silver w/n plated/clad w/o precious metals
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	100199	Wheat and meslin (excl. seed for sowing, and durum wheat)
	071490	Arrowroot, salep etc. fried or dried whether or not sliced o pelleted & sago pith
	230990	Animal feed preparations
	721041	Flat-rolled Products, Electrolytically Plated or Coated With Zinc, Corrugated
	220290	Non-alcoholic beverages, excluding fruit/veg juices of heading No 20.09
	481910	Cartons, boxes and cases, of corrugated paper or paperboard
	071420	Sweet potatoes, fresh or dried, whether or not sliced or pelleted
	761010	Doors, windows and their frames and thresholds for doors of aluminum
	91010	Ginger
Suriname	281820	Aluminium oxide nes
	271019	Other petroleum oils and preparations
	440399	Logs, non-coniferous nes
	30379	Fish nes, frozen, excluding heading No 03.04, livers and roes
	30617	Other frozen shrimps and prawns
	690220	Refractory bricks etc >50% alumina Al ₂ O ₃ , silica SiO ₂ or mixture etc
	30389	Frozen fish, n.e.s.
	440349	Logs, tropical hardwoods nes
	30613	Shrimps and prawns, frozen, in shell or not, including boiled in shell
Trinidad and Tobago	281410	Anhydrous ammonia
	290511	Methanol (methyl alcohol)
	270900	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude
	720310	Ferrous products obtained by direct reduction of iron ore.

ANNEX II: Complete Trade Profiles

Dominican Republic Import Profile

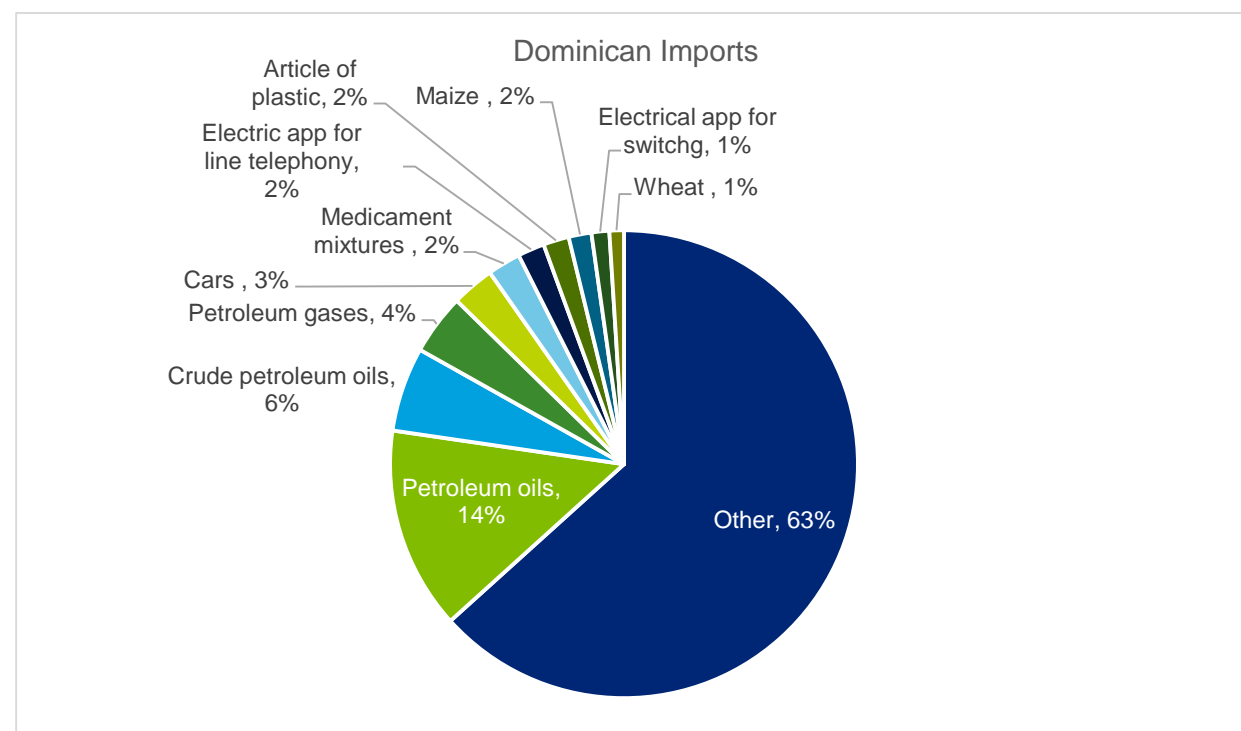
Imports



Source: Trade Map

Ranking in world Imports (2014)	#
Merchandise	84
- excluding intra-EU trade	59
Commercial services	96
- excluding intra-EU trade	70

Source: World Trade Organization



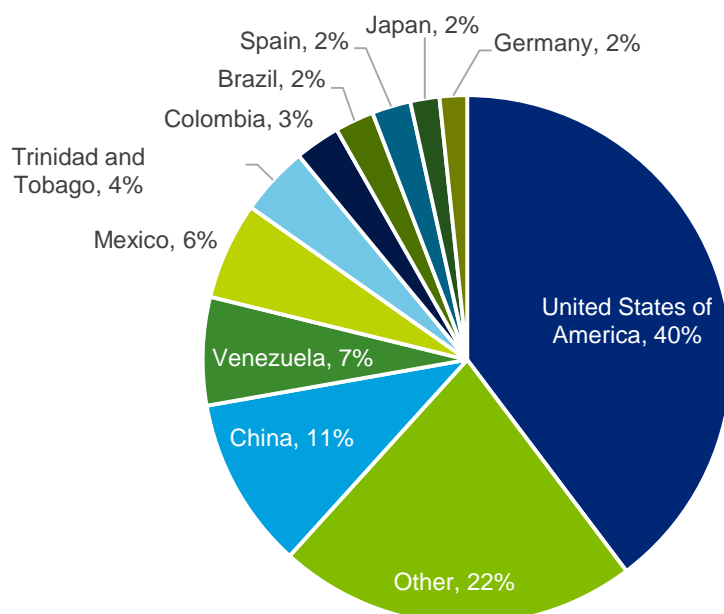
Source: Trade Map

Top 20 Dominican Imports by Product

Product	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Petroleum oils, not crude	1,993,199	2,508,590	2,498,264	2,869,170	2,209,952	12,079,175
Crude petroleum oils	863,925	979,488	1,021,873	1,226,365	941,276	5,032,927
Petroleum gases	627,607	801,365	720,997	706,342	756,726	3,613,037
Cars	567,259	373,743	478,003	518,142	617,461	2,554,608
Medicament mixtures	360,453	382,185	386,812	426,950	418,361	1,974,761
Electric app for line telephony	387,095	306,446	275,874	323,247	303,549	1,596,211
Article of plastic	186,393	357,784	302,232	329,042	359,736	1,535,187
Maize	236,383	327,351	288,081	278,696	227,869	1,358,380
Electrical apparatus for switching	175,312	258,714	274,237	272,508	78,962	1,059,733
Wheat	138,763	217,272	188,737	157,369	163,502	865,643
Tobacco unmanufactured	133,079	165,780	158,905	171,851	152,015	781,630
Iron and non-alloy steel in ingots	190,940	158,520	141,236	121,394	146,763	758,853
Cotton yarn	164,766	260,342	90,596	108,838	118,118	742,660
Soya-bean oil	132,944	169,343	162,385	146,417	129,776	740,865
Trucks	172,593	106,305	162,067	131,536	158,915	731,416
Electro-medical apparatus	112,300	159,281	154,345	112,707	140,143	678,776
Woven cotton fabrics,	115,212	162,103	142,716	140,361	112,620	673,012
Cotton yarn	16,741	134,005	218,307	126,715	158,132	653,900
Plastic packing goods	74,988	110,717	132,211	151,998	166,860	636,774
Articles of jewelry	115,659	107,255	124,239	119,403	165,211	631,767

Source: Trade Map (values in thousands)

Origin markets of Dominican Imports



Source: Trade Map

Dominican Imports by Origin Market

Exporters	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
United States of America	5,907,253	7,555,163	6,735,238	6,817,272	7,273,141	34,288,067
China	1,615,673	1,787,174	1,739,727	1,872,987	2,057,628	9,073,189
Venezuela	1,083,932	1,237,208	1,199,800	1,264,090	920,727	5,705,757
Mexico	908,646	1,084,943	951,188	1,121,761	1,062,260	5,128,798
Trinidad and Tobago	468,420	835,323	793,367	752,206	820,649	3,669,965
Colombia	578,850	725,115	373,957	380,751	330,975	2,389,648
Brazil	355,434	419,200	486,746	441,315	353,137	2,055,832
Spain	271,940	422,711	518,271	397,613	437,324	2,047,859
Japan	321,978	214,103	315,977	329,090	352,603	1,533,751
Germany	270,624	287,318	282,067	321,797	287,607	1,449,413
Bahamas	266,201	161,262	348,399	399,384	156,431	1,331,677

Source: Trade Map (values in thousands)

Imports in Services

Trade in Services (2014)	
Imports in commercial services (million US\$)	2,867
Share in world Imports	0.06%

Source: World Trade Organization

Dominican Services Imports

Imports	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Services	3,286.8	2,899.0	2,938.5	2,948.0	3,009.1	15,081.4
Commercial services	3,156.1	2,762.8	2,803.6	2,807.6	2,867.1	14,397.2
Transport	1,311.2	1,306.3	1,362.7	1,378.9	1,422.4	6,781.5
Other services	1,511.9	1,104.8	1,090.2	1,094.5	-	4,801.4
Other commercial services	1,381.2	968.6	955.3	954.1	-	4,259.2
Financial services	942.5	455.3	454.0	446.8	-	2,298.6
Travel	395.2	395.8	399.2	377.9	-	1,568.1
Other business services	151.3	189.4	210.9	196.5	-	748.1
Insurance and pension services	153.5	168.1	169.9	179.7	-	671.2
Government goods and services	130.7	136.2	134.9	140.4	-	542.2
Goods-related services	68.5	92.1	86.4	96.7	-	343.7
Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	68.5	92.1	86.4	96.7	-	343.7
Telecommunications, computer, and information services	66.8	83.6	60.4	58.5	-	269.3
Charges for the use of intellectual property	65.5	71.4	59.2	69.8	-	265.9
Telecommunications services	43.2	35.4	36.7	34.8	-	150.1
Computer services	23.6	48.2	23.7	23.7	-	119.2
Personal, cultural, and recreational services	1.6	0.8	0.9	2.8	-	6.1
Total	12,758.1	10,809.9	10,872.9	10,907.4	7,298.6	52,647

Source: World Trade Organization (values in US\$ millions)

Antigua and Barbuda

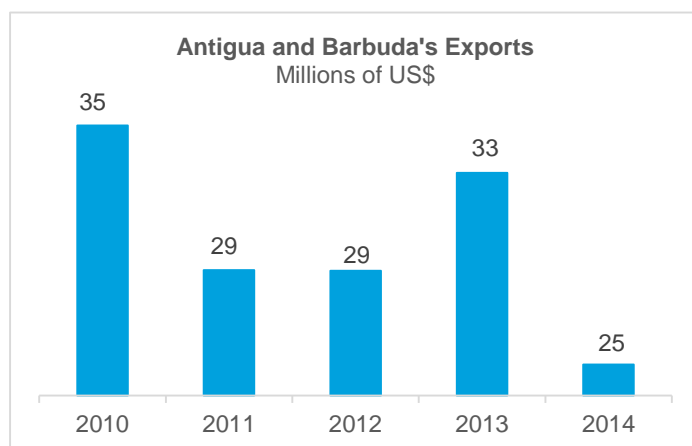
Economic Indicators	
Population	90,900
GDP (millions, US\$)	1,269
GDP (PPP, US\$MM 2011)	1,982
GDP per capita, PPP (US\$)	21,800
Trade to GDP	103%
CAB (millions, US\$)	-204
Trade per capita (US\$, 2011-2013)	12,974

Source: World Bank

Trade Profile		
Tariffs and duty free imports		
Tariff binding coverage (%)		97.5
MFN tariffs	Final bound	Applied 2014
Simple average of import duties		
All goods	58.8	9.9
Agricultural goods (AOA)	104.8	16.3
Non-agricultural goods	51.6	8.9
Non <i>ad-valorem</i> duties (% total tariff lines)	0.0	0.0
MFN duty free imports (% , 2012)		
In agricultural goods (AOA)	-	3.8
In non-agricultural goods	-	1.6

Source: World Trade Organization

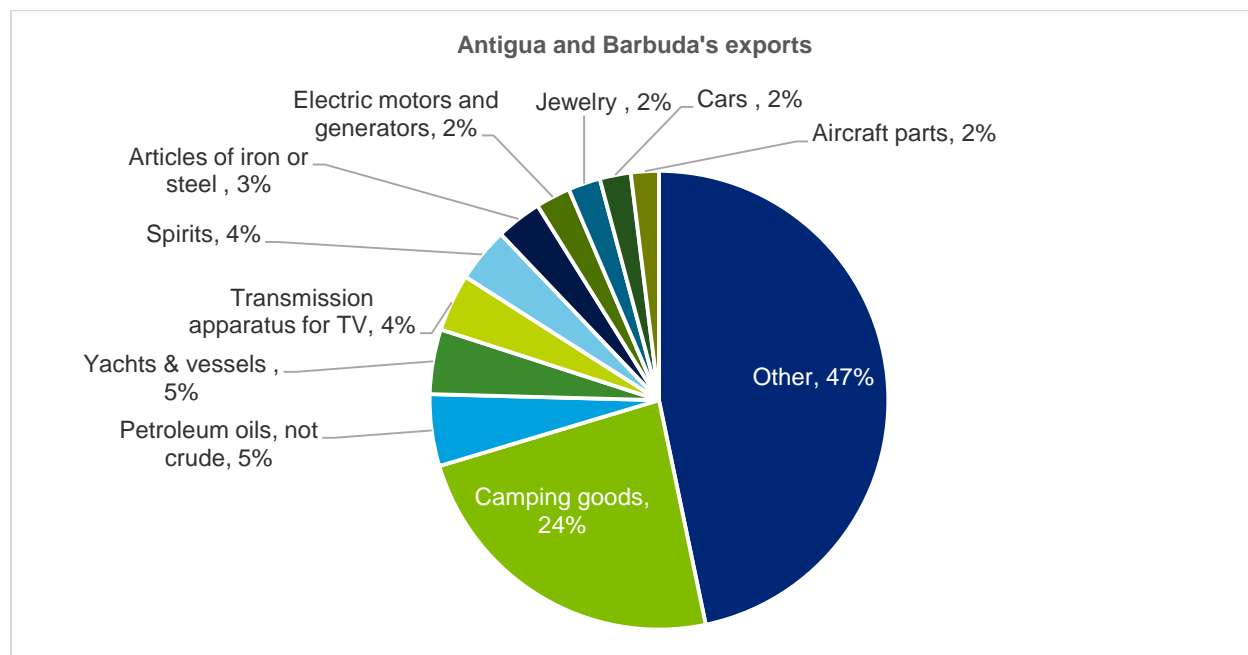
Exports



Source: Trade Map

Ranking in World Exports (2014)	#
Merchandise	188
-excluding intra-EU trade	161
Commercial services	150
-excluding intra-EU trade	123

Source: World Trade Organization



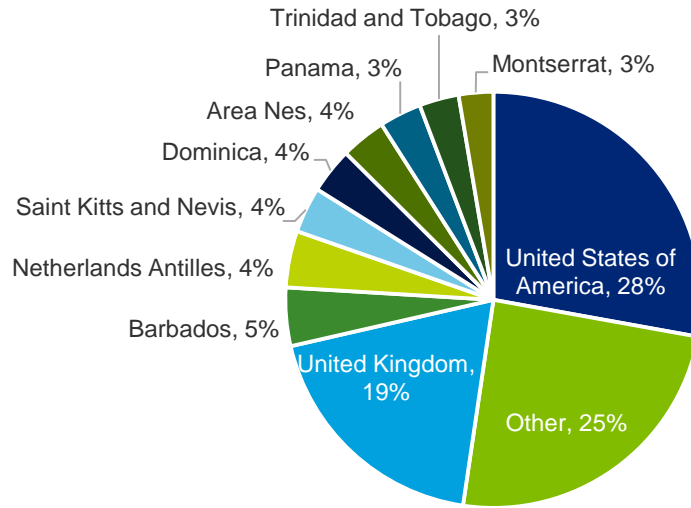
Source: Trade Map

Antigua and Barbuda's Exports by Product

HS Code	Product Label	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	CAGR* (%)
6306	Camping goods, sails for boats, etc.	6,073	6,325	7,378	9,407	6,501	35,684	2%
2710	Petroleum oils, not crude	1,276	704	488	4,137	1,030	7,635	-5%
8903	Yachts & vessels for pleasure or sports	1,274	1,466	684	2,311	1,160	6,895	-2%
8525	Transmission apparatus for radio - broadcasting or television	199	2,618	2,352	842	104	6,115	-15%
2208	Spirits, liqueurs, alcoholic preparations	1,318	999	1,327	1,023	1,145	5,812	-4%
7326	Articles of iron or steel	757	811	1,687	1,253	372	4,880	-16%
8501	Electric motors and generators (excluding generating sets)	3,565	19	23	79	12	3,698	-76%
7113	Articles of jewelry & parts of precious metals	916	268	1,247	340	657	3,428	-8%
8703	Cars (incl. station wagon)	1,036	545	648	751	327	3,307	-25%
8803	Aircraft parts	201	83	192	54	2,440	2,970	87%

Source: Trade Map (Thousands of US\$) (CAGR* Compound Average Growth Rate)

Destination Markets of Antigua and Barbuda's Exports



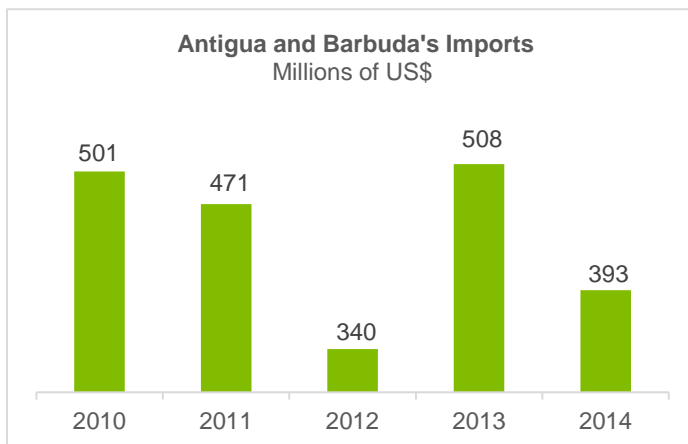
Source: Trade Map

Antigua and Barbuda's Exports by Destination Market

Importers	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	CAGR (%)
United States of America	10,346	11,067	6,382	8,911	5,342	42,048	-15%
United Kingdom	6,849	2,419	5,375	6,812	7,359	28,814	2%
Barbados	1,090	2,158	2,750	330	527	6,855	-17%
Netherlands Antilles	2,281	1,188	635	2,416	117	6,637	-52%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1,653	680	953	973	1,125	5,384	-9%
Dominica	1,842	802	291	623	1,782	5,340	-1%
Area Nes*	691	847	2,094	-	1,676	5,308	25%
Panama	4,418	33	6	484	-	4,941	-52%
Trinidad and Tobago	239	1,994	944	635	837	4,649	37%
Montserrat	540	1,141	544	997	832	4,054	11%

Source: Trade Map (Thousands of US\$)

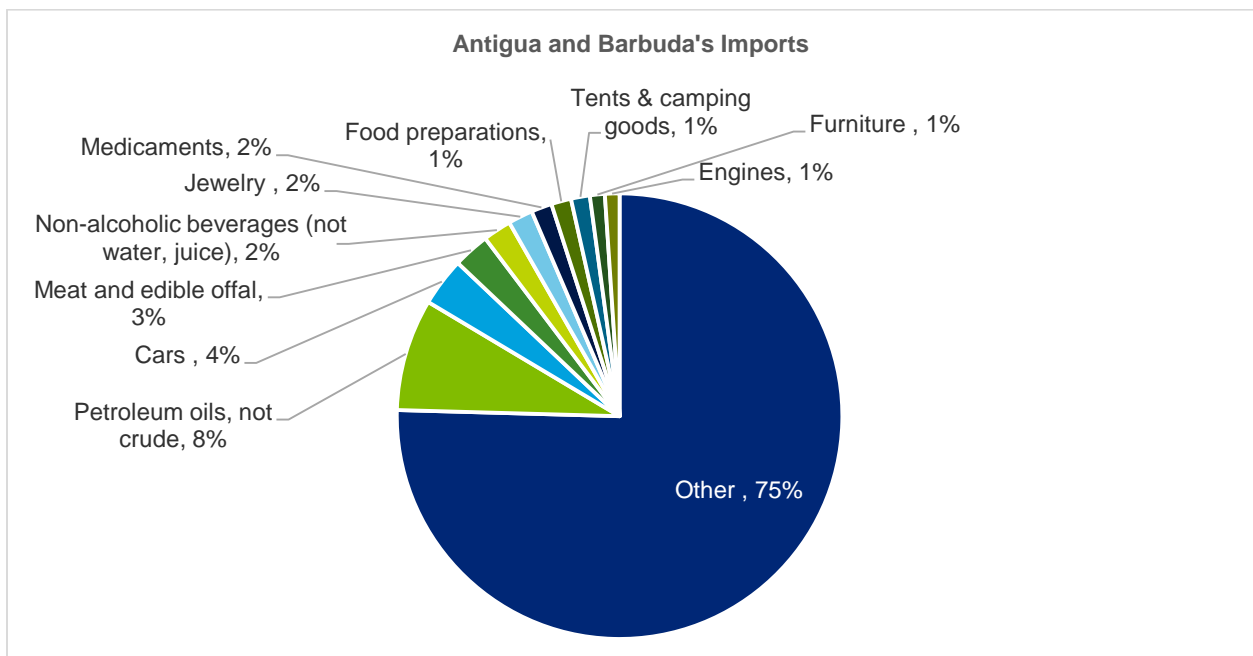
Imports



Source: Trade Map

Ranking in world Imports (2014)	#
Merchandise	184
- excluding intra-EU trade	157
Commercial services	174
- excluding intra-EU trade	147

Source: World Trade Organization



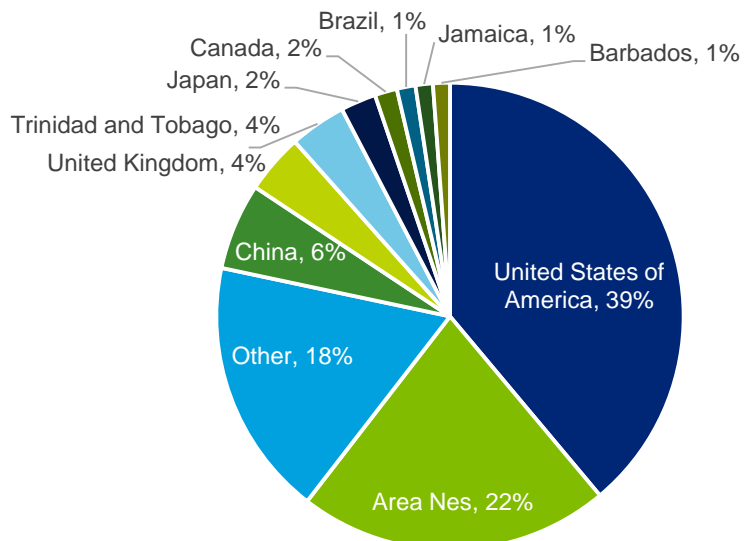
Source: Trade Map

Antigua and Barbuda's Imports by Product

HS Code	Product Label	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	CAGR (%)
2710	Petroleum oils, not crude	2,509	2,822	2,922	168,294	3,159	179,706	6%
8703	Cars (incl. station wagon)	14,335	8,861	13,658	15,662	25,085	77,601	15%
207	Meat and edible offal, fresh, chilled or frozen	10,285	10,973	12,526	12,361	12,155	58,300	4%
2202	Non-alcoholic beverages (excl. water, fruit or vegetable juices)	8,285	8,767	9,826	9,144	9,490	45,512	3%
7113	Articles of jewelry & parts	7,177	7,518	8,094	7,825	8,958	39,572	6%
3004	Medicament mixtures (not 3002, 3005, 3006), put in dosage	7,697	6,590	6,884	6,308	5,790	33,269	-7%
2106	Food preparations	5,708	5,803	7,010	6,557	6,886	31,964	5%
6306	Tents & camping goods, tarpaulins, sails for boats	8,327	4,376	5,265	7,332	5,000	30,300	-12%
9403	Other furniture and parts	4,488	3,717	4,610	4,449	6,641	23,905	10%
8407	Engines, spark-ignition reciprocating or rotary int. combust. Piston	20,302	801	542	718	988	23,351	-53%

Source: Trade Map (Thousands of US\$)

Origin markets of Antigua and Barbuda's Imports



Source: Trade Map

Antigua and Barbuda's Imports by Origin Market

Exporters	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	CAGR (%)
United States of America	165,144	154,663	170,147	179,291	191,736	860,981	4%
Area Nes*	140,391	166,316	384	165,332	4,870	477,293	-57%
China	42,143	13,488	19,180	19,662	38,152	132,625	-3%
United Kingdom	22,860	16,645	20,651	14,177	16,886	91,219	-7%
Trinidad and Tobago	18,284	18,778	18,773	15,516	15,106	86,457	-5%
Japan	13,322	7,431	8,493	10,275	14,736	54,257	3%
Canada	7,365	7,265	7,658	5,660	6,228	34,176	-4%
Brazil	5,196	4,665	6,106	6,517	6,052	28,536	4%
Jamaica	4,652	5,238	5,746	5,412	5,425	26,473	4%
Barbados	4,971	5,410	5,192	5,250	5,062	25,885	1%

Source: Trade Map (Thousands of US\$)

Trade In Services

Trade in Services (2014)	
Exports (millions of US\$)	1,538
Share in world exports	0.01%
Imports (millions of US\$)	860
Share in world Imports	0.01%

Source: World Trade Organization

Source: World Trade Organization (values in US\$ millions)

Antigua and Barbuda's Services Exports

Exports	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Commercial services	466.1	469.4	470.1	452.4	462.6	2,320.6
Government goods and services	12.0	12.2	12.4	12.6	17.7	66.9
Insurance and pension services	18.5	18.8	14.3	14.7	15.7	82.1
Other business services	23.3	23.0	21.9	22.6	24.0	114.8
Other commercial services	48.9	49.2	44.5	45.8	48.7	237.1
Other services	60.9	61.3	56.9	58.4	66.5	303.9
Services	478.1	481.6	482.5	465.0	480.3	2,387.5
Telecommunications, computer, and information services	7.1	7.3	8.2	8.5	9.0	40.2
Transport	119.4	108.5	106.6	108.0	110.4	553.0
Travel	297.7	311.8	319.0	298.6	303.4	1,530.5
Total	1,532.2	1,543.1	1,536.4	1,486.5	1,538.3	7,636.6

Antigua and Barbuda's Services Imports

Imports	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Charges for the use of intellectual property	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	5.9
Commercial services	214.2	203.1	197.2	212.5	219.3	1,046.3

Construction	3.2	2.4	5.1	10.3	12.3	33.4
Government goods and services	10.8	7.8	6.9	7.1	7.4	40.0
Insurance and pension services	45.2	38.8	31.9	37.9	37.7	191.5
Other business services	40.8	44.3	37.5	38.3	37.9	198.7
Other commercial services	92.8	88.1	77.8	89.9	90.2	438.8
Other services	103.6	95.9	84.7	96.9	97.7	478.7
Services	225.0	210.9	204.1	219.5	226.7	1,086.3
Telecommunications, computer, and information services	2.4	1.5	2.2	2.2	1.0	9.3
Transport	70.8	66.0	70.5	72.2	75.3	354.8
Travel	50.6	49.0	48.9	50.4	53.8	252.7
Total	860.7	809.0	767.8	838.3	860.5	4,136.3

Source: World Trade Organization (values in US\$ millions)

The Bahamas

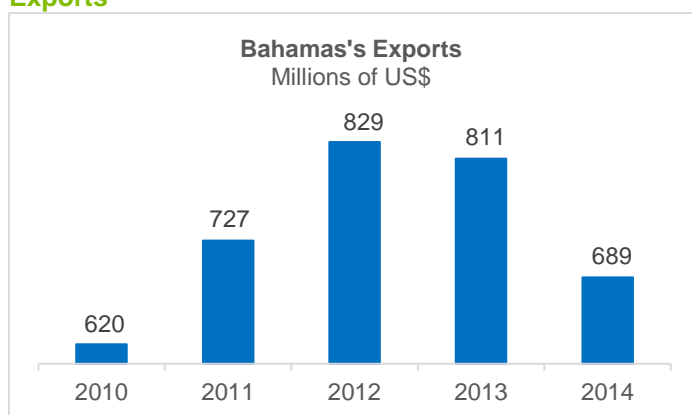
Economic Indicators	
Population	383,054
GDP (millions, US\$)	8,511
GDP (PPP) (millions US\$)	8,998
GDP per capita, PPP	23,491
Trade to GDP	105
CAB (millions, US\$)	-1,861
Trade per capita (US\$, 2011-2013)	21,669

Source: World Bank

Trade Profile		
Tariffs and duty free imports		
Tariff binding coverage (%)		-
MFN tariffs	Final bound	Applied 2013
Simple average of import duties		
All goods	-	35.1
Agricultural goods (AOA)	-	21.8
Non-agricultural goods	-	37.3
Non ad-valorem duties (% total tariff lines)	-	0.2
MFN duty free imports (% , 2012)		
In agricultural goods (AOA)	-	43.5
In non-agricultural goods	-	40.4

Source: World Trade Organization

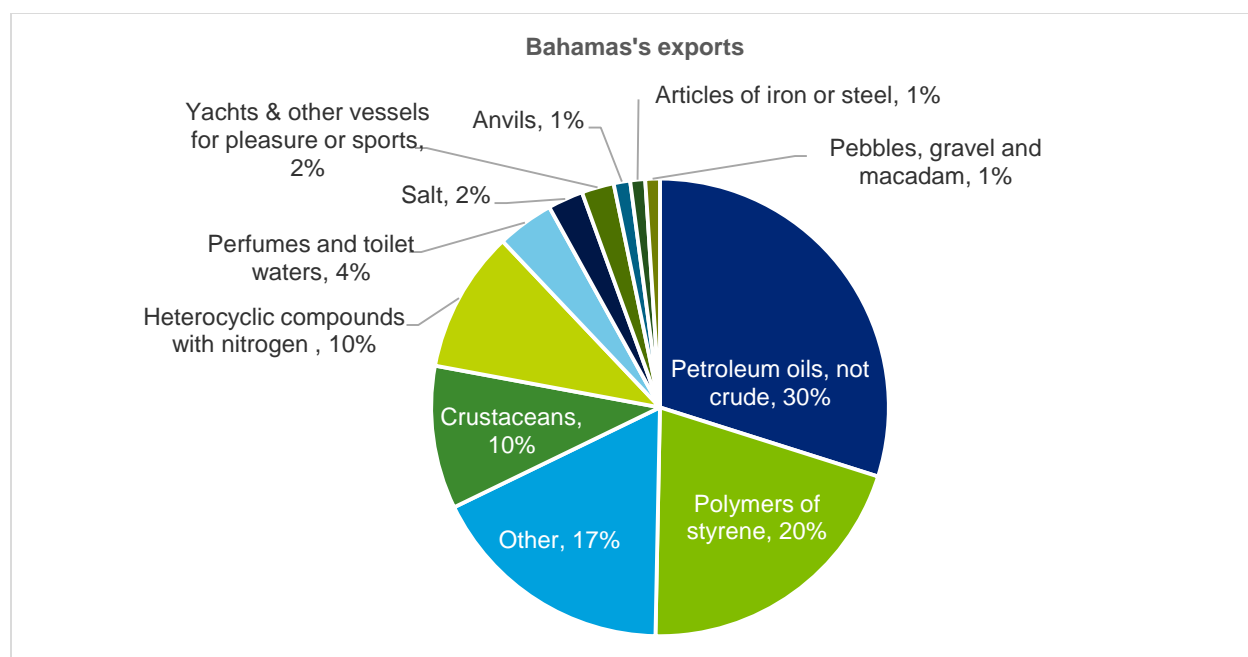
Exports



Source: Trade Map

Ranking in world exports (2014)	#
Merchandise	157
-excluding intra-EU trade	130
Commercial services	95
-excluding intra-EU trade	68

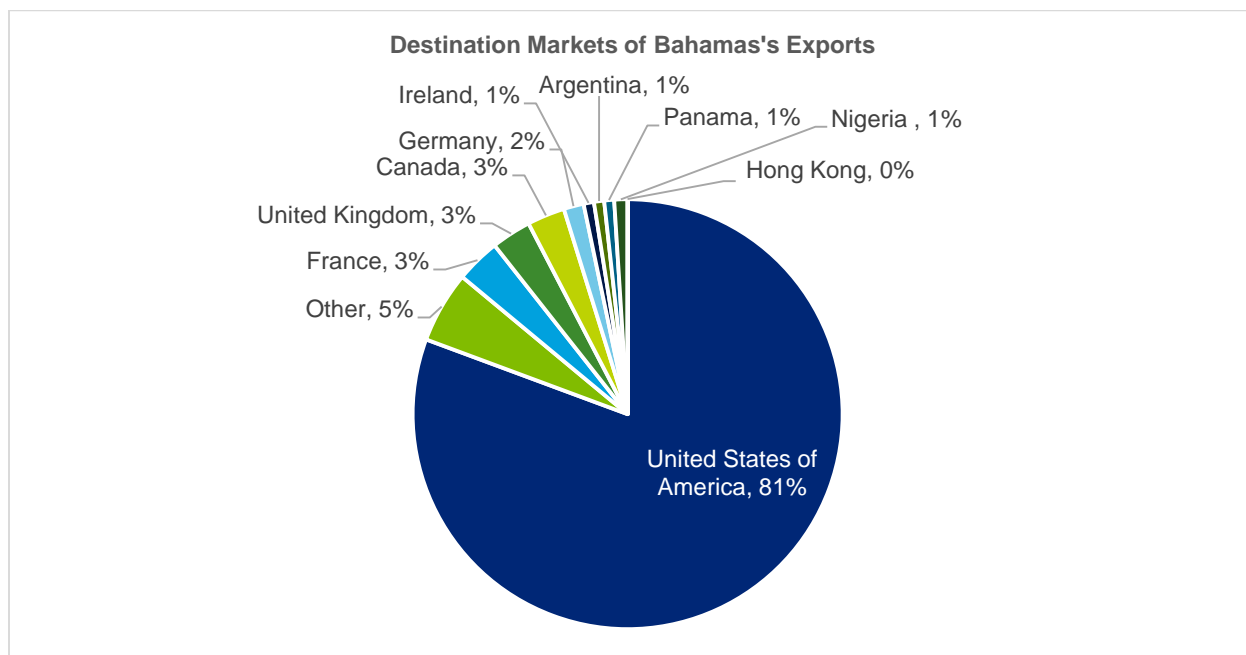
Source: World Trade Organization



Source: Trade Map

Bahamas's Exports by Product								
HS Code	Product label	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	CAGR (%)
2710	Petroleum oils, not crude	159,707	216,129	319,713	237,808	165,316	1,098,673	0.9%
3903	Polymers of styrene, in primary forms	104,076	135,847	155,474	184,463	171,228	751,088	13.3%
0306	Crustaceans	70,521	70,488	78,470	86,830	65,436	371,745	-1.9%
2933	Heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen	81,699	73,805	75,676	61,621	75,206	368,007	-2.0%
3303	Perfumes and toilet waters	23,794	32,884	38,702	34,523	18,393	148,296	-6.2%
2501	Salt	16,429	12,026	11,970	20,325	31,077	91,827	17.3%
8903	Yachts & other vessels for pleasure or sports	19,517	13,140	2,922	30,441	18,005	84,025	-2.0%
8205	Anvils	6,935	7,735	5,484	6,641	16,037	42,832	23.3%
7326	Articles of iron or steel	11,119	12,309	7,209	4,894	3,295	38,826	-26.2%
2517	Pebbles, gravel and macadam	12,355	12,268	9,177	2,039	2,037	37,876	-36.3%

Source: Trade Map (Thousands of US\$)

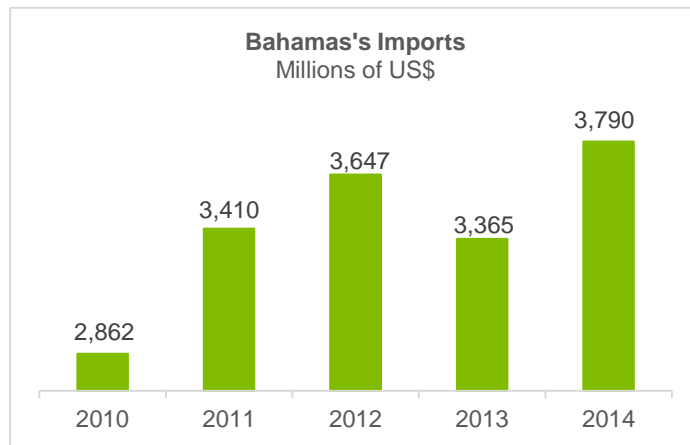


Source: Trade Map

Bahamas's Exports by Destination Market							
Importers	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	CAGR (%)
United States of America	471,504	569,237	675,873	678,644	569,874	2,965,132	5%
France	21,814	26,890	26,323	22,275	25,855	123,157	4%
United Kingdom	30,763	31,607	12,339	30,537	5,029	110,275	-36%
Canada	20,055	21,836	25,079	22,778	14,312	104,060	-8%
Germany	290	11,311	28,065	10,307	5,350	55,323	107%
Ireland	-	3,476	-	-	25,095	28,571	93%
Argentina	3,671	4,835	5,474	7,770	6,395	28,145	15%
Panama	4,292	8,383	7,857	4,640	2,287	27,459	-15%
Nigeria	22,867	9	0	0	232	23,108	-68%
Hong Kong	634	6,673	5,580	4,308	903	18,098	9%

Source: Trade Map (Thousands of US\$)

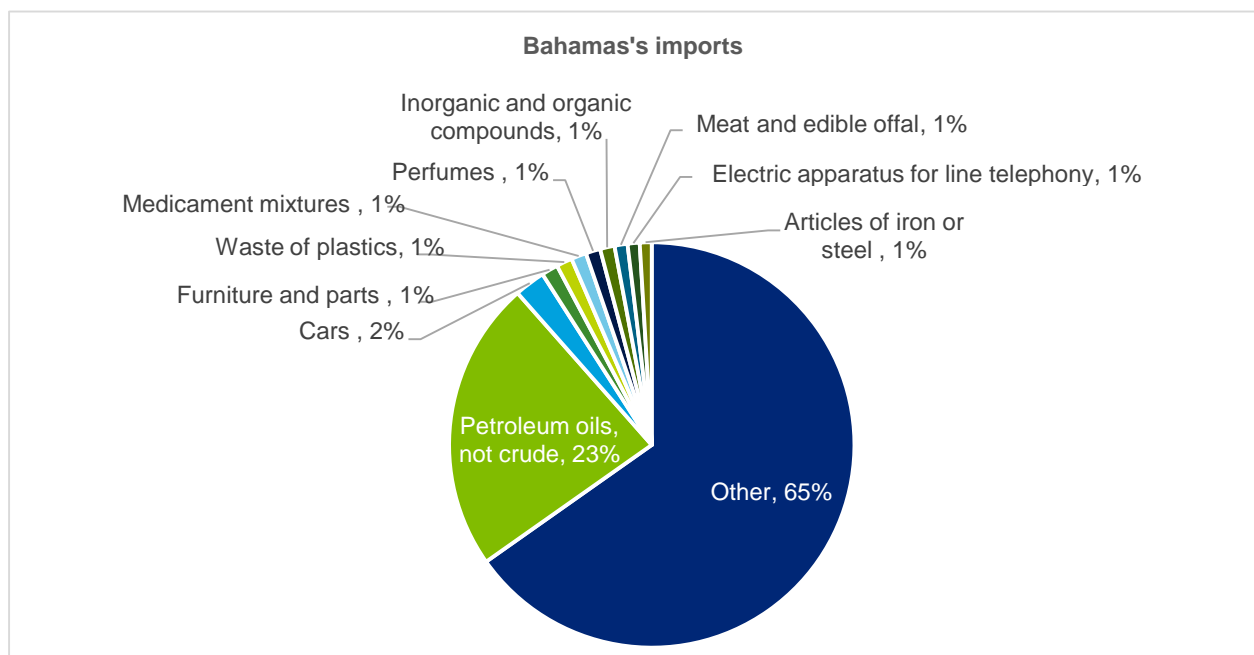
Imports



Source: Trade Map

Ranking in world imports (2014)	#
Merchandise	143
-excluding intra-EU trade	116
Commercial services	118
-excluding intra-EU trade	91

Source: World Trade Organization



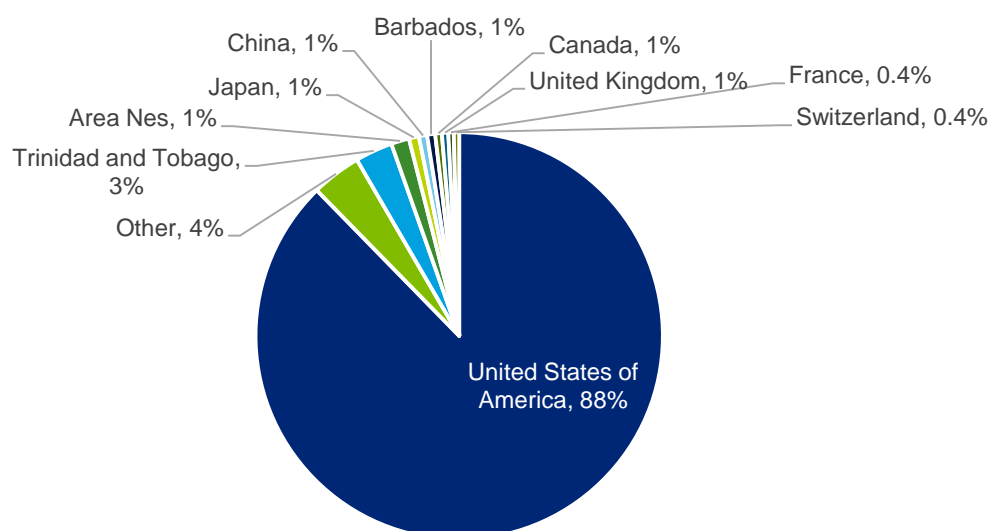
Source: Trade Map

Bahamas's Imports by Product

HS Code	Product label	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	CAGR (%)
2710	Petroleum oils, not crude	667,436	908,713	842,366	706,499	845,893	3,970,907	6.%
8703	Cars (incl. station wagon)	57,506	61,984	98,286	94,211	107,657	419,644	17%
9403	Other furniture and parts thereof	40,885	44,837	47,601	40,237	51,485	225,045	6%
3915	Waste, parings and scrap, of plastics	21,564	59,042	47,939	52,436	35,386	216,367	13%
3004	Medicament mixtures put in dosage	61,132	55,875	30,407	27,557	31,561	206,532	-15%
3303	Perfumes and toilet waters	28,816	49,296	51,819	43,271	25,212	198,414	-3%
2853	Inorganic and organic compounds,	25,860	30,180	65,526	39,751	35,585	196,902	8%
0207	Meat and edible offal	29,868	32,003	32,708	36,901	45,532	177,012	11%
8517	Electric apparatus for line telephony	27,208	26,235	31,845	39,540	39,234	164,062	10%
7326	Articles of iron or steel	26,293	43,322	37,604	24,072	30,967	162,258	4%

Source: Trade Map (Thousands of US\$)

Origin markets of Bahamas's imports



Source: Trade Map

Bahamas's Imports by Origin Market

Exporters	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	CAGR (%)
World	2,861,948	3,410,316	3,646,505	3,365,294	3,790,366	17,074,429	7%
United States of America	2,600,098	3,032,520	3,080,818	3,005,692	3,250,890	14,970,018	6%
Trinidad and Tobago	66,008	159,122	142,792	81,856	57,276	507,054	-4%
Area Nes*	23,345	55,816	96,585	40,466	28,643	244,855	5%
Japan	13,261	19,482	31,296	42,838	28,746	135,623	21%
China	-	6,006	60,287	17,612	27,062	110,967	65%
Barbados	2,713	3,442	3,707	2,304	96,876	109,042	145%
Canada	16,030	15,404	19,669	18,157	20,139	89,399	6%
United Kingdom	12,933	18,743	17,475	14,145	23,377	86,673	16%
France	7,306	7,222	22,836	15,849	20,086	73,299	29%
Switzerland	16,731	13,298	13,318	13,644	15,836	72,827	-1%

Source: Trade Map (Thousands of US\$)

Trade in Services

Trade in Services (2014)	
Exports (million US\$)	8,630
Share in world exports	0.05%
Imports (million US\$)	7,345
Share in world Imports	0.04%

Source: World Trade Organization

Bahamas's Services Exports

Exports	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Commercial services	2,456.2	2,445.7	2,647.9	2,630.7	2,671.1	12,851.5
Government goods and services	37.4	47.9	43.5	40.6	45.4	214.8
Other business services	191.2	172.6	212.8	218.6	240.5	1,035.6
Other commercial services	191.1	172.6	212.8	218.6	240.5	1,035.6
Other services	228.5	220.5	256.3	259.1	285.9	1,250.4
Services	2,493.6	2,493.6	2,691.4	2,671.2	2,716.5	13,066.3
Transport	118.2	131.5	123.7	127.5	122.4	623.3
Travel	2,146.8	2,141.6	2,311.4	2,284.7	2,308.2	11,192.6
Total	7,863.0	7,826.0	8,499.8	8,450.8	8,630.5	41,270.1

Source: World Trade Organization

Bahamas's Services Imports

Imports	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Audiovisual and related services	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Charges for the use of intellectual property	10.6	15.3	16.8	19.2	19.6	81.4
Commercial services	1,100.6	1,257.9	1,521.9	1,615.3	1,711.0	7,206.6
Construction	15.7	163.0	266.2	482.6	643.0	1,570.5
Government goods and services	80.5	34.6	15.8	13.0	9.1	152.9
Insurance and pension services	165.3	185.9	193.7	158.0	143.6	846.3
Other business services	338.0	319.2	370.3	319.8	284.4	1,631.7
Other commercial services	531.0	684.3	847.9	980.6	1,091.8	4,135.6
Other services	611.5	718.9	863.7	993.6	1,100.9	4,288.5
Personal, cultural, and recreational services	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Services	1,181.1	1,292.4	1,537.7	1,628.3	1,720.1	7,359.6
Telecommunications services	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	5.2
Telecommunications, computer, and information services	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	5.2
Transport	342.0	327.3	388.3	372.2	407.7	1,837.5
Travel	227.6	246.3	285.7	262.5	211.5	1,233.5
Total	4,606.8	5,246.9	6,309.8	6,847.0	7,345.1	30,355.5

Source: World Trade Organization, values in US\$ millions

Barbados

Economic Indicators	
Population	283,380
GDP (MM, US\$)	4,348
GDP (PPP, US\$MM 2011)	3,847
GDP per capita, PPP (US\$)	13,575
Trade to GDP (%)	87%
CAB (MM, US\$ 2010)	-218
Trade per capita (US\$, 2011-2013)	14,639

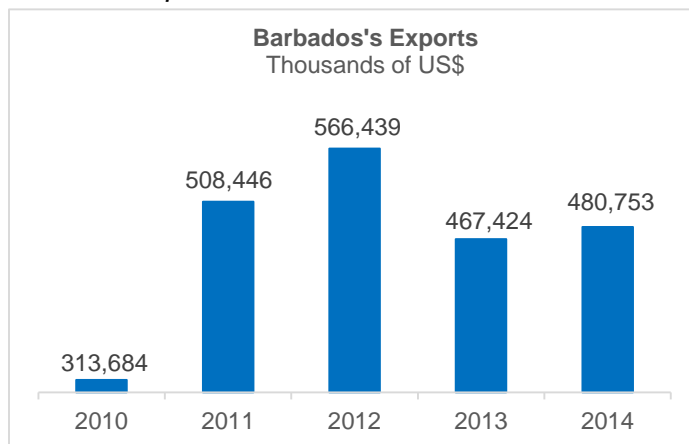
Source: World Bank

Trade Profile		
Tariffs and duty free imports		
Tariff binding coverage (%)		97.5
MFN tariffs	Final bound	Applied 2013
Simple average of import duties		
All goods	78.3	10.7
Agricultural goods (AOA)	111.1	18.1
Non-agricultural goods	73.1	9.6
Non ad-valorem duties (% total tariff lines)	0.0	0.5
MFN duty free imports (% , 2012)		
In agricultural goods (AOA)	-	12.9
In non-agricultural goods	-	4.5

Source: World Trade Organization

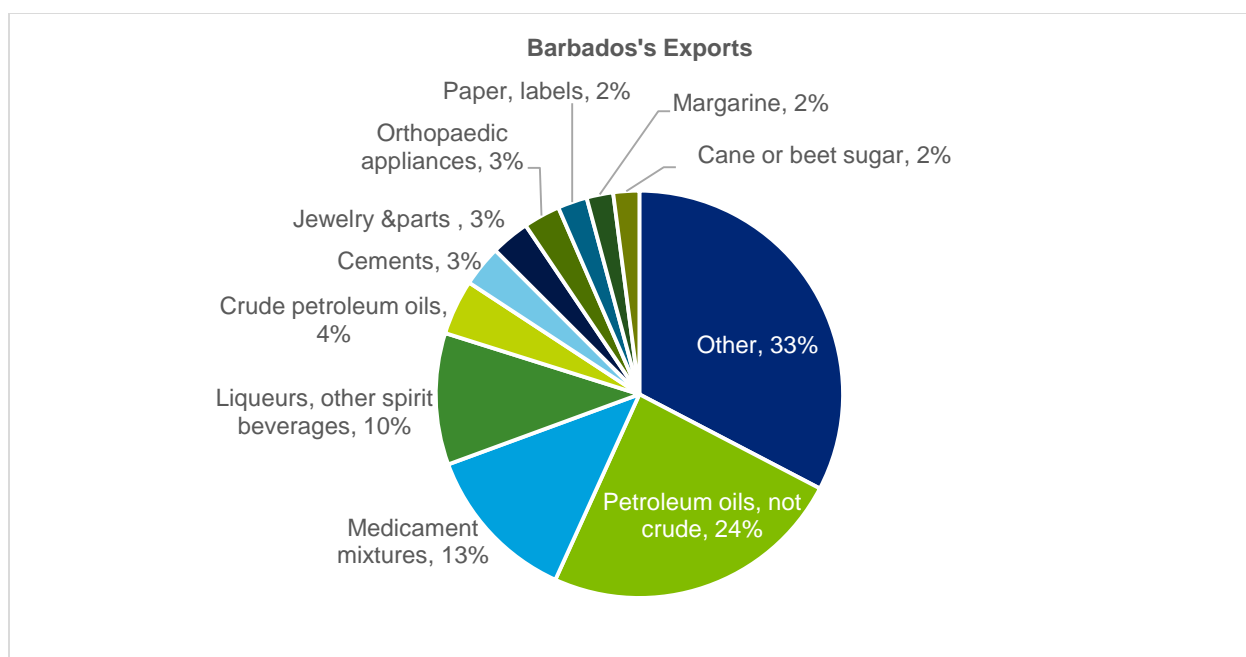
Exports

Source: Trade Map



Ranking in world exports (2014)	#
Merchandise	170
-excluding intra-EU trade	143
Commercial services	116
-excluding intra-EU trade	89

Source: World Trade Organization



Source: Trade Map

Barbados's Exports by Product								
HS Code	Product label	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	CAGR (%)
2710	Petroleum oils, not crude	43	181,913	137,157	128,065	116,342	563,520	621%
3004	Medicament mixtures (not 3002, 3005, 3006), put in dosage	64,409	70,454	68,502	45,924	45,925	295,214	-8%
2208	Spirits, liqueurs, other spirit beverages, alcoholic preparations	43,980	42,317	63,291	48,992	45,729	244,309	1%
2709	Crude petroleum oils		19,619	31,979	24,296	26,442	102,336	8%
2523	Cements	15,484	11,439	9,917	19,951	19,290	76,081	6%
7113	Articles of jewelry & parts thereof	8,100	8,400	35,369	8,371	11,485	71,725	9%
9021	Orthopedic appliances	10,231	11,665	12,750	17,591	15,983	68,220	12%
4821	Paper or paperboard labels	10,077	9,975	10,292	12,197	12,148	54,689	5%
1517	Margarine	9,418	9,534	10,128	10,088	10,130	49,298	2%
1701	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form	9,654	10,600	11,166	7,975	8,873	48,268	-2%

Source: Trade Map (Thousands of US\$)



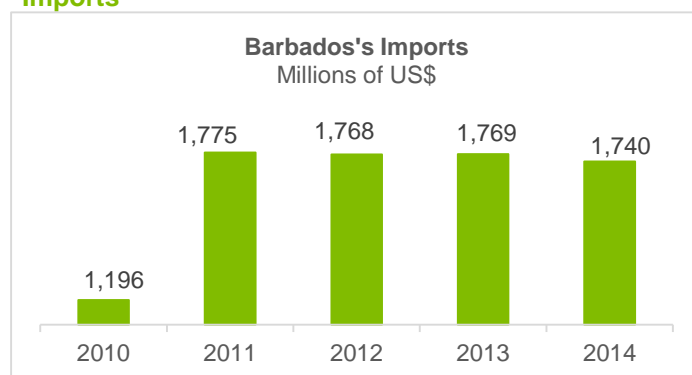
Source: Trade Map

Barbados's Exports by Destination Market

Importers	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	CAGR (%)
United States of America	78,184	70,530	149,099	84,952	81,626	464,391	1%
Area Nes*	-	-	136,631	127,935	116,318	380,884	41%
Trinidad and Tobago	26,483	86,045	64,975	53,932	59,435	290,870	22%
United Kingdom	52,639	55,035	31,253	8,462	15,718	163,107	-26%
Saint Lucia	18,156	18,969	19,491	20,058	20,013	96,687	2%
Jamaica	17,681	18,578	19,626	20,716	19,440	96,041	2%
Guyana	14,855	14,036	15,282	21,439	25,215	90,827	14%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	12,513	13,258	11,730	11,745	12,841	62,087	1%
Netherlands Antilles	7,491	9,296	17,465	10,345	11,736	56,333	12%
Grenada	12,385	9,550	9,048	10,399	11,400	52,782	-2%

Source: Trade Map (Thousands of US\$)

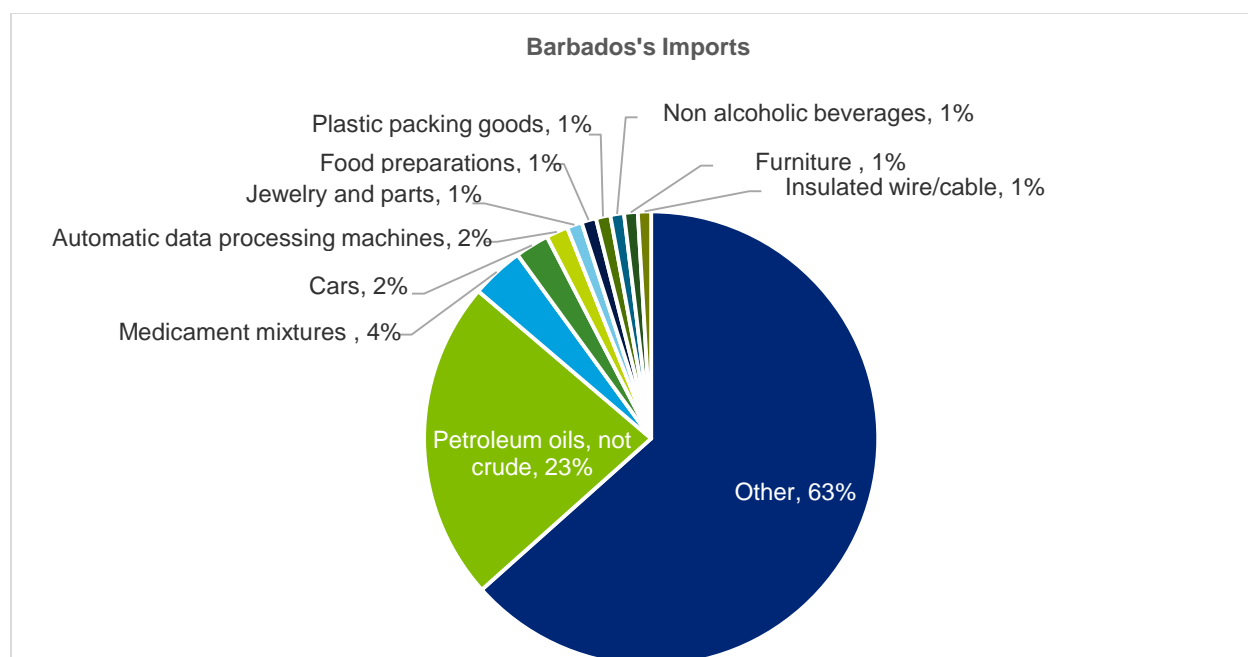
Imports



Source: Trade Map

Ranking in world Imports (2014)	#
Merchandise	161
-excluding intra-EU trade	134
Commercial services	164
-excluding intra-EU trade	137

Source: World Trade Organization



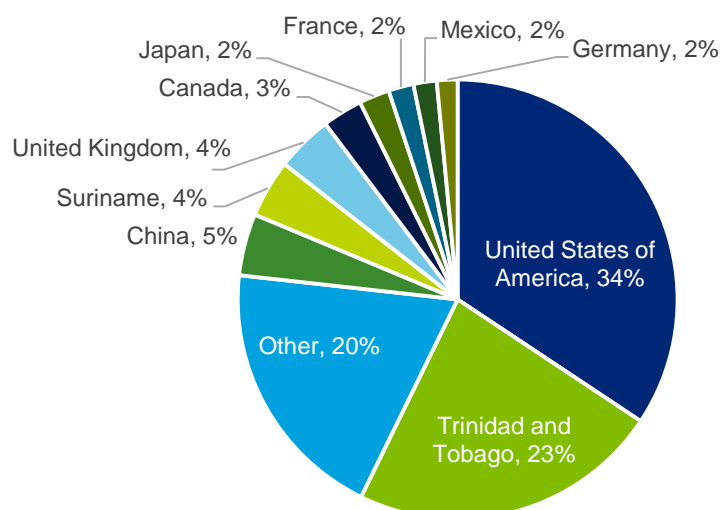
Source: Trade Map

Barbados's Imports by Product

HS Code	Product label	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	CAGR (%)
2710	Petroleum oils, not crude	6,891	453,251	533,919	462,944	426,629	1,883,634	181%
3004	Medicament mixtures (not 3002, 3005, 3006), put in dosage	65,365	60,026	57,969	60,132	66,106	309,598	0.3%
8703	Cars (incl. station wagon)	41,711	41,529	37,865	37,704	40,938	199,747	-0.5%
8471	Automatic data processing machines; optical reader, etc.	24,556	26,901	24,325	27,015	25,841	128,638	1%
7113	Articles of jewelry & parts thereof	11,816	21,875	18,350	17,064	19,776	88,881	14%
2106	Food preparation	16,195	15,904	17,204	18,201	18,312	85,816	3%
3923	Plastic packing goods or closures stoppers, lids, caps, closures	13,896	17,989	17,307	17,764	17,784	84,740	6%
2202	Non-alcoholic beverages (excl. water, fruit or vegetable juices and mi	16,397	15,205	16,625	16,922	15,003	80,152	-2%
9403	Other furniture and parts thereof	16,389	16,361	13,137	18,059	16,189	80,135	-0.3%
8544	Insulated wire/cable	10,263	12,004	11,299	18,310	25,741	77,617	26%

Source: Trade Map (Thousands of US\$)

Origin markets of Barbados's Imports



Source: Trade Map

Table X: Barbados's Imports by Origin Market

Exporters	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	CAGR (%)
United States of America	525,732	565,818	548,531	584,166	608,310	2,832,557	4%
Trinidad and Tobago	85,874	470,945	510,854	463,918	357,253	1,888,844	43%
China	57,796	72,352	74,396	78,322	92,340	375,206	12%
Suriname	2,537	84,587	109,828	87,108	66,866	350,926	127%
United Kingdom	64,188	71,631	66,314	71,619	69,360	343,112	2%
Canada	52,658	55,305	46,578	49,574	39,829	243,944	-7%
Japan	42,905	41,289	35,818	34,645	30,568	185,225	-8%
France	25,271	26,435	34,746	34,577	31,038	152,067	5%
Mexico	21,359	19,438	24,312	34,875	41,025	141,009	18%
Germany	22,633	36,157	18,834	22,862	24,999	125,485	3%

Source: Trade Map (values in thousands of US\$)

Trade in Services

Trade in Services (2014)	
Exports (millions of US\$)	2,926
Share in world exports	0.03%
Imports (millions of US\$)	886
Share in world imports	0.01%

Source: World Trade Organization

Barbados's Services Exports

Exports	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	3.4	-	-	-	-	3.4
Commercial services	1,600.6	1,551.6	1,356.5	1,455.8	1,446.0	7,410.5
Computer services	5.1	-	-	-	-	5.1
Construction	2.8	-	-	-	-	2.8
Financial services	19.6	-	-	-	-	19.6
Goods-related services	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1
Government goods and services n.i.e.	37.6	-	-	-	-	37.6
Information services	6.7	-	-	-	-	6.7
Insurance and pension services	52.0	-	-	-	-	52.0
Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1
Other business services	390.1	-	-	-	-	390.1
Other commercial services	502.7	-	-	-	-	502.7
Other services	540.3	-	-	-	-	540.3
Personal, cultural, and recreational services	0.4	-	-	-	-	0.4
Services	1,638.2	1,588.1	1,388.4	1,490.1	1,480.0	7,584.7
Telecommunications services	22.6	-	-	-	-	22.6
Telecommunications, computer, and information services	34.3	-	-	-	-	34.3
Transport	26.8	-	-	-	-	26.8
Travel	1,071.0	-	-	-	-	1,071.0
Total	5,954	3,140	2,745	2,946	2,926	17,711

Source: World Trade Organization (values in US\$ millions)

Barbados's Services Imports

Imports	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	19.15	-	-	-	-	19.15
Commercial services	672.03	506.97	444.96	426.97	423.58	2,474.50
Computer services	25.00	-	-	-	-	25.00
Construction	10.86	-	-	-	-	10.86
Financial services	4.50	-	-	-	-	4.50
Goods-related services	0.74	-	-	-	-	0.74
Government goods and services n.i.e.	61.75	-	-	-	-	61.75
Information services	11.64	-	-	-	-	11.64
Insurance and pension services	114.46	-	-	-	-	114.46
Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.	0.74	-	-	-	-	0.74
Other business services	56.90	-	-	-	-	56.90
Other commercial services	245.16	-	-	-	-	245.16
Other services	306.91	-	-	-	-	306.91

Personal, cultural, and recreational services	0.10	-	-	-	-	0.10
Services	733.78	553.55	485.85	466.20	462.50	2,701.88
Telecommunications services	2.55	-	-	-	-	2.55
Telecommunications, computer, and information services	39.19	-	-	-	-	39.19
Transport	152.17	-	-	-	-	152.17
Travel	273.97	-	-	-	-	273.97
Total	2,732	1,061	931	893	886	6,502

Source: World Trade Organization (values in US\$ millions)

Belize

Economic Indicators	
Population	383,054
GDP (MM, US\$, 2013)	1,624
GDP (PPP, US\$MM 2011)	2,817
GDP per capita, PPP (US\$, 2013)	8,184
Trade to GDP	127%
CAB (MM, US\$,2014)	-136
Trade per capita (US\$, 2011-2013)	128%

Source: World Bank

Trade Profile		
Tariffs and duty free imports		
Tariff binding coverage (%)		97.6
MFN tariffs	Final bound	Applied 2014
Simple average of import duties		
All goods	58.2	11.6
Agricultural goods (AOA)	101.2	21.7
Non-agricultural goods	51.5	9.9
Non ad-valorem duties (% total tariff lines)	0.0	0.5
MFN duty free imports (% , 2012)		
In agricultural goods (AOA)		29.2
In non-agricultural goods		13.3

Source: World Trade Organization

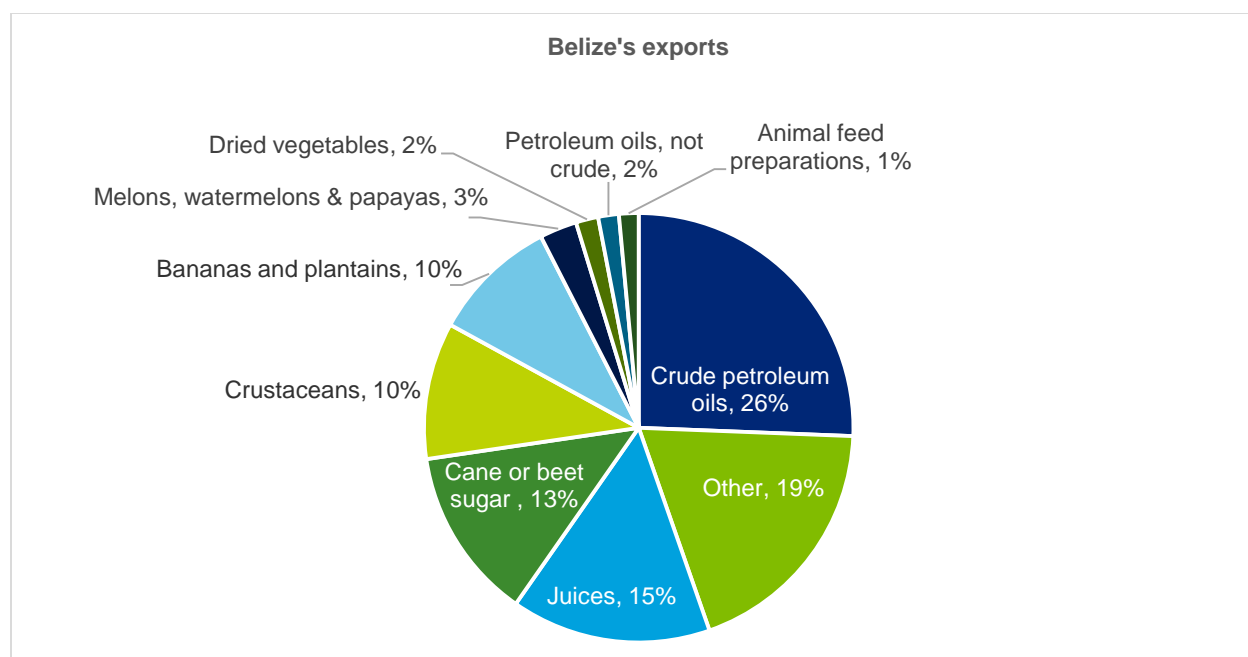
Exports



Source: Trade Map

Ranking in world exports (2014)	#
Merchandise	161
-excluding intra-EU trade	134
Commercial services	149
-excluding intra-EU trade	122

Source: World Trade Organization



Source: Trade Map

Belize's Exports by Product

HS Code	Product label	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	CAGR (%)
2709	Crude petroleum oils	100,551	146,044	93,150	70,096	51,129	460,970	-16%
2009	Fruit & vegetable juices, unfermented	42,826	53,129	73,965	54,677	46,179	270,776	2%
1701	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form	29,361	41,371	53,797	53,678	55,095	233,302	17%
0306	Crustaceans	26,664	23,746	27,982	54,803	52,085	185,280	18%
0803	Bananas and plantains, fresh or dried	41,283	33,903	47,445	48,503		171,134	6%
0807	Melons (including watermelons) & papayas, fresh	12,663	13,114	7,754	10,335	6,631	50,497	-15%
0713	Dried vegetables, shelled	5,595	2,961	5,435	8,015	8,299	30,305	10%
2710	Petroleum oils, not crude	1,413	8,718	-	10,610	7,255	27,996	51%
2309	Animal feed preparation	-	170	368	13,562	12,472	26,572	319%

Source: Trade Map (Thousands of US\$)



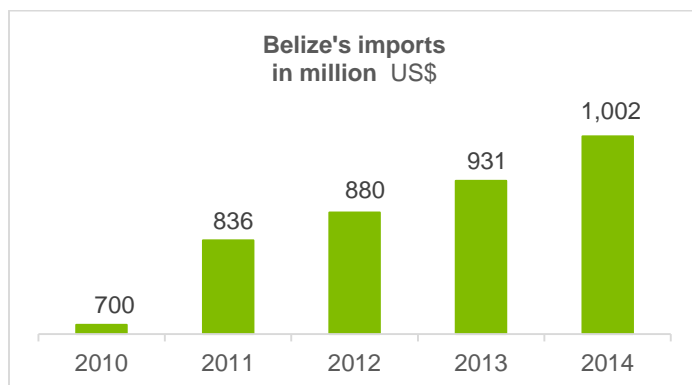
Source: Trade Map

Belize's Exports by Destination Market

Importers	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	CAGR (%)
United States of America	138,542	224,801	157,718	161,003	137,510	819,574	-0.2%
United Kingdom	73,646	65,878	77,514	89,161	89,802	396,001	5%
Netherlands	10,269	6,926	25,753	23,086	16,755	82,789	13%
Trinidad and Tobago	7,564	10,594	16,192	19,866	13,781	67,997	16%
Jamaica	7,253	10,537	13,389	19,742	15,136	66,057	20%
Mexico	7,928	7,763	4,469	14,207	28,090	62,457	37%
Guatemala	4,404	27,418	2,553	5,225	9,417	49,017	21%
Ireland	-	-	9,440	14,485	14,056	37,981	22%
Japan	8,216	8,994	12,392	3,900	1,896	35,398	-31%
China	1,156	3,466	2,989	14,537	5,677	27,825	49%

Source: Trade Map (Thousands of US\$)

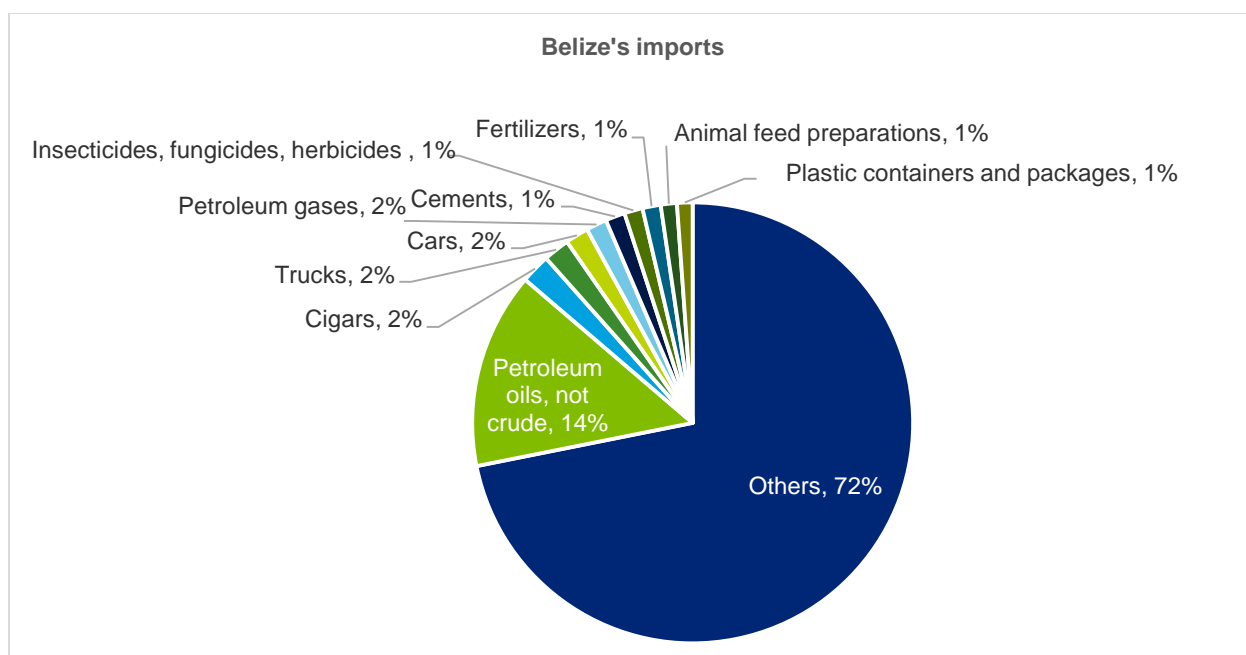
Imports



Source: Trade Map

Ranking in world imports (2014)	#
Merchandise	171
-excluding intra-EU trade	144
Commercial services	176
-excluding intra-EU trade	149

Source: World Trade Organization



Source: Trade Map

Belize's Imports by Product

HS Code	Product label	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	CAGR (%)
2710	Petroleum oils, not crude	104,306	131,821	129,956	127,335	133,029	626,447	6%
2402	Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos & cigarettes	15,468	3,326	6,938	8,906	59,401	94,039	40%
8704	Trucks, motor vehicles for the transport of goods	8,153	11,245	14,098	22,278	28,053	83,827	36%
8703	Cars (incl. station wagon)	8,713	11,789	15,531	17,068	20,821	73,922	24%
2711	Petroleum gases	10,240	12,514	13,108	13,909	16,172	65,943	12%
2523	Cements (Portland, aluminous, slag, or hydraulic)	10,061	10,960	12,155	14,887	14,164	62,227	9%
3808	Insecticides, fungicides, herbicides packaged for retail sale	9,172	11,054	11,399	13,492	13,429	58,546	10%
3105	Mixtures of nitrogen, phosphorous or potassium fertilizers	4,157	14,781	15,156	13,130	10,974	58,198	28%

2309	Animal feed preparation	7,960	7,046	6,752	5,778	23,711	51,247	31%
3923	Plastic packing goods or closures stoppers, lids, caps, closures	8,648	9,192	9,186	10,513	12,097	49,636	9%

Source: Trade Map (Thousands of US\$)



Source: Trade Map

Belize's Imports by Origin Market

Exporters	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	CAGR (%)
United States of America	335,412	263,102	257,585	298,855	312,354	1,467,308	-2%
China	67,931	118,309	110,071	105,705	108,843	510,859	13%
Netherlands Antilles	1,610	121,965	124,254	116,612	124,783	489,224	197%
Mexico	70,199	76,282	92,208	105,960	108,159	452,808	11%
Guatemala	55,982	55,957	58,422	62,753	78,902	312,016	9%
Panama	37,738	39,216	34,659	25,840	32,672	170,125	-4%
India	4,137	14,574	20,724	23,015	23,539	85,989	54%
Honduras	12,124	11,150	17,375	15,970	20,912	77,531	15%
Trinidad and Tobago	5,197	7,067	16,408	15,218	15,874	59,764	32%
United Kingdom	11,182	11,991	9,061	10,621	12,595	55,450	3%

Source: Trade Map (Thousands of US\$)

Trade in Services

Trade in Services (2014)	
Exports (million US\$)	1,615
Share in world exports	0.01%
Imports (million US\$)	846
Share in world Imports	0%

Source: World Trade Organization

Belize's Services Exports

Exports	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Charges for the use of intellectual property	-	2.50	-	-	-	2.50
Commercial services	325.32	311.06	371.37	421.49	465.07	1,894.31
Financial services	6.16	5.40	3.72	2.87	2.82	20.98
Goods-related services	0.08	0.03	0.60	0.30	0.05	1.06
Government goods and services	28.52	29.13	35.19	26.56	29.25	148.65
Insurance and pension services	0.91	0.15	0.17	0.22	0.25	1.70
Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	0.08	0.03	0.60	0.30	0.05	1.06
Other business services	19.90	20.57	34.06	33.62	47.31	155.46
Other commercial services	40.90	41.38	50.71	47.13	60.80	240.92
Other services	69.42	70.51	85.89	73.70	90.05	389.57
Services	353.85	340.19	406.56	448.05	494.31	2,042.96
Telecommunications services	13.94	12.76	12.76	10.41	10.42	60.28
Telecommunications, computer, and information services	13.94	12.76	12.76	10.41	10.42	60.28
Transport	19.87	22.07	22.37	23.08	24.64	112.03
Travel	264.47	247.57	297.70	350.98	379.58	1,540.30
Total	1,157	1,116	1,334	1,449	1,615	6,672

Source: World Trade Organization (values in US\$ millions)

Belize's Services Imports

Imports	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Audiovisual and related services	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
Charges for the use of intellectual property	1.4	2.0	2.3	2.3	4.8	12.8
Commercial services	153.6	162.3	177.4	195.4	212.6	901.3
Computer services	0.0	2.0	1.4	2.7	2.8	8.9
Financial services	2.0	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.2	14.6
Government goods and services	8.8	8.7	10.7	12.4	12.0	52.6
Information services	2.2	1.1	1.6	2.2	3.1	10.2
Insurance and pension services	24.4	22.7	30.4	27.3	30.5	135.3
Other business services	25.9	25.3	26.3	39.1	35.4	152.1

Other commercial services	59.1	58.3	68.2	79.2	82.4	347.1
Other services	67.9	67.1	78.9	91.6	94.3	399.8
Personal, cultural, and recreational services	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.6
Services	162.4	171.1	188.1	207.8	224.6	953.9
Telecommunications services	2.7	1.8	2.7	2.2	2.2	11.7
Telecommunications, computer, and information services	4.9	4.9	5.7	7.1	8.1	30.8
Transport	58.0	70.2	72.3	76.1	81.7	358.3
Travel	36.5	33.8	36.9	40.1	48.5	195.8
Total	610.4	634.8	706.4	788.8	846.6	3587.1

Source: World Trade Organization, values in US\$ millions

Dominica

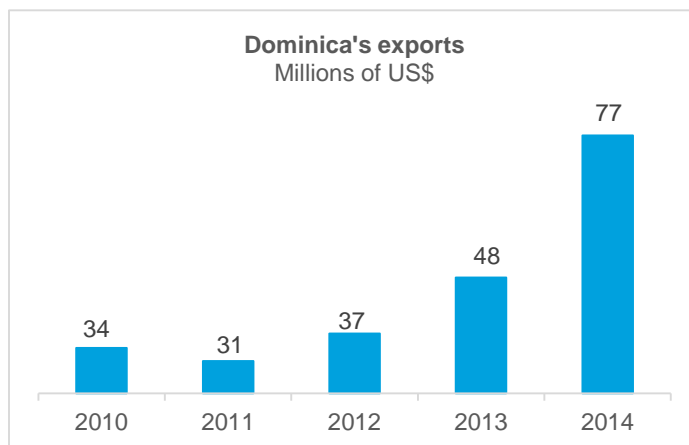
Economic Indicators	
Population	72,341
GDP (MM, US\$, 2014)	538
GDP (PPP, US\$MM 2011)	774
GDP per capita, PPP (US\$, 2011)	10,699
Trade to GDP	79%
CAB (MM, US\$,2014)	-72
Trade per capita (US\$, 2011-2013)	6,008

Source: World Bank

Tariffs and duty free imports		
Tariff binding coverage (%)		94.3
MFN tariffs	Final bound	Applied 2014
Simple average of import duties		
All goods	58.7	10.0
Agricultural goods (AOA)	112.5	21.4
Non-agricultural goods	50.0	8.2
Non <i>ad-valorem</i> duties (% total tariff lines)	0.0	0.0
MFN duty free imports (% , 2012)		
In agricultural goods (AOA)		21.6
In non-agricultural goods		5.1

Source: World Trade Organization

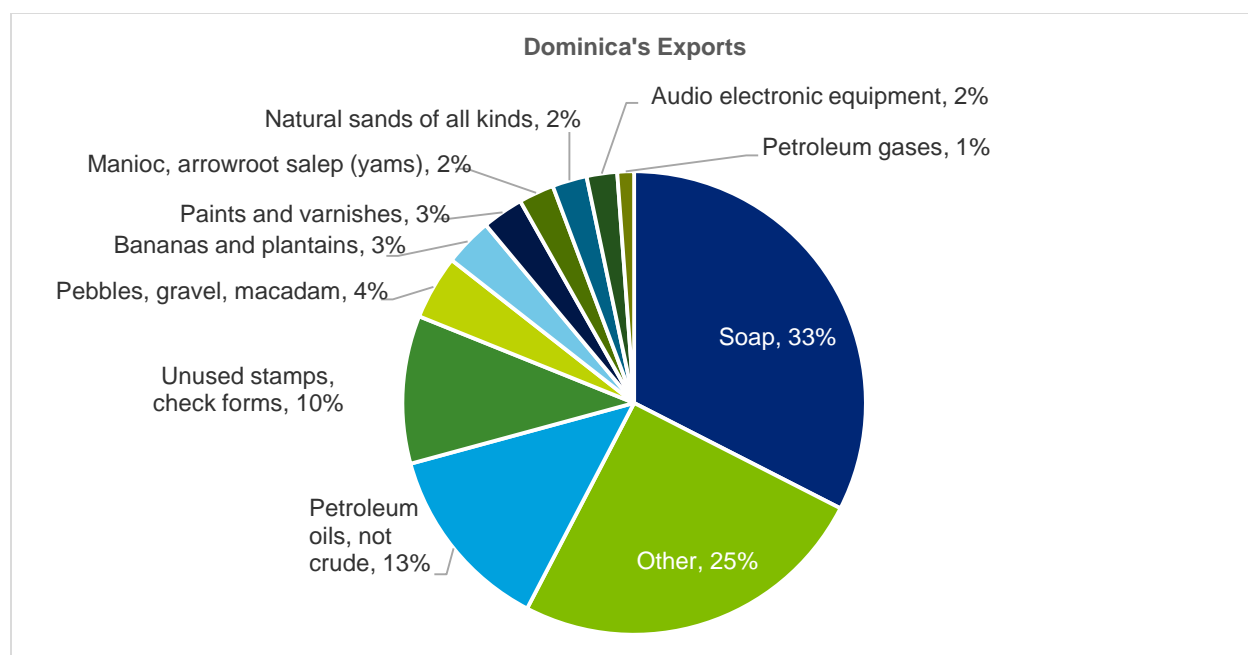
Exports



Source: Trade Map

Ranking in world exports (2014)	#
Merchandise	193
-excluding intra-EU trade	166
Commercial services	180
-excluding intra-EU trade	153

Source: World Trade Organization



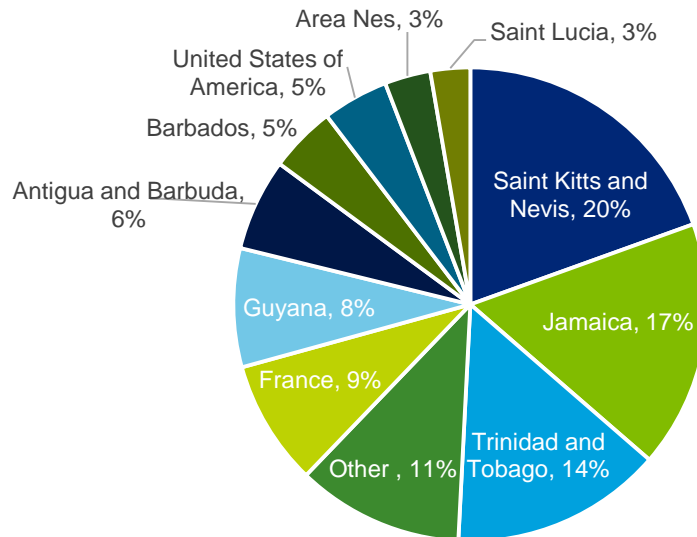
Source: Trade Map

Dominica's Exports by Product

HS Code	Product label	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	CAGR (%)
3401	Soap; organic surface-active preparations for soap use	13,787	14,352	16,464	18,563	10,792	73,958	-5.94%
2710	Petroleum oils, not crude	19	96	4	2	29,756	29,877	529.08%
4907	Unused stamps; check forms, banknotes, bond certificates, etc.	4,521	3,575	4,457	10,924	6	23,483	-80.91%
2517	Pebbles, gravel	878	1,882	2,371	2,773	2,275	10,179	26.87%
0803	Bananas and plantains, fresh or dried	3,081	1,106	1,057	1,109	1,304	7,657	-19.34%
3210	Paints & varnishes	1,775	1,610	1,498	1,263	412	6,558	-30.59%
0714	Manioc, arrowroot salep (yams) etc.	1,745	1,048	1,158	1,201	455	5,607	-28.54%
2505	Natural sands of all kinds, except metal-bearing	917	873	1,103	1,282	1,317	5,492	9.47%
8518	Microphones & stand; loudspeaker; headphone/earphone; sound amplifier set	640	754	1,519	1,854	78	4,845	-40.91%
2711	Petroleum gases		1		1	2,651	2,653	5,048.79%

Source: Trade Map (Thousands of US\$)

Destination markets of Dominica's Exports



Source: Trade Map

Dominica's Exports by Destination Market

Importers	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total	CAGR (%)
World	34,116	31,508	37,013	48,225	150,862	12%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	6,041	4,677	5,309	13,395	29,422	30%
Jamaica	5,895	5,515	6,007	8,032	25,449	10%
Trinidad and Tobago	4,744	5,380	6,942	4,716	21,782	-0.2%
France	3,854	2,500	3,245	3,285	12,884	-5%
Guyana	1,965	2,754	3,523	3,980	12,222	27%
Antigua and Barbuda	3,094	2,272	2,047	2,067	9,480	-13%
Barbados	971	2,476	2,315	1,070	6,832	3%
United States of America	1,337	1,547	1,558	2,367	6,809	21%
Area Nes	1,283	575	1,646	1,220	4,724	-2%
Saint Lucia	859	774	946	1,515	4,094	21%

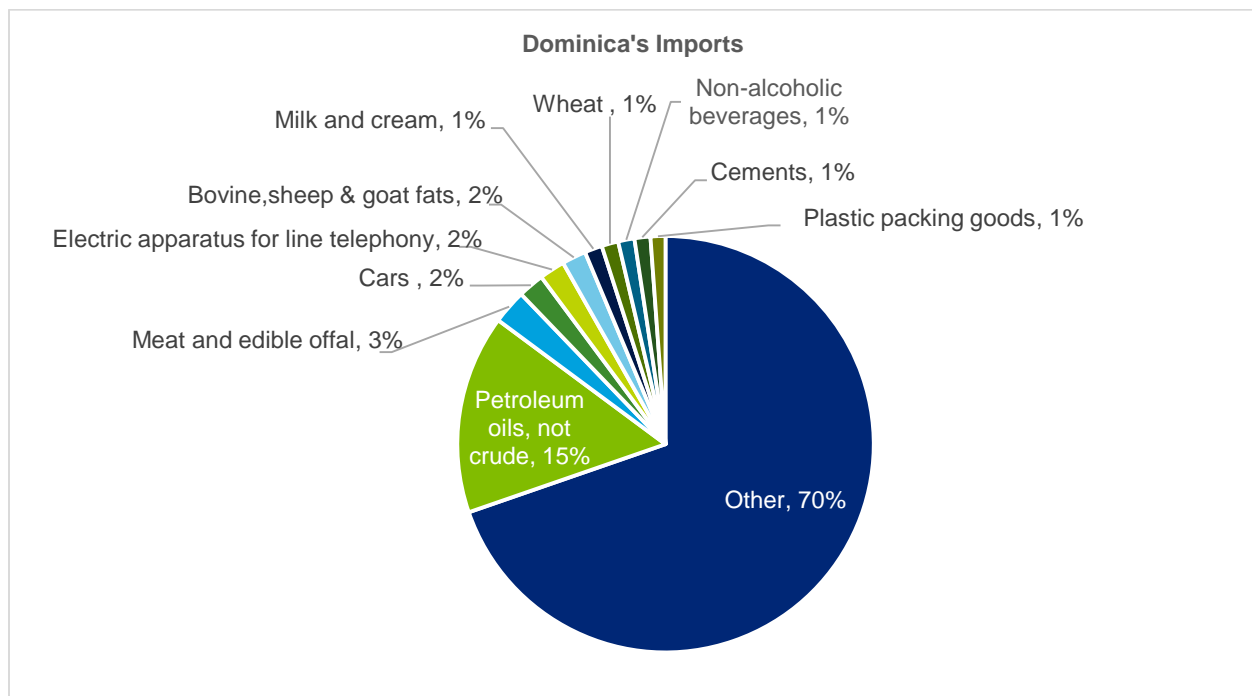
Source: Trade Map (Thousands of US\$, 2014 data not available)

Imports



Source: Trade Map

Ranking in world imports (2014)	#
Merchandise	197
-excluding intra-EU trade	170
Commercial services	190
-excluding intra-EU trade	163



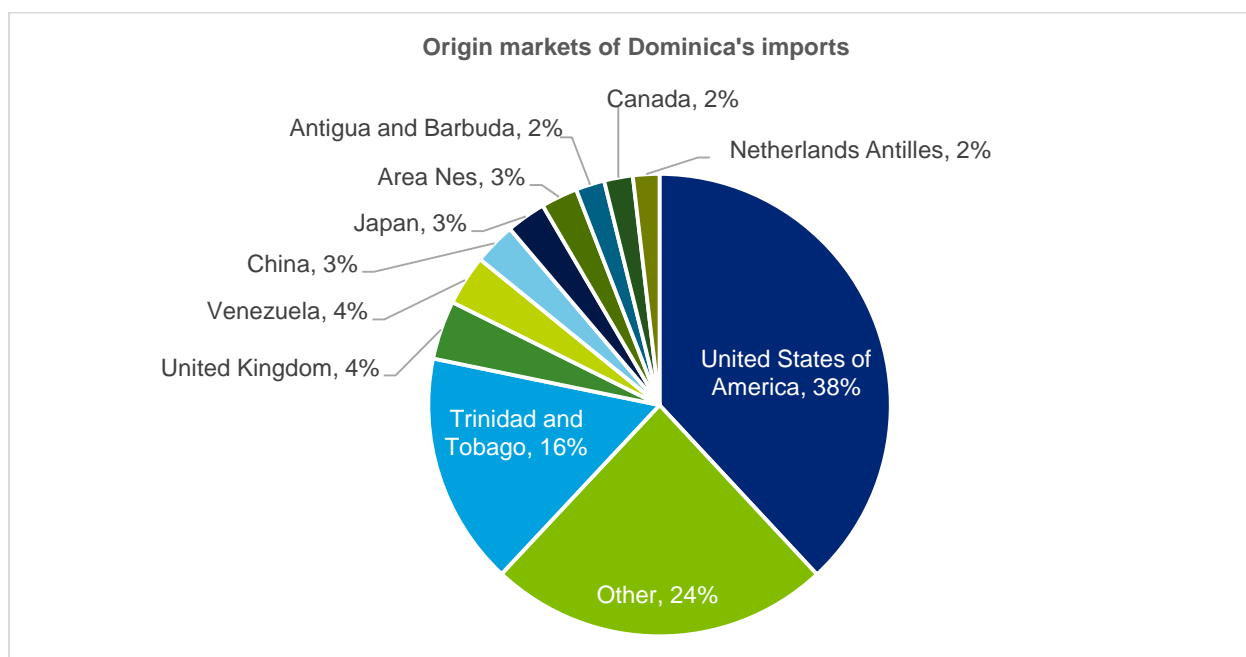
Source: Trade Map

Dominica's Imports by Product

HS Code	Product label	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
2710	Petroleum oils, not crude	35,318	42,483	43,242	42,866	1,521	165,430
0207	Meat and edible offal, of the poultry of heading 01.05, fresh, chilled or frozen	5,471	5,020	5,442	5,582	6,909	28,424
8703	Cars (incl. station wagon)	5,476	3,489	3,503	3,342	5,873	21,683
8517	Electric apparatus for line telephony,	3,366	3,484	2,389	2,606	9,371	21,216
1502	Bovine, sheep & goat fats	5,186	3,701	3,434	4,992	2,716	20,029

0402	Milk and cream, concentrated or sweetened	3,667	3,045	3,270	3,358	1,264	14,604
1101	Wheat or meslin flour	3,121	3,598	3,369	3,747	62	13,897
2202	Non-alcoholic beverages (excl. water, fruit or vegetable juices and mi	2,884	3,523	3,553	3,095	486	13,541
2523	Cements, portland, aluminous, slag, supersulfate & similar hydraulic c	3,115	3,250	3,512	3,040	310	13,227
3923	Plastic packing goods or closures stoppers, lids, caps, closures	2,016	2,235	2,017	2,005	4,088	12,361

Source: Trade Map (Thousands of US\$)



Source: Trade Map

Dominica's Imports by Origin Market

Exporters	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total	CAGR (%)
United States of America	93,824	83,636	77,878	75,152	330,490	-7.1%
Trinidad and Tobago	34,267	38,362	35,989	32,486	141,104	-1.8%
United Kingdom	8,991	9,495	8,394	8,765	35,645	-0.8%
Venezuela	16,257	14,171	74	53	30,555	-85.2%
China	8,933	5,229	5,131	6,192	25,485	-11.5%
Japan	9,114	5,838	5,024	4,089	24,065	-23.4%
Area Nes	1,696	1,342	18,244	928	22,210	-18.2%
Antigua and Barbuda	370	7,612	4,461	5,047	17,490	138.9%
Canada	4,200	4,109	4,858	4,241	17,408	0.3%
Netherlands Antilles	121	582	340	15,019	16,062	398.8%

Source: Trade Map (values in thousands US\$)

Trade in Services

Trade in Services (2014)	
Exports (million US\$)	455
Share in world exports	0%
Imports (million US\$)	273
Share in world Imports	0%

Source: World Trade Organization

Dominica's Services Exports

Exports	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Commercial services	130.8	142.7	108.2	115.0	117.5	614.2
Government goods and services	6.0	12.0	13.5	13.6	13.8	58.9
Insurance and pension services	2.7	3.5	2.8	3.0	3.1	15.0
Other business services	15.0	14.9	10.8	11.4	11.6	63.7
Other commercial services	33.3	33.7	29.0	29.9	30.6	156.6
Other services	39.3	45.8	42.5	43.6	44.3	215.4
Services	136.8	154.8	121.7	128.6	131.2	673.1
Telecommunications, computer, and information services	15.6	15.4	15.4	15.6	15.9	77.9
Transport	3.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	16.3
Travel	93.6	105.9	76.1	82.0	83.7	441.4
Total	477.0	531.8	423.1	445.7	454.9	2,332.5

Source: World Trade Organization, values in US\$ millions

Dominica's Services Imports

Imports	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Charges for the use of intellectual property	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	3.6
Commercial services	65.3	64.3	64.9	67.6	70.6	332.7
Construction	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.3	4.0
Government goods and services	2.2	1.5	2.7	2.9	2.9	12.3
Insurance and pension services	7.9	7.4	6.7	7.0	7.2	36.2
Other business services	7.9	9.6	11.8	12.4	12.8	54.4
Other commercial services	21.8	21.4	23.1	24.0	26.1	116.5
Other services	24.1	23.0	25.8	26.9	29.0	128.8
Services	67.6	65.9	67.6	70.4	73.5	345.0
Telecommunications, computer, and information services	4.1	3.1	3.3	3.5	4.2	18.2
Transport	31.0	30.7	29.4	30.5	30.9	152.4
Travel	12.5	12.2	12.4	13.1	13.6	63.9
Total	246.4	240.5	249.0	259.3	272.8	1,268.0

Source: World Trade Organization, values in US\$ millions

Grenada

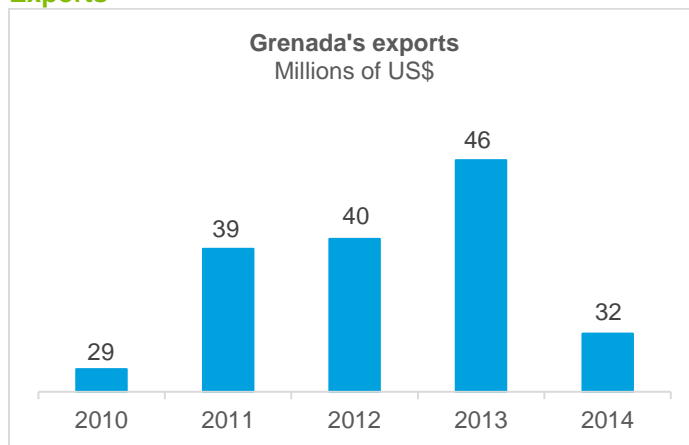
Economic Indicators	
Population	106,349
GDP (MM, US\$, 2014)	882.22
GDP (PPP, US\$MM 2011)	1,270.26
GDP per capita, PPP (US\$, 2013)	11,944.23
Trade to GDP	72.67%
CAB (MM, US\$,2014)	-212.83
Trade per capita (US\$, 2011-2013)	5,566

Source: World Bank

Trade Profile		
Tariffs and duty free imports		
Tariff binding coverage (%)		100
MFN tariffs	Final bound	Applied 2013
Simple average of import duties		
All goods	56.6	10.4
Agricultural goods (AOA)	100.3	18.2
Non-agricultural goods	50.0	9.2
Non <i>ad-valorem</i> duties (% total tariff lines)	0.0	0.0
MFN duty free imports (% , 2012)		
In agricultural goods (AOA)		18.0
In non-agricultural goods		8.9

Source: World Trade Organization

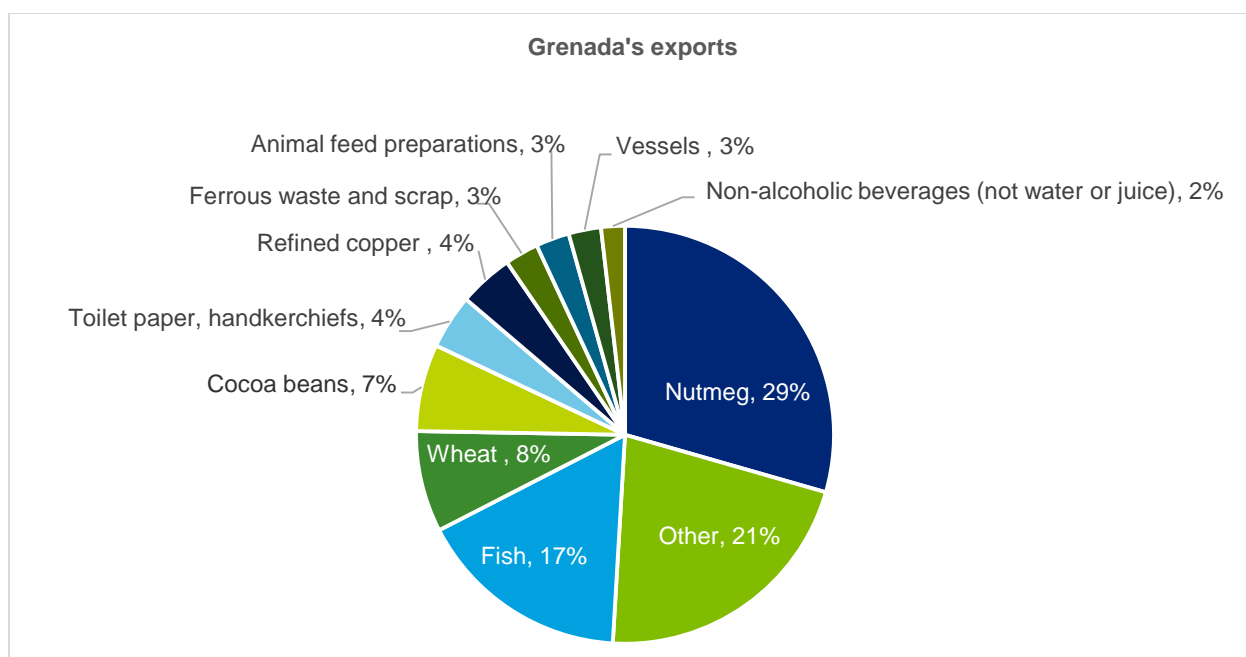
Exports



Source: Trade Map

Ranking in world exports (2014)	#
Merchandise	194
-excluding intra-EU trade	167
Commercial services	170
-excluding intra-EU trade	143

Source: World Trade Organization

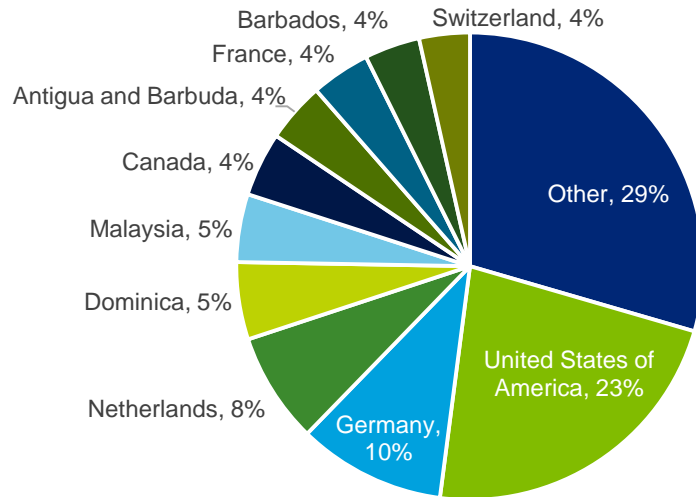


Source: Trade Map

Grenada's Exports by Product								
HS Code	Product label	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	CAGR (%)
0908	Nutmeg, mace and cardamons	5,771	11,325	12,736	16,157	8,769	54,758	11%
0302	Fish, fresh, whole	6,576	5,397	5,543	6,546	6,667	30,729	0.3%
1101	Wheat or meslin flour	3,508	3,969	2,447	2,463	2,183	14,570	-11%
1801	Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted	912	1,589	6,733	1,675	1,637	12,546	16%
4818	Toilet paper, handkerchiefs, tissues, napkins, table cloths, diapers,	1,663	1,699	1,618	1,658	1,196	7,834	-8%
7403	Refined copper and copper alloys, unwrought	-	-	-	7,829	-	7,829	-
7204	Ferrous waste and scrap; remelting scrap ingots or iron or steel	576	658	1,828	1,076	720	4,858	6%
2309	Animal feed preparations	889	1,177	691	941	1,130	4,828	6%
8908	Vessels and other floating structures for breaking up	-	4,662	-	-	-	4,662	-
2202	Non-alcoholic beverages (excl. water, fruit or vegetable juices and mi	2,840	-	76	505	-	3,421	-58%

Source: Trade Map (Thousands of US\$)

Destination markets for Grenada's exports



Source: Trade Map

Grenada's Exports by Destination Market

Importers	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	CAGR (%)
Total	28,945	39,017	39,858	46,448	31,892	186,160	3%
United States of America	7,704	6,725	8,389	9,477	9,706	42,001	6%
Germany	1,408	3,543	4,066	6,948	3,053	19,018	21%
Netherlands	1,486	2,407	3,216	4,630	2,516	14,255	14%
Dominica	2583	2430	2340	2607		9960	0.2%
Malaysia		151	232	8374		8757	645%
Canada	583	1,736	2,270	1,845	1,825	8,259	33%
Antigua and Barbuda	1,139	1,405	1,428	1,598	2,142	7,712	17%
France	1,185	1,621	1,323	2,071	1,422	7,622	5%
Barbados	1,466	1,673	1,484	1,428	1,087	7,138	-7%
Switzerland	25	252	5,954	280	15	6,526	-12%

Source: Trade Map (values in US\$ thousands), mirror data used

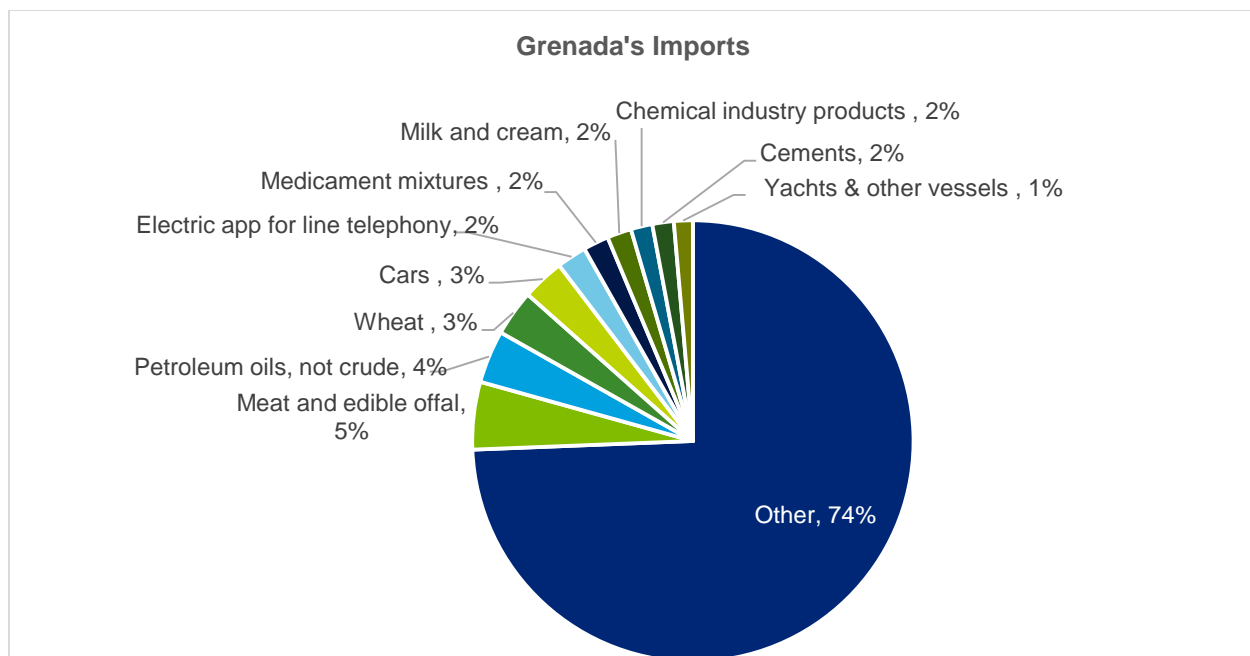
Imports



Source: Trade Map

Ranking in world imports, 2014	#
Merchandise	189
-excluding intra-EU trade	162
Commercial services	185
-excluding intra-EU trade	158

Source: World Trade Organization

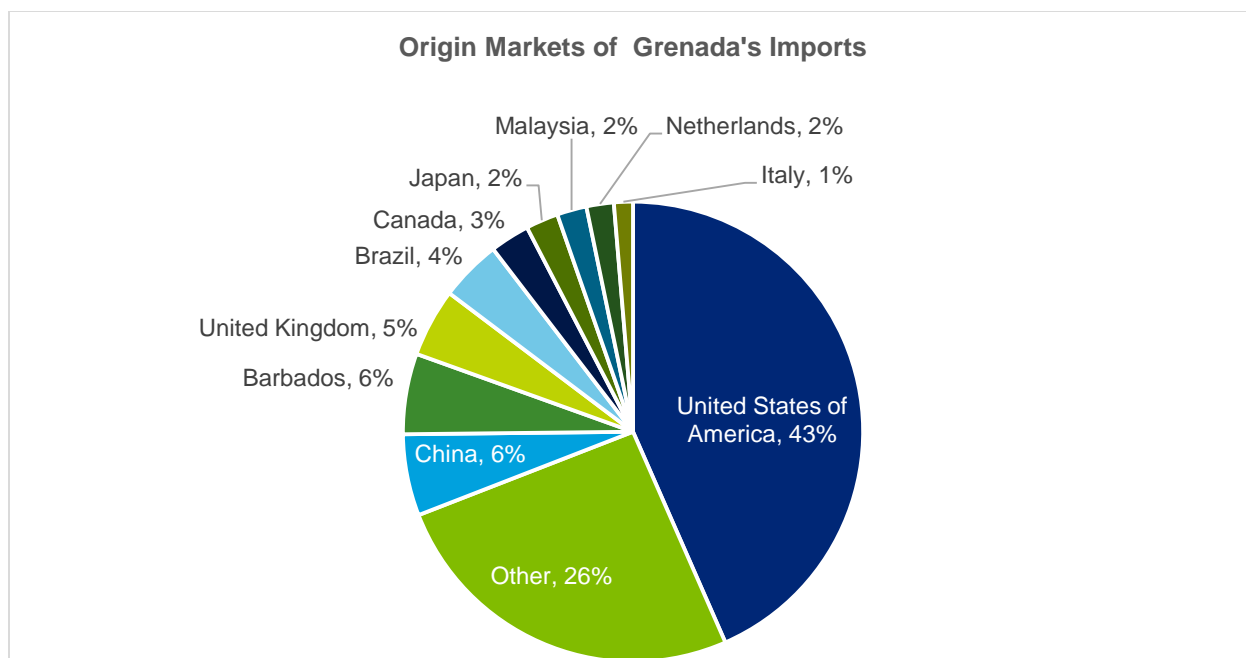


Source: Trade Map

Grenada's Imports by Product								
HS Code	Product label	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	CAGR (%)
0207	Meat and edible offal, of the poultry of heading 01.05, fresh, chilled or frozen	7,287	8,781	9,467	9,708	10,822	46,065	10%
2710	Petroleum oils, not crude	22,234	1,030	4,827	891	6,982	35,964	-25%
1001	Wheat	4,788	8,632	6,240	6,241	5,458	31,359	3%
8703	Cars (incl. station wagon)	5,882	6,415	4,398	5,395	6,722	28,812	3%
8517	Electric app for line telephony	3,077	4,831	3,472	3,248	5,650	20,278	16%

3004	Medicament mixtures (not 3002, 3005, 3006), put in dosage	3,920	3,350	3,499	3,354	3,275	17,398	-4%
0402	Milk and cream, concentrated or sweetened	3,760	3,120	3,678	2,457	3,585	16,600	-1%
3824	Chemical industry products and residuals nes	96	840	687	4,491	8,575	14,689	207%
2523	Cements, portland, aluminous, slag, supersulfate & similar hydraulic c	5,747	1,426	2,135	2,967	2,346	14,621	-20%
8903	Yachts & other vessels for pleasure or sports	440	471	3,153	266	8,534	12,864	110%

Source: Trade Map (values in US\$ thousands)



Source: Trade Map

Grenada's Imports by Origin Markets

Exporters	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	CAGR (%)
United States of America	71,243	81,834	72,113	95,265	83,966	19,414	136%
China	5,111	5,912	19,869	7,572	14,865	44,660	4%
Barbados	12,385	9,550	9,048	10,399	11,400	12,405	80%
Malaysia	358	840	437	6,665	11,114	40,139	4%
United Kingdom	8,673	8,682	8,367	8,896	10,042	25,921	1%
Italy	854	754	714	1,191	8,892	21,255	-5%
Brazil	7,172	8,812	8,150	7,783	8,222	17,880	2%
Canada	5,317	4,797	5,712	4,598	5,497	19,335	-4%
Japan	5,305	5,888	2,781	2,888	4,393	12,688	6%
Netherlands	3,889	3,209	3,641	2,969	4,172	11,839	7%

Source: Trade Map (values in US\$ thousands)

Trade in Services

Trade in services	
Exports (million US\$)	612
Share in world exports	0%
Imports (million US\$)	360
Share in world Imports	0%

Source: World Trade Organization

Table Grenada's Services Exports

Exports	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Charges for the use of intellectual property	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.3
Commercial services	150.2	156.5	161.2	160.7	183.5	812.2
Goods-related services	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0
Government goods and services.	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	12.4
Insurance and pension services	4.4	3.9	3.2	3.3	3.5	18.3
Maintenance and repair services	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0
Other business services	10.0	12.4	11.7	12.2	12.6	58.9
Other commercial services	28.1	27.8	25.4	26.1	27.1	134.5
Other services	30.5	30.3	27.8	28.6	29.7	147.0
Services	152.6	159.0	163.7	163.2	186.1	824.6
Telecommunications, computer, and information services	13.7	11.5	10.4	10.5	11.0	57.0
Transport	10.5	11.7	14.3	14.5	14.8	65.7
Travel	111.6	117.0	121.6	120.2	141.6	612.0
Total	514.2	532.8	541.7	541.8	612.4	2,743.0

Source: World Trade Organization, values in US\$ millions

Grenada's Services Imports

Imports	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Charges for the use of intellectual property	5.5	5.6	6.2	6.5	6.8	30.6
Commercial services	89.0	90.8	89.4	92.9	91.4	453.5
Construction	2.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.7	6.3
Government goods and services	5.0	9.4	6.0	6.1	6.4	32.9
Insurance and pension services	13.3	14.1	14.6	15.5	15.2	72.6
Other business services	9.5	10.0	8.4	8.8	9.2	45.9
Other commercial services	32.4	33.4	32.2	33.7	33.4	165.2
Other services	37.4	42.8	38.2	39.9	40.2	198.4
Services	94.0	100.2	95.4	99.0	97.8	486.3
Telecommunications, computer, and information services	2.1	2.4	1.8	1.9	1.9	10.2
Transport	46.1	46.9	46.5	48.0	45.9	233.4
Travel	10.5	10.5	10.7	11.2	11.7	54.6

Total	346.9	367.4	350.5	364.5	360.5	1,789.7
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Source: World Trade Organization, values in US\$ millions

Guyana

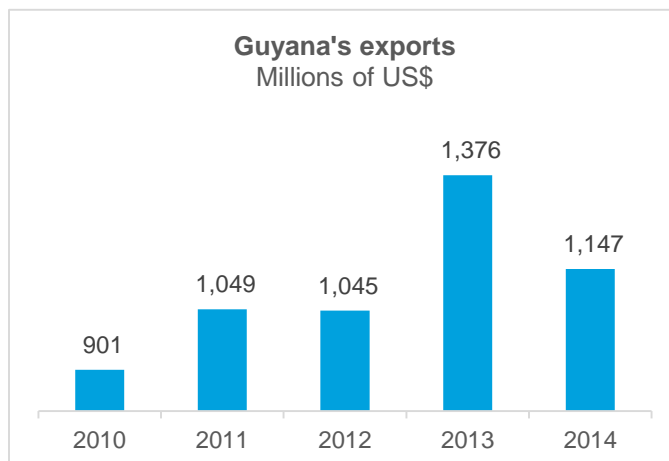
Economic indicators	
Population	763,893
GDP (MM, US\$, 2014)	3,228
GDP (PPP, US\$MM 2011)	5,514
GDP per capita, PPP (US\$, 2013)	7,218
Trade to GDP	204%
CAB (MM, US\$, 2013)	-426
Trade per capita (US\$, 2011-2013)	4,927

Source: World Bank

Trade Profile		
Tariffs and duty free imports		
Tariff binding coverage (%)		100
MFN tariffs	Final bound	Applied 2013
Simple average of import duties	56.6	11.2
All goods	99.6	21.4
Agricultural goods (AOA)	50.1	9.6
Non-agricultural goods	0.0	0.0
Non <i>ad-valorem</i> duties (% total tariff lines)		
MFN duty free imports (% , 2012)		
In agricultural goods (AOA)	-	33.2
In non-agricultural goods	-	5.8

Source: World Trade Organization

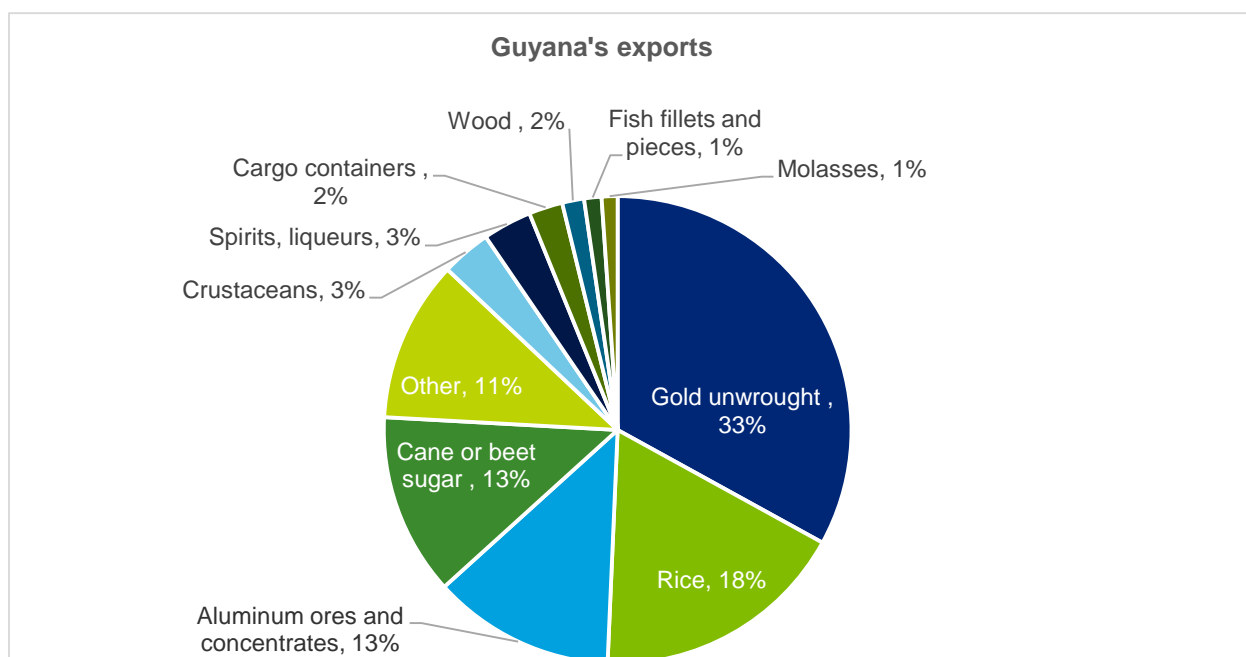
Exports



Source: Trade Map (Values in Thousands)

Ranking in world exports, 2014	#
Merchandise	151
-excluding intra-EU trade	124
Commercial services	176
-excluding intra-EU trade	149

Source: World Trade Organization



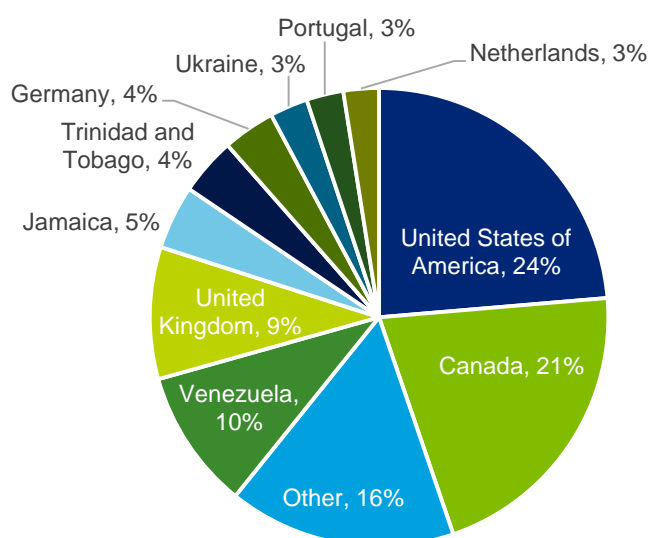
Source: Trade Map

Guyana's Exports by Product

HS Code	Product label	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	CAGR (%)
7108	Gold unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms	344,579	315,359	239,338	644,208	277,801	1,821,285	-5%
1006	Rice	152,166	148,110	196,032	238,990	240,524	975,822	12%
2606	Aluminum ores and concentrates	114,383	151,462	154,406	133,360	141,945	695,556	6%
1701	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form	101,249	155,751	165,471	114,187	157,353	694,011	12%
0306	Crustaceans	29,415	24,958	48,574	53,340	33,153	189,440	3%
2208	Spirits, liqueurs, other spirit beverages, alcoholic preparations	18,883	34,629	41,327	42,938	48,810	186,587	27%
8609	Cargo containers designed to be carried by one/more modes of transport	220	43,300	44,048	-	41,538	129,106	271%
4407	Wood sawn/chipped lengthwise, sliced/peeled	17,233	21,787	15,525	14,044	14,998	83,587	-3%
0304	Fish fillets and pieces, fresh, chilled or frozen	9,704	13,245	16,153	16,386	10,853	66,341	3%
1703	Molasses resulting from the extraction or refining of sugar	10,141	19,722	7,870	1,962	20,930	60,625	20%

Source: Trade Map (values in US\$ thousands)

Destination Markets of Guyana's exports



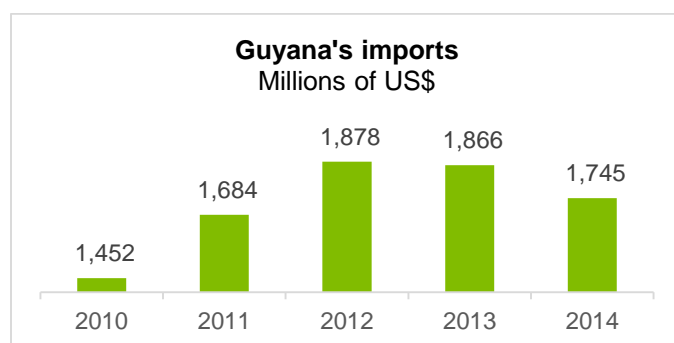
Source: Trade Map

Guyana's Exports by Destination Market

Importers	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	CAGR (%)
United States of America	92,322	238,900	303,283	361,865	309,073	1,305,443	35%
Canada	356,878	211,036	85,331	414,230	96,426	1,163,901	-28%
Venezuela	42,896	81,900	145,771	163,818	110,210	544,595	27%
United Kingdom	48,150	91,703	118,844	116,387	138,283	513,367	30%
Jamaica	37,933	56,364	44,699	42,240	67,255	248,491	15%
Trinidad and Tobago	31,651	52,895	56,258	30,760	52,285	223,849	13%
Germany	11,835	61,804	59,949	7,676	62,685	203,949	52%
Ukraine	24,504	36,234	23,380	33,078	30,820	148,016	6%
Portugal	58,830	32,420	18,782	15,183	18,658	143,873	-25%
Netherlands	29,674	25,893	30,523	29,675	22,283	138,048	-7%

Source: Trade Map (values in US\$ thousands)

Imports

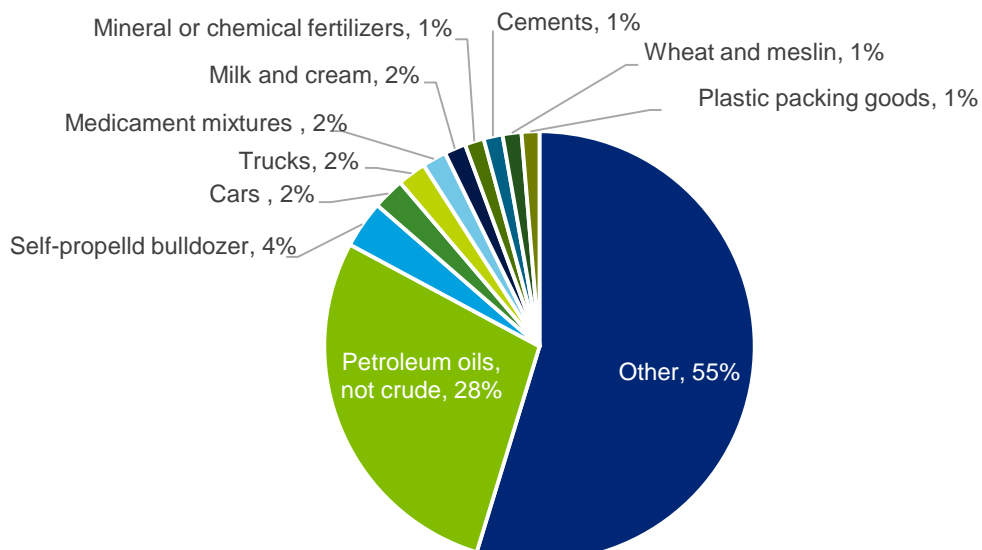


Source: Trade Map (values in thousands)

Ranking in world imports, 2014	#
Merchandise	159
-excluding intra-EU trade	132
Commercial services	161
-excluding intra-EU trade	134

Source: World Trade Organization

Guyana's imports



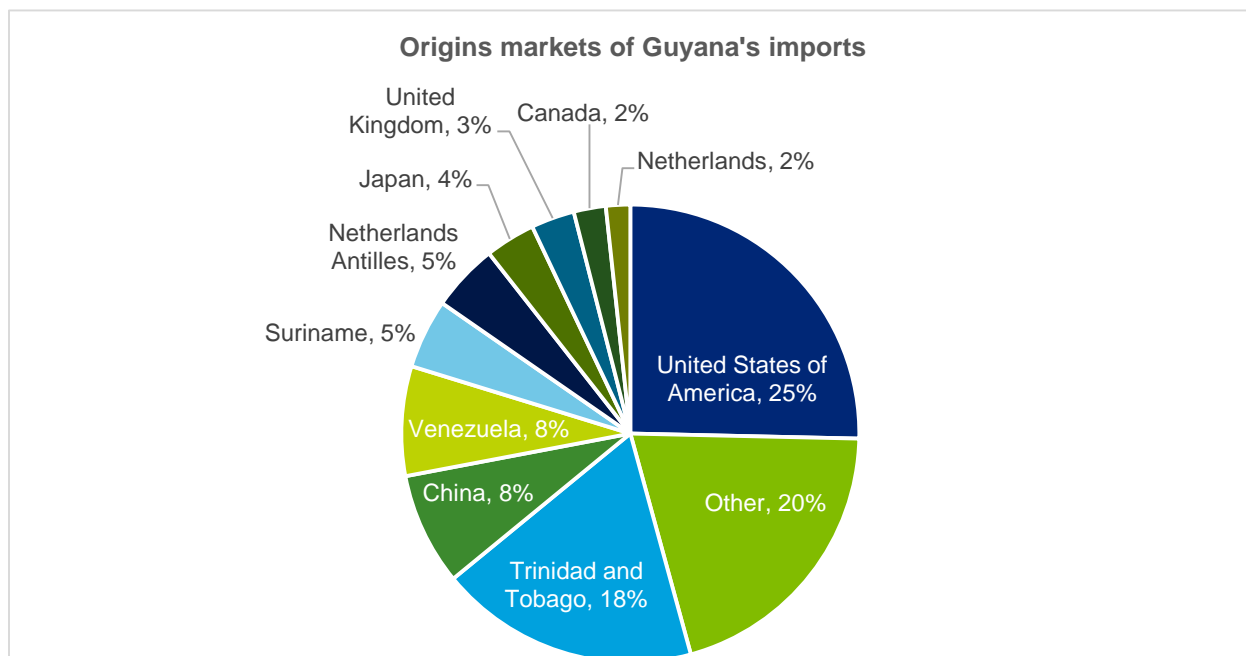
Source: Trade Map

Guyana's Imports by Product

HS Code	Product label	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	CAGR (%)
2710	Petroleum oils, not crude	402,563	472,884	473,248	561,150	516,212	2,426,057	6%
8429	Self-propelled bulldozer, angle dozer, grader, excavator ,etc.	54,153	80,172	78,193	51,885	42,087	306,490	-6%
8703	Cars (incl. station wagon)	35,881	36,562	48,383	43,647	41,566	206,039	4%
8704	Trucks, motor vehicles for the transport of goods	29,597	39,674	40,820	39,504	36,614	186,209	6%
3004	Medicament mixtures (not 3002, 3005, 3006), put in dosage	40,686	39,346	31,057	27,682	18,236	157,007	-18%
0402	Milk and cream, concentrated or sweetened	22,676	23,800	34,405	33,841	24,422	139,144	2%
3102	Mineral or chemical fertilizers, nitrogenous	23,321	14,228	22,189	40,734	23,416	123,888	0.1%
2523	Cements, portland, aluminous, slag, supersulfate & similar hydraulic c	16,550	18,223	25,103	32,690	30,551	123,117	17%
1001	Wheat and meslin	29,064	23,999	23,057	21,342	24,632	122,094	-4%
3923	Plastic packing goods or closures stoppers,	17,677	21,165	26,311	24,758	25,664	115,575	10%

	lids, caps, closures, plas							
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Source: Trade Map (values in US\$ thousands)



Source: Trade Map

Guyana's Imports by Origin Market

Exporters	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	CAGR (%)
World	1,451,562	1,683,950	1,878,366	1,866,255	1,744,886	8,625,019	5%
United States of America	401,613	447,473	489,087	405,730	442,695	2,186,598	3%
Trinidad and Tobago	319,057	276,301	279,672	360,474	345,611	1,581,115	2%
China	83,898	107,011	194,451	165,416	134,467	685,243	13%
Venezuela	103,821	76,763	92,001	217,800	176,898	667,283	14%
Suriname	117,519	99,690	38,356	141,927	24,647	422,139	-32%
Netherlands Antilles	4,761	141,895	196,704	3,926	63,886	411,172	91%
Japan	52,430	53,829	77,868	61,379	59,848	305,354	3%
United Kingdom	58,809	62,180	48,912	45,766	48,797	264,464	-5%
Canada	44,640	51,399	43,025	38,601	17,613	195,278	-21%
Netherlands	21,474	28,904	24,692	24,012	48,807	147,889	23%

Source: Trade Map (values in US\$ thousands)

Trade in Services

Trade in services	
Exports (millions of US\$)	225
Share in world Imports	0.01 %
Imports (millions of US\$)	1,383
Share in world exports	0.00 %

Source: World Trade Organization

Guyana's Services Exports

Exports	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Charges for the use of intellectual property	46.9	49.3	51.7	5.4	-	153.3
Commercial services	248.1	297.6	297.8	164.7	148.4	1,156.5
Computer services	7.0	8.3	9.7	5.0	-	30.0
Financial services	17.3	20.4	22.2	10.9	-	70.8
Insurance and pension services	9.8	11.3	13.0	0.2	-	34.4
Other commercial services	28.5	38.9	46.8	34.7	-	148.9
Services	153.8	183.5	212.7	64.8	56.2	671.0
Telecommunications, computer, and information services	44.3	55.3	69.1	8.6	-	177.3
Transport	51.2	63.6	78.9	13.6	-	207.3
Travel	13.8	19.1	21.0	23.1	20.0	97.1
Total	620.7	747.3	822.9	331.0	224.6	2,746.6

Source: World Trade Organization, values in US\$ millions

Guyana's Services Imports

Imports	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Charges for the use of intellectual property	28.0	34.2	41.7	66.0	-	169.9
Commercial services	343.8	433.8	526.3	500.3	461.0	2,265.3
Computer services	6.6	8.9	12.0	9.0	-	36.4
Financial services	8.1	8.1	10.1	10.6	-	36.8
Insurance and pension services	23.0	31.0	41.8	46.2	-	141.9
Other business services	69.9	67.5	102.6	106.4	-	346.4
Other commercial services	165.1	186.5	254.3	262.8	251.0	1,119.7
Services	343.8	433.8	526.3	500.3	461.0	2,265.3
Telecommunications services	29.5	36.9	46.2	24.7	-	137.3
Telecommunications, computer, and information services	36.1	45.8	58.1	33.6	-	173.7
Transport	105.4	168.2	189.7	157.0	140.0	760.3
Travel	73.4	79.0	82.3	80.5	70.0	385.3
Total	1,232.7	1,533.6	1,891.5	1,797.5	1,383.0	7,838.2

Source: World Trade Organization, values in US\$ millions

Haiti

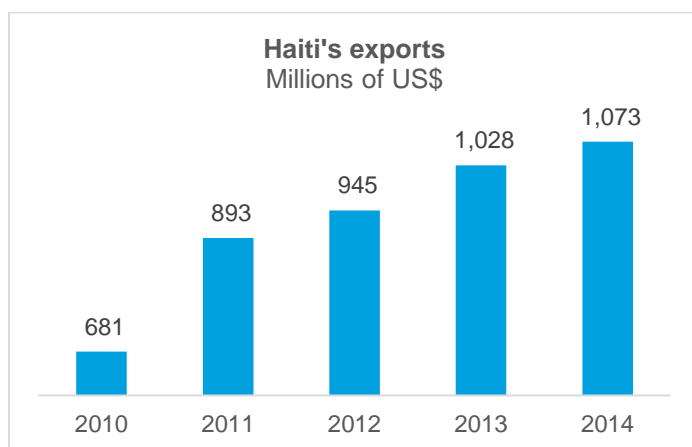
Economic Indicators	
Population	10,572,029
GDP (MM, US\$, 2014)	8,713
GDP (PPP, US\$MM 2011)	18,309
GDP per capita, PPP (US\$, 2013)	1732
Trade to GDP	66%
CAB (MM, US\$, 2014)	-543
Trade per capita (US\$, 2011-2013)	506

Source: World Bank

Trade Profile		
Tariffs and duty free imports		
Tariff binding coverage (%)		89.0
MFN tariffs	Final bound	Applied 2014
Simple average of import duties		
All goods	18.7	4.8
Agricultural goods (AOA)	21.4	8.2
Non-agricultural goods	18.2	4.2
Non ad-valorem duties (% total tariff lines)	9.2	0.3
MFN duty free imports (% , 2012)		
In agricultural goods (AOA)		15.5
In non-agricultural goods		43.3

Source: World Trade Organization

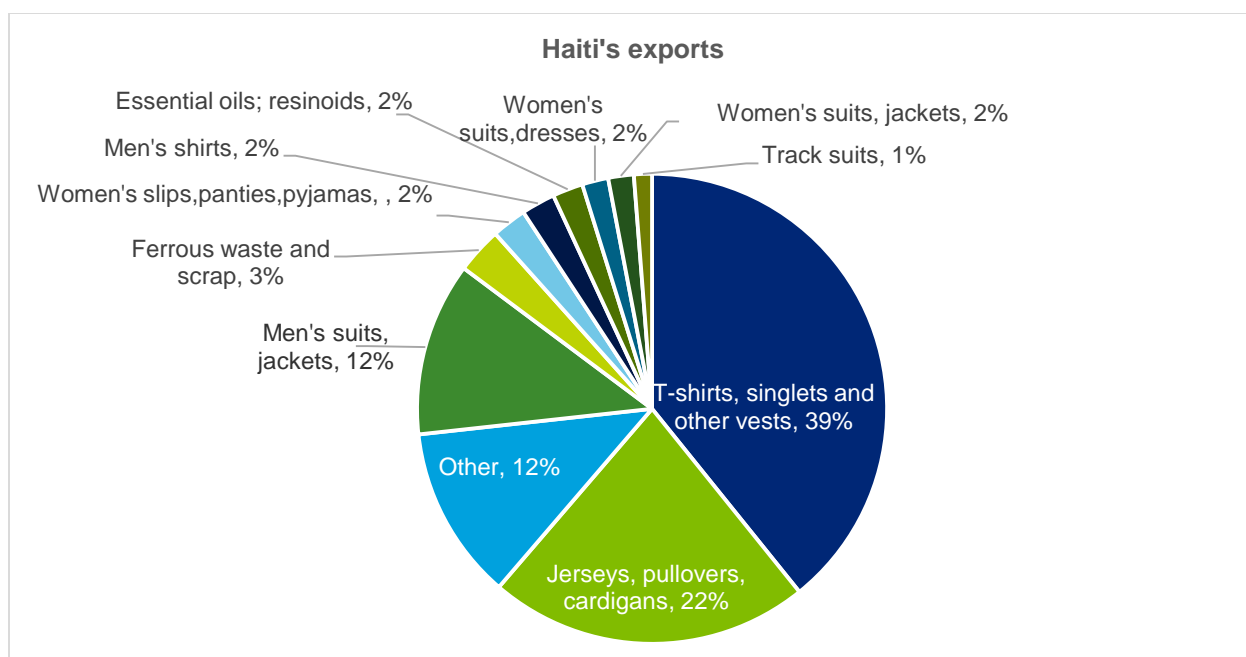
Exports



Source: Trade Map

Ranking in world exports, 2014	#
Merchandise	151
-excluding intra-EU trade	124
Commercial services	176
-excluding intra-EU trade	149

Source: World Trade Organization



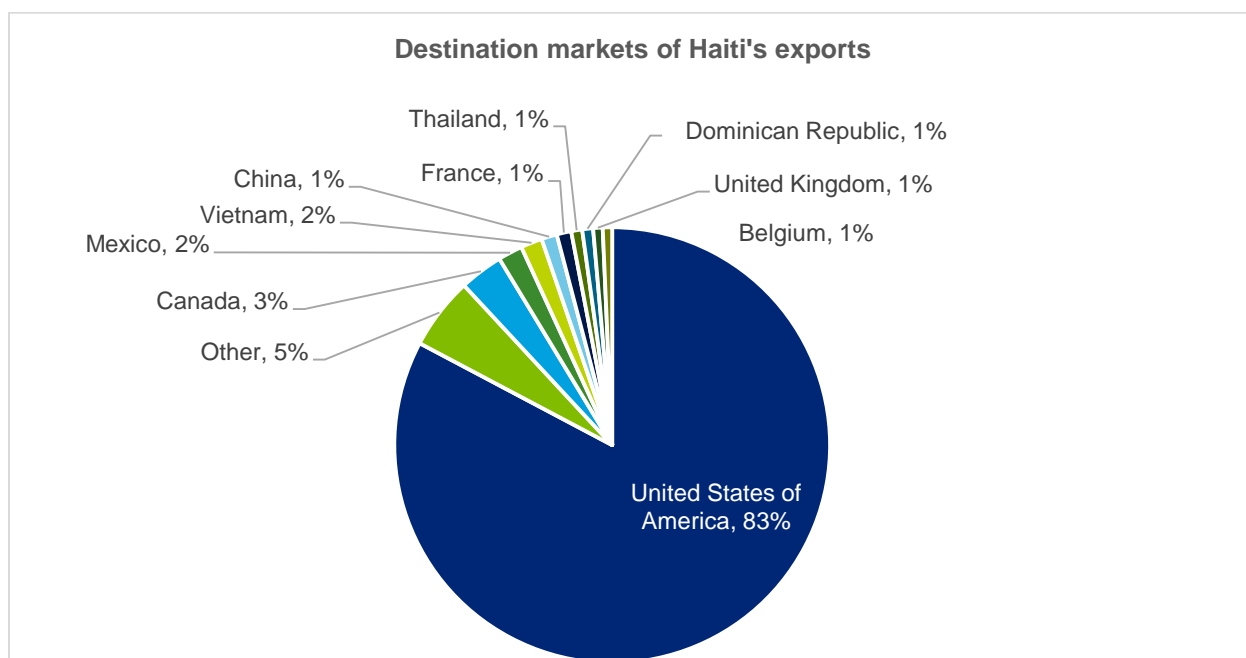
Source: Trade Map

Haiti's Exports by Product

HS Code	Product label	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	CAGR (%)
6109	T-shirts, singlets and other vests, knitted or crocheted	275,893	312,085	355,094	419,333	449,247	1,811,652	13%
6110	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, etc., knitted or crocheted	163,764	250,177	218,099	200,538	187,795	1,020,373	4%
6203	Men's suits, jackets, trousers etc. & shorts	61,156	88,829	120,155	137,171	144,749	552,060	24%
7204	Ferrous waste and scrap; remelting scrap ingots or iron or steel	17,927	43,848	42,807	29,058	12,715	146,355	-8%
6108	Women's slips, panties, pajamas, bathrobes etc, knitted/crocheted	12,921	16,654	19,988	30,119	31,159	110,841	25%
6205	Men's shirts	12,782	20,932	20,975	24,895	27,854	107,438	22%
3301	Essential oils; resinoids; terpenic by-products	21,159	19,166	15,892	17,322	23,442	96,981	3%
6104	Women's suits, dresses, skirt etc. & short, knit/croch	6,025	19,098	17,851	16,225	24,099	83,298	41%
6204	Women's suits, jackets, dresses skirts etc. & shorts	11,589	12,847	16,452	18,258	22,060	81,206	18%

6211	Track suits, ski suits and swimwear; other garments	7,924	8,349	10,687	13,708	16,586	57,254	20%
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Source: Trade Map (values in thousand US\$)



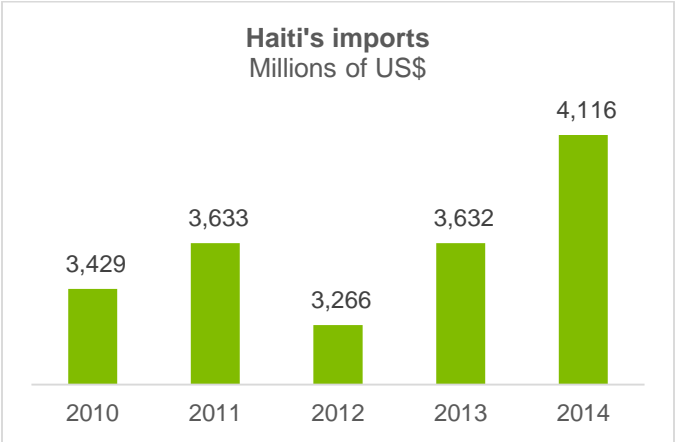
Source: Trade Map

Haiti's Exports by Destination Market

Importers	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	CAGR (%)
United States of America	550,904	742,180	774,737	847,054	908,115	3,822,990	13%
Canada	25,314	26,018	30,196	31,488	36,504	149,520	10%
Mexico	14,185	10,618	16,986	20,295	22,045	84,129	12%
Vietnam	5,295	25,330	22,810	20,278	-	73,713	141%
China	5,950	7,368	9,968	15,010	14,898	53,194	26%
France	9,643	10,324	8,608	9,788	11,512	49,875	5%
Thailand	4,777	3,664	14,397	6,036	8,759	37,633	16%
Dominican Republic	16,222	12,013	691	3,640	4,578	37,144	-27%
United Kingdom	4,037	2,902	6,424	8,501	10,619	32,483	27%
Belgium	2,875	2,578	5,509	11,309	9,913	32,184	36%

Source: Trade Map, values in thousand US\$

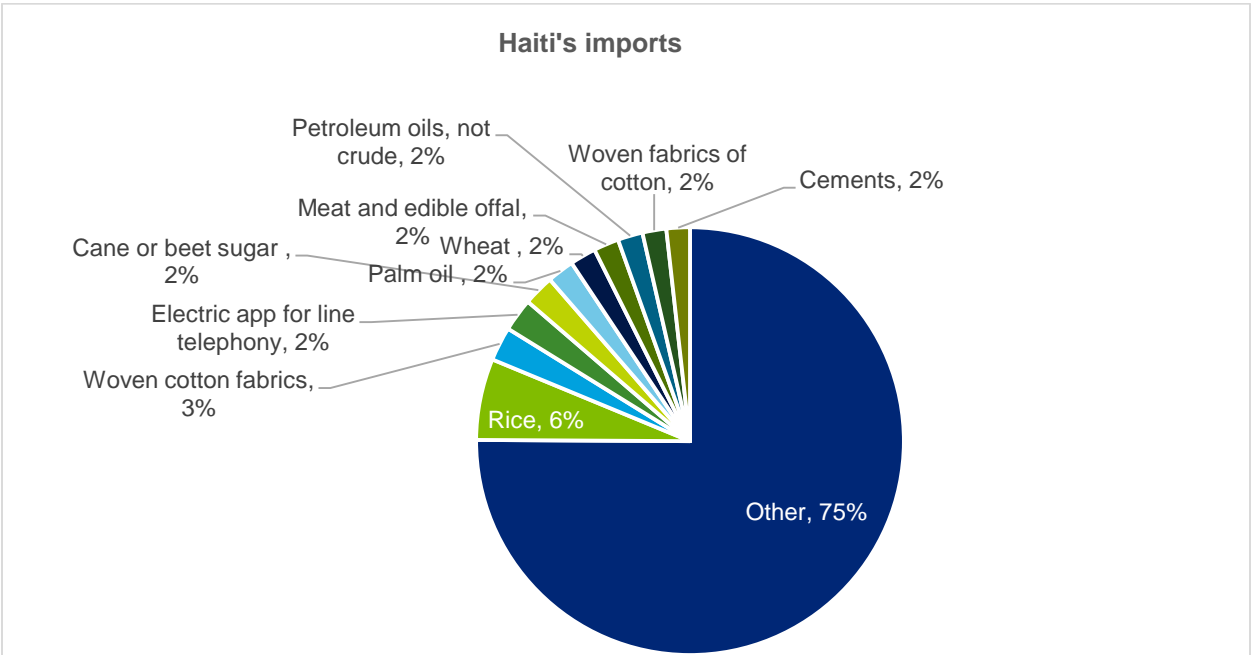
Imports



Source: Trade Map

Ranking in world imports, 2014	#
Merchandise	159
-excluding intra-EU trade	132
Commercial services	161
-excluding intra-EU trade	134

Source: World Trade Organization

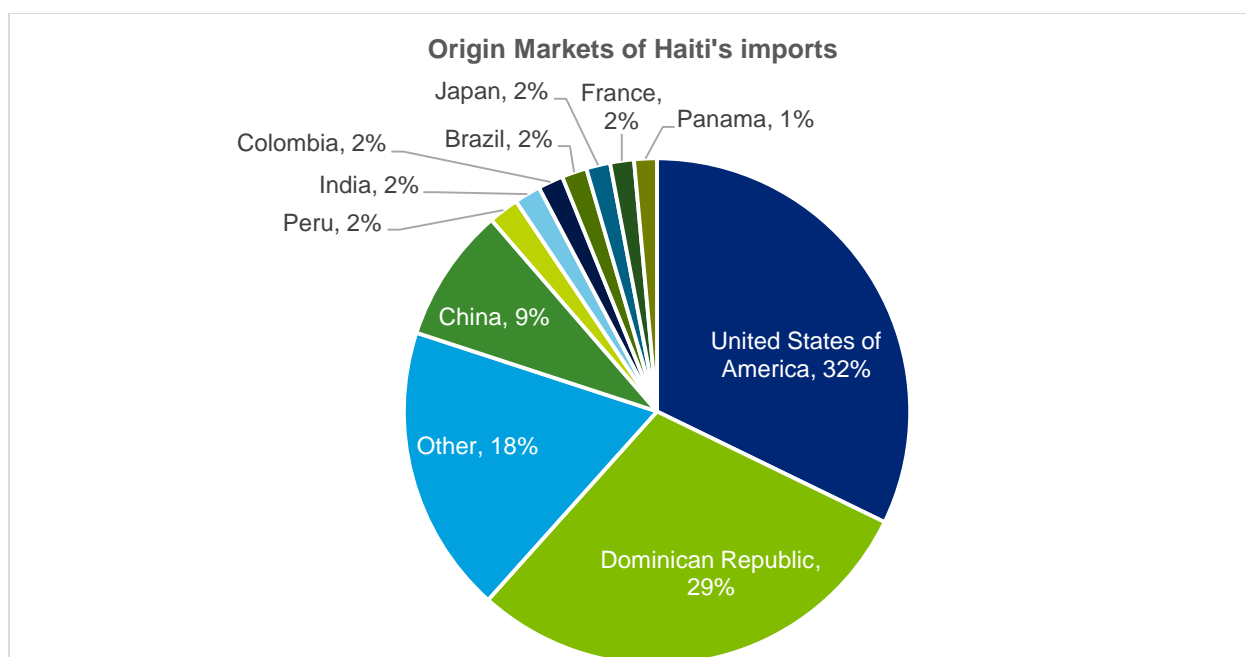


Source: Trade Map

Haiti's Imports by Product

HS Code	Product label	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	CAGR (%)
1006	Rice	199,979	220,957	219,097	239,503	232,031	1,111,567	4%
5209	Woven cotton fabrics, 85% or more cotton, weight over 200 g/m2	1,680	1,815	147,832	174,352	138,812	464,491	202%
8517	Electric app for line telephony, incl curr line system	88,046	183,951	56,703	77,981	44,590	451,271	-16%
1701	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form	91,957	73,356	82,555	91,018	80,774	419,660	-3%
1511	Palm oil & its fraction	35,848	83,541	62,389	93,336	92,941	368,055	27%
1101	Wheat or meslin flour	63,593	98,788	57,630	52,238	83,856	356,105	7%
0207	Meat and edible offal, of the poultry of heading 01.05, fresh, chilled or frozen	51,009	70,725	74,823	71,032	77,041	344,630	11%
2710	Petroleum oils, not crude	25,528	31,803	44,353	74,211	165,238	341,133	60%
5212	Woven fabrics of cotton, nes	39	123	19	154,567	170,704	325,452	713%
2523	Cements, portland, aluminous, slag, supersulfate	42,460	59,889	65,214	71,633	81,034	320,230	18%

Source: Trade Map (values in US\$ thousands)



Source: Trade Map

Haiti's Imports by Origin Market

Exporters	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	CAGR (%)
United States of America	1,208,577	1,058,949	1,050,230	1,226,730	1,276,652	5,821,138	1%
Dominican Republic	801,953	1,013,634	1,037,422	1,042,883	1,423,206	5,319,098	15%
China	255,763	303,639	283,708	323,494	391,379	1,557,983	11%
Peru	54,699	71,927	78,092	74,729	72,310	351,757	7%
India	58,338	46,996	61,589	63,259	73,359	303,541	6%
Colombia	56,738	65,731	65,542	54,695	49,295	292,001	-4%
Brazil	54,525	93,899	51,936	51,836	37,525	289,721	-9%
Japan	65,218	67,318	54,388	43,214	46,629	276,767	-8%
France	58,095	49,796	49,085	54,011	63,523	274,510	2%
Panama	143,855	118,807	31	21	261	262,975	-79%

Source: Trade Map (values in US\$ thousands)

Trade in Services

Trade in Services (2014)	
Exports (millions of US\$)	1,341
Share in world exports	0.01%
Imports (millions of US\$)	1,862
Share in world Imports	0.02%

Source: World Trade Organization

Haiti's Services Exports

Exports	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Services	453.0	543.6	549.0	652.3	701.5	2,899.4
Commercial services	402.2	487.2	492.8	595.3	640.2	2,617.7
Travel	383.2	456.4	446.8	568.3	-	1,854.8
Other services	69.8	87.2	102.2	84.0	-	343.1
Government goods and services	50.8	56.5	56.2	57.0	-	220.4
Other commercial services	19.0	30.8	46.0	27.0	-	122.7
Telecommunications services	16.6	24.2	25.5	26.0	-	92.3
Telecommunications, computer, and information services	16.6	24.2	25.5	26.0	-	92.3
Charges for the use of intellectual property	2.5	6.6	20.5	1.0	-	30.5
Total	1,413.6	1,716.6	1,764.4	2,036.8	1,341.7	8,273.1

Source: World Trade Organization, values in US\$ millions

Haiti's Services Imports

Imports	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Services	1,277.3	1,119.0	1,116.0	1,090.3	1,078.6	5,681.1
Commercial services	731.2	755.4	772.9	791.6	783.1	3,834.3
Transport	594.9	645.5	640.7	607.7	-	2,488.8
Other services	619.0	411.8	411.6	420.3	-	1,862.6
Government goods and services	546.1	363.6	343.1	298.7	-	1,551.4
Other commercial services	72.9	48.2	68.5	121.6	-	311.2
Travel	63.3	61.7	63.8	62.3	-	251.1
Personal, cultural, and recreational services	60.2	35.6	54.6	69.4	-	219.8
Telecommunications services	12.0	11.7	12.0	14.8	-	50.5
Telecommunications, computer, and information services	12.0	11.7	12.0	14.8	-	50.5
Construction	-	-	-	33.0	-	33.0
Charges for the use of intellectual property	0.5	0.5	1.6	1.7	-	4.3
Other business services	-	-	-	2.7	-	2.7
Financial services	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	-	1.0
Total	3,989.6	3,465.1	3,497.0	3,528.9	1,861.7	16,342.2

Source: World Trade Organization, values in US\$ millions

Jamaica

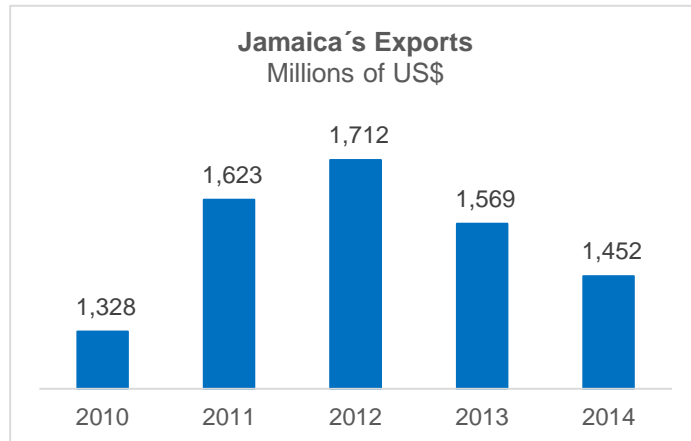
Economic Indicators	
Population	2,721,252
GDP (MM, US\$, 2013)	14,362
GDP (PPP, US\$M 2011)	24,199
GDP per capita, PPP (US\$, 2013)	8,893
Trade to GDP (2013)	82.4%
CAB (MM, US\$, 2014)	-1,110
Trade per capita (US\$, 2011-2013)	4,466

Source: World Bank

Trade Profile		
Tariffs and duty free imports		
Tariff binding coverage (%)		100
MFN tariffs	Final bound	Applied 2014
Simple average of import duties		
All goods	49.6	8.5
Agricultural goods (AOA)	97.0	19.3
Non-agricultural goods	42.5	6.7
Non ad-valorem duties (% total tariff lines)	0.0	0.0
MFN duty free imports (% , 2012)		
In agricultural goods (AOA)		23.3
In non-agricultural goods		3.9

Source: World Trade Organization

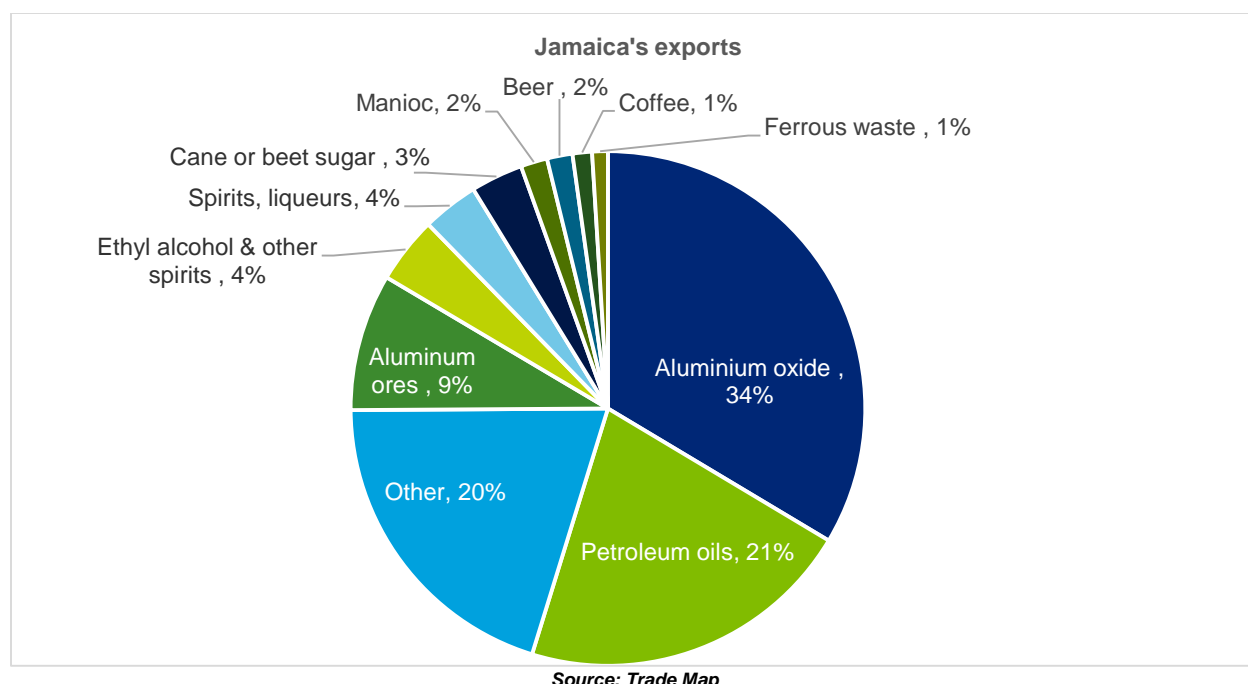
Exports



Source: Trade Map

Ranking in world exports (2014)	#
Merchandise	145
-excluding intra-EU trade	118
Commercial services	92
-excluding intra-EU trade	65

Source: World Trade Organization

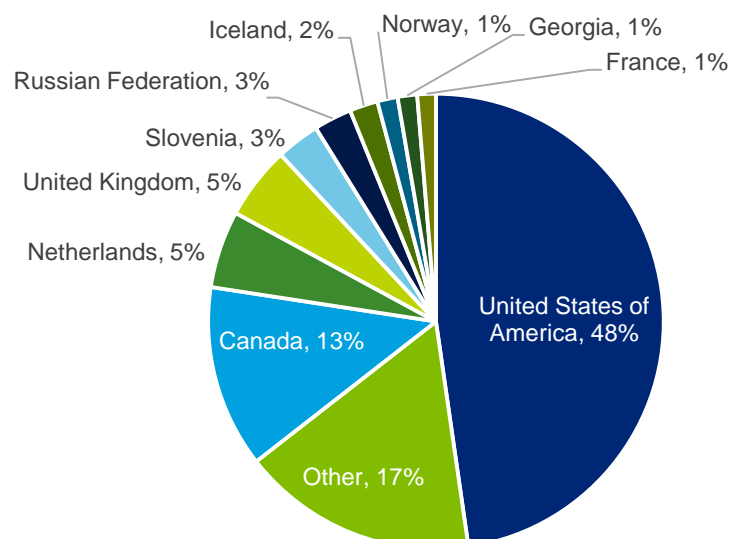


Jamaica's Exports by Product

HS Code	Product label	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
2818	Aluminium oxide (incl artificial corundum); aluminium hydroxide	404,634	586,788	515,642	535,791	537,272	2,580,127
2710	Petroleum oils, not crude	282,005	347,956	365,591	333,694	298,559	1,627,805
2606	Aluminum ores and concentrates	128,733	142,014	130,436	129,394	131,219	661,796
2207	Ethyl alcohol & other spirits (if undenatured then higher than 80% by	48,053	8,736	179,194	85,250	68	321,301
2208	Spirits, liqueurs, other spirit beverages, alcoholic preparations	50,585	58,543	59,543	52,431	50,740	271,842
1701	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form	44,941	62,046	92,557	52,715	60	252,319
0714	Manioc, arrowroot salep (yams) etc	24,628	24,689	24,584	28,048	26,770	128,719
2203	Beer made from malt	39,850	35,491	26,538	10,144	11,106	123,129
0901	Coffee	21,873	19,901	17,014	19,047	15,807	93,642
7204	Ferrous waste and scrap; remelting scrap ingots or iron or steel	16,686	21,874	1,220	13,777	22,232	75,789

Source: Trade Map (Thousands of US\$)

Destination markets of Jamaica's exports



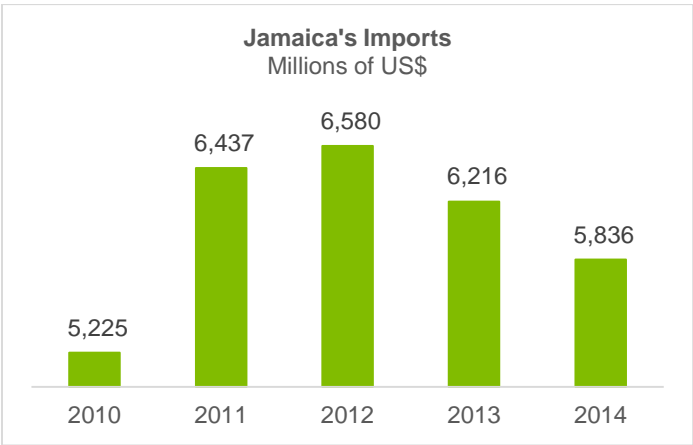
Source: Trade Map

Jamaica's Exports by Destination Market

Importers	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	CAGR (%)
World	1,327,602	1,622,860	1,711,790	1,569,117	1,451,988	7,683,357	2%
United States of America	659,125	839,308	823,450	770,756	573,403	3,666,042	-3%
Canada	163,437	263,658	121,583	225,075	221,528	995,281	8%
Netherlands	68,269	91,352	70,610	108,502	82,377	421,110	5%
United Kingdom	83,903	111,644	44,891	81,217	75,904	397,559	-3%
Slovenia	26	51,548	71,362	63,377	50,987	237,300	566%
Russian Federation	37,297	10,734	59,225	25,216	74,177	206,649	19%
Iceland	18,325	7,775	27,151	37,581	63,580	154,412	37%
Norway	68,531	41,843	61	129	221	110,785	-76%
Georgia	7,995	9,106	36,204	41,465	11,304	106,074	9%
France	16,071	7,049	16,475	15,791	45,579	100,965	30%

Source: Trade Map (Thousands in US\$)

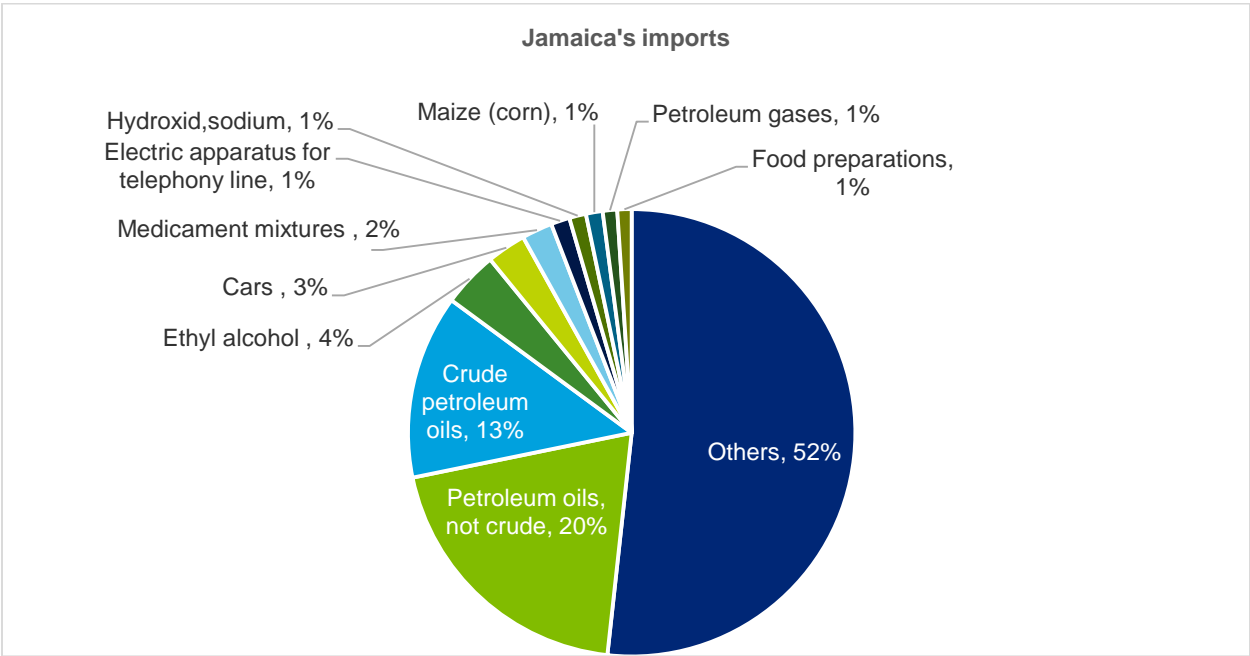
Imports



Source: Trade Map

Ranking in world imports (2014)	#
Merchandise	124
-excluding intra-EU trade	97
Commercial services	113
-excluding intra-EU trade	86

Source: World Trade Organization

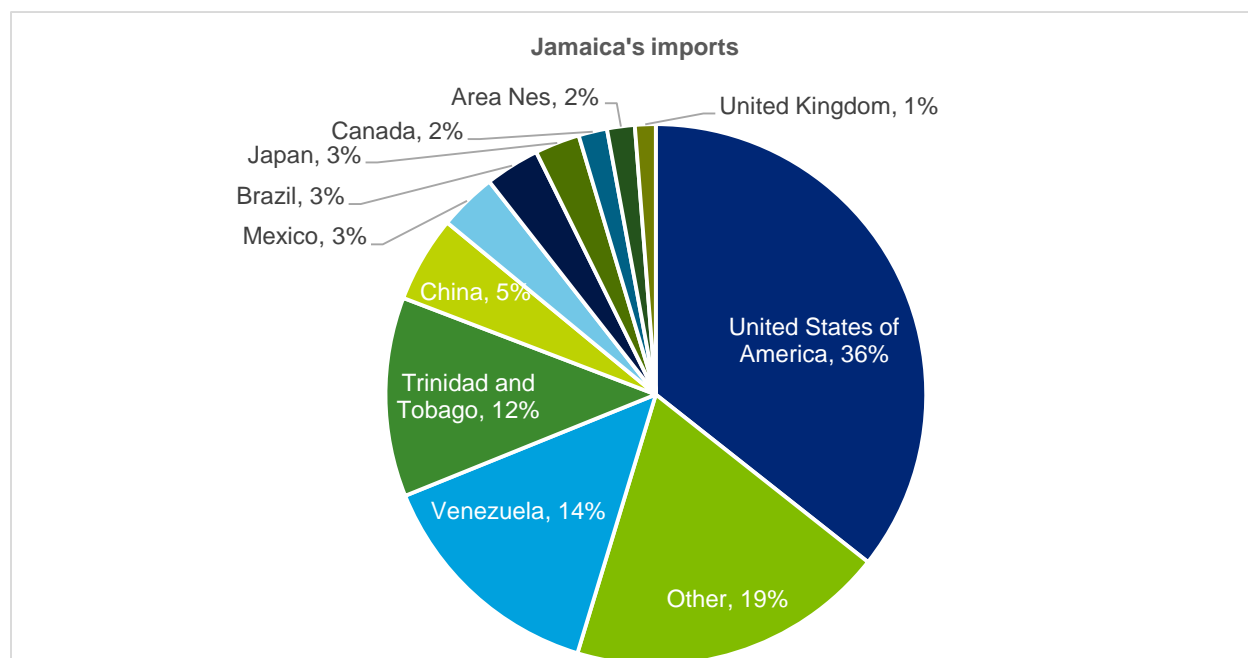


Source: Trade Map

Jamaica's Imports by Product

HS Code	Product label	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	CAGR (%)
2710	Petroleum oils, not crude	895,876	1,331,533	1,361,952	1,265,744	1,218,143	6,073,248	8%
2709	Crude petroleum oils	627,690	901,614	939,268	921,210	642,628	4,032,410	0.6%
2207	Ethyl alcohol & other spirits	175,388	340,382	384,260	231,753	82,739	1,214,522	-17%
8703	Cars (incl. station wagon)	106,604	144,207	224,443	210,048	173,394	858,696	13%
3004	Medicament mixtures, put in dosage	145,823	130,401	132,637	122,481	137,551	668,893	-1%
8517	Electric app for line telephony	102,931	79,283	59,718	66,235	103,403	411,570	0.1%
2815	Caustic soda & caustic potash; peroxide of sodium & pot	53,475	85,005	85,468	79,712	63,714	367,374	5%
1005	Corn	57,040	80,222	77,554	81,330	69,445	365,591	5%
2711	Petroleum gases	54,968	67,423	69,577	59,497	65,126	316,591	4%
2106	Food preparations	50,374	54,494	64,481	71,084	71,626	312,059	9%

Source: Trade Map (values in US\$ thousands)



Source: Trade Map

Jamaica's Imports by Origin Market

Exporters	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	CAGR (%)
United States of America	1,875,095	2,163,324	2,349,156	2,122,704	2,285,945	10,796,224	5%
Venezuela	732,816	958,847	1,013,897	928,494	669,449	4,303,503	-2%
Trinidad and Tobago	721,031	831,343	698,991	764,541	596,164	3,612,070	-5%
China	242,896	282,318	310,452	332,839	394,115	1,562,620	13%
Mexico	77,226	242,593	264,109	272,121	194,188	1,050,237	26%
Brazil	203,172	323,700	241,946	165,549	56,120	990,487	-28%
Japan	120,952	148,724	208,387	179,831	156,362	814,256	7%
Canada	91,717	117,748	101,309	100,493	106,082	517,349	4%
Area Nes	93,945	66,751	115,793	113,675	111,465	501,629	4%
United Kingdom	80,892	85,065	83,744	66,593	60,002	376,296	-7%

Source: Trade Map (values in US\$ thousands)

Trade in Services

Trade in Services (2014)	
Exports (millions of US\$)	2,825
Share in world exports	0.06%
Imports (millions of US\$)	2,255
Share in world Imports	0.04%

Source: World Trade Organization

Jamaica's Services exports

Exports	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-2014
Charges for the use of intellectual property	4.9	3.9	4.0	5.0	6.3	24.0
Commercial services	2,600.4	2,587.4	2,661.2	2,633.3	2,792.7	13,275.1
Computer services	38.2	38.3	34.1	35.1	35.1	180.9
Financial services	34.1	36.8	30.9	25.3	11.9	139.0
Government goods and services	33.6	32.8	33.0	33.0	33.0	165.5
Insurance and pension services	0.2	0.2	0.0	-	-	0.5
Other business services	5.5	8.6	0.4	2.4	2.8	19.8
Other commercial services	54.7	51.8	106.7	105.1	105.1	423.3
Other services	303.9	291.3	357.6	332.1	320.4	1,605.3
Personal, cultural, and recreational services	337.5	324.1	390.6	365.1	353.4	1,770.8
Services	37.3	37.3	105.6	105.0	105.0	390.2
Telecommunications services	2,634.0	2,620.2	2,694.3	2,666.4	2,825.7	13,440.6

Telecommunications, computer, and information services	-	-	75.8	54.2	54.2	184.1
Transport	167.4	152.9	110.0	89.3	89.3	609.0
Travel	295.2	283.6	234.2	227.4	217.1	1,257.4
Total	2,001.3	2,012.5	2,069.5	2,073.9	2,255.2	10,412.4

Source: World Trade Organization, values in US\$ millions

Jamaica's Services Imports

Imports	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-2014
Audiovisual and related services	12.6	13.0	2.6	2.6	2.6	33.4
Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	36.3	47.4	60.1	61.1	61.1	265.9
Commercial services	1,766.5	1,883.6	2,083.8	1,984.4	2,096.6	9,815.0
Computer services	22.2	23.0	15.8	15.7	15.7	92.4
Construction	72.6	72.6	32.4	50.9	87.2	315.6
Financial services	47.1	39.5	39.6	39.5	39.5	205.3
Government goods and services n.i.e.	57.9	62.4	74.3	63.7	63.7	322.0
Information services	14.1	16.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	49.7
Insurance and pension services	152.5	144.3	167.0	133.9	180.2	777.9
Other business services	420.2	434.2	542.2	547.5	589.2	2,533.3
Other commercial services	848.8	869.0	943.7	896.3	1,020.7	4,578.4
Other services	906.7	931.4	1,018.0	960.1	1,084.4	4,900.5
Personal, cultural, and recreational services	13.5	13.9	29.9	29.6	29.6	116.5
Services	1,824.4	1,946.0	2,158.2	2,048.1	2,160.3	10,137.0
Telecommunications services	-	-	50.4	11.8	11.8	74.0
Telecommunications, computer, and information services	106.6	117.0	72.5	33.9	33.9	363.9
Transport	725.2	855.7	960.4	916.8	888.0	4,346.2
Travel	192.5	158.9	179.8	171.2	187.9	890.4
Total	7,219.7	7,628.5	8,437.0	7,973.4	8,558.7	39,817.4

Source: World Trade Organization, values in US\$ millions

St. Kitts and Nevis

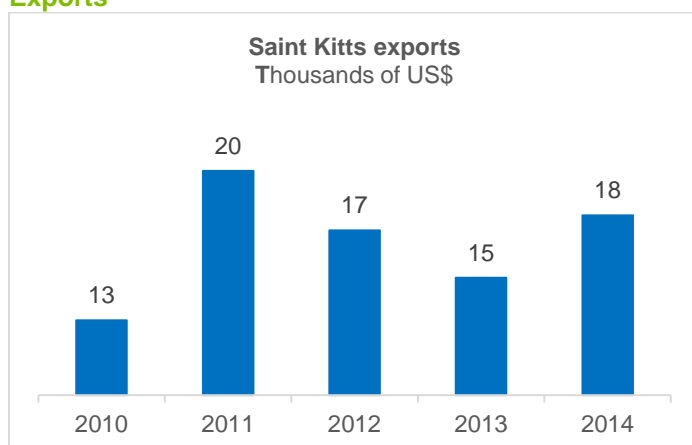
Economic Indicators	
Population	54,944
GDP (MM, US\$, 2014)	833
GDP (PPP, US\$MM 2011)	1,246
GDP per capita, PPP (US\$, 2014)	22,669
Trade to GDP	89%
CAB (MM, US\$,2013)	-63
Trade per capita (US\$, 2011-2013)	10,447

Source: World Bank

Trade Profile		
Tariffs and duty free imports		
Tariff binding coverage (%)		97.5
MFN tariffs	Final bound	Applied 2014
Simple average of import duties		
All goods	76.0	9.1
Agricultural goods (AOA)	108.6	13.9
Non-agricultural goods	70.9	8.4
Non ad-valorem duties (% total tariff lines)	0.0	0.3
MFN duty free imports (% , 2012)		
In agricultural goods (AOA)		8.8
In non-agricultural goods		3.6

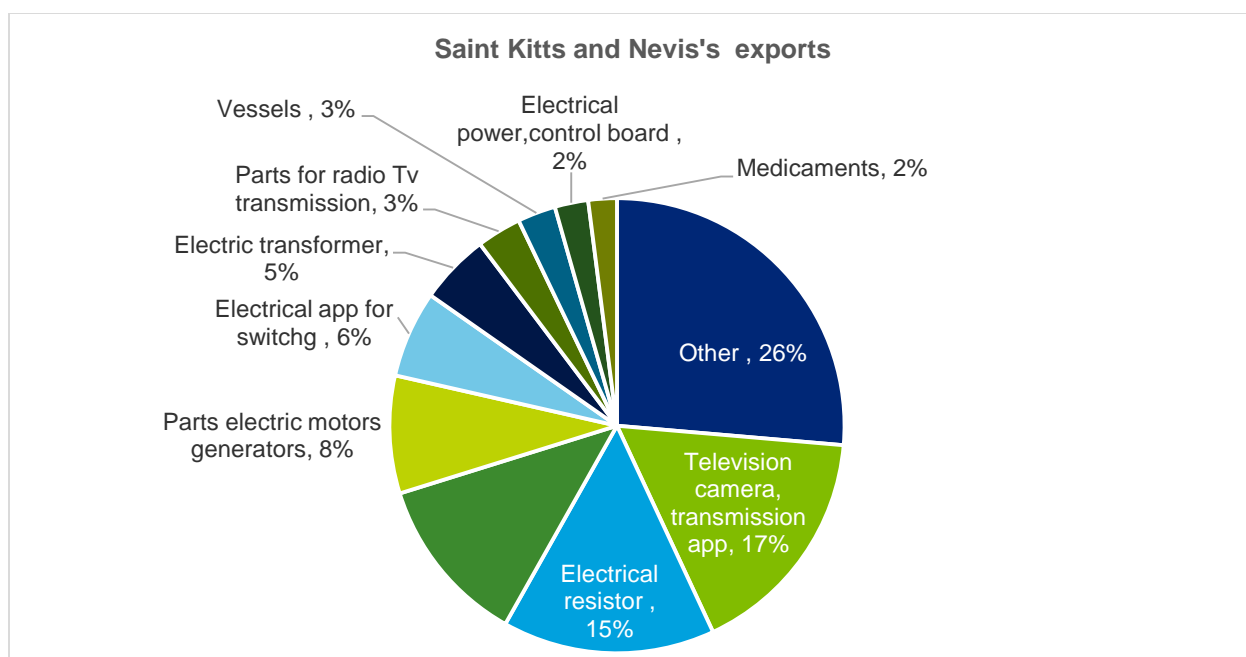
Source: World Trade Organization

Exports



Source: UN Comtrade

Ranking in world exports, 2014	#
Merchandise	190
-excluding intra-EU trade	163
Commercial services	174
-excluding intra-EU trade	147



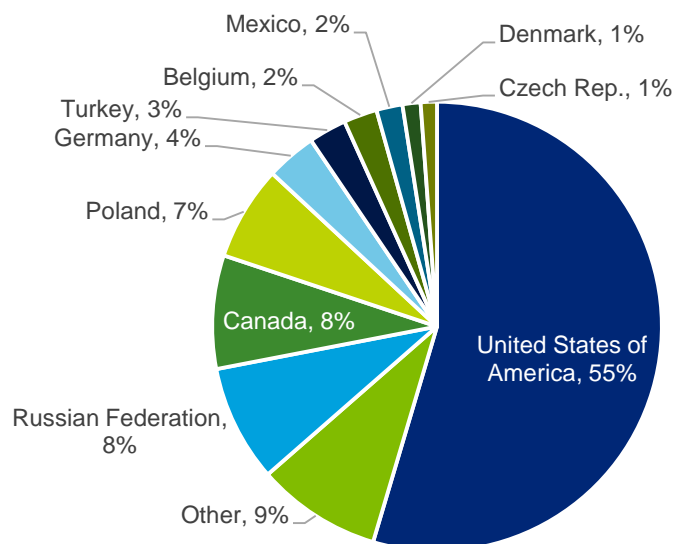
Source: UN Comtrade

St. Kitts and Nevis's Exports by Product

HS Code	Product label	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	CAGR (%)
8525	Television camera, transmission app for radio-telephony	13,284	19,813	17,210	15,136	17,863	83,307	8%
8533	Electrical resistor (incl. rheostats), o/t heat g resistor	15,739	14,149	16,732	14,778	13,953	75,351	-3%
8901	Cruise ship, cargo ship, barges	-	7,236	971	11,223	40,579	60,009	78%
8503	Parts suitable for use solely/princ with machines of hd no 85.01/85.02	9,875	11,704	8,842	6,167	5,159	41,747	-15%
8536	Electrical app for switching (ex fuse, switches, etc.) not exceed 1000 volt	4,025	2,416	8,734	9,732	5,830	30,738	10%
8504	Electric transformer, static converter (for example rectifiers)	3,877	6,151	5,765	3,900	5,258	24,951	8%
8529	Part suitable for use solely/princ with televisions, receipt app	5,773	2,274	2,292	1,623	3,856	15,818	-10%
8908	Vessels and other floating structures for breaking up	2,677	1,163	1,999	3,681	3,994	13,513	11%
8537	Board & panels, equipped with two/more switches, fuses	970	2,147	2,726	2,786	3,222	11,852	35%
3004	Medicaments, therapeutic, prophylactic use, in dosage	-	4	1,872	10,111	-	10117	4,908%

Source: UN Comtrade (values in US\$ thousands)

Destination markets of Saint Kitts and Nevis's exports



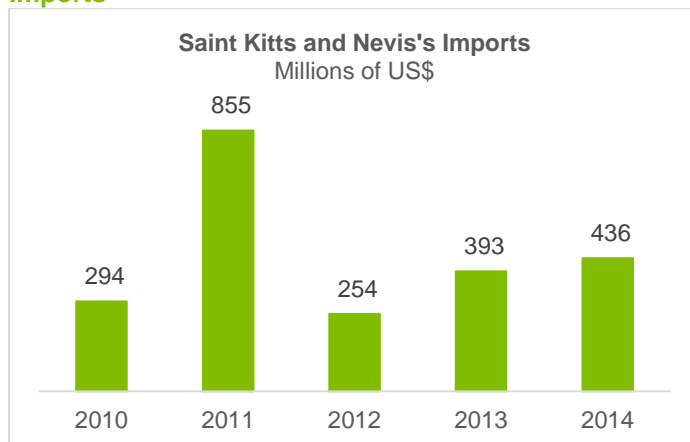
Source: UN Comtrade

St. Kitts and Nevis's Exports by Destination Market

Importers	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	CAGR (%)
USA	50,611	54,709	56,826	54,301	55,935	272,381	3%
Russian Federation	7	5,478	19	3	36,396	41,902	761%
Canada	7,860	9,263	9,628	8,391	5,570	40,711	-8%
Poland	7.03	730	936	10,184	22,043	33,900	648%
Germany	2,634	3,920	2,993	4,284	4,207	18,038	12%
Turkey	2,689	1,170	2,007	3,688.97	4,011	13,565	11%
Belgium	373	412	443	10,539.40	239	12,006	-11%
Mexico	1,976	1,781	2,377	2,378.43	866	9,379	-19%
Denmark	3,130	546	428	1,551.48	807	6,462	-29%
Czech Rep.	1,019	1,542	964	1,226.52	1,069	5,820	1%

Source: UN Comtrade (values in US\$ thousands)

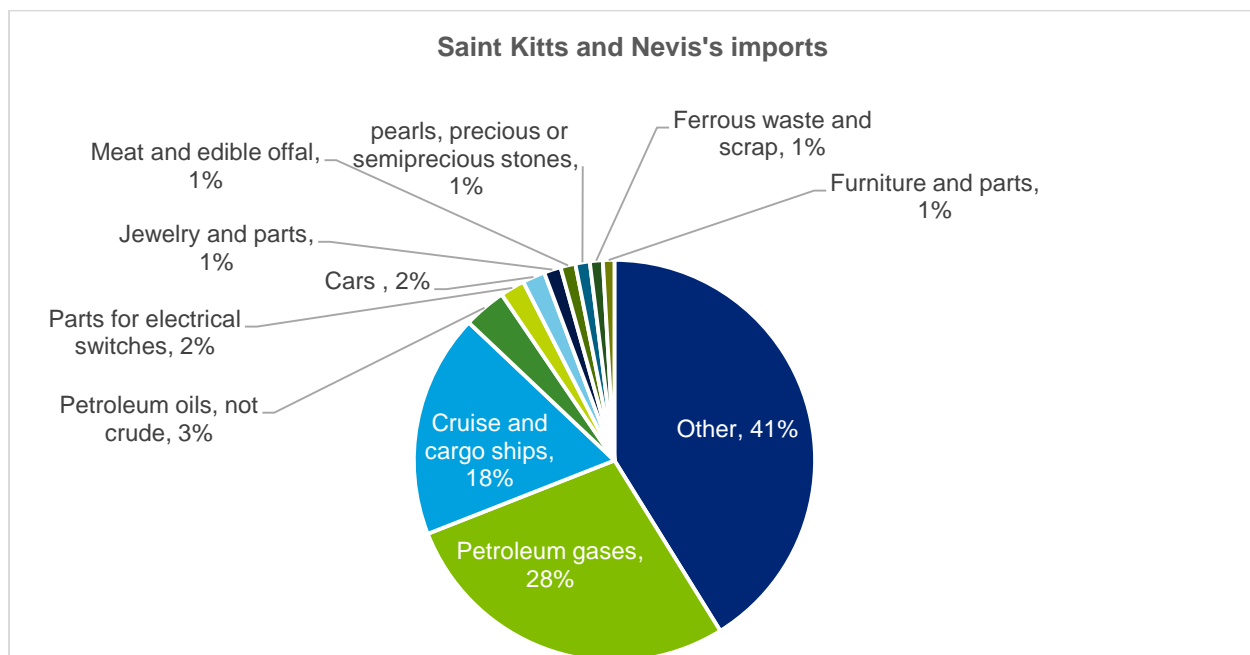
Imports



Source: UN Comtrade

Ranking in world imports, 2014	#
Merchandise	193
-excluding intra-EU trade	166
Commercial services	181
-excluding intra-EU trade	154

Source: World Trade Organization



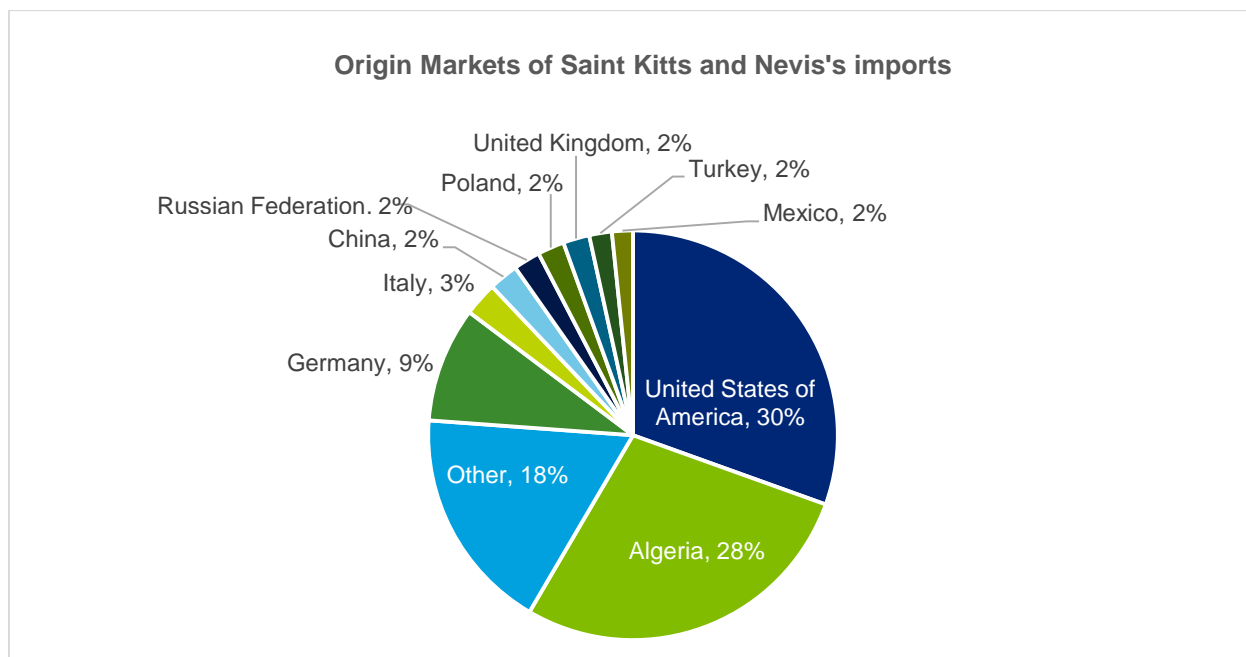
Source: UN Comtrade

Tabl X: St. Kitts and Nevis's Imports by Product

HS Code	Product label	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	CAGR (%)
2711	Petroleum gases	1,617	621,015	8	-	-	622,639	-93%
8901	Cruise ship, cargo ship, barges	29,549	26,511	63,165	170,810	112,239	402,275	40%
2710	Petroleum oils, not crude	21,506	4,224	5,884	9,265	35,934	76,811	14%
8538	Part suitable for use solely/princ with boards, panels, fuses, switches	8,202	8,070	8,560	10,462	9,026	44,320	2%
8703	Cars (incl. station wagon)	9,671	5,717	5,289	7,471	12,442	40,590	7%
7113	Articles of jewelry & parts	8,893	6,978	4,047	5,408	5,150	30,476	-13%

207	Meat and edible offal, of the poultry fresh, chilled or frozen	4,975	5,091	5,428	5,444	5,859	26,797	4%
7116	Articles of pearls, precious or semiprecious stones	6,530	5,229	3,596	6,400	4,115	25,871	-11%
7204	Ferrous waste and scrap; remelting scrap ingots or iron or steel	49	-	27	275	22,911	23,261	678%
9403	Other furniture and parts thereof	6350	3,200	3,031	3,285	4,821	20,687	-7%

Source: UN Comtrade (values in thousands)



Source: UN Comtrade

St. Kitts and Nevis's Imports by Origin Market

Exporters	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	CAGR (%)
USA	131,031	115,841	106,150	142,959.	184,580	680,561	9%
Algeria	-	621,161	-	77.35	2,688	623,96	-93%
Germany	6,191	6,681	24,216	93,358.	72,653	203,098	85%
Italy	14,873	662	27,199	13,856	2,928	59,517	-33%
China	2,669	4,385	2,705	15,592	26,663	52,014	78%
Russian Federation	3,523	1,342	937	1,023	40,470	47,294	84%
Poland	19,700	5,160	3,444	10,844	7,949	47,097	-20%
United Kingdom	8,114	9,443	11,907	6,653	10,304	46,420	6%
Turkey	3,349	5,883	11,788	9,660	9,169	39,848	29%
Mexico	460	734	879	33,753	1,033	36,859	22%

Source: UN Comtrade (values in US\$ thousands)

Trade in services

Trade in Services (2014)	
Exports (million US\$)	813
Share in world exports	0%
Imports (million US\$)	508
Share in world Imports	0%

Source: World Trade Organization

St. Kitts and Nevis's Services Exports

Exports	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Charges for the use of intellectual property	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	0.7
Commercial services	129.1	136.7	136.8	144.6	156.0	703.2
Construction	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	-	1.0
Goods-related services	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.5
Government goods and services	21.1	38.1	57.6	91.6	96.8	305.3
Insurance and pension services	2.2	2.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	8.3
Maintenance and repair services	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.5
Other business services	17.3	19.0	18.4	19.0	19.5	93.2
Other commercial services	25.0	27.8	26.1	26.8	27.5	133.2
Other services	46.1	65.9	83.8	118.4	124.3	438.5
Services	150.2	174.8	194.4	236.2	252.8	1,008.5
Telecommunications, computer, and information services	4.8	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.7	30.0
Transport	14.4	14.7	15.6	16.7	17.5	78.9
Travel	89.5	94.1	95.0	101.0	111.0	490.7
Total	500.8	580.2	635.7	762.1	813.5	3,292.3

Source: World Trade Organization (values in US\$ millions)

St. Kitts and Nevis's Services Imports

Imports	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Charges for the use of intellectual property	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	10.4
Commercial services	107.1	112.3	113.0	119.4	123.8	575.6
Construction	4.0	2.9	1.4	1.2	-	9.5
Government goods and services	4.2	3.1	6.5	6.7	6.8	27.3
Insurance and pension services	13.6	13.5	12.5	13.4	14.1	67.1
Other business services	27.2	31.9	35.4	36.8	38.3	169.6
Other commercial services	48.8	53.0	54.2	56.5	58.9	271.4
Other services	53.0	56.0	60.7	63.2	64.4	297.4
Services	111.4	115.3	119.6	126.1	130.6	602.9
Telecommunications, computer, and information services	2.1	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.1	13.5

Transport	45.3	45.1	43.9	47.3	50.0	231.8
Travel	13.0	14.2	14.9	15.5	16.1	73.8
Total	431.8	451.9	467.1	491.2	508.3	2,350.3

Source: World Trade Organization (Values in millions)

St. Lucia

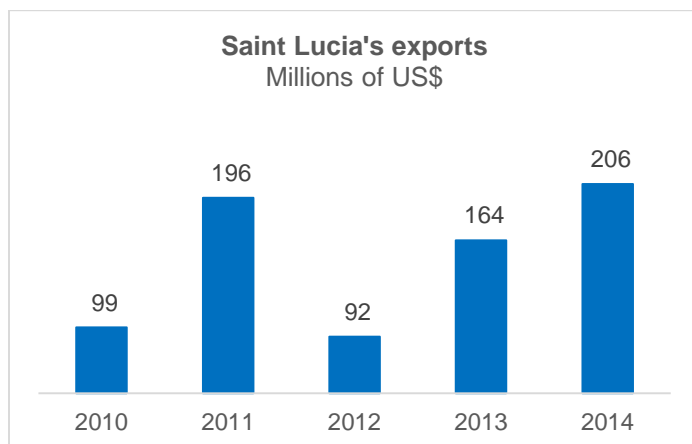
Economic Indicators	
Population	183,645
GDP (MM, US\$, 2014)	1,365
GDP (PPP, US\$MM 2011)	1,909
GDP per capita, PPP (US\$, 2014)	10,393
Trade to GDP	98%
CAB (MM, US\$,2013)	-100
Trade per capita (US\$, 2011-2013)	7,440

Source: World Bank

Trade Profile		
Tariffs and duty free imports		
Tariff binding coverage (%)		99.6
MFN tariffs	Final bound	Applied 2014
Simple average of import duties		
All goods	62.4	8.4
Agricultural goods (AOA)	114.7	16.4
Non-agricultural goods	54.4	7.2
Non ad-valorem duties (% total tariff lines)	0.0	0.0
MFN duty free imports (% , 2012)		
In agricultural goods (AOA)		28.0
In non-agricultural goods		52.1

Source: World Trade Organization

Exports

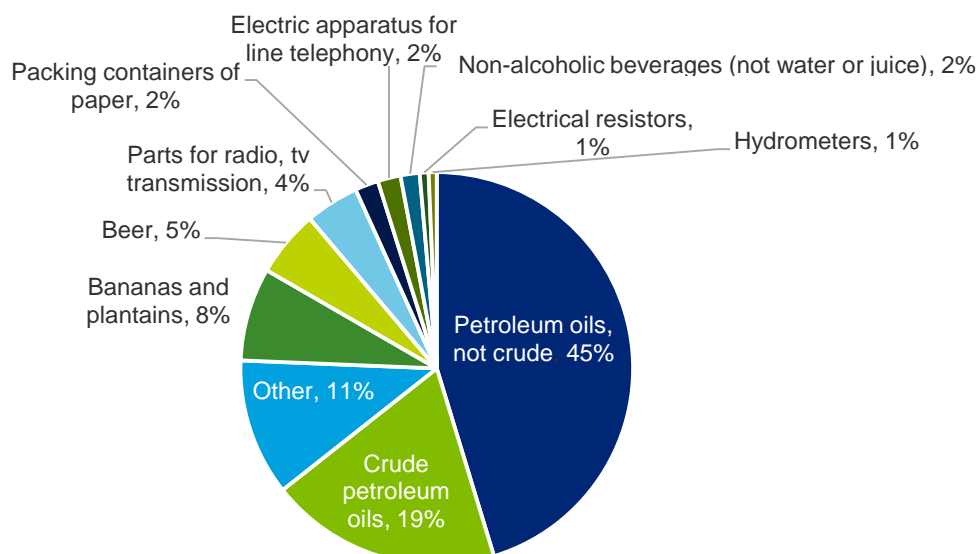


Source: Trade Map

Ranking in world exports, 2014	#
Merchandise	178
-excluding intra-EU trade	151
Commercial services	153
-excluding intra-EU trade	126

Source: World Trade Organization

Saint Lucia's exports



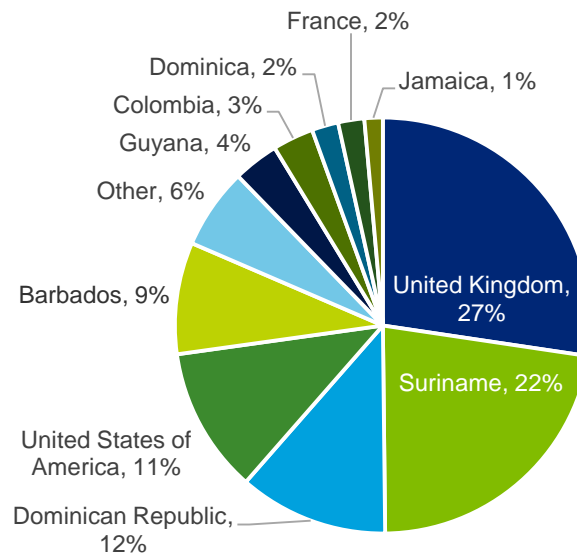
Source: Trade Map

St. Lucia's Exports by Product

HS Code	Product label	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	CAGR (%)
2710	Petroleum oils, not crude	29,589	2,023	38,143	110,737	162,241	342,733	53%
2709	Crude petroleum oils		144,353				144,353	-
0803	Bananas and plantains, fresh or dried	21,266	6,278	11,072	11,003	8,524	58,143	-20%
2203	Beer made from malt	11,210	7,861	9,182	8,391	4,790	41,434	-19%
8529	Parts for radio, tv transmission	8,649	6,431	6,160	6,068	6,086	33,394	-8%
4819	Packing containers, of paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding, webs	5,021	2,140	2,517	3,120	1,786	14,584	-23%
8517	Electric app for line telephony	474	3,040	3,346	3,727	3,704	14,291	67%
2202	Non-alcoholic beverages (excl. water, fruit or vegetable juices and mi	2,470	2,931	3,217	1,823	1,422	11,863	-13%
8533	Electrical resistor	1,658	1,917	894	672	397	5,538	-30%
9025	Hydrometers & similar floating, thermometers	2,487	2,313	57	87	61	5,005	-60%

Source: Trade Map (values in US\$ thousands)

Destination Markets of Saint Lucia's exports



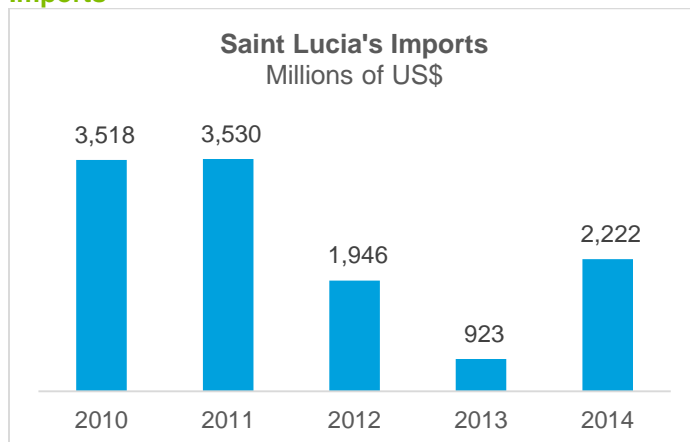
Source: Trade Map

St. Lucia's Exports by Destination Market

Importers	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	CAGR (%)
United Kingdom	21,656	151,847	12,305	11,873	9,312	206,993	-19%
Suriname	3,935	2,065	1,900	49,135	113,016	170,051	132%
Dominican Republic	4	122	26,992	60,768	67	87,953	102%
United States of America	17,840	17,982	15,188	16,536	18,262	85,808	1%
Barbados	8,535	6,914	5,740	4,888	39,656	65,733	47%
Guyana	1,958	2,534	4,566	5,246	12,510	26,814	59%
Colombia	24,061	2	4	3	33	24,103	-81%
Dominica	3,546	3,636	3,543	4,899		15,624	11%
France	2,068	666	10,622	1,040	979	15,375	-17.05%
Jamaica	1,027	1,942	2,342	3,345	2,148	10,804	20.26%

Source: Trade Map (values in US\$ thousands)

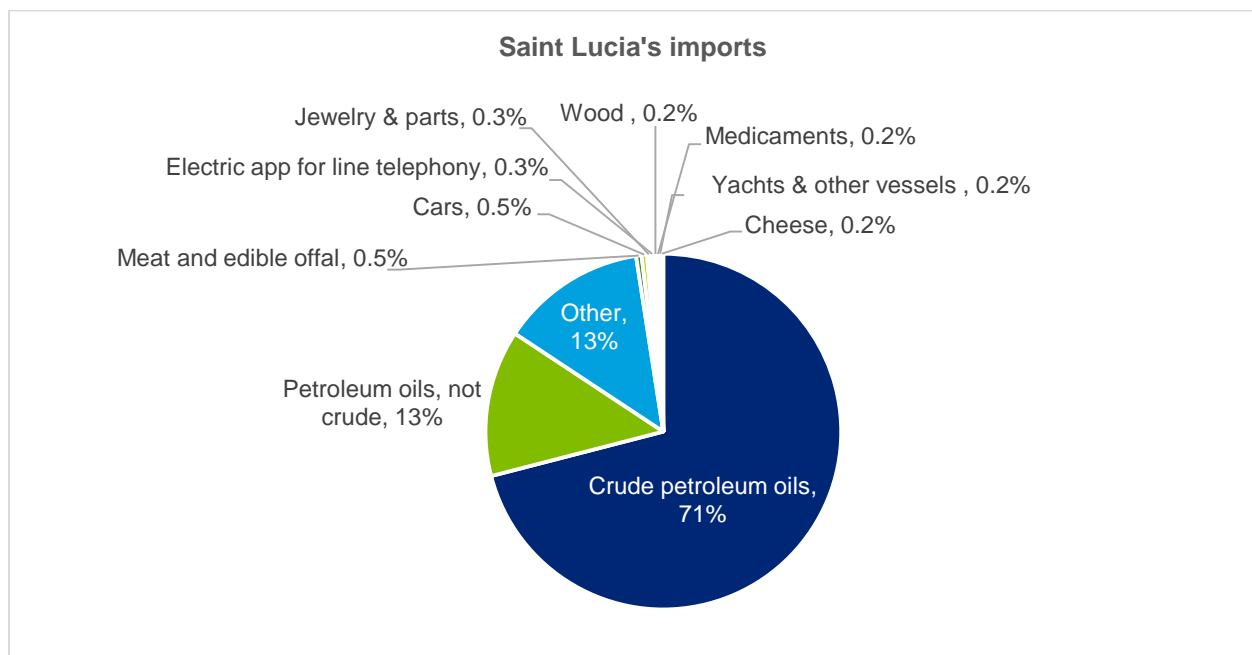
Imports



Source: Trade Map

Ranking in world imports, 2014	#
Merchandise	182
-excluding intra-EU trade	155
Commercial services	178
-excluding intra-EU trade	151

Source: World Trade Organization



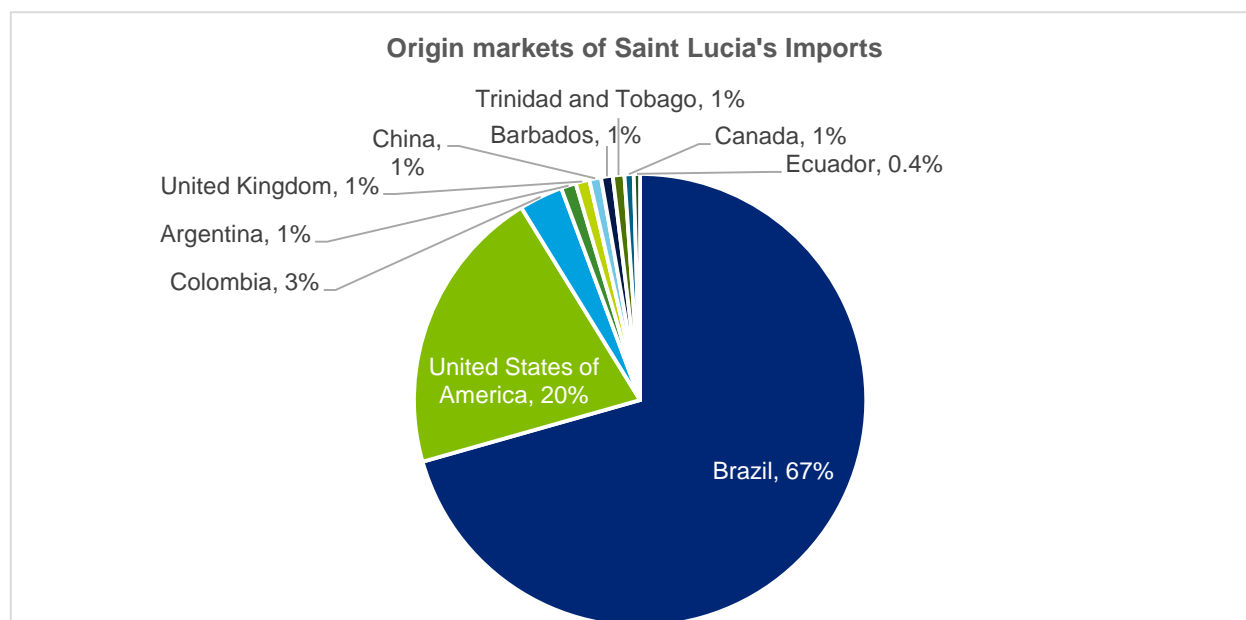
Source: Trade Map

St. Lucia's Imports by Product

HS Code	Product label	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	CAGR (%)
2709	Crude petroleum oils	2,829,304	2,978,560	1,370,537	91,847	1,345,821	8,616,069	-17%
2710	Petroleum oils, not crude	302,389	199,926	202,747	442,498	469,352	1,616,912	12%
0207	Meat and edible offal, of the poultry of heading 01.05, fresh, chilled or frozen	11,147	12,421	11,841	12,574	12,686	60,669	3%

8703	Cars (incl. station wagon)	12,018	12,009	14,991	9,284	10,033	58,335	-4%
7113	Articles of jewelry & parts thereof	6,345	8,259	7,277	8,770	9,368	40,019	10%
8517	Electric app for line telephony, incl curr line system	7,763	7,710	6,833	7,612	9,795	39,713	6%
4407	Wood sawn/chipped lengthwise, sliced/peeled	5,175	6,322	5,919	7,640	3,355	28,411	-10%
3004	Medicament mixtures (not 3002, 3005, 3006), put in dosage	5,002	4,836	4,113	5,362	5,247	24,560	1%
8903	Yachts & other vessels for pleasure or sports	5,733	5,648	4,048	3,271	4,657	23,357	-5%
0406	Cheese and curd	4,227	4,418	4,125	5,371	4,886	23,027	4%

Source: Trade Map (values in US\$ thousands)



Source: Trade Map

St. Lucia's Imports by Origin Market

Exporters	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	CAGR (%)
Brazil	2,743,817	2,943,333	1,253,523	100,653	1,124,862	8,166,188	-20%
United States of America	401,511	315,651	376,958	594,312	693,802	2,382,234	15%
Colombia	4,196	66,466	7,308	59,599	224,797	362,366	171%
Argentina	1,179	913	120,480	653	725	123,950	-12%
United Kingdom	23,451	24,902	22,932	22,323	21,134	114,742	-3%
China	8,115	10,152	28,785	19,879	29,902	96,833	39%
Barbados	18,156	18,969	19,491	20,058	20,013	96,687	3%
Trinidad and Tobago	95,665					95,665	-
Canada	35,370	9,524	10,152	10,534	10,774	76,354	-26%
Ecuador	49,876	477	523	410	312	51,598	-72%

Source: Trade Map (values in US\$ thousands)

Trade in services

Trade in Services (2014)	
Exports (millions of US\$)	1,418
Share in world exports	0.01%
Imports (millions of US\$)	659
Share in world Imports	0%

Source: World Trade Organization

St. Lucia's Services Exports

Exports	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Commercial services	367.7	378.2	388.7	406.0	443.8	1,984.4
Goods-related services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Government goods and services	2.3	2.4	2.9	3.0	3.1	13.7
Insurance and pension services	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7	7.1	34.1
Maintenance and repair services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Other business services	27.8	28.2	25.9	26.1	26.7	134.6
Other commercial services	38.4	40.3	37.4	37.8	38.8	192.8
Other services	40.8	42.7	40.3	40.8	41.9	206.4
Services	370.0	380.6	391.6	409.0	446.8	1,998.0
Telecommunications, computer, and information services	3.9	5.3	4.9	4.9	5.0	24.0
Transport	20.4	17.4	14.0	14.2	14.4	80.4
Travel	308.8	320.6	337.3	354.0	390.5	1,711.2
Total	1,186.8	1,222.3	1,249.8	1,302.6	1,418.1	6,379.7

Source: World Trade Organization, values in US\$ millions

St. Lucia's Services Imports

Imports	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Charges for the use of intellectual property	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	19.8
Commercial services	199.8	197.3	183.4	180.7	174.3	935.4
Construction	5.3	2.6	1.6	2.7	-	12.2
Government goods and services	4.6	5.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	30.7
Insurance and pension services	15.7	16.9	15.2	14.2	13.5	75.5
Other business services	40.9	35.3	37.8	38.5	36.9	189.4
Other commercial services	68.6	61.1	60.5	61.3	57.9	309.3
Other services	73.2	66.7	67.2	68.1	64.8	340.0
Services	204.4	203.0	190.1	187.4	181.2	966.1
Telecommunications, computer, and information services	2.8	2.2	2.0	2.0	3.4	12.5
Transport	82.9	88.3	77.7	73.3	71.2	393.5
Travel	48.3	47.9	45.2	46.1	45.2	232.6
Total	750.5	731.1	691.1	684.9	659.3	3,517.0

Source: World Trade Organization, values in millions

St. Vincent and the Grenadines

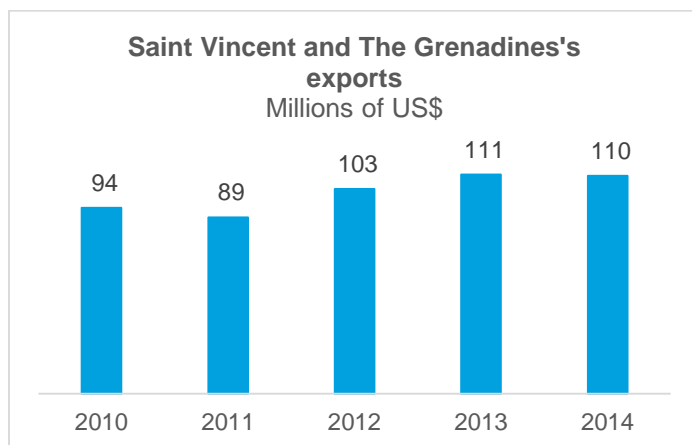
Economic Indicators	
Population	109,360
GDP (MM, US\$, 2014)	729
GDP (PPP, US\$MM 2011)	1,161
GDP per capita, PPP (US\$, 2014)	10,620
Trade to GDP	84%
CAB (MM, US\$,2013)	-210
Trade per capita (US\$, 2011-2013)	5,364

Source: World Bank

Trade Profile		
Tariffs and duty free imports		
Tariff binding coverage (%)		99.7
MFN tariffs	Final bound	Applied 2013
Simple average of import duties		
All goods	62.9	10.2
Agricultural goods (AOA)	114.8	17.1
Non-agricultural goods	55.1	9.1
Non ad-valorem duties (% total tariff lines)	0.0	0.1
MFN duty free imports (% , 2012)		
In agricultural goods (AOA)		24.7
In non-agricultural goods		5.2

Source: World Trade Organization

Exports

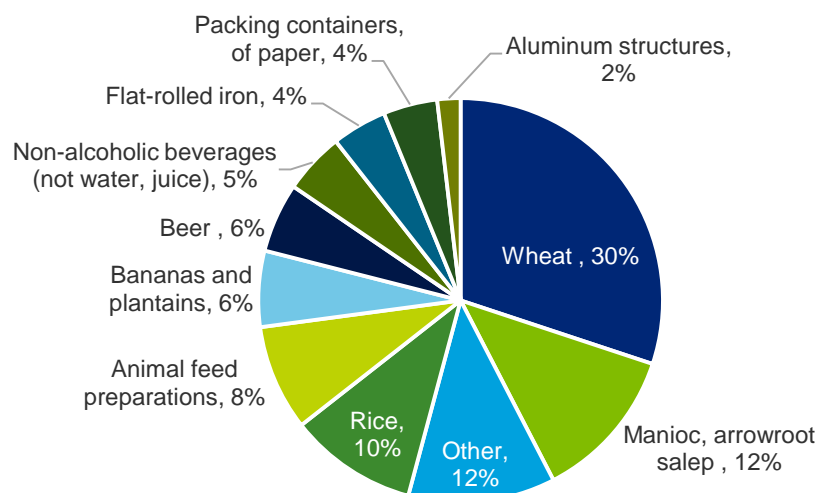


Statistical Office, Ministry of Finance of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Ranking in world imports, 2014	#
Merchandise	189
-excluding intra-EU trade	162
Commercial services	178
-excluding intra-EU trade	151

Source: World Trade Organization

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines's exports



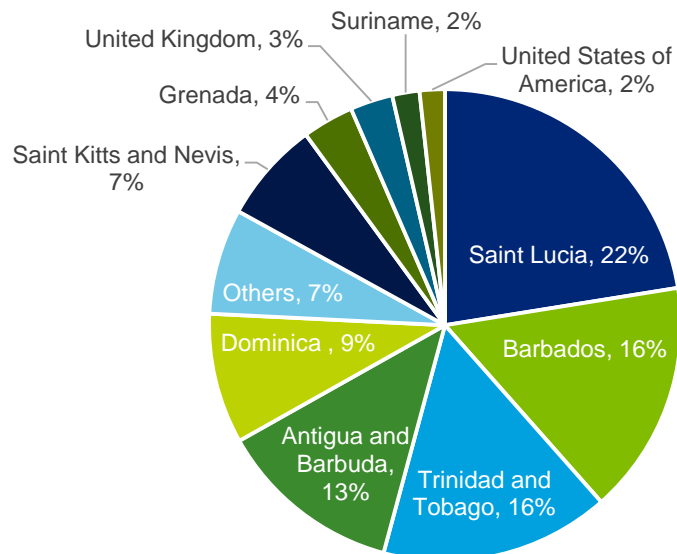
Source: Statistical Office, Ministry of Finance, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

St. Vincent's Exports by Product

HS Code	Product label	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	CAGR (%)
2710	Petroleum oils, not crude	23,287	27,846	31,054	34,814	35,533	152,533	11%
2709	Crude petroleum oils	10,572	11,649	14,298	14,993	10,972	62,484	1%
0803	Bananas and plantains, fresh or dried	10,278	11,172	11,835	9,912	8,804	52,000	-4%
2203	Beer made from malt	4,726	7,606	9,688	10,108	10,740	42,869	23%
8529	Part suitable for use solely/princ with televisions	15,943	3,262	4,104	4,600	2,932	30,842	-35%
4819	Packing containers, of paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding, webs	62	2,883	6,184	9,329	9,705	28,163	254%
8517	Electric app for line telephony, Incl. current line system	5,983	4,621	5,273	4,336	4,598	24,810	-6%
2202	Non-alcoholic beverages (excl. water, fruit or vegetable juices and milk	4,790	4,376	4,282	4,515	4,334	22,297	-2%
8533	Electrical resistor (incl. rheostats), o/t heating resistor	4,781	5,329	4,625	4,142	3,084	21,961	-10%
9025	Hydrometers & similar floating inst, thermometers, etc	1,803	1,690	1,612	2,202	2,095	9,402	4%

Statistical Office, Ministry of Finance of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Values in US\$ thousands

Saint Vincent and The Grenadines exports



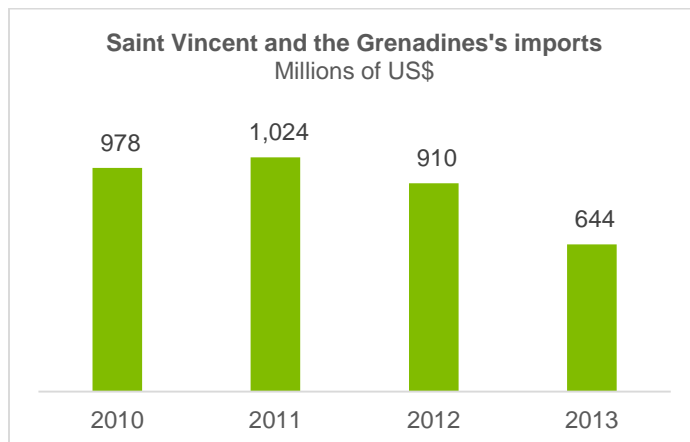
Statistical Office, Ministry of Finance of Antigua and Barbuda

St. Vincent's Exports by Destination Market

Importers	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	CAGR (%)
Saint Lucia	21,292	22,051	24,847	22,222	23,502	113,913	2%
Barbados	10,810	11,014	15,828	23,630	19,898	81,179	16%
Trinidad and Tobago	16,958	13,683	17,038	17,772	14,225	79,676	-4%
Antigua and Barbuda	8,155	12,106	14,297	15,169	14,420	64,147	15%
Dominica	6,082	8,549	8,813	10,243	11,582	45,269	17%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	7,549	6,665	6,956	7,171	6,836	35,177	-2%
Grenada	3,355	2,884	3,262	3,830	4,535	17,866	8%
United Kingdom	8,473	1,742	1,626	1,338	1,642	14,822	-34%
Suriname	1,920	2,674	2,105	1,752	1,017	9,469	-15%
United States of America	1,576	1,097	1,594	1,563	2,930	8,761	17%

Statistical Office, Ministry of Finance of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Values in US\$ thousands

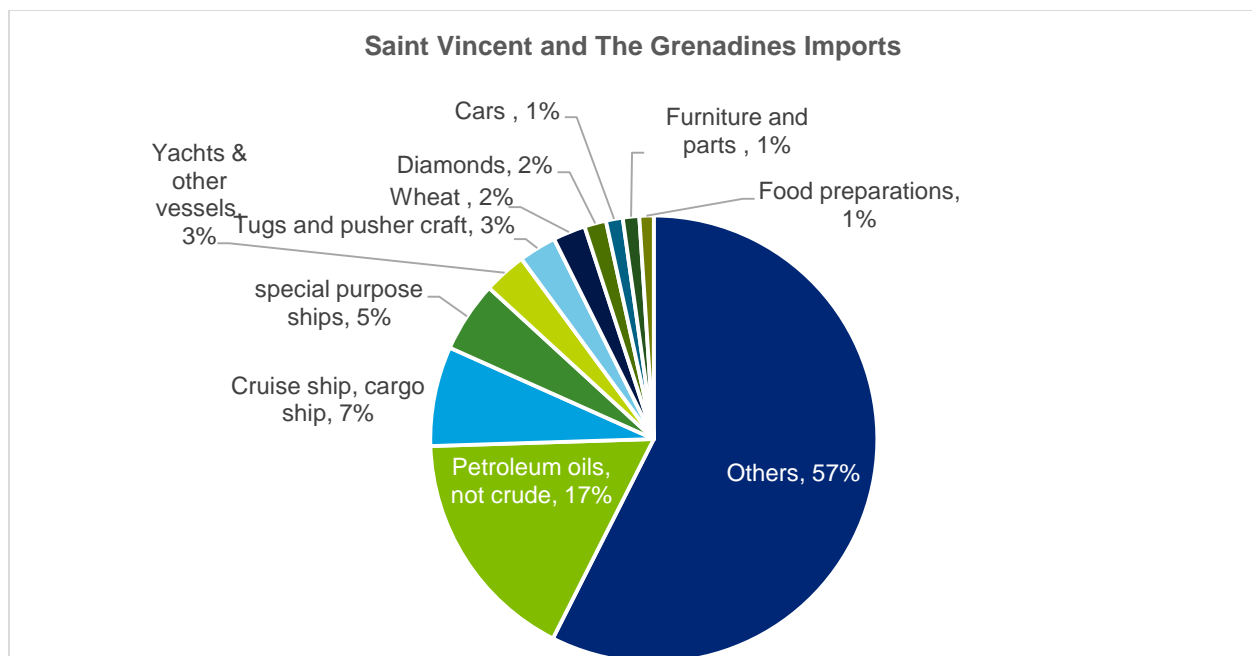
Imports



Source: Observatory of economic complexity

Ranking in world trade, 2014	#
Merchandise	188
-excluding intra-EU trade	161
Commercial services	186
-excluding intra-EU trade	159

Source: World Trade Organization



Source: Observatory of economic complexity

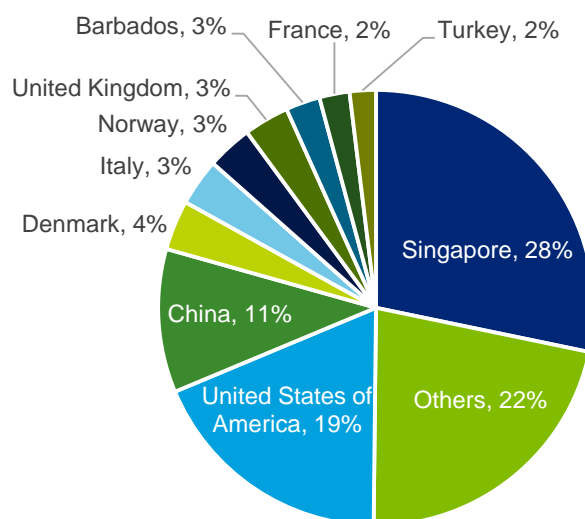
St. Vincent's Imports by Product

HS Code	Product Label	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total	CAGR (%)
2710	Petroleum oils, not crude	76,832	99,085	104,947	22,226	303,090	-34%
8901	Cruise ship, cargo ship, barges	15,814	88,440	14,597	9,229	128,080	-16%
8905	Special purpose ships, vessels	26,591	1,070	960	62,336	90,958	33%

8903	Yachts & other vessels for pleasure or sports	23,108	2,279	13,781	16,087	55,254	-11%
8904	Tugs and pusher craft	26,300	13,949	646	7,500	48,395	-34%
1001	Wheat	8,455	9,074	13,090	11,135	41,753	10%
7102	Diamonds	12	16	15	27,937	27,981	1229%
8703	Cars (incl. station wagon)	7,714	6,084	5,149	2,650	21,597	-30%
9403	Other furniture and parts thereof	7,929	4,598	4,618	3,985	21,130	-20%
2106	Food preparations	4,761	6,088	6,092	1,518	18,458	-32%

Source: Observatory of economic complexity (values in US\$ Thousands)

Origin markets of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Imports



Source: Trade Map

St. Vincent's Imports by Origin Market

Exporters	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total	CAGR (%)
Singapore	138,913	158,910	145,441	103,284	546,548	-7%
United States of America	85,970	80,603	98,708	93,190	358,471	2%
China	73,790	77,939	29,060	25,232	206,021	-24%
United Kingdom	14,837	14,281	13,905	21,973	64,996	10%
Italy	15,723	17,851	9,049	24,760	67,383	12%
Denmark	2,036	1,823	3,150	64,593	71,602	137%
Norway	9,802	46,840	7,682	773	65,097	-47%
France	32,261	2,127	3,540	5,369	43,297	-36%
Barbados	12,513	13,258	11,730	11,745	49,246	-2%
Turkey	6,165	8,758	7,177	15,582	37,682	26%

Source: Trade Map (values in thousands)

Trade in Services

Trade in Services (2014)	
Exports (millions of US\$)	505
Share in world exports	0.01%
Imports (millions of US\$)	322
Share in world Imports	0%

Source: World Trade Organization

St. Vincent's Services Exports

Exports	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Commercial services	136.2	137.4	138.3	138.4	140.2	690.4
Goods-related services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Government goods and services	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	10.9
Insurance and pension services	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.7	2.8	14.2
Maintenance and repair services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Other business services	28.9	27.3	24.9	25.4	25.8	132.4
Other commercial services	39.8	36.6	37.0	38.1	38.6	190.0
Other services	41.8	38.6	39.2	40.4	41.0	200.9
Services	138.2	139.4	140.5	140.7	142.6	701.3
Telecommunications, computer, and information services	7.8	6.2	9.5	9.9	10.1	43.4
Transport	10.2	9.1	7.1	8.0	8.5	42.9
Travel	86.2	91.7	94.1	92.3	93.2	457.5
Total	494.1	491.2	495.5	498.1	505.1	2,484.1

Source: World Trade Organization, values in millions US\$

St. Vincent's Services Imports

Imports	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Charges for the use of intellectual property	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.5	16.7
Commercial services	85.6	80.1	81.6	85.7	86.1	419.2
Construction	-	0.2	-	-	-	0.2
Government goods and services	5.8	4.2	5.5	5.6	5.7	27.0
Insurance and pension services	10.2	9.8	10.4	11.0	10.9	52.4
Other business services	10.0	8.6	7.4	7.8	8.0	41.9
Other commercial services	25.7	23.4	21.9	23.0	23.4	117.4
Other services	31.6	27.6	27.4	28.6	29.1	144.3
Services	91.5	84.3	87.1	91.4	91.9	446.1
Telecommunications, computer, and information services	2.3	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.9	6.2
Transport	45.1	43.6	45.9	48.5	48.0	231.2
Travel	14.8	13.1	13.7	14.2	14.8	70.6
Total	325.9	299.8	305.0	320.0	322.4	1,573.1

Source: World Trade Organization, values in million US\$

Suriname

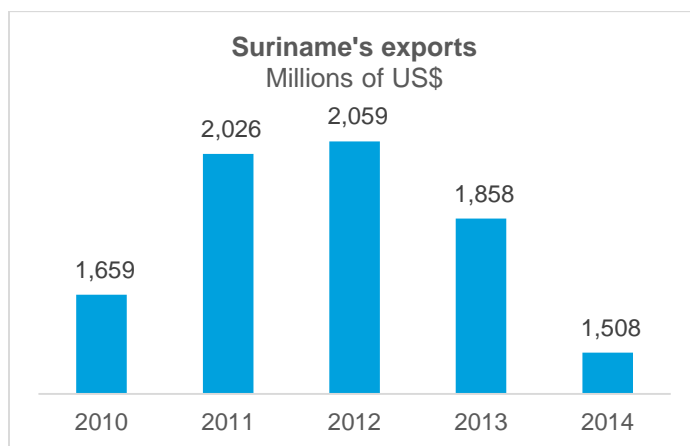
Economic Indicators	
Population	538,248
GDP (MM, US\$, 2014)	5,299
GDP (PPP, US\$MM 2011)	8,745
GDP per capita, PPP (US\$, 2014)	16,247
Trade to GDP	76%
CAB (MM, US\$,2013)	-386
Trade per capita (US\$, 2011-2013)	9,731

Source: World Bank

Trade Profile		
Tariffs and duty free imports		
Tariff binding coverage (%)		26.8
MFN tariffs	Final bound	Applied 2013
Simple average of import duties		
All goods	18.0	10.4
Agricultural goods (AOA)	19.8	18.4
Non-agricultural goods	16.2	9.2
Non ad-valorem duties (% total tariff lines)	0.0	0.0
MFN duty free imports (% , 2012)		
In agricultural goods (AOA)		9.8
In non-agricultural goods		4.3

Source: World Trade Organization

Exports

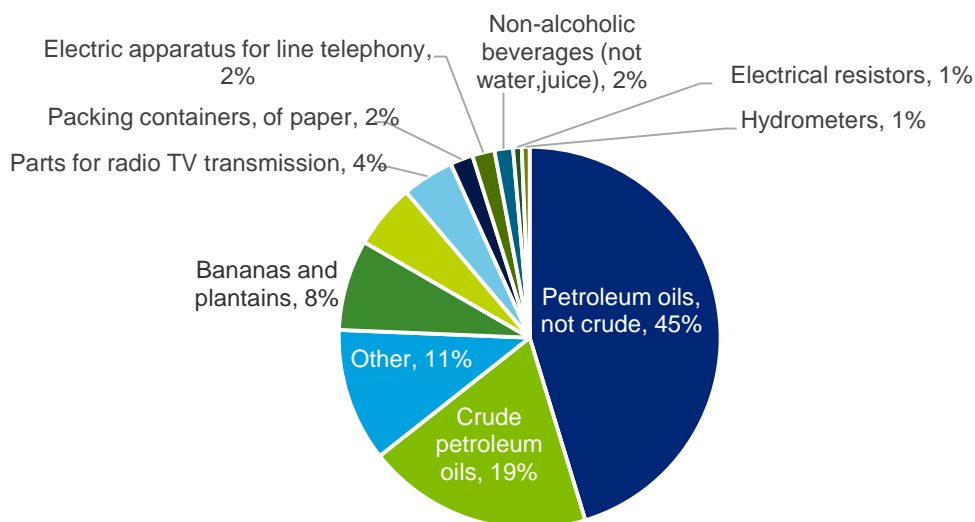


Source: Trade Map

Ranking in world exports, 2014	#
Merchandise	132
-excluding intra-EU trade	106
Commercial services	167
-excluding intra-EU trade	140

Source: World Trade Organization

Top 10 Suriname's exports



Source: Trade Map

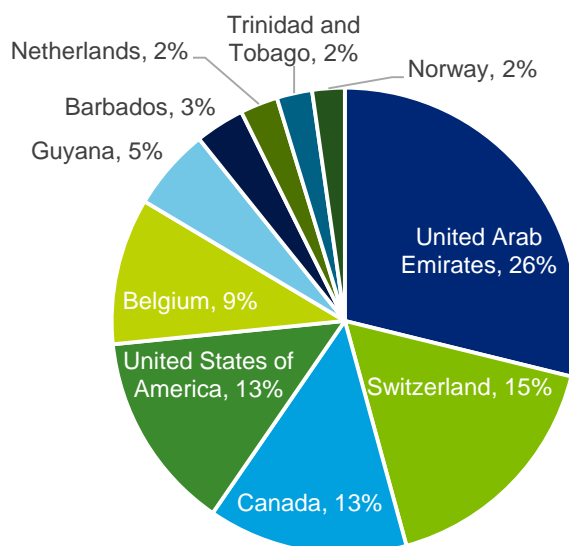
Suriname's Exports by Product

HS Code	Product label	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	CAGR (%)
2710	Petroleum oils, not crude	29,589	2,023	38,143	110,737	162,241	342,733	53%
2709	Crude petroleum oils		144,353				144,353	-
0803	Bananas and plantains, fresh or dried	21,266	6,278	11,072	11,003	8,524	58,143	-20%
2203	Beer made from malt	11,210	7,861	9,182	8,391	4,790	41,434	-19%
8529	Part suitable for use solely/princ with televisions, receptor apparatus	8,649	6,431	6,160	6,068	6,086	33,394	-8%
4819	Packing containers, of paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding, webs	5,021	2,140	2,517	3,120	1,786	14,584	-23%
8517	Electric app for line telephony, incl. current line system	474	3,040	3,346	3,727	3,704	14,291	67%
2202	Non-alcoholic beverages (excl. water, fruit or vegetable juices and mi	2,470	2,931	3,217	1,823	1,422	11,863	-13%
8533	Electrical resistor (incl. rheostats), o/t heating resistor	1,658	1,917	894	672	397	5,538	-30%

9025	Hydrometers & similar floating inst, thermometers, etc.	2,487	2,313	57	87	61	5,005	-60%
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Source: Trade Map (values in US\$ thousands)

Destination markets of Suriname's exports



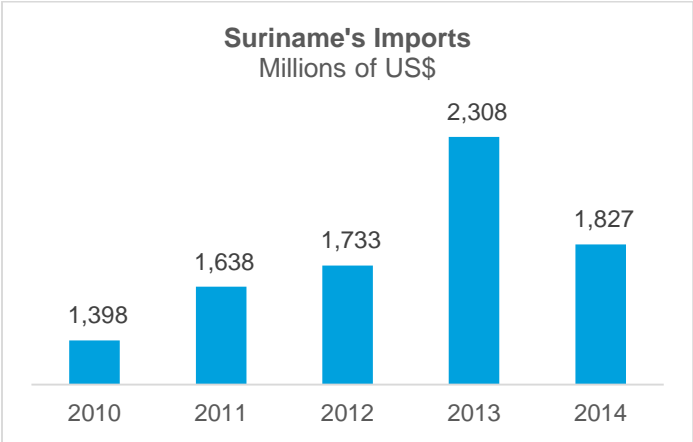
Source: Trade Map

Suriname's Exports by Destination Market

Exporters	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	CAGR (%)
United Arab Emirates	278,345	642,952	802,495	748,668	421,912	2,894,372	11%
Switzerland	179,043	231,103	531,684	494,028	261,236	1,697,094	10%
Canada	577,416	458,244	128,944	113,888	111,464	1,389,956	-34%
United States of America	153,632	276,150	244,562	245,128	466,619	1,386,091	32%
Belgium	204,154	250,722	217,655	185,372	162,327	1,020,230	-6%
Guyana	113,706	137,529	84,022	95,993	139,824	571,074	5%
Barbados	111,239	97,786	34,522	64,796	35,624	343,967	-25%
Netherlands	104,543	37,865	37,790	29,087	53,048	262,333	-16%
Trinidad and Tobago	45,471	58,633	34,727	37,642	69,660	246,133	11%
Norway	95,355	85,012	41,076	5,038	4	226,485	-92%

Source: Trade Map (values in thousands)

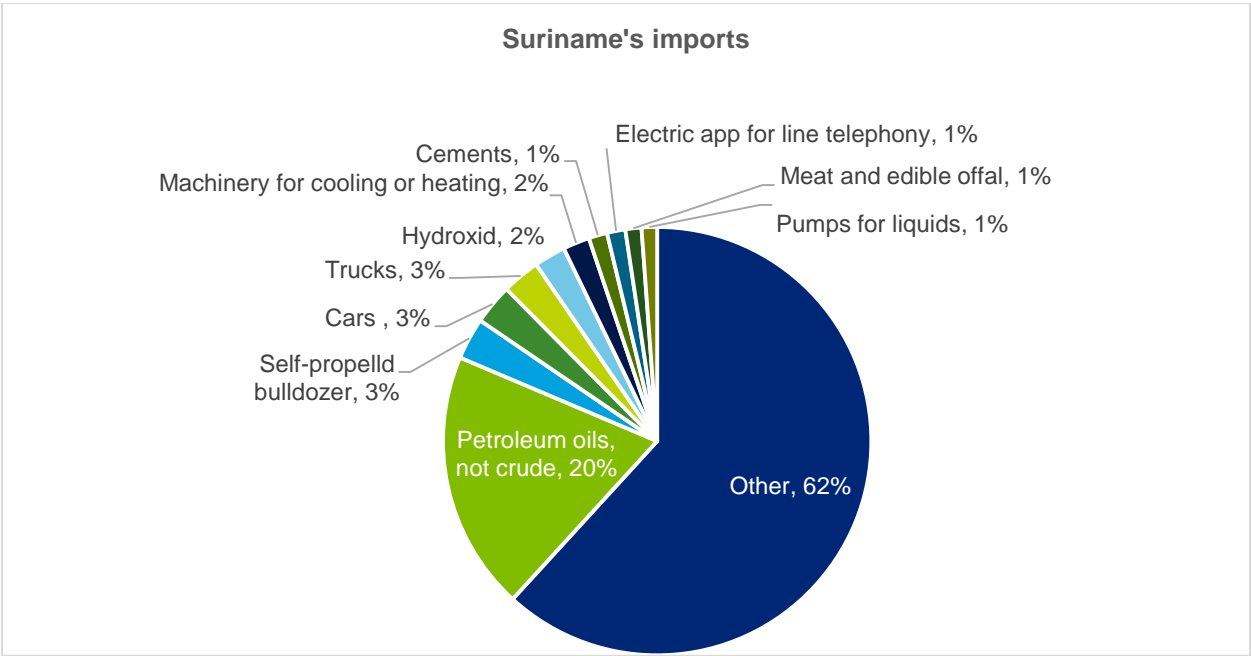
Imports



Source: Trade Map

Ranking in world imports, 2014	#
Merchandise	156
Excluding intra-EU trade	129
Commercial services	148
Excluding intra-EU trade	121

Source: World Trade Organization



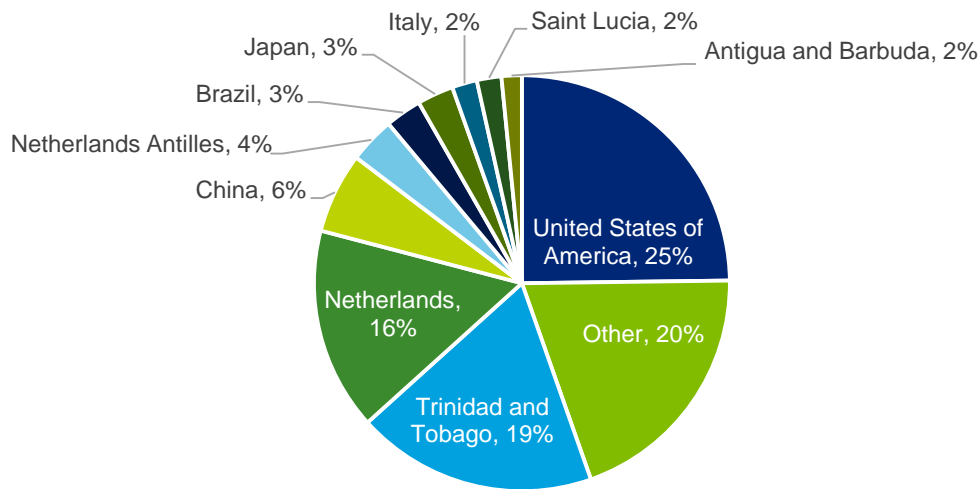
Source: Trade Map

Suriname's Imports by Product

HS Code	Product label	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	CAGR (%)
2710	Petroleum oils, not crude	255,523	370,149	261,880	481,583	375,056	1,744,191	10%
8429	Self-propelled bulldozer, angle dozer, grader, excavator, etc.	27,106	52,640	71,608	59,166	69,223	279,743	26%
8703	Cars (incl. station wagon)	46,159	53,903	64,044	54,729	52,502	271,337	3%
8704	Trucks, motor vehicles for the transport of goods	29,835	25,070	57,961	72,412	70,172	255,450	24%
2815	Hydroxid, sodium (caustic soda) & caustic potash; peroxide of sodium	23,415	78,679	47,722	34,235	27,560	211,611	4%
8419	Machinery, plant/lab, Involving a change of temp ex heating, cooking, etc.	1,109	1,138	4,830	164,857	7,544	179,478	62%
2523	Cements, portland, aluminous, slag, supersulfate	23,479	22,445	26,782	27,631	24,379	124,716	1%
8517	Electric app for line telephony, incl. current line system	22,301	17,917	19,442	24,995	38,516	123,171	15%
0207	Meat and edible offal, of the poultry of heading fresh, chilled or frozen	17,351	21,404	24,386	22,248	22,669	108,058	7%
8413	Pumps for liquids; liquid elevators	16,427	16,902	19,881	32,805	18,063	104,078	2%

Source: Trade Map (values in US\$ thousands)

Origin Markets of Suriname's imports



Source: Trade Map

Suriname's Imports by Origin Market

Exporters	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	CAGR (%)
World	1,397,500	1,637,826	1,732,785	2,308,498	1,826,728	8,903,337	7%
United States of America	344,241	437,123	461,451	463,133	501,688	2,207,636	10%
Trinidad and Tobago	331,599	416,097	319,586	403,587	194,320	1,665,189	-13%
Netherlands	245,201	262,504	319,784	311,313	263,705	1,402,507	2%
China	100,757	106,624	113,114	114,319	122,553	557,367	5%
Netherlands Antilles	9,335	17,519	24,160	150,823	117,025	318,862	88. %
Brazil	55,118	52,946	57,495	47,414	38,937	251,910	-8. %
Japan	45,060	42,032	51,491	56,992	56,009	251,584	6%
Italy	3,987	3,710	3,641	150,140	11,915	173,393	31 %
Saint Lucia	3,935	2,065	1,900	49,135	113,016	170,051	132 %
Antigua and Barbuda	1,136	19,595	18,995	70,397	30,039	140,162	127%

Source: Trade Map (values in thousands)

Trade in Services

Trade in Services (2014)	
Exports (million US\$)	752
Share in world exports	0%
Imports (million US\$)	3,538
Share in world Imports	0.02%

Source: World Trade Organization

Suriname's Services Exports

Exports	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Charges for the use of intellectual property	0.7	-	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8
Commercial services	207.3	191.4	160.1	164.9	197.7	921.4
Computer services	-	0.6	1.1	0.7	1.5	3.8
Construction	-	8.4	3.3	3.0	2.3	17.2
Financial services	-	2.8	9.5	1.7	2.6	16.6
Goods-related services	-	-	(3.5)	(5.4)	(4.3)	(13.3)
Government goods and services	34.1	9.4	11.4	7.2	5.0	67.1
Insurance and pension services	2.2	9.1	5.8	6.8	4.3	28.2
Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	-	-	(3.5)	(5.4)	(4.3)	(13.3)
Other business services	112.5	81.9	31.8	34.3	49.5	310.1
Other commercial services	115.4	109.1	64.7	55.7	69.3	414.1
Other services	149.5	118.4	76.1	63.0	74.3	481.2
Personal, cultural, and recreational services	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.7
Services	241.4	200.8	171.5	172.2	202.7	988.5
Telecommunications services	-	6.2	13.0	9.0	8.7	36.8
Telecommunications, computer, and information services	-	6.8	14.0	9.7	10.2	40.6
Transport	31.0	21.5	28.3	30.5	37.5	148.8
Travel	60.9	60.9	70.7	84.1	95.2	371.8
Total	955.0	827.2	654.4	632.2	752.4	3,821.1

Source: World Trade Organization, values in millions

Suriname's Services Imports

Imports	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Charges for the use of intellectual property	-	1.2	3.0	6.1	5.8	16.2
Commercial services	237.2	552.6	604.8	578.1	779.3	2,751.9
Computer services	-	5.8	11.3	6.3	10.1	33.5
Construction	-	155.3	263.7	107.9	167.8	694.6
Financial services	-	1.8	4.2	6.6	4.2	16.8
Goods-related services	-	-	18.4	42.7	42.3	103.4
Government goods and services	21.8	9.9	7.6	5.6	2.9	47.8
Insurance and pension services	6.5	13.3	17.9	20.7	21.3	79.7
Maintenance and repair services	-	-	18.4	42.7	42.3	103.4
Other business services	118.2	222.7	117.4	196.1	333.6	988.0
Other commercial services	124.7	409.1	439.6	367.2	560.9	1,901.4
Other services	146.5	419.0	447.2	372.8	563.7	1,949.1

Personal, cultural, and recreational services	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Services	259.0	562.5	612.4	583.7	782.1	2,799.7
Telecommunications services	-	9.0	22.0	23.4	17.9	72.3
Telecommunications, computer, and information services	-	14.8	33.3	29.7	28.0	105.8
Transport	73.4	101.8	96.0	98.1	89.0	458.2
Travel	39.2	41.7	50.8	70.2	87.1	289.0
Total	1,026.3	2,520.4	2,768.1	2,557.9	3,538.4	12,411.0

Source: World Trade Organization values in millions

Trinidad and Tobago

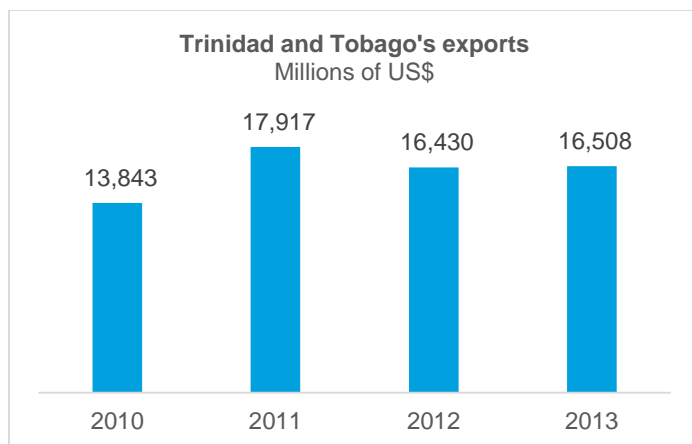
Economic Indicators	
Population	1,354,483
GDP (MM, US\$, 2014)	24,434
GDP (PPP, US\$MM 2011)	41,021
GDP per capita, PPP (US\$, 2014)	30,285
Trade to GDP	103%
CAB (MM, US\$,2013)	2,899
Trade per capita (US\$, 2011-2013)	18,076

Source: World Bank

Trade Profile		
Tariffs and duty free imports		
Tariff binding coverage (%)		100
MFN tariffs	Final bound	Applied 2013
Simple average of import duties		
All goods	55.8	10.7
Agricultural goods (AOA)	90.2	19.4
Non-agricultural goods	50.5	9.4
Non ad-valorem duties (% total tariff lines)	0.0	0.3
MFN duty free imports (% , 2012)		
In agricultural goods (AOA)		32.1
In non-agricultural goods		77.8

Source: World Trade Organization

Exports

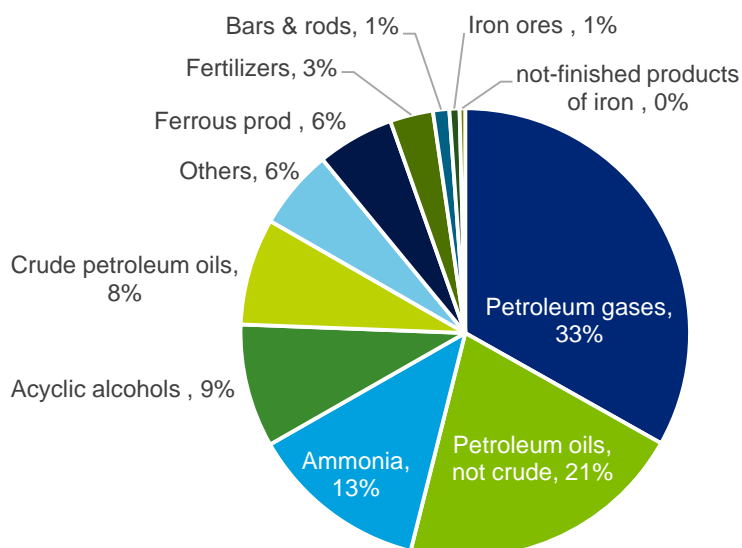


Source: Observatory of economic complexity

Rank in world exports, 2014	#
Merchandise	85
-excluding intra-EU trade	60
Commercial services	128
-excluding intra-EU trade	101

Source: Observatory of economic complexity

Trinidad and Tobago's exports



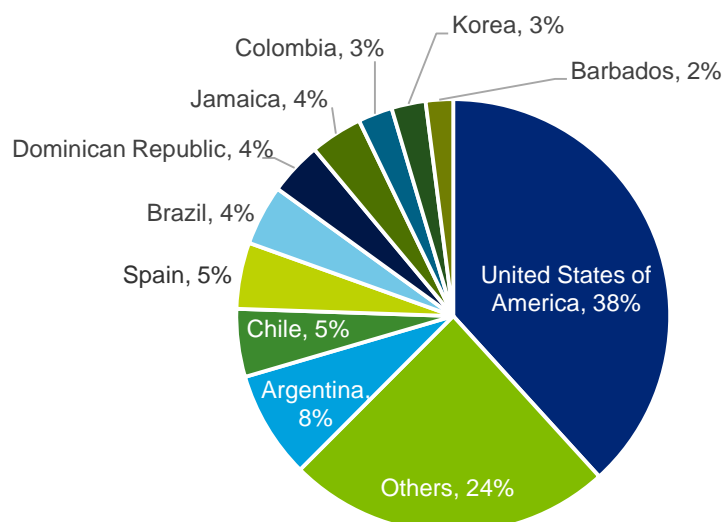
Source: Observatory of economic complexity

Trinidad and Tobago's Exports by Product

HS Code	Product label	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total	CAGR (%)
2711	Petroleum gases	3,411,284	5,815,789	5,760,307	6,468,336	21,455,716	24%
2710	Petroleum oils, not crude	3,203,507	4,003,799	3,319,799	2,897,277	13,424,382	-3%
2814	Ammonia, anhydrous or in aqueous solution	1,613,431	2,288,124	2,273,895	2,125,820	8,301,270	10%
2905	Acyclic alcohols and their derivatives	986,268	1,576,303	1,480,675	1,692,492	5,735,738	20%
2709	Crude petroleum oils	1,363,909	1,350,578	1,047,657	1,213,357	4,975,501	-4%
7203	Ferrous products	863,575	989,287	937,814	797,931	3,588,607	-3%
3102	Mineral or chemical fertilizers, nitrogenous	323,949	665,579	580,291	436,698	2,006,517	10%
7213	Bars & rods, hr, in irregular wound coils, of iron or non-alloy steel	271,826	208,393	172,516	103,151	755,886	-28%
2601	Iron ores & concentrates; including roasted iron pyrites	437,523	19,582	12,706	3,765	473,576	-80%
7207	Semi-finished products of iron	135,957	24,712	50,848	49,751	261,269	-28%

Source: Observatory of economic complexity (values in US\$ thousands)

Destination markets of Trinidad and Tobago's exports



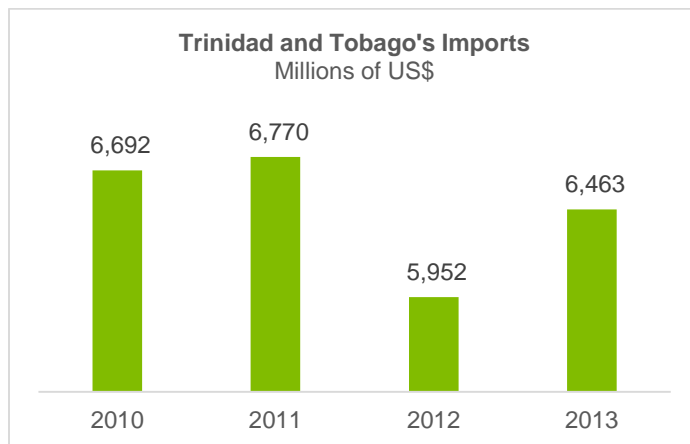
Source: Trade Map

Trinidad and Tobago's Exports by Destination Market

Importers	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	CAGR (%)
United States of America	6,613,278	8,112,991	8,158,370	6,493,928	5,994,952	35,373,519	-2%
Argentina	511,353	1,275,218	1,905,166	1,861,350	1,842,142	7,395,229	38%
Chile	306,620	656,199	1,449,640	1,049,532	1,217,093	4,679,084	41%
Spain	969,270	986,395	911,207	928,182	777,768	4,572,822	-5%
Brazil	396,000	320,992	690,468	1,516,779	1,235,272	4,159,511	33%
Dominican Republic	468,420	835,323	793,367	752,206	820,649	3,669,965	15%
Jamaica	721,031	831,343	698,991	764,541	596,164	3,612,070	-5%
Colombia	374,373	584,021	504,706	446,924	457,817	2,367,841	5%
Korea, Republic of	273,303	911,576	585,675	409,342	175,497	2,355,393	-10%
Barbados	85,874	470,945	510,854	463,918	357,253	1,888,844	43%

Source: Trade Map (values in US\$ thousands)

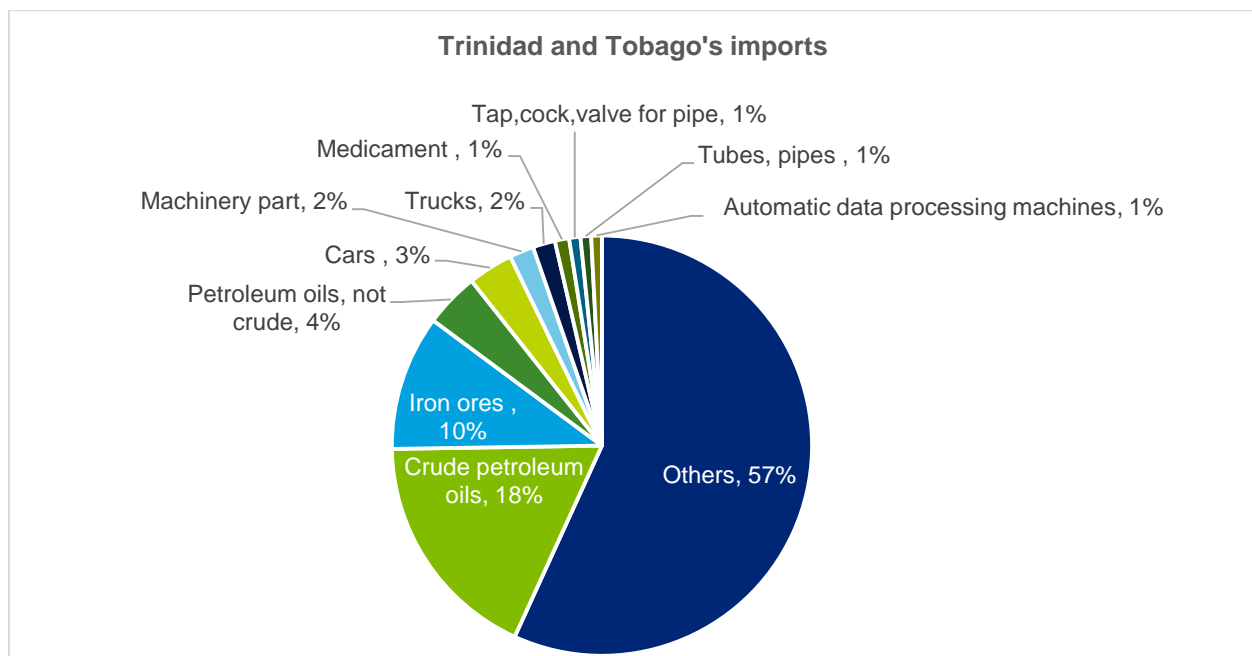
Imports



Source: Observatory of economic complexity

Rank in world imports, 2014	#
Merchandise	112
-excluding intra-EU trade	87
Commercial services	158
-excluding intra-EU trade	131

Source: World Trade Organization



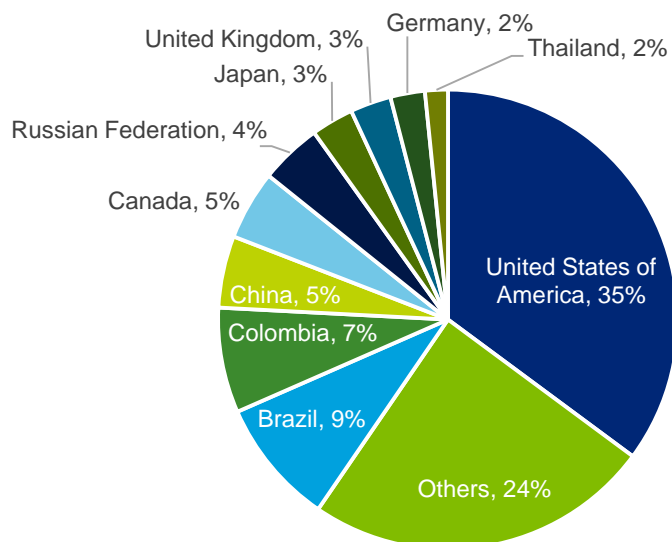
Source: Observatory of economic complexity

Trinidad and Tobago's Imports by Product

HS Code	Product Label	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total	CAGR (%)
2709	Crude petroleum oils	1,332,400	1,328,797	796,868	1,183,446	4,641,511	-4%
2601	Iron ores & concentrates; including roasted iron pyrites	783,984	708,000	625,393	576,438	2,693,814	-10%
2710	Petroleum oils, not crude	166,868	406,708	424,747	84,675	1,082,998	-20%
8703	Cars (incl. station wagon)	164,720	202,237	239,082	291,160	897,198	21%
8431	Machinery part (hd 84.25 to 84.30)	51,752	124,898	88,338	219,169	484,157	62%
8704	Trucks, motor vehicles for the transport of goods	104,776	69,349	113,561	156,299	443,985	14%
3004	Medicament mixtures (not 3002, 3005, 3006), put in dosage	86,535	102,577	44,301	49,875	283,287	-17%
8481	Tap, cock, valve for pipe, tank for the like, incl pressure reducing valve	62,467	43,509	40,061	78,687	224,724	8%
7304	Tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, seamless, or iron or steel	44,151	56,920	56,325	54,537	211,932	7%
8471	Automatic data processing machines; optical reader, etc.	44,824	44,707	54,694	66,993	211,218	14%

Source: Observatory of economic complexity (values in thousands of US\$)

Origin markets of Trinidad and Tobago's imports



Source: Trade Map

Trinidad and Tobago's Imports by Origin Market

Exporters	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total	CAGR (%)
United States of America	1,924,925	2,185,138	2,477,826	2,404,157	2,411,034	11,403,080	6%
Brazil	538,456	727,420	601,519	478,390	534,695	2,880,480	0%
Colombia	240,103	1,000,916	570,695	446,804	142,426	2,400,944	-12%
China	291,064	286,550	312,169	321,390	427,977	1,639,150	10%
Canada	290,007	345,035	330,042	331,783	286,384	1,583,251	0%
Russian Federation	51,827	419,308	182,861	756,114	41	1,410,151	-83%
Japan	163,740	178,749	190,828	227,702	206,563	967,582	6%
United Kingdom	156,094	190,997	182,358	205,363	199,531	934,343	6%
Germany	171,991	133,536	164,523	155,826	160,840	786,716	-2%
Thailand	86,867	80,692	96,485	123,486	134,133	521,663	11%

Source: Trade Map (values in US\$ thousands)

Trade in services

Trade in Services (2011)	
Exports (millions of US\$)	3,642
Share in world exports	0.02%
Imports (millions of US\$)	1,859
Share in world Imports	0.01%

Source: World Trade Organization

Trinidad and Tobago's Services Exports

Exports	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Commercial services	868.8	1,019.9	-	-	-	1,888.7
Government goods and services	5.4	4.6	-	-	-	10.0
Insurance and pension services	139.4	110.9	-	-	-	250.3
Other business services	31.7	162.4	-	-	-	194.1
Other commercial services	196.0	284.1	-	-	-	480.1
Other services	201.4	288.7	-	-	-	490.1
Services	874.2	1,024.5	-	-	-	1,898.7
Telecommunications, computer, and information services	24.9	10.8	-	-	-	35.7
Transport	223.2	264.1	-	-	-	487.3
Travel	449.6	471.6	-	-	-	921.2
Total	3,014.6	3,641.6	-	-	-	6,656.2

Source: World Trade Organization (Values in US\$ millions)

Trinidad and Tobago's Services Imports

Imports	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Commercial services	371.0	468.2	-	-	-	839.2
Goods-related services	2.5	1.8	-	-	-	4.3
Government goods and services	18.1	31.6	-	-	-	49.7
Insurance and pension services	75.0	76.2	-	-	-	151.2
Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	2.5	1.8	-	-	-	4.3
Other business services	92.9	94.4	-	-	-	187.3
Other commercial services	174.5	179.1	-	-	-	353.6
Other services	192.6	210.7	-	-	-	403.3
Services	389.1	499.8	-	-	-	888.9
Telecommunications, computer, and information services	6.6	6.7	-	-	-	13.3
Transport	123.4	139.2	-	-	-	262.6
Travel	70.6	149.9	-	-	-	220.5
Total	1,519	1,859	-	-	-	3,378

Source: World Trade Organization (values in US\$ thousands)

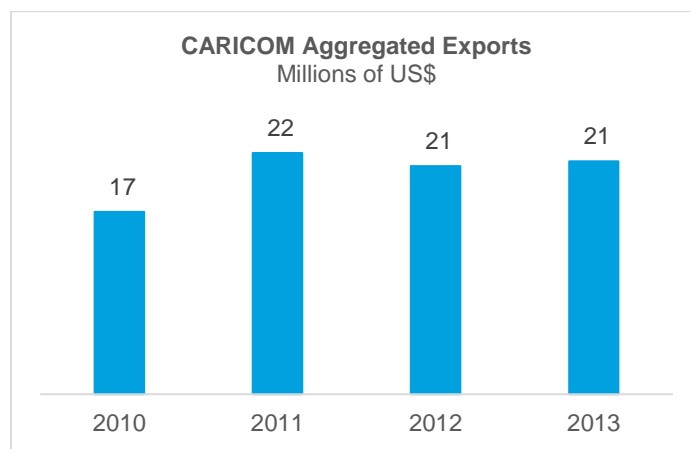
CARICOM

Economic Indicators	
Population, 2013	17,407,068
GDP, 2013 (in thousands of US\$)	119,901,948

Aggregated Trade Profile		
Tariffs and duty free imports		
Tariff binding coverage (%)		92.3
MFN tariffs	Final bound	Applied 2014
Simple average of import duties		
All goods	54.7	14.8
Agricultural goods (AOA)	92.0	23.8
Non-agricultural goods	48.8	13.4
MFN duty free imports (%, 2012)		
In agricultural goods (AOA)	-	21.7
In non-agricultural goods	-	19.3

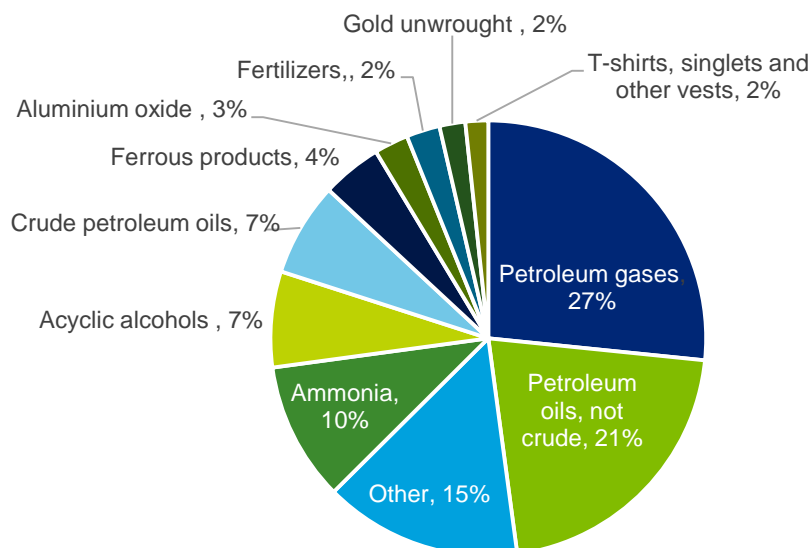
Source: World Trade Organization. The content correspond to the simple average of the trade profiles of each country in the study

Exports



Source: World Trade Organization

CARICOM Aggregated Exports



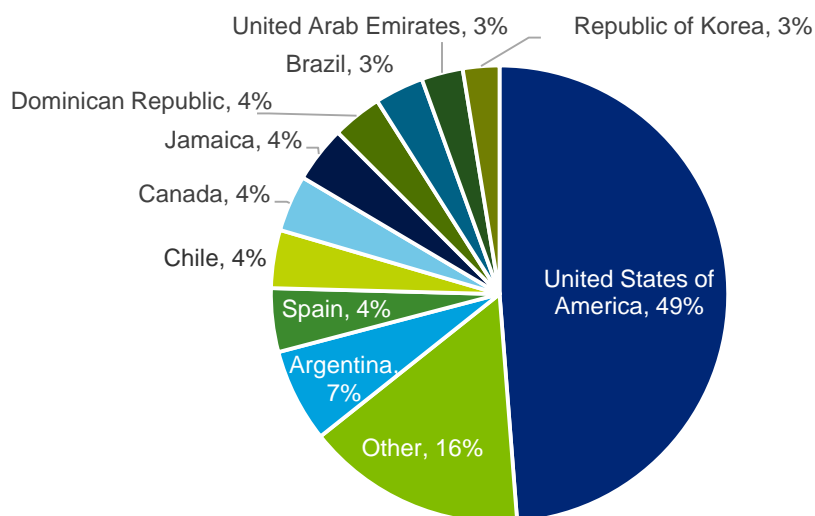
Trade Map, UN Comtrade, Observatory of Economic Complexity

CARICOM'S Exports by Product

HS Code	Product	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total	CAGR (%)
2711	Petroleum gases	3,411,284	5,815,790	5,760,307	6,468,337	21,455,718	17%
2710	Petroleum oils, not crude	3,940,530	4,980,506	4,309,489	3,905,865	17,136,390	0%
2814	Ammonia, anhydrous or in aqueous solution	1,613,431	2,288,124	2,273,895	2,125,820	8,301,270	7%
2905	Acyclic alcohols and their derivatives	986,268	1,576,303	1,480,675	1,692,492	5,735,738	14%
2709	Crude petroleum oils	1,464,460	1,660,594	1,172,786	1,307,749	5,605,589	-3%
7203	Ferrous prod obtained by direct reduction of iron ore (minimum pure iron of 99.9	863,575	989,287	937,814	797,931	3,588,607	-2%
2818	Aluminum oxide (incl. artificial corundum); aluminum hydroxide	404,634	586,788	515,642	535,791	2,042,855	7%
3102	Mineral or chemical fertilizers, nitrogenous	323,949	665,579	580,291	436,698	2,006,517	8%
7108	Gold unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms	344,579	315,359	239,338	644,208	1,543,484	17%
6109	T-shirts and other vests, knitted or crocheted	275,893	312,085	355,094	419,333	1,362,405	11%

Trade Map, UN Comtrade, Observatory of Economic Complexity (values in thousands of US\$)

Destination Markets of CARICOM's Aggregated Imports



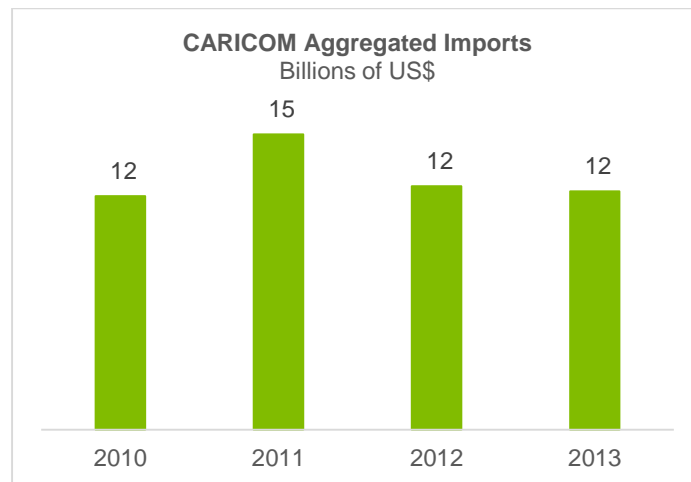
Source: Trade Map, Statistical Office of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

CARICOM'S Exports by Destination Market

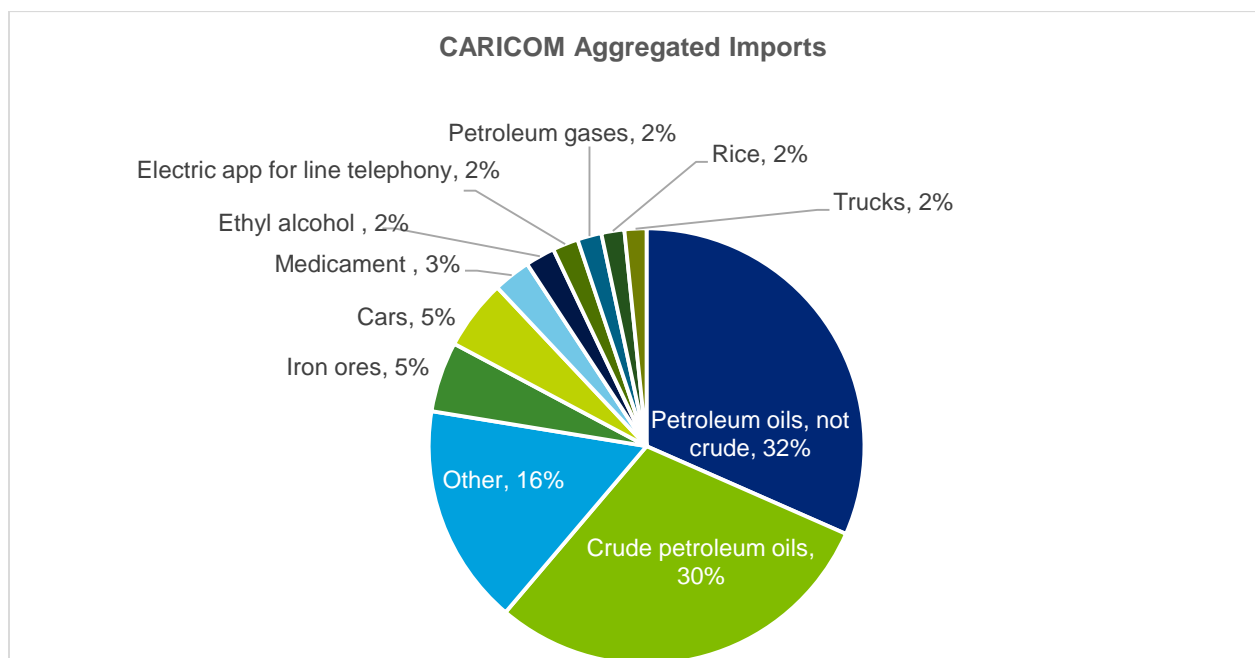
Importers	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total	CAGR (%)
United States of America	8,846,905	11,167,224	11,377,029	9,736,485	41,127,643	3%
Argentina	515,024	1,280,053	1,910,640	1,869,120	5,574,837	54%
Spain	969,270	986,395	911,207	928,182	3,795,054	-1%
Chile	306,620	656,199	1,449,640	1,049,532	3,461,991	51%
Canada	1,151,543	991,791	403,031	817,695	3,364,059	-11%
Jamaica	790,820	924,279	785,054	858,616	3,358,769	3%
Dominican Republic	484,646	847,458	821,050	816,614	2,969,768	19%
Brazil	396,000	320,992	690,468	1,516,779	2,924,239	56%
United Arab Emirates	278,345	642,952	802,495	748,668	2,472,460	39%
Republic of Korea	273,303	911,576	585,675	409,342	2,179,896	14%

Source: Trade Map, Statistical Office of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (values in thousands)

Imports



Source: Trade Map, UN Comtrade, Observatory of Economic Complexity



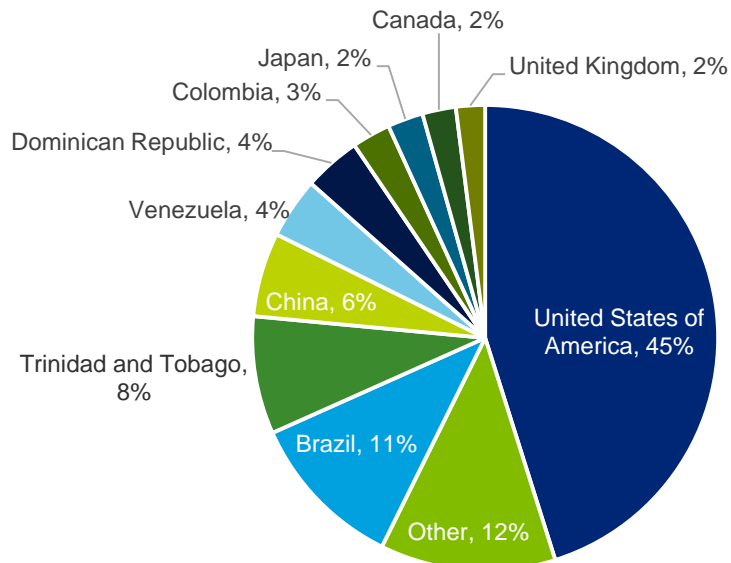
Source: Trade Map, UN Comtrade, Observatory of Economic Complexity

CARICOM'S Imports by Product

HS Code	Product	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total	CAGR (%)
2710	Petroleum oils, not crude	2,985,779	4,456,431	4,436,990	4,450,181	16,332,091	-2%
2709	Crude petroleum oils	4,789,394	5,208,971	3,106,673	2,196,503	15,304,250	41%
2601	Iron ores & concentrates; including roasted iron pyrites	783,984	708,000	625,393	576,438	2,696,415	4%
8703	Cars (incl. station wagon)	516,390	594,785	774,622	792,370	2,686,871	24%
3004	Medicament mixtures (not 3002, 3005, 3006), put in dosage	416,160	403,001	310,867	302,751	1,435,782	20%
2207	Ethyl alcohol & other spirits	175,388	340,382	384,260	231,753	1,133,990	-3%
8517	Electric apparatus for line telephony	254,692	323,411	180,402	222,217	989,239	49%
2711	Petroleum gases	66,825	700,952	82,692	73,406	926,586	-28%
1006	Rice	199,979	220,957	219,097	239,503	880,542	12%
8704	Trucks, motor vehicles for the transport of goods	172,361	145,338	226,440	290,493	843,336	28%

Source: Trade Map, UN Comtrade, Observatory of Economic Complexity (values in US\$ thousands)

Origins markets of CARICOM's Aggregated Imports



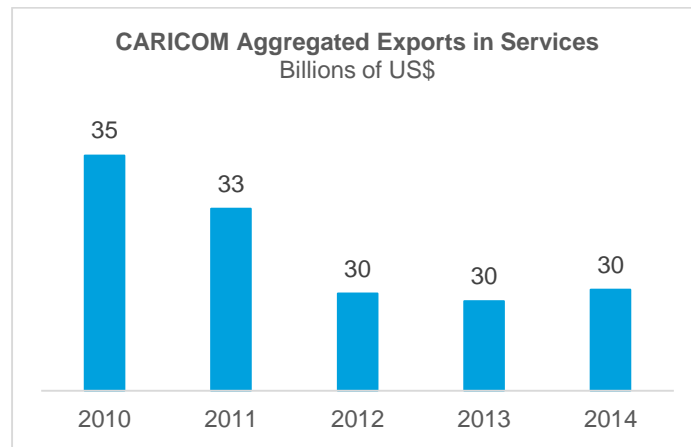
Source: Trade Map

CARICOM'S Imports by Origin Market

Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total	CAGR (%)
United States of America	10,164,416	10,985,675	11,616,638	11,691,336	44,458,065	5%
Brazil	3,607,456	4,154,775	2,220,675	858,142	10,841,048	-38%
Trinidad and Tobago	1,676,982	2,218,015	2,023,065	2,137,596	8,055,658	8%
China	1,240,866	1,399,914	1,563,378	1,553,226	5,757,384	8%
Venezuela	852,894	1,049,781	1,105,972	1,146,347	4,154,994	10%
Dominican Republic	801,953	1,013,634	1,037,422	1,042,883	3,895,892	9%
Colombia	301,037	1,133,113	643,545	561,098	2,638,793	23%
Japan	531,307	570,580	666,374	663,853	2,432,114	8%
Canada	547,304	610,586	569,003	563,641	2,290,534	1%
United Kingdom	471,024	524,055	494,020	496,894	1,985,992	2%

Source: Trade Map (values in Thousands)

Exports in Services



Source: World Trade Organization

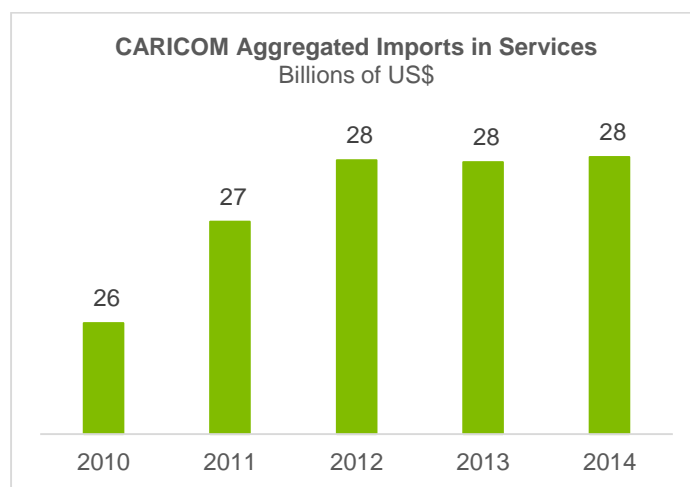
CARICOM'S Services Exports

Exported Services	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Services	10,362,290	10,598,702	9,693,300	9,807,496	10,208,950	50,670,738
Commercial services	10,089,052	10,312,754	9,391,019	9,483,284	9,864,657	49,140,766
Travel	7,445,336	6,526,557	6,303,233	6,486,947	6,233,943	32,996,016
Other services	2,009,604	1,577,540	1,414,259	1,239,646	1,207,520	7,448,569
Other commercial services	1,736,366	1,328,066	1,143,866	949,657	958,519	6,116,475
Transport	906,976	906,416	590,265	595,887	590,316	3,589,860
Other business services	950,741	652,935	545,866	542,984	562,590	3,255,115

Telecommunications, computer, and information services	361,110	322,745	295,808	204,743	167,607	1,352,012
Government goods and services	273,238	249,474	270,392	289,989	249,001	1,332,094
Telecommunications services	97,296	98,452	196,150	108,144	73,281	573,323
Insurance and pension services	247,617	178,441	50,217	41,304	40,756	558,334
Personal, cultural, and recreational services	37,707	37,304	105,707	105,158	105,401	391,277
Financial services	77,191	65,409	66,371	40,709	17,350	267,030
Computer services	50,303	47,092	44,947	40,860	36,603	219,804
Charges for the use of intellectual property	58,771	62,525	76,407	11,570	6,278	215,552
Construction	3,230	8,715	3,484	3,185	2,337	20,951
Information services	6,871	216	41	-	-	7,128
Maintenance and repair services	290	105	91	85	1	573
Goods-related services	374	139	-2,856	-5,032	-4,286	-11,661
Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	84	34	-2,947	-5,117	-4,287	-12,234

Source: World Trade Organization, values in US\$ thousands

Imports in Services



Source: World Trade Organization

CARICOM's Services Imports

Imported Services	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Services	6,964,765	7,357,764	7,388,290	7,318,522	7,690,849	36,720,190
Commercial services	6,137,165	6,768,748	6,861,507	6,850,802	7,232,626	33,850,848
Other services	3,339,009	3,257,353	3,377,649	3,424,604	3,419,524	16,818,138
Other commercial services	2,511,408	2,714,921	2,891,752	2,996,117	3,296,568	14,410,767
Transport	2,495,743	2,628,637	2,661,188	2,547,721	1,927,778	12,261,067
Other business services	1,258,224	1,303,041	1,297,023	1,354,225	1,385,796	6,598,310
Travel	1,126,777	918,224	845,202	837,323	760,169	4,487,695
Insurance and pension services	667,009	573,806	542,078	484,912	474,160	2,741,965
Construction	114,355	401,010	572,289	690,275	912,256	2,690,186
Government goods and services	827,601	542,432	485,897	428,487	123,854	2,408,271
Telecommunications, computer, and information services	222,200	215,218	195,513	133,477	85,728	852,135
Charges for the use of intellectual property	112,934	117,262	142,647	174,089	109,728	656,661
Telecommunications services	47,818	60,364	134,286	77,870	33,121	353,459
Personal, cultural, and recreational services	74,678	49,691	85,121	99,343	30,019	338,852
Financial services	62,008	53,078	57,077	59,790	46,982	278,935
Computer services	53,809	39,702	40,411	33,614	28,608	196,144
Goods-related services	3,236	1,816	18,402	42,674	42,310	108,438
Maintenance and repair services	736	-	18,402	42,674	42,310	104,122
Information services	27,971	17,523	7,911	8,640	9,484	71,529
Audiovisual and related services	13,185	12,972	2,778	2,608	2,601	34,143
Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	2,500	1,816	-	-	-	4,316

Source: World Trade Organization values in US\$ thousands

ANNEX III: Survey Applied to Local Companies

1. Name:
2. Email:
3. Company:
4. Does your business currently import products or services from any country in the Caribbean?
 - Yes
 - No
5. Which products or services? (If you answered no, skip to the next question).
6. If you answered no, why? (Select all the choices that apply. If your answer was yes, skip this question).
 - I'm not interested
 - It is very expensive
 - I did it in the past
 - I have no knowledge of the product offering from the Caribbean
 - There are less costly alternatives
 - Other:
7. Would you import in the future from any country in the Caribbean? (If you currently import, skip this question).
 - Yes
 - No
8. Does your company import or have imported in the past from any of these countries?
 - Antigua and Barbuda
 - Bahamas
 - Barbados
 - Belize
 - Dominica
 - Grenada
 - Guyana
 - Haiti
 - Jamaica
 - St. Kitts and Nevis
 - St. Lucia
 - St. Vincent and the Grenadines
 - Suriname
 - Trinidad and Tobago
 - None applicable
 - Other:
9. Which of the following products would your company be interested in importing from the Caribbean? (Select all the choices that apply).
 - Liqueurs, spirits and beer
 - Jewelry, precious stones, precious metals
 - Perfumes and toiletries
 - Medicines
 - Sugar
 - Fruits and vegetables
 - Coffee
 - Rice
 - Fish and seafood
 - Soft drinks (juices, soft drinks)

- Plastic items
- Household items
- Clothing
- Paint and varnish
- Gravel, sand or stone
- Plastic pipes
- Other:

10. If your company has had experience importing from the Caribbean, briefly describe any difficulty encountered.
11. Please add any additional comments about your experience importing or attempting to import from the Caribbean.

ANNEX IV: Consulted Sources

- TRADEMAP (ITC): Trade statistics for international business development
- World Trade Organization (WTO)
- UN Comtrade: International trade statistics database
- The Observatory of Economic Complexity (OEC)
- Statistical Office of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines database
- World Integrated Trade Solutions (WITS)
- Centro de Exportación e Inversión de la República Dominicana (CEI-RD)
- Foreign Trade Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade, Barbados
- Ministry of International Trade, Industry, Commerce & Consumer Affairs, Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Ministry of Economic Development, Planning Trade and Cooperatives, Grenada
- Ministry Of Trade, Commerce & Industry, Antigua and Barbuda

ANNEX V: Acknowledgements

We thank the following organizations for their collaboration:

- Centro de Exportación e Inversión de la Republica Dominicana (CEI-RD)
- Organización Nacional de Empresas Comerciales (ONEC)
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Dominican Republic (MIREX)
- Statistical Office, Central Planning Division, Ministry of Finance & Economic Planning, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- Dominica Export Import Agency
- Foreign Trade Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade, Barbados
- Barbados Trade and Development Corporation
- Saint Lucia Coalition of Services Industries
- Ministry of International Trade, Industry, Commerce & Consumer Affairs, Saint Kitts and Nevis
- The National Export Facilitation Organization of Trinidad and Tobago
- Ministry of Economic Development, Planning Trade and Cooperatives, Grenada
- Grenada Coalition of Service Industries
- Ministry Of Trade, Commerce & Industry, Antigua and Barbuda
- Maersk Dominicana S. A.
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