Guide to the Caribbean Basin Initiative

May 1994

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE / International Trade Administration
U.S. Agency for International Development

Contents

I. Caribbean Basin Initiative 1

CBI Beneficiary Countries 1
CBI Performance 2
CBI Duty-Free Entry 3
Eligible Products 3
Qualification Criteria 4
CBI Textile Program: Guaranteed Access Levels 5
CBI Government Procurement 5
CBI Financing: 936 Funds 6
CBI Convention Tourism Tax Credit 6

II. Other Preferential Trade Opportunities 7

Generalized System of Preferences 7
Beneficiary Countries 8
Eligible Items 8
Qualification Criteria 8
Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States: Item 9802.00.80 8
Beneficiary Countries 8
Eligible Items 10
Qualification Criteria 10

III. Country Profiles and Key Contacts 12

IV. U.S. Government Programs for Business Development 23

U.S. Department of Commerce 23
U.S. Agency for International Development 24
U.S. Customs Service 24
U.S. Department of Agriculture 24
U.S. Department of Labor 25
U.S. Department of Transportation 25
U.S. Department of the Treasury 25
Export-Import Bank of the United States 26
U.S. Information Agency 26
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative 26
Overseas Private Investment Corporation 27
Peace Corps 27
Puerto Rico — Caribbean Development Office 27
Trade and Development Program 28

V. Customs Procedures and Documentation 29

General Entry 29
Entry Documents 29
Suggestions for Expediting Customs Clearance 29
Entry by Importer 30
Examination of Goods 30
Caribbean Basin Initiative 30
Regulations for Qualification 30
Advance Ruling 32
Documentation 32
Other Special Tariff Access 33
Guaranteed Access Levels (CBI Textile Program) 33
Harmonizing Tariff Schedule 9802.00.80 34
General System of Preferences 35

VI. U.S. Regulatory Requirements 36
U.S. Department of Agriculture 36
Agricultural Marketing Service 36
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service 36
Food Safety and Inspection Service 38
U.S. Forest Service 38
Environmental Protection Agency 39
Food and Drug Administration 39
Imports 40
Labeling Requirements 40
Pesticidal Residues on Raw Agricultural Commodities and Processed Foods 40
Product Specific Regulations 41
Canned Foods 41
Fishery Products 41
Meat and Poultry 42
Nuts and Nut Products 42
Spices, Seeds, and Herbs 42
U.S. Department of Commerce/ National Marine Fisheries Service 43
FDA/NOAA Seafood Inspection Service 43
Inspection and Grading 43

VII. U.S. Safeguards 44

Antidumping Duties 44
Countervailing Duties 44
AD and CVDs in CBI Beneficiary Countries 44

Appendices 45

Appendix A. The Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Expansion Act (CBI II) 47
Appendix B. CBI Designation Criterion 51
Appendix C. Market Information and Publications 52
Appendix D. Selected Trade Asssociations 61
Appendix E. Financing Resources 63
Appendix F. Third Country Preferential Trade Programs: LOME and CARIBCAN 71
Appendix G. Sample U.S. Customs Documents 73
Certificate of Origin Form A (Revised) 74
ITA 370P Revised: Special Access Special Regime Export Declaration 75
Declarations Required Under Section 215, Customs and Trade Act of 1990 76
Exporter's Declaration 76
CBI Processor's Declaration 77
Importer's Declaration 78
Declarations Required Under U.S. Harmonized Tariff Schedule 9802.00.8040 and 9802.00.8060 79
Foreign Assembler's/Processor's Declaration 79
Endorsement by Importer 80

I. Caribbean Basin Initiative

The Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) is a broad program to promote economic development through private sector initiative in the Central American and Caribbean countries. A major goal of the CBI is to expand foreign and domestic investment in nontraditional sectors, thereby diversifying CBI country economies and expanding their exports. The Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act of 1983 (amended in 1990) provides customs duty-free entry to the United States on a permanent basis for a broad range of products from CBI beneficiary countries. Also, numerous supplemental CBI-linked initiatives have been implemented since the establishment of the CBI program.

The major elements of the CBI program available to all CBI beneficiary countries that are presented in this guidebook are:

- Duty-free entry to the United States for a wide range of products grown and manufactured in CBI countries as an incentive for investment and expanded export production, and other special tariff statuses.
- CBI Textile Program: A special access program (Guaranteed Access Levels) for textiles and apparel that guarantees markets for apparel assembled from U.S.-formed and -cut material.
- CBI Government Procurement: National treatment for producers in CBI countries in bidding for certain types of U.S. Government procurement opportunities.
- Exemption for CBI exports to the United States from U.S. Import Merchandise Processing Fees, a fee based on a percent of value-based customs duty surcharge levied on incoming goods to cover costs of U.S. Customs operations.
- A wide range of U.S. Government, state government, and private sector business development programs, including trade and investment financing, business missions, and technical assistance programs partially supported through U.S. foreign economic assistance (see Section IV).

For CBI beneficiary countries that have <u>also</u> signed a Tax Information Exchange Agreement (TIEA) with the United States, the following initiatives are also available.

- CBI Financing: Access to below market financing through 936 funds for private investment.
- CBI Convention Tourism Tax Credit: A deduction on U.S. taxes for companies that hold business conventions in an eligible country.
- Foreign Sales Corporation status, which enables the establishment of a specialized sales subsidiary of a U.S. export company in a CBI country and allows the organizer to receive U.S. tax benefits.

In addition to the United States' CBI program, Canada has implemented CARIBCAN, a package of trade development and economic assistance measures for certain Caribbean countries that includes duty-free entry for products to Canadian markets. The European Economic Community (EEC) provides certain CBI countries with duty-free access for a multitude of products and economic assistance through the Lome Convention (see Appendix F).

CBI Beneficiary Countries

As of January 1992, the following 24 countries have been designated CBI beneficiaries. To qualify for CBI benefits, countries must meet the designation criteria outlined in the Caribbean Economic Recovery Act (see Appendix B).

Antigua and Barbuda
Aruba
Bahamas
Barbados
Belize
British Virgin Islands
Costa Rica
Dominica
Dominican Republic
El Salvador
Grenada
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica
Montserrat
Netherlands Antilles
Nicaragua
Panama
St. Kitts-Nevis
St. Lucia
St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Trinidad and Tobago

The following countries may be eligible for CBI trade benefits but have not formally requested designation:

Anguilla
Cayman Islands
Suriname
Turks and Caicos Islands

CBI Performance

The tremendous expansion in nontraditional exports from CBI beneficiary countries to the United States since the inauguration of the CBI program has greatly cushioned the severe declines in traditional exports, primarily petroleum, from the region. This export diversification has led to a more balanced production and export base, reducing the region's vulnerability to fluctuations in markets for traditional products.

Total CBI exports to the United States dropped significantly during the first few years of the CBI, largely due to tremendous declines in prices for petroleum exports from just three CBI countries: Trinidad and Tobago, Netherlands Antilles, and Bahamas. Nevertheless, the expansion of nontraditional exports between 1983 and 1991 by almost 150 percent has made such a significant impact on the region's total trade picture that total exports to the United States have increased since 1987, with almost 60 percent of the total comprising nontraditional products in 1991 (see Figures 1 and 2).

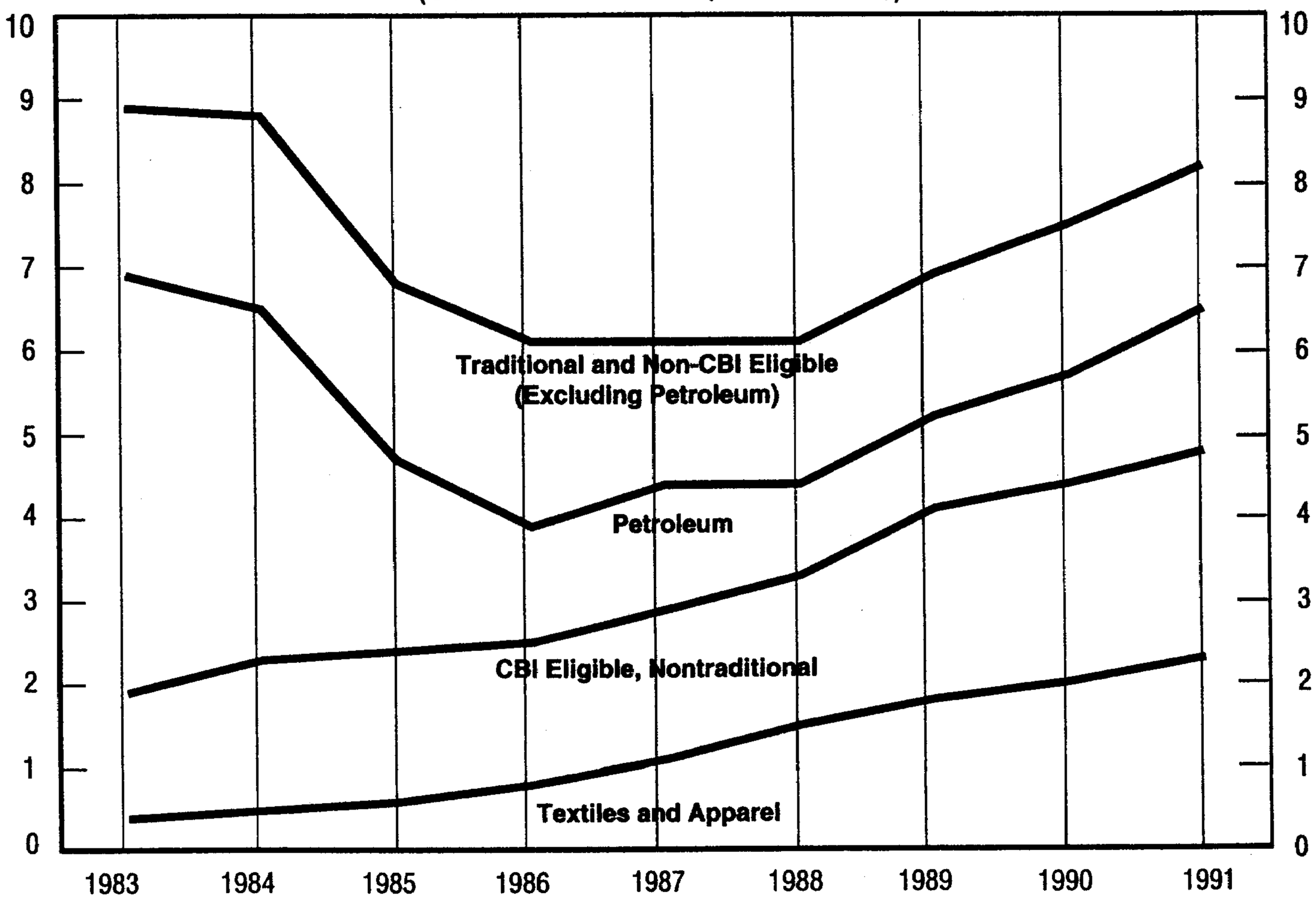
Of the $4.8 billion in nontraditional products entering the United States from the CBI:

- Approximately one-third are products where duty is normally applied at rates ranging from zero to 35 percent but are duty free in the case of CBI;
- Almost one-half of these products consist of apparel. Although apparel is not duty free, CBI beneficiary countries can negotiate liberal quotas that guarantee access to the U.S. market; and
- The remaining one-fifth of these products are duty free for all countries with most-favored-nation status.

Figure 1

U.S. Imports from CBI Countries 1983-91

(Customs Value Basis, Billions US $)



* Estimated 1991 Data

Nontraditional exports are led by manufactured articles (for example, apparel, medical instruments, jewelry, sports equipment, electronics, and footwear uppers) which have surged by over 160 percent since 1983, particularly from the Caribbean islands. Nontraditional agricultural exports have risen by over 70 percent. These include pineapples, melons, seafood, frozen orange juice, frozen vegetables, ornamental plants, and cut flowers originating mostly from Central America.

New investment by foreign and domestic companies has also expanded greatly, providing the necessary resources to fuel this tremendous export growth and diversification. A 1990 Department of Commerce study identified 789 foreign exchange earning firms that have either established or expanded operations between 1984 and 1989. These companies together have invested over $2.2 billion in assets, employ 142,016 full-time workers, and generate almost $1.3 billion annually in foreign exchange. U.S. investment in the Caribbean Basin has made significant contributions to this growth, providing important financial and technical resources.

CBI Duty-Free Entry

Eligible Products

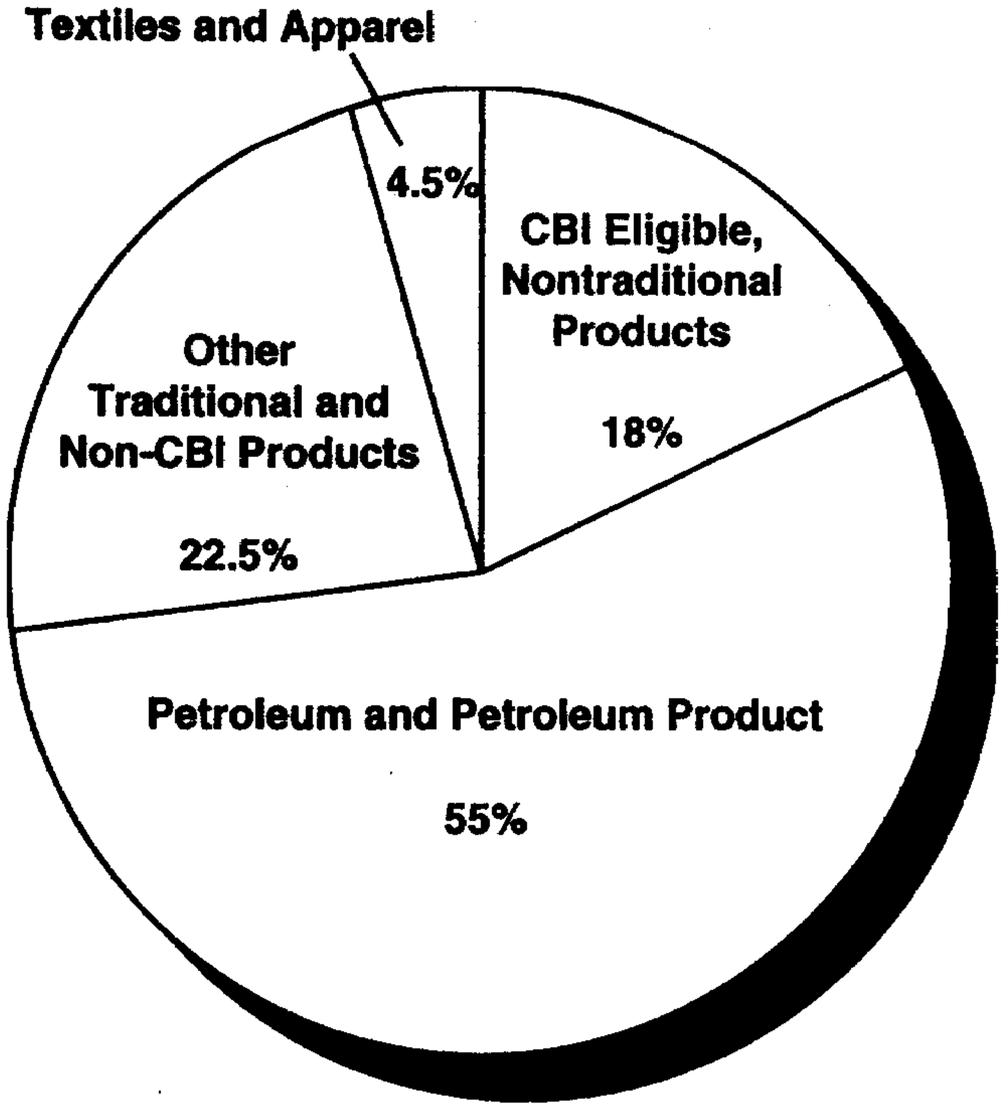
Most products manufactured or grown in CBI beneficiary countries are eligible for duty-free entry into the United States. Some of the most successful CBI eligible products that have been developed for export by both U.S. and Caribbean Basin companies include:

- Electronic and electro-mechanical assembly
- Handicrafts, giftware, and decorative accessories
- Wood products, including furniture and building materials
- Recreational items, such as sporting goods and toys
- Fresh and frozen seafood
- Tropical fruit products and winter vegetables
- Ethnic and specialty foods, such as sauces, spices, liqueurs, jams, and confectionery items
- Ornamental horticulture
- Medical and surgical supplies

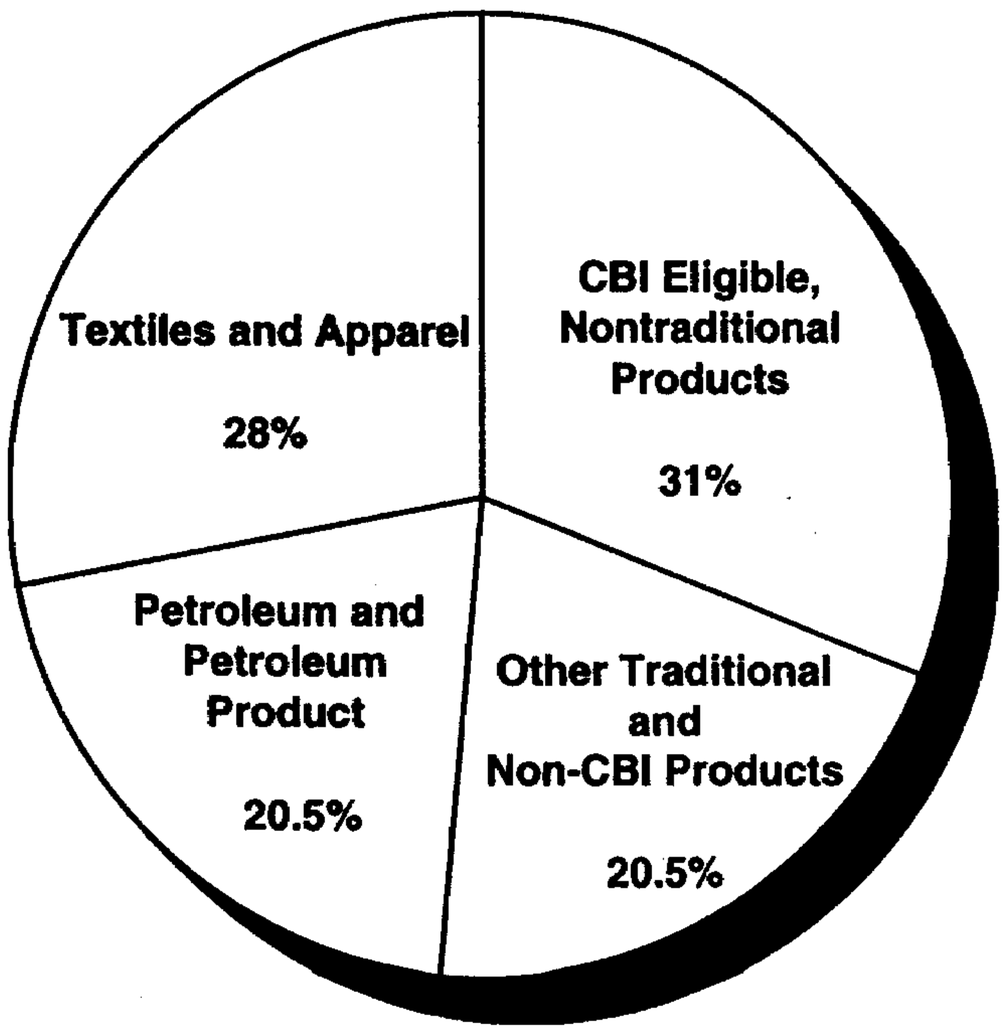
However, the CBI law excludes the following articles from duty-free entry status:

Figure 2

Composition of U.S. Imports from CBI Countries: 1983 vs.1991
(Customs Value Basis, Billions US $)



Total U.S. Imports 1983 $8.9 Billion



Total U.S. Imports 1991 $8.2 Billion *

* Estimated 1991 Data

- Most textiles and apparel[1]
- Canned tuna
- Petroleum and petroleum products
- Footwear except disposable items and footwear parts such as uppers
- Certain leather, rubber, and plastic gloves
- Luggage, handbags, and flat goods[2]
- Certain leather wearing apparel[3]
- Watches and watch parts, if any component originated in a communist country.

Ethanol, sugar, beef, and veal may be eligible for duty-free treatment, but special conditions apply. Manufacturers of products excluded from duty-free entry still may be very competitive in the U.S. market due to low production costs that provide a price advantage to Caribbean Basin producers. Exporters of non-CBI eligible products may also access certain types of assistance offered under the CBI and described in this guidebook.

Certain products (for example, rum and other liquors) eligible for customs duty-free entry may still be subject to federal excise taxes. Furthermore, CBI duty-free products are still required to comply with all applicable laws, regulations, and standards such as those designed to protect U.S. consumers and industry from unfair trading practices and potentially harmful or unsafe products (see Sections VI and VII).

Qualification Criteria

Products are deemed eligible for CBI duty-free treatment if the following conditions are met (see Section V for further details).

1. The merchandise must be imported directly from a beneficiary country into the customs territory of the United States.

2. The merchandise must have been produced in a beneficiary country. This requirement is satisfied when (a) goods are wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of a beneficiary country or (b) the goods have been substantially transformed into a new and different article of commerce in a beneficiary country, as determined by U.S. Customs.

3. At least 35 percent of the appraised value of the article imported into the United States must consist of the cost or value of materials produced in one or more beneficiary countries and/or the direct costs[3] of processing operations performed in one or more beneficiary countries. The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands are defined as beneficiary countries for purposes of this requirement; therefore, value attributed to Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands may also be counted.

   In addition, the cost or value of materials produced in the customs territory of the United States (other than Puerto Rico) may be counted, but only to a maximum of 15 percent of the appraised value of the imported article. The cost or value of materials imported into a beneficiary country from a nonbeneficiary country may be included in calculating the 35 percent value-added requirement for an eligible article if the materials are first substantially transformed into new and different articles of commerce and are then used as constituent materials in the production of the eligible article.

4. The following special tariff statuses for articles manufactured, processed, or assembled in CBI countries were added with the 1990 amendments to the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act of 1983 (also known as CBI II):

   (a) The 35 percent value-added and substantial transformation requirements do not apply to products manufactured or assembled wholly from U.S. components (other than textiles and apparel and petroleum and certain products derived from petroleum) and ingredients (other than water). (Note: This tariff status is referred to in Section 222 of CBI II.)

---

[1] Under CBI, textile products made of silk blends or of vegetable fibers other than cotton may enter duty free; bilateral agreements may be negotiated to permit duty-free entry of certain traditional hand-loomed, hand-sewn articles.

[2] Tariffs on certain leather products (such as flat goods, leather apparel and work gloves but not leather footwear) will be reduced by 20 percent, phased in over five years, with no more than a 2.5 percentage-point reduction permitted on any one product. Tariff reductions will begin on or after January 1992.

[3] Direct costs of processing operations include costs directly incurred or reasonably allocated to the production, manufacture, or assembly of the article, such as the cost of actual labor, dies, molds, tooling, depreciation of machinery, research and development, inspection, and testing. Business overhead, administrative expenses, and profits, as well as general business expenses, such as casualty and liability insurance, advertising, and salespeople's salaries, are not considered direct cost of processing operations.

(b) The general value added and substantial transformation rule is also excluded in the case of products that are the growth, product, or manufacture of Puerto Rico that are subsequently processed or advanced in value in another CBI beneficiary country. (Note: This tariff status is referred to in Section 215 of CBI II.)

Advance ruling from the U.S. Customs Service is available to ascertain the eligibility of a product for CBI duty-free treatment, prior to actual production in the CBI country or shipping to the United States.

CBI Textile Program: Guaranteed Access Levels

While the U.S. Government maintains strict quotas on apparel imports from the high-volume producing countries in the Far East and elsewhere, a more liberal approach is being taken with CBI countries. Few categories of apparel from CBI countries currently are subject to quotas, and when new quotas are established, these are set at higher levels than quotas for other new entrants to the United States. The most favorable treatment is extended to apparel assembled in CBI countries from fabric formed (woven or knitted) and cut in the United States under the Guaranteed Access Level (GAL) program [Harmonized Tariff Schedule 9802.00.8010]. This program is based on negotiated bilateral agreements with individual CBI countries for specific articles.

GALs offer investors in the textile and apparel sector the most secure basis for new investment in CBI countries. In negotiating GALs, the U.S. Government is prepared to guarantee access for virtually all production capability of apparel and other made-up articles (such as bed linens or soft-sided luggage) assembled in CBI countries from U.S.-formed and -cut fabric. CBI countries must substantiate their GAL requests with reasonable evidence of currently underutilized capacity and new capacity scheduled to come on-stream. CBI countries may request increases in GALs at any time with assurance that the U.S. Government is prepared to accede to these requests except in cases where serious injury would result to the U.S. apparel industry. A request for a GAL increase is automatically enacted unless the U.S. Government turns down the request within 30 days. The U.S. Government plays no role in the allocation of any quotas, including GALs, among individual companies within CBI countries. CBI countries with which the United States now has GAL agreements include Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago.

CBI Government Procurement

Major restrictions on U.S. Government procurement from CBI countries have been eliminated, resulting in increased opportunities for U.S. firms to use Caribbean Basin goods and services in filling U.S. Government contracts. The U.S. Government is the largest single purchaser of goods and services in the United States. Because of the importance of this sector of the U.S. economy, the U.S. Congress has placed heavy conditions on the awarding of procurement contracts.

Under the Buy America Act of 1933, Congress stipulated that a preference must be accorded to domestic goods in all cases. In the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, however, Congress agreed to waive these "Buy America" provisions on about 10 percent of the U.S. Government procurement market for countries that agree to eliminate equivalent restrictions affecting their procurement of foreign goods. At the same time, Congress decided to deny all other countries (for example, those which did not agree to a reciprocal elimination of some restrictions, including CBI countries) any and all access to this part of the U.S. market.

However, reciprocity requirement was waived for CBI countries by executive decree in 1986. This effectively provides CBI countries with the same access to the U.S. Government procurement market as domestic producers. While certain types of procurement remain restricted to domestic sources, largely for national security reasons, this action opens a $20 billion market that was completely closed prior to this initiative.

Firms offering products from CBI countries are now able to bid directly on contracts valued at more than the threshold level of 130,000 Special Drawing Rights (SDRs), currently equivalent to about $172,000. Contracts below this threshold remain open to CBI products, but are subject to the Buy America Act preferences referred to earlier. Contracts above the threshold that remain restricted include: (1) items considered essential to national security; (2) products excluded from CBI duty-free treatment under the 1983 Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act; and (3) contracts set aside to aid development of U.S. small business and minority companies. Opportunities for CBI subcontractors may still exist in these restricted areas, however, since the domestically produced end-products may contain foreign components and still qualify.

CBI Financing: 936 Funds

Section 936 funds offer special below market rate financing for qualified private investment in CBI beneficiary countries that are also signatories of a Tax Information Exchange Agreement (TIEA)with the United States. These countries currently include Barbados, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Honduras, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago. Section 936 funds are largely private financial resources derived from tax exempt profits of U.S. corporations on deposit in Puerto Rico-based financial institutions. To access these funds, the investor must receive approval from the Puerto Rican Economic Development Administration (FOMENTO) and the project must fall within the criteria outlined by U.S. Treasury regulations. Eligible projects include active business assets or development projects (such as industrial parks or transportation facilities) that are linked with Puerto Rico or stand alone projects. Once FOMENTO approval is received, the investor must then approach a private Puerto Rican-based financial institution or the Puerto Rican Economic Development Bank to apply for financing. Private financial institutions generally require a credit enhancement or loan guarantee and extend loans for a minimum of $1 million on a 5- to 10-year term (see Section IV and Appendix F for more information).

CBI - Convention Tourism Tax Credit

U.S. taxpayers attending business meetings and conventions in CBI countries that enter into TIEAs may deduct legitimate business expenses incurred at the meeting or convention without regard to the more stringent rules generally applicable to foreign conventions. This benefit enables CBI countries to attract conventions and business meetings to boost tourism earnings.

II. Other Preferential Trade Opportunities

Generalized System of Preferences

The Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) is a unilateral and temporary program of duty-free tariff preferences granted by the United States to designated beneficiary countries (developing and some Eastern European countries). Under the GSP program, the United States offers preferential duty-free entry on approximately 4,290 products from 134 countries. The program covers a broad spectrum of agricultural, manufactured, and semimanufactured products, but stipulates that certain products may not be designated duty-free eligible due to the import sensitivity of U.S. domestic industries.

The GSP program is more limited than the CBI in several important ways (see Figure 3). One, the CBI is applied only to signatory Caribbean and Central American countries, while GSP is available to numerous developing countries and some Eastern European countries. Two, the CBI provides restrictions on only eight product categories, while GSP product access is much more limited. Three, the CBI is a permanent program, while the GSP statute has been temporarily extended to Oct. 4, 1994, with no guarantee of being reestablished. Four, the CBI provides fixed access for the eligible products, while GSP product eligibility is adapted on a product-specific basis, with modifications to

Figure 3

Comparison of CBI and GSP Programs

	Caribbean Basin Initiative	Generalized System of Preferences
Eligible Countries	Central America and most of the Caribbean countries	Most developing countries and some Eastern European countries
Duration of program and product eligibility	Permanent program with fixed product eligibility	Program statute to be considered for renewal in 1993. Product eligibility adopted on product-specific basis through annual review procedure
Products exempt from duty-free status	Most textile and apparel, petroleum, footwear, gloves, leather products, and watches	Import sensitive products including certain textile and apparel, watches, electronics, steel, footwear, luggage, leather goods, and semi-manufactured glass product
Rules of origin requirements	35% value-added (the value of U.S. materials may be counted but only up to 15% of the appraised value of the imported article) and substantial transformation or double substantial transformation	35% value-added and substantial transformation
Exceptions from rules of origin requirements	Value added and substantial transformation requirements do not have to be met if the product is made of 100% U.S. components or if a product of Puerto Rico is further processed or advanced in a CBI country	None

the list of articles eligible for duty-free treatment made through an annual review procedure. And five, GSP requires 35 percent value added and substantial transformation in all cases, while CBI allows certain production and assembly using U.S. and Puerto Rican components to be waived from this criteria.

Beneficiary Countries

The following CBI beneficiary countries are also beneficiaries of GSP:

Antigua and Barbuda	Haiti
Bahamas	Honduras
Barbados	Jamaica
Belize	Panama
Costa Rica	St. Kitts and Nevis
Dominica	Saint Lucia
Dominican Republic	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Grenada	Trinidad and Tobago
Guatemala	
Guyana	

Members countries of the Caribbean Common Market (CARICOM) are treated as one country.

Eligible Items

The GSP eligibility list contains approximately 4,290 products identified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States by the marking "A" or "A*" in the "Special" sub-column under column 1. The GSP program covers a broad spectrum of agricultural, manufactured, and semimanufactured products. The GSP statute stipulates that certain products may not be designated duty-free eligible due to the import sensitivity of U.S. domestic industries, including, but not limited to textiles and apparel articles subject to textile agreements; certain watches; certain electronic articles; certain steel articles; footwear, luggage, flat goods, and leather-wearing apparel; and certain semimanufactured glass products.

Qualification Criteria

Direct importation, substantial transformation, and 35 percent value-added requirements apply to both GSP and the CBI, but the CBI qualification criteria is more liberal in several respects. Unlike the GSP, CBI rules of origin allow up to 15 percent of the appraised value of the product to be accounted for by U.S. components towards the 35 percent value-added. In addition, goods assembled and produced in CBI countries of wholly U.S. components, materials, or ingredients (other than water, and excluding textiles and apparel and petroleum and certain petroleum products) may enter the United States duty free.

GSP eligible merchandise from a specific country will be entitled to duty-free treatment provided the following conditions are met:

1. The merchandise must be destined to the United States without contingency for diversion at the time of exportation from the beneficiary country.
2. The merchandise must be imported directly into the United States from the beneficiary country.
3. The merchandise must have been substantially transformed in the GSP-eligible country.
4. The sum of the cost or value of materials produced in the beneficiary country plus direct costs of processing must equal at least 35 percent of the appraised value of the article. The 35 percent value added must be from a single beneficiary country or a group of countries belonging to certain associations: the Andean Pact, CARICOM, and Association of South East Asian Nations (except for Brunei and Singapore).

The cost or value of foreign materials imported into the beneficiary developing countries may be included in calculating the 35 percent value-added requirement for an eligible article if the materials are first substantially transformed into new and different articles and are then used as constituent materials in the production of the eligible article. The phrase "direct costs of processing" includes the cost of all actual labor, dies, molds, tooling, depreciation on machinery, research and development, and inspection and testing. Business overhead, administrative expenses, salaries, and profit, as well as general business expenses, such as administrative salaries, casualty and liability insurance, advertising and salespeople's salaries, are not considered direct costs of processing.

Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States: Item 9802.00.80

Beneficiary Countries

Assembly from U.S. components in whole or in part in other countries may be eligible for duty-free allowance for the U.S. components under a provision of Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) 9802.00.80, 9802.00.8060 (formerly TSUS 807) (see Figure 4); however, in practice producers primarily select countries closer to the

the list of articles eligible for duty-free treatment made through an annual review procedure. And five, GSP requires 35 percent value added and substantial transformation in all cases, while CBI allows certain production and assembly using U.S. and Puerto Rican components to be waived from this criteria.

Beneficiary Countries

The following CBI beneficiary countries are also beneficiaries of GSP:

Antigua and Barbuda	Haiti
Bahamas	Honduras
Barbados	Jamaica
Belize	Panama
Costa Rica	St. Kitts and Nevis
Dominica	Saint Lucia
Dominican Republic	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Grenada	Trinidad and Tobago
Guatemala	
Guyana	

Members countries of the Caribbean Common Market (CARICOM) are treated as one country.

Eligible Items

The GSP eligibility list contains approximately 4,290 products identified in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States by the marking "A" or "A*" in the "Special" sub-column under column 1. The GSP program covers a broad spectrum of agricultural, manufactured, and semimanufactured products. The GSP statute stipulates that certain products may not be designated duty-free eligible due to the import sensitivity of U.S. domestic industries, including, but not limited to textiles and apparel articles subject to textile agreements; certain watches; certain electronic articles; certain steel articles; footwear, luggage, flat goods, and leather-wearing apparel; and certain semimanufactured glass products.

Qualification Criteria

Direct importation, substantial transformation, and 35 percent value-added requirements apply to both GSP and the CBI, but the CBI qualification criteria is more liberal in several respects. Unlike the GSP, CBI rules of origin allow up to 15 percent of the appraised value of the product to be accounted for by U.S. components towards the 35 percent value-added. In addition, goods assembled and produced in CBI countries of wholly U.S. components, materials, or ingredients (other than water, and excluding textiles and apparel and petroleum and certain petroleum products) may enter the United States duty free.

GSP eligible merchandise from a specific country will be entitled to duty-free treatment provided the following conditions are met:

1. The merchandise must be destined to the United States without contingency for diversion at the time of exportation from the beneficiary country.
2. The merchandise must be imported directly into the United States from the beneficiary country.
3. The merchandise must have been substantially transformed in the GSP-eligible country.
4. The sum of the cost or value of materials produced in the beneficiary country plus direct costs of processing must equal at least 35 percent of the appraised value of the article. The 35 percent value added must be from a single beneficiary country or a group of countries belonging to certain associations: the Andean Pact, CARICOM, and Association of South East Asian Nations (except for Brunei and Singapore).

The cost or value of foreign materials imported into the beneficiary developing countries may be included in calculating the 35 percent value-added requirement for an eligible article if the materials are first substantially transformed into new and different articles and are then used as constituent materials in the production of the eligible article. The phrase "direct costs of processing" includes the cost of all actual labor, dies, molds, tooling, depreciation on machinery, research and development, and inspection and testing. Business overhead, administrative expenses, salaries, and profit, as well as general business expenses, such as administrative salaries, casualty and liability insurance, advertising and salespeople's salaries, are not considered direct costs of processing.

Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States: Item 9802.00.80

Beneficiary Countries

Assembly from U.S. components in whole or in part in other countries may be eligible for duty-free allowance for the U.S. components under a provision of Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) 9802.00.80, 9802.00.8060 (formerly TSUS 807) (see Figure 4); however, in practice producers primarily select countries closer to the

United States for assembly under this provision because of lower transportation costs and quicker turn around in shipping U.S. components to the country for assembly and shipping the final products back to the United States. Because of their proximity to the United States, Caribbean Basin countries have particularly benefited from this provision for assembly even though such assembly did not initially qualify for additional preferential treatment under the CBI.

Since the establishment of the CBI, two new provisions have been added to 9802.00.80 for CBI countries. These make possible the duty-free or quota-free access for finished products assembled and processed from U.S. components in a CBI country, depending on the applicable provision in the HTS 9802.00.80. They are:

1. Guaranteed Access Levels (GALs)— 9802.00.8010- which provide virtually quota-free access for articles assembled of U.S.-formed and -cut textiles, pursuant to bilateral textile agreements on the specific article (see subsection on GALs for addition background).

Figure 4

Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the U.S. 9802.00.80: Provisions for Off-shore Assembly

	HTS 9802.00.8010	HTS 9802.00.8040	HTS 9802.00.8060
Description	Guaranteed Access Level (GAL)	100% U.S. Components (Section 222 of CBI II)	Formerly TSUS 807
Eligible Countries	CBI beneficiaries	CBI beneficiaries	Any
Eligible Products	Apparel	Any product except textile and apparel (subject to textile agreement and petroleum or any product derived from petroleum	Any product
Qualification Criteria Beyond General Criteria for HTS 9802.00.80	• Apparel must be assembled from U.S.-formed and cut textiles • U.S. exporter of qualifying fabric must also import finished article • Foreign origin findings and trimmings (i.e. thread, buttons, lace trim) may be used provided they do not exceed 25% of total component costs	• Article must be processed, assembled or manufactured from 100% U.S. components	• Assembly may include sewing, gluing, force-fitting, laminating, crimping, screwing, nailing, riveting, soldering, welding or the use of fasteners. • Operations incidental to the assembly process (i.e. cleaning, removing rust or grease, applying preservation paint, testing, folding) are also allowed.
U.S. Market Access Advantage	Virtually quota-free access to the U.S. market if exported from a CBI country that has negotiated a GAL agreement with the U.S. for the specific article. Duty is levied only on value added abroad, not on U.S. formed and cut textiles.	Duty-free access	Duty is not assessed on the value of exported and reimported U.S. components

2. "Components wholly of U.S. origin" status (9802.00.8040) which provides duty-free access for articles, excluding textiles and apparel articles (which are subject to textile agreements) and petroleum or any product derived from petroleum, assembled, manufactered, or processed in whole from U.S. components or ingredients (except water).

Eligible Items

Any product assembled in whole or in part of U.S. components can be eligible for duty-free allowance for the U.S. components under 9802.00.8060.

Articles assembled from U.S.-formed and -cut textiles can be eligible for quota-free access under 9802.00.8010.

Any articles — with the exception of textile and apparel articles (which are subject to textile agreements) and petroleum or any product derived form petroleum — assembled, processed, or manufactured in whole from U.S. components or ingredients (except water) are eligible for duty-free access under 9802.00.8040.

Qualification Criteria

HTS 9802.00.80 provides for reduced duties or duty-free status for U.S.-origin products assembled or processed outside of the United States. This provision applies to articles assembled abroad in whole or in part of U.S. components that meet the following conditions:

1. Were exported from the United States in condition ready for assembly without further fabrication;
2. Have not lost their physical identity by change in form, shape, or otherwise; and
3. Have not been advanced in value or improved in condition abroad, except by being assembled and by operations incidental to the assembly process (such as cleaning, lubricating, and painting).

Under 9802.00.8060, reduced duty treatment is permitted for articles assembled abroad from U.S.-manufactured components that do not lose their physical appearance or identity in the foreign assembly process. Foreign assembly operations may include sewing, gluing, force-fitting, laminating, crimping, screwing, nailing, rivetting, soldering, welding, or the use of fasteners. Operations incidental to the assembly process such as cleaning, removing rust or grease, applying preservative paint or coating, trimming or filing, final calibration, testing, sorting, and folding of assembled articles are also allowed. A typical operation might involve cutting fabric to pattern in the United States, sewing the components into finished garments in a Caribbean Basin country, and returning the garments to the United States for packaging and distribution. (Note: Item 9802.00.80 differs from the GAL program (9802.00.8010) in that GALs must be negotiated on a bilateral basis, only apply to apparel assembly, and require that the fabric be both formed and cut in the United States.)

For articles meeting the conditions required under 9802.00.8060, duty is not assessed on the value of the exported and reimported U.S. components. The normal HTS duty rate for the particular article is applied, but since only the value added outside of the United States is dutiable, the total amount of duty paid will be lower than for the same article entered into the United States without advantage of the 9802.00.80 program.

Foreign components previously imported into the United States could also be included as a U.S. component if these have undergone processing (but not under temporary importation under bond) which resulted in substantial transformation in the United States prior to exportation for assembly abroad. No claim for 9802.00.80 treatment can be made when foreign and U.S. components are used interchangeable or commingled in the production process so that it cannot be determined whether a particular component is clearly stated on the documents submitted upon entry in order to avoid erroneous claims under 9802.00.80.

Under 9802.00.8010, apparel and made-up items can qualify for virtually quota-free treatment if the articles are assembled from U.S.-formed and -cut fabric in a CBI beneficiary country that has negotiated a GAL agreement with the United States for that article. However, the same general U.S. Customs valuation procedures apply for GALs as do for 9802.00.8060 products — duties will be levied only on the value-added abroad, not on the fabric parts coming from the United States. A duty allowance will be made for the cost or value of the U.S. components.

Under the GAL program, the U.S. exporter of the U.S.-formed and -cut fabric must be the same firm importing the finished article. Products assembled in participating CBI countries and made of U.S.-formed and -cut fabric can include foreign origin findings and trimmings and still enter under the GAL program, provided that such findings and trimmings do not exceed 25 percent of the cost of the components of the assembled

product. Examples of findings and trimmings are thread, hooks and eyes, snaps, buttons, bow buds, decorative lace trim, elastic strips (less than one inch in width used in the production of brassieres only), zippers (including zipper tapes), and labels. Pocketing and linings must be of U.S.-formed and -cut fabric.

Under 9802.00.8040, products processed, assembled, or manufactured in CBI beneficiary countries from 100 percent U.S. components — excluding textiles and apparel articles (which are subject to textile agreements) and petroleum and certain products derived from petroleum) — and ingredients (other than water) could be eligible for duty-free entry under the CBI, regardless of the 35 percent value added and substantial transformation requirements normally applied under CBI criteria.

Foreign components previously imported into the United States could also be included as a U.S. component if these have undergone processing which resulted in substantial transformation (but not under temporary importation under bond) in the United States prior to exportation for assembly abroad. No claim for 9802.00.80 treatment can be made when foreign and U.S. components are used interchangeable or commingled in the production process so that it cannot be determined whether a particular component is clearly stated on the documents submitted upon entry in order to avoid erroneous claims under 9802.00.80.

III. CBI Country Profiles and Contacts

The Caribbean Basin, as defined by in the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act, includes the chain of Caribbean islands from the Bahamas south to Trinidad and Tobago, plus Guyana and Suriname in South America and the seven Central American countries. In total, 28 countries are eligible for CBI benefits. Of these, 24 have requested and received CBI designation. Included in this chapter is a description of each country.

The CBI countries imported $12.2 billion worth of commodities from the United States in 1993 compared with $8.1 billion in 1990. CBI beneficiaries exported $11.2 billion in 1992 compared with $9.5 billion in 1990.

Most CBI countries have adopted export-oriented development strategies and are seeking new foreign investment. Skilled and semiskilled labor is readily available throughout the region. Most of the countries have international airports, one or more deepwater ports, adequate roads, water, electricity, and modern telecommunications facilities.

At the same time, the CBI countries are a highly diverse group, ranging in population from 12,600 in Montserrat to 9.7 million in Guatemala, and in Gross National Product (GNP) per capita from less than $440 in Haiti to $10,000 in the Bahamas. National languages include Spanish, English, French, and Dutch. English can generally be used to conduct business throughout the region.

The country descriptions, prepared with information provided by U.S. embassies in the region and by Commerce Department country desk officers, are intended to give the businessperson a brief overview of CBI countries and contacts for further information. Information is also available from published sources listed in appendices.

Antigua and Barbuda

Antigua and Barbuda, a twin-island state independent since 1981, has a population of 64,000. The economy is primarily tourism based, which accounts for 16 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Major exports include undergarments and electronic components. The government is actively recruiting new investment in light manufacturing, tourism, and agribusiness. The labor force numbers about 30,000. Unemployment has decreased significantly over the past several years, due to the rapid expansion of the tourism sector. Antigua has a 40 percent corporate tax rate and no personal taxes. Tax holidays for new manufacturers are typically 10 to 15 years.

Contacts

U.S. Department of Commerce Desk Officer for Antigua and Barbuda, Room H 2039, Washington, DC 20230 Tel: (202) 482-2527 Fax: (202) 482-0464/ 4726

Eastern Caribbean Investment Promotion Service 1730 M Street, N.W., Suite 901, Washington, DC 20036 Tel: (202) 659-8689 Fax: 659-9127

Embassy of Antigua and Barbuda Trade/Investment Promotion Officer, 3400 International Drive, N.W., #2H Washington, DC 20008-3098 Tel: (202) 362-5122

Antigua Tourism and Trade Office 610 5th Avenue Suite 311, New York, New York 10020 Tel: (212) 541-4117

Antigua Tourism, Trade, and Investment Promotion Office 121 S.E. First Street, Suite 3110 Miami, Florida 33131 Tel: (305) 381-6762

Antigua Industrial Development Board 34 Newgate Street St. Johns, Antigua Tel: (809) 462-1038 Fax: (809) 462-2836

Antigua Chamber of Commerce Red Cliffe and Cross Streets, P.O. Box 774, St. John's, Antigua Tel: (809) 462-0743 Fax (809) 462-4575

American Embassy St. Johns, Antigua FPO Miami 34054 Tel: (809) 462-3505

Aruba

Aruba became an autonomous country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands on January 1, 1986. It was formerly a part of the Netherlands Antilles, with which cooperation continues. Aruba was a

major petroleum refining center until the closure of the Exxon refinery in 1985. Aruba has been successful in developing tourism and is looking to attract further investment in the industry. Aruba is also looking to attract investment in industries that would benefit from the island's highly educated, multilingual labor force and well-developed infrastructure. The government offers numerous incentives to new industries and recently established the Aruban Investment Bank to facilitate foreign investment.

Contacts

U.S. Department of Commerce Desk Officer for Aruba, Room H 2039, Washington, DC 20230 Tel: (202) 482-2527 Fax: (202) 482-4726/0464

Chamber of Commerce and Industry Zoutmanstraat, No. 201, P.O. Box 140 Oranjestad, Aruba Tel: (011) (297) 8-21566 Fax: (011) (297) 8-33962

Embassy of the Netherlands Minister for Aruban Affairs, 4200 Linnean Avenue, N.W. Washington, DC 20008 Tel: (202) 244-5300

Aruban Investment Bank Middenweg 20, P.O. Box 1011, Oranjestad, Aruba Tel: (011)(297) 8-27329

Department of Economic Affairs Commerce and Industry, L.G. Smith Boulevard, 15 Oranjestad, Aruba Tel: (011) (297) 8-21181 Fax: (011) (297) 8-34494

Department of Foreign Affairs, L.G. Smith Boulevard 76 Oranjestad, Aruba Tel:(011)(297) 8-24900

Aruba Foreign Investment Agency, 85 Caya G.F., Betico Croe Oranjestad, Aruba Tel: (011) (297) 8-34705 Fax: (011) (297) 8-22745

The Bahamas

The Bahamas is a politically stable tax and tourist haven consisting of some 700 islands. It has one of the highest per capita GDP of all the CBI countries ($11,600). The population totals 264,800 with a labor force of 135,000. The tourism-based economy (tourism accounts for 60 percent of GDP) also has a substantial banking sector (11 percent of GDP), as well as agriculture and light manufacturing. Principal Bahamian exports are pharmaceuticals, shellfish, aragonite, fruits, and vegetables. Agriculture for the domestic market and for export is a high development priority, as the Bahamas imports over 80 percent of its food needs. Souvenirs, resort apparel, jewelry, and other tourism-related industries are also targeted, as well as assembly industries, fishing, and fish processing. The islands' proximity to Florida can provide transshipping advantages.

Contacts

U.S. Department of Commerce Desk Officer for Bahamas, Room H 2039, Washington, DC 20230 Tel: (202) 482-5680 Fax: (202) 482-0464/4726

American Embassy Economic/Commercial Section Nassau-Department of State, 7415 N.W. 19 M Street, Suite H Miami, Florida 33126 Tel: (809) 322-1181 Fax: (809) 328-3495

Regional Commercial Office for the Caribbean American Embassy-Santo Domingo Dominican Republic APO, Miami, Florida, 34041 Tel: (809) 221-2171 Fax: (809) 688-4838

Embassy of Bahamas Economic Counselor, 2220 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. Washington, DC 20008 Tel: (202) 319-2660 Fax: (202) 319-2668

Bahamas Agricultural & Industrial Corp. Manager, Business Development, 767 3rd Avenue, 9th Floor New York, NY 10017 Tel: (212) 371-7203

Bahamas Agricultural & Industrial Corp. Manager Business Development, P.O. Box N-4940, Nassau, Bahamas Tel: (809) 322-3740 Fax: (809) 322-2123

Bahamas Investment Authority, P.O. Box N-7147 Nassau, Bahamas Tel: (809) 327-5826 Fax: (809) 327-5806

Bahamas Chamber of Commerce Executive Director, P.O. Box N-655, Nassau, Bahamas Tel: (809) 322-2145 Fax: (809) 322-4649

Barbados

Barbados is a politically stable and relatively prosperous country, with a population of 250,000 and a labor force of 115,000. While Barbados' manufacturing sector has been hurt by a decline in inter-island trade and slump in the U.S. computer market, tourism and agriculture have kept the economy growing. Major exports to the United States are electronic components, apparel, sugar, and rum. The government's economic strategy calls for private sector development of export industries, especially electronics and garment assembly, data entry, pharmaceuticals, furniture, and food processing. The

Industrial Development Corporation assists in on-the-job training by paying up to 50 percent of wages for up to three months. Tax holidays of up to 10 years are also available.

Contacts

U.S. Department of Commerce Desk Officer for Barbados, Room H 2039, Washington, DC 20230 Tel: (202) 482-2527 Fax: (202) 482-4726/0464

Embassy of Barbados, 2144 Wyoming Avenue, N.W. Washington, DC 20008 Tel: (202) 939-9218

Barbados Industrial Development Corporation 800 Second Avenue, 17th Floor New York, New York 10017-4709 Tel: (212) 867-6420

Regional Commercial Officer For the Caribbean American Embassy-Santo Domingo Dominican Republic, APO Miami, Florida 34041 Tel: (809) 221-2171 Fax: (809) 688-4838

Barbados Chamber of Commerce & Industry, P.O. Box 189, Bridgetown, Barbados Tel: (809) 426-2056 Fax: (809) 426-2907

Belize

Belize is a small, stable parliamentary democracy with a population of 200,000. It is the only English-speaking country in Central America. Agriculture dominates the economy, with the sugar industry being Belize's leading exporter and employer. Other leading exports are apparel, seafood, and citrus. The Government of Belize is promoting new investment in agribusiness, especially winter vegetables, rice, beef, dairy farming, food processing, citrus, cocoa, and bananas. Development of the country's extensive timber resources is also a priority, along with tourism, aquaculture, and light manufacturing. The labor force totals about 60,000, mainly in agriculture and apparel assembly.

Contacts

U.S. Department of Commerce Desk Officer for Belize, Room H 3020, Washington, DC 20230 Tel: (202) 482-2527 Fax: (202) 482-0464/4726

American Embassy, P.O. Box 286, Gabourel Lane and Hutson Street Belize City, Belize Tel: (011) (501) 2-77161 Fax: (011) (501) 2-30802

Embassy of Belize, 2535 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Washington, DC 20009 Tel: (202) 332-9636

Belize Export & Investment Promotion Unit (BEIPU) Belize Chamber of Commerce & Industry 63 Regent Street, P.O. Box 291, Belize City, Belize Tel: (011) (501) 2-44913 Fax: (011) (502) 2-77490

Ministry of Economic Development, P.O. Box 42 Belmopan, Belize Tel: (011) (501) (8) 22526

British Virgin Islands

The British Virgin Islands (BVI), a possession of the United Kingdom, consists of more than 50 islands and cays offering excellent sailing and diving. The largest island, Tortola, is located some 60 miles east of Puerto Rico and may be reached via inter-island airlines. The major contributor to the BVI economy is tourism, which also appears to hold the most potential for development. Tax holidays for major hotel projects may be extended from 10 to 20 years. Other industries targeted for development include fishing and fish processing, boat building, cottage industries, motion picture production, agribusiness, and light assembly.

Contacts

U.S. Department of Commerce Desk Officer for the BVI, Room H 2039, Washington, DC 20230 Tel: (202) 482-2527 Fax: (202) 482-0464/4726

Chief Minister's Office Government of the British Virgin Islands Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands Tel: (809) 494-3701

BVI Hotel and Commerce Association, P.O. Box 376 Road Town Tortola, British Virgin Islands Tel: (809) 494-3514 Fax: (809) 494-6179

Eastern Caribbean Investment Promotion Service Suite 901, 1730 M Street, N.W. Washington, DC 20036 Tel: (202) 659-8689

Costa Rica

Costa Rica has a history of stable democratic government, good infrastructure and basic social services, and a relatively well-educated work force. Its exports to the United States include bananas, coffee, beef, sugar, seafood, garments, and electronic components from assembly operations. Best invest-

ment opportunities in Costa Rica include apparel and electronics assembly, furniture and other wood products, shrimp, and growing and processing nontraditional agricultural products (that is, hearts of palm, macadamia nuts, and melons). The labor force numbers about 900,000, with relatively abundant semiskilled and skilled labor. Costa Rica's progressive tax system ranges from 10 to 50 percent for corporations. However, tax holidays are available for new export industries.

Contacts

U.S. Department of Commerce Desk Officer for Costa Rica, Room H 2039, Washington, DC 20230 Tel: (202) 482-1658 Fax: (202) 482-0464/4726

American Embassy-San Jose Commercial Attache APO Miami, Florida 34020 Tel: (011) (506) 20-3939 Fax: (011) (506) 20-2305

Embassy of Costa Rica 1825 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Suite 211, Washington, DC 20009 Tel: (202) 234-2945 Fax: (202) 265-4795

Costa Rican-American Chamber of Commerce Apartado 4946, San Jose, Costa Rica Tel: (011) (506) 20-2200 Fax: (011) (506) 20-2300

Costa Rica Investment Promotion Office CINDE 992 High Ridge Road, Stamford, Connecticut 06905 Tel: (203) 968-1448 Fax: 968-2591

Costa Rica Investment Promotion Office CINDE 1600 N.W. LeJune Road, Suite 303 Miami, Florida 33126 Tel: (305) 594-871-1091 Fax: (305) 871-0791

Costa Rica Investment Promotion Office CINDE Complejo San Jose 2000, Edificio Alfa Contigu, P.O. Box 7170-1000 San Jose, Costa Rica Tel: (011) (506) 20-0036 Fax: (011) (506) 20-4754

Costa Rica Chamber of Exporters AV 14, Calle 35 y 37 Apartado 213-2010, San Jose, Costa Rica Tel: (011) (506) 24-8397 Fax: (011) (506) 25-6779

Center for the Promotion of Reports and Investment CENPRO, P.O. Box 5418-1000, San Jose, Costa Rica Tel: (011) (506) 21-7166 Fax: (011) (506) 23-5722

Chamber of Representatives of Foreign Firms CRECEX, Apartado Postal 3738-1000, San Jose, Costa Rica Tel: (011) (506) 53-0126 Fax: (011) (506) 34-2557

Dominica

Dominica's economy is primarily agricultural, accounting for 30 percent of GDP, with small manufacturing and agro-processing sectors now being developed. Dominica's principal export is bananas. A local firm produces soap products for regional markets under licensing agreements with U.S. firms; a U.S. investor has introduced aloe plants for use in the soap and cosmetics industries; and additional opportunities exist in citrus and citrus products, fruit juices, and small wood products. The Industrial Development Corporation is actively encouraging new investment in apparel and electronics light manufacturing. There is ample unskilled labor with a labor force totaling 30,000. The 40 percent corporate income tax can be exempted for up to 15 years depending on local value-added and export sales.

Contacts

U.S. Department of Commerce Desk Officer for Dominica, Room H 2039, Washington, DC 20230 Tel: (202) 482-2527 Fax: (202) 482-0464/4726

Eastern Caribbean Investment Promotion Service Suite 901, 1730 M Street, N.W. Washington, DC 20036 Tel: (202) 659-8689

Dominica National Development Corporation Valley Road, P.O. Box 293 Roseau, Dominica Tel: (809) 44-82045 Fax: (809) 44-85840

Dominica Association of Industry and Commerce Box 85 Roseau, Dominica Tel: (809) 449-2874

Dominican Republic

The Dominican Republic is the largest of the CBI island countries, with a population of 7.7 million. The country's proximity to the United States, progressive free zone laws, ample low-cost labor, and a sophisticated private sector have combined to create a boom in assembly industries in recent years. Nontraditional agriculture has also done well. Major exports are sugar, gold and silver, coffee, cocoa, garments, footwear, electronic components, cigars and other tobacco products, and fresh vegetables and fruits. Areas of opportunity include light manufacturing/assembly industries, tourism, agro-industry, and mining.

Contacts

U.S. Department of Commerce Desk Officer for Dominican Republic, Room H 2039, Washington, DC 20230 Tel: (202) 482-5680, Fax: (202) 482-0464/4726

American Embassy-Santo Domingo Commercial Counselor, APO Miami 34041 Tel: (809) 221-2171 Fax: (809) 688-4838

American Chamber of Commerce of the Dominican Republic Torre BHP, 4th Floor Winston Churchill Avenue Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic Tel: (809) 544-2222 Fax: (809) 544-0502

Embassy of Dominican Republic Commercial Counselor, 1715 22nd Street, N.W. Washington, DC 20008 Tel: (202) 332-6280 Fax: (202) 265-8057

Dominican Association of Free Zones Gustavo Mejia Ricart, No. 72 Edif. Plaza Monica, 3 Piso Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic Tel: (809) 566-0570 Fax: (809) 532-0986

Dominican Republic Export Promotion Center, CEDOPEX Apartado 199-2 Plaza de la Independencia Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic Tel: (809) 530-5505 Fax: (809) 530-8208

El Salvador

The recent establishment of peace from the civil war has opened many commercial opportunities,, and a number of U.S. manufacturers are producing for export. Current exports include coffee, cotton, sugar, shrimp, electronic equipment, and garments. About 1.7 million of El Salvador's 5.5 million population are in the labor force, with half working in agriculture. Corporate profits are taxed at a maximum rate of 38 percent. Corporate income tax exemptions of up to 10 years are available.

Contacts

U.S. Department of Commerce Desk Officer for El Salvador, Room H 2039, Washington, DC 20230 Tel: (202) 377-2528 Fax: (202) 482-0464/4726

American Embassy-San Salvador Commercial Section, Unit 3112, APO Miami 34023 Tel: (011) (503) 98-1666 (ext. 1121) Fax: (011) (503) 98-2336

American Chamber of Commerce of El Salvador, Apartado Postal (05) 9, San Salvador, El Salvador Tel: (011) (503) 24-3646, 23-3292 Fax: (011) (503) 24-6865

Embassy of El Salvador, 2308 California Street, N.W. Washington, DC 20008 Tel: (202) 265-9671 Fax: (202) 234-3834

Salvadoran Foundation for Economic and Social Development, FUSADES, 396 Alhambra Circle, Suite 602 Coral Gables, Florida 33134 Tel: (305) 529-2233 Fax: (305) 529-9449

Exports Procedures Center, CENTREX Ministerio de Commercio Exterior Paseo General Escalon 4122 San Salvador, El Salvador Tel: (011) (503) 24-3000 Fax: (011) (503) 23-2583

Grenada

Since 1984, five large U.S. corporations have set up manufacturing operations in Grenada. The initiation of regular air service from the United States via American Airlines has created even more opportunities in the growing tourism and manufacturing sectors. (Air cargo facilities have also been developed.) Tourism continues to be one of the fastest growing sectors in Grenada. Other areas targeted for development include data entry and agribusiness. Unskilled labor is readily available. Generous investment incentive packages are available, including tax holidays of up to 15 years.

Contacts

U.S. Department of Commerce Desk Officer for Grenada, Room H 2039, Washington, DC 20230 Tel: (202) 377-2527 Fax: (202) 482-0464/4726

Eastern Caribbean Investment Promotion Service Suite 901, 1730 M Street, N.W. Washington, DC 20036 Tel: (202) 659-8689

Embassy of Grenada, 1701 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W. Washington, DC 20009 Tel: (202) 265-2561

Grenada Investment Promotion Service, c/o Consulate of Grenada, 820 Second Avenue, Suite 900D New York, NY 10017 Tel: (212) 599-0301

U.S. Embassy - Grenada Pt. Saline, P.O. Box 54 St. Georges, Grenada Tel: (809) 444-1173

Chamber of Industry and Commerce, P.O. Box 129 St. Georges, Grenada Tel: (809) 440-2937 Fax: (809) 440-6627

Guatemala

Guatemala is the second largest CBI country trading with the United States and one of the most highly industrialized in Central America. Nevertheless, agriculture accounts for the greatest share of GDP. Major exports are coffee, sugar, petroleum, bananas, tobacco, cotton, shellfish, beef, silver, wood, cardamon, winter vegetables, and pharmaceuticals. Recently, nontraditional manufacturing and exporting in agribusiness, mining, food processing, wood and cork products, and light assembly have expanded rapidly. Unskilled and semi-skilled labor is abundant at rates competitive with other CBI countries. Investment incentives include government-financed training programs and tax holidays.

Contacts

U.S. Department of Commerce Desk Officer for Guatemala, Room H 2039, Washington, DC 20230 Tel: (202) 482-2528 Fax: (202) 482-0464/4726

American Embassy - Guatemala Commercial Officer, APO Miami 34024, Unit 3306 Tel: (011) (502) 2-34-84-79 Fax: (011) (502) 2-31-7373

Embassy of Guatemala Economic Counselor 2220 R Street, N.W. Washington, DC 20008 Tel: (202) 745-4952

American Chamber of Commerce Apartado Postal 832 01909 Guatemala City, Guatemala Tel: (011) (502) 2-35-3355 Fax (011) (502) 2-35-3372

Non-Traditional Exporters Guild Edificio Camara de Industria, Coral Gables Financial Center 299 Alhambra Circle, Suite 207 Coral Gables, Florida 33134 Tel: (305) 443-0618 Fax: (305) 448-4237

Fundacion Para El Desarrollo de Guatemala (FUNDESA), Edificio Camara de Industria Apartado, Postal 865-A 01909, Guatemala City, Guatemala Tel: (011) (502) 2-31-8584

Camara Empresarial (CAEM) Edificio Camara de Industria Nivel 8, Ruta 6, 9-21, Zona 4 01004 Guatemala City, Guatemala Tel: (011) (502) 2-34-6878 Fax: (011) (502) 2-34-6878

Guyana

Guyana is the only English-speaking country in South America. It has large areas of undeveloped land, with a small population (740,000), mostly concentrated in Georgetown and along the Atlantic coast. The economy has traditionally been dominated by agriculture, mining, sugar, bauxite, and rice production which together account for more than 80 percent of export earnings. In addition to the above, shrimp, gold, diamonds, wood products and garments are also exported and are promising areas for investment. Wage rates are among the lowest in the region. Tax holidays are available for up to 10 years.

Contacts

U.S. Department of Commerce Desk Officer for Guyana, Room H 2039, Washington, DC 20230 Tel: (202) 482-2527 Fax: (202) 482-0464/4726

American Embassy-Georgetown Economic/Commercial Officer, P.O. Box 10507, Georgetown, Guyana Tel: (011) (592) 2-54900 Fax: (011) (592) 2-58497

Embassy of Guyana, 2490 Tracey Place, N.W. Washington, DC 20008 Tel: (202) 265-6900

State Planning Commission, 229 South Street Lacytown, Georgetown, Guyana Tel: (011)(592) 2-62461

Guyana Manufacturing and Industrial Development Agency, 237 Camp Street Georgetown, Guyana Tel: (011) 592-2-62434

Guyana Export Promotion Council, 10 Fort Street Kingston, Georgetown, Guyana Tel: (011)(592) 2-56561

Guyana Manufacturers Association, 62 Main Street Georgetown, Guyana Tel: (011)(592) 2-60934

Georgetown Chamber of Commerce and Industry 156 Waterloo Street, Cummingsburg, Georgetown, Guyana Tel: (011)(592) 2-56451

Haiti

Trade with Haiti has been substantially restricted in light of imposed international economic sanctions. However, with the eventual resumption of normal trade, opportunities exist in the areas of infrastructure, public health, and agriculture. In addition, Haiti's low wages, productive labor, and proximity to the United States have traditionally been attractive for offshore assembly operations, especially in electronics, apparel, toys, and sporting goods.

Contacts

U.S. Department of Commerce Desk Officer for Haiti, Room H 2039, Washington, DC 20230 Tel: (202) 482-5680 Fax: (202) 482-0464/4726

Embassy of Haiti, 2311 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Washington, DC 20008 Tel: (202) 332-4090 Fax: (202) 745-7215

American Embassy-Port-au-Prince Economic/ Commercial Section, U.S. Department of State Washington, DC 20521-3400 Tel: (011) (509) 2-31477 Fax: (011) (509) 2-31641

Prominex Haiti Center for the Promotion of Investment and Exports, P.O. Box 1621 Port-au-Prince, Haiti Tel: (011) (509) 1-22414 Fax: (011) (509) 1-28005

Association of Haitian Manufacturers (ADIH), P.O. Box 2568, Port-au-Prince, Haiti Tel: (011) (509) 4-64509 Fax: (011) (509) 4-62211

Ministry of Commerce and Industry Investment Promotion Division, P.O. Box 2223 Port-au-Prince, Haiti Tel: (011)(509) 2-21628

Honduras

A Central American country of 5 million people, Honduras offers a variety of opportunities for U.S. business. The economy has traditionally been agricultural, with a small manufacturing sector. Coffee from the mountains, bananas grown on the coast and in the large river valleys, and seafood account for well over half of Honduras' export earnings. Other major exports include lumber, sugar, beef, tobacco and tobacco products, and apparel assembled in the Puerto Cortez free zone. Areas of opportunities include agribusiness (melons, citrus, and vegetables), aquaculture, wood products, and assembly industries. The labor force numbers over 1 million. Tax holidays are available.

Contacts

U.S. Department of Commerce Desk Officer for Honduras, Room H 2039, Washington, DC 20203 Tel: (202) 482-2528 Fax: (202) 482-0464/4726

Honduran-American Chamber of Commerce Apartado Postal 1838 Tegucigalpa, Honduras Tel: (011) (504) 32-7043/ 32-6035 Fax: (011) (504) 32-2031

Embassy of Honduras Commercial Counselor, 3007 Tildcen Street, N.W. Washington, DC 20008 Tel: (202) 966-4596 Fax: (202) 966-9751

Feproexaah (Nonprofit Agribusiness Org.), P.O. Box 1442 Edificio Jesus Bendeck, Frente Diario Tiempo IA Calle San Pedro Sula, Cortes, Honduras Tel: (011) (504) 52-3793 Fax: (011) (504) 52-7852

Feproexaah Office 7200 N.W. 19th Street, Suite 303, Miami, Florida 33126 Tel: (305) 471-6140 Fax: (305) 471-6129

American Embassy-Tegucigalpa Commercial Officer, APO Miami 34022 Tel: (011) (504) 36-9320 Fax: (011) (504) 36-9037

FIDE Centro Commercial Maya 2do Nivel Boulevard Morazan, P.O. Box 2029, Tegucigalpa, D.C. Honduras Tel: (011) (504) 32-9345, 32-0937

Ministry of Economy Investment Promotion Office 4 Piso, Edificio Salame 5a Ave., 4a Calle Tegucigalpa, D.C. Honduras Tel: (011) (504) 22-1850/38-2024 Fax: (011) (504) 37-2236

Honduras American Chamber of Commerce Edificio Samara, 2nd Floor, No. 5 P.O. Box 1209 San Pedro Sula, Cortes, Honduras (011) (504) 58-0165, FAX (011) (504) 52-2401

Jamaica

Jamaica has been an independent, parliamentary democracy since 1962. The island's population totals 2.5 million. Major opportunities exist in a wide range of industries, including tourism, electrical equipment, garment assembly, agro-industry and food processing, mining, and furniture. Jamaica's labor force totals more than 1 million. Wages for unskilled labor are among the lowest in the region. The nation has rebounded from the damage left by the September 1988 hurricane, growing steadily with construction, mining (largely bauxite), banana production, and

tourism being the leading sectors. The government has maintained a successful program of private sector-led growth.

Contacts

U.S. Department of Commerce Desk Officer for Jamaica, Room H 2039, Washington, DC 20230 Tel: (202) 482-5680 Fax: (202) 482-0464/4726

Embassy of Jamaica 1520 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Suite 355, Washington, DC 20036 Tel: (202) 452-0660 Fax: (202) 452-0081

American Embassy Economic Officer Jamaica Mutual Life Center 2 Oxford Road, Ist Floor Kingston 5, Jamaica Tel: (809) 929-4850 Fax: (809) 926-6743

Regional Commercial Officer for the Caribbean American Embassy-Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, APO Miami 34041 Tel: (809) 231-2171 Fax: (809) 688-4838

American Chamber of Commerce of Jamaica Wyndham Kingston Hotel 77 Knutsford Boulevard Kingston, Jamaica Tel: (809) 929-7866 Fax: (809) 929-8597

JAMPRO 35 Trafalgar Road Kingston 10, Jamaica Tel: (809) 929-7190-9 Fax: (809) 924-9650

1520 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W. Washington, DC 20036 Tel: (202) 452-0660 Fax: (202) 452-0081

808 Ingraham Building 25 South East 2nd Avenue Miami, Florida 33131 Tel: (305) 371-4405, Fax: (305) 371-8599

Private Sector Organization of Jamaica 39 Hope Road Kingston 10, Jamaica Tel: (809) 927-9796

Montserrat

Montserrat is a stable self-governing dependency of the United Kingdom, with a population of 12,600 on an island of 39 square miles. The economy is dominated by agriculture and tourism, with manufacturing and offshore banking opera- tions becoming more important. Principal exports are electronic parts, clothing, and hand-loomed and hand-sewn cotton goods such as shawls, quilts, placemats, and women's wraps, which qualify for duty-free entry into the United States under the CBI. Montserrat is particularly known for its high-quality Sea Island Cotton, which commands a premium price on the international market. The government is promoting investment in tourism, assembly industries, ornamental plants, livestock, and food processing. Investment incentives include government-subsidized training programs and tax holidays.

Contacts

U.S. Department of Commerce Desk Officer for Montserrat, Room H 2039, Washington, DC 20230 Tel: (202) 377-2527 Fax: (202) 482-0464/4726

Eastern Caribbean Investment Promotion Service 1730 M Street, N.W., Suite 901, Washington, DC 20036 Tel: (202) 659-8689

Ministry of Finance Development Unit, P.O. Box 292, Plymouth, Montserrat Tel: (809) 491-2444, ext. 63

Montserrat Chamber of Commerce and Industry P.O. Box 384, Plymouth, Montserrat Tel: (809) 491-3640 Fax: (809) 491-4660

Netherlands Antilles

Netherlands Antilles is an autonomous country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands, with a population of 200,000 on five diverse islands. Curacao is the largest island with a population of 150,000. Its principal industries are tourism, petroleum refining, banking, and ship repair and services. Excellent transportation and communications facilities exist. The government is promoting investment in tourism and related services and light manufacturing. Multilingual skilled and semiskilled labor is readily available, as are a range of tax incentives and other benefits for new foreign investments.

Contacts

U.S. Department of Commerce Desk Officer for Netherlands Antilles, Room H 2039, Washington, DC 20230 Tel: (202) 482-2527 Fax: (202) 482-0464/4726

Curacao Chamber of Commerce and Industry, P.O. Box 10, Pietermaai 21 Willemstad, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles Tel: (011) (599) 9-611451 Fax: (011) (599) 9-615652

Curacao Industrial and International Trade Development Company, CURINDE Emancipatie Boulevard # 7 Willemstad, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles Tel: (011) (599) 9-37600 Fax: (011) (599) 9-371-336

American Consulate General 19 Romulo Betancourt Boulevard, P.O. Box 158, Willemstad, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles Tel: (011) (599) 9-613066 Fax: 599-9-613192

Minister for Netherlands Antilles Affairs Embassy of the Netherlands, 4200 Linnean Avenue, N.W. Washington, DC 20008 Tel: (202) 244-5300

Netherlands Antilles Department of Trade, Industry, and Employment Tel: (011) (599) 9-626400

Curacao Trade & Industry Association Pietermaai: 6-A, P.0. Box 49,Willemstad Curacao, Netherlands Antilles Tel: (011) (599) 9-611210 Fax: (599) 9-615652

Nicaragua

Nicaragua has a tremendous capacity to increase exports to the United States and other countries. U.S. imports from Nicaragua have historically been concentrated in traditional agricultural commodities such as beef, coffee, cotton, sugar, bananas, tobacco, and sesame, but also include seafood, textile articles, and metal products. Nicaragua has a labor force of 1.1 million, 44 percent of which is employed in agricultural production. Potential investment opportunities in Nicaragua include agribusiness, light manufacturing, basic industry, and transportation. The privatization of government-owned companies also opens interesting opportunities for investors.

Contacts

U.S. Department of Commerce Nicaragua Desk Officer, Room H 2039, Washington, DC 20230 Tel: (202) 482-1658 Fax: (202) 482-0464/4726

American Embassy - Nicaragua Economic Counselor, Km 4-V2 Caretera Sur, APO Miami 34021 Tel: (011) (505) 2-666-010

Embassy of Nicaragua, 1627 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W. Washington, DC 20009 Tel: (202) 387-4371 and 4372

Nicaraguan-American Chamber of Commerce Apartado Postal 202, Managus, Nicaragua Tel: (011) (505) 2-673099 Fax: (011) (505) 2-673098

Council of Nicaragua Apartado 5430 Manaugua, Nicaragua Tel: (011) (505) 2-27130

Nicaragua Trade and Investment Promotion Center Nica Box 285, P.O. Box 52-7444 Miami, Florida 33152 Tel: (011) (505) 2-673099 Fax: (011) (505) 2-673098

Panama

Panama's economy is highly dependent on a well-developed services sector, concentrated in banking and transportation, which contributes about 80 percent to total gross domestic product. The Panamanian work force is relatively well educated and highly bilingual. The government has begun to reduce protective tariffs on a large number of products and has announced intentions to privatize many state-owned enterprises. Principal exports include bananas, shrimp, coffee, sugar, and apparel. The tourism and light manufacturing sectors also show great potential.

Contacts

U.S. Department of Commerce Panama Desk Officer, Room H 2039, Washington, DC 20230 Tel: (202) 482-1658 Fax: (202) 482-0464/4726

U.S. Embassy- Panama Commercial Attache, Unit 0945, APO Miami 34002 Tel: (011) (507) 27-1777

Embassy of Panama 2862 McGill Terrace, N.W. Washington, DC 20008 Tel: (202) 483-1407 Fax: (202) 483-8416

Panamanian Institute of Foreign Trade, IPCE 1432 Brickell Avenue, Suite 100 Miami, Florida 33131 Tel: (305) 374-8435 Fax: (305) 374-1933

P.O. Box 6-1897 Panama 6, Republic of Panama Tel: (011) (507) 64-7211 Fax: (011) (507) 63-9600

Panamanian Chamber of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture P.O. Box 74 Panama 1, Republic of Panama Tel: (011) (507) 27-1233, or 27-1445 Fax: (011) (507) 27-4186, or 25-3653

American Chamber of Commerce and Industry Calle Uruguay and Calle 47, P.O. Box 168 Balboa, Panama Tel: (011) (507) 69-3881, or 69-3525 Fax: (011) (507) 23-3508

Panamanian Exporter's Association Via Ricardo Alfaro, P.O. Box 6-6257 Panama 1, Republic of Panama Tel: (011) (507) 30-0284, or 30-0169

World Trade Center Panama, Calle 50, P.O. Box 6-2432 Panama 6, Republic of Panama Tel: (011) (507) 69-6124

St. Kitts-Nevis

The twin island nation of St. Kitts and Nevis totals about 100 square miles, with a population of 40,000 and labor force of 20,000. The country has a stable parliamentary democracy. Although sugar remains an important component of the country's economy, accounting for half of its exports, the country's diversification efforts have shown success, particularly in the areas of electronics and garment assembly, tourism, and nontraditional agriculture. St. Kitts-Nevis is a short distance from Puerto Rico (225 miles) and has an international airport and deep-water port. Corporate taxes are 45 percent, but tax holidays from 10 to 15 years are available.

Contacts

U.S. Department of Commerce Desk Officer for St. Kitts-Nevis, Room H 2039, Washington, DC 20230 Tel: (202) 482-2527 Fax: (202) 482-0464/4726

Eastern Caribbean Investment Promotion Service 1730 M Street, N.W., Suite 901 Washington, DC 20036 Tel: (202) 659-8689

Embassy of St. Kitts-Nevis 2501 M Street, N.W., Suite 608 Washington, DC 20037 Tel: (202) 833-3550

St. Kitts-Nevis Economic Development Officer 414 East 75th Street New York, New York 10021 Tel: (212) 535-1234

Nevis Industrial Development Unit Treasury Building, Main Street Charlestown, Nevis St. Kitts-Nevis, West Indies Tel: (809) 469-5521 Fax: (809) 469-5706

St. Kitts-Nevis Investment Promotion Agency Box 600 Bay Road Basseterre, St. Kitts Tel: (809) 465-4106

Executive Director St. Kitts-Nevis Chamber of Industry and Commerce, P.O. Box 332, Basseterre, St. Kitts Tel: (809) 465-2980 Fax: (809) 465-4490

St. Lucia

St. Lucia is an independent country with a stable parliamentary government. The economy is agriculture based (agriculture accounts for14 percent of GDP), with manufacturing (9 percent of GDP) and tourism (8 percent of GDP) also playing important roles. The major export crop is bananas. Other important exports include assembled electronic parts and garments. Opportunities exist in tourism, data processing, spice processing, light manufacturing, and agribusiness. The labor force totals 43,000. Corporate taxes are 45 percent, but tax holidays of up to 15 years are common.

Contacts

U.S. Department of Commerce Desk Officer for St. Lucia, Room H 2039, Washington, DC 20230 Tel: (202) 482-2527 Fax: (202) 482-0464/4726

Eastern Caribbean Investment Promotion Service 1730 M Street, N.W., Suite 901, Washington, DC 20036 Tel: (202) 659-8689

Embassy of St. Lucia 2100 M Street, N.W., Suite 309, Washington, DC 20037 Tel: (202)463-7378

St. Lucia National Development Corp., 820 Second Avenue, Suite 914, New York, New York 10017 Tel: (212) 867-2925

St. Lucia Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture P.O. Box 482 Castries, St. Lucia, West Indies Tel: (809) 452-3165 Fax: (809) 453-6907

St. Lucia National Development Corp., P.O. Box 495 Castries, St. Lucia, West Indies Tel: (809) 452-3614/5 Fax: (809) 452-1841

St. Vincent and the Grenadines

St Vincent is a stable parliamentary democracy of 115,000 on 150 square miles. The economy is agriculture based (agriculture accounts for 17 percent of GDP), with a growing manufacturing sector (11 percent of GDP). Major export products are bananas, arrowroot, sweet potatoes, electronic parts, apparel, and toys. In the agricultural sector, St. Vincent is moving away from sugarcane production, creating opportunities for the production of alternative agricultural commodities. Opportunities are also to be found in assembly industries, food processing industries, and tourism development. The labor force numbers 67,000. Corporate income tax is 45 percent, but tax holidays of up to 15 years are available.

Contacts

U.S. Department of Commerce Desk Officer for St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Room H 2039, Washington, DC 20230 Tel: (202) 482-2527 Fax: (202) 482-0464/4726

Eastern Caribbean Investment Promotion Service Suite 901, 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036 Tel: (202) 659-8689

Director, Investment Promotion Service St. Vincent and the Grenadines, c/o Mission of St. Vincent and the Grenadines, 801 2nd Avenue, 21st. Floor, New York, New York 10017 Tel: (212) 687 4490

Trinidad and Tobago

Trinidad and Tobago is a stable parliamentary democracy with 1.3 million people. The economy, primarily based on oil revenues, is among the most highly developed in the region. Oil earnings have declined severely in recent years, however, and efforts are being made to diversify the economy. A new investment code was recently enacted to attract foreign investment. Major exports are petroleum and petroleum products, inorganic chemicals, fertilizers, steel, methanol, and sugar. Opportunities exist in energy intensive industries (especially those using natural gas or low-cost electricity), steel production using wire rod, plastics, chemicals, manufacturing, and agribusiness. The island of Tobago is experiencing substantial tourism growth. The labor force totals 463,000. Corporate taxes are 45 percent plus a 5 percent unemployment levy. However, tax holidays of up to 10 years are available.

Contacts

U.S. Department of Commerce Desk Officer for Trinidad and Tobago, Room H 2039, Washington, DC 20230 Tel: (202) 482-2527 Fax: (202) 482-0464/4726

American Embassy Commercial Section 15 Queen's Park West, P.O. Box 752, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad Tel: (809) 622-6372

Embassy of Trinidad & Tobago, 1708 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20036 Tel: (202) 467-6490

Trinidad and Tobago Consulate Office of Trade & Investment, 420 Lexington Avenue, Suite 333, New York, New York 10017 Tel: (212) 682-7272

Regional Commercial Off~cer for the Caribbean American Embassy-Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, APO Miami 34041 Tel: (809) 221-2141 Fax: (809) 688-4835

Trinidad and Tobago Industrial Development Corporation, 10-12 Independence Square, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad Tel: (809) 623-7291

Trinidad and Tobago Export Development Corporation, Export House, 10-14 Phillips Street, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad Tel: (809) 623-6022

IV. U.S. Government Programs for Business Development

A wide range of business development programs are available through U.S. Government agencies for CBI-related projects. Contact with these agencies can be made either directly through the agency headquarters in Washington, D.C., or through the local U.S. Embassy.

U.S. Department of Commerce

The Department of Commerce's International Trade Administration has a network of expert trade specialists in 66 U.S. Embassies worldwide and 68 cities in the United States linked by an electronic message system that allows for worldwide rapid exchange of commercial information. The primary mission of this network is to increase U.S. exports, but as part of the CBI, this mission has been expanded to include facilitating U.S. investment in and imports from CBI countries through the Latin America/Caribbean Business Development Center in Washington, D.C. Also, the Department of Commerce's National Marine Fisheries Service can provide technical assistance to Caribbean Basin exporters of seafood on a fee-for-service basis (see Section VI).

Latin America/Caribbean Business Development Center

The Latin America/Caribbean Business Development Center (LA/CBDC) is designed to facilitate two-way trade and investment by providing information to businesses throughout the Americas interested in pursuing commercial opportunities, with a focus on implementing the Caribbean Basin Initiative. Special sector specific projects include agribusiness, tourism, and electronics. The Center's principal activities include:

- Business Counseling: Consultations with the Center's staff can assist in targeting trade and investment opportunities.
- Matchmaking: Through contacts in all parts of the United States, the Center can assist CBI companies to locate U.S. buyers and potential investors.
- Holding Workshops, Symposia, and Conferences: The Center sponsors informative programs featuring experts on topics such as the regional commercial environment, U.S. Government regulations and services, and how to do business with the United States.
- Organizing Business Development Missions: Missions to the region and to the United States are organized to provide support for businesses seeking to explore trade or investment contracts.
- Publications: The Center publishes an annual guidebook for prospective traders and investors as well as the *LA/C Business Bulletin* designed to inform U.S. and Caribbean Basin firms of sourcing, investment, and joint venture opportunities in the region. The *LA/C Business Bulletin* is published monthly and distributed to more than 7,000 subscribers in the United States and Caribbean Basin. Subscriptions are available at no cost by writing to the LA/CBDC at the address listed below. No phone calls please. Additionally, the Center publishes information on financing opportunities and trends in various sectors in the United States.
- Latin America/Caribbean Business Promotion Council: Chartered under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, this council consists of 15 senior executives with business experience in the Latin America/Caribbean region that provide expert advice and assistance to the U.S. Government on programs to increase trade and investment in the region and promote the Caribbean Basin within the business community.

U.S. Department of Commerce
Latin America/Caribbean
Business Development Center
Room H 3203
Washington, DC 20230
Tel: (202) 482-0841
Fax: (202) 482-2218

Caribbean Basin Division

The Caribbean Basin Division consists of country desk officers responsible for U.S. commercial policies in the region. These desk officers can provide detailed information to U.S. business on the trade and investment climates in individual countries and are the principal contacts for information on U.S. exports to the Caribbean Basin.

U.S. Department of Commerce
Caribbean Basin Division (country specialists)
Room H 2039
Washington, DC 20230
Tel: (202) 482-2527

U.S. Agency for International Development

Agency for International Development (AID) programs are administered by AID Missions in 70 countries around the world. In Latin America and the Caribbean, AID field offices include individual private sector offices that coordinate their activities with AID's Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean, Office of Trade and Investment in Washington, D.C. Also, regional AID offices are located in Guatemala (covering Central America) and Barbados (covering the small islands of the Eastern Caribbean). These offices can assist Caribbean Basin-based businesses in taking advantage of the CBI.

AID's program in support of CBI is designed to stimulate economic growth, promote higher standards of living, improve foreign exchange earnings, and serve as a catalyst to the growth of trade and investment in the region. AID's support for private sector initiatives is wide ranging and is tailored to each country. Support includes:

- Financial assistance to CBI countries for short-term stabilization and economic recovery. This helps finance imports of raw materials and intermediate goods for the private sector.
- Improving the business climate. AID supports policy reforms and incentives to restore domestic business confidence, rationalize interest and foreign exchange rates, attract foreign investment, and develop new trading patterns. AID also helps to improve public administration and upgrade the infrastructure needed to attract private investments.
- Assistance to the business community. AID funds programs that upgrade human resource skills and managerial capabilities, overcome technical marketing and export obstacles, and capitalize financial intermediaries that provide credits to business enterprises in the country.

Washington contact:

U.S. Agency for International Development
Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean
Office of Trade and Investment
Room 3253
Washington, DC 20523
Tel: (202) 647-9144

U.S. Customs Service

The Customs Service, an agency of the Department of the Treasury, is responsible for the enforcement of customs and related laws, including the assessment and collection of duties, taxes, and fees on imported merchandise, and enforcing the regulations of numerous other federal agencies at ports of entry and along the land and sea borders of the United States.

Details on customs entry procedures and documentation are outlined in Section V. Authoritative information on a particular customs question may be obtained by writing to the district director of the Customs Service at the expected port-of-entry for the goods in question, or to:

Director, Trade Operations
U.S. Customs Service
1301 Constitution Avenue, NW.
Washington, DC 20229
Tel: (202) 566-8068 (general information)

CBI-specific questions can be directed to:

Office of Trade Programs
Attn: CBI Program
U.S. Customs Service
1301 Constitution Avenue, NW., Rm 1316
Washington, DC 20229
Tel: (202) 566-2597

U.S. Department of Agriculture

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) administers a broad range of CBI-related international programs in areas such as research and technical assistance in tropical agriculture, market information, economic analysis, agricultural commodity assistance to developing countries, and development and administration of import regulations to protect U.S. agriculture from foreign plant and animal diseases and pests.

The official representatives of USDA overseas are the agricultural attaches. In the Caribbean Basin, attaches are located in U.S. Embassies in Guatemala (also serving El Salvador, Honduras, and Belize), Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic (also serving Haiti and Jamaica), and Venezuela (serving the remaining Caribbean islands). The primary responsibility of these officers is to represent U.S. agricultural interests by reporting on production and trade policies overseas and by facilitating U.S. Government commodity donations and long-term credit programs for purchasing U.S. agricultural products.

USDA field offices also serve as the contact points in foreign countries for questions regarding U.S. import regulations for fresh agricultural products and meat and poultry entering the United States. Specific questions are transmitted by the agricultural attache to appropriate representatives of USDA's Animal and Health Inspection Service (APHIS), also located in the region, or the Food and Safety Inspection Service (FSIS).

The Trade and Investment Program of the Office of International Cooperation and Development, located in Washington, DC designs and implements a variety of programs to facilitate agribusiness development and related projects in developing countries, including the Caribbean Basin. These programs include workshops in agricultural marketing, transportation and infrastructure, production and processing, and similar fields; business opportunity/investment missions; technical team visits; agribusiness site tours in the United States; and agricultural task forces. The office also can provide exporters with access to agricultural databanks and other forms of expertise provided by both the public and private sectors in the United States. It is a clearinghouse for requests from U.S. and Caribbean businesses and provides information on technical and scientific expertise, agricultural investment, trade, and marketing.

The Trade and Investment Program also provides access to and support for the Agribusiness Promotion Council (APC). The council is an advisory body of executives from approximately 20 agribusiness firms in the United States who assist the USDA on agribusiness issues in the Caribbean, advising on strategies and policies for facilitating the growth of agribusiness and improving the trade and investment climate in the Caribbean Basin region.

Washington contact:

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Trade and Investment Program
South Agriculture Building, Room 3250
Washington, DC 20250-4300
Tel: (202) 245-5985
Fax: (202) 245-5749

U.S. Department of Labor

The Department of Labor can help companies design labor force development and training programs, including programs to develop small-business entrepreneurial skills, increase labor and management productivity, and improve labor–management relations in the workplace. The department also can provide U.S. firms with information on labor force characteristics in specific countries. It also monitors labor conditions in the Caribbean Basin and is responsible for producing an annual report on the impact of the CBI on U.S. labor. Regional labor attaches represent the Labor Department in U.S. Embassies.

Washington contact:

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of International Labor Affairs
Room S-5006
Washington, DC 20210
Tel: (202) 523-6201

U.S. Department of Transportation

The Department of Transportation can provide information and technical assistance for infrastructure development in the Caribbean Basin in the areas of port efficiency and management training, avionics, highway planning, engineering and maintenance, and other areas related to improved transportation. The Office of International Transportation reviews transportation-related impediments to Caribbean and Central American investment, trade, and development; and recommends solutions and where appropriate implements them.

U.S. Department of Transportation
Office of International Transportation
and Trade
Room 10302
400 7th Street, SW.
Washington, DC 20590
Tel: (202) 366-9516

U.S. Department of the Treasury

The Department of the Treasury is responsible for negotiating bilateral Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs) with governments of CBI beneficiary countries. TIEAs ensure that the tax authorities of both the United States and the CBI country can gain access to information necessary to enforce their respective tax laws.

A CBI country that enters into a TIEA attains access to a number of incentives that can greatly assist in business development. These include:

- Access to below market financing for private investment in qualifying CBI beneficiary countries through 936 funds,
- A deduction on U.S. taxes for companies that hold business conventions, and
- Foreign Sales Corporation.

These incentives are outlined in Section I. As of January 1992, the United States has established TIEAs with the following CBI countries: Barbados, Costa Rica, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Grenada, Honduras, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago.

U.S. Department of the Treasury
International Tax Counsel
Room 3064
15th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW.
Washington, DC 20220
Tel: (202) 566-5046

Export-Import Bank of the United States

The Export-Import Bank (Eximbank) supports U.S. exports through export credit insurance, guarantees, and loans. A special Trade Credit Insurance Program (TCIP) supplements Eximbank's regular programs to support exports to private sector importers in Central America. Eximbank credit support can play a critical role in financing capital goods, spare parts, and raw materials imports needed for CBI-related development projects.

Through the TCIP, a guarantee program of the U.S. Agency for International Development, insurance coverage can be extended for letters of credit opened by designated Central American commercial banks and confirmed by U.S. banks. The authorization level for the TCIP Central America-wide is $200 million. Central American importers should contact their commercial bank for additional information on this program.

Export-Import Bank of the United States
Washington, DC 20571
Tel: (202) 566-8943 (Medium-term insurance and project assistance)
Tel: (202) 566-8955 (Short-term insurance)

U.S. Information Agency

U.S. Information Agency (USIA) officers in U.S. Embassies throughout the region provide information on CBI-related trade and investment issues through media events and publications. USIA organizes ARNET interactives, televised conferences in which audiences overseas are able to directly question business experts in Washington. Many USIA posts have an extensive collection of video cassettes and arrange invitational showings on specific topics.

The agency's Wireless File, a daily compilation of news articles and copies of major speeches and policy announcements, is distributed regularly to newspapers, magazines, and selected individuals in the government and professional fields. USIA publications, such as *Economic Impact,* and special pamphlets on selected topics are distributed by the posts to a targeted audience.

The Information Agency also organizes exchange programs for both Americans (the American Participant and Academic Specialist programs) and host country nationals (the International Visitors and Voluntary Visitors programs). These programs allow American and host-country private sector and government experts in a variety of business-related fields to exchange ideas and information with their counterparts and colleagues.

Washington contact:

U.S. Information Agency
Office of American Republic Affairs
Room 750
301 4th Street, SW.
Washington, DC 20547
Tel: (202) 485-7864

Office of the U.S. Trade Representative

The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) is part of the Executive Office of the President and is responsible for coordinating U.S. trade policy. USTR oversees the negotiation of a number of bilateral commercial agreements that can greatly assist in business development efforts.

USTR is the agency primarily responsible for the following U.S. Government programs:

- Trade component of the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative (EAI): Includes negotiating Bilateral Framework Agreements and implementing Bilateral Trade and Investment Councils, forums for liberalizing trade and investment barriers and moving toward the regional goal of a free trade area.
- Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs): Negotiated between the United States and foreign countries. BITs serve as incentives for U.S. companies to locate in signatory countries by ensuring U.S. firms that they will receive fair treatment by the signatory government.
- Guaranteed Access Levels (GALS) for Textiles and Apparel: Negotiated between the United States and CBI countries, GALs can provide an incentive for the development of the textile and apparel industry in signatory countries (see Section I for additional details). [Details on the

current status of GALs, including shipment levels also can be attained through: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles, Room 3100, Washington, DC 20230, Tel: (202) 377-4121.]

For BITs and EAI issues:

Office of the U.S. Trade Representative
Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for
Latin America, the Caribbean, and Africa
600 17th Street, NW.
Washington, DC 20506
Tel: (202) 395-5190

For Guaranteed Access Levels:

Office of the U.S. Trade Representative
Chief Textile Negotiator
(same location as above)
Tel: (202) 395-3026

Overseas Private Investment Corporation

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), a self-sustaining U.S. Government agency, promotes private sector economic growth in developing countries by encouraging U.S. investment. OPIC assists investors through four principal programs:

- Insurance of investments against certain political risks (for currency inconvertibility, expropriation, and war, revolution, insurrection, and civil strife);
- Financing investments through direct loans or loan guarantees;
- A program of investment missions; and
- An investor information service.

OPIC insurance and finance programs are available for new ventures that are commercially and financially sound, or for the expansion of existing viable businesses. In all instances, the projects that OPIC supports must assist in the social and economic development of the host country as well as be consistent with the economic interests of the United States.

OPIC financing is available only for ventures involving 25 percent equity and management participation by U.S. businesses. Insurance is limited to the U.S. equity participation in the venture. Projects must be within the demonstrated competence of the proposed management. This competence should be illustrated by a proven record of success in the same or closely related business, and investors should be willing to take a financial risk in the enterprise.

Overseas Private Investment Corporation
1615 M Street, NW.
Fourth Floor
Washington, DC 20527
Tel: (202) 457-7010 or (800) 424-6742

Peace Corps

The Peace Corps has approximately 800 volunteers contributing to Caribbean Basin economic development. They assist host country nationals in developing small and medium-size enterprises with a focus on agribusiness and handicrafts. Types of assistance provided by Peace Corps volunteers include preparing feasibility studies, technical assistance in production and marketing techniques, training in business management, and training in identification of market opportunities.

Washington contact:

Peace Corps
Training Officer - Inter-American Region
1900 K Street, NW.
Room 7320
Washington, DC 20526

Tel: (202) 606-3216

Puerto Rico — Caribbean Development Office

The Government of Puerto Rico launched a Caribbean development program in 1986, which is administered by the Puerto Rican Department of State. The Caribbean Development Office provides free information and assistance to investors from around the world interested in establishing projects in the Caribbean Basin and assists borrowers in accessing 936 funds for use in eligible CBI countries.

In addition to publishing a quarterly newsletter, *Caribbean Highlights,* the Caribbean Development Office administers the Caribbean Scholarship program and organizes such activities for regional cooperation as the Point Four Program, and the annual Caribbean Basin Business Conference, a conference and trade show held in San Juan.

Puerto Rico contact:

Caribbean Development Program
Department of State of Puerto Rico
P.O. Box 3271, San Juan Station
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00902
Tel: (809) 721-1751
Fax: (809) 723-3305

Trade and Development Program

The Trade and Development Program (TDP) funds feasibility studies for development projects in developing countries that lead to the export of U.S. goods and services. TDP has committed more than $7.4 million since 1981 to assess the feasibility of 50 projects in Central America and the Caribbean islands. Project areas include agribusiness development, infrastructure (energy, communications, port development, etc.), and mining. TDP works with governments and governmental organizations in funding infrastructure studies. It also works with U.S. investors in co-financing studies that could lead to specific investments.

Washington contact:

Trade and Development Program
U.S. Department of State
Room 309, SA 16
Washington, DC 20523
Tel: (703) 875-4357

V. Customs Procedures and Documentation

The U.S. Customs Service (USCS) is an agency of the Department of the Treasury, with a field organization that consists of seven geographical regions divided into districts with ports of entry within each district. Organizational elements are headed by regional commissioners, district directors or area directors (as in the case of the New York region), and port directors.

The Customs Service administers and enforces the import laws and regulations stipulated in the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. The USCS assesses and collects duties, taxes, and fees on imports. As a major Federal enforcement agency, the Customs Service also enforces the regulations of numerous other Federal agencies at ports of entry and along the land and sea borders of the United States. USCS combats and prevents smuggling and fraud at all points of entry to the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

General Entry

When a shipment reaches the United States, the consignee must file entry documents for the goods with the district or port director at the port of entry. Imported goods are not legally entered until after the shipment has arrived within the port of entry, delivery of the merchandise has been authorized by Customs, and estimated duties have been paid. It is the responsibility of the importer to arrange for examination and release of the goods.

Goods may be entered for consumption, entered for warehouse at the port of arrival, or transported in-bond to another port of entry and entered there under the same conditions as at the port of arrival. Arrangements for transporting the merchandise to an interior port in-bond may be made by the consignee, by a customhouse broker, or by any person having a sufficient interest in the goods for that purpose. Unless the merchandise arrives directly at the port where it is designated for entry, the importer may be charged additional fees by the carriers for transportation to that port if other arrangements have not been made. Under some circumstances, the goods may be released through the importer at the local Customs port even though they arrive at another port from a foreign country. Arrangements must be made prior to arrival at the Customs port where the importer intends to file duties and documentation.

The entry of merchandise is a two-part process consisting of (1) filing the documents necessary to determine whether merchandise may be released from Customs custody and (2) filing the documents which contain information for duty assessment and statistical purposes. In certain instances, such as the entry of merchandise subject to quotas, all documents must be filed and accepted by Customs prior to the release of the goods.

Entry Documents

Within five working days of the date of arrival of a shipment at a U.S. port of entry, entry documents must be filed at a location specified by the district/area director, unless an extension is granted. These documents consists of:

1. Application and Special Permit for Immediate Delivery, Customs Form 3461, or other form of merchandise release required by the district director.
2. Evidence of right to make entry.
3. Commercial invoice or a pro forma invoice when the commercial invoice cannot be produced.
4. Packing lists, if appropriate.
5. Other documents necessary to determine merchandise admissibility.

If the goods are to be released from Customs custody on entry documents, an entry summary for consumption must be filed and estimated duties deposited at the port of entry within 10 working days of the time the goods are entered and released.

Suggestions for Expediting Customs Clearance

The following are suggestions for expediting customs clearance:

1. Include all information required on Customs invoices and ensure that the information is consistent with the data provided on the packing list.
2. Prepare invoices carefully and type all information clearly. Allow sufficient space between items and keep data in the proper column.
3. Clearly mark and number each package so that it can be easily identified with the corresponding invoice.

4. Include a detailed description on the invoice of the goods contained in each individual package.
5. Mark goods legibly and prominently with the English name of the country of origin and any other necessary markings requirements (Note: These requirements are listed in Chapter 23 of *Importing into the United States,* a publication prepared by the Customs Service, see Appendix G).
6. Before shipment, be sure to comply with the provisions of all U.S. regulations as outlined in Section VI.
7. Closely comply with the instructions provided by the U.S. customer and U.S. Government regarding the preparation of invoices, packaging, marking, and labeling. The importer should have carefully checked on the requirements that permit prompt entry upon arrival of the goods to the United States.

To obtain information on a specific question relating to customs procedures or requirements, the Caribbean Basin exporter should consult with the Customs attache at the U.S. Embassy, request the company's designated importer to acquire an official answer from the Customs Service, or write to the District Director of Customs at any district port in the United States or to the Commissioner of Customs (these contacts are available at the local U.S. Embassy).

Entry by Importer

Merchandise arriving in the United States by commercial carrier must be entered by the owner, purchaser, the owner's (or purchaser's) authorized regular employee, or by the owner's licensed customs broker. U.S. Customs officers and employees are not authorized to act as agents for imports or freight forwarders of imported merchandise, although they may give all reasonable advice and assistance to inexperienced importers.

The only persons authorized by the tariff laws of the United States to act as agents for importers in the transaction of their customs business are customs brokers. Customs brokers are private individuals or firms licensed by the Customs Service. Customs brokers will prepare and file the necessary customs entries, arrange for payment of the duties found due, take steps to affect the release of the goods in Customs custody, and otherwise represent their principals in customs matters. The fees charged for these services may vary according to the customs broker and the extent of services performed. When entry is made by a customs broker, a customs power of attorney given by the person or firm for whom the customs broker is acting as agent is made in the name of the customs broker. Ordinarily, the authority of an employee to make entry for his employer is most satisfactorily established by a customs power of attorney.

Examination of Goods

Prior to release of the goods, the district or port director will designate representative quantities for examination by Customs officers under conditions properly safeguarding the goods. Examination is necessary to determine: (1) the value of the goods for customs purposes and their dutiable status; (2) whether the goods are properly marked with any necessary country of origin, special marking, or labeling requirements; (3) whether the shipment contains prohibited articles; (4) whether the goods are correctly invoiced; and (5) whether the goods are in excess of the invoiced quantities or a shortage exists.

Some kinds of goods must be examined to determine whether they meet special requirements of the law. For example, food and beverages unfit for human consumption would not meet the requirements of the Food and Drug Administration. Textiles and textile products are considered trade-sensitive and as such may be subject to a higher percentage of examinations than other commodities.

Customs officers will ascertain the quantity of goods imported, making allowances for shortages under specified conditions and assessing duty on any excess. Certain goods will be weighed, gauged, or measured. If the invoice or entry does not state the weight, quantity, or measure of the goods, the expense of determining this data may be collected from the consignee before the goods are released from Customs custody. The invoice may state the quantities in the weights and measures of the country from which the goods are shipped or in the weights and measures of the United States, but the entry must state the quantities in metric terms.

Caribbean Basin Initiative

Regulations for Qualification

A product is deemed eligible for CBI duty-free treatment if it meets the following criteria: (1) it is imported directly from any beneficiary country into the customs territory of the United States; (2) it is wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of a beneficiary country, or has been substantially

transformed into a new and different article of commerce in a beneficiary country; (3) and at least 35 percent of the appraised value of the article imported into the United States is added in one or more beneficiary countries.

The substantial transformation and 35 percent value-added requirements do not apply for products manufactured wholly from U.S. components (other than textiles and apparel and petroleum and certain products derived from petroleum) and ingredients (other than water) entered under 9802.00.8040. The 35 percent value-added and substantial transformation requirements are intended to ensure that operations established to take advantage of the CBI trade benefits are substantial enough to provide real economic benefit to the CBI countries. Simple "pass through" operations in which goods from foreign countries receive minimal processing or packaging before they are reexported to the United States might otherwise injure U.S. industries while contributing little to economic development in the Caribbean Basin.

The following paragraphs contain more detailed descriptions of these qualification criteria:

Substantial transformation. The U.S. Customs Service's administrative law defining substantial transformation is complex. Therefore, it is advisable to seek expert advice and obtain an advance ruling from the U.S. Customs Service for products containing or manufactured from foreign inputs.

Basic examples of operations that might qualify for CBI status based on substantial transformation are:

- Assembling a large number of components onto a printed circuit board
- Mixing two bulk medicinal substances, followed by packaging the mixed product into individual doses for retail sale
- Adding water or other substances to a chemical compound under pressure, which results in a reaction creating a new chemical compound
- A simple combining, packaging, or dilution operation (which would not of itself qualify), coupled with another type of processing such as testing or fabrication. For example, a simple assembly of a small number of components, one of which was fabricated in a CBI country.

Examples of operations which do <u>not</u> qualify as substantial transformations are:

- Putting batteries in devices
- Fitting together a small number of components by bolting, gluing, or soldering
- Blending domestic with foreign substances such as reconstituting fruit juices by adding water to juice concentrate
- Diluting chemicals with inert ingredients to bring them to standard degrees of strength
- Painting or applying decals or labels

Another method of calculating substantial transformation is through "double substantial transformation." Double substantial transformation can be used to increase the amount of CBI beneficiary country value-added to reach the 35 percent requirement. In this instance, the value of an input product could be counted toward the 35 percent value-added requirement if it is substantially transformed into a product of a CBI country, then further transformed into a new and different product.

In the following example, the double substantial transformation is critical to also meet the 35 percent value-added test:

A raw, perishable hide is shipped from Venezuela to Grenada where it is tanned to create "crust" leather. The crust leather is then shipped to the United States. The crust leather is an article of commerce new and different from the raw hide. Substantial transformation has occurred, and the leather is now considered a product of Grenada, not Venezuela. Although the substantial transformation requirement has been met, it is doubtful that enough value has been added in Grenada through the direct costs incurred in the tanning process to satisfy the 35 percent requirement for duty-free entry into the United States under the CBI. The cost of the raw hide may not be included in the percent-value calculations because the hide is a product of Venezuela, a country ineligible for CBI benefits. Thus, the crust leather would probably be fully dutiable.

However, suppose that instead of shipping the crust leather to the United States, the leather is cut and sewn in Grenada to produce a belt that is shipped directly to the United States. In this instance, the cost of the raw hide (including shipping costs from Venezuela to the Grenada factory) may be counted toward the 35 percent value-added requirement. This is allowed as a result of a double substantial transformation. Tanning the raw hide to produce crust leather is the first substantial transformation. The crust leather is considered a product of Grenada, so in the second substantial transformation (from crust leather to leather belt) the full cost of the crust leather may be counted toward the 35 percent, including the cost of the hide, plus cost of transportation, tanning, cutting, and other production costs.

35-percent value-added. For CBI-eligible products that are wholly (100 percent) the growth, product, or manufacture of CBI countries or the United States, no calculation of the direct costs of processing is required. (For example, juices made entirely from fruits grown in CBI countries or the United States, jewelry boxes made entirely of wood grown in CBI countries or the United States, etc.)

The required 35 percent value-added in one or more CBI countries must be calculated, however, for any product incorporating materials or components from non-CBI countries (including the United States for items with less than 100 percent U.S. inputs). Up to 15 percent of the appraised value consisting of U.S. components can go toward the 35 percent. Information on the total amount of CBI country value-added must be provided on the Certificate of Origin Form A (Revised) submitted to the U.S. Customs Service upon entry of the goods to the United States if requested to do so by Customs (see Appendix I for sample of form).

Percent value-added is obtained by the formula:

$$\frac{\text{Direct Costs of Processing}}{\text{Appraised Article Value When Imported}} = \text{\% Value-added}$$

In calculating the percent of value-added, only direct costs of processing operations may be counted toward meeting the 35 percent requirement. These include costs directly incurred or reasonably allocated to the production of the article, such as the cost of labor directly involved in production; direct supervision of processing; rent for factory space (production area only, not administrative offices); electricity directly used in processing; dies, molds, tooling, and depreciation thereof; research and development; and inspection and testing. Administrative expenses (including supervision, rent for administrative space, electricity, etc.), profit, insurance, advertising, and salespeople's salaries are not considered direct costs of processing operations and therefore may not be counted toward the 35 percent value-added required. In most cases, the appraised value (transaction value) will be the ex-factory price. Shipping and other costs (for example, insurance) related to transport of the CBI articles to the United States are not included in the value of the article, nor in the value-added calculation.

Advance Ruling

An advance ruling on whether an article produced in a CBI beneficiary country or countries would be eligible for CBI duty-free status is available upon request fromU.S. Customs. This determination can be made prior to the initiation of a CBI project. Requests for advance rulings must be in writing to:

Value and Special Classification Branch
Classification and Value Division
U.S. Customs Service
130l Constitution Avenue, NW.
Washington, DC 20229
Tel: (202) 566-2938

Written requests must include details on the production process and on the direct costs of processing used to meet the 35 percent value-added requirement. If the article contains or is made from materials originating from a non-CBI country, the final product must be an article of commerce that is substantially transformed into a new and different item than the foreign materials used in its manufacture. It may be advisable to have an experienced U.S. customs broker or expert trade attorney review the request prior to submission.

Documentation

In addition to normal Customs import documentation, in order to secure CBI duty-free status for eligible products, the shipment must be accompanied by a properly completed Certificate of Origin Form A (Revised)(see Appendix I). This form must be properly prepared, signed by the exporter, and either be filed with the entry documentation or furnished before liquidation or any other final action on the documentation if requested to do so by U.S. Customs. The CBI countries are responsible for printing and supplying this form. For information on attaining copies, contact the Director, Technical Assistant Project/ GSP, UNCTAD, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland. Also, the form may be purchased from the following commercial printers:

Formular-Verlag Purschke and Hensel
Barbacher Strasse 232
D-5300 Bonn
Germany

Wilhelm Kohler Verlag
495 Minden 2
Postfach 1530
Bruckenkopf 2a
Germany

Che San and Company
10 Pottinger Street
Hong Kong

Cheung Lee Printing Company
210 A Li Po Chun Chambers
185-195 Des Voeux Road, Central
Hong Kong

Winson Printing Company
80-82 Wharf Road
North Point
Hong Kong

To properly complete the form, the exporter in the CBI country must cross out the words "Generalized System of Preferences" where they appear on Form A and substitutes the words "Caribbean Basin Initiative." The letter "E" is inserted as a prefix to the applicable tariff schedule item number.

The U.S. Customs district director may require more detailed information to support the statements made on Form A. In addition, where necessary value is added in a bonded warehouse or foreign trade zone in Puerto Rico after final exportation of the article from a beneficiary country, a detailed declaration prepared by the party responsible for the addition of such value shall be filed in lieu of Form A.

Detailed and well documented evidence sufficient to prove that the product meets the 35 percent test must be kept on file by the Caribbean Basin exporter for five years.

In most cases, the information provided by the CBI country exporter to the U.S. Customs Service at the time of product entry will be sufficient for duty-free entry. The U.S. Customs Service has the authority, however, to require a detailed accounting and, if necessary, full documentary evidence that the product meets the requirements for entry.

Other Special Tariff Access

In order for a product to be eligible under Section 215 — the CBI II provision that provides duty-free treatment to articles, excluding those currently exempt from the CBI, which are the growth, product, or manufacture of Puerto Rico that are subsequently processed or advanced in value in another CBI beneficiary country — regular Customs importing documentation must be accompanied by three new declarations (see Appendix I):

1. Exporter's Declaration, certified by U.S. Customs prior to export of merchandise from Puerto Rico,
2. CBI Processor's Declaration, and
3 An Importer's Declaration.

Guaranteed Access Levels (CBI Textile Program)

Under HTS 9802.00.8010 (Guaranteed Access Levels —GALs), the following documentation is required upon return of the assembled merchandise to the United States:

1. Commercial invoice;
2. Revised Special Access Program CBI Export Declaration (Revised Form ITA 370P);
3. Valid visa or certification (if required under the terms of the applicable bilateral agreement);
4. Country of Origin Textile Declaration; and
5. Updated cost and assembly data or a value statement.

As of January 1, 1990, U.S. companies utilizing the GAL apparel program must use a revised ITA-370P form (see Appendix G). At the suggestion of the U.S. business community, ITA-370P forms now have pre-printed certification numbers, thereby allowing easier tracking of shipments to and from overseas apparel assemblers. To maintain consistent invoice numbers, U.S. companies using the ITA-370P form must purchase the form (stock number 003-009-00505-1) for $29 per package of 100 from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, DC 20402-9325. Certain commercial printers also publish the form.

Form ITA-370P consists of three parts:

1. *Shipper's Declaration:* The first portion of the form is completed by a responsible manager of the exporting firm at the time the cut fabric pieces leave the United States for the Caribbean Basin. The shipper certifies that the fabric parts for assembly of the specified product were cut in the United States of U.S-formed fabric. The form is then submitted to the U.S. Customs Service a minimum of 24 hours (in some cases 48 hours) prior to the lading of the goods for export. The form is also signed by the U.S. Customs Service at this time.

2. *Assembler's Declaration:* The CBI country assembler completes the second portion of the form, attesting to the quantity and type of good assembled. In addition, the assembler must comply with the certification procedures required for goods subject to GALs and administered by the CBI country government. In addition, the CBI country government must issue a certification, in the form of a rectangular-shaped visa, which confirms that the products were assembled from the U.S. parts.

3. *Importer's Declaration:* The ITA-370P form and the certification must accompany the finished goods as part of the "entry package" to be presented when the goods are imported (reexported) into the United States. The entry package also must include a country-of-origin textile declaration in accordance with standard U.S. Customs procedures. Finally, when the products are reentered into the United States, the importer, who must be the same as the original exporter, certifies that the shipment was assembled from the cut parts exported previously.

Harmonizing Tariff Schedule 9802.00.80

HTS 9802.00.80.60 provides duty reduction for articles assembled abroad in whole or in part of fabricated U.S. components that meet the specified criteria. For products assembled, processed, or manufactured in whole from 100 percent U.S. components and ingredients (other than textiles and apparel articles (which are subject to textile agreements, and petroleum and related products), the article will qualify for duty-free entry under CBI, even without qualifying under the 35 percent value added and substantial transformation requirements under HTS 9802.00.80.40.

The following documentation is required for reexporting to the United States under HTS 98.02.00.8040 and 98.02.00.8060:

1. Commercial invoice;
2. Foreign Assembler's/Processor's Declaration (see Appendix G);
3. Endorsement by the Importer (see Appendix I);
4. Packing List (if the shipment is uniformly packed, contents should be clearly stated on the commercial invoice); and
5. Updated cost and assembly data (normally, U.S. customs brokers submit a value statement for each shipment).

To calculate the duty, the U.S. Customs Service starts with the full value of the entering merchandise and subtracts the cost or value of those components that are products of the United States and meet all item 9802 requirements. Duty is paid only on the remaining value at the normal duty rate for that article. Two values must be reported: (1) the value of the U.S.-fabricated components and (2) the dutiable value of article. The value of U.S.-manufactured components eligible for 9802.00.80 is predicated on the cost or value of each component, fob (excluding shipping and insurance) from the U.S. port of exportation. This fob value should include the purchase price or estimated market value and all costs incurred up to the time of the arrival of the components at the port of exportation, such as packing, freight, insurance, warehousing, sorting, or repacking. Freight costs and insurance for southbound transit (from U.S. port of exportation to foreign destination) are fully dutiable and must be included in the total product value. Northbound insurance and freight are not to be included in the total value of the product.

Articles assembled or processed from wholly U.S.-fabricated components or processed in whole from ingredients (other than water) may be imported free of duty. In order to implement this provision, two additional classification statistical breakouts were created. These are 9802.00.5010 for processed articles and 9802.00.8040 for assembled articles. No additional forms are required under this provision; however, the regular eligibility requirements set forth in section 10.24 of Customs regulations for documents required under 9802.00.80 and section 10.9 (for articles exported for processing) continue to apply.

Articles assembled abroad and imported under 9802.0080 are considered to be a product of the country of assembly for the purpose of country-of-origin marking requirements. Imported articles assembled in a foreign country entirely of U.S. components or materials must be marked "Assembled in (country of assembly) from U.S. components (or materials)." If any foreign components or materials are added in the country of assembly, the entire article, notwithstanding the presence of U.S. components, is considered to be a product of the country of assembly, and must be marked accordingly.

General System of Preferences

Normally, the Customs Service will accept a duty-entry at the free rate, whether or not the UNCTAD Certificate of Origin Form A is presented at the time of entry. If Form A is not available, the importer will have to produce it for GSP duty-free treatment if requested to do so by Customs.

The UNCTAD Certificate of Origin Form A is not available for sale in the United States. The beneficiary developing countries and territories participating in the program are responsible for printing and supplying this form. Exporters may acquire this form from the designated governmental certifying authority in their respective countries. If Form A is not available from the governmental certifying authority, the form may be purchased from any of the commercial printers listed in the subsection on CBI-Documentation or the Director, Technical Assistant Project/GSP, UNCTAD, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland may be contacted for further advice on obtaining the form.

VI. U.S. Regulatory Requirements

U.S. Department of Agriculture

Regulatory activities of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) are primarily enforced by the Agricultural Marketing Service, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, the Food Safety and Inspection Service, and the U.S. Forest Service. Also, the Office of International Cooperation and Development can assist in streamlining information on USDA regulations for CBI exporters. For other questions concerning agricultural shipments to the United States, contact:

OICD/Trade & Investment Program
U.S. Department of Agriculture
South Agriculture Building, Room 3250
Washington, DC 20250-4300
Tel: (202) 245-5985
Fax: (202) 245-5749

Agricultural Marketing Service

The Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) administers several regulatory programs designed collectively to protect producers and handlers of agricultural commodities from financial loss or personal injury resulting from careless, deceptive, or fraudulent marketing practices.

Fruit and Vegetable Standards. Importing into the United States of certain fruits, vegetables, and nuts is subject to provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937. Section 8e of the act requires that whenever the Secretary of Agriculture issues grade, size, quality, or maturity regulations under a domestic marketing order for a particular commodity, the same size or comparable regulations must be issued on imports of that commodity. The grading service is available on a fee-for-service basis where the commodity is grown and at 166 different terminal markets throughout the United States. Inspection points for shipments from outside the continental United States are also available at the ports of entry into the United States.

Currently, the following commodities are regulated and thus are subject to import regulations: avocados, dates, filberts, grapefruit, table grapes, kiwi fruit, limes, olives, onions, oranges, Irish potatoes, prunes, raisins, tomatoes, and walnuts. Import regulations are amended from time to time to conform with changes in domestic marketing order regulations. Additional information regarding requirements for any of the above specific commodities may be obtained from:

For Fresh Products:

Fresh Product Branch
USDA/AMS/FNDD
Room 2056-S
P.O. Box 96456
Washington, DC 20090-6456
Tel: (202) 447-5870

For Processed Products:

Processed Product Branch
USDA/AMS/FNDD
Room 0707-S
P.O. Box 96456
Washington, DC 20090-6456
Tel: (202) 447-4693

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), through its domestic and international services programs and activities, is responsible for the protection of U.S. agriculture from foreign plant and animal pests.

APHIS/Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) conducts programs and activities at the various ports of entry and domestically to prevent the introduction and spread of foreign pests. At the port of entry, APHIS officers inspect commercial agricultural shipments, means of conveyance, passengers, and baggage to detect the presence of harmful agricultural pests.

APHIS/International Services (IS) conducts activities outside the United States to protect U.S. agriculture and enhance U.S. agricultural exports. IS officers and specialists are stationed in certain U.S. Embassies and have direct contact with plant health officers and exporters within their host countries/regions. IS personnel assist foreign plant health programs, provide information on U.S. import requirements to exporters, and coordinate the development and operation of preclearance programs. APHIS officers staff various preclearance programs at locations around the world on a fee-for-service basis. Preclearance is designed to detect and eliminate pests from shipments at the point of origin, rather than after arrival at a U.S. port of entry.

Quarantine Regulations: Fresh Produce. All agricultural products are subject to strict quarantine regulations prior to entering the U.S. markets. The Fruits and Vegetables Quarantine Act (Title 7 Code of Federal Register 319.56) states that fresh fruits and vegetables may enter the United States from any country under permit on presentation of evidence satisfactory to USDA that: (1) the fruits and vegetables are not infested in the country of origin by fruit flies or any other injurious insects, or (2) importation of fresh produce from definite areas under approved safeguards prescribed in the permit can be authorized without risk, or (3) they have been treated, or are to be treated, in accordance with prescribed conditions and procedures under supervision of an APHIS inspector.

Fruits and vegetables that are infested with insect pests and disease for which there are no acceptable treatments are prohibited entry into the U.S. market. There are relatively few treatments for fresh fruits and vegetables since difficult criteria must be met before a treatment can be approved. The treatment must be totally effective in eliminating the pests because any remaining live insects can result in the introduction of a new exotic pest. Treatment must not produce injury to the fruits and vegetables that reduces marketability. Many effective treatments are not approved because they damage the commodity. In addition, if a commodity is treated with a pesticide, the produce must not contain unacceptable pesticide residues as determined by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Residue levels are routinely checked by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for imported fruits and vegetables (see EPA and FDA subsections for further explanation).

Different pests occur in different countries; therefore, treatment requirements vary according to country of origin. Treatments can be applied by an approved commercial fumigator at the U.S. port of entry, at the expense of the importer. Treatment of fresh fruits and vegetables must be supervised by an APHIS officer.

Quarantine Regulations: Plants and Plant Products. All agricultural products intended for propagation can carry destructive pests. Therefore, strict requirements are imposed on importations of plants, roots, cuttings, and seeds. All importations must be made under permit issued in advance to an importer in the United States.

Cut flowers also often carry exotic plant pests and therefore are inspected upon arrival in the United States. Those cut flowers carrying exotic plant pests or insects require treatment before they are permitted to reach the market. Since flowers may be damaged when treated, it is very important to ship only pest-free cut flowers.

Plant and plant products must enter the United States through plant inspection stations located at 14 ports around the country. The plants must be free of soil, plant pests and diseases, and any other damaging matter. If pests are found, treatment will be required prior to releasing the plants to the importer or agent. Certain plants are prohibited entry, and others are subject to post-entry quarantine growing regulations. Post-entry quarantine requires the plants to be grown on the premises of the importer for a specified time and be inspected periodically for evidence of certain diseases which could not be detected at the time of entry.

Quarantine restrictions apply to other kinds of plant materials as well. Therefore, before any agricultural products are shipped to the United States, information regarding quarantine entry status and regulations for the particular product to be shipped should be obtained from:

APHIS/PPQ/Permit Unit
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Room 638 Federal Building
Hyattsville, Maryland 20782
Tel: (301) 436-8393

For information regarding APHIS treatment procedures in the Caribbean Basin contact:

In Central America:

Area Director
USDA/APHIS
c/o U.S. Embassy - Guatemala City
Avenida de la Reforma, Zone 10
APO Miami 34024
Tel: (502)(2) 31-15-41

In the Caribbean:

Area Director
USDA/APHIS
c/o U.S. Embassy -Santo Domingo
Calle Cesar Nicolas Penson y Leopoldo Navarro
APO Miami 34041-0008
Tel: (809) 5412171

In the United States:

USDA/APHIS/PPQ
Port Operations
U.S. Department of Agriculture
6505 Belcrest Road
Hyattsville, Maryland 20782
Tel: (301) 436-8295

Food Safety and Inspection Service

The Department of Agriculture's Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) is responsible for assuring that meat and poultry products moving in interstate and foreign commerce are safe, wholesome for consumption, and accurately labeled.

Regulations. Under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (FMIA) and the Poultry Products Inspection Act (PPIA), the United States inspects all meat and poultry products that are intended for human consumption whether shipped in interstate or foreign commerce to assure they are safe, wholesome, and accurately labeled. The FMIA covers products that contain more than 3 percent raw meat derived from cattle, swine, sheep, goats, horses, or other equines. The PPIA applies to poultry products that contain 2 percent or more cooked poultry derived from domesticated chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, or guineas. Under these laws, meat and poultry products may be imported only from countries with inspection systems at least equal to that of the United States. Requirements for importing meat and poultry products to the United States are described in Title 9 part 327 of the Code of Federal Regulations (9 CFR 327) of the Meat Inspection Regulations and part 381.195-.20 (9 CFR 381) of the Poultry Inspection Regulations (See Appendix G for information on obtaining the CFR).

Products under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services include fish, buffalo, rabbits, deer (venison), other wild game and food products not covered by the FMIA or the PPIA. FDA regulations are also outlined in this section.

Export Eligibility. FSIS assures that imported meat and poultry products meet U.S. standards by requiring the exporting country to effectively enforce all U.S. requirements for imported products. For a country to become eligible to export meat and poultry to the United States, the chief official of a foreign inspection system should formally request a permit through the U.S. Embassy directed to:

International Programs
Food Safety and Inspection Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Room 341-E
Washington, DC 20250
Tel: (202) 447-3473

Before eligibility is granted, a complete evaluation of the requesting country's inspection system is made by officers of FSIS. The evaluation consists of two steps:

1. A review of the laws and regulations, directives, and other written material used to operate the national inspection system. If not satisfactory, the requesting country must revise its regulations or formulate special directives to meet U.S. requirements.
2. FSIS officers make an on-site review of a systems operation using a multidisciplinary team to evaluate all aspects of the program. When all requirements are satisfied, the requesting country is granted eligibility to export meat and poultry to the United States.

Restricted Imports. To protect the health of U.S. livestock, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service may restrict some meat products from entering the United States. The decision is based on the type of product and on the health status of the livestock in each eligible country. For more information on specific restrictions write to:

Import/Export Products Staff
Veterinary Services
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
Federal Building Room 756-A
Hyattsville, Maryland 20782
Tel: (301) 436-8499

U.S. Forest Service

Lumber Grades and Standards. In absence of international standards for lumber, the U.S. Department of Agriculture has developed lumber grades and standards to establish the comparable value of boards and to provide users and manufacturers with a standard for purchasing of selling lumber.

Grading rules for southern pines generally apply to all species in the category. Rules for grading southern pine are outlined in two publications entitled *Grading Rules* and *Export Grading Rules,* which are available from:

Southern Pine Inspection Bureau
4709 Scenic Highway
Pensacola, Florida 32594 .
Tel: (904) 434-2611

Hardwood rules can be applied to all hardwood species with certain exceptions and are described in the publication, *Rules for the Measurement and Inspection of Hardwood and Cypress,* which is available from:

National Hardwood Lumber Association
P.O. Box 34518
Memphis, Tennessee 38134
Tel: (901) 377-1818

Import Regulations. Lumber and logs imported into the United States are subject to inspection and possible quarantine by the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service before unloading at U.S. ports. Undried lumber and logs with bark attached are of primary concern in preventing the entry of destructive diseases and insects into the United States from imported foreign products. Import regulations vary according to product and point of origin. Before agricultural products are shipped to the United States, information on entry quarantine status should be obtained from the APHIS/PPQ/Permit Unit.

Environmental Protection Agency

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) establishes tolerance levels for specific pesticides that are enforced by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration or by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in the case of meat, poultry, and egg products. Consideration of tolerance for a new pesticide or a new crop for a pesticide that already has a tolerance level for other crops may be initiated under petition to EPA from chemical manufacturers, other government agencies, or any other interested parties, including foreign producers of crops. Petition requests usually are initiated by chemical companies due to the high cost involved in requesting consideration. In establishing new tolerance levels, the EPA will review research presented by a petitioner. Once a tolerance is established, the specific raw agricultural commodity may contain residues up to the specified number of parts per million of the accepted pesticide. For instance, bell peppers imported into the United States may contain up to XX parts per million of Pesticide X. However, in the absence of a tolerance level for Pesticide X on tomatoes, tomatoes found with any amount of Pesticide X may not be legally sold in the United States and are subject to seizure upon importation.

Pesticides, their acceptable tolerance levels, and the raw agricultural commodity(ies) for which they are approved are listed in the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 40, Parts 180-182 (see Appendix C for information on obtaining the CFR). The CFR is updated and published annually. Changes, additions, and revocations of tolerances are listed in the *U.S. Federal Register,* which is published daily. The EPA and U.S. industry are undertaking a major reregistration of pesticides and reassessment of their tolerance levels. The reregistration process is important to monitor because it is possible that tolerance levels that are acceptable for the current season may no longer be applicable next season, as a result, farmers may need to alter pesticide usage or face having their shipments refused at U.S. ports.

U.S. Government research concludes that Latin American and Caribbean growers face the most difficulty in conforming to these EPA established pesticide tolerance levels not necessarily because they use an unacceptably high level of chemicals on food products exported to the United States, but because most pesticide residue violations on imported produce from the Latin American region involve no-tolerance violations. No-tolerance violations are situations where FDA detects pesticide residues that do not have established tolerance levels for use on the raw agricultural commodity under inspection.

For specific information on pesticides tolerance levels, see contacts listed under the subsection on the Food and Drug Administration. For additional information from EPA, contact:

Registration Division H-7505C
Office of Pesticide Programs
U.S. Environmental Programs
401 M Street, SW.
Washington, DC 20460
Tel: (703) 557-5447
Fax: (703) 557-3106

Food and Drug Administration

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) acts in the public interest to ensure that consumers get safe, sanitary, and properly labeled foods, drugs, medical devices, and cosmetics, and are warned of potential hazards from radiation emitting equipment.

Laws enforced by the FDA include the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FFD&C Act) and the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act (FPLA). The FDA monitors the marketplace constantly, including ports of entry, in order to provide the consumer with the best possible assurance that the industry is meeting these legal requirements. The legal statutes (Code of Federal Regulations Title 21 and amendments)(see Appendix C for information on obtaining the CFR) provide FDA the authority to inspect establishments, collect and examine samples, and conduct investigations to see that the product quality standards are being met at every stage of the commercial system, be it research and development, production, storage, and/or distribution.

Imports

While the legal requirements that must be met are the same for imported and domestic products, the enforcement procedures are necessarily different. Imported products regulated by the Food and Drug Administration are subject to inspection at the time of entry through U.S. Customs. Shipments found not to comply with the laws and regulations are subject to detention. They must be brought into compliance, destroyed, or reexported out of the United States.

At the discretion of the Food and Drug Administration, an importer may be permitted to bring an illegal importation into compliance with the law before final decision is made as to whether it may be admitted. Any sorting, reprocessing, or relabeling must be supervised by an FDA investigator at the expense of the importer. Both foreign shippers and importers in the United States should realize that conditional release of an illegal importation to bring it into compliance is not a right but a privilege. Abuse of the privilege, such as repeated shipments of the same illegal article, may result in denial of the privilege in the case of subsequent importations.

Labeling Requirements

The law states that the required label information must be conspicuously displayed and in terms that the ordinary consumer is likely to read and understand under ordinary conditions of purchase and use. According to the requirements of both the FFD&C and the FPLA, food labeling requirements are summarized as follows:

1. If the label of a food bears representation in a foreign language, the label must bear all of the required statements in the foreign language, as well as in English.

2. If the food is packaged, the following statements must appear on the label in the English language:

   (a) The name, street address, city, state and zip code of either the manufacturer, packer, or distributor. If the food is not manufactured by the person or company whose name appears on the label, the name must be qualified by "Manufactured for," "Distributed by," or similar expression.

   (b) An accurate statement of the net amount of food in the package, in English units, must appear on the principal display panel of the label. The net weight on packages containing 1 pound (avoirdupois) or more, and less than 4 pounds must be declared first in total avoirdupois ounces followed by a second statement in parentheses in terms of pounds and ounces, or pounds and common or decimal fractions of the pound. [For example: Net Wt. 24 ounces (1 1/2 pounds).] The contents of packages containing less that 1 pound must be expressed as total ounces.

   (c) The common or usual name of a food must appear on the principal display panel, in bold type and in lines generally parallel to the base of the package as it is displayed. The form of the product must also be included — "sliced," "whole," or "chopped' (or other style) — unless shown by picture or unless the product is visible through the container.

   (d) The ingredients in a food must be listed by their common names in order of their predominance by weight unless the food is standardized, in which case the label must include only those ingredients which the standard makes optional.

Presently, the FDA is working with U.S. industry and consumer representatives to update and expand the labeling requirements for food products. These new regulations will mostly affect the listing of nutritional information on food products. CBI food producers can stay abreast of these regulatory changes by subscribing to the U.S. food industry magazines (listed in Appendix C) and contacting the FDA Americas Desk or by consulting with the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 21.

Although compliance with the provisions of the FPLA and amendments is fully the responsibility of the food producer or packager, the Americas Desk of the FDA will review proposed food labels to assist regional exporters in complying with U.S. labeling requirements.

Pesticidal Residues on Raw Agricultural Commodities and Processed Foods

Tolerance levels for pesticide residues on raw agricultural commodities are established by the Environmental Protection Agency and enforced by the FDA. "Raw agricultural commodity" means any food in its raw or natural state, including all unprocessed fruits, vegetables, nuts, and grains. Foods that have been washed, colored, waxed, or otherwise treated in their unpeeled natural form are considered to be unprocessed. Products of this kind containing pesticide residue are in violation of the FFD&C Act unless: (1) the pesticide chemical

has been exempted from the residue tolerance requirement or (2) a tolerance has been established for the particular pesticide on the specific food and the residue does not exceed the tolerance.

Processed foods that contain any residue of a pesticide which is not exempted or for which no tolerance has been established are adulterated under Section 402(a)(2)(C) of the FFD&C Act. If a tolerance has been established, a pesticide residue in the processed food does not adulterate the ready-to-eat food if the residue does not exceed the tolerance established for the raw agricultural commodity. Tolerances for pesticidal residues on many raw agricultural commodities have been established under Section 408 of the law. Tolerances are established, revoked, or changed, as the facts warrant such action, by the Environmental Protection Agency. Firms considering exporting to the United States foods which may contain pesticidal residues should write to the Division of Regulatory Guidance for current information concerning the enforcement of tolerances for residues on raw agricultural products.:

Food and Drug Administration
Division of Regulatory Guidance (HFF-314)
200 C Street, SW.
Washington, DC 20204

Also, pesticide tolerance level information is available through the U.S. Agency for International Development/Agricultural Development Officer at the local U.S. Embassy. Exporters can also access this information directly by subscribing to the National Pesticide Information Retrieval System (NPIRS) by contacting:

NPIRS
Purdue University
1158 Entomology Hall
West Lafayette, Indiana 47907-1158
Tel: (317) 494-6614..

Product Specific Regulations

It is critical to attain all applicable regulatory infomation, including FDA criteria, prior to production of a product for export. Once a product falling under FDA's mandate arrives at a U.S. port of entry, it must pass through U.S. Customs before it can be reviewed by FDA. FDA regulations and procedures on specific products can be attained through the FDA International Affairs Staff:

U.S. Food and Drug Administration
International Affairs Staff
Americas Desk Officer
5600 Fishers Lane, Room 11-47
Rockville, Maryland 20856
Tel: (301) 443-4480

Specific FDA regulations can also be acquired directly by ordering the appropriate section of the Code of Federal Regulations (see Appendix C for information on obtaining the CFR).

The following examples, while not all encompassing, provide samplings of FDA requirements for selected product categories covered under FDA guidelines:

Canned Foods

Low-acid Canned Foods and Acidified Foods Regulations. Special regulations apply to the manufacturer of heat processed low-acid canned foods and acidified foods (21 CFR 108, 113, and 114) to ensure safety from harmful bacteria or their toxins, especially the deadly Clostridium botulinum. This protection can only be accomplished by adequate processing, controls, and appropriate processing methods, such as cooking the food at proper temperatures for sufficient times, adequately acidifying the food, or controlling water activity.

All commercial processors of low-acid canned foods and acidified foods are required to register their establishments and file processing information for all products with the Food and Drug Administration, using the appropriate forms. Registration and process filing is required for both U.S. establishments and those in other countries which export such foods to the United States (21 CFR 108.25 and 108.35). For additional information, contact the FDA's Acidified and Low Acid Food Registration Coordinator at (202) 485-0282 or 485-0284.

Canned Fruits and Fruit Juices. Standards of identity, quality, and fill of container have been promulgated for a number of canned fruits and fruit juices. The specific standards should be consulted by anyone intending to ship canned fruit to the United States.

Canned Vegetables. Standards of quality have been promulgated for many vegetables. These are minimum standards only and establish specifications for quality factors such as tenderness, color, and freedom from defects. If the food does not meet these standards, it must be labeled in bold type "BELOW STANDARD OF QUALITY" followed by the statement "GOOD FOOD-NOT HIGH GRADE," or a statement showing in what respect the product fails to meet the standard, such as "excessively broken", or "excessive peel" (21 CFR 130.14).

Fishery Products

Canned Fish. Canned fish is a low-acid canned food; therefore, packers of canned fish are

subject to the registration requirements outlined under the heading "canned foods."

Failure to declare the presence of added salt or the kinds of oil used as the packing medium in canned fish has resulted in the detention of fish products. If permitted artificial colors or chemical preservative are used, their presence must be conspicuously declared in the labeling. Artificial coloring is not permitted if it conceals damage or inferiority or if it makes the product appear better or of greater value than it is. The packing of canned fish and fish products with excessive amounts of packing medium has resulted in many detentions. If the fish are in a packing medium such as anchovies in oil, the container should be as full as possible of fish with the minimum amount of oil.

Fresh and Frozen Fish Fillet. These products are highly perishable and require extraordinary care if decomposition is to be avoided. The manufacturer must exercise extreme care in the selection of raw materials to remove any unfit, decomposed material and then to maintain the product in a sound, wholesome condition.

Shellfish Imports. Imported fresh and frozen oysters, clams, and mussels are certified under the auspices of the National Shellfish Sanitation Program through the bilateral agreements with the country of origin. Canada, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Iceland, Mexico, England, Australia, and New Zealand now have such agreements.

For further information on the requirements of the National Shell Fish Sanitation Program, write to:

Food and Drug Administration
Shellfish Sanitation Branch (HFF-344)
200 C Street, SW.
Washington, DC 20204.

Rock Lobster, Spiny Lobster, and Sea Crayfish. The sea crayfish, Palinurus vulgaris, is frequently imported into the United States in the form of frozen tails, frozen cooked meat, or canned meat. By long usage, the terms "Rock Lobster" and "Spiny Lobster" have been established as common or usual names for these products.

In examination of imports, decomposition has sometimes been detected in all three forms of the product. In the canned product, decomposition resulted from the packing of decomposed raw material and also from active bacterial spoilage. In the frozen cooked products, detentions have been necessary also because of the presence of microorganisms indicative of pollution with human or animal filth, as well as of decomposition.

Shrimp. Standards set minimum requirements for canned wet and dry pack shrimp and frozen raw breaded shrimp (21 CFR 161.75). Canned shrimp must comply with the regulations for low-acid canned foods discussed under the heading "canned foods." There is also a standard of identity for frozen raw lightly breaded shrimp (21 CFR 161.176).

Meat and Poultry

Meat and Meat Food Products. Meat or meat products derived from cattle, sheep, swine, goats, and horses are subject to the provisions of the Wholesome Meat Act enforced by the Federal Food Safety and Inspection Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture as well as certain provisions of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

Poultry and Poultry Products. Poultry and poultry products offered for importation are subject to the Wholesome Poultry Act also enforced by the Food Safety and Inspection Service, a division of USDA, which inquiries concerning such products should be addressed. Poultry and poultry products are also subject to the FFD&C Act to the extent to which the provisions of the Poultry Products Inspection Act do not apply. Soups generally are under the jurisdiction of the USDA. However, those containing small amounts of cooked meat, poultry, or broth as flavoring ingredients are subject to regulation by FDA.

Nuts and Nut Products

Nuts may be refused admission if they are insect infested or insect damaged, moldy, rancid (abnormal flavor), or dirty. Empty or worthless unshelled nuts should be removed by careful hand sorting or by machinery.

Mixed tree nuts, shelled nuts, and peanut butter are subject to FDA standards (U.S. Code of Federal Regulations, Title 21, Part 164). The standards establish such factors as the proportions of various kinds of nuts and the label designations for "mixed nuts," the fill of container for shelled nuts, and the ingredients and labeling for peanut butter. All packers and shippers of nut products should be aware of the requirements of these standards.

Spices, Seeds, and Herbs

The category of spices, seeds, and herbs includes food materials that particularly need protection from various animal and insect pests. This group of products can become moldy and otherwise decomposed unless properly prepared and stored.

VII. U.S. Safeguards

Antidumping Duties

Antidumping duties (ADs) can be assessed if the U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC) finds that a foreign exporter has sold or is likely to sell a product in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV). Fair value normally is defined as the price at which such or similar merchandise is sold in the exporter's home market. In order for the antidumping duties to be assessed, the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) must also determine that a U.S. domestic industry is being materially injured, threatened with material injury, or that the establishment of an industry in the United States has been materially retarded by reason of sales at LTFV.

Countervailing Duties

Countervailing duties (CVDs) can be assessed if the DOC finds that goods exported to the United States have benefited in the home market from export subsidies or domestic subsidies which are limited to an industry or group of industries. Unlike the AD law, the CVD law does not always require a material injury determination. An ITC injury finding is only required for those countries that are signatories to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) Subsidies Code or which provide reciprocal benefits to the Untied States.

The U.S. Customs Service collects AD and CVD duties once the rates have been established and the DOC and the ITC have made the necessary determinations.

AD and CVDs in CBI Beneficiary Countries

Under current law, data on imports from two or more countries subject to AD or CVD investigation must be cumulated to determine whether the unfairly traded imports cause material injury to a U.S. industry. If imports from a CBI country are under investigation in an AD or CVD case, the CBI law requires that imports from that country no longer be cumulated with imports from non-CBI beneficiaries under investigation. In separating CBI beneficiary countries from being cumulated with larger countries, CBI countries are more likely to maintain predictable market access and less likely to have ADs or CVDs imposed: ADs or CVDs would be imposed only if the imports from CBI beneficiary countries together were shown to fit into the criterion outlined above.

Appendices

Appendix A
Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Expansion Act of 1990

On August 20, 1990 President Bush signed into law the Customs and Trade Act of 1990, which includes the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Expansion Act of 1990 (CBI II). CBI II provides several measures to extend and expand the original CBI legislation passed in 1983. The most important provision of CBI II is the permanent extension of the duty-free treatment that most goods produced in the Caribbean Basin region receive upon entry into the U.S. market. Under the original legislation, this duty-free eligibility was to expire on September 30, 1995.

While the bill does not greatly expand the list of products eligible for duty-free treatment, it does contain other benefits and provisions that should provide a considerable degree of support for continued growth and diversification of Caribbean Basin economies. The following is a summary of the provisions and findings of the new law:

Amendments to the Original CBI legislation:

[Section 211]

Repeal of the termination date on duty-free treatment defined under the original legislation. This provision extends duty-free treatment in perpetuity.

[Section 212]

Duty reduction for certain leather-related products. Under Section 212 of CBI II, tariffs will be reduced by 20 percent on certain leather products (such as flat goods, leather apparel, and work gloves — but not leather footwear), phased in over five years, with no more than a 2.5 percentage-point reduction permitted on any one product. Tariff reductions will begin in or after January 1992. This date was inserted to make it clear that CBI reductions come on top of—and are not part of—reductions that result from Uruguay Round GATT negotiations. However, depending on the depth of the Uruguay Round cuts, the differential between the standard rate and the CBI rate may be limited to no more than 1 percentage point of the total tariff rate. Because of the 2.5 percentage point limitation, the full 20 percent reduction will not apply to any product with a current tariff rate higher than 12.5 percent. For example, if the tariff rate on a product is 15 percent, the tariff will not be cut by 20 percent (3 percentage points), it will be cut the maximum 2.5 points, leaving a tariff of 12.5 percent at the end of the five-year period.

[Section 213]

Worker rights. This provision mandates that the President not designate any country a CBI beneficiary that does not conform to internationally recognized standards for worker rights as defined under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) program. Less comprehensive worker rights language was included in the original CBI legislation.

[Section 214]

President's report on the operation of the CBI. This provision calls for the President to report to Congress on the operation of the CBI by October 1, 1993, and every three years thereafter.

[Section 215]

Treatment of articles produced in Puerto Rico. Duty-free treatment is granted for articles produced in Puerto Rico and further processed in a CBI beneficiary country, provided those goods are imported directly into the United States from the CBI country. Section 215 does not cover products normally exempt from CBI duty-free treatment. Since this provision does not extend to normally excluded products, and since Puerto Rican materials could always be fully counted towards meeting the 35 percent value-added test, the main impact of Section 215 will be on operations that Customs found did not meet substantial transformation requirements or create a product of the CBI country. These operations would include the enameling discussed earlier, minor assembly or finishing operations, repairs or alterations to merchandise, and the like.

[Section 216]

CBI in the Eastern Caribbean and Belize. This provision is a sense of Congress that special efforts should be undertaken by the various agencies within the U.S. Government to enhance the ability of Eastern Caribbean countries and Belize to take fuller advantage of the CBI program.

Amendments to the Harmonized Tariff System and Other CBI Provisions:

[Section 221]

Increasing duty-free tourist allowances. This provision will increase the duty-free allowance for U.S. residents returning from a CBI country from $400 to $600, and increase from 1 liter to 2 liters the amount of alcoholic beverages tourists are allowed to bring into the United States duty free, provided that at least 1 liter is produced in a CBI beneficiary country. This amendment also increases the duty-free allowance for U.S. residents returning from U.S. possessions (U.S. Virgin Islands) from $800 to $1,200.

[Section 222]

Duty-free treatment for articles assembled in CBI countries from components produced in the Unied States. Products processed or assembled in CBI beneficiary countries from 100 percent U.S. components (excluding textiles and apparel, and petroleum and certain products derived from petroleum) and ingredients (other than water) could be eligible for duty-free entry under the CBI, regardless of the 35 percent value-added and substantial transformation requirements normally applied under CBI criteria. Previously, the CBI rules of origin applied to all CBI eligible products and the cost or value of U.S. components could only be counted toward the value-added requirement, but only up to a maximum of 15 percent of the appraised value of the imported articles.

[Section 223]

Rules of origin for CBI beneficiary products. This amendment enables the President to alter rules of origin for products produced in CBI countries qualifying for duty-free treatment, under certain guidelines and with congressional approval. Under current law, to qualify for duty-free treatment, a product must be: 1) imported directly from a CBI country into U.S. customs territory, 2) meet 35 percent value-added requirements, and 3) conform to substantial transformation requirements. The International Trade Commission will undertake a study to assess whether revised rules of origin are appropriate and report its findings to the President and Congress.

[Section 224]

Separate cumulation under countervailing Duty (CVD) and antidumping (AD) laws
Under current law, data on imports from two or more countries subject to AD or CVD investigation must be cumulated to determine whether the unfairly traded imports cause material injury to a U.S. industry. If imports from a CBI country are under investigation in an AD or CVD case, the CBI law now requires that imports from that country will no longer be cumulated with imports from non-CBI beneficiaries under investigation. In separating CBI beneficiary countries from being cumulated with larger countries, CBI countries are more likely to maintain predictable market access and less likely to have ADs or CVDs imposed: ADs or CVDs would be imposed only if the imports from CBI beneficiary countries together were shown to fit into the criteria outlined above.

This provision was included to prevent small CBI countries from being aggregated with larger non-CBI countries in AD or CVD cases. For example, before this amendment, if Costa Rica and the Netherlands were under investigation for dumping cut flowers on the U.S. market at below production costs, the exports of cut flowers from both countries would be added together to determine the level of injury to U.S. industry. If the total exports of the two countries accounted for a certain percentage of the total market for cut flowers, for example 25 percent, the U.S. International Trade Commission might rule that that level of market share caused material injury to the U.S. cut flower industry and impose countervailing duties on Costa Rican and Dutch cut flowers. It would not matter if Netherland's exports represented 24 percent of the 25 percent market share and Costa Rica 1 percent. Both would be subject to countervailing duties. Under the new law, Costa Rica's cut flower imports would not be aggregated with Netherland's (for investigation of Costa Rican exports) and thus the chances that its exports would be viewed as causing material injury would be less likely.

[Section 225]

Ethyl alcohol. The Steel Trade Liberalization Program Implementation Act (19 USC 2703) is amended to cover calendar years after 1989. This act provides specific rules-of-origin requirements for ethyl alcohol imported into the United States from CBI beneficiary countries.

Section 225 of CBI II extends the "grandfather" provision on ethyl alcohol or ethanol produced with non-CBI feedstock, which was passed in late 1989. The origin of this provision is the Tax Reform Act of 1986, which required increasing amounts of CBI feedstock in order for ethanol to qualify for duty-free treatment. Beginning in 1989,

75 percent value of the feedstock had to be of CBI origin. This requirement was imposed to prevent pass-through operations (largely using European wine alcohol). However, recognizing that this requirement made existing operations uneconomical and in fairness to companies that had made a significant investment based on 1983 CBI legislation, non-CBI feedstock provisions were included to allow several companies to operate under pre-1986 criteria, subject to an overall cap of 60 million gallons of ethanol made entirely from non-CBI inputs.

[Section 226]

Conforming GSP to CBI rules-of-origin requirements. This provision is an amendment to the GSP program, with the intent of making GSP rules-of-origin requirements conform to CBI requirements, which are more stringent.

[Section 227]

Requirement for investment of 936 funds in Caribbean Basin countries. Section 936 of the Internal Revenue Code exempts U.S. companies doing business in Puerto Rico from U.S. corporate income taxes on profits deposited in the Puerto Rican banking system. These funds may be lent at below market rates to finance development projects in qualifying CBI countries (countries that have signed and put into force Tax Information Exchange Agreements with the United States). In 1986, the Government of Puerto Rico committed to provide a minimum of $100 million in 936 funds per year to projects in qualifying countries. Section 227 of CBI II formalizes this commitment.

Scholarship Assistance and Tourism Promotion:

[Section 231]

Scholarship assistance. This provision requires the Administrator of the Agency for International Development to establish and administer a program of scholarship assistance, in cooperation with state governments, universities, community colleges, and businesses, to enable students from eligible CBI beneficiary countries to study in the United States.

[Section 232]

Promotion of tourism. This section is a sense of Congress that tourism is one of the CBI region's most important industries; that it should be recognized as a central element in the economic development of the region; and that tourism development should be a high priority in U.S. Government agencies' program formation in support of the CBI. This provision also requires the Secretary of Commerce to complete a study initiated in 1986 on tourism development strategies for the Caribbean region.

Miscellaneous Provisions:

[Section 241]

Pilot customs preclearance program. This provision requires the Commissioner of Customs to carry out pilot customs preclearance operations in a CBI country during fiscal years 1991 and 1992, and to report to Congress on the effectiveness of this initiative on stimulating tourism in the pilot country including a determination of whether preclearance operations should be established in other CBI countries. The pilot operation will be carried out in either Aruba or Jamaica, unless the Commissioner of Customs determines that the project is not viable in either of those two countries.

[Section 242]

Trade benefits for Nicaragua. This section of the bill authorizes the President to grant GSP and CBI beneficiary status to Nicaragua through the end of 1990, as a temporary measure to allow for application processing for permanent CBI and GSP status. (Note: Nicaragua was granted full CBI beneficiary status in November 1990).

[Section 242]

Agricultural infrastructure support. This provision is a sense of Congress that the Secretary of Agriculture should coordinate with the Agency for International Development the creation of programs to encourage improvements in the transportation and cargo handling infrastructure in CBI countries to improve agricultural trade.

[Section 243]

Trade benefits for the Andean region. This section is a sense of Congress urging the President to consider the merits of extending CBI trade benefits to the Andean region, and to explore additional mechanisms to expand trade opportunities for the Andean region. (Note: Congress passed into law the Andean Trade Preference Act (ATPA) in December 1990. The ATPA grants CBI-like preferential trade treatment for Andean countries: Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, and Peru, pending designation of these countries.)

Appendix B
CBI Designation Criteria

Under the terms of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act of 1983 (amended 1990), the President of the United States may not designate a country for CBI trade benefits, except for reasons of national, economic, or security interests, if the country:

- Is a communist country
- Fails to meet certain criteria regarding expropriation of U.S. property
- Does not take adequate steps to cooperate with the United States to prevent narcotic drugs from entering the United States
- Fails to recognize arbitral awards to U.S. citizens
- Provides preferential treatment to the products of another developed country which adversely affects trade with the United States
- Engages in the broadcast of U.S. copyrighted material without the consent of the owner
- Has not entered into an extradition treaty with the United States
- Has not or is not taking steps to afford internationally recognized workers rights to workers in that country

The President is also required to take into account the following discretionary criteria in designating a country:

- An expressed desire by the country to be designated
- Economic conditions in the country
- The extent to which the country is prepared to provide equitable and reasonable access to its markets and basic commodity resources
- The degree to which the country follows the accepted rules of international trade
- The degree to which such country uses export subsidies, or imposes export performance requirements and local content requirements
- The degree to which the trade policies of the country as related to other CBI beneficiaries are contributing to revitalization of the region
- The degree to which a country is undertaking self-help measures to promote its own economic development
- The extent to which such country prohibits its nationals from engaging in the broadcast of copyrighted material belonging to U.S. copyright owners without their express consent
- The extent to which such country protects the intellectual property rights, including patents and trademarks, of foreign nationals
- The extent to which such country is prepared to cooperate with the United States in administering the provisions of Title 1 of the CBI legislation

Caribbean/Latin America in Action. This publication is a quarterly business-oriented review of CBI policy issues, trends and events. Available for $75.00 for a one year (four issues) subscription from:

Caribbean/Latin American Action
Suite 510 1211 Connecticut Avenue, NW.
Washington, DC. 20036
(202) 466-7464

Caribbean Update. This monthly newsletter reviews political, economic, and commercial developments throughout the Caribbean Basin region with emphasis on business news. Available for $150.00 per year from:

Kal Wagenheim
52 Maple Avenue
Maplewood, NJ 07040
(201) 762-1565

Caribbean Business. This weekly publication focuses on Puerto Rico business news with good coverage of CBI-related topics. Available for $36.00 per year (plus $10.00 for international rate) from:

Caribbean Business
1700 Fernandez Juncos Avenue
Stop 25 San Juan, PR 00909
(809) 728-3000

Encyclopedia of Associations. Contains complete listings of U.S. based organizations and associations. The most relevant volume, Volume I, contains organizations in the trade, business, envirnoment, agriculature, legal, government, engineering and technical areas. Each listing contains organization, primary function, address, phone, and the number of members. Volume I is available for $320.00 (plus 15 percent overseas) from:

Gale Research Inc.
835 Penobscot Building
Detroit, Michigan 48226
(313) 961-2242

International Directory of Importers in North America. Contains detailed information on 24,000 companies that import into the United States and Canada with a comprehensive commodity index. Available for $150.00 ($1.75 for airmail) from:

International Directory of Importers
1480 Grove Street
Healdsburg, California 95448
(707) 433-3900

Directory of U.S. Importers. An extensive listing of U.S.-based importers organized alphabetically by company name, by alphabetical product index, by numeric Harmonized Tariff Schedule, and by state. Also includes customs information, and listings of revelant associations, banks, and world ports. Available for $300.00 ($340.00 overseas) from:

Journal of Commerce
110 Wall Street
New York, New York 10005
(212) 837-7000

Tradeshows and Exhibit Schedule. An annual publication listing upcoming trade shows and exhibits around the world. Events are listed by alphabetical order under representative industry, business, or profession, by geographic location, and by alphabetical order by name of event. Publication plus mid-year update supplement available for $115.00 pre-paid ($150.00 overseas) from:

Bill Communications
633 Third Avenue
New York, New York 10017
(212) 973-4890

Thomas Registry. A 25 volume set of U.S. company information including: 16 volumes of companies organized alphabetically by product and service; two volumes of alphabetical company listings including address, zip code, phone, assets, rating, and company officials; and six volumes of alphabetical company listings cross referenced with the first 18 volumes and including detailed product information, such as specifications, photographs, and performance data. The entire 25 volume set available for $240.00 plus shipping and handling from:

Circulation Department
Thomas Publication Company
One Penn Plaza
New York, New York 10117-0854
(212) 290-7277

Market and Trade Data

National Trade Data Bank. A compact disk-based information retrieval service which is

updated monthly with a replacement compact disk (CD). Includes U.S. trade data by 10 digit commodity and country of origin/destination; U.S. production and demographic trends; and world production supply and distribution of agricultural commodities. Requires CD-reader (estimated cost $500.00) that can be added to a personal computer.

Cost for annual subscription (12 CDs) is $360.00 or $35.00 for the most recent monthly issue.

U.S. Department of Commerce
National Technical Information Service
5385 Port Royal Road
Springfield, VA 22161
(703) 487-4600

Foreign Trade Information Service. An automated on-line system which links a personal computer with a central network that includes the U.S. Harmonized Tariff Schedule, U.S. trade data, directory of U.S. importers and exporters, primary wholesale selling prices in U.S. markets, U.S. Code of Federal Regulations, business opportunities, and textile quota information. Costs include an annual $500.00 fee for access plus $40.00 per hour of use, plus a refundable deposit of $3,000.00 For further information contact:

Foreign Trade Information Service (SICE)
Coordinator
General Secretariat of the OAS
1889 F Street, NW.
Washington, DC. 20006
(202) 458-3725
Fax: (202) 458-3967

U.S. Department of Agriculture - Market News Reports. Numerous types of market reports detailing pricing, volumes, and trends in agricultural trade in the United States are available by paid subscription from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. These reports are generally compiled for specific regional markets. Detailed information on ordering the various reports can be attained from:

USDA Fruit and Vegetable Market News
Agricultural Marketing Service 2503 South
Building
P.O. Box 96456
Washington, D C. 20090-6456
Telephone: (202) 720-2175
Fax: (202) 720-0547

Available market reports include, but are not limited to, the following:

- *Terminal Market Reports.* Covers fruits, vegetables, and ornamental crops traded in most of the largest cities, including both rail and truck receipts. Prices reported are those received by wholesalers for sales of less than a carload or truckload.
- *Ornamental Reports.* Covers selected important wholesale markets with prices paid by retailers per unit (per bunch, flower, dozen, etc).
- *Shipping Point Reports.* Issued on fruits and vegetables from the major commercial production areas in the United States, in addition to a large volume of imports from Mexico entering the country at Nogales, Arizona and the Texas border points. The Miami and New York City offices report the market for commodities arriving by ship and distributed by importers located at various points in the United States.
- *Ornamental Crops Shipping Point Markets.* Covers price and volume in California and Florida productions areas, and imports from the Caribbean Basin and South America entering the country through facilities at the Miami Airport.
- *National Shipping Point Trends and Ornamental Crops National Market Trends,* Provides background information on the various shipping points covering shipments, prices, trading during the past week, crop conditions, harvesting progress, and volume outlook for the upcoming two weeks.
- *Marketing Summary or Review.* Summarizes data on production, supply, prices at both shipping point and selected terminal markets, and related information prepared after the shipping season for each shipping point production area.
- *Weekly and Annual Transportation Reports.* Rail, truck, and air movement for fruit, vegetable, and ornamental crops.
- *Fruit and Vegetable Reports.* Covers the major growing areas and shows both rail and truck shipments. Prices are reported by type of sale and show what the grower or shipper receives freight on board (fob) shipping point per crate, carton, sack, etc., for the produce in carload or truckload quantities, including mixed loads.

U.S. Government Regulations

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food Safety and Inspection Service monitored guidelines for meat and poultry imports to the United States as outlined by the U.S. Meat Inspection regulations and the Poultry Inspection Regulations are available in the CFR, Title 9, Parts 327 through 381 available for $18 from:

Superintendent of Documents
(Stock # 869-013-00028-5)
Government Printing Office
Washington, DC 20402
(202) 783-3238

Environmental Protection Agency established tolerance levels for pesticides and the raw commodity(ies) for which they are approved are available in CFR Title 40, Parts 180 through 182 for $20 from:

Superintendent of Documents
(Stock # 869-013-00145-1)
Government Printing Office
Washington, DC 20402
(202) 783-3238

Food and Drug Administration regulations are published in the CFR Title 21 and are available in book format. The entire current edition may be purchased for $128.00 (plus 25 percent for postage) from:

Superintendent of Documents
(Stock #869-013-000)
Government Printing Office
Washington, DC. 20402
(202) 783-3238

The following volume sets are also available from the Government Printing Office. Note the varying costs and different stock numbers associated with each volume set:

Title 21, CFR, Volume 1, Parts 1 through 99 - General Regulations, Enforcement of the Act, Administrative Functions, Color Regulations

Cost: $12.00; Stock #869-013-00066-8

Title 21, CFR, Volume 2, Parts 100 through 169- Food Standards, Special Dietary Foods, Good Manufacturing Practices for Foods, Thermally Processed Low-Acid Foods,

Cost: $13.00; Stock #869-013-00067-6

Title 21, CFR, Volume 3, Parts 170 through 199 - Food Additives

Cost: $17.00; Stock #869-013-00068-4

Title 21, CFR, Volume 4, Parts 200 through 299 - General Drug Labeling Regulations, Registration of Drugs Manufacturers, Good Manufacturing Practices for Drugs,

Cost: $5.50; Stock #869-013-00069-2

Title 21, CFR, Volume 5, Parts 300 through 499 - Antibiotic Drugs, Investigational and New Drug Regulations

Cost: $28.00; Stock #869-013-00070-6

Title 21, CFR, Volume 6, Parts 500 through 599 - Animal Drugs, Feeds and Related Products

Cost: $20.00; Stock #869-013-00071-4

Title 21, CFR, Volume 7, Parts 600 through 799 - Cosmetics, Biologics

Cost: $7.00; Stock #869-013-00072-2

Title 21, CFR, Volume 8, Parts 800 through 1299 - Radiological Health, Medical Devices, and Miscellaneous Regulations

Cost: $18.00; Stock #869-013-00073-1

Title 21, CFR, Volume 9, Parts 1300 to end - Regulations of the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention (not FDA regulations).

Cost: $7.50; Stock #869-013-00074-9

Requirements of Laws and Regulations Enforced by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Synopsis of major FDA regulations. Available to overseas buyers for $2.75 from:

Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Offlce
(Stock Number 017-012-00343-5)
Washington DC 20402
(202) 783-3238.

Federal Acquisition Regulations. U.S. Government procurement regulations and procurement opportunities. Available for $146.00 from:

Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office

(Stock number 922-006-00000-8)
Washgton, DC 20402
(202) 783-3238

Commerce Business Daily . Lists notices of contract opportunities and awards daily (except Sunday). Annual subscriptions available for $261.00 for first class mail delivery and $208.00 for second class from:

Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
(Stock #703-013-00000-7)
Washington, DC 20402
(202) 783-3238

Doing Business with the Federal Government. A 48-page guide detailing the requirements for selling to the U.S. Government and government procurement procedures. Listings include all U.S. military branches, the General Services Administration, and 19 other civilian agencies. Available at no cost from:

General Services Administration
ROB, Room 1050
7th and D Streets, SW.
Washington, DC 20407
(202) 708-5804

Importing into the United States. A U.S. Customs publication detailed guide on regulations and procedures, including information and advice on preparing commercial invoices and other documentation, packaging shipments, calculating transaction values and duty amounts, marking goods with country of origin, and special import requirements for products such as textiles and apparel, alcoholic beverages, food and drugs, and agricultural commodities, among others. Available for $4.75 from:

Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
(Stock #048-002-00112-5)
Washington, DC 20402
(202) 783-3238

Foreign Assembly of U.S. Components. A guide for qualifying imported articles for the partial duty exemption under Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States subheading 9802.00.80 (formerly HTSUS 807). Available at no cost from:

Department of Treasury
U.S. Customs Service
(Reference Publications Number 536)
Washington, D.C. 20229

Agribusiness-Related Publications

U.S. Department of Agriculture

The U.S. Department of Agriculture publishes a wide range of guides targeted toward CBI exporters, including:

Agricultural Marketing Handbook for Caribbean Basin Products . This handbook contains information on volume, price, and sourcing trends of Caribbean Basin products entering the United States; U.S. import regulations and restrictions for agricultural products; USDA-administered grades and quality standards; how to obtain USDA reports on U.S. market conditions, including price and production data; how to establish an in-country, preshipment clearance facility for fruit and vegetable exports to the United States; transportation and handling guidelines for perishables; certification for meat and poultry processing plants that export to the United States; key government and private sector contacts; and sources of further information.

Tropical Products Transport Handbook. Detailed packaging and transportation recommendations are provided for 120 specific fruits and vegetables, as well as potted plants, cut flowers, and florist greens.

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables. This report profiles the U.S. markets for nine fruits and vegetables that are representative of the nontraditional fresh exports from the Caribbean Basin (avocado, cantaloupe, honeydew, lime, mango, broccoli, cauliflower, bell pepper, and cucumber). Data on these commodities are analyzed to determine patterns in consumption, production, importation, seasonality, and price.

These publications are available at no cost from:

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Economic Research Division
1301 New York Avenue, NW.
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 786-1515

Other Publications

Almanac of Canning, Freezing, and Preserving Industries. This 689-page annual publication contains U.S. labeling and packaging laws and regulations, U.S. food and drug law, current "good manufacturing practice" regulations, USDA quality grade standards, U.S. agricultural statistics, U.S. imports and exports, and a food processor's buying guide to machinery, supplies, and services.

The Almanac is available for $43.00 ($51.00 overseas) from:

Edward E. Judge & Sons, Inc.
P.O. Box 866
Westminster, Maryland 21157
(301) 876-2052

Directory of Canning, Freezing, and Preserving Industries. This publication is available in standard and deluxe editions. The 704-page standard edition includes detailed profiles of 2,392 companies operating 2,852 processing plants in North America. The listings include plant and headquarters addresses, phone and fax numbers, production volume, personnel, brands, container sizes and types, and products by factory and by process. The expanded 1,360-page deluxe edition adds company profiles by geographic region and by process type. The standard edition is available for $125.00 and the deluxe edition is available for $335.00 from:

Edward E. Judge & Sons, Inc.
P.O. Box 866
Westminster, Maryland 21157
(301) 876-2052

Alimentos Procesados. A U.S.-based, Spanish language monthly periodical targeted toward the Latin American food processor. Includes information on production technology, new developments in processing, and material and equipment suppliers. Annual subscription available for $53.00 from:

Gorman Publishing Company
8750 West Byrn Mawr Avenue
Chicago Illinois 60611
(312) 693-3200.

The Food Institute Report. A weekly publication that provides important current information on prices for processed products, marketing trends, and developments in U.S. government regulations. Available for $495.00 per year from:

Institute of Food Distribution Inc.
28-12 Broadway
Fair Lawn, New Jersey 07410-3913
(201) 791 -5570

Food Production Management. A monthly publication covering industry trends and production technology. Available for $25.00 per year ($40.00 overseas) from:

CTI Publications Inc.
2619 Maryland Ave.
Baltimore, Maryland 21218-4576
(301) 467-3338; Fax: (301) 467-7434

Frozen Food Age. A periodical presenting U.S. marketing and advertising trends for the frozen food industry. General industry and company specific developments are also included. Available for $55.00 per year from:

Frozen Food Age Publishing Corporation
230 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10017
(212) 697-4727

Food Processing. A montly publication reviewing new product developments by leading U.S. food processing companies. Available for $35.00 from :

Putnam Publishing Company
301 E. Erie Street
Chicago, Illinois 60611
(312) 644-2020

Industria Alimenticia. A U.S.-based Spanish language monthly periodical targeting the Latin American food processor. Includes information on production technology, new materials and equipment, and other developments in the food processing inidustry. Available for $30.00 (overseas: $100.00 regular mail; $150.00 airmail) from:

Stagnito Publishing Company
605 Landwehr Road
Northbrook, Illinois 60062
(708) 205-5660

The Packer. A weekly newspaper covering the fresh fruit and vegetable industry. Includes information on pricing, U.S. government regulations, and industry trends. Available for $49.00 from:

Vance Publishing Company
7950 College Blvd.
Overland, Kansas 66210

The Packer Annual Directory. Provides extensive listings of U.S. wholesale and distribution companies by product. Also includes information on product specifications, U.S. import volumes and prices. Available at no cost with subscription to *The Packer* or for $20.00 if ordered separately from:

Vance Publishing Company
7950 College Blvd.
Overland, Kansas 66210
(913) 451-2200

Manufacturing-related Publications

General

Industrial Outlook. An annual Commerce Department publication highlighting trends for over 350 manufacturing and service industries in the United States. Includes information on domestic production, imports, and exports, as well as an outlook into trends for the upcoming year. Available for $28.00 from:

Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
(Stock #003-009-00586-8)
Washington, DC 20402
(202) 783-3238

Apparel

American Apparel Manufacturer's Association Directory. Directory of 900 member companies, including production, location, and company contacts. Available for $100.00 from:

American Apparel Manufacturers Association
2500 Wilson Boulevard
Room 301
Arlington, Virginia 22201
(703) 524-1864

American Textile Manufacturers Institute Member Product Directory. Membership directory of 150 companies representing 80 percent of textiles manufactured in the United States. Listings organized by type of textile produced. Available for $8.00 from:

American Textile Manufacturers Institute
1801 K Street, NW, Suite 900
Washington, DC 20006
(202) 862-0561

Bobbin. A monthly magazine published both in English and in Spanish (*La Bobina*). Targets apparel manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers. English version focuses on global industry trends, while Spanish version concentrates on production trends involving Latin America and the Caribbean. English version available for $48.00 ($85.00 international. Spanish version available for $75.00 from:

Bobbin-Blenheim Media Corporation
P.O. Box 1986
Colombia, South Carolina 29202
1-800-845-8820

Electronics

American Electronics Association Directory. Membership directory of 3,500 companies including products produced, locations, and company contacts. Available for $194.00 ($229.00 overseas) from:

American Electronics Association
5201 Great America Parkway
Suite 520
Santa Clara, California 95054
(408) 987-4200

Electronic Business. A weekly magazine for managers of electronics, computer, and systems companies. Focuses on U.S. trends and U.S. competition in all aspects of the electronics industry. Generally available for $85.95 per year ($149.95 overseas), but some companies may qualify for complimentary subscriptions from:

Caher's Publication Company
Customer Service Department
44 Cook Street
Denver, Colorado 80206
(303) 388-4511

Electronics Industry Association Trade Directory. Lists the 1,100 company members of this association including product category, geographic location, and company comtacts. Available for $200.00 from:

Electronic Industries Association
2001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, 11th Fl.
Washington, DC 20006
(202) 457-4900

Electronics Market Databook. Outlines U.S. market trends in consumer electronic, communication equipment, computers, electronic components, and related products. Available for $100.00 ($112.00 overseas) from:

Electronic Industries Association
2001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, 11th Fl.
Washington, DC 20006
(202) 457-4900

Electronic News. Weekly newspaper outlining global trends and specific company activities in the electronics industry. Available for $45.00 per year ($210.00 per year overseas) from:

Publishing Corporation
825 7th Avenue, SW
New York, New York 10019
(215) 630-0951

Furniture

American Furniture Manufacturers Association Directory. Provides information on 375 furniture manufacturers including products, location, and key company contacts. Available for $50.00 from:

American Furniture Manufacturers' Association
P.O. Box HP-7
High Point, North Carolina 27261
(919) 984-5000

Distributors Pre-Market Report. Published twice annually, this report highlights U.S. market trends and provides information on manufacturers and wholesalers. Available at no cost from:

American Furniture Manufacturers' Association
P.O. Box HP-7
High Point, North Carolina 27261
(919) 984-5000

Furniture Design and Manufacturing. A monthly publication targeting furniture manufacturers. Provides information on machinery, components, and other inputs. Available to overseas subscribers for $95.00 ($145.00 for airmail) from:

Furniture Design and Manufacturing
1020 Walbach Street
Chicago, Illinois 90605
(312) 922-9327

Furniture Today. A weekly publication that highlights current market trends and new developments in the furniture industry. Available for $225.00 ($525.00 for airmail) from:

Furniture Today
P.O. Box 2754
Highpoint, North Carolina 27261
(919) 889-0113

Giftware/Handicrafts

Gifts and Decorative Accessories. A publication targeting retailers and suppliers of gift and decorative accessories. Includes information on industry shows, sales and marketing trends, and general industry trends. Available for $35.00 per year from:

Gift and Decorative Accessories
Attn: Circulation Department
51 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10010
(212) 689-4411

Home Furnishings

Home Furnishings Daily. A weekly publication reviewing U.S. market trends and product developments with a focus on retailers and manufacturers of home furnishings such as furniture, consumer electronics, and housewear. Available for $44.95 from:

Home Furnishing Daily
P.O. Box 3088
Southeast, Pennsylvania 19398
1-800-424-8698

Mining

American Mining Congress Journal. A monthly publication targeting mining companies and producers of mining equipment and supplies. Includes information on industry trends and company news. Available for $36.00 (plus postage for overseas) from:

American Mining Congress
1920 N Street, NW. Suite 300
Washington, DC 20036-1662
(202) 861-2800

Plastics and Rubber

Rubber & Plastics News. Published biweekly, this newspaper serves the rubber product manufactuer industry including producers of tires, footwear, hose and belting, fabricated rubber, rubber adhesives, and miscellaneous plastics products. Information includes global industry trends, company news, product developments, and related regulatory changes. Annual subscriptions are available for $48.00 from:

Circulations Department
Rubber & Plastics News
Crane Commission Incorporated
965 E. Jefferson Ave.
Detroit, Michigan 48207
(313) 446-6000

Sports Equipment

National Sporting Goods Association Retail Focus. Targeting primarily sporting goods retailers, this periodical provides information on upcoming trade shows, new products, general industry news, and retailer success stories. Available for $40.00 per year from:

National Sporting Goods Association
1699 Wall Street
Mount Prospect, Illinois 60056-9968
(708) 439-4000

National Sporting Goods Association Annual Buying Guide. An extensive listing of sporting goods manufacturers and manufacturer representatives including address and telephone number with a cross reference guide of manufacturers by product category. Available only to National Sporting Goods Association members from:

National Sporting Goods Association
1699 Wall Street
Mount Prospect, Illinois 60056-9968
(708) 439-4000

Toys

Playthings. A monthly publication for toy retailers covering new products and how to best merchandise products. A subscription to this monthly magazine also includes *Who Makes It?* , an annual publication contining listings of toy manufacturers organized alphabetically, by classified product listing, by trade name, by manufacturers representative, and by designer with each listing including company name, address, and telephone. Annual subscription available for $22.00 ($42.00 overseas) from:

Playthings
Geyer McAllister Publications
51 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10010
(212) 689-4411

Toy Industry Factbook. Published annually, this book describes the scope, composition and economics of the industry and defines the issues of toy safety and child-directed advertising. Included is industry-wide statistical information for imports and exports; order and shipment patterns; numbers of retail outlets in the United States; child population figures; distribution of sales by generic retail outlet; and advertising expenditures. Available at no cost from:

Fact Book
Toy Manufacturers of America
200 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10010
(215) 675-1141

Toy Inventor Designer Guide. Outlines how the toy industry functions and also covers such topics as: legal protection for inventors (patents, trademarks, and copyrights); how to approach toy manufacturers to sell you idea; and manufacturing and distributing your invention. A resource section contains lists of: books about inventing and business skills; toy industry consumer and trade magazines; U.S. Government publications; a sample disclosure form; and information on toy trade shows. Available at no cost from:

Toy Inventor/Designer Guide
Toy Manufacturers of America
200 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10010
(215) 675-1141

Wood Products

Wood and Wood Products. A monthly publication targeting manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers of 27 different categories of wood products including furniture, cabinets, doors, and trimmings. Subscription cost includes *The Redbook,* an annual buyers specification guide for woodworking machinery and suppliers. Available for $45.00 per year ($125.00 per year overseas) from:

Vance Publishing
400 Knightsbridge Parkway
Lincolnshire, Illinois 60069
(708) 634-2600

Appendix D
Selected Trade Asssociations

A complete list of associations, including trade associations, is contained in the *Encyclopedia of Associations*. The most relevant volume of this publication, Volume I, contains organizations in the trade, business, envirnoment, agriculature, legal, government, engineering and technical areas. Each listing contains organization, primary function, address, phone, and the number of members. Volume I is available for $320.00 (plus 15 percent overseas) from:

Gale Research Inc.
835 Penobscot Building
Detroit, Michigan 48226
(313) 961-2242

The following listing includes selected, leading trade associations organized by sector.

Agribusiness

American Frozen Food Institute
1764 Meadow Lane
Suite 350
McLean, Virginia 22102
(703) 821-0770
Members: 500-600 companies

Food Marketing Institute
5775 Peachtree-Dunwoody Road
Suite 500-D
Atlanta, Georgia 30342
(202) 452-8444
Members: 1,600 companies

Grocery Manufactures of America, Inc.
1010 Wisconsin Avenue, NW.
Suite 800
Washington, DC 20006
(202) 337-9400
Members: 140 companies

Apparel

American Apparel Manufacturers Association
2500 Wilson Boulevard
Room 301
Arlington, Virginia 22201
(703) 524-1864
Members: 900 companies

American Textile Manufacturers Institute
1801 K Street, NW, Suite 900
Washington, DC 20006
(202) 862-0561
Members: 150 companies

Electronics

American Electronics Association
5201 Great America Parkway
Suite 520
Santa Clara, California 95054
(408) 987-4200
Members: 3,500 companies

Electronic Industries Association
2001 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, 11th Fl.
Washington, DC 20006
(202) 457-4900
Members: 1,100 companies

Furniture

American Furniture Manufacturers' Association
P.O. Box HP-7
High Point, North Carolina 27261
(919) 884-5000
Members: 375 companies

National Wholesale Furniture Association
P.O. Box 2487
Highpoint, North Carolina 27261
(919) 884-1566
Members: 130 wholesaling and manufacturing companies

Giftware/Handicrafts

Gift Association of America
612 West Broad Street
Bethleham, Pennsylvania 18018
(215) 861-9445
Members: 600 companies

Home Furnishings

National Home Furnishings Association
P.O. Box 2396, 305 West High Street
High Point, North Carolina 27260
(919) 883-1650
Members: 12,000 companies

Medical Equipment

National Association of Medical Equipment Suppliers
625 Slaters Lane, Suite 200
Alexandria, Virginia 22314
(703)-836-6263
Members: 2,000 companies

Metals

American Mining Congress
1920 N Street, NW. Suite 300
Washington, DC 20036-1662
(202) 861-2800
Members: 400 companies

Ornamentals/Flowers

Produce Marketing Association
Floral Marketing Division
1500 Casho Mill Road
P.O. Box 6036
Newark, Delaware 19714-6036
(302) 738-7100
Members: 2,600 companies

Society of American Florists
1601 Duke Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314
(703) 836-8700
Members: 10,000 companies

Pharmaceuticals

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association
1100 15th Street, NW, Suite 900
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 835-3400
Members: 100 companies

Plastics and Rubber

The Society of Plastics Industry, Inc.
1275 K Street, NW.
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 371-5200

Sports Equipment

National Sporting Goods Association
1699 Wall Street
Mount Prospect, Illinois 60056-9968
(708)-439-4000
Members: 18,000 retail outlets; 3,000 suppliers

Toys

Toy Manufacturers of America
200 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10010
(212) 675-1141
Members: 250 companies

Appendix E
Selected Sources of Financing for Caribbean Basin Projects by Country, Sector, and Type of Financing

FINANCING SOURCE	SECTOR						TYPE OF FINANCING					
	Industry	Agriculture/ Agribusiness	Tourism	Infrastructure	Mining	Other	Loan	Loan Guarantee	Equity	Feasibility Study	Technical Assistance	Insurance
BILATERAL FINANCING SOURCES												
Export-Import Bank of the United States 811 Vermont Avenue, N.W. Washington, DC 20571 Tel:(202)566-2117;Fax:566-7524	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
Internal Revenue - Section 936 Department of State Government of Puerto Rico G.P.O. Box 3271 San Juan, Puerto Rico 00902 Tel:(809)721-1751;Fax:723-3305	X	X	X	X			X					X
Overseas Private Investment Corp. 1615 M Street, NW Washington, DC 20527 Tel:(202)457-7200;Fax:331-4234	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Trade Development Program U.S. Department of State Washington, DC 20523 Tel:(703)875-4357;Fax:875-4009	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	
INTERNATIONAL FINANCING SOURCES												
Business Advisory Service: Caribbean & Central America International Financial Corporation/World Bank Group 1818 H Street, N.W. Washington, DC 20433 Tel:(202)473-0701;Fax:334-0354	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	

FINANCING SOURCE	SECTOR						TYPE OF FINANCING					
	Industry	Agriculture/ Agribusiness	Tourism	Infrastructure	Mining	Other	Loan	Loan Guarantee	Equity	Feasibility Study	Technical Assistance	Insurance
InterAmerican Investment Corporation 1300 New York Ave., NW Washington, DC 20577 Tel:(202)623-3915;Fax:523-2360	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			
International Finance Corporation 1818 H Street, NW Washington DC 20433 Tel:(202)473-0701:Fax:334-0354	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency 1818 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20433 Tel:(202)473-6168;Fax:334-0265	X	X	X	X	X	X						X
United Nations Development Program: Investment Feasibility Study Facility One U.N. Plaza New York, New York 10017 Tel:(212)906-5060;Fax:906-5365	X	X	X	X	X	X				X		
PRIVATE FINANCING SOURCES												
Caribbean Financial Services Corporation Chapel Street Bridgetown, Barbados Tel:(809)436-1960;Fax:426-1869	X	X	X			X	X		X		X	
Agricultural Venture Trust 5 Golf View Terrace Church, Barbados Tel:(809)435-8990;Fax:435-8995		X							X			
Latin American Agricultural Development Bank 306 Alcazar Avenue, Suite 3A Coral Gables, Florida 33134 Tel:(305)445-1341;Fax:446-8447		X					X		X	X		

CARIBBEAN BASIN COUNTRY FINANCING SOURCES	SECTOR						TYPE OF FINANCING					
	Industry	Agriculture/ Agribusiness	Tourism	Infrastructure	Mining	Other	Loan	Loan Guarantee	Equity	Feasibility Study	Technical Assistance	Insurance
Aruba Aruba Investment Bank P.O. Box 1011 Middenweg #20 Oranjestad, Aruba Tel:[297](8)27327;Fax:(8)27461	X	X	X			X	X		X	X		
Bahamas Bahamas Development Bank P.O. Box N3034 Nassau, Bahamas Tel:(809)332-8721	X	X	X			X	X	X	X		X	
Barbados Barbados Development Bank 7th Floor, Central Bank Building Cathedral Plaza Bridgetown, Barbados Tel:(809)436-8870;Fax:429-2391	X	X	X			X	X		X			
Export Credit Insurance Scheme Central Bank of Barbados P.O. Box 1016 Church Village Bridgetown, Barbados Tel:(809)436-6870;Fax:427-9559	X	X										X
Export Finance Guarantee (Contact local commercial banks).	X	X					X	X				
Export Rediscount Facility Central Bank of Barbados P.O. Box 1016 Church Village Bridgetown, Barbados Tel:(809)436-6870;Fax:427-9559	X	X					X					
Belize Development Finance Corporation Bliss Parade Belmopan, Belize Tel:[501](8)22360;Fax:(8)23096	X	X	X	X			X				X	
National Development Foundation 109 Cemetary Road & Lakeview St. Belize City, Belize Tel:[501](2)72874	X	X				X	X				X	

CARIBBEAN BASIN COUNTRY FINANCING SOURCES	SECTOR						TYPE OF FINANCING					
	Industry	Agriculture/ Agribusiness	Tourism	Infrastructure	Mining	Other	Loan	Loan Guarantee	Equity	Feasibility Study	Technical Assistance	Insurance
British Virgin Islands Development Bank of the British Virgin Islands P.O. Box 275 Wickham's Cay Road Town, Tortola British Virgin Islands Tel:(809)437-3718	X	X	X				X					
Costa Rica Agriculture and Industrial Reactivation Fund (Contact local commercial banks)	X	X	X	X			X					
Private Investment Corporation Apartado Postal 8609-1000 San Jose, Costa Rica Tel:(506)33-64-22;Fax:33-65-41	X	X	X				X		X			
Program for Financing of Nontraditional Exports (Contact local commercial banks).	X	X					X					
Dominican Republic Commercial Bridge Credit Fund Reserve Bank of Dominican Republic Isabel La Catolica 201 Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic Tel:(809)688-2241		X					X					
Global Tourism Development Program Central Bank of Dominican Republic Pedro Henriquez Urena Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic Tel:(809)688-2939;Fax:686-7488							X					
Investment Fund for Ecnomic Development Central Bank of Dominican Republic Pedro Henriquez Urena Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic Tel:(809)688-2939;Fax:686-7488	X	X	X	X		X	X					

CARIBBEAN BASIN COUNTRY FINANCING SOURCES (CONT.)	SECTOR							
	Industry	Agriculture/ Agribusiness	Tourism	Infrastructure	Mining	Other	Loan	L Gua
Eastern Caribbean Antigua Development Bank 27 St. Mary's Strret Box 1279 St. Johns Antigua Tel:(809)462-0838	X	X	X			X	X	
Dominica Agricultural and Industrial Development Bank 64 Hillsborough Street Rosean, Dominica Tel:(809)488-2853;Fax:448-3982	X	X				X	X	
Grenada Development Bank Halifax Street St. Georges, Grenada Tel:(809)440-3943;Fax:440-4115	X	X	X				X	
Development Bank of St Kitts-Nevis Church Street Basseterre, St. Kitts Tel:(809)465-2288;465-4016	X	X	X			X	X	
St. Lucia Development Bank P.O. Box 368 Bridge Street Castries, St. Lucia Tel:(809)452-1493	X	X	X			X	X	
St. Vincent Development Bank Halifax Street Box 841 Kingstown, St. Vincent Tel:(809)457-1358;Fax:457-2838	X	X	X				X	
El Salvador Agrarian Reform Financing Project (Contact local commercial bank).		X					X	
Local Currency Credit Funds (Contact local commercial bank).	X	X					X	
Salvadoran Foundation for Economic and Social Development Santa Elena San Salvador, El Salvador Tel:(503)78-3366;Fax:78-3369	X	X		X	X	X	X	

CARIBBEAN BASIN COUNTRY FINANCING SOURCES (CONT.)	SECTOR						TYPE OF FINANCING					
	Industry	Agriculture/ Agribusiness	Tourism	Infrastructure	Mining	Other	Loan	Loan Guarantee	Equity	Feasibility Study	Technical Assistance	Insurance
Guatemala												
Agricultural Development Bank 9a Calle 9-47, Zona 1 Guatemala City, Guatemala Tel:[502](2)22641		X					X					
Agribusiness Credit Program (Contact local commercial bank).		X					X				X	
Agribusiness Guarantee Fund Bank of Guatemala 7a Avenida 22-01, Zona 1 Guatemala City, Guatemala Tel:[502](2)534053;Fax:28509		X						X				
Revolving Credit for Nontraditional Export (Contact local commerical banks and private finance companies).	X	X					X					
Guyana												
Guyana Cooperative Agricultural and Industrial Development Bank 126 Parade & Barrack Streets Kingston, Georgetown, Guyana Tel:[592](2)58808	X	X		X		X	X					
Haiti												
Haitian Development Finance Corporation 11 Blvd. Harry Truman P.O. Box 1399 Port-au-Prince, Haiti Tel:(509)2-8628;Fax:2-8997	X	X		X			X					X
Haitian Development Foundation 106 Ave. Christophe Port-au-Prince, Haiti Tel:[509]5-2206	X	X		X	X		X					X
Industrial Development Fund 43 Rue des Miracles B.P. 2597 Port-au-Prince, Haiti Tel:(509)2-7852	X	X		X		X	X			X		X

CARIBBEAN BASIN COUNTRY FINANCING SOURCES (CONT.)	SECTOR						TYPE OF FINANCING					
	Industry	Agriculture/ Agribusiness	Tourism	Infrastructure	Mining	Other	Loan	Loan Guarantee	Equity	Feasibility Study	Technical Assistance	Insurance
Honduras												
Agribusiness Credit Project Central Bank of Honduras Edificio Amato Tegucigalpa, Honduras Tel:[504]22-7159;Fax:37-1876		X					X				X	
Honduran Pre-Investment Fund Apartado Postal 1327 Tegucigalpa, Honduras Tel:(504)22-3154;Fax:38-4953	X	X	X			X				X		
National Agriculture Development Bank Apartado Postal 212 Tegucigalpa, Honduras Tel:(504)37-5663		X					X					
National Industrial Development Fund Edificio Las Cumbres, 3er Piso Avenida Cervantes, 3a Calle Tegucigalpa, Honduras Tel:(504)37-5205	X	X	X				X	X			X	
Nontraditional Export Revolving Credit (Contact local private banks).	X	X					X	X				
Jamaica												
Agricultural Credit Bank of Jamaica, Ltd. 11A-15 Oxford Road Kingston 5, Jamaica Tel:(809)929-40103;Fax:929-6055		X					X					
Jamaica Agriculture Development Foundation 19 Dominica Drive Kingston 5, Jamaica Tel:(809)92-980902;Fax:92-980932		X					X		X		X	
Jamaica Pre-Investment Program Planning Institute of Jamaica 39-41 Barbados Avenue Kingston 5, Jamaica Tel:(809)926-14808;Fax:926-4670	X	X	X	X						X		

CARIBBEAN BASIN COUNTRY FINANCING SOURCES (CONT.)	SECTOR: Industry	Agriculture/ Agribusiness	Tourism	Infrastructure	Mining	Other	TYPE OF FINANCING: Loan	Loan Guarantee	Equity	Feasibility Study	Technical Assistance	Insurance
Jamaican National Development Bank 11a-15 Oxford Road Kingston 5, Jamaica Tel:(809)929-61248;Fax:929-6996	X	X	X		X		X					
National Export-Import Bank of Jamaica 48 Duke Street Kingston, Jamaica Tel:(809)922-96904	X	X					X					X
National Investment Bank of Jamaica P.O. Box 889 Kingston, Jamaica Tel:(809)922-09159;Fax:922-2282	X	X	X	X	X	X			X			
Trafalgar Development Bank P.O. Box 8927 CSO Kingston 5, Jamaica Tel:(809)929-4761;Fax:929-6494	X	X	X				X		X		X	
Netherlands Antilles Development Bank of the NetherlandsAntilles Salinta 206 Curacao, Netherlands Antilles Tel:[599](9)615551;Fax:612802	X	X	X			X	X		X			
Trinidad and Tobago Agricultural Development Bank Duke & Frederick Streets Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago Tel(809)623-6262;Fax:624-3087		X					X					
Export Credit Insurance Company 92 Queen Street Port of Spain, Trinidad & Tobago Tel:(809)624-0028	X	X										X
Trinidad & Tobago Development Finance Company 8-10 Cipriani Boulevard P.O. Box 187 Port of Spain, Trinidad & Tobago Tel:(809)623-4665;Fax:624-3563	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			

Appendix F
Third Country Preferential Trade Programs: LOME and CARIBCAN

LOME Convention

The Lome Convention extends preferential treatment to many products from African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) nations allowing them to enter the European Community dutyfree and without quota restriction. Only products originating in the ACP nations qualify for this preferential status. Currently, the CBI beneficiary countries that are eligible for the Lome preferential treatment include: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago.

Products are eligible for Lome status if the following rules of origin requirements are met:

- Products must be wholly obtained in one or more ACP states. Included in this classification are materials resulting from manufacturing operations conducted in ACP nations.
- Products must have undergone sufficient working or processing during manufacturing in one or more ACP nations, by resulting in a complete change of a tariff heading, with few exceptions.

Exporters planning to take advantage of the preferential treatment for goods entering under Lome status are required to obtain an import license prior to export. The following documentation steps are also required:

- Submit an Application for a Movement Certificate
- If the goods are not wholly originating in an ACP nation, the exporter should also include an Information Certificate to facilitate the issue of a Movement Certificate.
- When a Movement Certificate has been awarded, a company must ship goods accompanied by copies of this certificate. Once the goods reach the European Community border, the customs officials of the country will review the Movement Certificate in order to determine whether or not the goods have been assessed and classified properly in the ACP nation.
- If a good is to be mailed via the postal system, the exporter simply uses the form EUR 2. This form is evidence of originating status for goods which are postal consignments or parcels.

For additional information on the Lome preferential trade program, contact one of the following Delegations or Offices of the EC Commission located in the Caribbean:

Antigua & Barbuda
Alpha Building, 2nd Floor
Redcliff Street
P.O. Box 1392
St. John's
Tel and Fax: (809) 462-2970

Bahamas
Federick House, 2nd Floor
Frederick Street
P.O. Box N-3246, Nassau
Tel: (809) 32-55850

Barbados
Sunjet House, Fairchild Street
P.O. Box 654 C. Bridgetown
Tel: (809) 427-4362
Fax: (809) 427-8687

Belize
1 Eyre Street
P.O. Box 907, Belize City
Tel: (501)(1) 72785

Grenada
Old Fort
P.O. Box 5, St Georges
Tel: (809) 440-4958
Fax: (809) 440-4151 (Attn: EEC Delegation)

Guyana
64 B Middle Street South Cummingsburg
P.O. Box 10847, Georgetown
Tel: (592)(2) 63-963
Fax: ((592)(2) 62615

Jamaica
Mutual Life Center
Oxford Rd./Old Hope Road
P.O. Box 432, Kingston 5
Tel: (809) 92-93030
Fax: (809) 9292785

Caribcan

Caribcan is the Canadian Government's program that provides duty-free access to the Canadian market for most Commonwealth Caribbean exports. CBI beneficiaries that are also beneficiaries of Caribcan include: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bermuda, Barbados, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. Non-CBI beneficiary countries that are eligible for Caribcan are: Anguilla, Cayman Islands, and Turks and Caicos.

Products, with the exception of textiles and apparel, footwear, luggage and handbags, leather garments, lubricating oils and methanol, are eligible for duty-free status if they are certified as being the growth or manufacture of the Commonwealth Caribbean, defined as a minimum of 60 percent of the ex-factory price of the goods (including overhead and reasonable profits) must originate in any of the Commonwealth Caribbean countries or in Canada.

Goods will be considered of Canadian origin if 50 percent of the cost of the manufacture of the goods is added in Canada. This valuation should include ex-factory price — total landed cost, including freight, insurance, and local duties and taxes which will not be refunded upon exportation. Caribcan manufacturers will be responsible for supplying proof that the goods are of Canadian origin. Such proof will normally take the form of an appropriately annotated and completed export certificate supplied by the Canadian manufacturer or exporter and certified by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce.

In order to qualify for preferential treatment under Caribcan, imports from the Commonwealth Caribbean must be accompanied by the original Certificate of Origin (Form A). This certificate must be signed by the exporter of the goods in the beneficiary country and certified by a governmental body of that country or by a nongovernmental body approved by the beneficiary country which is recognized by Canada.

For additional information on Caribcom, contact:

Caribbean and Central America Trade
Development Division (LCT)
Caribbean and Central America Bureau
Department of External Affairs
125 Sussex Drive
Ottawa, Ontario K1A0G2
CANADA
Tel: (613) 996-3877

Appendix G
Sample U.S. Customs Documents

1. Goods consigned from (exporter's business name, address, country)	Reference No GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN (Combined declaration and certificate) FORM A Issued in ..... (country) See notes overleaf
2. Goods consigned to (consignee's name, address, country)	
3. Means of transport and route (as far as known)	4. For official use

5. Item number	6. Marks and numbers of packages	7. Number and kind of packages; description of goods	8. Origin criterion (see notes overleaf)	9. Gross weight or other quantity	10. Number and date of invoices

11. Certification It is hereby certified, on the basis of control carried out, that the declaration by the exporter is correct. ..... Place and date, signature and stamp of certifying authority	12. Declaration by the exporter The undersigned hereby declares that the above details and statements are correct; that all the goods were produced in ..... (country) and that they comply with the origin requirements specified for those goods in the generalized system of preferences for goods exported to ..... (importing country) ..... Place and date, signature of authorized signatory

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

FORM ITA-370P
(REV. 10/89)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION

SPECIAL ACCESS/SPECIAL REGIME EXPORT DECLARATION

No assembled textile products may be entered into the U.S. under these programs unless this form has been completed and presented upon export and entry.

PORT AND PORT NO.	CERTIFICATION NO. 200029	IMPORTER RECORD #

SHIPPER'S DECLARATION (to be completed by shipper prior to export of cut parts)

Fabric parts for the assembly of _____ _____ _____
(quantity) *(unit of measure)* *(assembled product & textile category no.)*

in this exportation to _____ were cut in the United States of fabric formed in the United States. Identify the
(country)

parts, including the quantity of parts per product, ALL fabrics, including fiber content, fabric weave or knit (e.g. poplin, sheeting, printcloth), U.S. manufacturer(s), and U.S. firm(s) cutting the fabric. Also identify foreign findings, trimmings, & elastic strips of less than one inch in width. (Such foreign findings, trimmings & elastic strips may not exceed 25 percent of the cost of the components of the assembled article.) Attachments to this form are permissible.

Retained in my company's files are the invoices for the fabrics from which the parts were cut and my firm's cutting documents. Such invoices comply with the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act, 15 U.S.C. 70 et. seq. and the Federal Trade Commission regulations thereunder (16 C.F.R. part 303) and will be retained for three years from the date of exportation. I certify that all statements made and all information contained herein are true and correct and I understand that civil and criminal penalties, including forefeiture and sale and prohibition from future participation in this Program, may be imposed for making false or fraudulent statements herein, failing to provide requested information, or violating U.S. laws on exportation.

SIGNATURE OF RESPONSIBLE MANAGER	TITLE	COMPANY
ADDRESS		DATE
SIGNATURE OF RECEIVING CUSTOMS OFFICER	TITLE	DATE

ASSEMBLER'S DECLARATION

I, _____ of _____ declare that the articles described below and covered
(name of officer) *(name of assembler)*

by this declaration were subject to assembly operations by this firm in _____ from the parts described above.
(country)

Product description: _____ Quantity: _____ Unit of Measure: _____

I declare that the information set forth in this declaration is correct and true to the best of my information, knowledge and belief.

SIGNATURE	TITLE	DATE
ADDRESS		

IMPORTER'S DECLARATION (to be completed and presented by importer for importation)

I, _____, of _____ certify that this shipment of _____
(responsible manager/responsible agent) *(importer of record #)* *(quantity)*

_____ _____ assembled in _____ is of parts cut
(unit of measure) *(product & textile category no.)* *(country)*

in the United States from fabric formed in the United States and exported pursuant to the Shipper's Declaration in Form 370-P and in accordance with the procedures of the programs. I certify that all statements made and all information contained herein are true and correct. I understand that civil and criminal penalties, including denial of entry or forfeiture and sale and prohibition from future participation in the Program, may be imposed for making false or fraudulent statements herein, failing to provide requested information, or violating U.S. laws on importation.

SIGNATURE	TITLE
ADDRESS	DATE

Names of U.S. shipper of parts and importer of assembled products must match. This document may be copied as necessary.

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 3 to 18 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send COMMENTS regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Reports Clearance Officer, International Trade Administration, Room 4001, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230 and to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0625-0179), Washington, D.C. 20503.

ORIGINAL-Customs Central Office YELLOW-Exporter PINK-Port of export USCOMM-DC89-21100

DECLARATIONS REQUIRED UNDER SECTION 215,
CUSTOMS AND TRADE ACT OF 1990

EXPORTER'S DECLARATION
(SECTION 215, CUSTOMS AND TRADE ACT OF 1990)

DISTRICT/PORT NO._____, _____, 19____.

I, _____ DECLARE THAT THE ARTICLES DESCRIBED BELOW ARE THE GROWTH, PRODUCT OR MANUFACTURE OF PUERTO RICO; THAT THE MATERIALS FROM WHICH THE ARTICLES WERE MADE, AS SET FORTH BELOW, WERE PROCESSED IN PUERTO RICO IN THE MANNER DESCRIBED BELOW; THAT THE ARTICLES ARE BEING EXPORTED TO _____ (CBI BENEFICIARY COUNTRY OR COUNTRIES) TO BE ADVANCED IN VALUE OR IMPROVED IN CONDITION BY _____ CBI PROCESSOR(S); THAT NO DRAWBACK HAS BEEN OR WILL BE CLAIMED ON SUCH ARTICLES; THAT IF THE ARTICLES ARE TO PASS THROUGH THE TERRITORY OF A NON- BENEFICIARY COUNTRY (INCLUDING THE U.S.) PRIOR TO ARRIVAL IN A BENEFICIARY COUNTRY, THEY WILL BE SUBJECT TO THE OPERATIONS, IF ANY, DESCRIBED BELOW IN THE NON-BENEFICIARY COUNTRY; AND THAT ANY MATERIALS TO BE ADDED TO THE ARTICLES IN A BENEFICIARY COUNTRY WILL BE A PRODUCT OF A BENEFICIARY COUNTRY OF THE U.S. I DECLARE THAT THE INFORMATION SET FORTH IN THIS DECLARATION IS CORRECT AND TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY INFORMATION, KNOWLEDGE, AND BELIEF.

MARKS 0F IDENTIFICATION, NUMBERS	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLE, QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIALS COMPRISING ARTICLE, PROCESSING PERFORMED IN PUERTO RICO, AND COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF MATERIALS	NON-BENEFICIARY COUNTRY, IF ANY THROUGH WHICH ARTICLE IS TRANSSHIPPED, PROCESSING PERFORMED THERE

DATE
NAME
SIGNATURE
TITLE
COMPANY
ADDRESS

SIGNATURE OF RECEIVING CUSTOMS OFFICER

CBI PROCESSOR'S DECLARATION
(SECTION 215, CUSTOMS AND TRADE ACT OF 1990)

I,_____, DECLARE THAT THE ARTICLES DESCRIBED IN THE (ABOVE), (ATTACHED) EXPORTER'S DECLARATION, THE GROWTH, PRODUCT OR MANUFACTURE OF PUERTO RICO, WERE EXPORTED FROM THE PORT OF_____ IN PUERTO RICO ON _____(DATE) AND WERE RECEIVED BY ME (US) IN _____(CBI BENEFICIARY COUNTRY) ON _____, 19___; THAT THE NON-BENEFICIARY COUNTRY, IF ANY, THROUGH WHICH THE ARTICLES WERE TRANSSHIPPED PRIOR TO ARRIVAL IN THE BENEFICIARY COUNTRY IS _____ ; THAT THEY WERE ADVANCED IN VALUE OR IMPROVED IN CONDITION IN THE BENEFICIARY COUNTRY BY ME (US) BY THE MEANS DESCRIBED BELOW, RESULTING IN THE ARTICLES DESCRIBED BELOW (COVERED BY THE INVOICE OR ENTRY TO WHICH THIS DECLARATION RELATES); THAT THE MATERIALS DESCRIBED BELOW, IF ANY, WHICH WERE ADDED TO THE ARTICLES IN THE BENEFICIARY COUNTRY, ARE A PRODUCT OF A BENEFICIARY COUNTRY OR THE U.S.; AND THAT THE ADVANCED OR IMPROVED ARTICLES ARE TO BE SHIPPED DIRECTLY FROM THE BENEFICIARY COUNTRY TO _____ (U.S. PORT OF ENTRY). I DECLARE THAT THE INFORMATION SET FORTH IN THIS DECLARATION IS CORRECT AND TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY INFORMATION, KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF.

MARKS OF IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLE AND QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION OF PROCESSING IN BENEFICIARY COUNTRY	MATERIALS ADDED DESCRIPTION, COUNTRY OF PRODUCTION, AND COST OR VALUE OF MATERIALS

DATE
NAME
SIGNATURE
TITLE
COMPANY
ADDRESS

IMPORTER'S DECLARATION
(SECTION 215, CUSTOMS AND TRADE ACT OF 1990)

I, _____(RESPONSIBLE MANAGER OR AGENT), OF _____(IMPORTER OF RECORD) DECLARE THAT THE _____ (DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTED ARTICLES) ADVANCED IN VALUE OR IMPROVED IN CONDITION IN _____ (CBI BENEICIARY COUNTRY) FROM ARTICLES THE GROWTH, PRODUCT OR MANUFACTURE OF PUERTO RICO, COMPLY WITH ALL REQUIREMENTS FOR DUTY-FREE TREATMENT UNDER SECTION 215, CUSTOMS AND TRADE ACT OF 1990. I DECLARE THAT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF THE (ABOVE), (ATTACHED) EXPORTER'S DECLARATION AND THE CBI PROCESSOR'S DECLARATION, AND ANY OTHER INFORMATION SUBMITTED HEREWITH, OR OTHERWISE SUPPLIED OR REFERRED TO, IS TRUE AND CORRECT IN EVERY RESPECT.

DATE
TIME
SIGNATURE
TITLE
COMPANY
ADDRESS

DECLARATIONS REQUIRED UNDER HARMONIZED TARIFF SCHEDULE 9802.00.8040 AND 9802.00.8060

FOREIGN ASSEMBLER'S/PROCESSOR'S DECLARATION

I, _____, DECLARE THAT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF THE _____ WERE ASSEMBLED IN WHOLE OR IN PART FROM FABRICATED COMPONENTS LISTED AND DESCRIBED BELOW, WHICH ARE PRODUCTS OF THE U.S.:

MARKS OF IDENTIFICATION, NUMBERS	DESCRIPTION OF COMPONENTS	QUANTITY	UNIT VALUE AT TIME AND PLACE OF EXPORT FROM U.S.	PORT AND DATE OF EXPORT FROM U.S.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF MANUFACTURER

DESCRIPTION OF THE OPERATIONS PERFORMED ABROAD ON THE EXPORTED COMPONENTS (IN SUFFICIENT DETIAL TO ENABLE CUSTOMS OFFICERS TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE OPERATIONS PERFORMED ARE WITHIN THE PURVIEW OF SUBHEADING 9802.00.80, HTSUS (19 U.S.C. 1202))(ATTACH SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET IF MORE SPACE IS REQUIRED).

DATE	SIGNATURE
ADDRESS	CAPACITY

ENDORSEMENT BY IMPORTER

I DELCARE THAT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, THE (ABOVE OR ATTACHED) DECLARATION, AND ANY OTHER INFORMATION SUBMITTED HEREWITHIN, OR OTHERWISE SUPPLIED OR REFERRED TO, IS CORRECT IN EVERY RESPECT AND THERE HAS BEEN COMPLIANCE WITH ALL PERTINENT LEGAL NOTES TO THE HTSUS (19 U.S.C.1202).

DATE	SIGNATURE
ADDRESS	CAPACITY