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## Haiti

### Exporter Guide

### Annual

### 2004

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Exporter Guide for Haiti.

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Santo Domingo [DR1]  
[HA]

## **I. MARKET OVERVIEW**

### **A. Current Economy Situation**

Already the poorest country in the hemisphere, Haiti's economic situation has deteriorated over the past four years. Macroeconomic stability was adversely affected by political uncertainty, the collapse of informal banking cooperatives, high budget deficits, low investment, and reduced international capital flows. After six years of modest growth, Haiti's economy contracted for two consecutive years, with negative real GDP growth rates of 1.1 and 0.9 percent in 2001 and 2002, respectively. In 2003, real GDP growth was 0 percent, with an inflation rate of 18 percent. The official estimate for 2004 is for 1 percent growth, however, this seems optimistic.

In an attempt to stabilize the economy, Haiti's government implemented a flexible pricing mechanism for petroleum products and raised interest rates in 2003. As a result, the foreign exchange market stabilized and inflationary pressure started to ease. The Haitian government also signed an agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) focused mainly on imposing fiscal discipline, and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) approved new loans totaling US\$201.75 million. The recent departure of President Aristide, under pressure from rebel groups, and the assumption of power of an interim government could help stabilize the domestic situation. However, it will likely be some time before the economy and commercial sector are able to function normally.

### **B. Market for Imported Products**

Haiti is often perceived as a minor market for food and agricultural products, because of its economic problems and low per capita income. However, there are several factors that contribute to making it a significant importer of food products:

- Haiti's low per capita income is offset somewhat by its relative large population. Haiti has a population of almost 8 million, about 15 percent of which has a purchasing power at least equal to that of other Caribbean countries. Although 15 percent is a small portion of the total population, the number of potential consumers it represents is still greater than for most Caribbean Islands.
- Remittances from abroad. Remittances from Haitians living abroad (mostly in the United States and Canada) represent an annual financial inflow of more than US\$300 million.

Other factors that contribute to making Haiti a significant market for U.S. agricultural are:

- Haitian dependence in imported food products. About 75 percent of Haiti's food supply is satisfied through imports.
- Insufficient local production. Although there is some local production of fruits, vegetables, rice, cereals, poultry meat, and other products, quantities are not sufficient to meet local demand.
- The United States is Haiti's largest trading partner. American products dominate the Haitian market, maintaining an estimated 60-percent market share across all categories.

Surprisingly, U.S. agricultural exports to Haiti have averaged US\$187 million over the past five years. A large portion of these exports are staple products, such as wheat, rice, and beans; however, there is still a significant portion of the population that can afford and demands a wide variety of processed food products. Imports of consumer-oriented products reached a record level in 2001 of almost \$51 million. This total includes poultry meat, dairy products, fruit and vegetables juices, breakfast cereals, processed fruit and vegetables, red meat, and wine and beer, among others.

Imports of U.S. rice reached a record level of \$89 million 2003, increasing 40 percent from the previous year. Imports of wheat were \$23 million in 2002, followed by pulses at \$16 million. Imports of U.S. intermediate agricultural products were \$25.6 million in 2003, down somewhat from previous years. This decline was principally in wheat flour, vegetable oil, and traditional food aid items for feeding programs. Imports of U.S. consumer-oriented products totaled \$43 million in 2002 and 36.7 million in 2003.

### **C. Demographics**

Haiti occupies the western part of the Caribbean island of Hispaniola, bordering the Dominican Republic. The official language is French, but the Creole language is generally spoken. It has a total area of 27,750 square kilometers, slightly larger than Maryland, and is divided into nine administrative divisions. Haiti's population is around 8 million with an estimated growth rate of 1.3 percent. Two-thirds of its inhabitants live in rural areas. Port-au-Prince is the capital and largest city. Together with Petionville, the capital has an estimated population of 1.5 million. The second largest city is Cape Haitien, on the north coast, with a population of 107,000.

About 65 percent of the total population and 80 percent of the rural population live below the poverty line. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita was US\$425 in 2002, less than 10 percent of the Latin American and Caribbean average. Unemployment and underemployment is estimated at 70 percent. Agriculture, though increasingly difficult in an ecologically devastated countryside, remains important to the domestic economy, accounting for approximately one-quarter of GDP and employing about two-thirds of the economically active work force. Agriculture mainly consists of small-scale subsistence farming. Major crop exports are coffee, cocoa, sisal, and mangoes.

**D. Market Opportunities and Challenges**

<b>Challenges</b>	<b>Advantages</b>
The current political and economy instability in the country limits the expansion of the food business.	Low domestic production means a dependence in imported food products.
Imported foods outside of staple foods (wheat, rice, beans) and meat (chicken), are usually unaffordable to the majority of the population.	The U.S. is Haiti's primary commercial partner. American products dominate the Haitian market, maintaining an estimated 60 percent market share across all categories.
Haiti's poor infrastructure (bad roads, irregular supply of electricity, limited phone network, and deficient port and airport facilities) limits product distribution, complicates storage of perishable products, and leads to relatively high consumer prices.	Haiti's former Custom tariff structure, which was characterized by tariffs of up to 50 percent, has been lowered to the 0 to 15 percent range and quantitative restrictions have been eliminated since 1995.
Due to high port fees, inefficiency, and corruption, Haitian ports have the reputation of being the most expensive in the Caribbean.	Many Haitian entrepreneurs conduct business in English, and U.S. currency circulates freely in Haiti.
Due to the low income per capita most of the customers in Haiti are extremely price sensitive. Price is the main factor determining their purchases.	Geographic proximity between Haiti and Miami. Port-au-Prince is less than 2 hours by air from Miami.
The international tourism industry in Haiti is extremely limited, reducing demand for food service products.	The Large Haitian community in the U.S. contributes to national income through remittances and helps familiarizes consumers with U.S. products and brands.

**II. MARKET SECTORS**

Informal businesses, mostly composed of street vendors and open-air markets, account for more than 70 percent of the Haitian economy. Most Haitians rely on outdoor markets for the majority of their daily food needs. Only about 40 percent of the population shops at supermarkets, and, in most cases, it is to buy specific items not available in the outdoor markets. Because of low incomes, price is the predominant factor dictating all purchasing decisions. However, there is a small minority of the population, consisting of wealthy Haitians and the expatriate community that demands a wide variety of high-quality and sophisticated goods. They represent the most important sources of revenue for supermarkets.

## A. The Retail Food Sector

Street stalls and open-air markets are the main sources of food products. They account for 90 percent of food sales to consumers, the remainder being sold in supermarkets and convenience stores. There are four major open-air markets and about forty supermarkets in Port-au-Prince/Petionville. Each of the other cities has one or two open-air markets and between two and four supermarkets. Convenience stores are present in all neighborhoods, but their numbers are not known precisely.

Open air markets. They involve individual resellers that occupy a certain floor space or set up a rudimentary stall to display their products. Product offerings can be imported as well as locally produced, and include fruits and vegetables, meat, seafood, confectionery, beverages and fruit juices. Suppliers to market vendors include local producers, supermarkets, wholesalers, and informal commercial importers. These vendors rarely hold an inventory of food products. However, the outdoor markets generally have depots that allow for the storage of dry food products, such as rice, flour, beans and cereals.

Convenience stores. They are small stores of 100 to 300 square feet that carry a variety of foods and non-food products. They are owned and operated by one or two people and are present in every neighborhood. They carry staple foods, as well as confectionery items, dairy products, beverages, and ice cream. Large supermarkets, wholesalers and informal importers supply these stores. They do not have code bar scanners and do not accept credit cards.

Supermarkets. Haitian supermarkets are small. The largest, Caribbean Supermarket, has six checkout stands. There are no chains of supermarkets in Haiti, but some companies (Delimart, Royal Market and Eagle Supermarket) have one or two affiliated outlets, in addition to their main stores. Most supermarkets do not use barcodes and do not accept credit cards. The other major supermarket is K-Dis. Haitian supermarkets usually import directly and carry a wide variety of products. Around 80 percent of the products that supermarkets offer are not available from any other category of retailer.

As price remains the most critical fact in purchase decisions, open-air markets will continue to play an important role in the Haitian food distribution system. However, there is a small minority of the population that can afford and demands a wide variety of high quality and sophisticated goods. They represent the most important source of revenue for supermarkets. There are currently no plans for expansion or new investment in the supermarket sector. Gas stations, however, are starting to offer food products, increasing the number of convenience stores competing in the marketplace.

## B. Wholesale Sector

The Haitian wholesale market involves a multitude of small players. They include importing companies, supermarkets (many of which also operate wholesale divisions), and numerous individuals who import food products occasionally on an informal basis. Professional importers and supermarkets supply retailers and hotel, restaurant, and institutional (HRI) trade, as well as the individual street resellers and open air markets. Overall, we estimate that between fifty to sixty companies actively participate in the food import market. Many of them sell the entirety of their merchandise to retailers, but some also distribute directly to the consumer. Informal importers play a very important role in supplying the market, accounting for one-third to one-half of total food imports.

The majority of wholesalers are located in Port-au-Prince and Petionville. Most only supply the local market, but the largest ones also supply retailers in the provinces. Cape Haitien, on the north coast, and Jacmel in the south also have some importers/wholesalers that supply these regional markets. Haitian wholesale companies tend to specialize in specific product lines. Some represent brands from major U.S. or European manufacturers but also carry non-proprietary products. Comparatively, supermarkets tend to import a wider variety of items. Their favored sources of supply are wholesalers and manufacturers that offer a wide range of products. The largest Haitian food importers bring in one or two containers a week, while most only import one or two containers per month, on average. Major food wholesale companies include Alimpex, Francheco Import Export, Generale d'Importation, and the Group Brandt. Major importing supermarkets include Caribbean Supermarket, K-Dis, Delimart and Royal Supermarket.

Haitian wholesale companies tend to have only minimal investments in equipment. In general, they try to minimize warehousing, since they lack the facilities to assure proper handling and storage of food products. An average Haitian wholesaler has one medium-sized warehouse from which customers are served. Very few companies deal with fresh or frozen products or have temperature-controlled rooms. Only large wholesalers operate a fleet of trucks and undertake delivery services in town. Wholesalers do not deliver to the provinces, instead requiring customers come to the warehouse and take delivery themselves. Only major and/or known retailers are allowed to buy on credit, the majority of sales are made on a cash-and-carry basis.

The future of wholesale distribution depends on the development of the Haitian economy. Haiti will continue to depend on imported products and wholesalers will continue to play an important role in the supplying the market.

### **III. DOING BUSINESS IN HAITI**

Doing business in Haiti is challenging. The Haitian food distribution market is fragmented and disorganized. It is not possible to identify one partner able to offer a national coverage for a range of products. For some selected items, however, wholesalers make a valuable contribution, as they are familiar with the market and are well known to retailers. They are still the most recommended partners for high volume items. Grocery products, on the other hand, can be marketed directly to supermarkets, as well as to wholesalers. Supermarkets either sell products themselves in their stores or resell them to smaller vendors. A common practice is also to do business through an agent working on a commission basis. The agent usually promotes products to wholesalers and retailers in his immediate territory.

Haitians are open to working with foreign exporters and well disposed towards U.S. businesspeople. Appointments with Haitian businesspeople should be made in advance. The workday is usually from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm. Most businessmen can converse in English. Invitations to restaurants are appreciated, and business is usually discussed in restaurants, as much as in offices. Major importers benefit from credit terms from their traditional suppliers, since bank financing is difficult to obtain and interest rates are high.

## A. Import Regulations and Standards

Five different government agencies are concerned: the Ministry of Economics and Finance (MEF); the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MIC); the Ministry of Agriculture (MARNDR); the Ministry of Public Health (MSPP); and the Customs Administration (AGD).

## B. Labeling, Marking Requirements

There are no labeling requirements for products entering Haiti. Except for an outdated and unenforced "Code of Health", there are no specific laws or regulations on food products in Haiti. The only requirement is to include the expiration date of the product on the packaging. There are no regulations on food additives, pesticides or contaminants.

## C. Import Documentation

The import documentation requested by Customs includes:

- The original invoice for the goods.
- The import license or an import notice (whichever is applicable) from MIC.
- A phytosanitary certificate (sanitary seal of approval) from the concerned health authorities of the supplying country (otherwise, the goods may be held in customs until MARNDR delivers the certificate).
- A bill of lading or airway bill; including the name of the shipping company, port of origin, port of destination, nature of the merchandise, and the volume on which the freight calculation was based.

A declaration must be made at Customs by the importer within 21 days after the arrival of imported goods in Haiti; otherwise, a fine of 5 percent of the CIF value is applied.

## D. Tariffs and other Import Taxes

Tariffs were slashed to a range of zero to 15 percent in a key step towards Haiti's zero tariff goal. The reduction will also mitigate the impact on local prices of the Haitian government's new policy to value imports at the free market rate of exchange for the Haitian currency, the Gourde. Certain products or goods which had a tariff of 10 percent (sugar, rice, flour, and cement) now are charged at a rate of 0.3 percent. A partial list of tariffs for food products can be found in Appendix 2.

All imported products are subject to payment of customs and other taxes in Haiti. The following sequence is applied by Customs to determine total duties and taxes payable on food imports.

- a) Valuation.** The basis of value for food imports is the CIF value determined by the cost of the goods, based on the original invoice from the country of origin. If Customs does not accept the invoice, the basic value is determined by comparison to similar imports from other companies. If the importer does not accept the valuation by Customs, it is his responsibility to prove the validity of the original invoice. Insurance and freight costs, as mentioned in the bill of lading or airway bill, are generally accepted by Customs.

- b) **Conversion.** Value of food imports either FOB or CIF is converted to Haitian Gourdes. The prevailing rate for a given week is the rate transmitted to the Custom Administration (AGD) by the Central Bank (BRH) on the preceding Friday (the rate oscillates around 44 Haitian Gourdes to US\$1).
- c) **Custom duties.** Custom duties are levied on the CIF value of the goods at the port of entry. Most duties for imported foods are between 5 percent and 15 percent. These tariff rates are outlined in Appendix 2.
- d) **Verification Fees.** Four percent of the FOB value.
- e) **Acompte (Installment, Payment on Account).** A deposit of 2 percent of the CIF value of imported goods is required at the port of entry. This deposit will be deducted from the income tax of the importer. For importers who are current taxpayers the deposit is 1 percent of CIF value.
- f) **Value-Added Tax (TCA).** The Value-Added Tax is ten percent of the ex-customs value of imported goods. The ex-customs is calculated by adding the CIF value to the amount of customs duties (sum of c, d and e). When the tariff is 0, the TCA is five percent of ex-customs value of the imported goods.
- g) **Fines.** Fines are generally five percent of CIF value, if products are not declared within 21 days of entry.

The total of Customs duties and other taxes is the sum of (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g), payable in Haitian Gourdes at the prevailing exchange rate.

#### **IV. HAITI CONSUMER FOOD IMPORTS**

##### **A. Haiti Consumer-Ready and Edible Fisheries Product Imports FY 2003**

<b>Products</b>	<b>World Total (US\$ 000)</b>	<b>US (US\$ 000)</b>	<b>US Share %</b>	<b>Other Main Suppliers</b>
<b>02 Meat, Fresh, Frozen, Dried</b>		<b>15,270</b>		
0201 Meat Bovine Fresh/Chilled		0		
0202 Meat Bovine Frozen		20		
0203 Meat of Swine		151		
0204 Meat of Sheep/Goats		0		
0206 Edible Offal		431		
0207 Meat Poultry		14,668		
0208 Meat Offal, Other		0		
02010 Meat Salt/Dry/Smoked		0		
<b>03 Fish &amp; Seafood, Fresh/Frozen/Dried</b>		<b>133</b>		



0303 Frozen fish (excluding fish fillets)		104		
0305 Fish (dried, salted, or in brine)		0		
<b>04 Dairy and Eggs</b>		<b>739</b>		
0401 Milk and Cream (not sweetened or condensed)		0		
0402 Sweetened and/or Condensed Milk and Cream		266		
0405 Butter		26		
0406 Cheese		357		
<b>07 Vegetables, Fresh/Frozen/Dried</b>		<b>16,816</b>		
0703 Garlic, Onions, Shallots (fresh)		211		
0708 Beans, Peas, Leguminous Veg.		0		
0713 Dried Beans and Peas		16,308		
<b>08 Fruit And Nuts</b>		<b>251</b>		
0808 Apples/Pears (fresh)		30		
<b>09 Coffee, Tea, Mate And Spices</b>		<b>20</b>		
<b>16 Preparations Of Meat and Fish</b>		<b>2782</b>		
1601 Sausages		2,641		
1602 Other Processed Meat Products (not frozen)		134		
1604 Processed Fish (not frozen)		6		
<b>17 Sugars And Sugar Confectionary</b>		<b>170</b>		
1701 Cane or Beet Sugar		0		
1704 Sugar Confectionary (w/o cocoa)		146		
<b>18 Cocoa and Cocoa Preparations</b>		<b>26</b>		
1806 Chocolate and Other Food Preparations with Cocoa		26		
<b>19 Preparations of Cereals</b>		<b>5,024</b>		
1901 Baking Mixes/Other Flour Preparations/Infant Food		1,243		
1902 Pasta		44		
1904 Prepared Cereals (breakfast cereals)		3,593		
1905 Biscuits, Wafers, and Similar		143		

Baked Products				
20 Preparations Of Vegetables and Fruits		<b>3,986</b>		
2002 Canned Processed Tomatoes		1,504		
2004 Frozen Potatoes /Other Vegetables		8		
2005 Canned Vegetables and Mixed Vegetables		262		
2009 Fruit and Vegetable Juices		1,866		
21 Miscellaneous Edible Preparations		<b>5,624</b>		
2103 Condiments (Mustard/Soy/Ketchup/Sauces)		523		
2106 Misc. Food Preparations (n.e.s.)		4,966		
<b>22 Beverages, Spirits And Vinegar</b>		<b>1,865</b>		
2201 Bottled Water		0		
2202 Soft Drinks and Other Non-Alcoholic Beverages		841		
2203 Beer		394		
2204 Wine		286		
2208 Gin, Vodka, Whisky, Rum, Liqueurs		285		

### B. Best prospects for US exporters

The best prospects for US suppliers are poultry, rice, wheat, and dried leguminous vegetables.

(US\$ 000)	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Snack Foods (Ecl. Nuts)</b>	1,612	1,439	1,146	557	685	483
<b>Breakfast Cereals and Pancake Mix</b>	3,180	1,622	2,774	13,506	2,298	2,662
<b>Processed Fruit &amp; Vegetables</b>	4,044	2,834	2,139	2,123	3,139	2,376
<b>Fruit and Vegetable Juices</b>	1,793	1,951	1,695	2,696	4,344	3,161
<b>Wine &amp; Beer</b>	970	1,727	1,559	1,319	1,246	699

**V. KEY CONTACTS AND FURTHER INFORMATION****Foreign Agriculture Service**

Avenida Pedro Henriquez Ureña #133  
Edificio Reyna I, 4to. Piso, La Esperilla  
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic  
Tel.: (809) 227-0112  
Fax: (809) 732-9454  
Email: agsantodomingo@usda.gov

**Ministry of Economy & Finance**

Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances (MEF)  
Direction de l'Inspection Fiscale  
Palais des Ministères  
Rue Monseigneur Guilloux  
Port-au-Prince, Haiti  
Tel: (509) 299-1722/223-1231  
Fax: (509) 223-4222

**Ministry of Commerce and Industry****Quality Control and Consumer Protection Department**

Ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie (MIC)  
Direction de contrôle qualité et protection du consommateur  
Rue Legitime #8, Champ de Mars  
Port-au-Prince, Haiti  
Tel: (509) 222-2499/222-9309  
Fax: (509) 223-8402  
Email: mci\_haiti@yahoo.fr

**Ministry of Agriculture, Sanitary Production Department**

Ministère de l'Agriculture des Ressources Naturelles et du Développement Rural (MARNDR)  
Unité de Production Sanitaire  
Damien, Route Nationale No. 1  
Port-au-Prince, Haiti  
Tel: (509) 298-3010/298-3011  
Fax: (509) 298-3014

**Ministry of Public Health**

Ministère de la Santé Publique et de la Population (MSPP)  
Division d'Hygiène Publique  
Palais des Ministères  
Port-au-Prince, Haiti  
Tel: (509) 223-1636/228-2519/222-1248  
Fax: (509) 222-8231

**Customs Office**

Administration Générale des Douanes (AGD)  
Route de Delmas  
Port-au-Prince, Haiti  
Tel: (509) 246-4564/246-4405  
Fax: (509) 246-3150

## APPENDIX 1

**PRODUCTS IN HAITIAN SUPERMARKETS:  
(A REPRESENTATIVE LIST)**

PRODUCT	BRAND	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
Chicken	Tyson Food Inc. Banquet	United States
Fresh Fish	Tyson Food Inc.	United States
Milk	President Lactel Even Parmalat	France France France United States
Cheese	President Sun Valley Gros Jean	France United States Canada
Butter	Country Rock Fleischman's Bridel Royale	United States United States France Haiti
Margarine	Parkay	United States
Frozen Lima Beans	Nature's Best	United States
Frozen Cauliflower	Nature's Best	United States
Frozen Sliced Strawberries	Nature's Best	United States
Fresh Grapes		United States Haiti
Fresh Apples		United States Haiti Dominican Republic
Coffee	Sanka Maxwell House Folger's Cafe Pilon Cafe Rebo	United States United States United States United States Haiti
Tea	Lipton Rainbow Tetley	United States United States United States
Spices	McCormick Goya	United States United States
Dog Food	Pedigree Kal Kan Alpo Friskies Hyde Park	United States United States United States United States United States

Cat Food	Friskies	United States
Meat	Lo-Mejor	United States
Sugar Substitutes	Sweet & Low Equal	United States United States
Sliced Peaches (canned)	Libby's	United States
Mustard	French's	United States

	Kraft Grey Poupon Heinz	United States United States United States
Mayonnaise	Kraft Shurfine Publix	United States United States United States
Salad Dressing	Kraft Newman's Own Seven Seas	United States United States United States
Soups (canned)	Campbell's Progresso	United States United States
Drinks (mixes)	Gatorade Frica	United States Venezuela
Drinks (juice)	Ocean Spray Snapple Welch's Frica	United States United States United States Venezuela
Soft Drinks	Coca-Cola Sprite Pepsi Seven Up Cott Champ's Cola Crush Ritz	United States United States United States United States United States United States United States United States
Beer	Tecate Miller LaBatt Blue Grolsch Red Dog Corona	Mexico United States Canada Germany United States Mexico
Wine	Ernest & Julio Gallo Blancs des Blancs Mouton Cadet Riunite Canei Vento Pepe	United States France France Italy Italy Italy Italy
Hard Liquors	J & B Whiskey Dewar's Whiskey Beefeater Gin	Scotland Scotland England

## APPENDIX 2

### TARIFF RATES FOR CONSUMER FOOD PRODUCTS IN HAITI

<b><u>PRODUCT</u></b>	<b><u>HS CODE</u></b>	<b><u>ACTUAL TARIFF</u></b>
<b>CHAPTER 2</b>		
Fresh meat	0201.1000 to 0205.0000	5-15%
Poultry	0207.1100 to 0207.3600	15%
<b>CHAPTER 3</b>		
Live fish	0301.1000 to 0301.9900	0%
Fresh or refrigerated fish	0302.1100 to 0302.7000	0%
Frozen fish	0303.1000 to 0303.8000	0%
Crustaceans	0306.1100 to 0306.2900	0%
Mollusks	0307.1000 and 0307.9900	0%
<b>CHAPTER 4</b>		
Fresh milk	0401.1000 to 0401.3000	0%
Evaporated milk	0401.9100 and 0402.9900	0%
Powdered milk	0402.1000	0%
Yogurt	0403.1000	5%
Butter	0405.1000	5%
Common cheeses	0406.1000 to 0406.3000	0.82/kg
Fine cheeses	0406.40.00	0.54/kg or 5%
<b>CHAPTER 7</b>		
Fresh or refrigerated vegetables	0701.1000 to 0709.9000	15%
Garlic	0703.2000	0.83/kg
Frozen vegetables	0710.1000 to 0710.9000	15%
Dry vegetables	0713.1000 to 0710.9000	3%
Roots and tubers	0714.1000 to 0714.9000	15%
Fresh fruits and nuts	0801.1100 to 08.10.9000	10%
Frozen fruits and nuts	0811.1000 to 0811.9000	10%
<b>CHAPTER 9</b>		
Non-roasted coffee	0901.1100 to 0901.1200	5%
Roasted coffee	0901.2100 to 0901.2200	15%
Other forms of coffee	0901.9000	15%
Tea	0902.1000 to 0902.4000	5%
Spices	0904.1100 to 0910.9900	0%
<b>CHAPTER 16</b>		
Meat based products	1602.1000	15%
Sausages and similar products		
	1601.0000	5%
Canned peas and pork meat	1602.4900	5%
Other prepared meats including ham	1602.20.00 to 1602.4200 and 1602.5000 to 1602.9000	5%
Canned fish	1604.1100	5%
	1604.1200	10%
	1604.1300	5%

	16.04.1400 to 1604.2000	5%
	1604.1600	10%
Caviar	1604.3000	15%
Crustaceans and mollusks	1605.1000 to 1605.9000	5%
Cat and dog (or pet) food	2309.1000	10%
<b>CHAPTER 17</b>		
Brown sugar	1701.1100	3%
Refined sugar	1701.9900	3%
Candies (without cocoa)	1704.1000 and 1704.9000	15%
<b>CHAPTER 18</b>		
Chocolate products		
Processed foods for children	1806.10 and 1806.20	10%
Candies	1806.3100 and 1806.9000	10%
Preparations of flour	1901.1000	0%
Malted milk	1901.9000	0%
Pastas	1902.1100 to 1902.4000	10%
Breakfast cereals	1904.1000 and 1904.2000	10%
Oat preparations	1904.9000	0%
Fine bakery products	1905.1000 to 1905.9019	10%
<b>CHAPTER 20</b>		
Processed vegetables canned with vinegar	2001.1000 to 2001.9000	5%
Processed mushrooms canned without vinegar	2003.1000 2003.2000	5%
Other non-frozen vegetables processed or preserved without vinegar	2005.1000	5%
Processed vegetables and fruits with sugar, jam, jelly, marmalade	2006.0000, 2007.1000 to 2007.9900	5%
Ketchup	2002.9000	15%
Other fruit preparations	2008.1900 to 2008.9900	10%
Peanut butter	2008.1100	10%
Fruit or vegetable juices	2009.1100 to 2009.9000	5%