

MARKET ACCESS- TRADE IN GOODS

This chapter of the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) provides for the establishment of a free trade area between the CARIFORUM States and the European Community. This is slated to apply to agricultural and industrial products originating in the Community and exported to a CARIFORUM country and to agricultural and industrial products originating in a CARIFORUM country and exported to the Community. It is important to note that these goods are to be treated as originating in a Party only if they comply with the provisions pertaining to the rules of origin stated in the EPA. This matrix has been updated to take into account the issues raised in the meeting of the Technical Negotiating Group (TNG) on Market Access held in Trinidad and Tobago from 12-13 June 2007.

Negotiating Issue	CARIFORUM Position	EC Position	Business Impact
Horizontal			
Offensive			
Duty Free and Quota-Free Market Access for Goods into the EC	<p>CARIFORUM States have requested the elimination of customs duties and other such requirements on traditional and non-traditional Caribbean exports from the date of entry into force.¹</p> <p>This request includes the elimination of all tariffs and tariff rate quotas on products not fully liberalized under the Cotonou trade regime such as bananas, beef and other meat, dairy products, wheat and all other cereals, as well as all fruits and vegetables.</p>	<p>The market access offer presented by EC is the elimination of customs duties and other such requirements on traditional and non-traditional Caribbean exports from the date of entry into force. This offer also includes ‘Cotonou-plus’ arrangements in the tariff liberalization process.</p>	<p>This would expand export opportunities for CARIFORUM businesses into the EC.</p> <p>Since, there will be the maintenance of the Cotonou preferences, this will further promote the growth and development of several key industries in the CARIFORUM region.²</p>

¹It is important to note that internal taxes or other internal charges, anti-dumping or countervailing measures, fees and other charges may be applied once these are consistent with the relevant provisions of the EPA.

² Under the Cotonou Agreement, the vast majority of Caribbean exports currently enter duty-free into the European market: according to the CARIFORUM export data, of the 54 major Caribbean exports to the EU totalling some US\$1.4 billion in 2002-2004, only rice exports (US\$16.6 million) were subject to some kind of duty.

Negotiating Issue	CARIFORUM Position	EC Position	Business Impact
Transitional periods/Phasing/ Exclusion of Sensitive Products	<p>Transitional periods have been proposed in the EC's market access for rice and sugar.³</p> <p>CARIFORUM has also proposed that other relevant exclusions and phasing needs be considered on a product rather than a country basis.⁴ The proposed offer divides the phased reduction list into four separate phasing periods (10, 15, 20 and 25 years, with appropriate moratoria) according to either revenue or production sensitivity.</p>	<p>The EC is quite amenable to the issue of phasing. However, the EC is concerned about time constraints and the products to be placed in each basket.</p>	<p>The transitional period serves to buttress the developmental needs of these products across the CARIFORUM region.</p>
Customs Duties on Products originating in the EC⁵	<p>Reduction or elimination of customs duties on imports once this is in accordance with the provisions of the EPA.</p> <p>In the event of serious difficulties in respect of imports of a given product, a</p>	<p>AGREED</p>	<p>Concerns have been raised within the context of the phasing and exclusion of sensitive products where the removal of import duties could threaten local producers.</p> <p>Some amount of revenue losses will be unavoidable. However, the impact of</p>

³ In the case of rice, the transition can be brief-two years. Sugar needs specific treatment given the ongoing EU sugar reform, the access of LDCs to the EU sugar market under the "Everything but Arms" (EBA) scheme and the review of the ACP Sugar Protocol.

⁴ In the case of the lists of items subject to phased reduction, efforts would be made to provide for uniform time periods on identical items.

⁵ This will be fully addressed under the appropriate rules of origin.

Negotiating Issue	CARIFORUM Position	EC Position	Business Impact
	specific committee may review the schedule of customs duty reductions and eliminations by common accord, with a view to possibly modifying the time schedule for reduction or elimination.		reciprocity is likely to be limited.
Classification of goods	The classification of goods to be covered by the EPA shall be set out in each Party's respective tariff nomenclature and must be in conformity with the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS). Negotiations still continue on which version of the HS is to be utilized in the interim, that is until countries upgrade to the 2007 version.	AGREED	The HS is a universally accepted classification system for goods that facilitates uniformed market access for CARIFORUM goods into the EC and vice versa.
Separate National Schedules for Items	<p>CARIFORUM, under its basket approach to trade liberalization, has proposed that there be separate national schedules for items bound as zero duty at the entry into force of the EPA.</p> <p>CARIFORUM has also proposed that separate national schedules of items be designed that would be subject to phased reduction of duties, with the exclusion of the CARICOM 'Less Developed Countries' (LDCs)⁶ and Haiti from commitment to phased reduction.</p>	<p>The EC argues that CARIFORUM countries maintaining national schedules, particularly over an extended period, runs counter to the major objective of an EPA, namely, the fostering of regional integration.</p> <p>The EC has also stated that the asymmetry and flexibilities that it is ready to offer CARIFORUM will be significantly reduced if tariff negotiations are based on individual national schedules that would need to individually comply with WTO requirements.</p>	If the CARICOM LDCs do not enjoy non-reciprocity, then the EC will be a direct competitor with CARICOM MDCs for specific products they currently monopolize in these LDCs. So the MDC private sector may lose some LDC market presence unless they are efficient.

⁶ All other CARICOM States are referred to as 'More Developed Countries'.

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		<p>The EC further argues that negotiations on 15 national schedules would jeopardise the two Sides' stated objective of completing the negotiations on time.</p> <p>Finally, the EC has opposed the granting of non-reciprocity for CARICOM LDCs on the ground that it weakens regional integration and would be WTO incompatible.</p>	
Single CARIFORUM Exclusions List ⁷	CARIFORUM has proposed an aggregation of draft national exclusions lists. The proposed list would outline domestic production and/or significant tariff revenue under threat from EU imports	No discussions have been carried out on this provision to date. The EC argues that the CARIFORUM approach promotes regional integration only in one aspect, namely the list of items that are to be excluded from tariff liberalization. Importantly, the list is viewed as too large given the disparity in products across member states.	
Most-Favoured Nation (MFN) Treatment	This ensures that CARIFORUM States are accorded treatment no less favourable than that which is accorded to third party countries in similar economic integration arrangements	AGREED	This clause ensures that exporters have a fair advantage in trade and are able to compete effectively in the EC market.

⁷ The proposed exclusions basket includes 443 product lines at HS6 that account for US\$569 million or 23% of CARIFORUM's annual imports from the EU. However, there has been some amount of ambiguity surrounding the flexibility of liberalizing 'substantially all' trade in free trade agreements based on the provisions of Article XXIV of the GATT. As there is no clear precedent to guide CARIFORUM on this issue, this note will consider the two most commonly accepted Article XXIV thresholds: liberalization of 90% of bilateral trade (calculated on an asymmetric basis) and/or 95% of tariff lines (the so-called "Australian" formula).

Negotiating Issue	CARIFORUM Position	EC Position	Business Impact
	with the EC and vice versa.		
Prohibitions on Quantitative Restrictions⁸	CARIFORUM States have recognized that these may serve as impediments to trade where tariffs and other such duties have been eliminated. The EPA has confirmed the right of parties to prohibit quantitative restrictions in accordance with the respective WTO agreement.	AGREED	These non-tariff barriers would only hinder the trade opportunities to be enjoyed by CARIFORUM businesses in the EC market, bearing in mind the treatment of the region's sensitive products.
Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Measures	<p>The EPA has confirmed the right of parties to take anti-dumping and countervailing measures in accordance with the respective agreements WTO agreements.</p> <p>This provision, however, shall be applicable in all investigations initiated after the EPA has entered into force.</p>	AGREED	Clarification is necessary as such measures may serve as obstacles to trade.
Safeguard Clauses	<p>The EPA will outline the terms and conditions under which safeguard measures may be applied and the specific measures to be taken under such circumstances.</p> <p>The provision, however, shall be applicable in all investigations initiated</p>	EC position is to be finalized.	The safeguard measures are meant to benefit CARIFORUM. There will be two types of safeguards, those that are triggered by price and those by quantity. This is meant to be in the CARIFORUM interest.

⁸ These refer to all import or export prohibitions or restrictions in trade between the Parties, other than customs duties and taxes, and fees and other charges that will be provided for under the EPA.

Negotiating Issue	CARIFORUM Position	EC Position	Business Impact
	after the EPA has entered into force.		
Technical Barriers to Trade⁹ (TBT) and Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures¹⁰	<p>The EPA has confirmed the right of parties to utilize TBT and SPS measures in accordance with the respective WTO agreements.</p> <p>This will facilitate the consistent application as well as harmonization of such health- protection measures.</p> <p>Proposals have been put forth in the areas of regional collaboration and integration, transparency, exchange of information and consultation as well as cooperation.</p> <p>However, concerns have been raised with regard to striking a balance between the “highest” and “appropriate” levels of protection. This is due to the fact that EC Member states have been known to apply higher levels of protection¹¹ for goods entering their domestic markets.</p>	<p>AGREED</p>	<p>This would facilitate uniformity and consistency of practice as well as the harmonization of policies. EPAs will also enhance cooperation in areas pertaining to TBT and SPS measures in order to help CARIFORUM exporters comply with EC and international rules.</p>

⁹ TBT deals specifically with technical regulations, voluntary standards and conformity assessment procedures necessary for the protection of human, animal and plant health. TBT requirements typically deal with the labelling of the composition or quality of food or drink, quality requirements for fresh food, volume, shape and appearance of packaging, technical requirements for electrical appliances, et cetera.

¹⁰ In summary, a SPS measure is any measure applied to protect human, animal or plant life or health from risks arising from the entry, establishment or spread of pests, additives, contaminants, toxins, disease-causing organisms in foods, beverages or foodstuffs or diseases carried by animals, plants or products thereof. 0

¹¹ Based on the provisions of the WTO SPS and TBT Agreements, States may introduce higher levels of protection than would be achieved by measures based on the relevant international standards, guidelines or recommendations, if there is scientific justification, or as a consequence of the level of protection that a Member determines to be appropriate in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement.

Negotiating Issue	CARIFORUM Position	EC Position	Business Impact
National Treatment on Internal Tax Requirements	CARIFORUM proposed that imported products originating from these States should not face internal taxes or other charges in excess of those being applied to like national products in the EC and vice versa.	AGREED	This promotes impartiality, as domestic firms will face the same internal taxes and charges as foreign firms. In this way, domestic firms may lose their competitive advantage.
National Treatment on Regulation of Imported Products	All laws, regulations and requirements governing the internal sale, purchase, transportation, distribution and use of imported products from CARIFORUM shall receive equal treatment to like national products in the EC and vice versa.	AGREED	This will facilitate transparency in the domestic laws, regulations and requirements that will govern access to these imports.
Defensive			
Single Tariff Schedule (The Imposition of Basic Duties) ¹²	<p>CARIFORUM has opposed the imposition of basic duties for the following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The absence of precedence for the creation of basic duties by way of arithmetic averaging of applied rates for the purpose of a CARIFORUM-EC regional trading agreement. 2. The absence of a mandate within 	<p>The EC proposes to rationalize CARIFORUM tariffs before liberalizing them. This provides for the application of basic duties across CARIFORUM and the principle of no double imposition of tariffs for EC goods circulating within CARIFORUM.</p> <p>However, the EC maintains that no state will be required to apply a basic duty that is higher than the current applied</p>	<p>The EC argues that the imposition of this schedule would allow for differential treatment of heavily traded items and therefore modulate the impact on both domestic production and fiscal receipts.</p> <p>The EC also maintains that its notion of circulation entails the legitimate principle that goods will not attract duties in multiple jurisdictions.</p>

¹² Basic duties represent the maximum duties that CARIFORUM countries can levy on goods originating in the EC.

Negotiating Issue	CARIFORUM Position	EC Position	Business Impact
	CARIFORUM to create a simulated customs union for the purposes of the EPA.	rate. States, which currently apply rates that are higher than the basic duty, will be forced to reduce their rates to the basic duty level at entry into force.	
Phased Reduction of Duties	The CARIFORUM position is that CARIFORUM-designated LDCs plus Haiti would not be subject to phased reductions of duties for exports into the EC market.	The EC has been quite reluctant to entertain the proposal for some CARICOM- designated LDCs and Haiti to be excluded from the phased reduction of duties with respect to imports into these countries. ¹³	
Base Rate for Tariff Reduction	<p>CARIFORUM had proposed the use of bound rates as the base rate or starting point from which tariffs would be reduced or eliminated for the purposes of the EPA.¹⁴</p> <p>However, after a series of negotiations, CARIFORUM has opted to use applied rates for tariff liberalization.</p>	The EC have always opposed the use of bound rate from the start of the negotiations. They propose that applied rates of duty be utilized instead.	<p>The move from bound to applied rates does not in itself have fiscal implications. However, it may take away policy space from countries.</p> <p>It is also important to note that applied rates are good for firms seeking raw materials for specific industries of interest.</p>
Products¹⁵			
Offensive			
Anhydrous ammonia	Request access in the EU market as		

¹³ However, CARIFORUM has proposed (and the EU has accepted) up to 25 years in certain exceptional cases as a phasing period, which should allow CARICOM-designated LDCs and Haiti the necessary time to implement fiscal and other measures that are not included in the CARIFORUM common exclusions list.

¹⁴ The rationale for the use of the WTO bound tariffs as the base rate derives from the fact that most CARIFORUM States have bound tariffs that exceed their applied tariffs by substantial margins.

¹⁵ Over the 2000 to 2004 period, these goods were the main imports into the EU from CARICOM States.

Negotiating Issue	CARIFORUM Position	EC Position	Business Impact
	outlined in the horizontal section.		
Non-crude petroleum	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Crude petroleum	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Methanol	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Hot rolled bars/rods	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Liquefied Butane	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Urea	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Beer made from malt	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Bitumen/Asphalt	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Cocoa beans/whole/broken/raw/roasted	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Rum/Tafia	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section. Special and Differential Treatment		
Undenatured ethanol	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Unworked Diamonds	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Aluminum ores/concentrates	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Aluminum oxide	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Shrimps/Prawns	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Rice	Request access in the EU market as		

Negotiating Issue	CARIFORUM Position	EC Position	Business Impact
	outlined in the horizontal section. Special and Differential Treatment		
Non-coniferous logs	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Live animals	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Bananas	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section. Special and Differential Treatment		
Arrowroot	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Natural Sands	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Essential Oils	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Pebbles/ Crushed Stones	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Unwrought Gold	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Electric motor parts	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Raw cane sugar	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section. Special and Differential Treatment		
Green coffee	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Processed Tunas/Skipjack	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Tankers	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		

Negotiating Issue	CARIFORUM Position	EC Position	Business Impact
Rock Lobster/other sea crawfish	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Medicaments	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Expansible polystyrene	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Insecticides	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Paper Labels	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Liquers/Cordials	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section. Special and Differential Treatment		
Transmission apparatus for radio telephony	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Unused postage stamps	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Variable resistors	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Natural Honey	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Soya bean oil	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Grapefruit juice	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Cane molasses	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Frozen fish	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Mace	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Computer parts	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		

Negotiating Issue	CARIFORUM Position	EC Position	Business Impact
Sauces/mixed condiments/ seasonings	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Fresh fruits	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Cotton T-shirts	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Impregnated cloaves coated or covered with plastics/rubber	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Paintings	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Peel of citrus/watermelon	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Communion wafers-“crackers”	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Non-alcoholic beverages	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Aerated beverages	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Fermented beverages	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Pullovers/cardigans	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Sweet Potatoes	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Vegetables	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Processed vegetables not frozen	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Fruits of the genus capiscum “pepper”	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Soups/broths	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		

Negotiating Issue	CARIFORUM Position	EC Position	Business Impact
Processed fruits/nuts	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Plants	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Oranges	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Citrus hybrids	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Recorded Gramophone Records	Request access in the EU market as outlined in the horizontal section.		
Products¹⁶			
Defensive			
Automatic Circuit Breakers	Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal section.		
Electrical Switches	Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal section. (Proposed Exclusions Basket)		
Automobiles	Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal section. (Proposed Exclusions Basket)		
Transmission Apparatus for Radio Telegraph	Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal section.		

¹⁶ Over the period 2001-2004, the following products were the most dynamic exports from the EU into the CARICOM region.

Negotiating Issue	CARIFORUM Position	EC Position	Business Impact
	(Proposed Exclusions Basket)		
Taps/Clocks/Valves	Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal section		
Jewellery	Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal section (Proposed Exclusions Basket)		
Poultry	Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal section (Proposed Exclusions Basket)		
Water Filtering/Purifying Machines	Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal section		
Wooden Furniture	Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal section (Proposed Exclusions Basket)		
Metallic Furniture	Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal section (Proposed Exclusions Basket)		

Negotiating Issue	CARIFORUM Position	EC Position	Business Impact
Non-crude Petroleum	Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal section		
Motorboats	Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal section		
Prefabricated Buildings	Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal section		
Books/ Brochures	Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal section		
Household Appliance Parts	Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal section		
Surge Protectors	Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal section		
Tiles/Cubes/Glazed Ceramics	Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal section (Proposed Exclusions Basket)		
Lifting/Handling/Unloading Machinery	Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal section		

Negotiating Issue	CARIFORUM Position	EC Position	Business Impact
	section		
Fungicides	Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal section		
Plastic sacks/Bags	Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal section (Proposed Exclusions Basket)		
Electric conductors	Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal section		
Engineering Structures	Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal section		
Plastic carboys/bottles/flasks	Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal section (Proposed Exclusions Basket)		
Boxes/crates/cases of plastic	Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal section (Proposed Exclusions Basket)		
Wheat groats/meal	Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal		

Negotiating Issue	CARIFORUM Position	EC Position	Business Impact
	section (Proposed Exclusions Basket)		
Malt extracts/chocolate	Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal section (Proposed Exclusions Basket)		
Medical Instruments	Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal section		
Pebbles/Gravel	Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal section		
Motor Vehicle Parts	Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal section (Proposed Exclusions Basket)		
Glass containers	Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal section		
Aircraft parts	Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal section		
Pneumatic tyres of rubber for motor	Tariff liberalization must be in		

Negotiating Issue	CARIFORUM Position	EC Position	Business Impact
parts	accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal section (Proposed Exclusions Basket)		
Cheese	Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal section (Proposed Exclusions Basket)		
Computer parts	Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal section		
Crane parts/work trucks	Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal section		
Apparatus for carrier-current/digital line systems	Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal section		
Drilling machinery parts	Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal section		
Geophysical equipment parts	Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal section		
Soya Bean Oil	Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal		

Negotiating Issue	CARIFORUM Position	EC Position	Business Impact
	section (Proposed Exclusions Basket)		
Animal Feeds	Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal section (Proposed Exclusions Basket)		
Non-alcoholic beverages	Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal section (Proposed Exclusions Basket)		
Unsweetened milk/cream powder	Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal section		
Medicaments	Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal section		
Sausages	Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal section (Proposed Exclusions Basket)		
Paper Labels	Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal section		
Aerials/Aerial reflectors	Tariff liberalization must be in		

Negotiating Issue	CARIFORUM Position	EC Position	Business Impact
	accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal section		
Fertilizers	Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal section		
Refrigerators	Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal section		
Co-axial Cable	Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal section		
Diesel engine parts	Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal section (Proposed Exclusions Basket)		
Digital Processing Units	Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal section		
Vacuum pumps/compressors	Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal section		
Funfair equipment/Bowling equipment	Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal section		
Generators	Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and		

Negotiating Issue	CARIFORUM Position	EC Position	Business Impact
	conditions outlined in the horizontal section		
Undenatured Ethyl Alcohol	<p>Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal section</p> <p>(Proposed Exclusions Basket)- However, this must be of an actual alcoholic strength of 80% or more.</p>		
Liquers/Cordials	<p>Tariff liberalization must be in accordance with the specific terms and conditions outlined in the horizontal section</p> <p>(Proposed Exclusions Basket)</p>		