

# MARKET PROFILE



## Market profile

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Logistics in  
the ACP-Caribbean  
countries



Subject of the study:	Mapping the logistics options for horticultural exports from the ACP-Caribbean countries to the European Union
Date :	January 2022



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## 1. INTRODUCTION

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Working within the framework of its technical assistance and network, COLEACP provides market insights to its members to support the development of sustainable and competitive agriculture in the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP). Through cooperation programmes with the European Commission and the ACP Group of States, COLEACP focuses on strengthening the agri-food export sector in ACP countries to reduce poverty, improve food security and food safety, and ensure sustainable and inclusive growth, with a specific objective to enable smallholders, farmer groups and organisations, and micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) to access international and domestic horticultural markets.

The report was first initiated following a request of a partner in Suriname, to then provide a report considering all ACP-Caribbean countries. Suriname is one of South America's smallest countries. It enjoys a relatively high standard of living but also faces serious economic challenges. Bauxite mining and banana exports have declined, while gold, oil and agriculture remain key economic sectors. Agriculture represents 14% of Suriname's exports to the European Union (EU) and has potential for further development to support the country's economy. Production of traditional fruits and vegetables (e.g. antroew, awara, bacoven, boul, knippa, okra and sopr) and better-known products (e.g. eggplants and mangoes) could be further developed to meet growing demand in the Caribbean region and new international markets. However, Suriname's agri-food production faces several challenges. These include phytosanitary issues (which led to a ban on exports of momordica, or bitter melon, to the EU in December 2019) and restriction of sector growth by low cargo capacities, high freight costs and limited connectivity with the Caribbean region and the EU.

This report aims to assess the logistics of demand for Suriname's agri-food exports compared with the country's offer, and includes pricing elements and growth

potential. Suriname is similar to other countries in the Caribbean regarding agri-food capacity restrictions, highly fluctuating exchange rates and limited connectivity. This study looks at the Caribbean market in the context of the 16 ACP-Caribbean countries<sup>1</sup> to understand the market dynamics and logistics options, and assess which roadblocks or obstacles could restrict the growth of the horticultural sector from a logistics point of view. The study aims to answer the following questions: How could national horticultural exports be complemented with exports from other regional partners to reach viable costs? What are the existing logistic routes and where do flows converge? Can smaller air freight options be used in conjunction with airline carriers returning from tourist hubs in the region? Are there opportunities to combine sea and air transportation to reduce costs and transit times?

The study is based on a review of the literature and specialised documentation (about air freight and cargo, as well as sea freight). It includes an analysis of the demand for agri-food and the various perishable trade flows from the 16 ACP-Caribbean countries to the 27 EU countries.<sup>2</sup> The aim is to better understand the market dynamics within the overall Caribbean export market. The third part of the report evaluates the available logistic options via air and sea transport to create a map that can be compared with the demand for ACP-Caribbean perishable exports. Based on this mapping exercise, the final part of the report presents conclusions on whether the offer is adapted to demand, and what other logistics options could arise, together with recommendations for moving forward.

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1 Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago.

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

## 2. ACP-CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES TRADING WITH THE EU

The EU is the second most important trading partner for ACP-Caribbean countries, after the United States of America (USA), see Annex I. All countries except Belize, Guyana, and Trinidad and Tobago<sup>3</sup> have a negative trade balance with the EU (See Annexes 1 to 17). In 2020, EU imports represented 61% of the total trade between both regions by value but only 32% by volume. From 2016 to 2019, the ACP-Caribbean export market has seen an upward trend, with a growth of 51% per annum in value, compared with a 10% growth for imports thus reducing its deficit by 23%. Over the same period, the volume exported from the ACP-Caribbean to the EU increased by 70% per annum, while EU imports into the ACP-Caribbean grew by 19%. The Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) crisis, which began in 2020, severely impacted both exports and imports, which have fallen by 26% and 23% in value and by 10% and 19% in volume respectively. The extraordinary impact of COVID-19 led to distorted figures in 2020, so unless otherwise mentioned, this report uses 2019 figures as a benchmark for analysis, since these followed a more normal demand pattern.

### 2.1 ACP-Caribbean trade with the EU: Main trading partners and goods

The top five ACP-Caribbean countries (Trinidad and Tobago, the Dominican Republic, Bahamas, Cuba<sup>4</sup> and Jamaica) account for 84% of ACP-Caribbean exports to the EU by value, with 71% coming from the top three countries (Figure 1). Suriname, Guyana, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Haiti, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines account for 15%, while exports from Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Saint Lucia are minimal, representing less than 0.5% of the total. Regarding imports, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Bahamas, Trinidad and Tobago, and Suriname account for 83% of the total. The remaining 16% includes imports to Jamaica, Antigua and Barbuda, Haiti, Barbados, Guyana, Belize, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Dominica. Import trade from the EU into Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Grenada comprises 1% of the total.

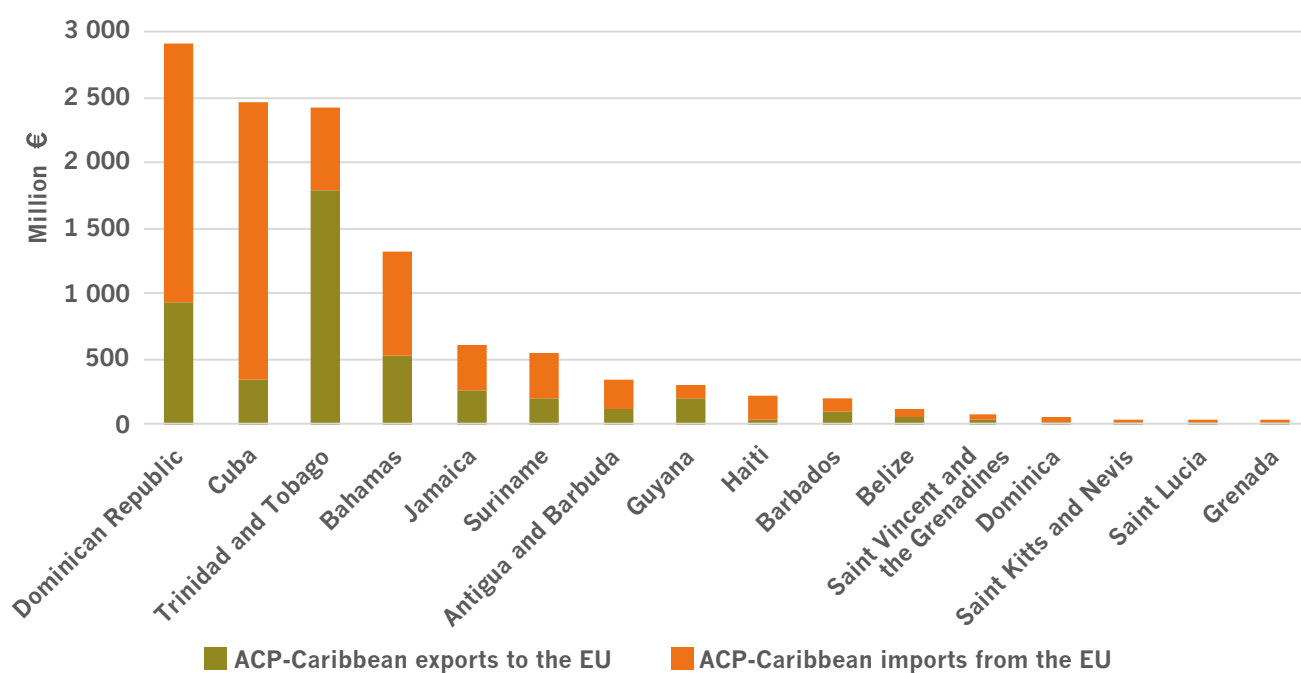


Figure 1. Trade between ACP-Caribbean countries and the EU27 by value, 2019. (Source: Eurostat, 2021)

<sup>3</sup> Countries are listed in alphabetical order except where there is an order of magnitude/importance.

<sup>4</sup> While Cuba is a member of the Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS), it is not a signatory to the Lomé Convention and the Cotonou Agreements between ACP countries and the EU.

In 2019, 19% of ACP–Caribbean exports comprised agricultural products (see Annex 1), 79% were industrial products and 2% were fishery products. The main commodities exported from the ACP–Caribbean to the EU were mining products (petroleum gas and oil), bananas, sugar and rum, minerals (gold, corundum, aluminium oxide and hydroxide), iron products and fertilisers. The main imports into the ACP–Caribbean from the EU were boats, ships, cars, construction vehicles, engine parts, phone equipment, milk and cream, and spirit drinks.

## 2.2 Agri–food exports to the EU by product category

In 2019, agri–food exports from the ACP–Caribbean to the EU amounted to €868 million, representing 19% of total ACP–Caribbean trade to the EU. Over the same period, ACP–Caribbean countries imported agri–food products worth €1,213 million from the EU, representing 17% of ACP–Caribbean imports from the EU (Tables 1 and 2).

Table 1. EU trade with ACP–Caribbean countries by agricultural and non-agricultural groups, in million euros, 2017–2020

AMA/NAMA product groups	Imports by the EU from ACP-Caribbean million euros				Exports to the ACP-Caribbean from the EU million euros			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
Agricultural products (WTO category)	936	799	868	821	1,121	1,123	1,212	1,107
Fishery products	100	114	101	110	33	30	30	18
Industrial products	2,476	2,854	3,611	2,469	5,453	5,804	5,809	4,299
Total	3,512	3,767	4,580	3,400	6,607	6,957	7,051	5,424

Source: European Commission (2021). *European Union, Trade in goods with ACP-Caribbean Countries*, Directorate-General for Trade.

[https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/isdb\\_results/factsheets/region/details\\_acp-caribbean-countries\\_en.pdf](https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/isdb_results/factsheets/region/details_acp-caribbean-countries_en.pdf)

Note: AMA: Agricultural market access; NAMA: Non-agricultural market access, this covers manufacturing products, fuel and mining products, fish and fish products, and forestry products. WTO: World Trade Organization.

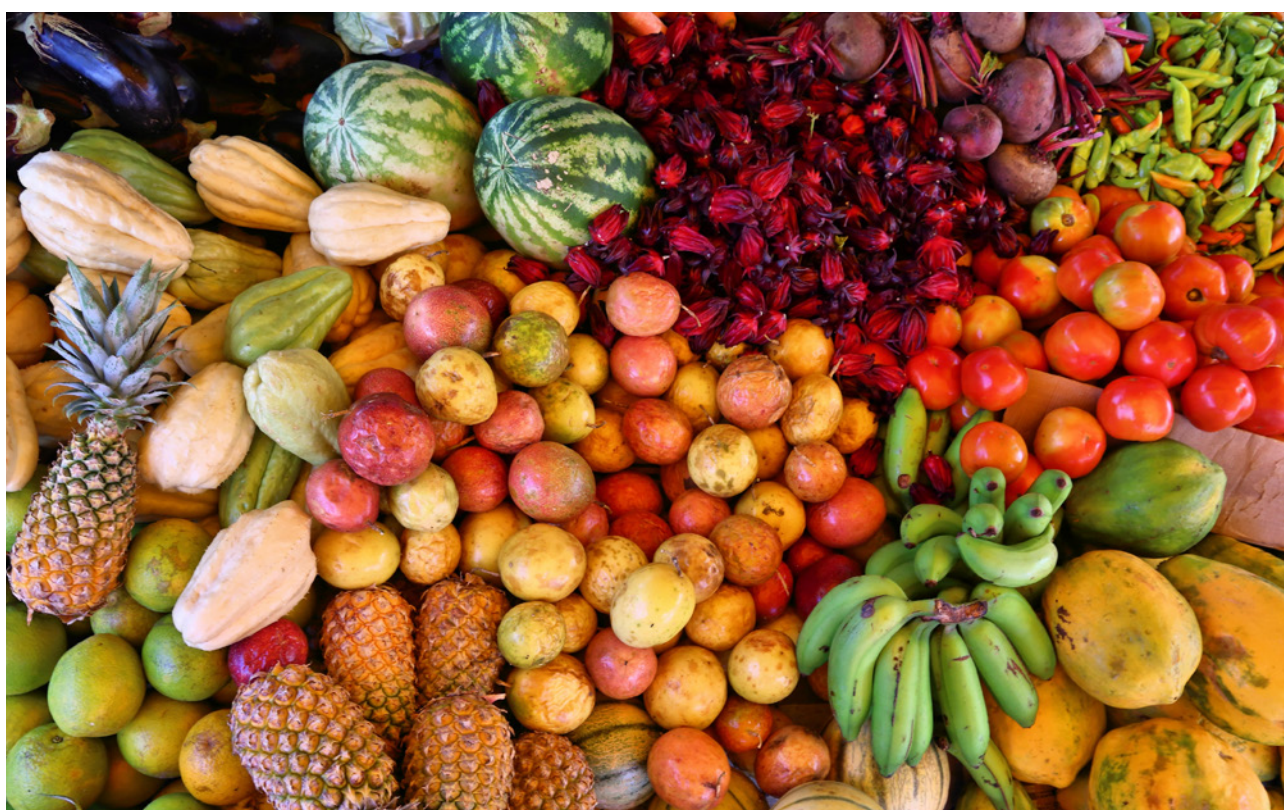




Table 2. Evolution of agri-food imports to the EU from the ACP–Caribbean in million euros, 2015-2019

		Imports						
		million euros					%	
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Share in all Agri 2019	Share in all agriculture, 2019
1	Tropical fruit, fresh or dried, nuts and spices	185	223	208	192	241	27.8	25.5
2	Spirits and liqueurs	142	164	164	168	168	19.4	0.0
3	Cocoa beans	130	148	90	99	97	11.2	-2.0
4	Cigars and cigarettes	72	84	92	85	88	10.1	3.5
5	Rice	58	79	52	55	74	8.5	34.5
6	Beef and cane sugar	111	140	205	54	67	7.7	24.1
7	Raw tobacco	19	17	13	31	31	3.6	0.0
8	Essential oils	18	19	24	32	19	2.2	-40.6
9	Vegetables, fresh, chilled and dried	20	20	18	15	14	1.6	-6.7
10	Eggs and honey	16	12	18	12	14	1.6	16.7
11	Cocoa paste and power	3	6	4	5	6	0.7	20.0
12	Gums, resins and plant extracts	0	0	0	2	6	0.7	200.0
13	Preparations of vegetables, fruit or nuts	5	4	4	4	5	0.6	25.0
14	Fruit juices	9	9	9	8	5	0.6	-37.5
15	Unroasted coffee, tea in bulk and mate	7	9	6	5	5	0.6	0.0
16	Pet food	0	0	0	4	5	0.6	25.0
17	Beer	4	4	4	3	3	0.3	0.0
18	Soups and sauces	2	5	2	3	3	0.3	0.0
19	Fruits, fresh or dried, excl. citrus and tropical fruit	4	3	3	2	2	0.2	0.0
20	Food preparations, not specified	1	1	2	2	2	0.2	0.0
	Remaining Agri-food product	30	18	18	17	13	1.5	-23.5

Source: European Commission (2020). Agri-food Trade Statistical Factsheet – European Union – ACP–Caribbean, Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/food-farming-fisheries/farming/documents/agrifood-acp-caribbean-countries\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/food-farming-fisheries/farming/documents/agrifood-acp-caribbean-countries_en.pdf)

From 2017 to 2019, agri-food exports from the ACP–Caribbean to the EU decreased by 7% per annum in value and by 15% in volume. Over the same period, agricultural imports from the EU to the ACP–Caribbean increased by 8% in value and remained stable in volume (up by 0.6%). In 2020, the sector showed itself to be crisis proof, with ACP–Caribbean agri-food exports declining by only 5% in value and 1% in volume, while overall ACP–Caribbean exports to the EU fell by 25% in value. The same trend was observed with imports, with EU agri-food imports into the ACP–Caribbean decreasing by 9% in value and 8% in volume, compared with an overall fall of 23% in value. In 2019, tropical fruits were the main commodities exported from the ACP–Caribbean to the EU, comprising €241 million and representing 28% of exports. The next most important exports were spirits and liquors (19%), cocoa beans (11%), cigars and cigarettes (10%), rice (9%) and cane sugar (8%).

### 2.3 Top 20 EU agri-food imports from ACP–Caribbean, 2015–2019

From 2015 to 2019, ACP–Caribbean tropical fruit exports registered a steady growth of 30% per annum in value while vegetable exports registered a 17% growth. Exports of fruit and vegetables from the ACP–Caribbean to the EU were concentrated in four main countries. The Dominican Republic alone accounted for 84% of the total ACP–Caribbean fruit and vegetable exports to the EU (66% of fruit exports and 85% of vegetable exports in value) in 2019. Belize came second with 9% (4% of total fruits and 10% of vegetables). Suriname was third with 6% (25% fruits and 5% vegetables) and Cuba fourth with 2% of the total ACP–Caribbean fruit and vegetable exports.

The Netherlands is by far the largest importer of ACP–Caribbean fruits and vegetables by value (39%), with Belgium accounting for

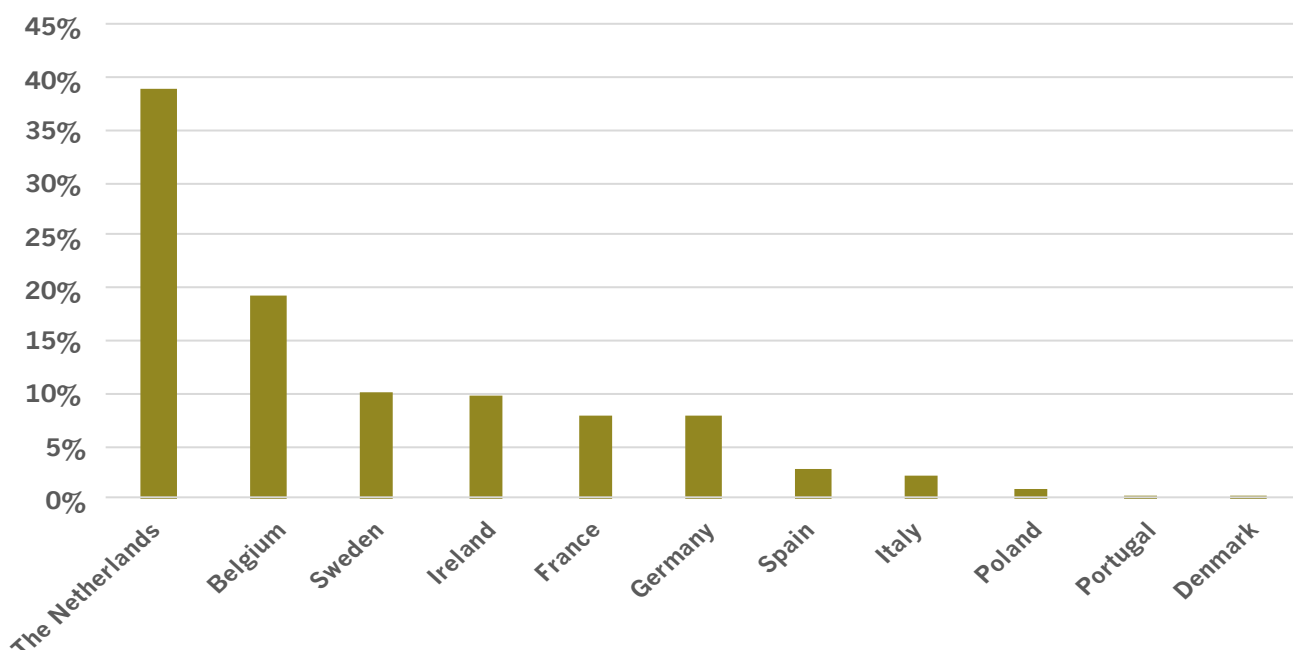


Figure 2. ACP–Caribbean exports of fruits and vegetables by destination country, share of value, 2019. (Source: Eurostat, 2021)

19% of imports (Figure 2). Sweden, Ireland, France and Germany import between 8 and 10% each.

#### 2.4 ACP–Caribbean trade with the EU by air

WorldACD<sup>5</sup> estimates that 73% of the volume of air freight from the Caribbean to Europe comprises perishable products, with 95% of the total being fruits and vegetables.

In 2020, the airline industry reported its worst ever results, with global demand (in cargo tonne kilometres, CTK) compared with 2019 shrinking by 10.6% and capacities (CTK) collapsing by 23.3%. As cargo capacities decreased, load factors rose by 7.7% resulting in increases in air freight yields, thus disrupting supply chains around the world. Global demand started to show signs of recovery towards the end of 2020, with levels at only 0.5% below those of 2019, but global capacity was still down by 17.7%, confirming a worldwide capacity shortage. The first quarter of 2021 confirmed the recovery of global demand, with monthly increases ranging from 0.4% to 9%.

“Air cargo is surviving the crisis in better shape than the passenger side of the business,” said

Alexandre de Juniac, Director General and Chief Executive Officer of the International Air Transport Association (IATA). “For many airlines, 2020 saw air cargo become a vital source of revenues, despite weakened demand. But with much of the passenger fleet grounded, meeting demand without belly [hold] capacity continues to be an enormous challenge. And, as countries strengthen travel restrictions in the face of new coronavirus variants, it is difficult to see improvements in passenger demand or the capacity crunch. 2021 will be another tough year.”

Like the rest of the world, the Caribbean region has been severely impacted by the COVID-19 outbreak. From January 2020 to October 2020 (Eurostat figures from November 2020 onwards not yet available at the time of this report) Caribbean air exports to the EU dropped by 62% (63% for the ACP–Caribbean) by volume, with a 98% collapse at the peak of the crisis in April and June 2020 (Figure 3).

The Caribbean region has a relatively small market share of the EU import market. While Central America and the Caribbean together supply 2% of imports by air (by weight) to the EU (Figure 4), the Caribbean region alone accounts for only 0.83% and the ACP–

<sup>5</sup> WorldACD provides market data on air cargo. Their information is based on primary sources and covers all countries in the world. <https://worldacd.com/>



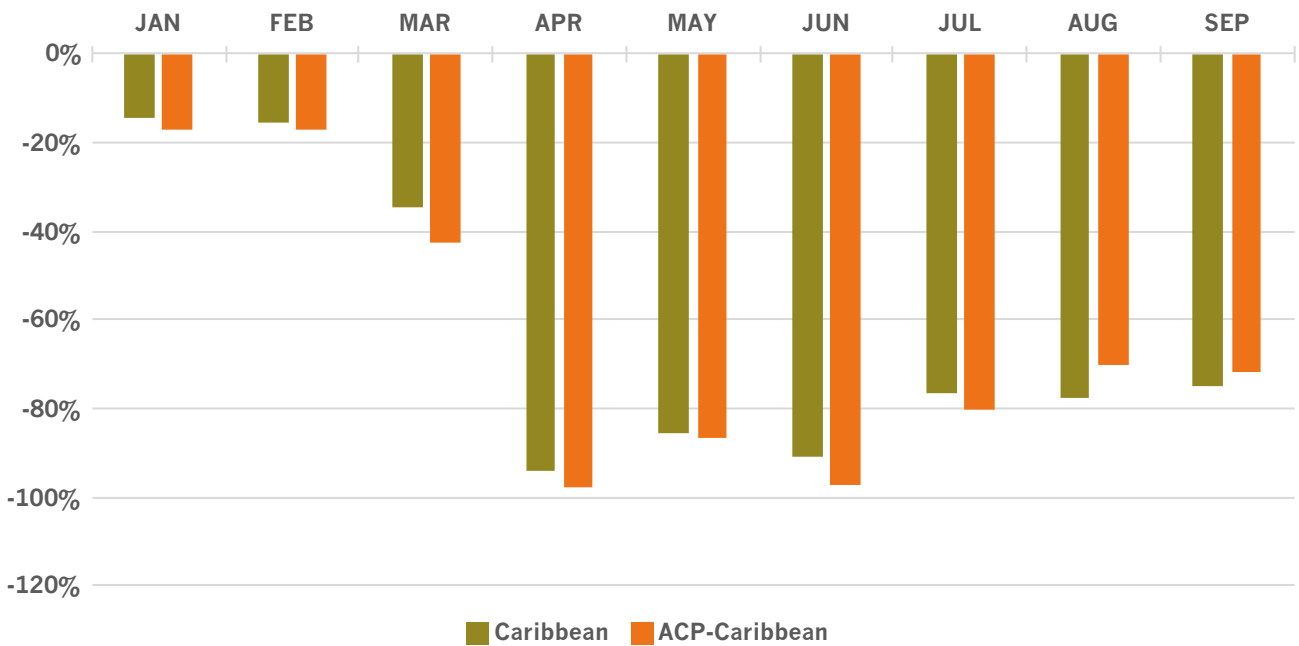


Figure 3. Fall in Caribbean and ACP-Caribbean air exports to the EU by air, January-September 2020. (Source: Eurostat, 2020)

Caribbean for 0.36%.

Out of the 41,625 tonnes exported by air from the ACP-Caribbean to the EU in 2019 (Eurostat, 2021), 96% originated from three countries: the Dominican Republic (53%), Suriname (31%) and Cuba (12%). In 2019, Bahamas, Barbados, Haiti and Jamaica exported between 30 and 350 tonnes per year, with Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines having negligible air exports to the EU.

From 2017 to 2019, exports from the ACP-Caribbean to the EU decreased by 9% per annum. Air exports from Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica and Suriname stayed relatively stable. Exports from Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Haiti and Saint Lucia reduced by 60-87%, however this drastic fall had little effect on the overall ACP-Caribbean performance as the volumes were relatively small.

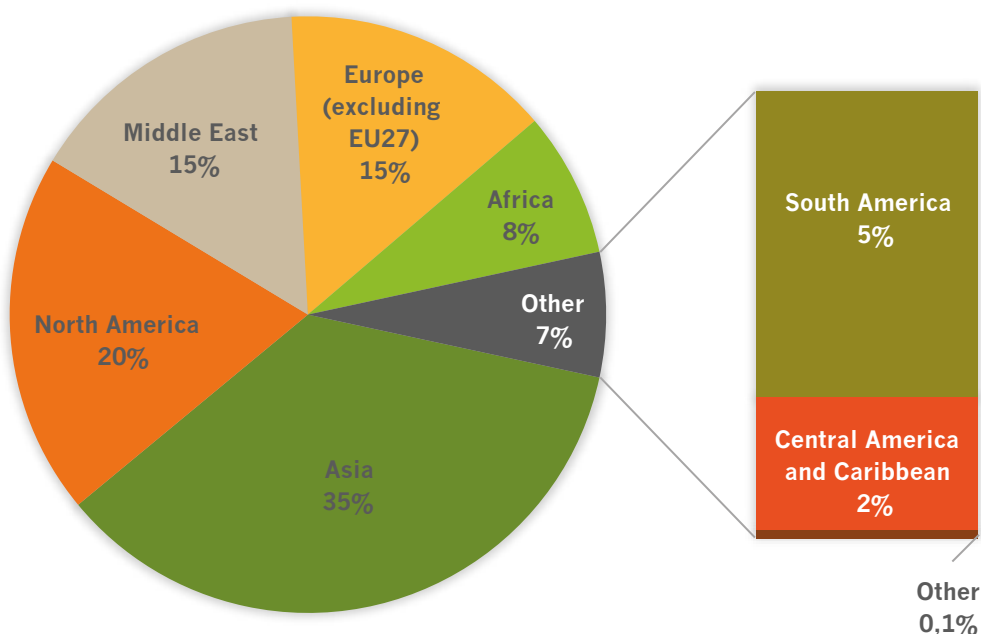


Figure 4. Air freight exports to the EU, by region of origin, by volume, 2019. (Source: WorldACD, no date)

## 2.5 ACP–Caribbean agri-food exports to the EU by sea

Approximately 14% of the volume exported by sea from the ACP–Caribbean to the EU in 2019 consisted of agri-food products (Eurostat, 2021). The main exporting countries were the Dominican Republic (369,000 tonnes), Guyana (293,000 tonnes), Belize (275,600 tonnes), Cuba (225,600 tonnes), Suriname (44,000 tonnes) and Jamaica (21,000 tonnes) (Figure 5). Sugar exports represented 35% of the total agri-food exported by sea, followed by fruits (mostly bananas) at 34%. Cereals (rice) came third at 20%. Spirits (rum) accounted for 5% and cocoa for 2%.

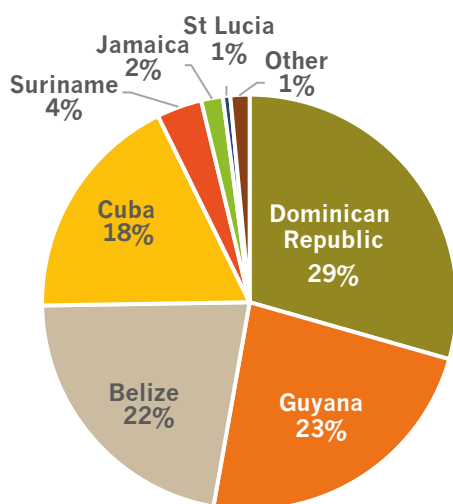


Figure 5. Distribution of ACP–Caribbean agri-food exports by sea to the EU, by volume, 2019. (Source: Eurostat, 2021)

Figure 6 shows the main commodities exported by sea from the ACP–Caribbean to the EU. Sugar represented 85% of the agri-food products exported by sea from Cuba, with fruits representing 87% of agri-food exports by sea from the Dominican Republic. Belize sea exports consisted mostly of sugar (64%) and fruits (31%). Cereals accounted for 75% and sugar for 21% of Guyana’s exports by sea. Cereals (rice) accounted for 60% of Suriname’s exports by sea and fruits (bananas) for 23%.

The top three EU countries importing by sea from the ACP–Caribbean are the Netherlands (26% of total EU imports), Portugal (20%) and Italy (10%). Ireland, Germany, Sweden, France, Spain and Belgium account for between 9% and 6% (Eurostat, 2021).

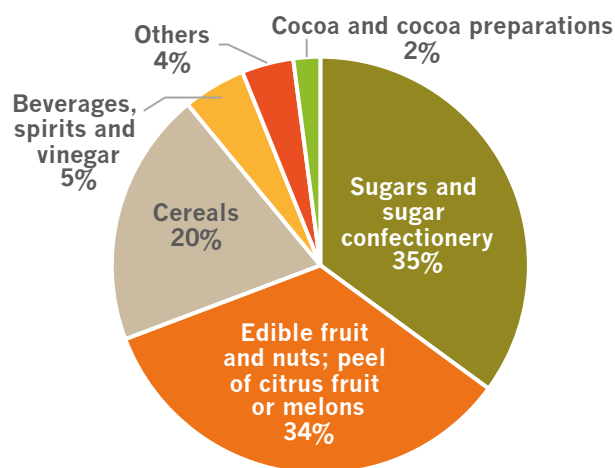


Figure 6. ACP–Caribbean agri-food exports by sea to the EU by commodity group, by volume, 2019. (Source: Eurostat, 2021)







## 2.6 Main findings

The EU is the ACP–Caribbean’s second largest trading partner after the USA, with the agri-food sector accounting for 19% of ACP–Caribbean exports to the EU in value. From 2017 to 2019, these agri-food exports decreased by 7% per annum. However, 2020 showed the sector to be crisis proof, with ACP–Caribbean agri-food exports registering a reduction of only 5%, while overall ACP–Caribbean exports to the EU fell by 25%. With exports worth €241 million in 2019, tropical fruits are the main commodity exported from the ACP–Caribbean to the EU (28% of total exports), followed by spirits and liquors (19%), other agri-food products (15%), cocoa beans (11%), cigars and cigarettes (10%), rice (9%) and cane sugar (8%). From 2015 to 2019, ACP–Caribbean tropical fruit exports registered a steady growth of 30% per annum while vegetable exports decreased by 30%. Exports of fruits and vegetables from the ACP–Caribbean to the EU were concentrated in four main countries: the Dominican Republic, Belize, Cuba and Suriname, with the Dominican Republic alone accounting for 85% of total exports. The Netherlands is by far the biggest trading partner for ACP–Caribbean fruits and

vegetables, accounting for 39% of the total. A large proportion (73%) of the goods carried by air from the Caribbean to Europe comprises perishable products, mostly fruits and vegetables (95%). Like the rest of the world, the Caribbean region has been severely impacted by COVID-19. From January to October 2020, Caribbean air exports to the EU dropped by 62% (63% for the ACP–Caribbean), with trade collapsing by 98% at the peak of the crisis in April and June. Three countries are responsible for most of the ACP–Caribbean exports by air to the EU: the Dominican Republic (70%), Suriname (14%) and Cuba (13%).

Agri-food products represent approximately 14% of the tonnages carried by sea out of the ACP–Caribbean. Sugar exports represent 35% of the total, followed by fruits (mostly bananas) with 34%. Cereals (rice) is third with 20%. The top three EU countries importing by sea from the ACP–Caribbean are the Netherlands (26% of total imports), Portugal (20%) and Italy (10%).

### 3. ANALYSIS OF AIR FREIGHT CAPACITIES IN THE CARIBBEAN REGION

In 2020, as countries strengthened travel restrictions in response to COVID-19, the need to ground passenger aircraft drastically impacted air freight, since passenger aircraft provide more than half of the world's air freight capacity. This decrease in hold capacity represented a fall of 23.3% of world air freight volume compared with pre-COVID-19 levels. The whole Caribbean region experienced a decrease of 34% year on year (39% in the ACP–Caribbean).

This unprecedented decrease was aggravated by the predominance of long-haul leisure airlines in this part of the world. At the peak of the COVID-19 crisis, capacities fell by 68% in April and remained below 50% from May to August. As a result, the proportion of total air freight provided by passenger planes in the Caribbean reduced from 46% in 2019 to 33% in 2020 (Figure 7).

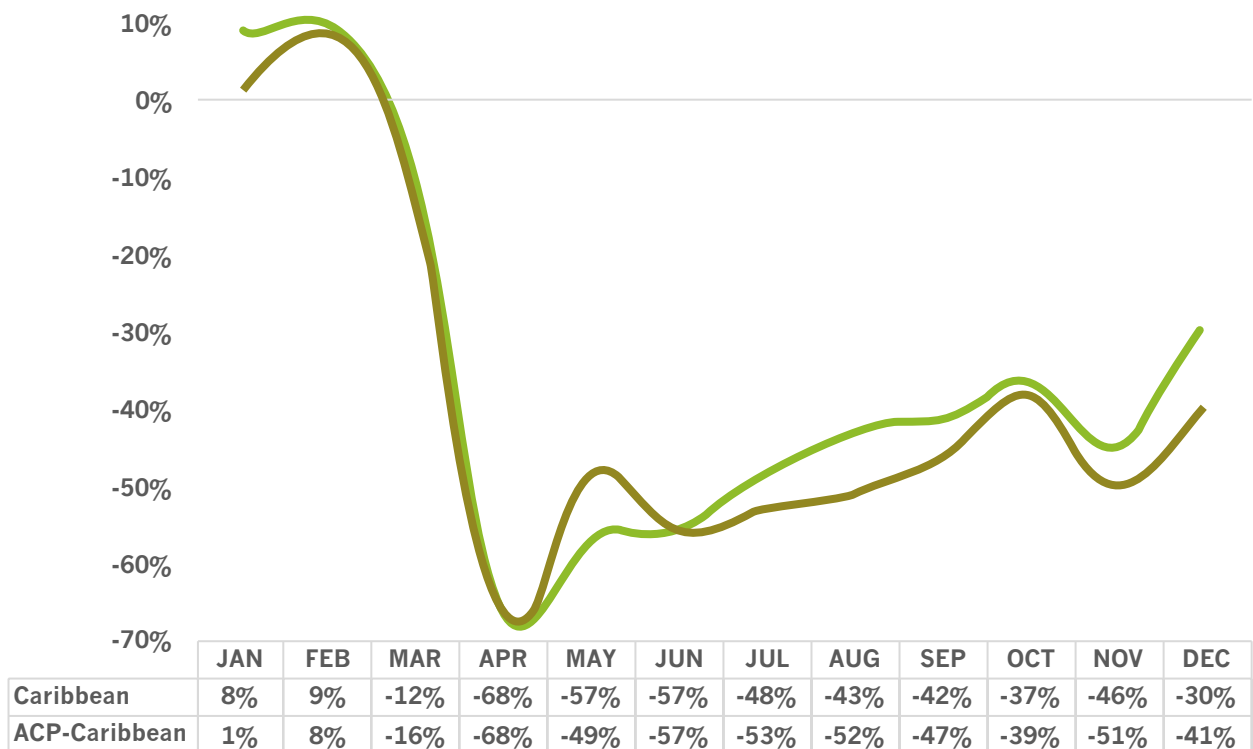


Figure 7. Change in Caribbean air freight capacity by volume, 2020 versus 2019.  
 (Source: Official Aviation Guide, 2020, Flight database and statistics. <https://www.oag.com/>)





In the first half of 2021, air freight capacity available to the Caribbean export market was still abnormally low (–29% compared with the same period in 2019) for both the total Caribbean and the ACP–Caribbean. Freighter aircraft were less affected (–23%), leading to strong disparities between countries depending on availability of passenger holds and full freighters. Globally, while worldwide capacities were still well below pre-COVID levels (–15.1% in the first quarter of 2021 compared with Q1 2019), world cargo traffic had returned to pre-COVID levels (+5.8% in Q1 2021 compared with Q1 2019). On the passenger side, traffic volume in the first quarter of 2021 was still showing a dramatic fall.

At the time of writing, global cargo traffic has returned to pre-COVID levels, but this recovery remains linked with passenger activity. The outlook for 2021 remains uncertain; despite some encouraging signs of recovery in domestic travel, international travel is still governed by travel restrictions.

### 3.1 Air cargo capacities by country of origin

From 2017 to 2019, air freight capacity for the Caribbean export market remained relatively stable, averaging 820,846 tonnes per year (no increase in 2018, +5% in 2019, year on year). Over the same period, capacity for the ACP–Caribbean was also relatively steady, standing at an average of 347,181 tonnes per year, representing 42% of total Caribbean capacity. This was distributed unevenly, with around half of the total volume concentrated in Puerto Rico (29% of the total), the Dominican Republic (14%) and Cuba (10%).

Figure 8 shows how the 845,221 tonnes offered in 2019 on the export market were distributed. Most of the exports come from Puerto Rico (29%), then Dominican Republic (14%), Cuba (10%) and Trinidad and Tobago (6%). On the other hand, Saint Martin (French part), US Virgin Islands, Anguilla, Dominica and Saint Barthélemy account for close to none export.

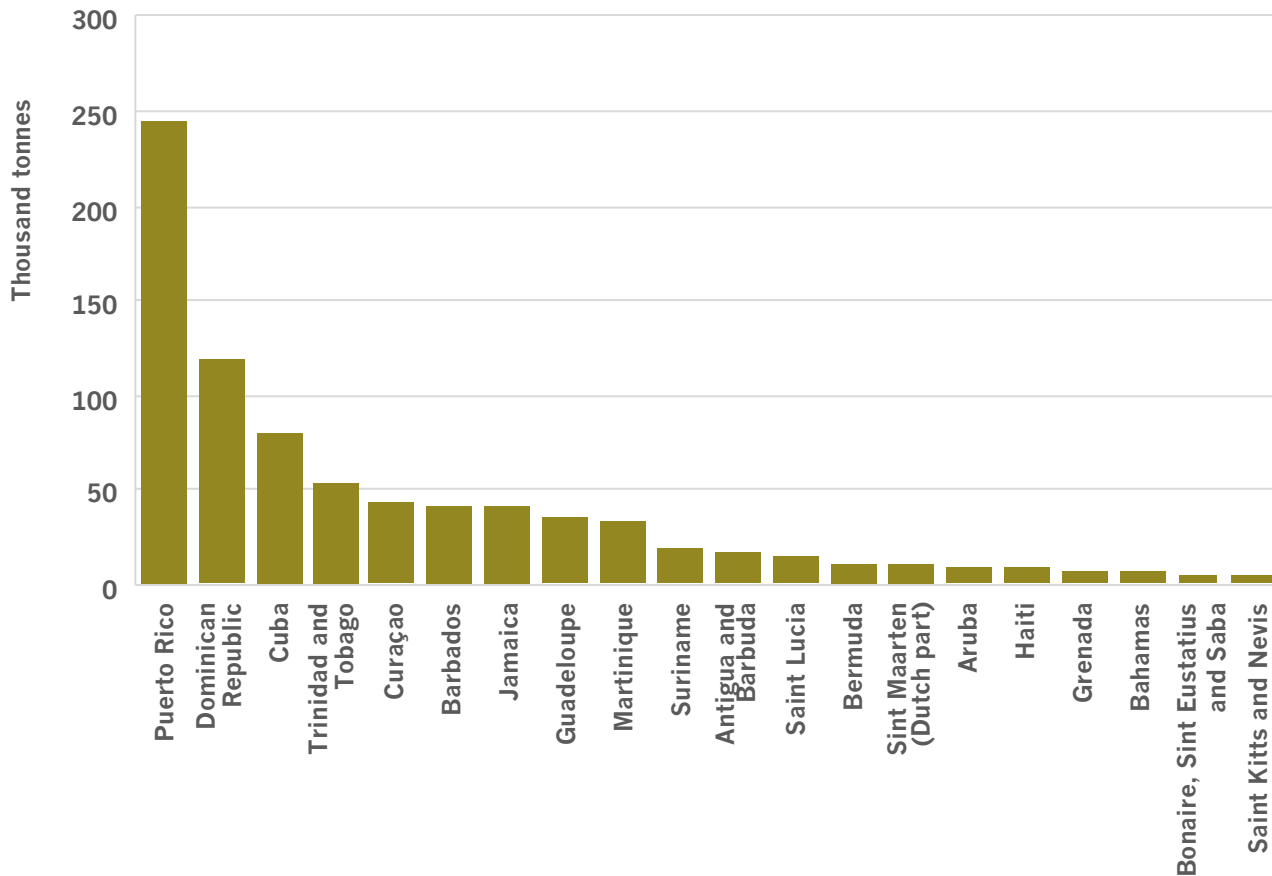


Figure 8. Distribution of air freight capacity in the Caribbean region by volume, 2019. (Source: Official Aviation Guide, 2019, Flight database and statistics. <https://www.oag.com/>)

The ACP–Caribbean also shows strong disparities in capacity between countries:

- more than 110,000 tonnes: the Dominican Republic (119,556 tonnes)
- between 35,000 and 45,000 tonnes: Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados and Jamaica
- between 10,000 and 20,000 tonnes: Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Lucia, Suriname and Haiti
- between 5,000 and 10,000 tonnes: Bahamas, Grenada, and Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Less than 3,000 tonnes: Belize, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Dominica.



### 3.2 Caribbean air freight capacity by destination

Caribbean air freight capacity is distributed evenly between destinations in the Americas (49%) and Europe (47%), with Asia accounting for only 4% (Figure 9). Within the Americas, Latin America and the Caribbean accounts for 46% of the total and North America for 54%. Capacities for exports to Europe are allocated mainly to Western Europe (68%), with Southern Europe accounting for 12% and Northern Europe for 16%.

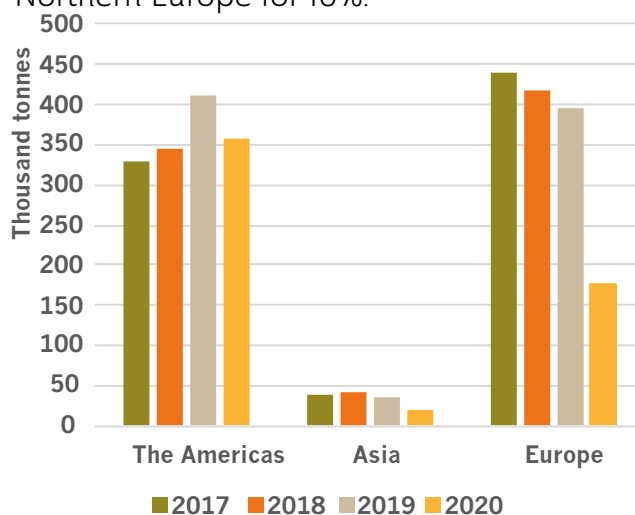


Figure 9. Distribution of air freight capacity from the Caribbean, by destination, by volume, 2017–2020. (Source: Official Aviation Guide, 2020)

From 2017 to 2020, the tonnages exported to the Americas increased by an average of 12% per annum while capacities to Europe decreased by 5% per year. In 2020, the overall 34% decrease of Caribbean capacity was due mainly to a fall of 55% of capacity to Europe, while the reduction of capacity to the Americas was limited to 13%. The better resistance in the Americas is due to the fact that 76% of the offer to the Americas is provided by full freighters, which account for only 28% of the capacity to Europe.

### 3.3 Main airlines operating in the Caribbean region

Amerijet International and Northern Air Cargo are the leading airlines operating to, from and within the Caribbean region (Figure 10). They operate out of Miami and have an extensive Caribbean network. In all, 44% of the capacity offered by Amerijet from the Caribbean is seemingly allocated to destinations in Latin America and the Caribbean. The share of the intra-Caribbean network is even greater in the case of Northern Air Cargo with 65%. However, this distribution is theoretical as it is based on the airline routings. As such it does not reflect the actual distribution for each station on the route. It is therefore likely that flights may be already full out of one station to Miami thus leaving no space for other stations operating on the same route.



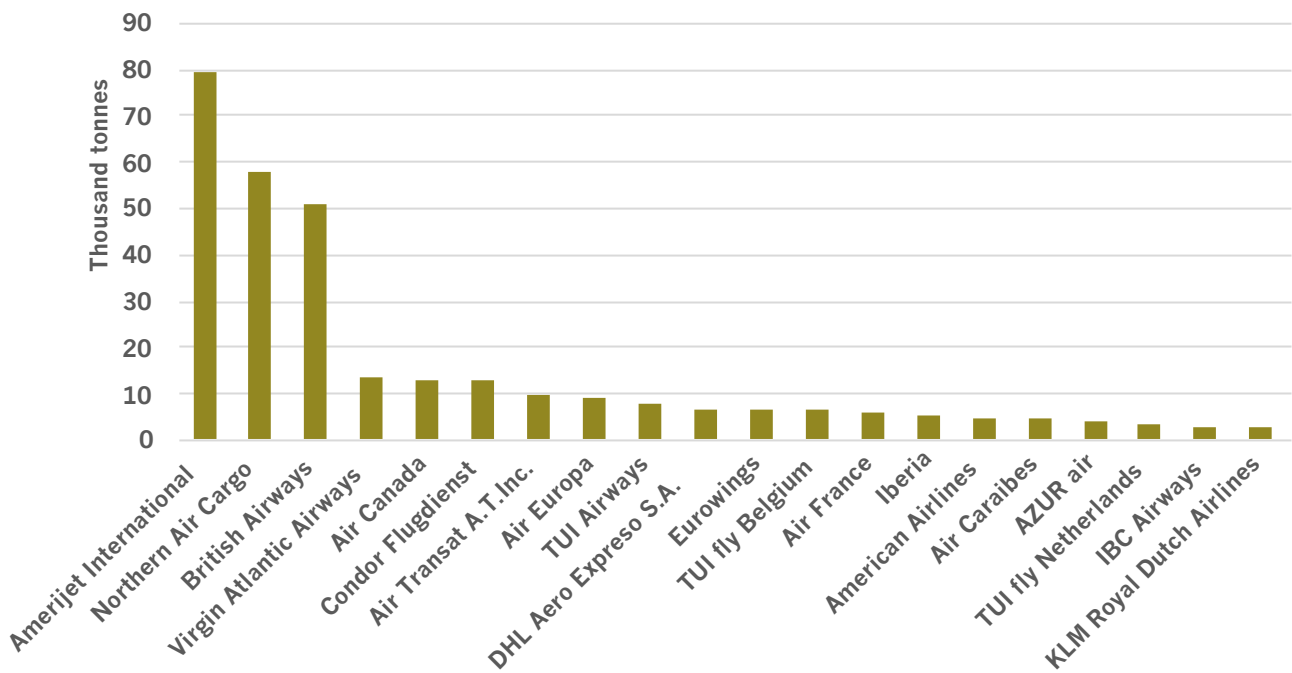


Figure 10. Top 20 airlines operating from the Caribbean by volume, 2019. (Source: Official Aviation Guide, 2019)

Cargolux ranks third in terms of capacity offered from the ACP-Caribbean (Figure 11). The airline operates circular flights in Latin America returning to Luxemburg via Puerto Rico. Puerto Rico is a strong pharmaceutical market, so the space available for perishable products is extremely limited and rates are usually not compatible with those of agri-food shipments. Emirates and Turkish Airlines operate full freighters from Puerto Rico and Curacao respectively on their way back from

Latin America via Amsterdam to their home bases. TUI’s main Caribbean destinations are Aruba, Bonaire, Cuba, Curacao and the Dominican Republic, as well as Jamaica and Suriname. The carrier links these origins with Amsterdam and Brussels. The capacities offered by Air France are dedicated mostly to Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Saint Martin, while KLM focuses on Aruba, Bonaire, Cuba, Curacao, Saint Martin and Suriname.

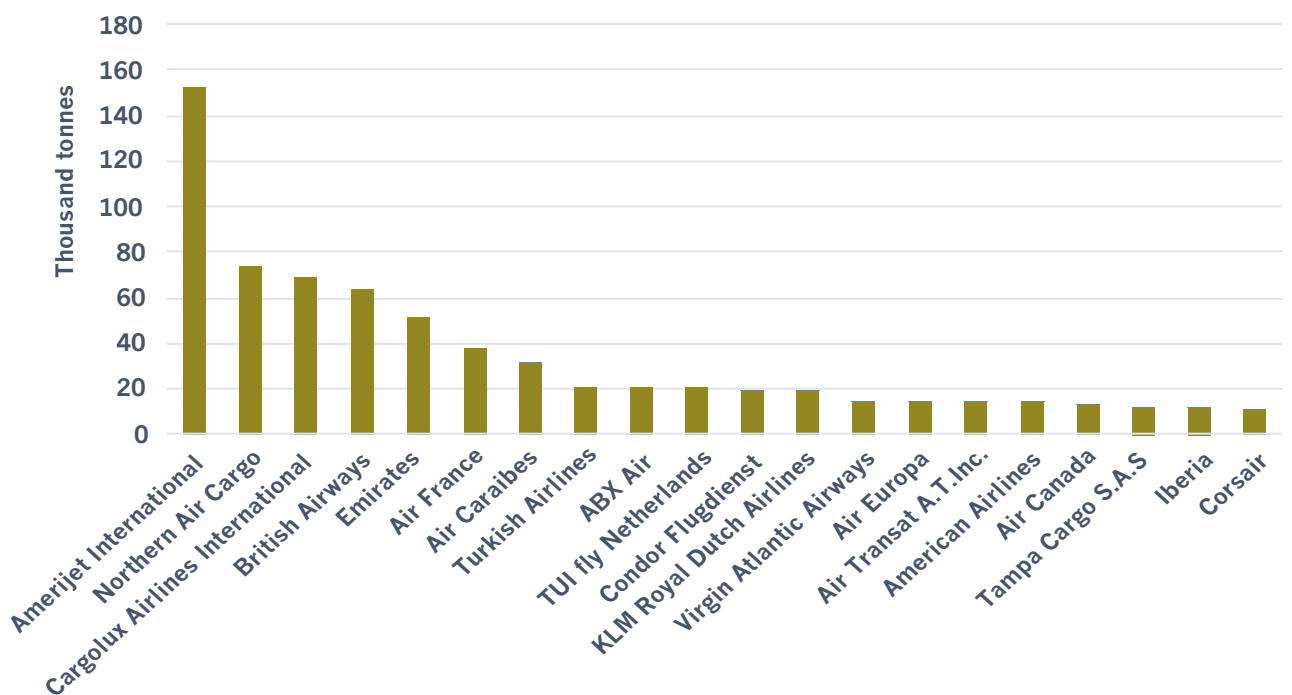


Figure 11. Top 20 airlines operating from the ACP-Caribbean by volume, 2019. (Source: Official Aviation Guide, 2019)

British Airways is the third largest capacity provider out of the ACP–Caribbean, with 60% of its capacity originating from Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Saint Lucia, and Trinidad and Tobago. The airline also serves the Bahamas, Cayman Islands, the Dominican Republic, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Turks and Caicos, and provides an interesting number of flights between the Caribbean countries it connects. Although transit through the United Kingdom (UK) might not be the best logistical option to access the EU market (since ‘Brexit’), British Airways direct flights provide an opportunity to develop the UK market.

### 3.4 ACP–Caribbean air freight capacity to the EU

The ACP–Caribbean accounts for 51% of air freight capacity from the Caribbean to the EU (31% excluding Cuba). Within the ACP–Caribbean, out of a total of 112,000 tonnes in 2019 from the available information, the Dominican Republic has 44% (49,000 tonnes) of the capacity to the EU (73% excluding Cuba) followed by Suriname (7,156 tonnes), Jamaica (5,209 tonnes) and Barbados (2,558 tonnes) (Figure 12). The air freight tonnages available in Haiti, Bahamas, Antigua and Barbuda, and Grenada range from 75 tonnes to 13 tonnes per month.

Suriname ranks third in air freight capacity (after the Dominican Republic and Cuba) but has only a small proportion of the tonnages available to the first two countries. From 2017 to 2019, capacity out of Suriname to Europe increased by 11% per annum, while it increased by 152% to the Americas. The drastic increase in exports to the Americas is explained by the start-up of Stratair in 2018. StratAir is a subsidiary of Saltchuk, the parent of Northern Air Cargo, an Alaska-based company. The airline operates full freighters on a regular and charter basis to and from Miami and within the Caribbean, with some intermediate stops in Georgetown (Guyana), Port of Spain (Trinidad and Tobago), San Juan (Puerto Rico) and Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic).

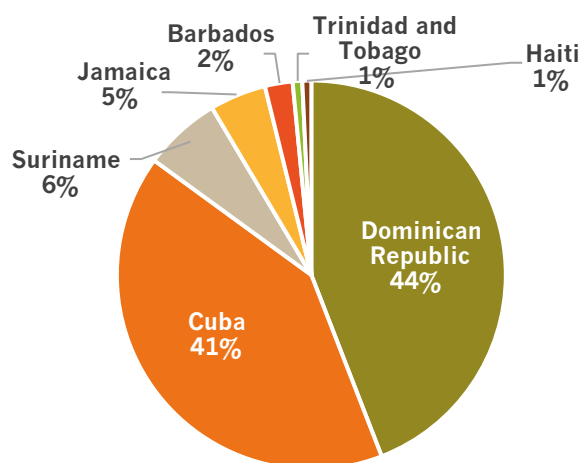


Figure 12. Distribution of air freight capacity from the ACP–Caribbean to the EU by volumes, 2019. (Source: Official Aviation Guide, 2019)

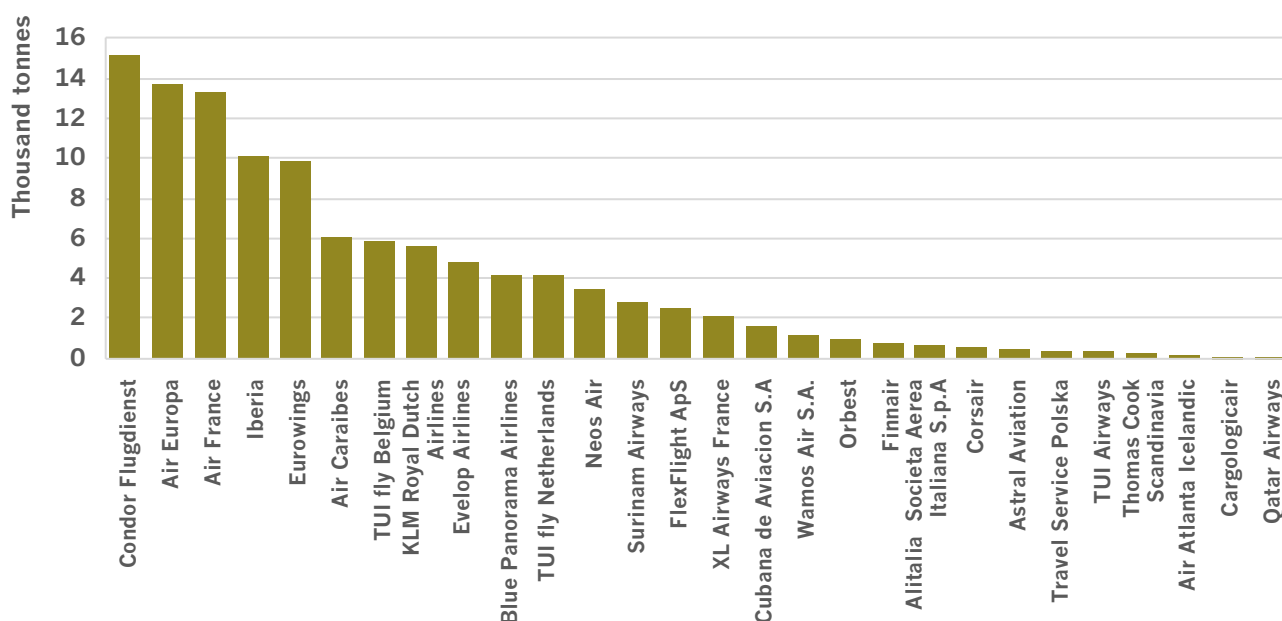


Figure 13. Airlines operating from the ACP–Caribbean to the EU by volume, 2019. (Source: Official Aviation Guide, 2019)





Most ACP–Caribbean capacity to the EU (98%) is concentrated in seven destination countries: Spain (29%), Germany (23%), France (20%), the Netherlands (11%), Italy (7%), Belgium (6%) and Portugal (2%). There is no freighter capacity from the ACP–Caribbean to the EU, only hold capacity on passenger planes. Airlines operating on these routes are a mix of leisure/low-cost airlines and national carriers, with 60% of the capacity provided by Condor, Air Europa, Air France, Iberia and Eurowings (Figure 13).

### 3.5 Inbound and outbound capacity

While this study focuses primarily on Caribbean outbound freight capacity, it is important to consider the balance between inbound and outbound to fully understand how airlines design their service in response to market dynamics. Air freight capacity provided for the Caribbean export market is 12% higher than that for the import market. This is because some airlines operate circular flights from Europe to South America with a stop in the Caribbean on the way back. In the ACP–Caribbean the distribution is more balanced, with outbound capacity 2% greater than inbound.

### 3.6 Sea freight capacity

While air freight remains an important distribution option, container fares have increased and, in April 2021, were more than three times higher than those pre-COVID. According to the IATA Market Analysis Report (2021)<sup>6</sup>, “air cargo is benefiting from exceptionally congested container shipping supply chains”. The high sea freight rates resulting from service disruption and container shortage has pushed many industries towards air freight services. IATA (2021) signalled that the cost-competitiveness of air cargo compared with sea freight has improved over the last few months. Before the COVID-19 crisis, the average cost of air freight was 12 times more than sea freight, but it is now only six times more. This seems to be encouraging some shippers and consignees to switch from sea to air to be sure of availability of capacity (Figure 14).

<sup>6</sup> IATA (2021) Market Analysis Report. <https://www.iata.org/en/services/consulting/economics/market-analysis-reports/>

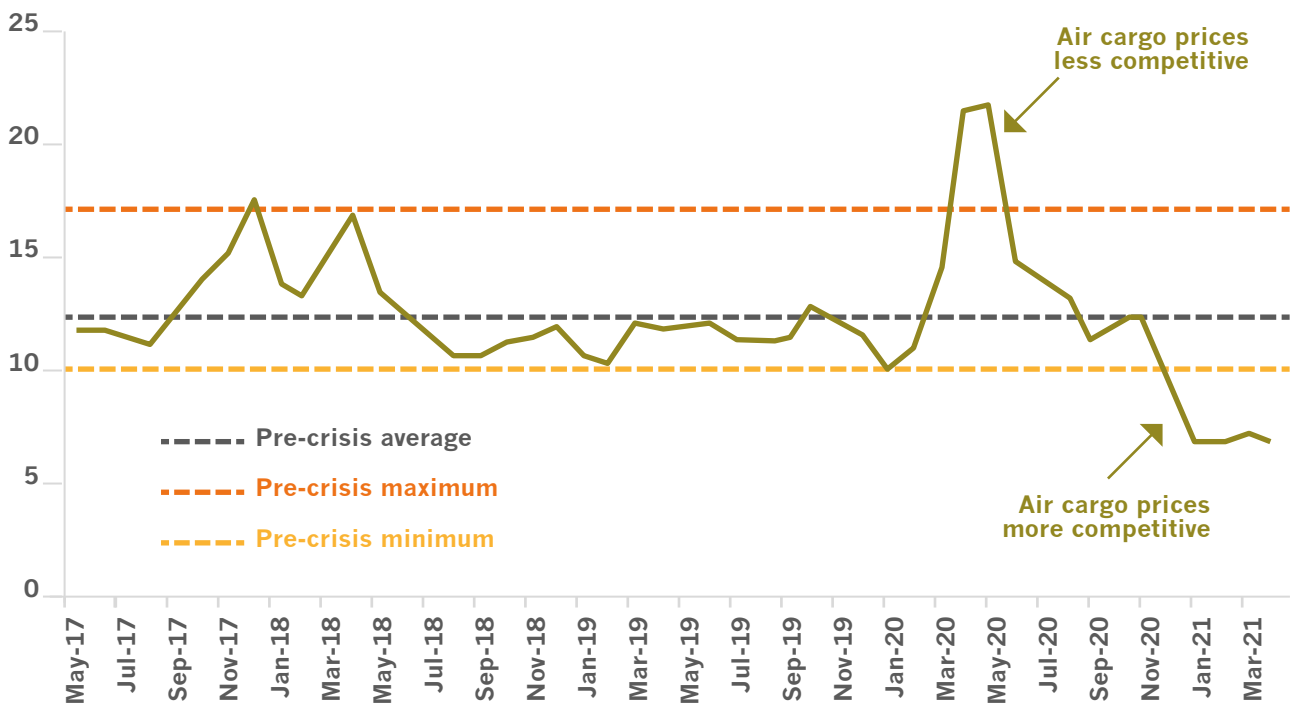


Figure 14. Competitive advantage of air cargo versus sea freight: ratio of chargeable weight per kg for air cargo and container, May 2017 to March 2021. (Source: IATA, 2021)

IATA considers the current uptrend in air freight as a sign of a recovery that is likely to continue to benefit the airline industry. “Air cargo also tends to over perform other means of transport at the start of an economic upturn due to restocking cycles, when businesses turn to air to rapidly refill inventories as demand rises. But with strong consumer demand and the lack of container capacity expected to continue until late 2021 at the earliest, air cargo is likely to remain a viable alternative to container shipping for some businesses. The upshot is that air cargo is likely to continue to perform well compared to other modes for most of 2021.” (IATA, 2021).

However, converting from sea to air is only possible with commodities that generate sufficient value to justify the cost of air freight (electronics, pharmaceuticals, automotive, etc.) and when using main routes with large air freight capacity (trans-Pacific, trans-Atlantic, Europe-Asia, etc). As far as the ACP–Caribbean market is concerned and given the products that are usually moved by sea, there is probably only limited potential for a shift from sea to air freight for agri-food exports, among other commodities of similar value.

Considering the capacity constraints on sea freight (loss of competitiveness compared

with air, service disruptions e.g. delays, port service problems and transit times), there is probably limited interest by exporters to move from air to sea freight. Nonetheless, it is interesting to understand how shipping lines structure their capacity within the Caribbean market to assess the sea freight options that are available for agri-food products. Taking Suriname as a case study, the following paragraph reviews the intra-regional options.

There are no direct service from Paramaribo (Suriname) to Rotterdam (the Netherlands). Shipping services involve several transshipments, with transit times ranging from 19 to 30 days. The French shipping company, CMA CGM, offers a transit time of 19 days with transshipment in Point à Pitre (Guadeloupe) and Dunkirk (France) or 24 days transit with a transshipment in Manzanillo (Panama). Maersk connects Rotterdam in 29 days with a transshipment in Manzanillo. Mediterranean Shipping Company reaches Rotterdam in 30 days with a transit in Port of Spain (Trinidad and Tobago) and Cristobal (Panama). Hapag–Lloyd’s transit time is 26 days, with a transshipment in Caucedo (the Dominican Republic). Finally, APL proposes a 24-day transit time with a transshipment in Caucedo (Figure 15).



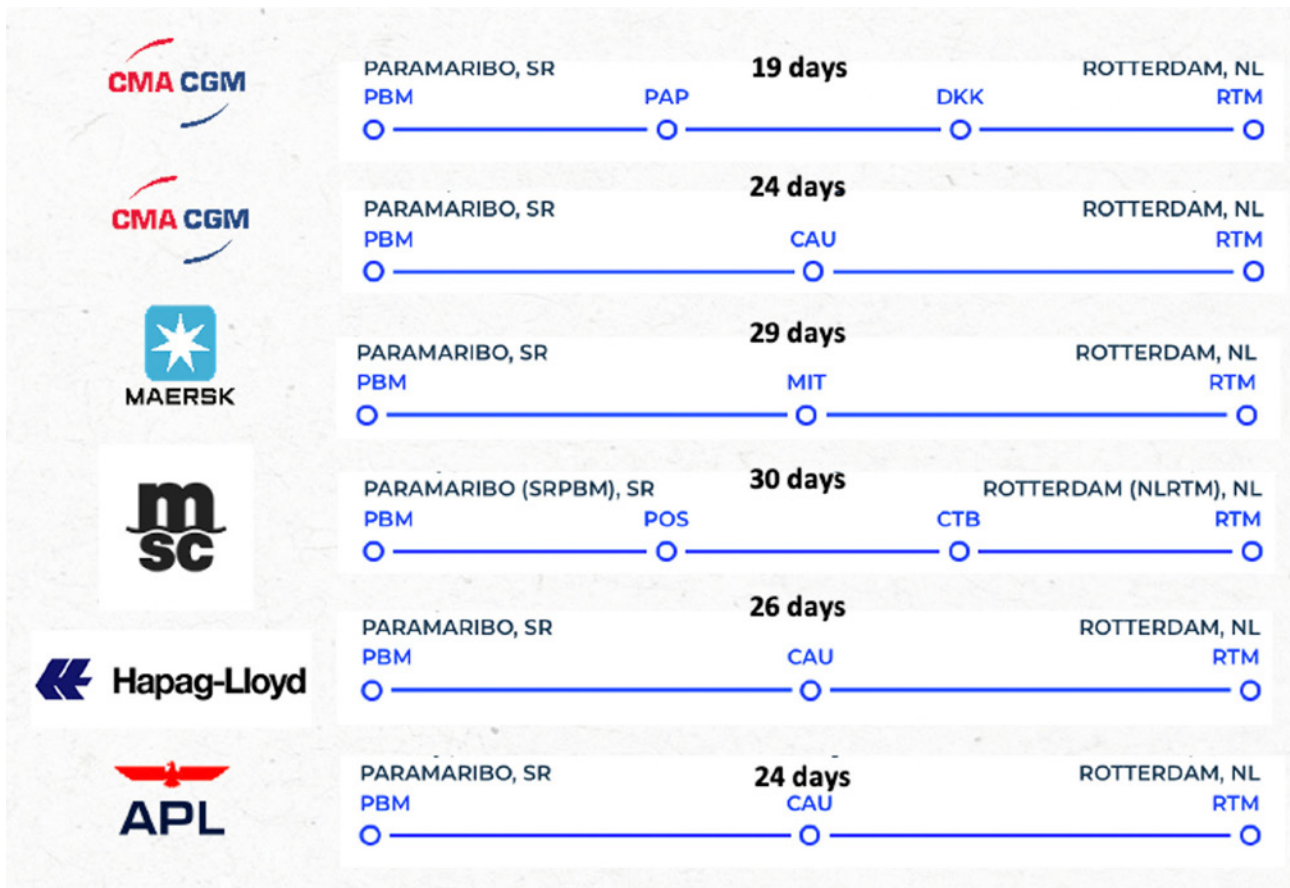


Figure 15. Routing and transit times out of Paramaribo (Suriname) to Rotterdam (the Netherlands).

(Source: SeaRates (2021). Route search.

[https://www.searates.com/en/shipping/list/rotterdam\\_netherlands\\_nl/paramaribo\\_suriname\\_sr\\_1?from=51.9244,201.4.4777326&from\\_name=Rotterdam,%20Netherlands&to=5.8520355,-55.2038278&to\\_name=Paramaribo,%20Suriname&page=1&](https://www.searates.com/en/shipping/list/rotterdam_netherlands_nl/paramaribo_suriname_sr_1?from=51.9244,201.4.4777326&from_name=Rotterdam,%20Netherlands&to=5.8520355,-55.2038278&to_name=Paramaribo,%20Suriname&page=1&)

Most shipping lines operate intra-Caribbean services connecting each island with various routings. CMA CGM connects the French Caribbean, calling at Port of Spain (Trinidad and Tobago), Georgetown (Cayman Islands), Paramaribo (Suriname) and French Guiana (Figure 16). The shipping line also connects Dominican Republic, Guyana, Jamaica, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago. Maersk operates between Panama, Aruba, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana and Suriname (Figure 16), while Mediterranean Shipping Company combines its Trinidad/Suriname service with its 'Amazon Feeder' to connect Paramaribo (Suriname) to Panama via Trinidad and Tobago (Port of Spain).

### 3.7 Main findings

From 2017 to 2019, air freight capacity available to the Caribbean export market has remained relatively stable, averaging 820,846 tonnes per year (with no increase in 2018, and 5% increase in 2019, year on year). The ACP–Caribbean accounts for 51% of Caribbean export capacity to the EU (31% excluding Cuba).

Within the ACP–Caribbean, the Dominican Republic alone accounts for 44% of the air freight to the EU (73% excluding Cuba), followed by Suriname (7,156 tonnes per year), Jamaica (5,209 tonnes) and Barbados (2,558 tonnes).



Figure 16. Left: CMA CGM intra-Caribbean service; right: Maersk intra-Caribbean service  
 (Source CMA CGM, no date <https://www.cma-cgm.com/> ; Maersk, no date, [www.maersk.com](http://www.maersk.com))

Most of the ACP–Caribbean air freight capacity to the EU (98%) is concentrated in seven destination countries: Spain (29%), Germany (23%), France (20%), the Netherlands (11%), Italy (7%), Belgium (6%) and Portugal (2%). There is no freighter capacity available from the ACP–Caribbean to the EU, only hold capacity on passenger planes.

Shipping lines operate circular intra-regional services with the Caribbean offering transshipments to their main ports in Europe. In the case of Suriname, transit times to Europe range from 19 to 30 days.



## 4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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### 4.1 Conclusions

In general, there is plenty of capacity in air freight from the 16 ACP-Caribbean countries to the 27 EU countries, with 41,625 tonnes of exports (all products) in 2019 compared with 111,957 tonnes of available capacity. In 2019, 96% of the ACP–Caribbean agri-food exports by air to the EU originated from three countries: the Dominican Republic (53%), Suriname (31%) and Cuba (12%). Over the same period, these three countries accounted for 90% of the air freight capacity from the ACP–Caribbean to the EU.

Export of agri-food products is highly seasonal, with peaks towards the end of the year and around specific festive dates throughout the year. On these occasions, air freight capacity on direct flights may be limited. This situation may be aggravated in certain markets where agri-foods must compete with other products to access capacity.

In Suriname, for instance, fruit and vegetable shipments have a lower priority than fish or express shipments and so may lack access to air freight capacity in the peak season. With additional capacity restrictions resulting from the COVID-19 outbreak, it may be necessary for certain flows or markets to study logistics alternatives to those provided by regular operators to identify viable solutions to the export of perishable goods. The following options may be appropriate.

#### 1. Operate additional freighter flights between the Caribbean and Europe

A dedicated air freighter would require approximately 19 hours of flying time and four hours of ground time for a Boeing 777 flying from Europe to Suriname and returning with a full consignment of perishable agri-food products. Based on an empty flight on the way out and an 80% load factor on the return, the cost would be at least US\$3.30 per kg. This could be reduced if the outbound flight is filled by import cargo (although this is unlikely). Aircraft availability would not be

guaranteed as there is currently a strong demand for freighter flights.

#### 2. Operate smaller feeder aircraft

The second option could consist of operating smaller feeder aircraft to connect air capacity across the region. Based on three hours of flying time and one and a half hours of ground time, the cost of operating a Boeing 737–200 freighter would be approximately US\$1.50 per kg based on no inbound load and an 80% load factor. The cost to fly from a Caribbean gateway to Europe (approximately US\$1 per kg before 2020) would have to be added.

#### 3. Develop a combination of sea and air freight

This could be the most practical option as it is based on existing services and capacity. The intra-regional services offered by various shipping lines provide opportunities to connect air freight capacities that are underused in many Caribbean airports. This solution would require access to secure refrigerated containers that are currently under stock pressure. The cost would be approximately US\$0.50 per kg to reach a port within the Caribbean (e.g. in the Dominican Republic or Panama) with connections to air freight capacities (approximately US\$1 per kg before 2020).

### 4.2 Recommendations

The initial phase of literature review and data collection for this study showed that the level of data available can vary a great deal from one country to another. While general trade information in value is usually available, critical statistics on volumes (essential to elaborate logistics solutions) are sometimes missing, partial or not updated. Moving forward, the Caribbean agri-food sector would benefit from having a more structured and uniform statistical follow up that would keep track of



the volumes exported by each ACP–Caribbean country by commodity and mode of transport. Regarding logistics options, in emerging agri-food markets where exports are still being developed, it is recommended that policy- and decision-makers target the ‘low hanging fruit’ (i.e. most readily attainable solutions) by using and combining existing services, avoiding ad hoc chartering solutions, which have a high financial risk. Given the usual imbalance of import and export traffic flows and the high level of unpredictability related to perishable goods, experience shows that ad hoc operations are extremely risky. In most cases, the chartering party needs to bear the full cost of the operation, including flying empty on part of the route, with high costs and associated financial risk in case of last-minute reduction or cancellation of bookings. In certain markets, there can be opportunities to build feeder services to connect available capacities in the Caribbean. These solutions should be developed in markets with substantial volumes and should

be as regular as possible throughout the year to attract incoming flows that will contribute to the cost-efficiency of operations and ensure aircraft availability during peak times.

Analysis of sea freight services shows that transit times to Europe range between 19 and 30 days, involving one or two transshipments. Such services are particularly interesting for low value cargo or cargo for which time is not the main criteria (e.g. frozen food). For perishable goods that are more time sensitive, sea transport can provide a valid option when combined with air. The extensive intra-regional shipping network operating in the Caribbean is a strong asset that can be built on to develop alternative logistics solutions. Transport hubs in Miami, as well as in the Dominican Republic and Panama, can offer air freight connections to Europe or the Americas. Shipping lines such as CMA CGM, Mediterranean Shipping Company and Maersk may offer multi-modal logistics solutions.



## ANNEX I ACP-CARIBBEAN TRADE

European  
CommissionDirectorate-General  
for Trade

## ACP - Caribbean Countries, Trade with World

## Total Goods: Trade flows and balance

Source IMF

Period	Imports		Exports		Balance		Total trade	
	Value Mio €	% Growth	Value Mio €	% Growth	Value Mio €	% Growth	Value Mio €	% Growth
2010	31,817		16,337		-15,480		48,154	
2011	35,796	12.5	20,677	26.6	-15,119	-2.3	56,473	17.3
2012	40,889	14.2	20,431	-1.2	-20,458	35.3	61,321	8.6
2013	39,985	-2.2	23,627	15.6	-16,358	-20.0	63,612	3.7
2014	40,395	1.0	23,871	1.0	-16,525	1.0	64,266	1.0
2015	49,978	23.7	19,796	-17.1	-30,181	82.6	69,774	8.6
2016	48,757	-2.4	17,348	-12.4	-31,409	4.1	66,105	-5.3
2017	49,352	1.2	18,245	5.2	-31,107	-1.0	67,597	2.3
2018	49,122	-0.5	20,772	13.9	-28,350	-8.9	69,895	3.4
2019	50,193	2.2	19,790	-4.7	-30,403	7.2	69,983	0.1
2020	43,006	-14.3	18,577	-6.1	-24,429	-19.7	61,583	-12.0

## Total Goods: Top trading partners 2020

Source IMF

Imports			Exports			Total trade		
Partner	Value Mio €	% World	Partner	Value Mio €	% World	Partner	Value Mio €	% World
World	43,006	100.0	World	18,577	100.0	World	61,583	100.0
1 USA	16,864	39.2	1 USA	8,771	47.2	1 USA	25,635	41.6
2 China	6,387	14.9	2 EU27	2,147	11.6	2 EU27	7,978	13.0
3 EU27	5,830	13.6	3 Canada	1,018	5.5	3 China	6,943	11.3
4 Brazil	1,645	3.8	4 Switzerland	1,015	5.5	4 Canada	1,890	3.1
5 Mexico	1,340	3.1	5 United Arab Emi...	806	4.3	5 Brazil	1,867	3.0
6 Canada	872	2.0	6 China	556	3.0	6 Mexico	1,540	2.5
7 Japan	835	1.9	7 United Kingdom	396	2.1	7 Switzerland	1,394	2.3
8 United Kingdom	566	1.3	8 Venezuela	293	1.6	8 United Kingdom	961	1.6
9 Colombia	538	1.3	9 Panama	266	1.4	9 Japan	882	1.4
10 Turkey	505	1.2	10 India	261	1.4	10 United Arab Emi...	835	1.4
3 EU27	5,830	13.6	2 EU27	2,147	11.6	2 EU27	7,978	13.0

World trade: excluding intra-region trade

Top partners: excluding region member states

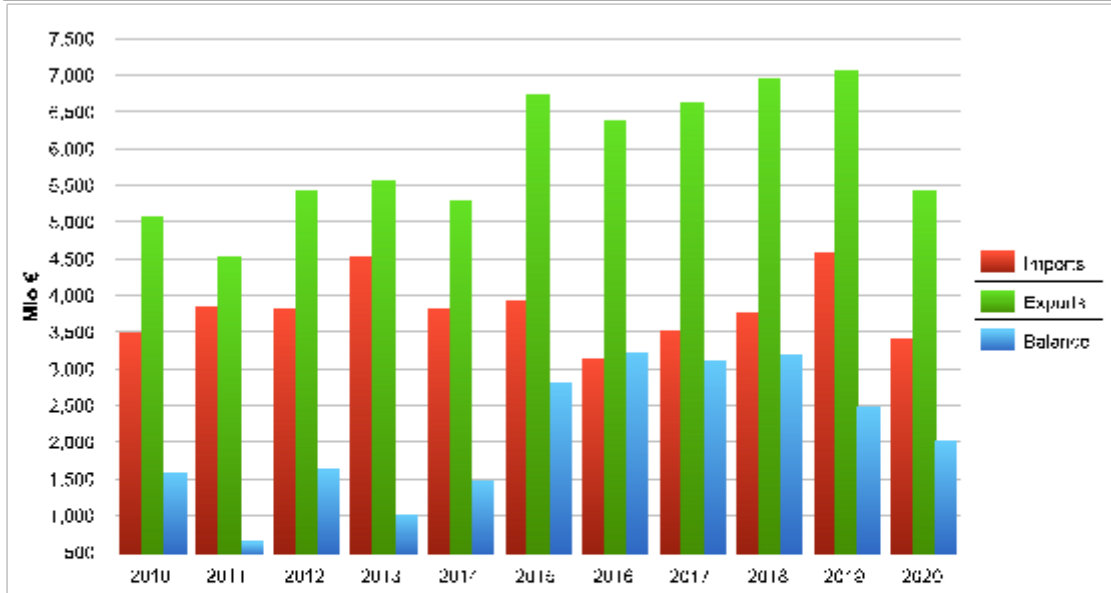
% Growth: relative variation between current and previous period



## European Union, Trade with ACP - Caribbean Countries

### Total goods: E U Trade flows and balance, annual data 2010 - 2020

Source: Eurostat Comext - Statistical regime 4



### Total goods: E U Trade flows and balance

Source: Eurostat Comext - Statistical regime 4

Period	Imports			Exports			Balance Value Mio €	Total trade Value Mio €
	Value Mio €	% Growth	% Extra-EU	Value Mio €	% Growth	% Extra-EU		
2010	3,498		0.2	5,083		0.4	1,585	8,582
2011	3,857	10.3	0.2	4,513	-11.2	0.3	655	8,370
2012	3,812	-1.2	0.2	5,427	20.3	0.3	1,614	9,239
2013	4,533	18.9	0.3	5,544	2.2	0.3	1,011	10,078
2014	3,805	-16.1	0.2	5,284	-4.7	0.3	1,478	9,089
2015	3,922	3.1	0.2	6,719	27.2	0.4	2,797	10,642
2016	3,145	-19.8	0.2	6,370	-5.2	0.3	3,225	9,515
2017	3,512	11.7	0.2	6,607	3.7	0.3	3,094	10,119
2018	3,767	7.2	0.2	6,958	5.3	0.3	3,191	10,725
2019	4,580	21.6	0.2	7,051	1.3	0.3	2,470	11,631
2020	3,400	-25.8	0.2	5,424	-23.1	0.3	2,024	8,824

% Growth: relative variation between current and previous period

% Extra-EU: imports/exports as % of all EU partners i.e. excluding trade between EU Member States





## European Union, Trade with ACP - Caribbean Countries

### Trade flows by HS section 2017 - 2020

Source Eurostat, Comext - Statistical regime 4

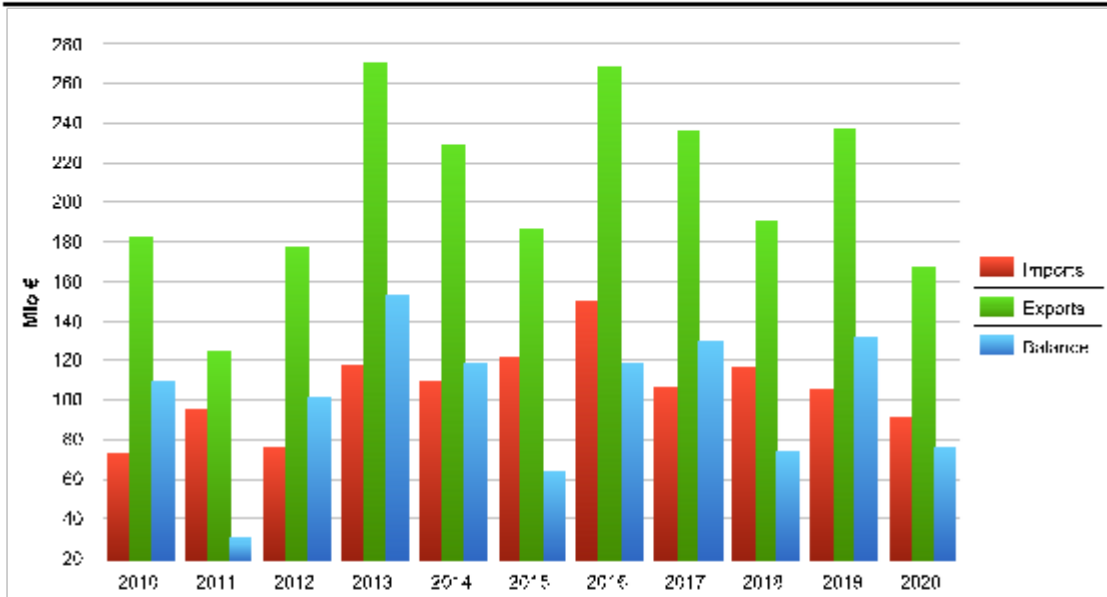
HS Sections	Imports Value Mio €				Exports Value Mio €			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Total</b>	3,512	3,767	4,580	3,400	6,607	6,958	7,051	5,424
I Live animals; animal products	120	127	116	124	315	309	339	351
II Vegetable products	292	277	346	342	253	225	272	235
III Animal or vegetable fats and oils	2	1	1	1	42	42	37	41
IV Foodstuffs, beverages, tobacco	599	475	486	449	530	563	581	486
V Mineral products	481	757	1,344	1,073	477	684	750	350
VI Products of the chemical or allied industries	683	1,014	927	519	534	566	521	430
VII Plastics, rubber and articles thereof	14	14	15	19	276	299	292	244
VIII Raw hides and skins, and saddlery	6	5	4	3	28	24	27	13
IX Wood, charcoal and cork and articles thereof	36	36	41	37	36	36	36	35
X Pulp of wood, paper and paperboard	1	2	1	2	139	149	157	139
XI Textiles and textile articles	28	26	28	17	120	133	125	86
XII Footwear, hats and other headgear	39	30	39	33	17	22	19	13
XIII Articles of stone, glass and ceramics	1	0	1	0	174	188	190	155
XIV Pearls, precious metals and articles thereof	214	149	179	80	101	108	153	141
XV Base metals and articles thereof	86	97	101	123	489	524	485	374
XVI Machinery and appliances	54	43	55	52	1,460	1,689	1,675	1,289
XVII Transport equipment	488	487	656	278	1,073	870	893	657
XVIII Optical and photographic instruments, etc.	134	130	158	167	186	185	183	139
XIX Arms and ammunition	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1
XX Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2	3	9	16	190	199	169	134
XXI Works of art and antiques	1	1	2	1	1	4	2	1
XXII Other	231	91	72	63	164	141	132	111
<b>AMA / NAMA Product Groups</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
Total	3,512	3,767	4,580	3,400	6,607	6,958	7,051	5,424
Agricultural products (WTO AoA)	936	799	868	821	1,121	1,123	1,212	1,107
Fishery products	100	114	101	110	33	30	30	18
Industrial products	2,476	2,854	3,611	2,469	5,453	5,804	5,809	4,299

## ANNEX 2 EUROPEAN TRADE WITH ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

### European Union, Trade with Antigua and Barbuda

#### Total goods: EU Trade flows and balance, annual data 2010 - 2020

Source: Eurostat Comext - Statistical regime 4



#### Total goods: EU Trade flows and balance

Source: Eurostat Comext - Statistical regime 4

Period	Imports			Exports			Balance Value Mio €	Total trade Value Mio €
	Value Mio €	% Growth	% Extra-EU	Value Mio €	% Growth	% Extra-EU		
2010	73		0.0	182		0.0	109	255
2011	95	29.3	0.0	124	-31.9	0.0	30	219
2012	76	-19.6	0.0	177	42.4	0.0	101	253
2013	117	53.8	0.0	270	52.8	0.0	153	387
2014	110	-6.2	0.0	229	-15.3	0.0	119	339
2016	122	11.2	0.0	186	-18.7	0.0	64	308
2018	150	22.8	0.0	268	44.0	0.0	118	418
2017	107	-28.9	0.0	236	-11.9	0.0	129	343
2018	116	9.2	0.0	190	-19.4	0.0	74	307
2019	106	-9.2	0.0	237	24.4	0.0	131	342
2020	91	-13.8	0.0	167	-29.5	0.0	76	258

% Growth: relative variation between current and previous period

% Extra-EU: imports/exports as % of all EU partners i.e. excluding trade between EU Member States



## European Union, Trade with Antigua and Barbuda

## Trade flows by HS section 2017 - 2020

Source: Eurostat, Comext - Statistical regime 4

HS Sections	Imports Value Mio €				Exports Value Mio €			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	107	116	106	91	236	190	237	167
I Live animals; animal products	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	3
II Vegetable products	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
III Animal or vegetable fats and oils	0				0	0	1	0
IV Foodstuffs, beverages, tobacco	0	1	0	0	6	7	8	5
V Mineral products	4	0	0	0	23	18	29	12
VI Products of the chemical or allied industries	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
VII Plastics, rubber and articles thereof	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2
VIII Raw hides and skins, and saddlery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IX Wood, charcoal and cork and articles thereof		0	0	0	2	1	2	1
X Pulp of wood, paper and paperboard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
XI Textiles and textile articles	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1
XII Footwear, hats and other headgear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
XIII Articles of stone, glass and ceramics	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2
XIV Pearls, precious metals and articles thereof	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
XV Base metals and articles thereof	0	0	0	0	4	3	4	2
XVI Machinery and appliances	1	0	0	0	8	12	14	8
XVII Transport equipment	101	114	104	90	177	133	163	125
XVIII Optical and photographic instruments, etc.	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
XIX Arms and ammunition								
XX Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	1
XXI Works of art and antiques	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
XXII Other	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	1
<b>AMA / NAMA Product Groups</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
Total	107	116	106	91	236	190	237	167
Agricultural products (WTO AoA)	0	1	0	0	9	10	12	8
Fishery products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial products	106	115	105	91	227	180	225	158



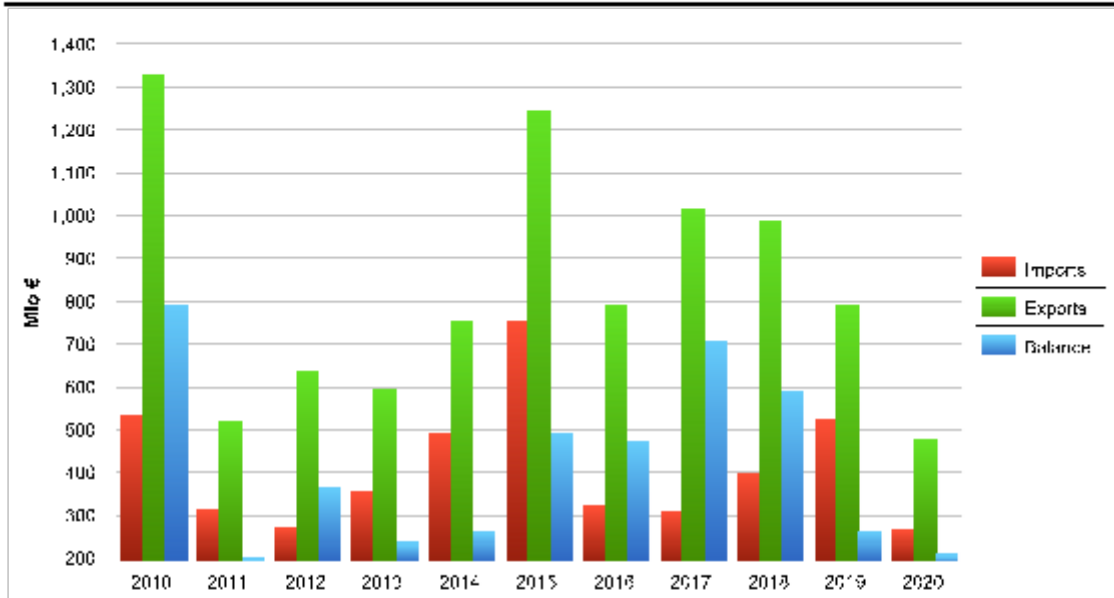
# ANNEX 3 EUROPEAN TRADE WITH BAHAMAS



## European Union, Trade with Bahamas

**Total goods: EU Trade flows and balance, annual data 2010 - 2020**

Source: Eurostat Comext - Statistical regime 4



**Total goods: EU Trade flows and balance**

Source: Eurostat Comext - Statistical regime 4

Period	Imports			Exports			Balance	Total trade
	Value Mio €	% Growth	% Extra-EU	Value Mio €	% Growth	% Extra-EU		
2010	534		0.0	1326		0.1	792	1860
2011	314	-41.3	0.0	517	-61.0	0.0	203	830
2012	272	-13.1	0.0	636	23.1	0.0	363	908
2013	353	29.5	0.0	590	-7.2	0.0	238	943
2014	493	39.7	0.0	753	27.6	0.0	260	1246
2016	752	52.6	0.0	1244	65.2	0.1	493	1996
2018	320	-57.4	0.0	793	-36.3	0.0	473	1,113
2017	310	-3.1	0.0	1017	28.2	0.1	706	1,327
2018	400	28.8	0.0	989	-2.7	0.0	589	1,389
2019	524	31.2	0.0	786	-20.5	0.0	262	1,311
2020	267	-49.1	0.0	476	-39.4	0.0	210	743

% Growth: relative variation between current and previous period

% Extra-EU: imports/exports as % of all EU partners i.e. excluding trade between EU Member States

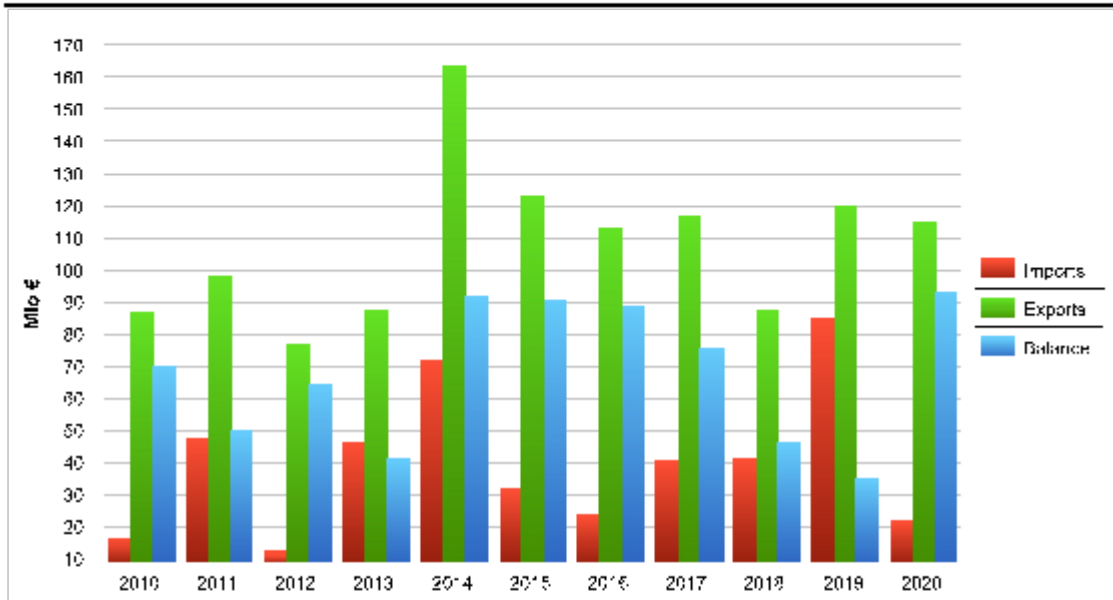
# ANNEX 4 EUROPEAN TRADE WITH BARBADOS



## European Union, Trade with Barbados

**Total goods: EU Trade flows and balance, annual data 2010 - 2020**

Source: Eurostat Comext - Statistical regime 4



**Total goods: EU Trade flows and balance**

Source: Eurostat Comext - Statistical regime 4

Period	Imports			Exports			Balance Value Mio €	Total trade Value Mio €
	Value Mio €	% Growth	% Extra-EU	Value Mio €	% Growth	% Extra-EU		
2010	17		0.0	86		0.0	70	103
2011	48	187.1	0.0	98	13.0	0.0	50	145
2012	12	-74.7	0.0	77	-21.6	0.0	64	89
2013	46	282.5	0.0	88	14.4	0.0	41	134
2014	72	55.2	0.0	163	86.6	0.0	92	295
2015	32	-55.5	0.0	123	-25.0	0.0	91	155
2016	24	-25.6	0.0	113	-8.2	0.0	89	136
2017	41	71.6	0.0	116	3.5	0.0	76	157
2018	41	1.2	0.0	88	-24.8	0.0	46	129
2019	84	104.3	0.0	120	36.7	0.0	35	204
2020	22	-74.1	0.0	115	-3.9	0.0	93	137

% Growth: relative variation between current and previous period

% Extra-EU: imports/exports as % of all EU partners i.e. excluding trade between EU Member States



## European Union, Trade with Barbados

### Trade flows by HS section 2017 - 2020

Source Eurostat Comext - Statistical regime 4

HS Sections	Imports Value Mio €				Exports Value Mio €			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	41	41	84	22	116	88	120	115
I Live animals; animal products	0	0	0	0	3	4	5	5
II Vegetable products	0	0	0	0	3	3	4	4
III Animal or vegetable fats and oils	0			0	5	6	4	6
IV Foodstuffs, beverages, tobacco	11	11	13	15	19	16	17	11
V Mineral products	0	0	0	0	4	6	10	5
VI Products of the chemical or allied industries	0	0	0	0	12	10	8	7
VII Plastics, rubber and articles thereof	0	2	0	0	2	2	2	2
VIII Raw hides and skins, and saddlery	1	0		0	1	0	0	0
IX Wood, charcoal and cork and articles thereof	0	0		0	0	1	1	2
X Pulp of wood, paper and paperboard	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	2
XI Textiles and textile articles	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	1
XII Footwear, hats and other headgear	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
XIII Articles of stone, glass and ceramics	0	0	0	0	5	3	3	3
XIV Pearls, precious metals and articles thereof	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
XV Base metals and articles thereof	0	1	0	0	5	4	9	7
XVI Machinery and appliances	1	1	0	1	18	15	27	43
XVII Transport equipment	24	24	68	5	29	8	17	9
XVIII Optical and photographic instruments, etc.	1	1	1	1	2	4	3	3
XIX Arms and ammunition								
XX Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2
XXI Works of art and antiques	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
XXII Other	1	0	0	0	3	2	2	4
<b>AMA / NAMA Product Groups</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
Total	41	41	84	22	116	88	120	115
Agricultural products (WTO AoA)	12	11	14	15	30	29	30	26
Fishery products				0	0	0	0	0
Industrial products	29	30	71	7	86	58	89	89



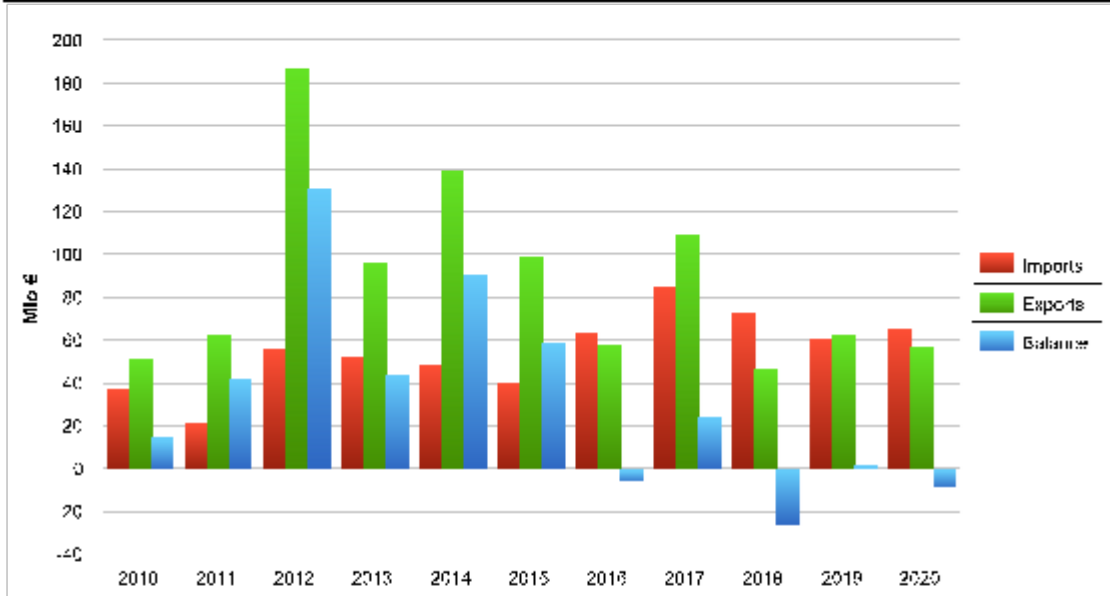
# ANNEX 5 EUROPEAN TRADE WITH BELIZE



## European Union, Trade with Belize

**Total goods: EU Trade flows and balance, annual data 2010 - 2020**

Source: Eurostat, Comext - Statistical regime 4



**Total goods: EU Trade flows and balance**

Source: Eurostat, Comext - Statistical regime 4

Period	Imports			Exports			Balance	Total trade
	Value Mio €	% Growth	% Extra-EU	Value Mio €	% Growth	% Extra-EU		
2010	37		0.0	51		0.0	14	88
2011	21	-42.9	0.0	62	22.1	0.0	41	83
2012	55	164.1	0.0	186	199.2	0.0	131	241
2013	52	-5.6	0.0	96	-48.4	0.0	44	148
2014	48	-7.2	0.0	139	45.0	0.0	91	188
2015	40	-17.6	0.0	99	-29.2	0.0	59	138
2016	64	59.4	0.0	57	-41.7	0.0	-6	121
2017	84	32.8	0.0	109	89.4	0.0	24	193
2018	72	-14.9	0.0	46	-57.8	0.0	-26	118
2019	60	-15.9	0.0	62	35.3	0.0	2	123
2020	65	7.6	0.0	56	-9.2	0.0	-9	121

% Growth: relative variation between current and previous period

% Extra-EU: imports/exports as % of all EU partners i.e. excluding trade between EU Member States



## European Union, Trade with Belize

## Trade flows by HS section 2017 - 2020

Source: Eurostat Comext - Statistical regime 4

HS Sections	Imports Value Mio €				Exports Value Mio €			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	84	72	60	65	109	46	62	56
I Live animals; animal products	10	24	20	18	5	5	5	6
II Vegetable products	18	20	24	23	1	1	0	0
III Animal or vegetable fats and oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IV Foodstuffs, beverages, tobacco	51	10	9	21	7	6	8	7
V Mineral products	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2
VI Products of the chemical or allied industries	1	2	2	1	3	2	2	2
VII Plastics, rubber and articles thereof	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIII Raw hides and skins, and saddlery	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
IX Wood, charcoal and cork and articles thereof	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X Pulp of wood, paper and paperboard	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
XI Textiles and textile articles	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
XII Footwear, hats and other headgear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
XIII Articles of stone, glass and ceramics	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
XIV Pearls, precious metals and articles thereof	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
XV Base metals and articles thereof	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1
XVI Machinery and appliances	0	0	0	2	11	4	5	9
XVII Transport equipment	3	14	4	1	72	17	34	24
XVIII Optical and photographic instruments, etc.	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2
XIX Arms and ammunition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
XX Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0
XXI Works of art and antiques	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
XXII Other	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
<b>AMA / NAMA Product Groups</b>								
Total	84	72	60	65	109	46	62	56
Agricultural products (WTO AoA)	70	33	35	44	13	12	14	14
Fishery products	10	24	20	18	0	0	0	0
Industrial products	5	15	5	3	96	33	48	42

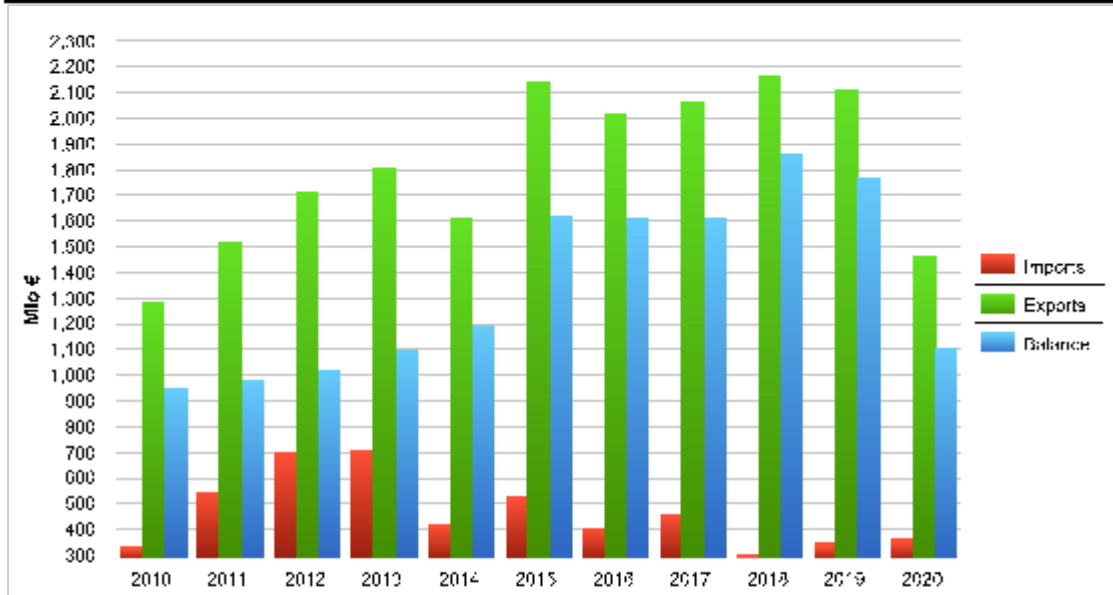
## ANNEX 6 EUROPEAN TRADE WITH CUBA



### European Union, Trade with Cuba

**Total goods: EU Trade flows and balance, annual data 2010 - 2020**

Source: Eurostat Comext - Statistical regime 4



**Total goods: EU Trade flows and balance**

Source: Eurostat Comext - Statistical regime 4

Period	Imports			Exports			Balance Value Mio €	Total trade Value Mio €
	Value Mio €	% Growth	% Extra-EU	Value Mio €	% Growth	% Extra-EU		
2010	337		0.0	1284		0.1	946	1621
2011	543	61.1	0.0	1518	18.3	0.1	975	2062
2012	696	28.1	0.0	1713	12.9	0.1	1017	2409
2013	708	1.7	0.0	1805	5.4	0.1	1098	2513
2014	416	-41.3	0.0	1609	-10.9	0.1	1193	2024
2015	523	26.0	0.0	2140	33.0	0.1	1616	2663
2016	405	-22.6	0.0	2015	-5.8	0.1	1610	2420
2017	457	12.9	0.0	2062	2.3	0.1	1604	2519
2018	305	-33.4	0.0	2160	4.8	0.1	1855	2464
2019	344	13.0	0.0	2110	-2.3	0.1	1765	2454
2020	363	5.3	0.0	1463	-30.6	0.1	1101	1826

% Growth: relative variation between current and previous period

% Extra-EU: imports/exports as % of all EU partners i.e. excluding trade between EU Member States





## European Union, Trade with Cuba

### Trade flows by HS section 2017 - 2020

Source: Eurostat Comext - Statistical regime 4

HS Sections	Imports Value Mio €				Exports Value Mio €			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Total</b>	457	305	344	363	2,062	2,160	2,110	1,463
I Live animals; animal products	48	40	38	36	111	83	101	100
II Vegetable products	4	3	3	3	169	127	169	129
III Animal or vegetable fats and oils	0	0	0	0	8	8	6	6
IV Foodstuffs, beverages, tobacco	286	181	171	160	132	153	142	107
V Mineral products	19	5	53	86	39	26	28	10
VI Products of the chemical or allied industries	8	1	1	1	226	250	214	144
VII Plastics, rubber and articles thereof	0	0	0	0	128	139	141	100
VIII Raw hides and skins, and saddlery	1	0	0	0	3	2	2	1
IX Wood, charcoal and cork and articles thereof	25	27	30	29	14	16	14	14
X Pulp of wood, paper and paperboard	0	0	0	0	47	43	43	33
XI Textiles and textile articles	0	0	0	0	29	35	30	17
XII Footwear, hats and other headgear	0	0	0	0	7	10	6	3
XIII Articles of stone, glass and ceramics	0	0	0	0	54	61	54	40
XIV Pearls, precious metals and articles thereof	0	3	6	3	0	0	0	0
XV Base metals and articles thereof	23	19	19	17	209	230	209	124
XVI Machinery and appliances	3	4	3	2	633	684	683	437
XVII Transport equipment	1	2	2	2	102	129	141	62
XVIII Optical and photographic instruments, etc.	1	0	1	1	84	67	51	35
XIX Arms and ammunition				0	0	0	0	
XX Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0	0	0	0	41	44	44	67
XXI Works of art and antiques	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
XXII Other	39	19	16	22	36	50	32	33
<b>AMA / NAMA Product Groups</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
<b>Total</b>	457	305	344	363	2,062	2,160	2,110	1,463
Agricultural products (WTO AoA)	309	197	188	176	400	368	414	342
Fishery products	29	27	24	23	14	9	8	2
Industrial products	118	81	133	164	1,648	1,783	1,687	1,119

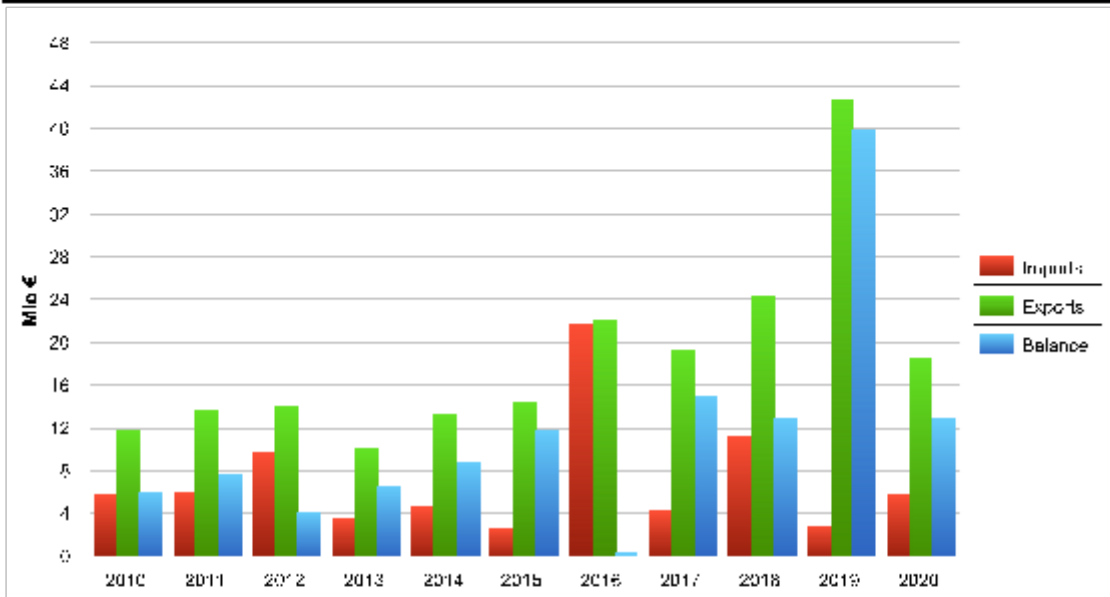
## ANNEX 7 EUROPEAN TRADE WITH DOMINICA



### European Union, Trade with Dominica

#### Total goods: EU Trade flows and balance, annual data 2010 - 2020

Source: Eurostat, Comext - Statistical regime 4



#### Total goods: EU Trade flows and balance

Source: Eurostat, Comext - Statistical regime 4

Period	Imports			Exports			Balance Value Mio €	Total trade Value Mio €
	Value Mio €	% Growth	% Extra-EU	Value Mio €	% Growth	% Extra-EU		
2010	6		0.0	12		0.0	6	18
2011	6	3.8	0.0	13	14.2	0.0	7	19
2012	10	61.9	0.0	14	3.0	0.0	4	24
2013	4	-63.6	0.0	10	-27.1	0.0	7	14
2014	4	26.7	0.0	13	31.6	0.0	9	18
2015	3	-41.4	0.0	14	8.6	0.0	12	17
2016	22	725.2	0.0	22	51.3	0.0	0	43
2017	4	-80.6	0.0	19	-12.0	0.0	15	23
2018	11	168.1	0.0	24	26.3	0.0	13	36
2019	3	-74.2	0.0	43	75.7	0.0	40	46
2020	6	100.9	0.0	19	-56.4	0.0	13	24

% Growth: relative variation between current and previous period

% Extra-EU: imports/exports as % of all EU partners i.e. excluding trade between EU Member States



## European Union, Trade with Dominica

## Trade flows by HS section 2017 - 2020

Source Eurostat, Comext - Statistical regime 4

HS Sections	Imports Value Mio €				Exports Value Mio €			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	4	11	3	6	19	24	43	19
I Live animals; animal products					1	1	1	1
II Vegetable products	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
III Animal or vegetable fats and oils	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
IV Foodstuffs, beverages, tobacco	3	0	0	0	3	3	3	3
V Mineral products	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0
VI Products of the chemical or allied industries	0	10	0	0	1	1	1	0
VII Plastics, rubber and articles thereof		0	0	0	0	1	1	1
VIII Raw hides and skins, and saddlery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IX Wood, charcoal and cork and articles thereof	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
X Pulp of wood, paper and paperboard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
XI Textiles and textile articles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
XII Footwear, hats and other headgear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
XIII Articles of stone, glass and ceramics					0	0	0	0
XIV Pearls, precious metals and articles thereof			0	0	1	0	0	0
XV Base metals and articles thereof	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1
XVI Machinery and appliances	0	0	0	2	4	4	6	2
XVII Transport equipment	0		0	0	4	10	26	9
XVIII Optical and photographic instruments, etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
XIX Arms and ammunition					0	0	0	
XX Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
XXI Works of art and antiques			0				0	
XXII Other	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<b>AMA / NAMA Product Groups</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
Total	4	11	3	6	19	24	43	19
Agricultural products (WTO AoA)	3	1	1	1	5	5	4	5
Fishery products					0	0	0	0
Industrial products	1	11	2	5	14	20	39	14



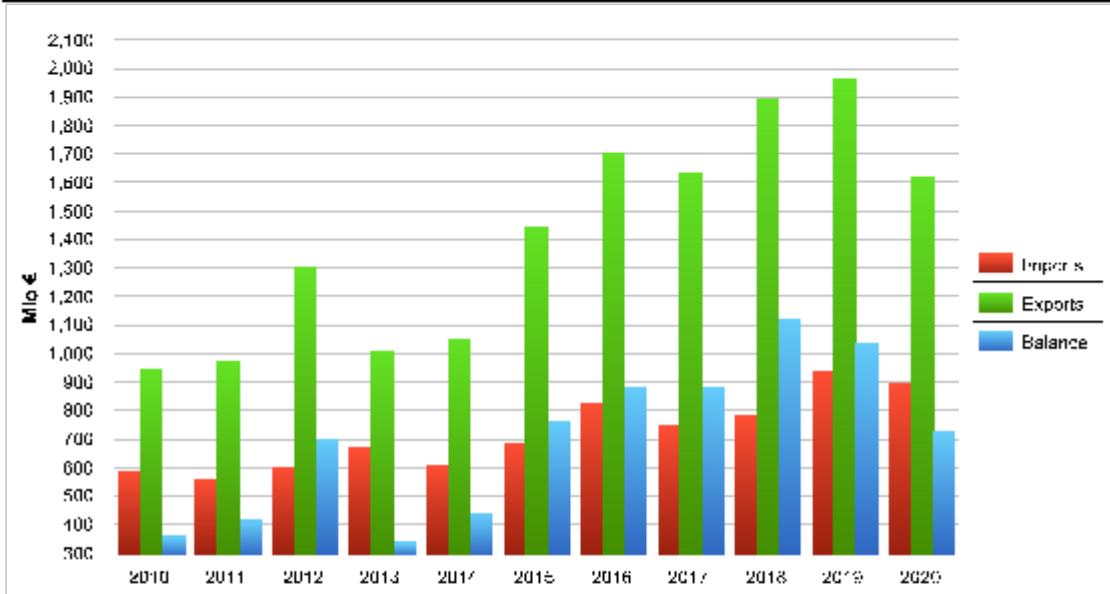
## ANNEX 8 EUROPEAN TRADE WITH DOMINICAN REPUBLIC



### European Union, Trade with Dominican Republic

#### Total goods: EU Trade flows and balance, annual data 2010 - 2020

Source: Eurostat Comext - Statistical regime 4



#### Total goods: EU Trade flows and balance

Source: Eurostat Comext - Statistical regime 4

Period	Imports			Exports			Balance Value Mio €	Total trade Value Mio €
	Value Mio €	% Growth	% Extra-EU	Value Mio €	% Growth	% Extra-EU		
2010	585		0.0	947		0.1	362	1,533
2011	554	-5.4	0.0	972	2.6	0.1	418	1,525
2012	601	8.5	0.0	1297	33.5	0.1	696	1,898
2013	666	10.9	0.0	1007	-22.4	0.1	341	1,673
2014	608	-8.7	0.0	1047	4.0	0.1	438	1,655
2016	683	12.3	0.0	1445	38.0	0.1	762	2,128
2018	823	20.5	0.1	1703	17.9	0.1	880	2,526
2017	750	-8.9	0.0	1632	-4.2	0.1	883	2,382
2018	779	3.9	0.0	1895	16.1	0.1	1,116	2,674
2019	935	20.1	0.0	1965	3.7	0.1	1,030	2,901
2020	897	-4.1	0.1	1623	-17.4	0.1	726	2,520

% Growth: relative variation between current and previous period

% Extra-EU: imports/exports as % of all EU partners i.e. excluding trade between EU Member States

## European Union, Trade with Dominican Republic

## Trade flows by HS section 2017 - 2020

Source: Eurostat Comext - Statistical regime 4

HS Sections	Imports Value Mio €				Exports Value Mio €			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	750	779	935	897	1,632	1,895	1,965	1,623
I Live animals; animal products	0	0	0	0	108	118	125	137
II Vegetable products	168	155	222	216	19	23	22	32
III Animal or vegetable fats and oils	0	0	0	0	15	13	13	14
IV Foodstuffs, beverages, tobacco	202	225	236	217	156	166	185	165
V Mineral products	2	14	6	3	72	129	175	115
VI Products of the chemical or allied industries	56	66	95	79	166	156	164	147
VII Plastics, rubber and articles thereof	9	9	13	18	87	91	80	77
VIII Raw hides and skins, and saddlery	4	3	3	3	22	18	21	10
IX Wood, charcoal and cork and articles thereof	0	0	0	0	13	13	15	16
X Pulp of wood, paper and paperboard	1	1	1	2	50	59	60	48
XI Textiles and textile articles	14	15	18	9	65	67	63	38
XII Footwear, hats and other headgear	39	30	39	33	7	8	9	7
XIII Articles of stone, glass and ceramics	0	0	0	0	75	83	93	78
XIV Pearls, precious metals and articles thereof	8	10	5	4	98	106	146	128
XV Base metals and articles thereof	34	64	57	88	115	122	136	96
XVI Machinery and appliances	29	27	32	31	322	454	387	299
XVII Transport equipment	0	1	0	0	75	121	97	95
XVIII Optical and photographic instruments, etc.	125	118	149	159	54	54	68	53
XIX Arms and ammunition		0	0		0	1	0	0
XX Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2	2	8	15	74	64	76	40
XXI Works of art and antiques	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
XXII Other	59	37	51	20	40	29	30	27
<b>AMA / NAMA Product Groups</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
Total	750	779	935	897	1,632	1,895	1,965	1,623
Agricultural products (WTO AoA)	370	380	458	434	292	314	338	347
Fishery products	0	0	0	0	9	9	9	4
Industrial products	380	399	477	463	1,331	1,572	1,619	1,271

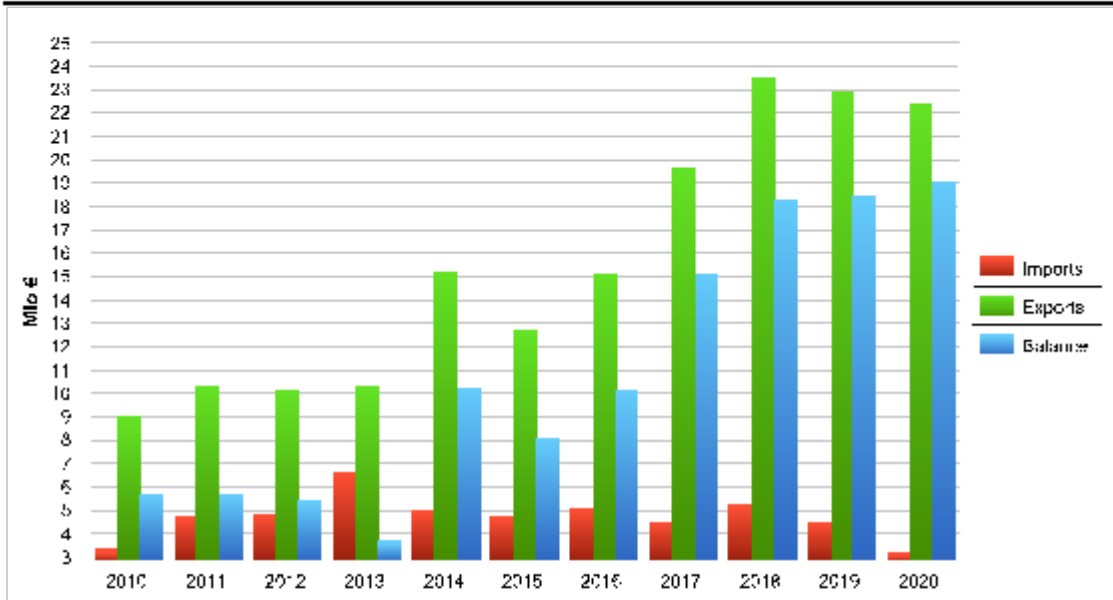
# ANNEX 9 EUROPEAN TRADE WITH GRENADA



## European Union, Trade with Grenada

**Total goods: EU Trade flows and balance, annual data 2010 - 2020**

Source: Eurostat, Comext - Statistical regime 4



**Total goods: EU Trade flows and balance**

Source: Eurostat, Comext - Statistical regime 4

Period	Imports			Exports			Balance	Total trade
	Value Mio €	% Growth	% Extra-EU	Value Mio €	% Growth	% Extra-EU		
2010	3	0.0	0.0	9	0.0	0.0	6	12
2011	5	41.4	0.0	10	14.4	0.0	5	15
2012	5	2.2	0.0	10	-2.0	0.0	5	15
2013	7	38.0	0.0	10	1.2	0.0	4	17
2014	5	-23.9	0.0	15	48.5	0.0	10	20
2015	5	-7.1	0.0	13	-16.6	0.0	8	17
2016	5	8.9	0.0	15	19.1	0.0	10	20
2017	5	-10.4	0.0	20	29.7	0.0	15	24
2018	5	14.9	0.0	24	19.8	0.0	18	29
2019	5	-13.6	0.0	23	-2.4	0.0	18	27
2020	3	-28.2	0.0	22	-2.5	0.0	19	26

% Growth: relative variation between current and previous period

% Extra-EU: imports/exports as % of all EU partners i.e. excluding trade between EU Member States





## European Union, Trade with Grenada

## Trade flows by HS section 2017 - 2020

Source Eurostat Comext - Statistical regime 4

HS Sections	Imports Value Mio €				Exports Value Mio €			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	5	5	5	3	20	24	23	22
I Live animals; animal products	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3
II Vegetable products	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
III Animal or vegetable fats and oils					0	0	0	0
IV Foodstuffs, beverages, tobacco	1	2	2	1	2	3	2	3
V Mineral products	0				0	0	0	2
VI Products of the chemical or allied industries		0	0	0	0	1	1	1
VII Plastics, rubber and articles thereof	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
VIII Raw hides and skins, and saddlery	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
IX Wood, charcoal and cork and articles thereof					0	0	0	0
X Pulp of wood, paper and paperboard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
XI Textiles and textile articles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
XII Footwear, hats and other headgear	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
XIII Articles of stone, glass and ceramics			0		1	1	1	1
XIV Pearls, precious metals and articles thereof	0		0	0	0	0		
XV Base metals and articles thereof		0	0	0	1	2	2	1
XVI Machinery and appliances	0	0	0	0	5	5	7	7
XVII Transport equipment	0	0			2	1	2	2
XVIII Optical and photographic instruments, etc.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
XIX Arms and ammunition					0	0		0
XX Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0	0	0		3	4	1	0
XXI Works of art and antiques					0	0	0	
XXII Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>AMA / NAMA Product Groups</b>								
Total	5	5	5	3	20	24	23	22
Agricultural products (WTO AoA)	4	5	4	3	6	8	8	7
Fishery products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial products	0	0	0	0	13	16	15	15

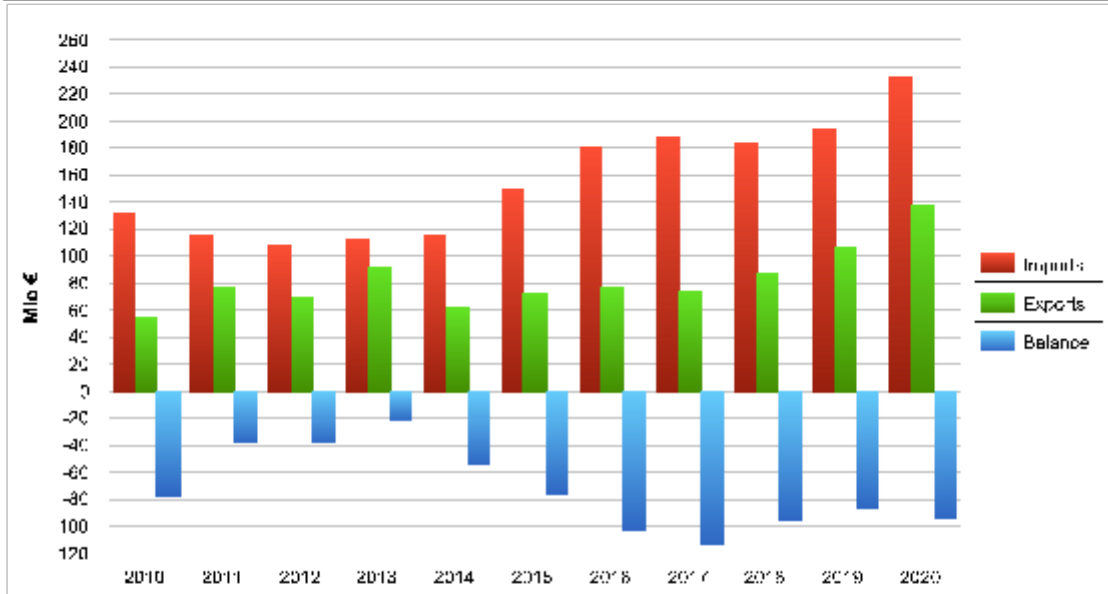
# ANNEX 10 EUROPEAN TRADE WITH GUYANA



## European Union, Trade with Guyana

**Total goods: E U Trade flows and balance, annual data 2010 - 2020**

Source: Eurostat, Comext - Statistical regime 4



**Total goods: E U Trade flows and balance**

Source: Eurostat, Comext - Statistical regime 4

Period	Imports			Exports			Balance Value Mio €	Total trade Value Mio €
	Value Mio €	% Growth	% Extra-EU	Value Mio €	% Growth	% Extra-EU		
2010	132		0.0	54		0.0	-77	186
2011	114	-13.2	0.0	77	40.9	0.0	-38	191
2012	108	-5.3	0.0	70	-8.6	0.0	-38	178
2013	113	4.4	0.0	91	30.1	0.0	-22	204
2014	116	2.9	0.0	62	-32.0	0.0	-54	178
2016	149	27.8	0.0	73	17.3	0.0	-76	221
2018	180	21.1	0.0	76	5.1	0.0	-104	256
2017	188	4.4	0.0	74	-3.1	0.0	-114	262
2018	184	-2.3	0.0	87	17.5	0.0	-97	271
2019	194	5.4	0.0	106	22.3	0.0	-87	300
2020	232	19.9	0.0	137	29.2	0.0	-95	369

% Growth: relative variation between current and previous period

% Extra-EU: imports/exports as % of all EU partners i.e. excluding trade between EU Member States



## European Union, Trade with Guyana

### Trade flows by HS section 2017 - 2020

Source Eurostat Comext - Statistical regime 4

HS Sections	Imports Value Mio €				Exports Value Mio €			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Total</b>	188	184	194	232	74	87	106	137
I Live animals; animal products	3	11	13	11	5	5	5	6
II Vegetable products	47	46	64	74	7	7	9	8
III Animal or vegetable fats and oils		0			2	3	2	2
IV Foodstuffs, beverages, tobacco	17	11	16	9	7	7	8	9
V Mineral products	40	47	36	113	3	3	3	4
VI Products of the chemical or allied industries	0	0	0	0	6	7	12	8
VII Plastics, rubber and articles thereof	0	0	0	0	3	5	10	8
VIII Raw hides and skins, and saddlery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IX Wood, charcoal and cork and articles thereof	1	2	3	2	0	0	0	0
X Pulp of wood, paper and paperboard	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	2
XI Textiles and textile articles	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
XIII Footwear, hats and other headgear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
XIII Articles of stone, glass and ceramics	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	1
XIV Pearls, precious metals and articles thereof	78	62	61	19	0	0	0	0
XV Base metals and articles thereof	0	0	1	1	9	13	12	9
XVI Machinery and appliances	1	1	1	2	20	23	29	59
XVIII Transport equipment	0	1	0	0	4	6	8	16
XVIII Optical and photographic instruments, etc.	0	3	0	0	2	2	2	2
XIX Arms and ammunition					0	0		0
XX Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
XXI Works of art and antiques			0	0			0	
XXIII Other	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
<b>AMA / NAMA Product Groups</b>								
<b>Total</b>	188	184	194	232	74	87	106	137
Agricultural products (WTO AoA)	63	57	80	83	22	23	25	27
Fishery products	3	10	13	11	0	0	0	0
Industrial products	121	116	101	138	52	63	81	110



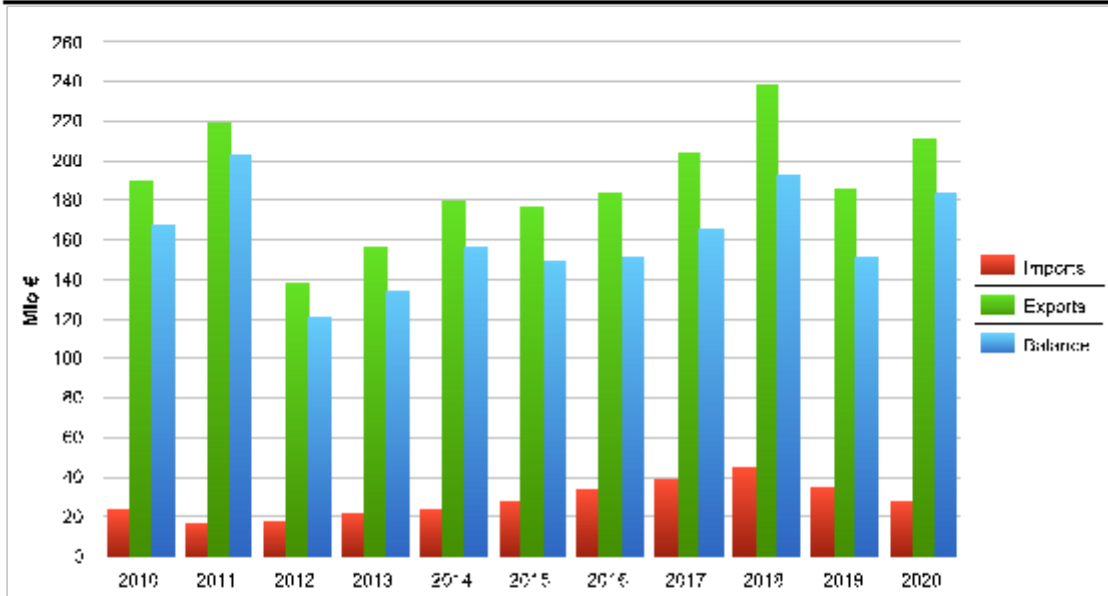
# ANNEX II EUROPEAN TRADE WITH HAITI



## European Union, Trade with Haiti

**Total goods: E U Trade flows and balance, annual data 2010 - 2020**

Source: Eurostat Comext - Statistical regime 4



**Total goods: E U Trade flows and balance**

Source: Eurostat Comext - Statistical regime 4

Period	Imports			Exports			Balance	Total trade
	Value Mio €	% Growth	% Extra-EU	Value Mio €	% Growth	% Extra-EU		
2010	23		0.0	190		0.0	167	213
2011	17	-25.2	0.0	220	15.8	0.0	203	237
2012	18	3.5	0.0	138	-37.1	0.0	121	156
2013	22	23.4	0.0	156	13.2	0.0	135	178
2014	24	8.4	0.0	180	14.7	0.0	156	203
2016	28	18.4	0.0	177	-1.5	0.0	149	205
2018	33	19.3	0.0	184	4.1	0.0	151	217
2017	39	16.7	0.0	204	11.0	0.0	165	243
2018	44	14.1	0.0	238	16.4	0.0	193	282
2019	35	-22.0	0.0	185	-22.0	0.0	151	220
2020	28	-19.8	0.0	211	13.8	0.0	183	239

% Growth: relative variation between current and previous period

% Extra-EU: imports/exports as % of all EU partners i.e. excluding trade between EU Member States



## European Union, Trade with Haiti

### Trade flows by HS section 2017 - 2020

Source Eurostat, Comext - Statistical regime 4

HS Sections	Imports Value Mio €				Exports Value Mio €			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Total</b>	39	44	35	28	204	238	185	211
I Live animals; animal products	0	0	0	0	26	34	30	29
II Vegetable products	1	1	1	1	22	13	10	12
III Animal or vegetable fats and oils	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
IV Foodstuffs, beverages, tobacco	2	3	4	2	30	25	22	27
V Mineral products	0	0	0	0	4	24	4	10
VI Products of the chemical or allied industries	21	29	18	14	22	22	25	31
VII Plastics, rubber and articles thereof	0	0	0	0	4	3	3	4
VIII Raw hides and skins, and saddlery	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
IX Wood, charcoal and cork and articles thereof	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X Pulp of wood, paper and paperboard	0	0	0	0	10	10	14	24
XI Textiles and textile articles	12	9	9	7	5	4	6	10
XII Footwear, hats and other headgear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
XIII Articles of stone, glass and ceramics	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	2
XIV Pearls, precious metals and articles thereof	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
XV Base metals and articles thereof	1	1	1	2	14	10	4	8
XVI Machinery and appliances	0	0	0	2	39	66	51	39
XVII Transport equipment	0	0	0	0	8	7	5	3
XVIII Optical and photographic instruments, etc.	0	0	0	0	4	3	2	4
XIX Arms and ammunition					0	0		
XX Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0	0	0	0	3	4	2	2
XXI Works of art and antiques	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
XXII Other	0	0	0	0	8	9	6	5
<b>AMA / NAMA Product Groups</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
Total	39	44	35	28	204	238	185	211
Agricultural products (WTO AoA)	25	33	23	17	75	67	57	67
Fishery products	0	0	0	0	4	6	6	3
Industrial products	14	11	12	11	125	164	123	140

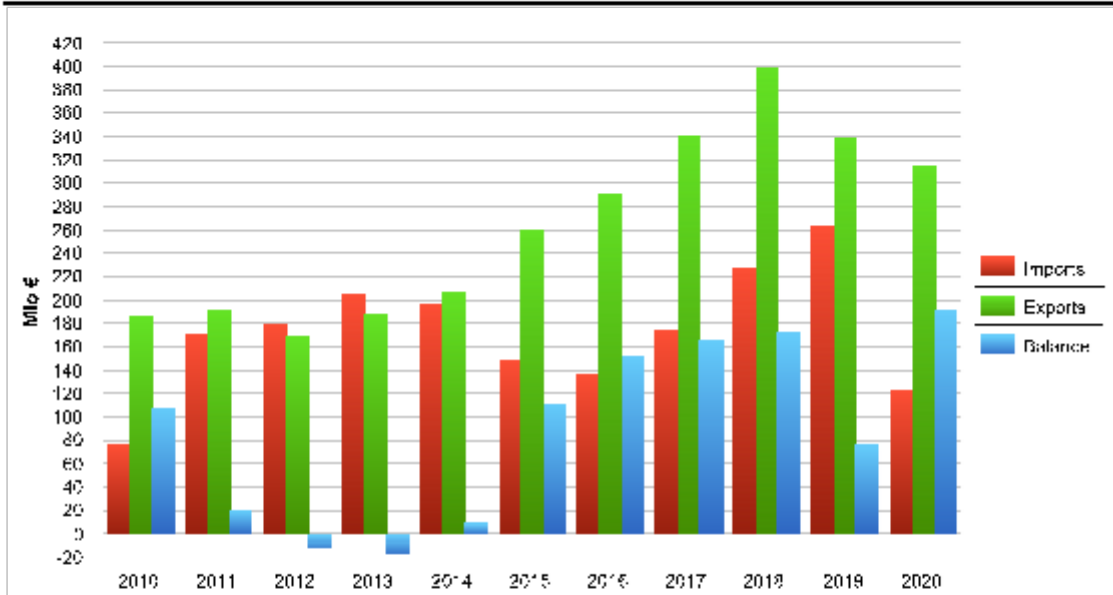
# ANNEX 12 EUROPEAN TRADE WITH JAMAICA



## European Union, Trade with Jamaica

**Total goods: EU Trade flows and balance, annual data 2010 - 2020**

Source: Eurostat Comext - Statistical regime 4



**Total goods: EU Trade flows and balance**

Source: Eurostat Comext - Statistical regime 4

Period	Imports			Exports			Balance	Total trade
	Value Mio €	% Growth	% Extra-EU	Value Mio €	% Growth	% Extra-EU	Value Mio €	Value Mio €
2010	77		0.0	186		0.0	109	263
2011	171	121.8	0.0	191	3.2	0.0	21	362
2012	180	5.5	0.0	168	-12.4	0.0	-13	348
2013	205	13.8	0.0	188	12.4	0.0	-17	393
2014	196	-4.3	0.0	206	9.2	0.0	9	402
2015	149	-24.0	0.0	260	26.2	0.0	111	409
2016	137	-8.0	0.0	289	11.5	0.0	152	427
2017	174	27.1	0.0	341	17.7	0.0	166	515
2018	227	30.2	0.0	399	17.0	0.0	171	626
2019	262	15.4	0.0	338	-15.1	0.0	76	600
2020	122	-53.3	0.0	314	-7.1	0.0	192	437

% Growth: relative variation between current and previous period

% Extra-EU: imports/exports as % of all EU partners i.e. excluding trade between EU Member States



## European Union, Trade with Jamaica

## Trade flows by HS section 2017 - 2020

Source Eurostat, Comext - Statistical regime 4

HS Sections	Imports Value Mio €				Exports Value Mio €			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Total</b>	174	227	262	122	341	399	338	314
I Live animals; animal products	8	4	4	5	6	7	9	8
II Vegetable products	4	3	3	3	10	13	12	11
III Animal or vegetable fats and oils			0	0	1	1	1	2
IV Foodstuffs, beverages, tobacco	8	10	10	11	54	53	57	50
V Mineral products	0	0	4	4	1	6	1	16
VI Products of the chemical or allied industries	149	190	237	91	21	23	25	27
VII Plastics, rubber and articles thereof	1	1	0	0	12	14	11	11
VIII Raw hides and skins, and saddlery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IX Wood, charcoal and cork and articles thereof	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X Pulp of wood, paper and paperboard	0	0	0	0	9	12	16	15
XI Textiles and textile articles	0	0	0	0	3	5	4	3
XII Footwear, hats and other headgear	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
XIII Articles of stone, glass and ceramics	0	0	0	0	11	10	13	10
XIV Pearls, precious metals and articles thereof	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
XV Base metals and articles thereof	1	1	1	3	15	35	20	12
XVI Machinery and appliances	3	2	1	1	118	138	85	79
XVII Transport equipment	0	14	1	3	56	38	49	52
XVIII Optical and photographic instruments, etc.	0	1	0	0	7	19	15	8
XIX Arms and ammunition					0	0	0	0
XX Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0	0	0	0	10	18	14	6
XXI Works of art and antiques	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
XXII Other	0	0	0	0	5	4	5	3
<b>AMA / NAMA Product Groups</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
<b>Total</b>	174	227	262	122	341	399	338	314
Agricultural products (WTO AoA)	12	13	14	15	66	71	76	66
Fishery products	8	4	4	5	5	4	5	6
Industrial products	154	209	244	103	269	323	258	243



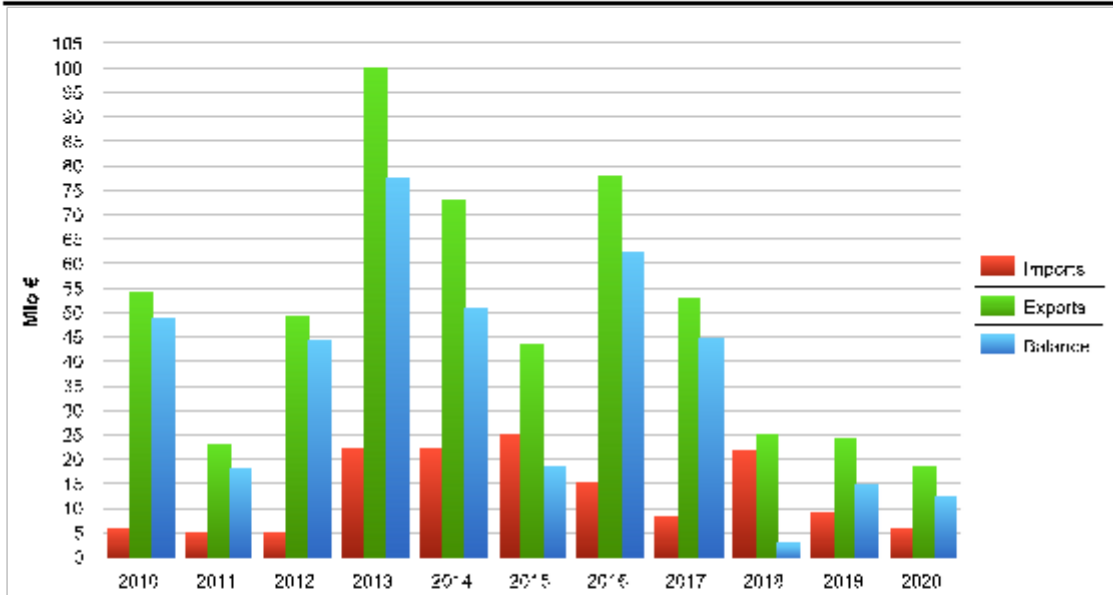
# ANNEX 13 EUROPEAN TRADE WITH SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS



## European Union, Trade with St Kitts and Nevis

**Total goods: EU Trade flows and balance, annual data 2010 - 2020**

Source: Eurostat Comext - Statistical regime 4



**Total goods: EU Trade flows and balance**

Source: Eurostat Comext - Statistical regime 4

Period	Imports			Exports			Balance	Total trade
	Value Mio €	% Growth	% Extra-EU	Value Mio €	% Growth	% Extra-EU	Value Mio €	Value Mio €
2010	6		0.0	54		0.0	49	60
2011	5	-15.0	0.0	23	-57.7	0.0	18	28
2012	5	-2.2	0.0	49	113.1	0.0	44	54
2013	22	355.7	0.0	100	102.9	0.0	77	122
2014	22	-1.0	0.0	73	-26.8	0.0	51	95
2016	25	12.7	0.0	43	-40.8	0.0	18	68
2018	15	-37.8	0.0	78	80.1	0.0	62	99
2017	8	-45.2	0.0	53	-31.7	0.0	45	62
2018	22	196.8	0.0	25	-53.4	0.0	3	46
2019	9	-57.9	0.0	24	-2.4	0.0	15	33
2020	6	-35.1	0.0	18	-23.8	0.0	12	24

% Growth: relative variation between current and previous period

% Extra-EU: imports/exports as % of all EU partners i.e. excluding trade between EU Member States



## European Union, Trade with St Kitts and Nevis

### Trade flows by HS section 2017 - 2020

Source Eurostat, Comext - Statistical regime 4

HS Sections	Imports Value Mio €				Exports Value Mio €			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Total</b>	8	22	9	6	53	25	24	18
I Live animals; animal products		0		0	0	0	0	0
II Vegetable products		0	0	0	1	1	1	1
III Animal or vegetable fats and oils		0		0	0	0	0	0
IV Foodstuffs, beverages, tobacco	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	2
V Mineral products		0			0	1	0	0
VI Products of the chemical or allied industries	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
VII Plastics, rubber and articles thereof	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
VIII Raw hides and skins, and saddlery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IX Wood, charcoal and cork and articles thereof			0		0	0	0	0
X Pulp of wood, paper and paperboard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
XI Textiles and textile articles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
XII Footwear, hats and other headgear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
XIII Articles of stone, glass and ceramics		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
XIV Pearls, precious metals and articles thereof	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
XV Base metals and articles thereof	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
XVI Machinery and appliances	2	1	1	1	3	2	3	3
XVII Transport equipment	0	14	3	0	40	14	12	9
XVIII Optical and photographic instruments, etc.	6	6	5	4	2	3	2	2
XIX Arms and ammunition								
XX Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
XXI Works of art and antiques								
XXII Other	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<b>AMA / NAMA Product Groups</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
Total	8	22	9	6	53	25	24	18
Agricultural products (WTO AoA)	0	0	0	0	3	3	4	3
Fishery products								0
Industrial products	8	21	9	6	50	22	20	15

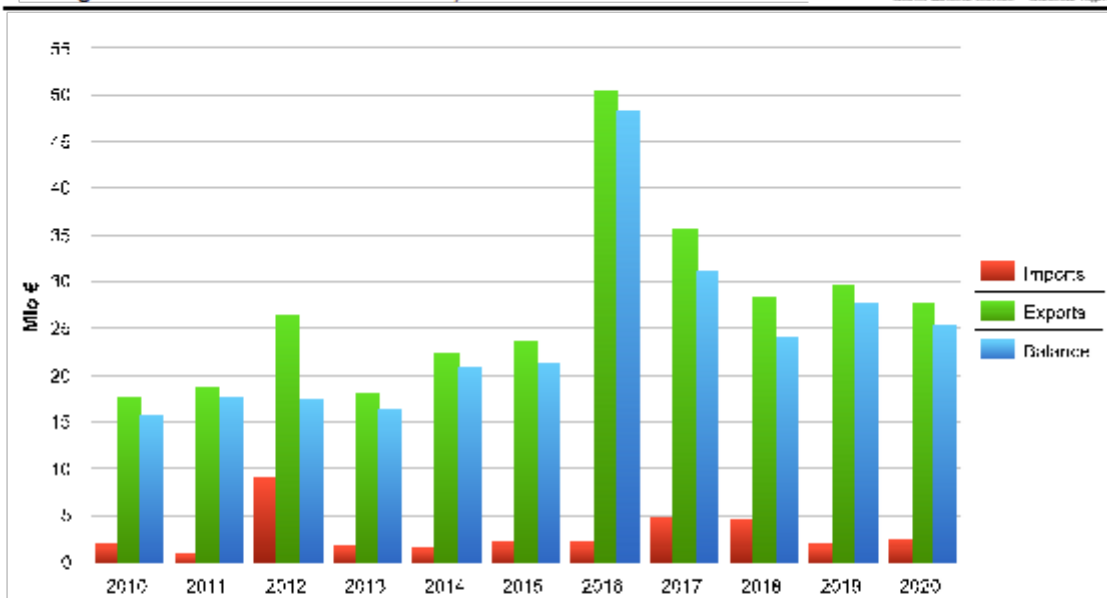
# ANNEX 14 EUROPEAN TRADE WITH SAINT LUCIA



## European Union, Trade with St Lucia

**Total goods: E U Trade flows and balance, annual data 2010 - 2020**

Source: Eurostat Comext - Statistical regime 4



**Total goods: E U Trade flows and balance**

Source: Eurostat Comext - Statistical regime 4

Period	Imports			Exports			Balance	Total trade
	Value Mio €	% Growth	% Extra-EU	Value Mio €	% Growth	% Extra-EU	Value Mio €	Value Mio €
2010	2		0.0	18		0.0	16	20
2011	1	-52.3	0.0	19	4.7	0.0	18	20
2012	9	831.5	0.0	25	42.0	0.0	17	35
2013	2	-79.3	0.0	18	-30.9	0.0	16	20
2014	2	-11.5	0.0	22	22.9	0.0	21	24
2015	2	35.1	0.0	24	5.1	0.0	21	26
2016	2	-4.0	0.0	50	113.9	0.0	48	52
2017	5	120.5	0.0	36	-29.1	0.0	31	40
2018	5	-2.6	0.0	29	-20.0	0.0	24	33
2019	2	-58.8	0.0	30	3.7	0.0	28	31
2020	2	31.2	0.0	28	-6.4	0.0	25	30

% Growth: relative variation between current and previous period

% Extra-EU: imports/exports as % of all EU partners i.e. excluding trade between EU Member States



## European Union, Trade with St Lucia

## Trade flows by HS section 2017 - 2020

Source: Eurostat, Comext - Statistical regime 4

HS Sections	Imports Value Mio €				Exports Value Mio €			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	5	5	2	2	36	29	30	28
I Live animals; animal products			0		1	2	1	2
II Vegetable products	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	2
III Animal or vegetable fats and oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IV Foodstuffs, beverages, tobacco	1	1	1	1	6	6	6	4
V Mineral products	0	3		1	0	0	0	1
VI Products of the chemical or allied industries	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2
VII Plastics, rubber and articles thereof	0		0	0	1	1	2	1
VIII Raw hides and skins, and saddlery		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IX Wood, charcoal and cork and articles thereof	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X Pulp of wood, paper and paperboard	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
XI Textiles and textile articles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
XII Footwear, hats and other headgear	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
XIII Articles of stone, glass and ceramics	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1
XIV Pearls, precious metals and articles thereof	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
XV Base metals and articles thereof	0	0	0	0	4	2	3	2
XVI Machinery and appliances	3	0	0	0	11	7	8	11
XVII Transport equipment	0	0		0	4	2	2	1
XVIII Optical and photographic instruments, etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
XIX Arms and ammunition					0	0	0	0
XX Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
XXI Works of art and antiques	0	0		0				0
XXII Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>AMA / NAMA Product Groups</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
Total	5	5	2	2	36	29	30	28
Agricultural products (WTO AoA)	1	1	1	1	9	10	9	7
Fishery products	0			0	0	0	0	0
Industrial products	4	4	1	2	26	18	20	20



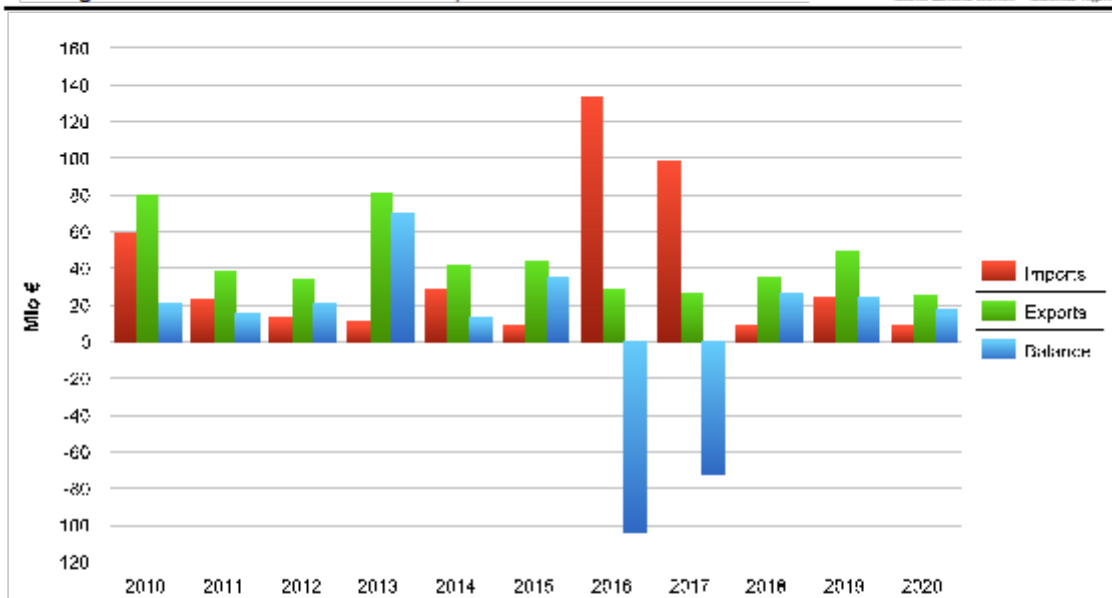
# ANNEX 15 EUROPEAN TRADE WITH SAINT VINCENT



## European Union, Trade with St Vincent

**Total goods: E U Trade flows and balance, annual data 2010 - 2020**

Source: Eurostat Comext - Statistical regime 4



**Total goods: E U Trade flows and balance**

Source: Eurostat Comext - Statistical regime 4

Period	Imports			Exports			Balance	Total trade
	Value Mio €	% Growth	% Extra-EU	Value Mio €	% Growth	% Extra-EU		
2010	59		0.0	79		0.0	20	138
2011	23	-61.0	0.0	38	-51.5	0.0	15	62
2012	13	-44.1	0.0	34	-11.5	0.0	21	47
2013	10	-19.6	0.0	80	136.0	0.0	70	91
2014	29	177.6	0.0	42	-48.1	0.0	13	70
2015	9	-68.4	0.0	44	5.7	0.0	35	53
2016	133	1363.3	0.0	29	-35.0	0.0	-105	162
2017	98	-26.1	0.0	27	-7.3	0.0	-72	125
2018	9	-90.7	0.0	36	33.7	0.0	26	45
2019	25	171.4	0.0	49	36.0	0.0	24	74
2020	9	-65.0	0.0	26	-47.8	0.0	17	34

% Growth: relative variation between current and previous period

% Extra-EU: imports/exports as % of all EU partners i.e. excluding trade between EU Member States



## European Union, Trade with St Lucia

## Trade flows by HS section 2017 - 2020

Source: Eurostat, Comext - Statistical regime 4

HS Sections	Imports Value Mio €				Exports Value Mio €			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	5	5	2	2	36	29	30	28
I Live animals; animal products			0		1	2	1	2
II Vegetable products	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	2
III Animal or vegetable fats and oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IV Foodstuffs, beverages, tobacco	1	1	1	1	6	6	6	4
V Mineral products	0	3		1	0	0	0	1
VI Products of the chemical or allied industries	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2
VII Plastics, rubber and articles thereof	0		0	0	1	1	2	1
VIII Raw hides and skins, and saddlery		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IX Wood, charcoal and cork and articles thereof	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X Pulp of wood, paper and paperboard	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
XI Textiles and textile articles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
XII Footwear, hats and other headgear	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
XIII Articles of stone, glass and ceramics	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1
XIV Pearls, precious metals and articles thereof	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
XV Base metals and articles thereof	0	0	0	0	4	2	3	2
XVI Machinery and appliances	3	0	0	0	11	7	8	11
XVII Transport equipment	0	0		0	4	2	2	1
XVIII Optical and photographic instruments, etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
XIX Arms and ammunition					0	0	0	0
XX Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
XXI Works of art and antiques	0	0	0					0
XXII Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>AMA / NAMA Product Groups</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
Total	5	5	2	2	36	29	30	28
Agricultural products (WTO AoA)	1	1	1	1	9	10	9	7
Fishery products	0				0	0	0	0
Industrial products	4	4	1	2	26	18	20	20

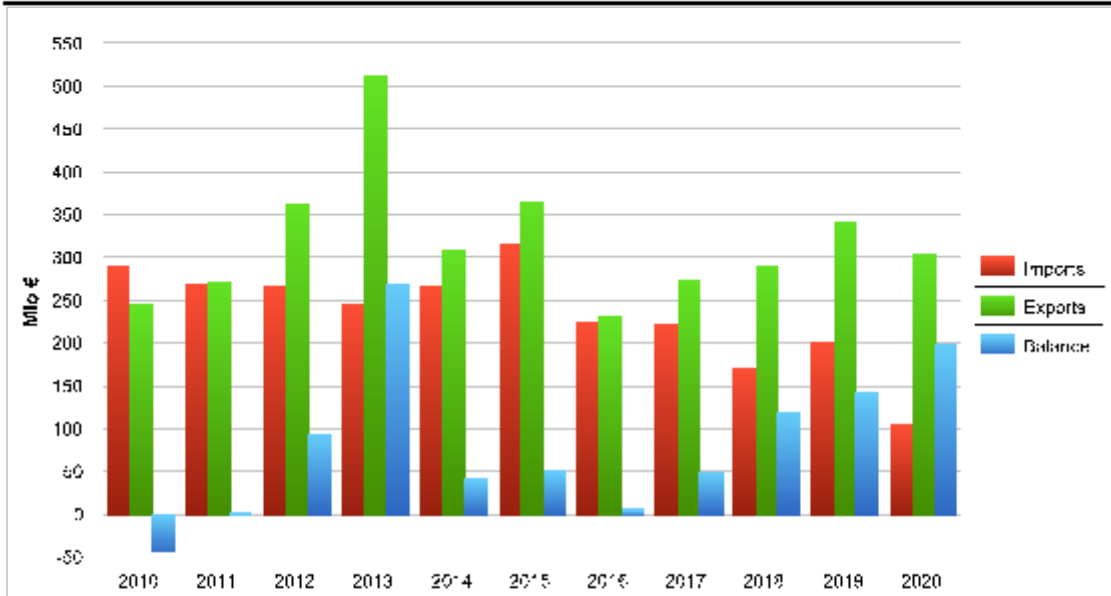
# ANNEX 16 EUROPEAN TRADE WITH SURINAM



## European Union, Trade with Surinam

**Total goods: EU Trade flows and balance, annual data 2010 - 2020**

Source: Eurostat Comext - Statistical regime 4



**Total goods: EU Trade flows and balance**

Source: Eurostat Comext - Statistical regime 4

Period	Imports			Exports			Balance	Total trade
	Value Mio €	% Growth	% Extra-EU	Value Mio €	% Growth	% Extra-EU		
2010	289		0.0	245		0.0	-44	533
2011	270	-6.5	0.0	271	10.8	0.0	1	541
2012	266	-1.3	0.0	361	33.1	0.0	95	627
2013	244	-8.2	0.0	512	41.8	0.0	268	756
2014	266	8.9	0.0	308	-39.8	0.0	42	574
2015	315	18.2	0.0	366	18.6	0.0	51	680
2016	225	-28.5	0.0	232	-36.6	0.0	7	457
2017	222	-1.3	0.0	272	17.3	0.0	50	494
2018	172	-22.8	0.0	291	7.1	0.0	120	463
2019	199	15.9	0.0	341	17.0	0.0	142	540
2020	105	-47.0	0.0	303	-11.0	0.0	198	409

% Growth: relative variation between current and previous period

% Extra-EU: imports/exports as % of all EU partners i.e. excluding trade between EU Member States



## European Union, Trade with Surinam

## Trade flows by HS section 2017 - 2020

Source: Eurostat, Comext - Statistical regime 4

HS Sections	Imports Value Mio €				Exports Value Mio €			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	222	172	199	105	272	291	341	303
I Live animals; animal products	29	31	24	21	12	15	17	15
II Vegetable products	48	45	26	19	13	14	19	16
III Animal or vegetable fats and oils	0	0	0	0	8	6	5	6
IV Foodstuffs, beverages, tobacco	2	2	2	3	46	51	55	46
V Mineral products	0	7	23	2	2	2	2	3
VI Products of the chemical or allied industries	0	1	0	0	24	25	30	27
VII Plastics, rubber and articles thereof	1	1	1	0	17	16	18	21
VIII Raw hides and skins, and saddlery		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IX Wood, charcoal and cork and articles thereof	8	7	8	6	1	1	1	1
X Pulp of wood, paper and paperboard	0	0	0	0	6	4	4	3
XI Textiles and textile articles	0	1	0	0	4	4	4	4
XII Footwear, hats and other headgear	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
XIII Articles of stone, glass and ceramics	0	0	0	0	5	5	6	5
XIV Pearls, precious metals and articles thereof	130	73	107	46	0	0	0	0
XV Base metals and articles thereof	1	1	3	1	26	28	32	25
XVI Machinery and appliances	1	1	3	6	58	67	91	85
XVII Transport equipment	0	0	0	0	18	18	26	19
XVIII Optical and photographic instruments, etc.	0	0	0	0	9	9	9	10
XIX Arms and ammunition					0	0	0	0
XX Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0	0	0	0	7	12	6	5
XXI Works of art and antiques	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
XXII Other	0	0	0	0	15	13	13	11
<b>AMA / NAMA Product Groups</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
Total	222	172	199	105	272	291	341	303
Agricultural products (WTO AoA)	50	48	29	22	79	86	96	83
Fishery products	29	31	24	21	0	0	1	1
Industrial products	143	93	146	62	193	205	243	220



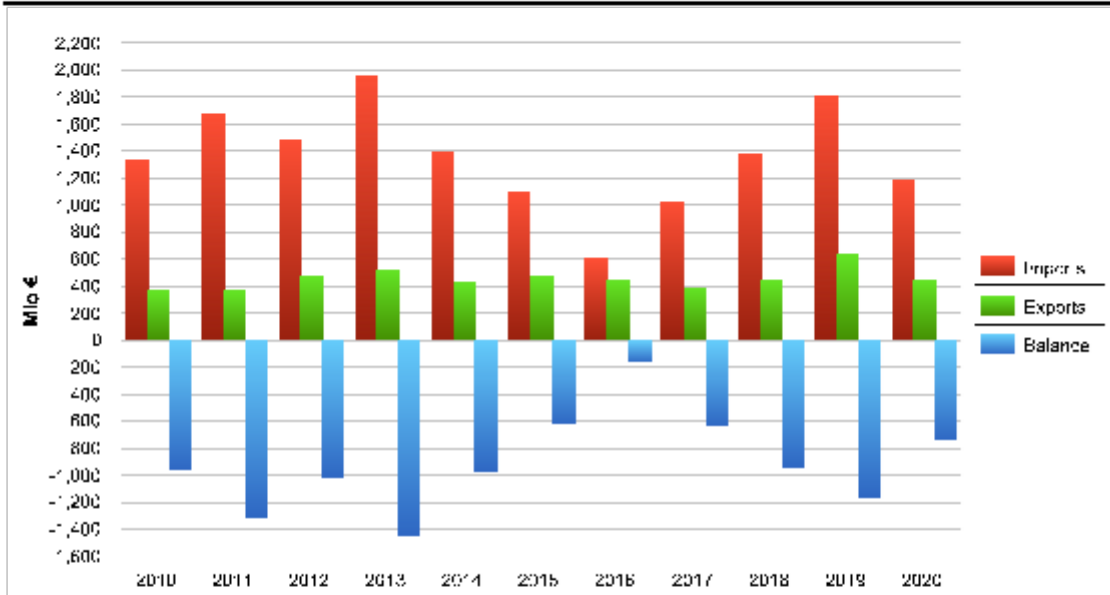
# ANNEX 17 EUROPEAN TRADE WITH TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO



## European Union, Trade with Trinidad and Tobago

**Total goods: EU Trade flows and balance, annual data 2010 - 2020**

Source: Eurostat Comext - Statistical regime 4



**Total goods: EU Trade flows and balance**

Source: Eurostat Comext - Statistical regime 4

Period	Imports			Exports			Balance Value Mio €	Total trade Value Mio €
	Value Mio €	% Growth	% Extra-EU	Value Mio €	% Growth	% Extra-EU		
2010	1,319		0.1	360		0.0	-959	1,679
2011	1,672	26.7	0.1	359	-0.2	0.0	-1,313	2,031
2012	1,486	-11.1	0.1	470	30.9	0.0	-1,016	1,956
2013	1,962	32.1	0.1	522	11.0	0.0	-1,441	2,484
2014	1,394	-28.9	0.1	423	-18.9	0.0	-971	1,817
2015	1,086	-22.1	0.1	471	11.3	0.0	-616	1,557
2016	607	-44.2	0.0	446	-5.3	0.0	-161	1,052
2017	1,019	68.1	0.1	390	-12.6	0.0	-630	1,409
2018	1,375	34.9	0.1	439	12.7	0.0	-936	1,815
2019	1,794	30.4	0.1	632	43.8	0.0	-1,162	2,425
2020	1,182	-34.1	0.1	445	-29.6	0.0	-737	1,627

% Growth: relative variation between current and previous period

% Extra-EU: imports/exports as % of all EU partners i.e. excluding trade between EU Member States



## European Union, Trade with Trinidad and Tobago

### Trade flows by HS section 2017 - 2020

Source Eurostat, Comext - Statistical regime 4

HS Sections	Imports Value Mio €				Exports Value Mio €			
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,019</b>	<b>1,375</b>	<b>1,794</b>	<b>1,182</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>445</b>
I Live animals; animal products	0	0	0	0	23	21	26	26
II Vegetable products	0	0	0	0	12	14	17	16
III Animal or vegetable fats and oils	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	3
IV Foodstuffs, beverages, tobacco	12	13	16	7	38	40	41	32
V Mineral products	412	656	1,204	800	5	32	192	36
VI Products of the chemical or allied industries	442	660	548	332	23	30	26	24
VII Plastics, rubber and articles thereof	1	1	1	1	13	17	14	13
VIII Raw hides and skins, and saddlery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IX Wood, charcoal and cork and articles thereof	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
X Pulp of wood, paper and paperboard	0	0	0	0	9	12	10	9
XI Textiles and textile articles	0	0	0	0	2	2	7	8
XII Footwear, hats and other headgear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
XIII Articles of stone, glass and ceramics	0	0	0	0	7	9	8	8
XIV Pearls, precious metals and articles thereof	0	0	0	7	0	0	4	11
XV Base metals and articles thereof	17	9	15	10	50	42	39	71
XVI Machinery and appliances	3	3	7	1	128	146	170	130
XVII Transport equipment	0	0	0	0	29	28	33	30
XVIII Optical and photographic instruments, etc.	0	0	0	1	13	15	24	15
XIX Arms and ammunition					0	0	1	0
XX Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0	0	0	0	26	20	9	4
XXI Works of art and antiques	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
XXII Other	130	31	1	20	8	7	7	9
<b>AMA / NAMA Product Groups</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,019</b>	<b>1,375</b>	<b>1,794</b>	<b>1,182</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>445</b>
Agricultural products (WTO AoA)	13	14	17	8	77	79	87	77
Fishery products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial products	1,006	1,362	1,777	1,174	313	360	544	368

## ANNEX 18 EUROPEAN TRADE WITH ACP-CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES

### EU Agri Food trade with: ACP - Caribbean Countries

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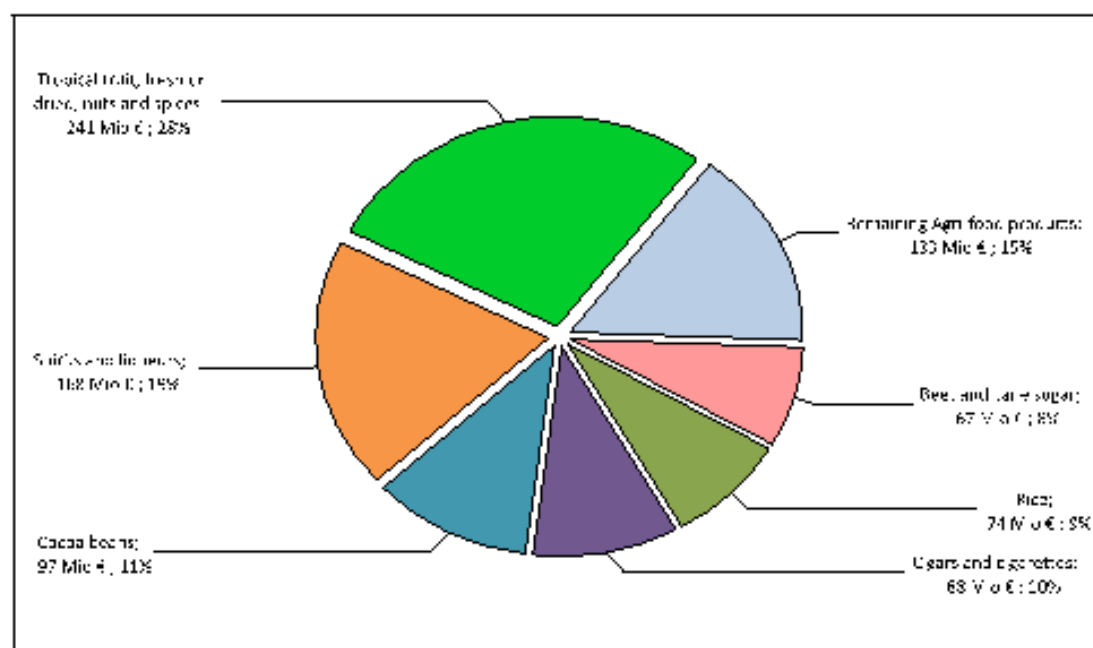
#### 1. Selection of indicators

##### Trade indicators

	Unit	Exports	Imports	Balance
<b>EU27 Agri-food trade with ACP - Caribbean Countries</b>				
Agri-food trade value	Mio €	1 213	868	345
- as share of EU27 total Agri-food trade	(%)	0.7	0.7	
- as share of EU27 total trade with ACP - Caribbean Countries	(%)	17.2	19.0	
% change 2018 - 2019		8.0	8.6	
Annual rate of change from 2009 - 2019	(%)	9.9	2.0	
<b>EU27 total trade with ACP - Caribbean Countries</b>				
Total trade value	Mio €	7 039	4 580	2 459
- as share of EU27 total trade	(%)	0.3	0.2	
<b>EU27 world trade</b>				
Total trade value	Mio €	2 132 015	1 934 944	197 071
Total Agri-food trade	Mio €	181 825	121 644	60 181
- as share of EU27 total trade	(%)	8.5	6.3	30.5

4. EU Agri-food IMPORTS from ACP - Caribbean Countries by product category

Top EU Agri-food imports from ACP - Caribbean Countries in 2019



Evolution of 20 top EU Agri-food imports from ACP - Caribbean Countries, 2015 - 2019

		Imports						Share in all Agri 2019	Change 2018-2019
		Value Mio €							
		2015	2018	2017	2018	2019			
1	Tropical fruit, fresh or dried, nuts and spices	185	223	208	192	241	27.8	25.5	
2	Spirits and liqueurs	142	164	164	168	168	19.4	0.0	
3	Cocoa beans	130	148	90	99	97	11.2	-2.0	
4	Cigars and cigarettes	72	84	92	85	88	10.1	3.5	
5	Rice	58	79	52	55	74	8.5	34.5	
6	Bee and cane sugar	111	140	205	54	67	7.7	24.1	
7	Raw tobacco	19	17	13	31	31	3.6	0.0	
8	Essential oils	18	19	24	32	19	2.2	-40.6	
9	Vegetables, fresh, chilled and dried	20	20	18	15	14	1.6	-6.7	
10	Eggs and honey	16	12	18	12	14	1.6	16.7	
11	Cocoa paste and powder	3	6	4	5	6	0.7	20.0	
12	Gums, resins and plant extracts	0	0	0	2	6	0.7	200.0	
13	Preparations of vegetables, fruit or nuts	5	4	4	4	5	0.6	25.0	
14	Fruit juices	9	9	9	8	5	0.6	-37.5	
15	Unroasted coffee, tea in bulk & mate	7	9	6	5	5	0.6	0.0	
16	Pet food	0	0	0	4	5	0.6	25.0	
17	Beer	4	4	4	3	3	0.3	0.0	
18	Soups and sauces	2	5	2	3	3	0.3	0.0	
19	Fruit, fresh or dried, excl. citrus & tropical fruit	4	3	3	2	2	0.2	0.0	
20	Food preparations, not specified	1	1	2	2	2	0.2	0.0	
	Remaining Agri food products	30	18	18	17	13	1.5	-23.5	



## EU Agri Food trade with: ACP - Caribbean Countries

### Evolution of EU Agri-food imports from ACP - Caribbean Countries, 2015 - 2019

	Imports						
	Value Mio €					%	
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Share in all Agri 2019	Change 2018-2019
<b>Agri Food</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8.6</b>
<b>Agricultural food and feed products</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>16.4</b>
- Commodities	323	384	358	225	255	29.4	13.3
-- Wheat	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	
-- Cereals, other than wheat and rice	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	
-- Rice	58	79	52	55	74	9.1	34.5
-- Flours and other products of the milling industry	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	
-- Malt	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	
-- Starches, inulin & gluten	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	
-- Soybeans	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	
-- Oilseeds, other than soybeans	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	
-- Palm & palm kernel oils	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	
-- Vegetable oils other than palm & olive oils	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	
-- Oilcakes	9	0	0	1	0	0.0	
-- Other feed and feed ingredients	3	0	0	2	0	0.0	-100.0
-- Beet and cane sugar	111	140	205	54	67	8.0	24.1
-- Sugar, other than beet & cane	1	1	1	1	1	0.1	0.0
-- Milk powders and whey	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	
-- Butter	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	
-- Gums, resins and plant extracts	0	0	0	2	6	0.7	200.0
-- Unroasted coffee, tea in bulk & mate	7	9	6	5	5	0.7	0.0
-- Cocoa beans	130	148	90	99	97	13.1	-2.0
-- Cocoa paste and powder	3	6	4	5	6	0.7	20.0
-- Agricultural commodities, not specified	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	
- Other primary	227	262	251	225	273	31.5	21.3
-- Live animals	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	
-- Bovine meat, fresh, chilled and frozen	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	
-- Pork meat, fresh, chilled and frozen	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	
-- Poultry meat, fresh, chilled and frozen	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	
-- Sheep and goat meat, fresh, chilled and frozen	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	
-- Offal, animal fats and other meats, fresh, chilled and	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	
-- Fresh milk and cream, buttermilk and yoghurt	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	
-- Eggs and honey	16	12	18	12	14	1.7	16.7
-- Vegetables, fresh, chilled and dried	20	20	18	15	14	1.6	-6.7
-- Fruit, fresh or dried, excl. citrus & tropical fruit	4	3	3	2	2	0.2	0.0
-- Citrus fruit	2	3	2	2	1	0.1	-50.0
-- Tropical fruit, fresh or dried, nuts and spices	185	223	208	192	241	27.8	25.5
-- Miscellaneous seeds and hop cones	1	1	1	1	0	0.0	-100.0
-- Agricultural primary food products, not specified	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	
- Processed (incl. wine)	15	14	14	13	11	1.3	-15.4
-- Meat preparations	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	
-- Cheese	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	
-- Olive oil	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	
-- Preparations of vegetables, fruit or nuts	5	4	4	4	5	0.6	25.0
-- Fruit juices	9	9	9	8	5	0.6	-37.5
-- Wine, vermouth, cider and vinegar	1	1	1	0	0	0.0	
-- Roasted coffee and tea	0	0	0	0	1	0.1	
<b>Food preparations and beverages</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>
- Food preparations	5	7	6	10	11	1.3	10.0
-- Chocolate, confectionery and ice cream	1	0	0	0	1	0.1	
-- Infant food and other cereals, flour, starch or milk	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	
-- Pasta, pastry, biscuits and bread	1	1	1	1	1	0.1	0.0
-- Soups and sauces	2	5	2	3	3	0.3	0.0
-- Coffee and tea extracts	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	
-- Food preparations, not specified	1	1	2	2	2	0.2	0.0
-- Pet food	0	0	0	4	5	0.6	25.0
- Beverages	148	169	170	172	173	19.9	0.6
-- Waters and soft drinks	2	1	1	1	1	0.1	0.0
-- Beer	4	4	4	3	3	0.3	0.0
-- Spirits and liqueurs	142	164	164	168	168	19.4	0.0
-- Odoriferous substances	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	
<b>Non-edible</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>-5.8</b>
- Non-edible	120	129	139	154	145	16.7	-5.8
-- Raw hides, skins and furskins	1	0	0	0	0	0.0	
-- Non-edible animal products	1	1	1	1	1	0.1	0.0
-- Wool and silk	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	
-- Cotton, flax and hemp, and plaiting materials	1	0	0	1	1	0.1	0.0
-- Cut flowers and plants	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	
-- Bulbs, roots and live plants	2	2	1	2	2	0.2	0.0
-- Raw tobacco	19	17	13	31	31	4.3	0.0
-- Cigars and cigarettes	72	84	92	85	88	11.6	3.5
-- Fatty acids and waxes	0	1	1	1	1	0.1	0.0
-- Sugar alcohols	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	
-- Essential oils	18	19	24	32	19	2.4	-60.6
-- Ethanol	4	4	6	3	2	0.2	-33.3
-- Casein, other albuminoidal substances and modified	0	1	0	0	0	0.0	
-- Non-edible, not specified	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	
-- Products non-attributable	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	

## EU Agri Food trade with: ACP - Caribbean Countries

### 5. EU Agri-food trade with ACP - Caribbean Countries by HS chapters

#### Evolution of EU Agri-food exports to ACP - Caribbean Countries, 2015 - 2019

		Exports						
		Value Mio €					%	
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Share in all Agri 2019	Change 2018-2019
	Agri Food	977	986	1 121	1 123	1 213	100.0	8.0
01	Live Animals	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	
02	Meat and edible meat offal	23	37	34	43	66	5.5	53.5
04	Dairy produce	212	199	254	241	248	20.4	2.9
05	Products of animal origin	1	1	1	1	1	0.1	0.0
06	Live trees and other plants	3	3	3	3	4	0.3	33.3
07	Edible vegetables, roots & tubers	44	48	48	58	63	5.2	8.6
08	Edible fruits & nuts	3	3	3	3	4	0.3	33.3
09	Coffee, tea, mate & spices	15	13	17	13	13	1.1	0.0
10	Cereals	124	101	136	96	139	11.7	44.8
11	Products of the milling industry	49	37	37	38	38	3.1	0.0
12	Oil seeds & oleaginous fruits	7	8	7	9	8	0.7	-11.1
13	Lacs, gums, resins & other veg. saps	5	7	2	3	2	0.2	-33.3
14	Vegetable products n.e.s.	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	
15	Animal or vegetable fats & oils	37	40	42	42	37	3.1	-11.9
16	Preparations of meat	22	20	23	28	38	3.1	35.7
17	Sugars & sugar confectionery	7	7	14	23	8	0.7	-65.2
18	Cocoa & cocoa preparations	8	9	10	11	11	0.9	0.0
19	Preps. of cereals, flour, starch, etc.	85	85	97	100	95	7.8	-5.0
20	Preps. of vegetables, fruits, nuts & plants	58	70	90	86	94	7.7	9.3
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	58	68	69	75	79	6.5	5.3
22	Beverages, spirits & vinegar	140	157	167	179	194	16.0	8.4
23	Residues and waste from food industry	32	33	35	34	38	3.1	11.8
24	Tobacco & tobacco products	27	26	17	19	18	1.5	-5.3
	Other WTO products outside chapters 1-24	17	14	14	16	14	1.2	-12.5

#### Evolution of Agri-food imports from ACP - Caribbean Countries, 2015 - 2019

		Imports						
		Value Mio €					%	
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Share in all Agri 2019	Change 2018-2019
	Agri Food	838	966	936	799	868	100.0	8.6
01	Live Animals	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	
02	Meat and edible meat offal	0			0	0	0.0	
04	Dairy produce	16	12	18	12	14	1.6	16.7
05	Products of animal origin	1	1	1	1	1	0.1	0.0
06	Live trees and other plants	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	
07	Edible vegetables, roots & tubers	20	20	18	15	14	1.6	-6.7
08	Edible fruits & nuts	187	224	210	193	242	27.9	25.4
09	Coffee, tea, mate & spices	11	14	10	9	8	0.9	-11.1
10	Cereals	58	79	52	55	74	8.9	34.5
11	Products of the milling industry	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	
12	Oil seeds & oleaginous fruits	3	2	2	2	2	0.2	0.0
13	Lacs, gums, resins & other veg. saps	0	0	0	2	6	0.7	200.0
14	Vegetable products n.e.s.	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	
15	Animal or vegetable fats & oils	0	1	2	1	1	0.1	0.0
16	Preparations of meat	0			0	0	0.0	
17	Sugars & sugar confectionery	111	142	206	55	67	7.7	21.8
18	Cocoa & cocoa preparations	134	155	94	104	104	12.0	0.0
19	Preps. of cereals, flour, starch, etc.	1	1	1	1	1	0.1	0.0
20	Preps. of vegetables, fruits, nuts & plants	14	13	13	12	10	1.2	-16.7
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	4	6	4	4	5	0.6	25.0
22	Beverages, spirits & vinegar	153	174	176	175	175	20.2	0.0
23	Residues and waste from food industry	13	0	0	7	5	0.6	-28.6
24	Tobacco & tobacco products	92	101	105	116	120	13.9	3.4
	Other WTO products outside chapters 1-24	20	20	24	32	20	2.3	-37.5







# COLEACP

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