

BELIZE'S TRADE LANDSCAPE

• DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR FOREIGN TRADE, BELIZE •



BELIZE
Trade Agreements

INVESTMENT
Opportunities

TRADE
Resources

NOVEMBER 2020

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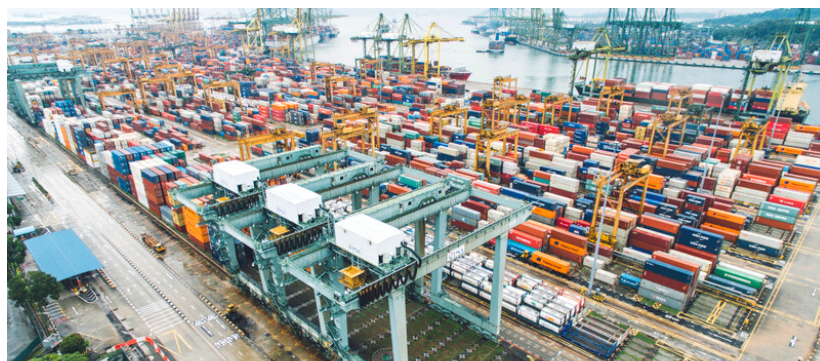
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OVERVIEW

-The Work of the DGFT and Belize's Trade Agreements-

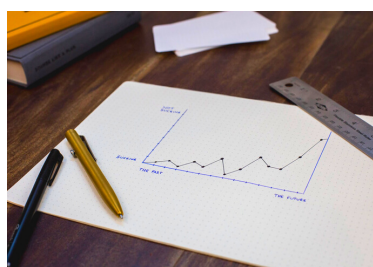


SPOTLIGHT

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THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR FOREIGN TRADE, BELIZE

CREATING GLOBAL OPPORTUNITIES



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ABOUT US

The Directorate General for Foreign Trade (DGFT) is a department within the Ministry with responsibility for Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Immigration that has primary responsibility for the coordination, development and implementation of foreign trade policies. The Head of Department is the Director General that is supported by a team of Trade Economists.

WHAT WE DO

- Trade Policy Development- Formulate Belize's foreign trade policy to boost Belize's international trade portfolio.
- Trade Agreements- Implement trade agreements for which Belize is signatory to.
- Trade Negotiations- Negotiate trade agreements on behalf of the Government of Belize with partner countries.
- Trade Facilitation- Coordinate and support the strengthening of national capacity for trade facilitation across regulatory agencies with the aim of lowering trade costs and improving international competitiveness.
- Research Analysis- Conduct detailed research from which critical analysis of Belize's trade peculiarities emanates.
- Private Sector Engagement- Engage the private sector as part of our policy formulation process.

VISION

The National Authority leading trade and linking the domestic supply chain to compete in the global market.

MISSION

To foster sustainable and inclusive economic development through a responsive trade policy that stimulates trade, enables investment and facilitates Belize's integration into the multilateral trading system.

UNITS



WTO-MULTILATERAL TRADE UNIT

The unit executes World Trade Organisation (WTO) matters nationally, ensures that all domestic trade policies are compliant with the WTO Multilateral Trade Agreements and that Belize's national interests are represented in the proceedings of the WTO General Council, Work Programme of the Group of Seventy Seven (77) developing countries, African Caribbean Pacific (ACP) countries and the Small and Vulnerable Economies (SVE) grouping in the WTO.



CARICOM- CSME UNIT

The unit coordinates Belize's national position as it relates to regional matters, through targeted research and lobbying; coordinates the strategic implementation of agreements; and promotes the opportunities under CARICOM.



EPA UNIT

The unit coordinates and monitors the implementation of the CARIFORUM-EU Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA); provides advice to the Government of Belize on EPA implementation at the national and regional level; and assists the public and private sector to develop capacity to optimize the benefits of the EPA .



LATIN AMERICA UNIT

The unit coordinates the implementation of the Belize-Guatemala Partial Scope Agreement (PSA); and conducts preparatory research and analysis required for bi-lateral trade negotiations with Latin American countries aimed at stimulating more dynamic trade relations between Belize and the Latin American group of countries, inclusive of those in the Caribbean.



TRADE INTELLIGENCE & ECONOMIC RESEARCH UNIT

The unit establishes linkages with data collection agencies, such as the Statistical Institute of Belize, to obtain official data needed to inform Belize's position on trade related matters; manages data with respect to the list of goods included in the requests for the suspension of the Common External Tariff (CET) within CARICOM, the inventory of Belize's export-ready products, and other trade-relevant data; and conducts routine visits with producers to discuss market trends, opportunities and expectations.

THE NATIONAL TRADE POLICY

2019-2030



VISION

To develop a competitive economy by utilizing trade as a significant driver for inclusive and sustainable socioeconomic development.

POLICY PILLARS

1. Institutional Capacity
2. Market Access
3. Supply Capacity
4. Trade Facilitation



Scan the QR code with a QR reader mobile application to view the complete National Trade Policy; or visit our website to download a copy at www.dgft.gov.bz

The National Trade Policy (NTP) development process commenced in 2014 with the development of the National Trade Policy Framework (NTPF). Now completed, the NTP provides an outline of the rules and regulations that will guide Belize's trade development over the next decade. It serves as a collaborative guide for the Ministry of Investment, Trade and Commerce and other government institutions, stakeholders and international development partners in Belize's pursuit of trade development.

GENERAL OBJECTIVES:

1. Reduce the cost of doing business, enhance competitiveness and develop efficient production systems and capacities;
2. Improve trade performance for goods and services, diversify production and export basket, and enhance value addition;
3. Develop and enhance the growth of services trade and put in place an effective institutional and legal framework;
4. Build and strengthen multilateral, regional and bilateral trade relations and enhance market access and entry; and
5. Build a strong and effective institutional and legal framework for trade development, with competent human capital and an entrepreneurial mindset.

BELIZE'S TRADE AGREEMENTS



Belize is one of the founding members, and thus signed on to the World Trade Organization in 1995.



The Treaty of Chaguaramas established the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) in 1973. Belize signed on to the Treaty of Chaguaramas in 1974. It also signed on to the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas (RTC), in 2001, which established the CARICOM Single Market & Economy (CSME).



Belize signed on to the CARIFORUM-EU Economic Partnership Agreement in October 2008. The Agreement is between the European Union, the CARICOM Member States and the Dominican Republic.



Belize signed the CARIFORUM-UK Economic Partnership Agreement in March 2019 which is expected to take effect from 1 January 2021. The Agreement is between the United Kingdom, the CARICOM Member States and the Dominican Republic.

CARICOM BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

CUBA

Signed 5 July 2000 and ratified 6 September 2002. The 1st Protocol to the implement the Agreement was signed 8 December 2002 and the 2nd Protocol was signed by the Secretary General of the CARICOM Secretariat, on behalf of the Community, on 9 November 2017. Ratified on 20 March 2018.

COLOMBIA

Signed 24 July 1994. Protocol amending the agreement signed on 21 May 1998. Ratified 3 February 2021

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Signed 22 August 1998. Protocol to implement the Agreement signed 28 April 2000. Ratified 3 February 2021

COSTA RICA

Signed 9 March 2004 and ratified 5 October 2010.

VENEZUELA

Signed 13 October 1992. Ratified 3 February 2021

BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

BELIZE- GUATEMALA PSA

Belize signed the Partial Scope Agreement (PSA) on 26 June 2006. The Agreement entered into force in 2010. A PSA is type of trade agreement that allows the parties to grant tariff preferences on a limited number of goods.

BELIZE- ROC (TAIWAN) ECA

Belize signed and ratified the Economic Cooperation Agreement (ECA) on 30 September 2020.

UNILATERAL TRADE ARRANGEMENTS

CARIBBEAN- CANADA (CARIBCAN)

An economic and trade development assistance programme between Commonwealth Caribbean countries and Canada established in 1986. Belize benefits from unilateral preferential market access for 1118 products lines of which 413 product lines can enter the Canadian market duty-free.

CARRIBEAN BASIN INITIATIVE (CBI)

The CBI programme started January, 1984. Belize and 17 other Caribbean countries (CARICOM members , Aruba, Curacao & the British Virgin Islands) are beneficiaries of the CBI. Belize, has access to 5,152 lines at preferential rates of which 5,090 can enter the US market duty-free.



▼ Membership

The WTO is comprised of 164 members, including Belize. Belize has been a WTO member since 1 January 1995 and a member of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) since 7 October 1983. The objectives of the WTO are to: **raise** standards of living, **ensure** full employment, **ensure** growth of real income and demand, **expand** production and trade, **promote** sustainable development, **protect** the environment. Belize is classified as a developing country in the WTO.

▼ Transparency

One of the de facto principles of the WTO, which contributes to a stable and predictable business environment, is **transparency**. One of the tools used to support and enhance transparency is the regular review of individual countries' trade policies — **the Trade Policy Review**. Belize's first trade policy review was in 2004, and has subsequently conducted reviews in 2010 and 2017. The fourth Trade Policy Review is due in 2024; this process is lead nationally by the Directorate General for Foreign Trade in coordination with the WTO.

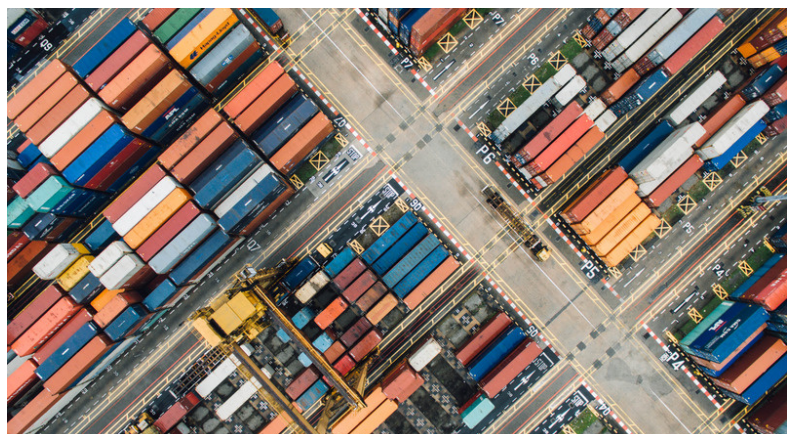


▼ Level of Participation at the WTO

Within the WTO multilateral negotiation framework, Belize has joined **development alliances** with the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group (ACP); Group of Ninety (G-90); Small, Vulnerable Economies (SVEs); and the Group of Thirty-Three (G-33) to secure and advance common interests and asymmetrical treatment, taking into account economic characteristics and needs. Furthermore, Belize participates in the **WTO Geneva Week** which is a week-long event that brings together representatives of WTO members who do not have permanent missions in Geneva. The purpose is to inform these members and observers about recent developments taking place at the WTO.

▼ Trade Facilitation

At the 2013 Bali Ministerial Conference, WTO members concluded negotiations on the landmark Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA), which entered into force on 22 February 2017 following its ratification by two-thirds of the WTO membership. The Agreement aims to simply, modernize and harmonize export and import processes. **Belize ratified the TFA on the 2 September 2016**, making it one of the first countries to ratify the agreement. To date, Belize has implemented 33.3% of the Agreement. UN Reports account that developing countries are expected to gain the most from the full implementation of the TFA with estimated growth in exports of 3.5% and 0.9% for annual economic output.



Caricom

SINGLE MARKET AND ECONOMY

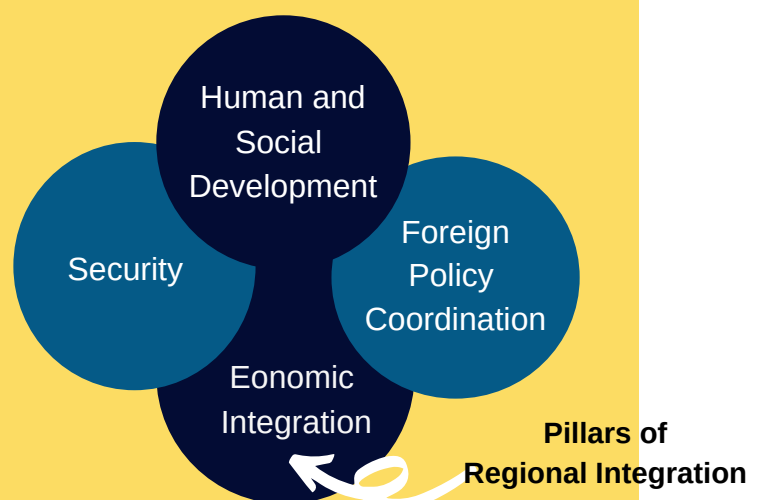


The ultimate purpose of CARICOM is to strengthen the region's political, financial and economic leverage in a global world that inhabits large and competitive economies. Individual small states have less negotiating power and few resources to maximize trade and investment opportunities. Caribbean countries as a group, instead of individually, would be able to negotiate with larger economies or other regional groupings on a more leveled playing field. Greater negotiating power yields favourable trade terms, more employment opportunities, attraction of more sustainable, eco-friendly and profitable investments and the accrued benefits from economies of scale. Member States would also have access to diversified markets and have the potential capacity to fill the demands of new markets. Ultimately, the objective of the CSME is to fully exploit the factors of production and pursue competitive trade that will improve the well-being of CARICOM nationals and promote sustainable development.

The benefits to be accrued will directly impact CARICOM Nationals. They will have more opportunities to work, travel, and do business in twelve (12) other CARICOM countries. Consumers in the region will have access to a wider range of quality products at better prices. Enterprises will be exposed to more competition and have an incentive to provide better services and products..

Caricom's Vision

A Caribbean Community that is integrated, inclusive and resilient; driven by knowledge, excellence, innovation and productivity; a Community where every citizen is secure and has the opportunity to realize his or her potential with guaranteed human rights and social justice; and contributes to, and shares in, its economic, social and cultural prosperity; a Community which is a unified and competitive force in the global arena.



The General Framework of the CSME

The Revised Treaty instituted the general framework arranged into five (5) areas:

1. The Free Movement of **Capital**: to eliminate currency exchange controls, implement the use of one common currency and create a Regional Stock Exchange.

- 2 The Free Movement of **Goods** and **Services**: to eliminate trade barriers among and between CARICOM Member States and to streamline national standards to ensure acceptability of goods and services for trade.

"CARICOM IS A FREE TRADE AREA FOR GOODS AND APPLIES A COMMON EXTERNAL TARIFF (CET)."



4. The Free Movement to **Establish a Business**: to eliminate the barriers to establishing a business

"BELIZE HAS GRANTED 6 NON-BELIZEAN CARICOM NATIONAL OWNED BUSINESSES INDEFINITE STAY IN BELIZE."

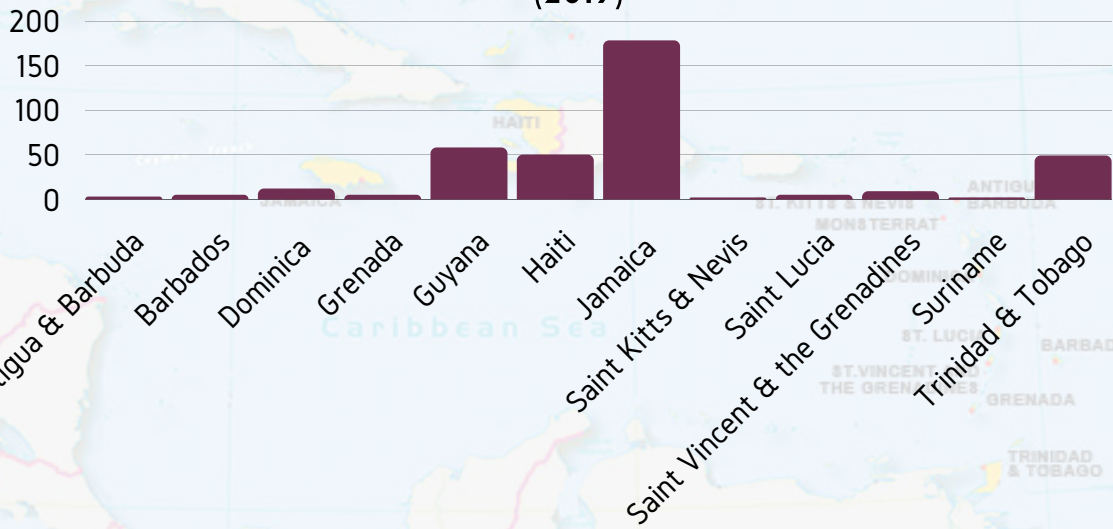
5. The Free Movement of **Skills**: to eliminate the barriers to the movement of people among and between CARICOM Member States for travel and work. Also, the harmonizing of social services, an effective transfer of social security benefits, and establishing common systems for accreditation and equivalency will be facilitated under this area.



FREE MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE

IN 2019, THE RECORDED NUMBER OF NON-BELIZEAN CARICOM NATIONALS WORKING IN BELIZE WAS 381.

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF NON-BELIZEAN CARICOM NATIONALS WORKING IN BELIZE (2019)



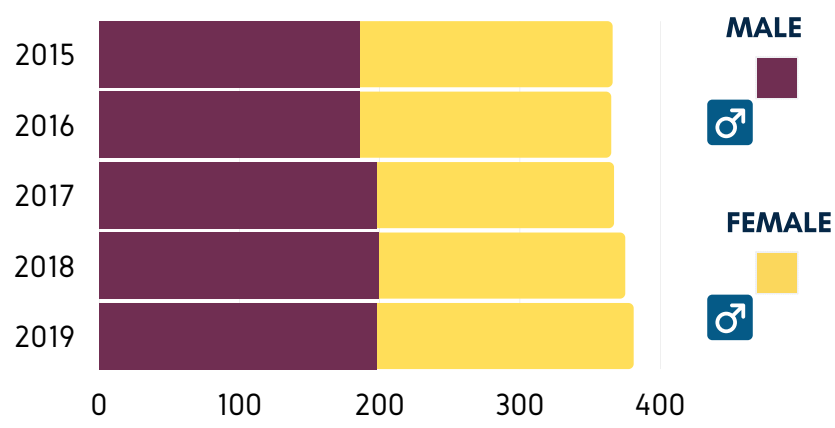
47% Did you know that Jamaicans are the highest number of migrant workers to Belize since 2013? In 2018 they represented 46% of the CARICOM migrants.

"As a CARICOM national you are free to live and work in CARICOM, if you hold a CARICOM Skill's Certificate."

You can apply for a Skill's Certificate, at the Department of Immigration & Nationality Services in the City of Belmopan, if you are:

- An associate/university degree or Caribbean Vocational Qualification (CVQ) holder.
- A musician/artist: a person who is active in or qualified to enter a particular field of music with the specific purpose of earning a living.
- A media worker: a person whose primary source of income is drawn from media and media-related work, or a person who is qualified to enter this field.
- A nurse: a person who has completed basic or higher level training for nurses; who is registered with the General Nursing Council of a CARICOM Member State and is a Registered Nurse.
- A sportsperson: a person who is active in or qualified to enter a particular field of sports with the specific purpose of earning a living as a professional or semi-professional.

NON-BELIZEAN CARICOM NATIONALS IN BELIZE, BY GENDER



Source: Social Security of Belize (2019)



Antigua & Barbuda



The Bahamas



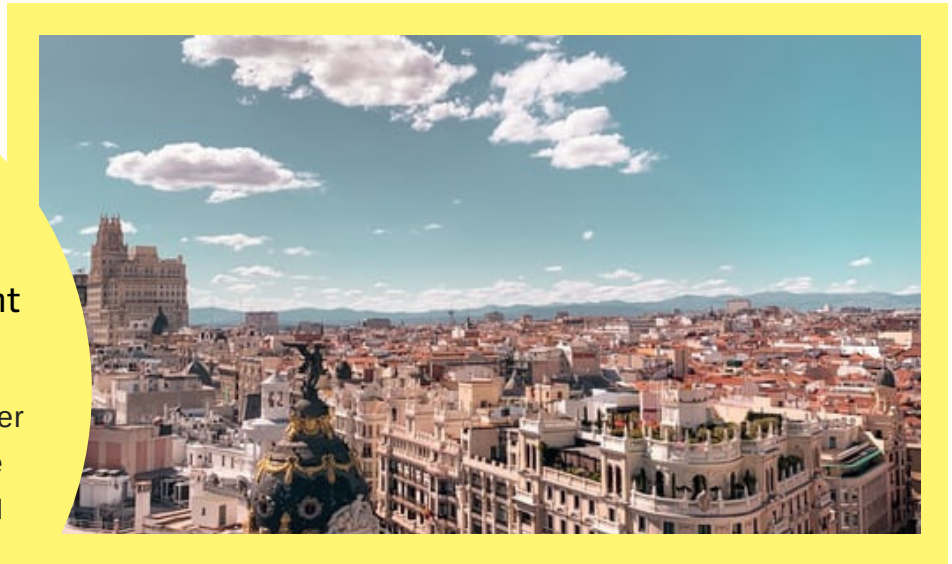
Barbados



Belize

BELIZE- EUROPE TRADE RELATIONS

A SNAPSHOT OF AGREEMENTS IN PLACE



CARIFORUM-EU

Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA)

Belize signed the Agreement in October 2008. The Agreement is between the European Union (EU), the CARICOM Member States and the Dominican Republic.

The EPA is a comprehensive reciprocal trade agreement that allows for duty-free and quota-free market access for all goods originating in CARIFORUM States to the EU market. Belize committed to eliminating tariffs on 87% of EU exports over a 25 year period.

Benefits

- Improved access for Belize's exports of goods and services;
- Predictable EU market access;
- Gradual opening of the EU market in services, including creative and entertainment industries;
- Increased cooperation between both regions to accelerate growth and improve competitiveness; and
- Permits CARIFORUM companies to set up a commercial presence in the EU.

EU Export Market





CARIFORUM-UK Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA)

Belize signed the Agreement in March 2019 which is expected to take effect from 1 January 2021. The Agreement is between the United Kingdom (UK), the CARICOM Member States and the Dominican Republic.

The Agreement replicates the CARIFORUM- EU (EPA), and will ensure continuity of the Region's preferential trading relationship with the UK post Brexit. The UK commits to providing immediate duty-free, quota-free access to goods exported from the CARIFORUM states. In exchange, these CARIFORUM states commit to gradual tariff liberalisation of goods. The UK has also provided guarantees of access to its market for services and investments.

The EPA contains provisions such as on intellectual property and geographical indications, government procurement, competition, services, and trade remedies.

**The UK is one of
Belize's primary export
markets.**

Benefits

- Improved access for Belize's exports of goods and services;
- Predictable UK market access;
- Gradual opening of the UK market in services, including creative and entertainment industries;
- Increased cooperation between both regions to accelerate growth and improve competitiveness; and
- Permits CARIFORUM companies to set up a commercial presence in the EU.



BELIZE-GUATEMALA

PARTIAL SCOPE AGREEMENT (PSA)



fun facts

The Agreement was signed by both countries on the 26 June 2006, and it entered into force in 2010 after both countries completed their internal ratification process. The PSA with Guatemala is Belize's first bilateral trade agreement; and one which takes into account the obligations to the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME). This agreement has been seen as an opportunity to enhance trade and commercial relations for both countries.

The PSA established an Administrative Commission that is tasked with supervising the administration and implementation of the Agreement, and ensuring that both parties comply with the provisions of the Agreement.

The Agreement currently provides for seventy two (72) Belize originating product lines to receive preferential treatment from Guatemala and seventy eight (78) Guatemala originating product lines to receive preferential treatment from Belize. These product lines include certain goods under the headings of: animal products; prepared foodstuffs; products of the chemical or allied industries; plastics and articles thereof; wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal; paper and paperboard, articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard; textiles and textiles articles; footwear, gaiter and the like; parts of such articles; glass and glassware; among other items.

Currently, Belize is interested in increasing the level of formal trade under the PSA so that the full benefits of the Agreement can be realized for both countries. Therefore, efforts are being directed towards: (1) resolving trade facilitation issues that impact trade between both Parties and (2) possibly expanding the list of products eligible for tariff concessions under the PSA.

A **PSA** is a trade agreement that grants tariff preferences to a limited number of goods.

MAIN OBJECTIVE:

To strengthen the commercial and economic relations between Belize and Guatemala by:



FACILITATING

EXPANDING

PROMOTING

&



**DIVERSIFYING TRADE IN
GOODS**



Scan the QR code with a QR reader mobile application to view the Belize- Guatemala PSA.

BELIZE- REPUBLIC OF CHINA (TAIWAN)

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT (ECA)



The ECA was signed on Belize's behalf by the then Hon. Tracy Panton, Minister of State with responsibility for Investment, Trade and Commerce, witnessed by H.E. Remus Chen, Taiwan's Ambassador to Belize, and signed on Taiwan's behalf by Minister Wang Mei-Hua, Minister of Economic Affairs, witnessed by H.E. Diane Haylock, Belize's Ambassador to Taiwan.

The signing marked the culmination of work that started back in 2014 when Belize and Taiwan began discussions on the possibility of a trade agreement intended to deepen economic integration between the two economies. Those initial discussions bore fruit in earnest last year when the Prime Minister of Belize, the Rt. Hon. Dean Barrow, and the President of Taiwan, Dr. Tsai Ing-wen, agreed to pursue a formal trade agreement and committed their respective negotiating machineries to fulfilling this mandate. In August 2019, a trade mission to Taiwan laid the groundwork ahead of subsequent formal negotiations. The mission culminated with the signing of a Letter of Intent (LOI) that delineated the scope and principles for negotiations.

Formal negotiations began in Taiwan on 5 November and ended on 11 November 2019 with both sides reaching an agreement in principle in one round. Given Belize's membership in CARICOM, the negotiated agreement had to be subjected to CARICOM's review to ensure that it did not prejudice the rights of other Member States. On 28 September 2020, Belize received the formal approval from CARICOM to sign the agreement. The Agreement was signed by Belize and ratified on 30 September 2020.

THE AGREEMENT

The ECA provides for preferential treatment for Belize's key agricultural and fisheries products, among other goods. Furthermore, given the need to expand Belize's export supply capabilities, the ECA also provides for financial and technical assistance from Taiwan for the development of institutional and technical capacities involved in trade, including in areas of plant and animal health, standards and technical regulations (including consumer protection), and export and investment promotion. This is aimed at assisting the productive sector to capitalize on meaningful export opportunities in Taiwan and other export markets available under existing trade agreements and those to be negotiated in the future.

MARKET INFORMATION

	Capital: Taipei
	Population: 23.4 million
	GDP (2018): USD\$589.39 billion
	GDP Annual Growth Rate: 2.4%
	Average World Exports: USD\$302 billion
	Average World Imports: USD\$272 billion
	Currency: Taiwan New Dollar \$30.16 NT : \$1 US

INTERESTING FACTS

\$1.8M

Average Annual Value of Belize's Exports (BZD) to the ROC for the period 2016-2019.



A Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT) exists between both countries, signed in January 1999.

\$8.9M

Average Annual Value of Belize's Imports (BZD) from the ROC for the period 2016-2019.



Belize and the ROC have shared 30 years of diplomatic relations.



Scan the QR code with a QR reader mobile application to view and download the Agreement.

Trade in Numbers

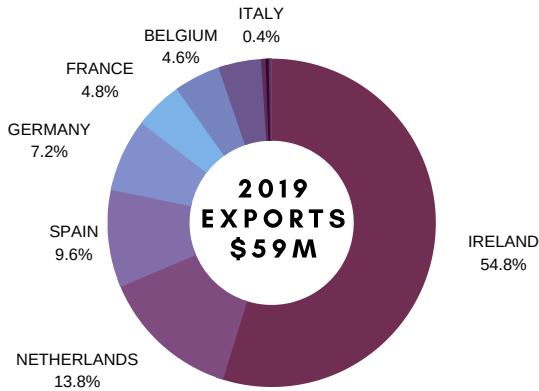
BELIZE'S TRADE BY REGION



BELIZE-EUROPE TRADE

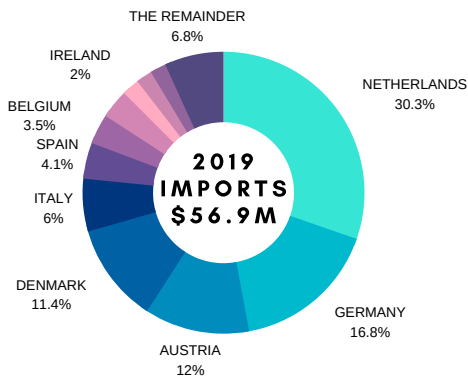
Key Inf

- Source: Statistical In
- Values are in Belize
- Belize's exports & in
- reflect top commodi
- Each product is class
- known as the Harmo
- code.



Belize's Exports:

- 8039.01.10- Fresh banana (\$38.5 M)
- 2009.11.10- Frozen orange juice concentrate (\$5.1 M)
- 0306.12.00- Frozen lobster (\$2.8 M)
- 3301.12.00- Essential oils, of orange (\$2.3 M)
- 2009.21.90- Grapefruit juice (\$2.1 M)
- 1701.14.90- Cane sugar (\$2 M)



Belize's Imports:

- 0406.30.00- Processed cheese, not grated or powdered (\$6.7 M)
- 1602.49.10- Luncheon meat, of swine (\$3.3 M)
- 0402.99.10- Condensed milk (\$3 M)
- 2004.10.90- Potatoes, prepared or preserved, frozen (\$2.8 M)
- 0406.90.00- Other cheese (\$2.7 M)
- 0402.10.00- Milk and cream, concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter in solid forms (\$2.9 M)

46

COUNTRIES IN CONTINENTAL EUROPE
27 countries are members of the European Union (EU).

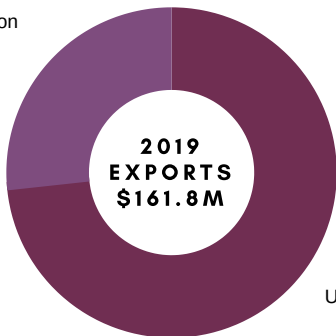
448 M

EU-27 POPULATION
Data as of 1 January 2020. The population of the United Kingdom (UK) alone is 67.8 M.

UK #1

EXPORT PARTNER
In 2019, Belize recorded a surplus in trade with the UK.

European Union
26.7%

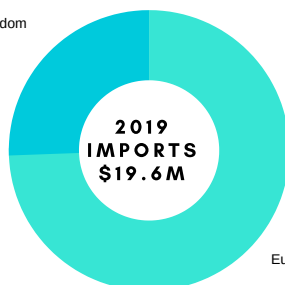


Belize's Exports:

- 1701.14.90- Cane Sugar (\$111.2 M)
- 0803.90.11- Fresh Banana (\$41.1 M)
- 4418.60.00- Posts and beams (\$2.9 M)
- 4418.20.00- Wooden doors, & their frames & thresholds (\$2.4 M)
- 1703.90.00- Other molasses (\$1.8 M)
- 4418.10.00- Wooden windows, french-windows & their frames (\$1 M)

United Kingdom
73.3%

United Kingdom
25.6%



Belize's Imports:

- 8708.99.90- Parts & accessories for motor vehicles (\$2 M)
- 4901.99.90- Printed books, leaflets & similar printed matter (\$1.7 M)
- 7308.90.00- Other structures & parts, of iron or steel (\$1.7 M)
- 3004.90.00- Dialysis fluid & other medicaments for therapeutic or prophylactic uses (\$888,689 K)
- 2103.90.90- Mixed condiments & mixed seasonings (\$655,732 K)

formation
 Institute of Belize (2019)
 dollars
 reports product list only
 ties traded.
 identified by an 8 digit code,
 nized System (HS)

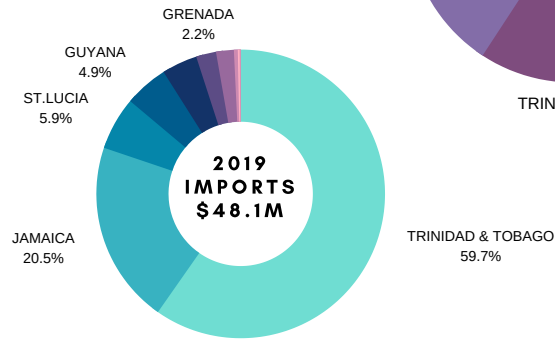
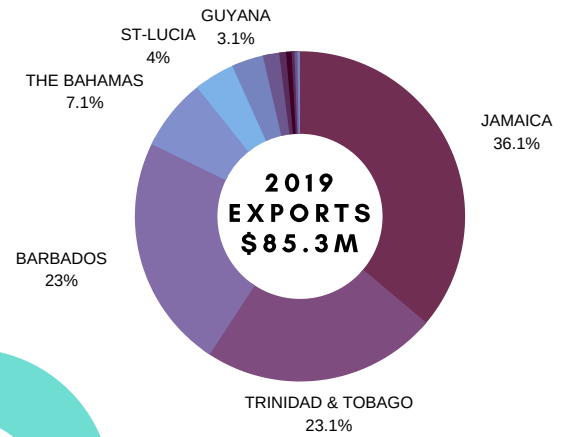
BELIZE - CARICOM TRADE

Belize's Exports:

- 2009.11.10- Frozen orange juice concentrate (\$28.7 M)
- 2709.00.90- Petroleum oils & oils, crude (\$20.3M)
- 1701.13.90- Other cane sugar (\$6.9 M)
- 0713.33.10- Red kidney beans, dried, shelled (\$5.3 M)
- 0306.17.00- Other shrimps & prawns (\$3.9 M)

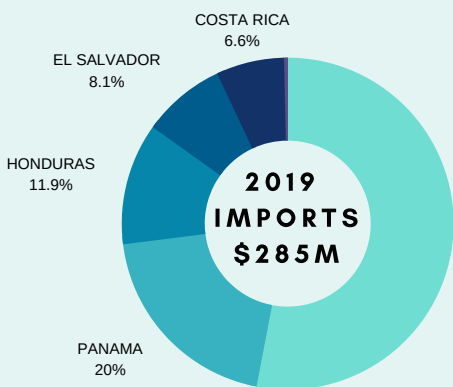
Belize's Imports:

- 2402.20.00- Cigarettes containing tobacco (\$9.4 M)
- 3102.10.00- Urea (\$4.4 M)
- 2203.00.10- Beer (\$3.3 M)
- 4412.31.00- Plywood, with at least one outer ply of tropical wood (\$2 M)
- 2208.90.00- Tonic and flavoured preparations used as food supplements (\$1.7 M)



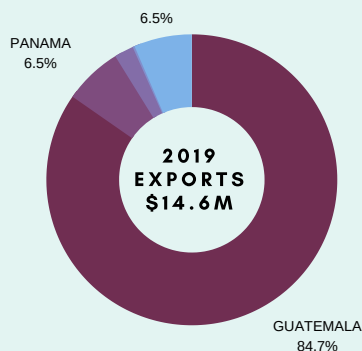
18 M
 CARICOM Population
 15 Member States

180 M
 Central American
 Population
 7 countries



Belize's Imports:

- 2711.13.00- Liquefied butanes (\$25.7 M)
- 2710.19.50.19- Bunker C fuel oil (\$19.6 M)
- 3105.20.00- Mineral or chemical fertilisers (\$14.9 M)
- 4819.10.00- Cartons, boxes and cases, of corrugated paper or paperboard (\$11.9 M)
- 2106.90.99- Food preparations (\$8.1 M)



Belize's Exports:

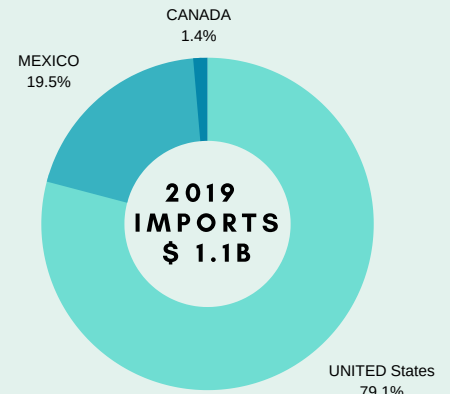
- 2302.10.00- Brans, sharps and other residues, of maize (\$6.9 M)
- 7204.21.00- Waste and scrap of stainless steel (\$1.6 M)
- 1005.90.00- Other maize (\$1.4 M)
- 2309.90.60- Other prepared complete animal feeds (\$653,428 K)
- 2103.90.10- Pepper sauce (\$554,583 K)

BELIZE - CENTRAL AMERICA TRADE

BELIZE - NORTH AMERICA TRADE

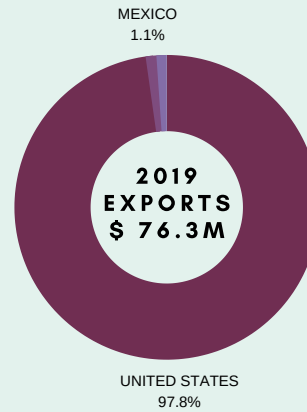
Belize's Imports:

- 2710.19.30.19- Diesel oil (\$90.6 M)
- 2710.12.20- Motor spirit (gasoline) (\$76.4 M)
- 2710.12.20.10- Gasoline 90 octane or more (Premium) (\$25.7 M)
- 2710.19.11- Kerosene type jet fuel (\$21.6 M)
- 2523.29.10- Building cement (grey) (\$20.3 M)



Belize's Exports:

- 0306.11.00- Rock lobster & other sea crawfish, frozen (\$17.1 M)
- 1701.14.90- Cane sugar (\$12.5 M)
- 0307.99.20- Conch (\$8.4 M)
- 2009.11.10- Frozen orange juice concentrate (\$7.8 M)
- 1703.90.00- Molasses (\$7.1 M)



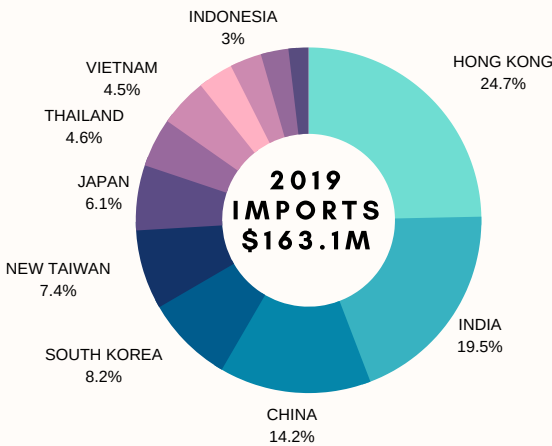
FACTS:

USA #2 EXPORT PARTNER

IN 2019, THE USA WAS BELIZE'S SECOND LARGEST EXPORT MARKET.

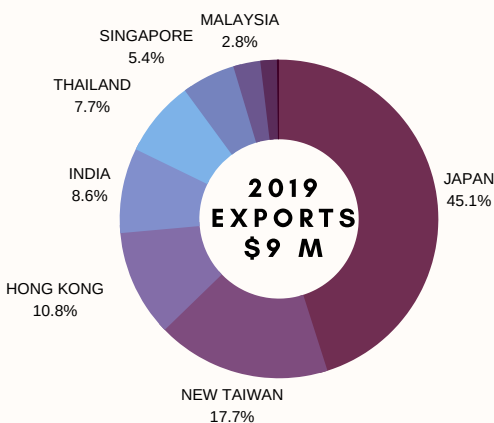
BELIZE-ROC (TAIWAN)

The Economic Cooperation Agreement (ECA) with the ROC (Taiwan) is Belize's first trade agreement with an Asian country.



Belize's Imports:

- 2402.20.00- Cigarettes containing tobacco (\$70.5 M)
- 6110.20.00- Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waist-coats and similar articles, of cotton (\$18.4 M)
- 6404.11.20- Tennis shoes, basketball shoes, gym shoes, training shoes and the like (\$15.1 M)
- 4202.22.00- Handbags, with outer surface of plastic sheeting or of textile materials (\$13.4 M)
- 4202.21.00- Handbag, with outer surface of leather, of composition leather or of patent leather (\$11.1 M)



Belize's Exports:

- 0306.12.00 - Lobster, frozen (\$3M)
- 2103.90.10- Pepper sauce (\$2.1 M)
- 2309.90.60- Other prepared complete animal feeds (\$706,116 K)
- 0306.11.00- Rock lobster & other sea crawfish, frozen (\$673,400 K)
- 0307.99.20-Conch (\$347,262 K)

BELIZE - ASIA TRADE

COMMON EXTERNAL TARIFF

Opportunities

Belize, as a member of CARICOM, can import most of its goods from other CARICOM Member States duty free. However, CARICOM applies a Common External Tariff (CET). The CET is a schedule of tariff rates that is applied uniformly by CARICOM Member States to imports from countries outside the common market. The CET rate ranges from 0-40%. The CET could be suspended upon application and approval by CARICOM Member States if the product cannot be supplied by the Community. This means that the CET will no longer be applied and a CARICOM Member State can import a good at a cheaper tax rate from a non-CARICOM Member State.

The private sector in Member States, through their Ministries of Trade, make requests to the CARICOM Secretariat for the derogation of the CET on specific goods they wish to acquire outside the CARICOM region. The CARICOM Secretariat then forwards the formal request to the Ministries of Trade in Member States requesting the following: 1. To consult with local businesses that produce the specific good to determine if they are able to supply in the quantities and quality requested; 2. If supply is available, to provide the Secretariat with the contact information of the supplier; and 3. If supplies are not currently available, to indicate if and when supplies would be. Member States are required to respond with an acceptance or objection within seven (7) days.

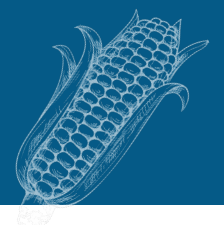
The CET Suspension Mechanism is a way Member States can identify opportunities for products that are in demand in the region and not supplied by CARICOM Member States. The following list of goods, demanded by the countries listed, are those that CARICOM Member States could not supply or meet the quantities and quality requested in 2019.



BARBADOS

H.S. Code

- 0801.11.00 - Desiccated Unsweetened Macaroon Coconut (77,162 lbs)
- 1511.90.90 - 100% RBD Palm Oil (2,118,700 lbs)
- 1515.29.00 - Corn Oil (201,590 lbs)
- 1516.20.00 - Palm Oil (25,000 lbs)



DOMINICA

H.S. Code

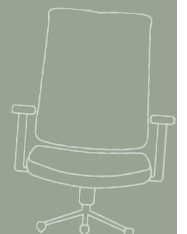
- 1511.90.90- Palm Oil (11,023 lbs)



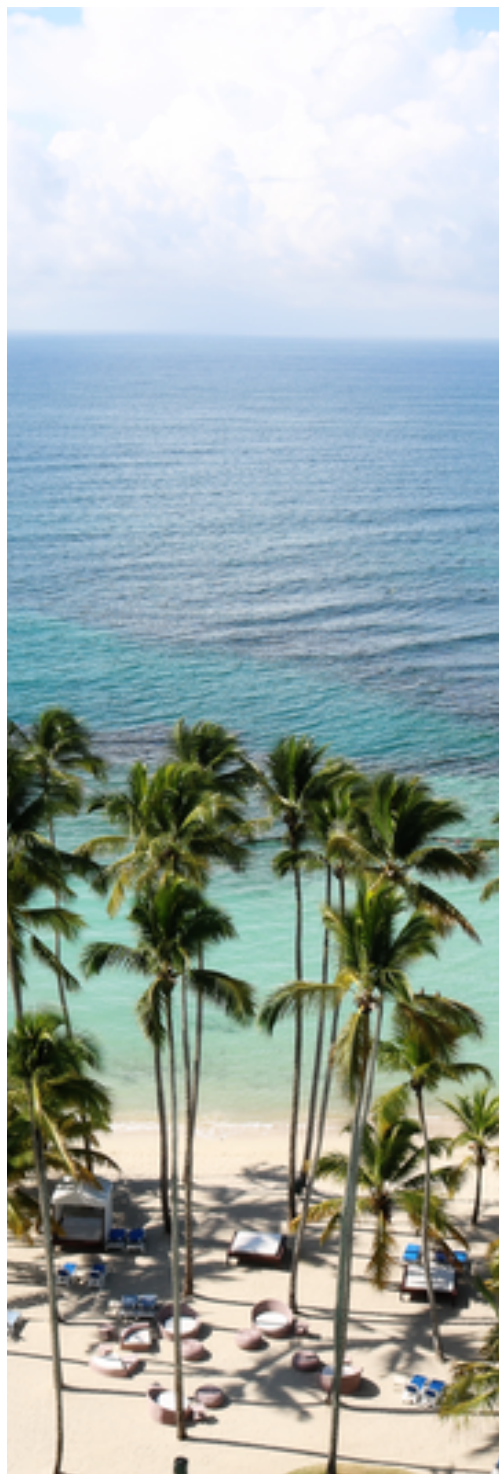
GUYANA

H.S. Code

- 0801.11.00 - Sweetened Coconut Flakes (4,409 lbs)
- 0910.30.00 - Turmeric Powder (9,921 lbs)
- 1207.50.90 - Brown Mustard Seeds (165 lbs)
- 1208.10.00 - Soyabean Meal (66,138,600 lbs)
- 1509.10.00 - Olive Oil (419 lbs)
- 1516.20.00 - Hydrogenated Soya bean Oil (147,000 lbs)
- 2007.99.10 - Guava Puree (440 gals)
 - Guava/Passion Fruit Puree (1,980 cases)
 - Guava/Pineapple Puree (1,320 cases)
- 2106.90.99 - Sumo Stabilizer Ice cream (22,046 lbs)
- 3301.19.20 - Lime Oil (2,205 lbs)
- 3926.30.00 - Chair Casters, nylon (76,500 pieces)
- 4016.99.90 - Desk Grommets (12,000 pieces)
- 9401.90.00 - Chair Parts (121,400 pieces)
 - Metal Partition Parts (119,880 pieces)
 - Chair Plugs (14,000 pieces)



UNITIES IN THE CSME



JAMAICA



H.S. Code

- 0206.49.90 - Raw Frozen Pig Tails (1,320,000 lbs)
- 0904.11.00 - Black Pepper, neither crushed nor ground (275,578 lbs)
- 0906.20.00 - Ground Cinnamon Powder (36,000 lbs)
 - Crushed or Ground Korintji Cinnamon (11,000 lbs)
- 0910.11.00 - Ginger Rhizomes (30,865 lbs)
- 0910.30.00 - Turmeric Powder (881,848 lbs)
- 1211.90.30 - Aloe Vera Gel (101,589 lbs)
- 1511.90.90 - Blend of RBD Palm Oil/Palm Olein (1,102,310 lbs)
- 1515.29.00 - Corn Oil (299,828 lbs)
- 2007.91.90 - Icing Fruit Orange and Fruit Bit Orange (4,850 lbs)
- 2007.99.10 - Banana Puree (473,522 lbs)
 - Acerola Puree (345,905 lbs)
 - Mango Puree (176,766 lbs)
 - Carrot Puree (34,613 lbs)
 - Pink Guava Puree (148,371 lbs)
 - Soursop Puree (69,886 lbs)
 - Guava Puree (216,714 lbs)
- 2007.99.90 - Mango Puree (22,046 lbs)
 - Guava Puree (88,185 lbs)
 - Passion Fruit Puree (22,046 lbs)
 - Acerola Cherry Puree (88,185 lbs)
 - Soursop Puree (88,185 lbs)
 - Icing Fruit Banana and Fruit Bit Banana (2,205 lbs)
 - Icing Fruit Pineapple (4,850 lbs)
- 2106.90.90 - Cream of Coconut (27,000 lbs)
- 2209.00.00 - Cane Vinegar (396832.072 lbs)
- 2309.90.60 - Floating Extruded Fish Feed (4,541,517 lbs)
- 2807.00.20 - Virgin Grade Sulphuric Acid (22,046,200 lbs)
- 3302.10.90 - Aloe Vera Powder (1,102 lbs)
- 3302.10.90 - Pink Grapefruit Flavour (3,748 lbs)



ST. LUCIA

H.S. Code

- 0904.11.00 - White Pepper Seeds (20,000 lbs)
 - Black Pepper Seeds (20,000 lbs)
- 0910.99.00 - Oregano Rubbed (5,000 lbs)
 - Rosemary Leaves (5,000 lbs)
 - Basil Leaves (5,000 lbs)
 - Sesame Seeds (1,000 lbs)
 - Tarragon Leaves (5,000 lbs)
 - Cardamom Seeds (5,000 lbs)
 - Star Aniseed (5,000 lbs)





ST. VINCENT & THE GRENADINES

H.S. Code

1703.10.10 - Molasses (18,518,808 lbs)

SURINAME

H.S. Code

3401.20.10 - Soap Powder (13,228 lbs)

6802.21.90 - Marble (83,776 lbs)

6802.23.90 - Granite (125,663 lbs)

6802.99.90 - Quartz (77,162 lbs)

9403.90.00 - Furniture Construction Parts for Frames (147,710 mt)



TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

H.S Code

0713.10.20 - Split Peas (5,071 lbs)

0801.32.00 - Cashew Nuts (11,173 lbs)

Natural Cashew (2,756 lbs)

0813.40.00 - Dice Dried Pineapple (2,756 lbs)

0906.11.00 - Whole Cinnamon Sticks (661,386 lbs)

1202.42.00 - Blanched Peanuts Kernels (661,386 lbs)

Peanuts (1,503,551 lbs)

Raw Peanuts (8,818 lbs)

1207.40.90 - Sesame Seed Sticks (2,756 lbs)

1207.99.90 - Pumpkin Seeds (2,756 lbs)

1208.10.00 - Defatted Soya Bean Flour (67,902 lbs)

1507.90.00 - Refined Soya Bean Oil (6,613,860 lbs)

1508.90.00 - Peanut oil (110,231 lbs)

1510.00.20 - Extra Virgin Olive Oil (220,462 lbs)

1511.90.00 - Palm Olein (5,511,550 lbs)

1511.90.90 - 100% RBD Palm Oil (1,102,310 lbs)

Palm Oil, Processed (440,924 lbs)

1512.19.00 - Sunflower Oil (3,306,930 lbs)

1513.11.00 - Crude Coconut Oil (165,347 lbs)

1513.29.00 - Palm Kernel Oil (440,924 lbs)

1514.19.00 - Canola (Rapeseed) Oil (2,204,620 lbs)

1514.99.00 - Mustard Oil (110,231 lbs)

1515.19.00 - Polymerised Linseed Oil VOS 70 (16,000 lbs)

1515.29.00 - Corn Oil (1,102,310 lbs)

1516.20.00 - Vegetable fats; Palmy 400E (220,462 lbs)

2008.11.90 - Raw Peanuts (2,756 lbs)

2008.99.20 - Banana Chips (2,756 lbs)

2008.99.90 - Dried Papaya (2,756 lbs)

3301.12.00 - Orange (Brazilian) (2,205 lbs)

3301.19.10 - Oil Grapefruit Florida C.P. FCC882 (882 lbs)

4403.20.00 - Rough Pine Lumber (2,400 cubic meters)

4407.10.90- Dressed Pine Lumber (2,400 cubic meters)

CALLING ALL EXPORTERS

Do you want to export to a CSME Member State, Cuba, Costa Rica or the Dominican Republic?

**VISIT
THE CARIBBEAN EXPORTER
GATEWAY (CARIBGATE) at**



www.caribgate.caricom.org

To easily access product specific requirement requested by these countries, including: tariffs & other charges (local taxes), licensing & permit requirements, and estimated import charges based on the export value.

STEPS TO REGISTER:

To gain access to the system, follow these steps:

VISIT

www.caribgate.caricom.org

1. Click on "Register" and enter the requested information.
2. Once complete, click on "Register", once more.
3. Enter your password and click on "Log in."

Future "log-ins" will only require entry of your user ID and password.



THE SYSTEM IS DESIGNED TO ALLOW EASY ACCESS TO EXPORTERS AND OTHER USERS (SUCH AS POLICY MAKERS AND STUDENTS) WHO MAY BE IN SEARCH OF INFORMATION.

PARTNERS



Visit www.caribgate.org to obtain product specific requirements, such as licensing & permits needed, and general taxes & tariffs that will apply to your product if you intend to export to the following countries: CSME member states, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, and Costa Rica.



THE BELIZE AGRICULTURAL HEALTH AUTHORITY

Visit www.baha.org.bz to obtain information on food and plant safety; and the necessary requirements to export animals, food, or plants.



THE BELIZE BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Visit www.bbs.gov.bz to obtain information on standards that your product has to meet for sale locally and for exportation.

 @BELIZEBUREAUOFSTANDARDS



BELTRAIDE

Get in contact with Export Belize, a unit of BELTRAIDE, to receive assistance in understanding the export process. Visit www.belizeinvest.org.bz.

 @BELTRAIDE



THE BELIZE CUSTOMS & EXCISE DEPARTMENT

Obtain the Harmonized Coding System (HS) from www.customs.gov.bz to determine how your products are classified, when traded.



THE BELIZE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OFFICE

Visit www.belipo.bz to obtain information on how to protect the intellectual property of your product or service.

NOVEMBER 2020



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CREATING GLOBAL
OPPORTUNITIES