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STRATEGIES FOR ENHANCING UNITED STATES-CARIBBEAN AGRICULTURAL TRADE

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INTRODUCTION

For purposes of this paper the Caribbean Region is defined as the 28 Caribbean and Central American countries which are eligible or potentially eligible beneficiaries under the 1983 Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA) of the United States Congress. The CBERA was the primary policy instrument of the Reagan Administration's Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI). The original termination date of CBERA is 1995. Twenty-two (22) of the 28 CBERA countries are "designed" beneficiaries and six are not. The 22 designated CBERA group of countries are shown in Table I, along with selected economic characteristics for the 1975-85 period. The six "non-designated" countries (Anguilla, Cayman Islands, Guyana, Nicaragua, Surinam, and Turks and Caicos Islands) are eligible by geographical criteria but have excluded on the basis of other considerations.

The 22 designated CBERA group of countries can be conveniently divided into three geopolitical groups: 13 Commonwealth Caribbean or English-speaking countries (Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Christopher-Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago); four non-Commonwealth island countries (Dominican Republic, Haiti, Netherland Antilles, Aruba); and five Central American countries (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama). In all probability, the Bush Administration will approach the trade and development problems of the Region within a similar (albeit modified) framework of the 1983 CBERA. In August 1987 the US House of Representatives proposed a Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Expansion Act (CBEREA) designed to address inequities in the 1983 Act. However, no action was taken on the Bill. In March 1989 a jointly-sponsored House of Representatives and Senate Bill (known as CBI-II) was introduced as a modified version of the 1987 CBERA proposal. The latter piece of legislation is still pending Congressional action.

Further indications of the current Administration's philosophy, policy, and economic strategy toward the Caribbean region can be gleaned from approaches being taken by Congressional mandated studies now under way on Caribbean Basin economic problems. For example, a current United States Agency for International Development (USAID) study mandated by Congress is entitled "*Feasibility Study on the Potential Benefits of Joint Agricultural Research and Education in the Caribbean Basin Region*", and explicitly defines the Caribbean Basin region to include CBERA countries plus those US states abutting the Gulf of Mexico (Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas).[1] All indications are that while the emphasis will continue to be on trade as an engine of growth, the current Administration will attempt to more fully integrate the existing research and educational roles of the institutions of the Region including US universities in states bordering the Gulf of Mexico into its Caribbean Basin Initiative.

The purpose of this paper is to provide an overview of the characteristics of US-Caribbean agricultural trade from an historical perspective, examine the macroeconomic and policy dimensions of the trading relationship, and attempt to highlight strategies that could enhance the aggregate level of agricultural trade between the two trading partners as one constituent of the US CBI. The period of analysis will focus on 1975-1987 and the discussion is divided into four sections. These are: (1) the trends in Caribbean agricultural trade including

movements in US-Caribbean agricultural trade, (2) US trade policy with the Caribbean region, (3) impact of US trade policy on Caribbean countries, (4) policy implications of US trade policy for Caribbean economies and strategies that enhance US-Caribbean agricultural trade.

CARIBBEAN AGRICULTURAL TRADE PATTERNS, 1975-1987

Pragmatic considerations regarding the unwieldiness of effectively dealing with 22 to 28 CBERA countries, plus the space constraint imposed by the conference organizers, preclude a detailed discussion of the agricultural trade characteristics of Caribbean countries *vis a vis* their respective trading partners. Alternatively, the approach taken is to (1) identify representative Caribbean countries from the CBERA group that could provide overall perspective of important trade flow patterns, (2) highlight the trends in general trade flows of these representative countries, particularly as they relate to agricultural commodities, and (3) highlight the characteristics and trends in the representative countries' agricultural trading patterns with the US, in a manner consistent with the focus of the paper. Nine (9) representative countries from the 22 CBERA group are selected for discussion. The nine (9) countries are drawn from the three geopolitical groups discussed earlier. They are (1) Commonwealth Caribbean islands (Barbados, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago), (2) non-Commonwealth Caribbean islands (Dominican Republic, Haiti) and (3) Central American countries (Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras).

GENERAL TRADE PATTERNS

In terms of the general disposition of trade flows for the nine CBERA countries, data series are presented for aggregate exports and imports for the period 1975-85. The 1985 ending period is the period for which a complete data set are available. On the export side, Table 2 shows the country trends in value of agricultural exports, relative to the value of non-agricultural exports, as well as agriculture's share of total exports. Table 3 presents comparable data on the import side for the nine representative countries. The data indicate that on the export side the value of agricultural exports from these countries tended to peak around 1979 or 1980 and then exhibit a secular decline thereafter. The only apparent exceptions to this general trend were the Dominican Republic, St. Lucia and Jamaica.

In the case of the Dominican Republic agricultural exports peaked somewhat later (1981), and in St. Lucia agricultural exports continued to rise after 1981. In the case of Jamaica the value of agricultural exports was larger in 1983 than in 1979 or 1980. Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago and Haiti registered a decline in agriculture's share of total exports over the 1975-85 period. Specifically, Barbados' agriculture share went from 58 per cent in 1975 to 12 per cent in 1985 and Haiti's agriculture share went from 47 per cent in 1975 to 30 per cent in 1982 (the last period for which data are available). Both Jamaica's and St. Lucia's agriculture share of total exports decreased until the 1980s and then increased. In the case of the Dominican Republic and the three Central American countries (Costa Rica, Guatemala and Honduras), the data indicate that agriculture's share of total exports was large (70 per cent or more) and relatively constant over the entire period. An interesting point of note is the fact that Barbados was the only one of the nine countries to exhibit continuous growth in the value of non-agricultural exports over the period.

As a general rule, the value of agricultural imports to the nine CBERA countries tended to peak about one year after the peak (1980 or 1981) in the value of agricultural exports (Table 3). The exceptions to this trend were St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, and Jamaica. In the case of St. Lucia, the value of agricultural imports rose throughout the 1975-85 period. In the case of Trinidad and Tobago, the value of agricultural imports peaked two years (1983) after the peak in agricultural export value. For Jamaica, the value of agricultural imports peaked two years (1981) after the 1979 and two years before the 1983 peaks in the values of agricultural exports. Agriculture's share of total imports declined as a general rule over the 1975-85 period in Barbados, St. Lucia and Dominican Republic. Trinidad and Tobago's share decreased in 1982 then increased thereafter, while Jamaica's and Haiti's remained fairly constant. The share of agriculture in the value of total imports remained relatively constant at around 14 per cent in Costa Rica, Honduras and Guatemala.

US-CARIBBEAN AGRICULTURAL TRADE PATTERNS

To gain an early perspective on the relative importance of Caribbean-US agricultural trade *vis a*

vis other trading partners, we reviewed the top three markets for the nine representative CBERA countries to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)[2] countries in 1986, the period for which the latest data were available (Table 4).

Table 4 reveal some interesting facts. In terms of the share of agricultural exports to *all* OECD countries, the US was ranked first in five of the nine CBERA countries, and 2nd or 3rd in three of the nine. With respect to the share of agricultural imports from *all* OECD countries, the US ranked first in all nine countries. The conclusion is clear. The United States is an important trading partner in agricultural commodities for Caribbean countries, and agricultural trade is in turn an important constituent of regional growth and development. The tables also indicate the relative importance of geopolitical factors in shaping historical trade patterns. The legacy of British Colonial trade policy is evidenced in the fact that the United Kingdom is dominant as the agricultural export market for the four Commonwealth Caribbean countries (Barbados, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago), but is not among the top three agricultural export markets for any of the other five countries.

Given the fact that the US is indeed a major market for Caribbean countries' agricultural exports and imports, the next logical step is to identify the commodity composition of the inter-regional agricultural trade. Table 5 shows the rankings in the value of the major agricultural exports to the US from the nine representative CBERA countries, for selected years over the 1975-78 period. The data indicate that the rankings have not changed appreciably over the period, except for Jamaica and Haiti. Sugar was ranked first in all years for Barbados, Dominican Republic and Trinidad and Tobago (except during 1981-83 for Trinidad and Tobago). In the case of St. Lucia, cocoa was ranked first for all the years for which data were available. Bananas, plantains and coffee and its products were the two largest exports to the US over the period. Specifically, in the case of Costa Rica and Honduras, bananas and plantains were ranked first in Costa Rica. In the case of Guatemala, coffee and its products are consistently ranked first. For Haiti, fruits and preparations which had the lowest ranking of the commodity groups in 1975, surpassed coffee and its products to be ranked first in 1987.

Many Caribbean basin countries have embarked upon ambitious agricultural diversification programs as a means of stimulating growth, generating capital formation, and reducing poverty and income inequality. Expanded international trade in non-traditional commodities such as fruits and vegetables is seen as complementary to expanded trade in traditional commodities such as sugar, bananas, coffee and cocoa. Expanded exports of fruits and vegetables to the US are increasingly receiving attention among CBERA countries. As such we present in Table 6 the trends over the 1982-87 period, in the value of selected vegetable exports to the US for the Caribbean Islands as a group, and selected countries within the group (Barbados, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, Dominican Republic, Haiti) and Central American countries as a group, and selected countries as a group, and selected countries with the group (Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras).

According to the data in Table 6, the total value of vegetables and preparations exports to the US were greater in 1987 than the year prior to the passage of the CBERA (1983) for both of the major subregions. However, while the aggregate value has risen each year since 1983 for Central American countries as a group, that of the Caribbean Islands as a group rose until 1986 and then declined in 1987.

Individually, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Honduras, the three representative Central American CBERA countries, had more vegetables and preparations exports to the US in 1987 than in 1983. Costa Rica and Guatemala had particularly good growth. The results are less positive for the Caribbean Islands as a group. Vegetables and preparations exports from the Dominican Republic and Jamaica increased from 1983 to 1985 but decreased thereafter. Those from Barbados and St. Lucia were relatively small in value terms, while those from Haiti actually declined from the 1983 level.

Commodity-wise, exports of cucumbers from Central American countries as a group, declined dramatically since 1985, and were less in 1987 than in 1983. Countries that have done particularly well in certain vegetables exports are Costa Rica (preparations), Dominican Republic (peas and preparations), and Guatemala (peas and preparations). Success with tomato exports has been poor. Jamaica and the Dominican Republic invested heavily in export tomato production in the mid 1980s. This resulted in large increases in exports followed by sharp declines, due to the inability to compete effectively in the US winter tomato market. Other vegetable crops from the Caribbean Islands have shown similar patterns.

US TRADE POLICY WITH CBERA COUNTRIES

As shown above, the US is clearly a major agricultural trading partner with CBERA countries. This is also the case for non-agricultural goods (Peltzman & Schoepfle 1988). Accordingly, US trade policy has important economic and social implications for the Region. Certain products may enter the US duty free under the following: Most Favoured Nation (MFN) duty rates as specified by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT); Trade Schedule of the United States (TSUS), items 806.30/807.00; GATT's Generalized System of Preferences (GSP); and CBERA. The first two essentially apply to all nations while the latter two are preferential programs for eligible developing countries and CBERA countries, respectively. Of these, only CBERA is specifically for Caribbean Basin countries.

CBERA's central objective is to increase economic growth and political stability through preferential access for eligible CBERA products into the US market for 12 years (January 1, 1984 until December 31, 1995). Eligible goods must be imported directly from a beneficiary country with at least 35 per cent of the appraised cost or value of an article being performed in a beneficiary or group of beneficiary countries (includes Puerto Rico and the US Virgin Islands). Of this 35 percent, 15 percent of the cost (value) can consist of US-made components. For items produced from non-CBERA components, substantial transformation must be met according to US Customs Service standards. Products excluded from duty-free entry include textiles and apparel, canned tuna, petroleum and its products, footwear and shoes, certain leather and leather apparel, rubber and plastic gloves, luggage, handbags, leather flat goods, watches and watch parts containing materials from communist nations (US International Trade Commission 1987).

Duty-free status for a product does not exempt it from other import restrictions. Sugar quantities are restricted by US import quotas and, along with beef and veal products, by need to file an acceptable Staple Food Production Plan insuring that the present level of food production will be unaffected by land use for producing sugar and beef products. To date, Antigua and Barbuda, Montserrat, Netherland Antilles, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines have not met this requirement (US International Trade Commission 1987). Ethanol imports were originally designated as duty-free under CBERA; however, later US legislation (Section 423 of the Tax Reform Act of 1986) limited duty-free entry of ethanol from CBERA nations beginning January 1, 1987 to that wholly fermented and distilled in a beneficiary country or to that having local content used in dehydration increasing to 75 percent within a three-year period (US Congress 1987). Because fermenting and distilling processes are not cost competitive in CBERA nations, ethanol imports into the US from these countries will be significantly restricted. Further, CBERA exports to the US are sometimes restricted through antidumping and countervailing laws. In 1986, the US Commerce Department ruled against Costa Rica's cut flower industry in a countervailing investigation forcing Costa Rica to withdraw all subsidies to cut-flower producers or face substantial US import duties.

Impact of CBERA on Agricultural Trade to US

Prior to CBERA, the 22 designated CBERA countries had duty-free rates for certain products under both MFN and GSP. In 1983, 20 percent of total CBERA export value to the US was duty free under MFN, six percent under TSUS items 806.30/807.00 and over six per cent under GSP. By 1986, these percentages had increased to 38 percent under MFN, 10 percent under TSUS items 806.30/807.00, and almost 8 percent under GSP. Slightly over 11 percent of export value entered duty-free under CBERA in 1986, up from seven percent in 1984 (CBERA was not in effect in 1983). Much of this percentage increase in duty-free value is due to large declines in dutiable petroleum products.

Many duty-free items under CBERA are also duty-free under MFN (e.g. coffee, fresh bananas, certain shellfish, bauxite, aluminum oxide and hydroxide and semi-conductors) while many others are duty-free under GSP. Although GSP and CBERA are similar in scope and qualification, there are important differences. In 1983, 72 percent of the value of CBERA exports to the US that were made eligible for duty-free status under CBERA was also eligible under GSP; in 1986 it was 66 percent (US International Trade Commission 1987). Other differences are that GSP applies to countries worldwide and eligibility is based on economic need; GSP legislation expires in 1993, two years prior to the expiration of CBERA. Although the 35 percent rules-of-origin exists under GSP, all this direct cost or value must come from one, not several, countries as is possible with CBERA; the 15 percent US-

made component ruling in CBERA does not apply to GSP; and GSP covers some 28,000 items while CBERA covers almost all 7350 TSUS items.

Impact on Agriculture:

Essentially all agricultural exports to the US are duty-free under CBERA if a country meets certain requirements. However, many major traditional agricultural exports (e.g. coffee, cocoa, and fresh bananas) to the US were already duty free under MFN. Other competitive fruits and vegetables are also duty-free under GSP. Table 7 groups fresh vegetables, fruits, and spices into three categories: those duty-free under both GSP and CBERA; those duty-free part of the year under GSP, all year under CBERA; and those not duty-free under GSP, but duty-free under CBERA. Many of the major vegetable crops grown in the Caribbean were already duty-free prior to CBERA (e.g. peppers, dasheen, okra, onions, peas and eggplants); the same is true for many fruits and vegetables. Other crops such as tomatoes and cucumbers were duty-free during their major growing seasons. It is only those items listed under the last grouping that one would expect to gain significantly from CBERA trade liberalization, and it is interesting to note that exports to the US of several from this group - avocadoes, cantaloupes, honeydews, limes and pineapples - have increased substantially since 1983 (Brown and Suarez, 1988; US Department of Agriculture 1983-87).

Although additional agricultural products such as meats, excluding poultry have received duty-free status, CBERA does not exempt products from several non-tariff trade barriers. These include: inter-national commodity agreements which limit imports of CBERA coffee; import quotas which limit imports of CBERA sugar, peanuts, and cotton; requirements for a Staple Food Production Plan; health, sanitary and phytosanitary standards which are particularly limiting to CBERA meats, fruits, vegetables and tobacco; marketing standards applied to certain fruits and vegetables; and trade-remedy provisions which can be limiting to perishable products and has limited Costa Rican cut-flowers exports to the US (Sub-Committee on Over-sight of the Committee on Ways and Means 1987).

Policy Implication and Strategies to Enhance US-Caribbean Trade: Some Conclusions

Although CBERA allowed additional duty-free status for certain agricultural products, major crops such as fresh bananas, coffee, cocoa, and sugar were already duty-free under MFN or GSP. Additionally, CBERA did not exempt imports of beneficiary countries from other non-tariff barriers. As such, agricultural trade liberation has been limited in scope and effect. In fact, agricultural exports from CBI countries to the US in 1988 were less than 63 percent of their 1981 level in real (1980) dollar terms (USDA 1981 and 1988), largely due to US sugar import quotas. In general, US trade barriers have been more effective in restricting agricultural trade than its trade development programmes. A brief review of the effects of US trade policy instruments on selected agricultural commodities is given to illustrate the economic climate.

Sugar: In constant 1980 dollars CBERA sugar exports to the US in 1988 were less than 18 percent of their pre-quota (1981) level (USDA 1981 and 1988). Decreases in US sugar imports from the Caribbean Basin accounted for nearly 75 percent of the overall decrease in agricultural exports during the period 1981-88. The 1987 sugar quotas for the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, and Honduras were less than 25 percent of their 1981 quotas. In 1987 alone, sugar quotas for the Dominican Republic and Guatemala were reduced by 43 million and 34 million US dollars, respectively. This reduction was greater than their total vegetable and preparations exports to the US in that year. The Dominican Republic's vegetables and preparations exports would have had to increase 21 fold to make up the difference in sugar export value for the years 1981 and 1987. During that period it increased about 80 percent. For Guatemala's vegetable exports to make up the difference, it would have had to increase over 12 times, but actually increased only one-fifth that amount.

In 1987 House Resolution (HR) 3101 proposed relaxing CBI sugar import quotas back to the 1983/84 level of 1,123,782 short tons raw value (strv.) (US Congress 1987). In 1989 a modified version of the 1987 bill, known as the CBI-II legislation, was introduced under HR 1233. The modifications focused largely on the textile and sugar provisions of the original bill "*to address concerns raised by the domestic textile and sugar industries*" (US Congress 1989, p.H505), instead of providing any increase in sugar import quotas for the region. The legislation proposed a "*quota floor*" of 409,448 strv. for Caribbean Basin sugar imports while allowing a quota of 429,151 strv. to remain in

effect for 1989. Messina and Seale (1990) estimated that, if the 1987 HR3101 were passed and US sugar import quotas were rolled back to 1983/84 levels, CBERA sugar exporters would reap net gains of $135 million.[3] Peltzman and Schoepfle (1988) estimated total CBERA benefits to the Caribbean would have been only $88 million if it had been enacted in 1983. Thus, elimination of US sugar quotas to Caribbean exporters could have a more positive effect on the region than the benefits of the total CBERA programme.

For sugar producing nations, sugar is too large and important to their economies to ignore. Diversification away from sugar production is a rational and laudable strategy. However, the process will be expensive and a long-term solution. To adequately divest out of sugar will take years to institutionalize alternative crops, to find and cultivate secure markets, and to develop the necessary technology to support these new systems. Until such times, Caribbean statesman should continue to remind the US government of the injurious results of its sugar (and textile) policy toward the Caribbean.

Bananas: Many of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) depend largely upon banana exports to the United Kingdom for export earnings. Potentially, OECS could export bananas duty-free to the US; however, OECS bananas are not competitive with Central American bananas. Instead of competing the OECS has chosen to develop a banana industry based upon preferential treatment from the UK. With 1992 European unification, this preferential treatment may erode. If so, the consequences could be dire for the OECS.

This situation clearly points out the precariousness of developing large enterprises on preferential treatments instead of competitive considerations. The OECS should argue strongly for a phasing out of this preferential treatment over a ten to fifteen year period. That would give the OECS time to develop bananas that are competitive in world markets or diversify into other profitable crops.

Vegetables and Fruits: The Caribbean Basin has had mixed success with vegetables and fruits exports to the US. Because of the highly perish-able nature, success in export markets dictates highly coordinated production and marketing systems, unlike many of the traditional crops. Typically, these crops are more labour, capital and chemically intensive. Most Caribbean farmers (and sugar - banana plantations) are not skilled nor equipped to successfully grow and market these crops to the US at the present time. To institutionalize a healthy viable trade in vegetables and fruits to the US will call for a coordinated effort on the part of all actors, both governmental and private. There is much to be done. Linkages between US and Caribbean institutions and their private sectors must be developed and nurtured. Governmental agencies can act as facilitators by encouraging such linkages. Research into crop diversification must be a major priority and should include social sciences as well as biological and physical sciences. Caribbean governments must encourage investment and technological transfer from private US entrepreneurs. Reduction of regulations in setting up and doing business in the Caribbean countries is essential. Macroeconomic policies must be such that they enhance not hinder international trade.

For those nations interested in increasing trade to the US in fruits and vegetables, below are a few suggestions that may be helpful. The list would be beneficial for both US and Caribbean entrepreneurs.

1. Know the country and its regulations. If you plan the export to the US, clearly understand all regulations involving your activity and their implementation. At the same time, know the regulatory environment of the country in which production is planned. Will imported inputs be held up in customs? Does the country have a history of stable regulations? Is the country politically stable? What is the labour situation?
2. Be confident that the infrastructure will support your activity. Is the transportation system adequate for bulk transport? What are the facilities at the port and at the airport? Do carriers adhere strictly to transportation schedules? Are inputs and repair of equipment readily available?
3. Know your markets. Contract marketing agreements prior to production and deliver the quality as specified at the time specified. Understand customs regulations at both ends.
4. Know your competitors. Can you compete in an average year or is a Florida-Texas freeze necessary for making a profit? If so, can you survive the average years waiting for the few good years? Often US producers have more loosing years than profitable years.
5. Know your production technology. This is

obviously important but not necessarily the *most* important ingredient to success. Are there skilled nationals you can draw upon? Does the crop involved have a successful history in being grown in the country chosen? What are the chances of hidden surprises in diseases?

6. Once you have a *sure* thing, do you have the financing or access to finance to take care of unseen contingencies?

As one can see, there are many unknowns involved in diversification into vegetables and fruits. As it now stands in many countries, participation in these enterprises would be similar to a dice game. This is basically due to lack of knowledge and research in the Caribbean for supporting these new activities. One of the most important activities that inter-and intra-regional agencies can do would be to support research and make more than the usual three to five year commitments. US, Japanese and EC agriculture did not develop overnight. It took decades of investment before many of the phenomenal returns to agriculture in these countries were realized.

One final note and concluding observation is in order regarding the focal points of our paper. The paper did not address the question of the impact of US non-tariff barriers on US-Caribbean agricultural trade patterns. This omission is not intended to suggest that this dimension is not an important constituent of the trade relationship. On the contrary, there is increasing evidence that this is an area that is deserving of far more attention than is generally given in the literature. However, despite this increasing recognition the empirical literature is weak on this aspect, not only for the Caribbean but globally. We suggest that higher priority be given to this component in international trade research as a means of informing the debate and policy framework for trade negotiations.

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Notes:

[1]*Letter to Dr. H.L. Popenoe, Director, International Programs, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida dated Jan. 12, 1990 from M. Audon Trujillo, Jr., Rural Development Officer, Rural Development Division, Office of Development Resources, USAID Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean.*

[2]*The OECD is an organization in which 25 countries of the world, the majority of them more developed, discuss and promote policies and programs to enhance the social and economic development of member countries and developing countries. The expansion of world trade on a multilateral, non-discriminatory basis is a major policy goal of the OECD. Member countries include Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Japan, Finland, Australia, New Zealand and Yugoslavia.*

[3]*Net domestic gains to the US would be approximately $46m. with overall net program gains of $158m.*

TABLE 1: SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF DESIGNATED CBERA COUNTRIES, SELECTED PERIODS, 1975-85 (US$'000)

Designated countries	Population in 1985 (1000)	Arable land in 1983 (1000 ha.)	Agriculture's share of gross domestic product in 1980	Gross domestic product (mill. constant 1980 $U.S.)[a]			Real per capita gross domestic product (1980 $U.S.)[b]			Agricultural trade, latest years available[c]				
										Latest available	Agricultural exports		Agricultural imports	
				1975	1980	1985	1975	1980	1985		value ($mil.)	% of total exports	value ($mil.)	% of total imports
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Commonwealth														
Antigua - Barbuda	80	8	6	107	107	134	1,510	1,427	1,672	1984	1.1	6	32.4	25
Bahamas	230	7	4[c]	1,155	1,475	1,725	5,660	7,024	7,500	1984	32.0	8	157.1	3
Barbados	250	33	9	616	861	940	2,502	3,458	3,714	1985	43.8	12	102.9	17
Belize	170	53	27	159	171	149	1,215	1,179	914	1985	56.8	63	35.0	27
British Virgin Islands	12	3	9[d]	32	52	73	3,216	4,333	5,642	1982	1.0	78	16.4	28
Dominica	80	7	28	44	59	70	617	808	925	1985	17.0	60	15.5	28
Grenada	110	5	24	52	63	73	521	589	655	1982	14.0	76	20.0	35
Jamaica	2,340	207	8	4,381	2,667	1,548	2,144	1,227	662	1984	145.9	20	251.6	22
Montserrat	10	2	3	18	24	28	1,531	2,000	2,355	1978	0.1	20	3.2	70
St. Christopher - Nevis	40	8	13	52	48	50	1,021	923	937	1982	12.9	69	11.5	26
St. Lucia	130	5	10	87	113	127	787	942	976	1985	35.4	68	34.1	27
St. Vincent - Grenadines	120	13	13	55	58	76	593	586	749	1980	13.0	82	21.8	38
Trinidad - Tobago	1,180	70	2	3,740	6,233	5,774	3,706	5,692	4,872	1985	46.4	.2	361.3	24
Non-Commonwealth Islands														
Dominican Republic	6,240	1,110	20	5,511	6,631	3,553	1,115	1,193	569	1983	489.8	76	215.1	17
Haiti	5,270	552	33	1,043	1,437	1,535	202	247	233	1982	50.1	30	126.6	34
Netherlands Antilles - Aruba[e]	260	8	1	933	1,152	1,063	3,902	4,571	4,028	1984	0.5	< 1	162.8	4
Central American														
Costa Rica	2,490	283	18	3,003	4,832	2,914	1,528	2,120	1,121	1982	618.0	70	100.2	11
El Salvador	4,820	560	28	2,743	3,567	4,379	662	744	788	1982	233.5	55	186.8	20
Guatemala	7,960	1,330	25	5,583	7,879	8,503	926	1,139	1,068	1983	771.7	69	143.4	10
Honduras	4,370	1,570	22	1,717	2,544	2,659	554	689	608	1984	613.5	87	95.6	12
Panama	2,180	462	9	2,819	3,559	3,729	816	1,819	1,710	1985	236.4	79	175.8	13

a Gross domestic product (net material product), current U.S million dollars deflated by U.S. consumer price index, 1980=100

b Per capita gross domestic product (net material product), current U.S million dollars deflated by U.S. consumer price index, 1980=100

c Agriculture was defined as SITC codes, 0,1,2 (excluding 27 and 28, and 4.)

d Share in 1978

e Aruba was designated as the 22nd CBI country in 1986 but prior to that time was not included as part of the Netherland Antilles.

Source: Seale., J. L., C. G. Davis and W.P Mulkey, 1989

TABLE 2: TRENDS IN AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS FOR NINE DESIGNATED CBERA NATIONS, 1975-85 (US$'000)

Region/country/exports	Years										
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Commonwealth Islands											
Barbados											
Value of agricultural exports	$62,082	$36,871	$38,213	$38,626	$45,178	$72,886	$45,470	$54,699	$36,489	$49,542	$43,827
Value of nonagricultural exports	$45,183	$49,218	$57,972	$91,187	$106,564	$123,708	$198,966	$208,128	$320,210	$341,932	$308,070
Agriculture's share of total	58%	43%	40%	30%	30%	37%	19%	21%	10%	13%	12%
Jamaica											
Value of agricultural exports	$220,206	$131,044	$158,682	$138,778	$139,731	$133,103	$129,941	$137,568	$168,382	$145,948	n.a.[a]
Value of nonagricultural exports	$549,146	$486,736	$602,069	$608,166	$677,561	$831,470	$855,439	$601,618	$563,699	$597,099	n.a.
Agriculture's share of total	29%	21%	21%	19%	17%	14%	13%	19%	23%	20%	n.a.
St.Lucia											
Value of agricultural exports	$11,650	$12,125	$15,056	$18,815	$21,597	$19,615	$24,577	$25,914	$27,187	$30,979	$35,428
Value of nonagricultural exports	$4,298	$7,016	$7,530	$7,992	$10,245	$26,381	$16,650	$15,688	$20,320	$16,818	$16,600
Agriculture's share of total	73%	63%	67%	70%	68%	43%	60%	62%	57%	65%	68%
Trinidad and Tobago											
Value of agricultural exports	$113,224	$85,110	$74,907	$64,571	$80,758	$83,350	$75,434	$64,417	$54,847	$51,789	$46,441
Value of nonagricultural exports	$1,659,504	$2,134,157	$2,104,907	$1,978,142	$2,529,678	$3,993,667	$3,685,387	$3,021,036	$2,297,817	$2,121,650	$2,095,242
Agriculture's share of total	6%	4%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Non-Commonwealth Islands											
Dominican Republic											
Value of agricultural exports	$679,782	$453,282	$575,328	$450,515	$531,162	$516,237	$786,363	$516,672	$489,832	n.a.	n.a.
Value of nonagricultural exports	$214,013	$263,084	$151,494	$153,218	$217,324	$187,669	$204,725	$111,054	$158,474	n.a.	n.a.
Agriculture's share of total	76%	63%	79%	75%	71%	73%	79%	82%	76%	n.a.	n.a.
Haiti											
Value of agricultural exports	$38,142	$54,785	$74,874	$79,433	$54,279	$117,660	$45,284	$50,134	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Value of nonagricultural exports	$43,037	$62,749	$68,436	$79,515	$94,107	$108,477	$108,018	$112,408	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Agriculture's share of total	47%	47%	52%	50%	37%	52%	30%	30%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Central American Countries											
Costa Rica											
Value of agricultural exports	$362,619	$426,874	$632,127	$654,517	$704,440	$670,714	$675,286	$617,988	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Value of nonagricultural exports	$131,491	$175,543	$207,396	$264,879	$229,874	$360,810	$335,241	$258,860	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Agriculture's share of total	73%	71%	75%	71%	75%	65%	67%	70%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Guatemala											
Value of agricultural exports	$414,940	$576,599	$952,841	$872,708	$872,864	$1,042,635	$766,716	$761,846	$771,673	n.a.	n.a.
Value of nonagricultural exports	$157,188	$183,734	$207,377	$238,894	$288,035	$443,501	$349,126	$321,954	$436,681	n.a.	n.a.
Agriculture's share of total	73%	76%	82%	79%	75%	70%	69%	70%	69%	n.a.	n.a.
Honduras											
Value of agricultural exports	$217,034	$319,064	$428,462	$509,312	$594,574	$655,563	$590,072	$571,789	$555,910	$613,530	n.a.
Value of nonagricultural exports	$76,229	$72,767	$82,218	$92,457	$126,316	$157,881	$122,457	$83,893	$104,150	$90,123	n.a.
Agriculture's share of total	74%	81%	84%	85%	82%	81%	83%	87%	84%	87%	n.a.

A: N.A=Data not available

Source: Seale, J. L., Jr., C. G. Davis and W.P Mulkey, 1986

TABLE 3: Trends in Agricultural Imports for nine designated CBERA Nations, 1975-85 (US$'000)

Region/country/exports	Years										
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Commonwealth Islands											
Barbados											
Value of agricultural imports	$59,036	$64,230	$69,094	$79,724	$90,423	$106,295	$116,188	$105,385	$102,600	$109,644	$102,855
Value of nonagricultural imports	$157,354	$172,353	$202,520	$232,627	$330,330	$410,797	$454,646	$444,561	$522,847	$548,966	$504,511
Agriculture's share of total	27%	27%	25%	26%	21%	20%	20%	19%	16%	17%	17%
Jamaica											
Value of agricultural imports	$256,461	$235,911	$199,340	$219,118	$188,365	$254,191	$303,493	$292,813	$293,386	$251,627	n.a.[a]
Value of nonagricultural imports	$866,055	$675,281	$660,462	$669,767	$803,099	$923,527	$1,183,848	$1,081,355	$1,236,839	$892,630	n.a.
Agriculture's share of total	23%	26%	23%	25%	19%	22%	20%	21%	19%	22%	n.a.
St.Lucia											
Value of agricultural imports	$14,915	$14,288	$16,696	$21,665	$24,729	$29,665	$34,046	$31,895	$30,326	$31,613	$34,093
Value of nonagricultural imports	$31,570	$33,920	$42,649	$61,094	$75,845	$94,095	$95,190	$86,156	$76,492	$86,904	$90,902
Agriculture's share of total	32%	30%	28%	26%	25%	24%	26%	27%	28%	27%	27%
Trinidad and Tobago											
Value of agricultural imports	$157,144	$163,915	$201,193	$246,706	$298,971	$400,459	$455,733	$516,449	$532,468	$489,245	$361,271
Value of nonagricultural imports	$1,331,303	$1,812,363	$1,607,318	$1,733,215	$1,805,617	$2,777,231	$2,668,843	$3,181,569	$2,049,501	$1,429,885	$1,164,840
Agriculture's share of total	11%	8%	11%	12%	14%	13%	15%	14%	21%	25%	23%
Non-Commonwealth Islands											
Dominican Republic											
Value of agricultural imports	n.a.	n.a.	$167,866	$207,844	$207,844	$271,371	$281,321	$222,878	$215,093	$186,468	$173,086
Value of nonagricultural imports	n.a.	n.a.	$679,904	$694,409	$846,756	$1,154,931	$1,168,566	$1,032,939	$1,063,919	$1,070,049	$1,074,832
Agriculture's share of total	n.a.	n.a.	20%	19%	20%	19%	19%	18%	17%	15%	14%
Haiti											
Value of agricultural imports	$45,702	$68,481	$63,901	$62,477	$69,651	$103,194	$126,560	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Value of nonagricultural imports	$96,814	$132,583	$144,341	$157,209	$196,512	$250,964	$249,116	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Agriculture's share of total	32%	34%	31%	28%	26%	29%	34%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Central American Countries											
Costa Rica											
Value of agricultural imports	$77,996	$79,245	$96,246	$103,424	$127,432	$165,397	$128,251	$100,193	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Value of nonagricultural imports	$615,973	$721,008	$963,030	$1,108,239	$1,318,694	$1,431,051	$1,145,911	$845,026	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Agriculture's share of total	11%	10%	9%	9%	9%	10%	10%	11%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Guatemala											
Value of agricultural imports	$77,792	$64,409	$75,228	$102,968	$116,859	$154,237	$156,840	$143,471	$126,506	n.a.	n.a.
Value of nonagricultural imports	$654,799	$774,021	$977,279	$1,157,693	$1,244,897	$1,404,848	$1,852,416	$1,276,899	$1,027,834	n.a.	n.a.
Agriculture's share of total	11%	8%	7%	8%	9%	10%	8%	10%	11%	n.a.	n.a.
Honduras											
Value of agricultural imports	$56,034	$51,446	$59,351	$71,763	$75,072	$108,921	$102,288	$73,508	$87,961	$95,615	n.a.
Value of nonagricultural imports	$348,250	$401,636	$520,058	$627,432	$750,705	$899,768	$842,646	$616,360	$735,065	$717,823	n.a.
Agriculture's share of total	14%	11%	10%	10%	10%	11%	11%	11%	11%	12%	n.a.

a n.a=Data not available

Source: Seale, J.L., Jr., C.G. Davis and W.P. Mulkey, 1986

TABLE 4: Top three OECD agricultural exports and imports for selected CEBRA Countries 1986

Region/Country	First		Second		Third	
Commonwealth Islands:						
Barbados						
Agricultural Export	U.K.	(66%)[a]	Canada	(13%)	U.S.	(13%)
Agricultural Imports	U.S.	(49%)[b]	Canada	(13%)	U.K.	(11%)
Jamaica						
Agricultural Exports	U.K.	(49%)	U.S.	(29%)	Canada	(6%)
Agricultural Imports	U.S.	(70%)	Canada	(14%)	Norway	(4%)
St. Lucia						
Agricultural Exports	U.K.	(99%)	Netherlands	(1%)	Italy	(>1%)
Agricultural Imports	U.S.	(52%)	Netherlands	(12%)	Japan	(8%)
Trinidad and Tobago						
Agricultural Exports	U.K.	(36%)	U.S.	(24%)	Canada	(6%)
Agricultural Imports	U.S.	(47%)	Canada	(13%)	Netherlands	(2%)
Non-Commonwealth Islands:						
Dominican Republic						
Agricultural Exports	U.S.	(89%)	Canada	(4%)	Spain	(3%)
Agricultural Imports	U.S.	(77%)	New Zealand	(3%)	Canada	(3%)
Haiti						
Agricultural Exports	U.S.	(24%)	Italy	(21%)	France	(20%)
Agricultural Imports	U.S.	(28%)	Canada	(8%)	Netherlands	(.5%)
Central American Countries:						
Costa Rica						
Agricultural Exports	U.S.	(48%)	Germany	(13%)	Italy	(6%)
Agricultural Imports	U.S.	(77%)	U.K.	(5%)	Canada	(4%)
Guatemala						
Agricultural Exports	U.S.	(60%)	Germany	(7%)	Italy	(5%)
Agricultural Imports	U.S.	(79%)	Ireland	(4%)	Netherlands	(4%)
Honduras						
Agricultural Exports	U.S.	(53%)	Japan	(12%)	Italy	(9%)
Agricultural Imports	U.S.	(72%)	Netherlands	(6%)	Ireland	(6%)

A = Share of agricultural exports to all OECD Countries
B = Share of agricultural imports to all OECD Countries

Source: Seale, J.L., Jr., C.G. Davis and W.P. Mulkey, 1986

TABLE 5: Trends in major agricultural exports to U.S. from selected CBERA countries selected years, 1975 - 1987, $'000 U.S.

Country/commodity	1975	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985	1987
	Years						
Commonwealth Islands							
Barbados							
Sugar & rel. prods.	17,875	8,719	11,928	13,679	9,048	10,642	6,200
Tobacco, unmfg.	n.a.[b]	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	442
Veg. and prep.	0	0	11	n.a.	13	0	32
Jamaica							
Veg. and prep.	154	166	994	n.a.	3,982	8,490	7,354
Sugar & rel. prods.	35,019	7,085	9,604	188	15,119	9,300	4,362
Bev., ex fruit juices	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	515	1,235	2,672
Nursery stock, cut flowers	340	766	883	983	1,038	1,060	1,681
Coffee & substitutes	n.a.	0	n.a.	153	771	n.a.	1,543
St. Lucia							
Cocoa & prods.	3723	n.a.	n.a.	44	44	136	129
Essential oils	150	137	319	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	52
Veg. and prep.	n.a.	n.a.	362	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	47
Bananas, plantains	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	23
Trinidad and Tobago							
Sugar & rel. prods.	11,830	11,452	9,940	2,221	247	4,173	3,010
Cocoa & prods.	3,723	5,098	4,198	3,674	1,505	646	1,173
Oilcake & meal	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	504
Non-Commonwealth Islands							
Dominican Republic							
Sugar & rel. prods.	448,775	171,231	164,382	355,827	178,562	153,137	76,637
Cocoa & prods.	27,685	90,671	80,964	50,023	55,843	68,008	68,960
Coffee	35,541	171,037	124,704	65,581	67,485	75,476	57,343
Veg. and prep.	12,873	13,635	14,460	17,617	22,436	25,571	24,223
Meats, exc. poultry	4,770	3,285	n.a.	13,316	9,400	17,469	23,520
Haiti							
Fruits and prep.	399	454	1,322	2,707	3,964	4,215	4,722
Essential oils	3,600	7,982	5,035	3,431	5,254	n.a.	4,083
Sugar & rel. prods.	5,794	631	3,165	n.a.	49,945	0	3,370
Coffee & prods.	5,422	23,376	6,192	4,618	18,384	11,016	1,233
Cocoa & prods.	2,407	4,864	5,341	2,605	1,305	482	0
Central American Countries							
Costa Rica							
Bananas, plantains	79,494	83,761	82,900	120,629	151,681	139,316	144,393
Coffee & prods.	17,209	87,249	110,126	35,047	36,672	63,317	84,312
Meats, exc. poultry	32,007	37,298	85,905	70,389	36,980	51,059	64,921
Fruits and prep.	n.a.	n.a.	404	n.a.	2,065	4,379	15,362
Nursery stock, cut flowers	389	1,915	3,902	3,298	3,366	7,318	11,761
Guatemala							
Coffee & prods.	64,308	210,979	253,960	106,204	144,685	187,063	217,598
Bananas, plantains	18,851	22,412	18,114	36,896	29,369	39,015	56,470
Sugar & rel. prods.	32,779	69,714	33,313	96,092	63,570	42,545	22,098
Veg. and prep.	157	1,834	3,814	5,978	8,678	11,632	20,255
Meats, exc. poultry	22,475	23,994	40,808	12,916	17,058	22,367	14,975
Honduras							
Bananas, plantains	34,305	81,010	108,341	141,395	129,051	158,269	209,865
Coffee & prods.	26,823	55,247	102,694	52,624	40,656	44,632	69,217
Meats, exc. poultry	19,376	27,633	63,293	49,620	35,610	11,818	18,577
Fruits and prep.	1,948	4,352	4,637	6,421	7,432	10,991	15,058
Sugar & rel. prods.	3,286	5,942	17,941	50,141	30,069	11,502	5,408

a: Agricultural products are defined in Fats as "(1) non-marine food products and (ii) other products of agriculture, such as fibres, raw hides and skins, fats and oils, beer and wine, that have not passed through complex process of manufacture." Not included are "such manufactured products as textiles, leather, boots and shoes, cigarettes naval stores, forestry products, and distilled alcohol."

b: n.a.= data not available

Source: Seale, J.L., Jr., In Press.

TABLE 6: U.S. imports of vegetables and preparations from selected CBERA countries, 1982-1987, (US$'000)

Commodity	Years 1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
			All Caribbean Islands			
Tomatoes	263	573	748	907	2721	1463
Beans	195	227	285	373	92	93
Cucumbers	786	919	875	1851	1175	536
Eggplant	65	140	258	90	231	71
Garlic	2	5	32	11	30	1
Onions	1	0	35	44	3	22
Peas	1681	2742	2790	3119	3087	3113
Peppers	1040	1343	2016	3366	3300	1651
Potatoes	0	11	430	178	6	147
Squash	35	43	786	687	518	302
Preparations	5080	7618	9615	7511	8324	9542
All commodities	22518	27840	31567	35571	36611	32357
			Commonwealth Islands			
			(Barbados)			
Preparations	33	13	n.a.[a]	n.a.	30	27
All commodities	33	13	n.a.	n.a.	30	32
			(Jamaica)			
Tomatoes	74	411	424	252	7	0
Beans	n.a.	n.a.	7	319	30	14
Cucumbers	34	45	152	1092	887	437
Eggplant	n.a.	n.a.	3	11	144	2
Peppers	120	289	425	1703	1548	519
Squash	3	11	94	324	337	198
Preparations	890	929	1049	1200	963	1146
All commodities	2735	3982	4846	8490	8479	7354
			(St. Lucia)			
Peppers	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	10
All commodities	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3	47
			(Trinidad and Tobago)			
Peppers	12	3	n.a.	n.a.	48	6
Squash	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	6	5
Preparations	157	203	n.a.	n.a.	71	282
All commodities	170	208	n.a.	n.a.	152	356
			Non-Commonwealth Islands			
			(Dominican Republic)			
Tomatoes	77	162	287	594	2701	1460
Beans	195	227	277	41	54	75
Cucumbers	17	71	48	64	6	13
Eggplant	65	140	256	80	64	68
Garlic	0	5	32	10	30	1
Onions	1	0	35	44	3	22
Peas	1672	2740	2787	3007	3087	3105
Peppers	888	1005	1558	1635	1632	1112
Potatoes	0	11	429	178	6	148
Squash	31	32	691	361	148	96
Preparations	3910	6146	8201	5657	7128	7905
All commodities	18598	22436	33269	37555	27464	24223
			(Haiti)			
Cucumbers	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	25	40
Preparations	90	101	n.a.	n.a.	55	0
All commodities	120	140	n.a.	n.a.	103	57
			All Central American Countries			
Tomatoes	0	1	n.a.	n.a.	37	24
Asparagus	9	7	n.a.	n.a.	51	28
Beans	17	9	4	23	39	48
Cucumbers	34	108	219	364	303	1009
Garlic	444	1	6	154	105	50
Onions	15	6	37	0	112	185
Peas	1791	2040	3050	2661	3621	4930
Peppers	3	6	n.a.	n.a.	0	95
Squash	2	11	43	99	191	457
Preparations	1391	1723	1395	2285	1866	3817
All commodities	15531	14888	17831	21761	24015	34081

A: n.a=Data not available

Source: James L. Seale, Jr., In press

(cont'd.)

TABLE 6: (cont'd.)

Commodity	Years					
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
			(Costa Rica)			
Asparagus	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3	0
Cucumbers	5	5	n.a.	n.a.	16	1
Garlic	7	7	n.a.	n.a.	2	0
Onions	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	1
Peas	n.a.	n.a.	1	35	6	16
Peppers	3	1	n.a.	n.a.	0	83
Squash	2	10	29	91	103	128
Preparations	216	409	624	669	798	1707
All commodities	3721	4117	4380	5137	5943	7439
			(Guatemala)			
Asparagus	9	7	n.a.	n.a.	19	20
Beans	17	9	4	15	39	48
Cucumbers	2	3	73	44	62	48
Garlic	437	1	6	154	104	50
Onions	15	5	n.a.	n.a.	112	184
Peas	1589	2002	2962	2584	3463	4636
Peppers	0	5	n.a.	n.a.	0	10
Squash	0	1	14	0	0	51
Preparations	235	451	296	609	501	1447
All commodities	9075	8678	11091	11632	13540	20255
			(Honduras)			
Tomatoes	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	12
Cucumbers	28	99	143	263	189	201
Peas	0	1	61	13	57	164
Squash	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2	9
Preparations	916	815	446	905	462	491
All commodities	983	932	706	1798	1852	2214

TABLE 7: Duty-free status of selected competitive fresh fruit, vegetables and spices under GSP and CBERA

	Duty-free under GSP and CBERA
Vegetables	onion sets, pearl onions (small), garlic, cauliflower, broccoli, brussel sprouts, cabbage, lettuce chicory, carrots (not reduced), radishes, beets, horseradish, peas, lima beans, cowpeas, chickpeas lentils, pidgeon peas, eggplants, celery (not reduced), peppers, jicamas, pumpkins, chayote, okra squash, sweet potatoes, dasheens, yams, turnips
Fruits	kumquats, citrons, bergamots, apples, breadfruits, plums, cherries, black, white or red currants gooseberries, cranberries, blueberries, tamarinds, kiwi fruit, orange peel, citron peel
Spices	pimento, paprika, vanilla beans, cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, mace, fennel, coriander, cumin, caraway juniper, ginger, tumeric thyme, curry, origanum, dill
	Duty-free during growing season under GSP, all year under CBERA
Vegetables	tomatoes (11/15 - 2/28 or 29), cucumbers (12/1 - 4/31), celery (not reduced, 4/15 - 7/31)
Fruits	Ogen melons (12/1 - 5/31), galia melons (12/1 - 5/31), other melons except watermelons (12/1 - 5/31) guavas (9/1 - 5/31), mangosteens (9/1 - 5/31), watermelons (12/1 - 3/31), pears and quinces (4/1 - 6/30) peaches (6/1 - 11/30), raspberries (7/1 - 8/31)
Spices	none
	Not duty-free under GSP, duty-free under CBERA
Vegetables	potatoes, certain onions, leeks, carrots (reduced size and over 10 cm. length), certain beans, glob artichokes, celery (reduced size), spinach, fiddlehead greens, sweet corn, cassava
Fruits	pineapples, avocados, oranges, mandarins, melons, limes, grapefruit, cantaloupes, papayas, apricots strawberries, raspberries (9/1 - 6/30), melon peels
Spices	bay leaves

Source: U.S International Trade commission, no date