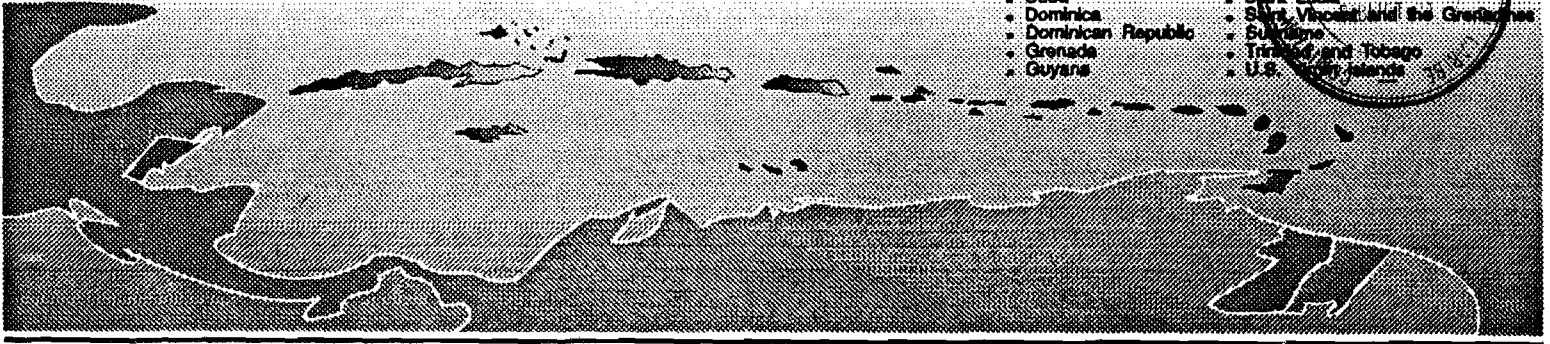
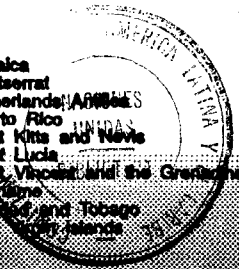




UN ECLAC/CDCC

- Antigua and Barbuda
- Aruba
- Bahamas
- Barbados
- Belize
- Br. Virgin Islands
- Cuba
- Dominica
- Dominican Republic
- Grenada
- Guyana
- Haiti
- Jamaica
- Montserrat
- Netherlands Antilles
- Puerto Rico
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- Suriname
- Trinidad and Tobago
- U.S. Virgin Islands



GENERAL
 LC/CAR/G.349
 30 December 1991
 ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

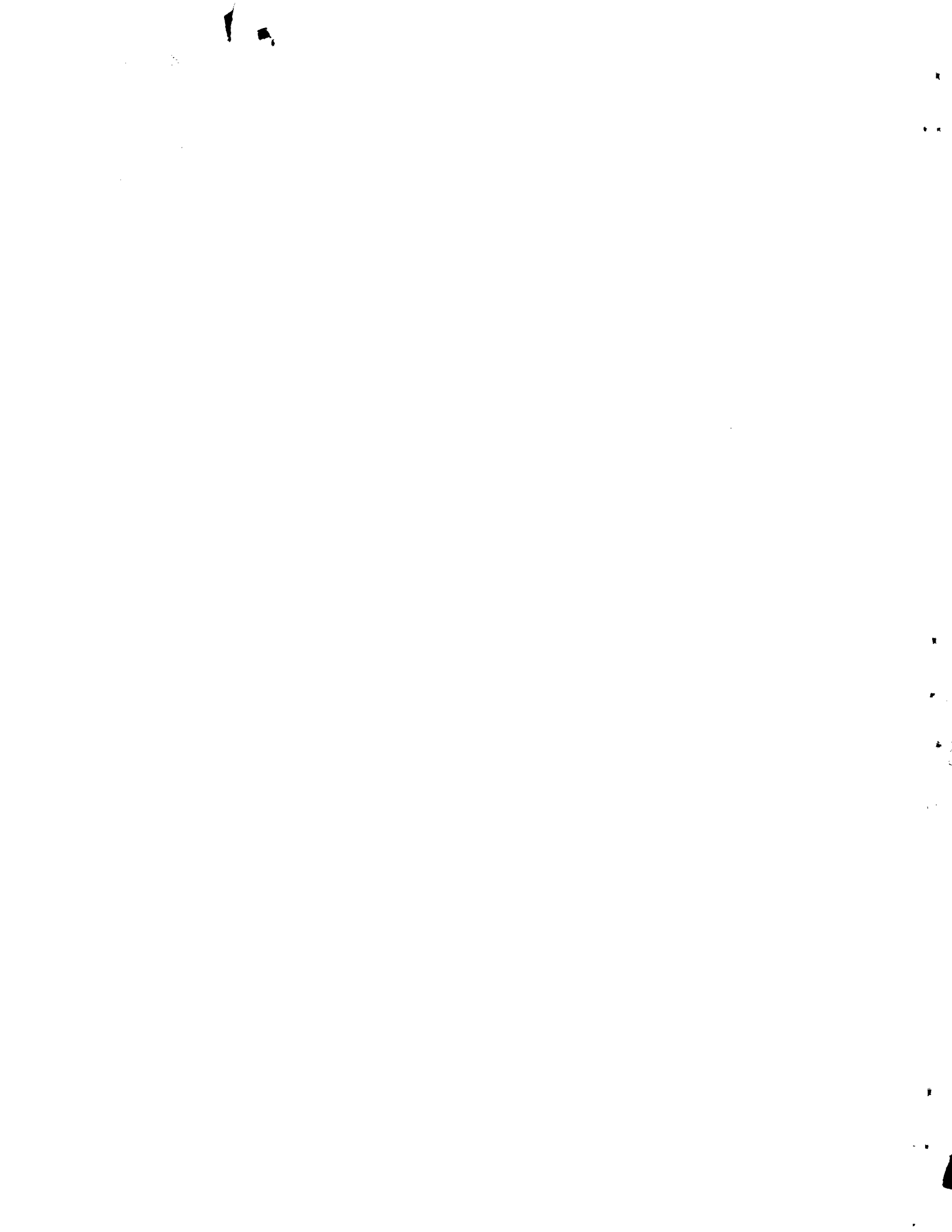
D R A F T

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF POSSIBILITIES
 FOR INCREASED TRADE BETWEEN
 CARICOM AND NON-CARICOM CDCC COUNTRIES

26 MAY 1992



UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
 Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean
CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION COMMITTEE





PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF POSSIBILITIES
FOR INCREASED TRADE BETWEEN
CARICOM AND NON-CARICOM CDCC COUNTRIES

INTRODUCTION

The trade of Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC) member countries is characterized by the export of primary commodities, tourism and financial services and the import of capital goods and equipment as well as foods and raw materials. Most of the trade of the CDCC region is conducted with the developed market economies, especially those of Europe and North America. This pattern of trade is largely a reflection of the historical trade relations which existed between the two groups of countries as well as the relatively easier access to trade financing and the preferential treatment afforded by the developed market economies to selected imports from the CDCC region.

The relatively high product and market concentration of CDCC member countries' exports and their undiversified nature make them more vulnerable, than they would otherwise have been, to the fluctuations in commodity prices and income growth in the countries of destination of exports. On the other hand, imports of CDCC member countries are highly dependent on the behaviour of income and expenditure in the individual countries as well as the usually high levels of foreign produced inputs necessary for domestic production.

The production structures of the economies of the region are still very much oriented towards the production of raw materials for export to the developed market economies. Exports of semi-finished and finished products are recent and account only for a small proportion of the overall exports of the region.

The present similarities in the productive structures of the countries of the CDCC region result in the tendency to engage in production of similar goods and services. But contrary to what is generally assumed, this characteristic does not necessarily mean that there is no potential for trading opportunities within the region. More usually, it is trade policies, inadequate transportation and trade facilitation arrangements, which hamper intra-CDCC trade and trade with the rest of the world.

The successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round of the multilateral trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the establishment of a free trade area in the western hemisphere under the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative (EAI) would lower barriers to trade in the region and facilitate the development of its trading potential.

The lowering of trade barriers may assist ongoing efforts by the countries of the region to diversify their products and markets

in order to break away from the inherited structures of production and trade patterns. It is through these efforts at product and market diversification that the development of trade relations within the CDCC might offer possible avenues for the changing of production structures and trade patterns of the countries of the region as well as opportunities to improve the competitiveness of regional products in international markets.

This paper proposes to examine the overall trade of CDCC member countries and to analyze the present merchandise trade both between CARICOM and non-CARICOM CDCC member countries and among the non-CARICOM CDCC member countries. It then assesses trade possibilities among the countries of the region, reviews some of the factors affecting trade and draws some conclusions and recommendations.

I. THE OVERALL MERCHANDISE TRADE OF CDCC MEMBER COUNTRIES¹

Magnitude and structure of CARICOM's trade with the rest of the world, 1980-1990

CARICOM's trade with the rest of the world decreased over the period 1980-1990 from a total of US\$11,845 million in 1980 to US\$9,383 million in 1990². This was largely accounted for by a substantial decrease in the value of exports which declined from US\$5,946 million in 1980 to US\$2,022 million in 1990. Imports also decreased over the same period but this decrease was much smaller than that of exports. The decrease in imports could have been due, among other factors, to the economic crisis which the region underwent during the 1980s resulting in a decrease in incomes and expenditure. The decrease in exports could have been due to the decrease in the prices of some of the exports of the region and the fluctuations of demand in the major markets of developed countries.

The balance of trade of CARICOM countries registered an increasingly wider deficit during the 1980s. From a surplus of US\$47 million in 1980, the deficit of the region reached US\$1,447 million in 1990. This deficit hides wide differences among the countries of the region, some of which registered surpluses in various years during the decade of the 1980s.

Most of CARICOM exports went to the developed market economies. Belize was one of the countries with the highest

¹ Annex I contains all the data referred to in this section.

² All the trade figures refer to nominal values.

proportion of exports to developed market economies. It exported more than 85 per cent of its goods to the developed market economies for the years 1980 and 1985. During the 1980s the United States of America and Canada were the largest market destinations for the exports of Belize, Barbados, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Trinidad and Tobago. On the other hand, the European Economic Community (EEC) was the largest market destination for exports from Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. CARICOM exports to developing countries were mainly concentrated on Latin America and the Caribbean. A relatively high percentage of Dominica's and Saint Lucia's exports went to the Caribbean during the 1980s; 44 per cent and 32 per cent of Dominica's exports went to that region in 1985 and 1989 respectively, and 51 per cent and 40 per cent of Saint Lucia's exports in 1985 and 1986, respectively. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago maintained a fairly significant level of exports to the Caribbean and Latin America throughout the 1980s, but the percentage of their exports going to that part of the world was lower than that of Saint Lucia and Dominica.

The exports of CARICOM CDCC member countries comprised mainly food items³. Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines were the CARICOM countries with the highest proportion of food exports. Food export items represented over 85 per cent of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines' exports throughout the 1980s and over 70 per cent of Grenada's exports for the same period. Trinidad and Tobago was the country with the highest share of exports of fuels. Ores and minerals formed a significant part of the exports of Jamaica and Guyana.

The CARICOM countries with the highest percentage of manufactured exports were Jamaica and Barbados. The manufactured goods of Jamaica comprised mainly chemical products (58.6 per cent in 1980, 42.8 per cent in 1985 and 41 per cent in 1988) while those of Barbados comprised mainly other manufactured goods⁴ (29.9 per cent in 1980 and 23.5 per cent in 1980) and machinery and equipment (70.7 per cent in 1985 and 59.1 per cent in 1986). Dominica and Trinidad and Tobago were the two other CARICOM countries whose manufactured goods exports were mainly chemical products. Exports of manufactured goods of Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia and Belize comprised a relatively high percentage of other

³ Food items comprise SITC classifications: Section 0: Food and live animals; Section 1: Beverages and tobacco; oil seeds and oleaginous fruit; Section 4: Animal and vegetable oils and fats.

⁴ Other manufactured goods comprise: SITC Classification Section 6: Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material and Section 8: Miscellaneous manufactured articles.

manufactured goods. Saint Kitts and Nevis and Saint Lucia also exported some machinery and equipment during the 1980s.

Most of the imports of CARICOM countries originated in the developed market economies. The United States of America and Canada were the main sources of imports for Belize, Barbados, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Trinidad and Tobago for the latter years of the 1980s. Other CARICOM countries such as Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines imported a significant part of their goods from Latin America and the Caribbean. Most of the CARICOM countries imported around 20 per cent of their goods from the EEC over the period under consideration.

CARICOM imports comprised mainly foods and manufactured goods, especially other manufactured goods and machinery and equipment. Barbados, Belize and Jamaica were relatively big importers of fuel. All CARICOM countries were relatively high importers of other manufactured goods and machinery and equipment. Some of the countries, like Trinidad and Tobago and Dominica, imported relatively significant quantities of chemical products.

Magnitude and structure of non-CARICOM CDCC member countries' trade with the rest of the world, 1980-1990

In sharp contrast to CARICOM's trade, the total trade of non-CARICOM CDCC member countries increased significantly during the 1980s, from US\$29,870 million in 1980 to US\$44,439 million in 1990⁵. Both exports and imports increased significantly over the 1980s. The exports went up from US\$13,091 million in 1980 to US\$22,223 million in 1990, while the imports went up from US\$16,779 million in 1980 to US\$22,216 million 1990. Trade of non-CARICOM countries is largely dominated by Cuba and Puerto Rico. Like CARICOM countries, non-CARICOM CDCC member countries registered increased deficits on their balance of trade during the 1980s. Their deficit increased from US\$3,688 million in 1980 to US\$8,921 million in 1989. The Dominican Republic, Netherlands Antilles and the Bahamas were the countries with the largest deficits for 1989.

Most of the exports of non-CARICOM CDCC member countries, except those of Cuba, went to the developed market economies. Most of Cuba's exports went to Eastern Europe (59.6 per cent in 1980 and 86.8 per cent in 1987). The United States of America and Canada were the main markets for the exports of Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic, Haiti and the Netherlands Antilles. The Netherlands

⁵ All trade figures refer to nominal values. Figures for 1990 do not include data for the British Virgin Islands, Suriname and Cuba.

Antilles⁶, Suriname and Puerto Rico also exported a significant share of their goods to the Caribbean and Latin America; in 1980 and 1986, 32.9 per cent and 52.8 per cent of the Netherlands Antilles' exports went to this region⁷. Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Haiti registered very little exports to that region.

Food items were the main exports of Cuba and the Dominican Republic while most of the exports of the Netherlands Antilles were fuels. On the other hand, most of the exports of Haiti and Puerto Rico consisted of manufactured goods, mainly other manufactured goods and machinery and equipment. A significant part of Puerto Rico's exports were chemical products.

The imports of non-CARICOM CDCC member countries, except the Netherlands Antilles, originated mainly in the developed market economies with the United States of America and Canada being the main sources of imports for the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Suriname and Puerto Rico. The main source of imports of Cuba was Eastern Europe, while the Netherlands Antilles imported significantly from Latin America and the Caribbean. Suriname, Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic also imported a significant part of their goods from this region. For most non-CARICOM CDCC countries, imports from the EEC were much less significant than those from the United States of America, Canada, Latin America and the Caribbean.

Like CARICOM countries, the imports of non-CARICOM CDCC member countries comprised mainly foods and manufactured goods especially other manufactured goods, machinery and equipment. The Netherlands Antilles was the only country whose imports were heavily concentrated on fuels, although Suriname, the Dominican Republic and Cuba also imported significant quantities of fuels. The Dominican Republic, Suriname and Puerto Rico were the only countries with significant imports of chemical products.

II. TRADE FLOWS WITHIN CDCC MEMBER COUNTRIES

There are a wide variety of trading relationships among countries of the wider Caribbean based on political and cultural affinities; there is also relatively close proximity which is generally conducive to trade. However, politics and language have also inhibited trade. For example, trade between Cuba and its neighbours, the Dominican Republic and Haiti, is low and is non-existent in the case of Puerto Rico. However, there is a significant volume of trade between Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic for reasons including those cited above. On the other hand, the value of exports from Trinidad and Tobago to Cuba has risen rapidly in the last three years.

⁶ Most of these exports are refined oil or oil re-exports.

⁷ Most of these imports are oil imports for refining or re-export.

For the most part, trade among countries of the wider Caribbean is relatively limited. Between 1980-1990, CARICOM exports to non-CARICOM countries ranged from 7 per cent in 1980 to 6 per cent of total exports in 1990 and imports from 5 per cent in 1980 to 1 per cent of total imports in 1990.⁸

The latest trade data indicate that the bulk of CARICOM/non-CARICOM trade is concentrated in a few countries. For example, the bulk of Trinidad and Tobago's exports (which consist mainly of petroleum products, chemicals and miscellaneous manufactured items) to non-CARICOM countries goes to Puerto Rico, the Netherlands Antilles, Cuba and Suriname. Imports are also concentrated, with the majority coming from the Netherlands Antilles, Suriname and Puerto Rico (see Table 1). These consist mainly of petroleum products in the case of the former two countries and food, chemicals and manufactured goods in the case of the latter. The bulk of Jamaica's trade with non-CARICOM countries is also concentrated, with 96 percent of its imports from this group coming from Puerto Rico and the Netherlands Antilles and consisting mostly of petroleum products and chemicals. The bulk of its exports are foods and beverages. OECS trade with non-CARICOM countries is also concentrated, with the majority of exports going to Puerto Rico and the majority of imports coming from Puerto Rico, the Netherlands Antilles and the Dominican Republic (see Table 2). The main imports consist of electrical goods, garments and chemicals from Puerto Rico, petroleum products from the Netherlands Antilles and sugar, furniture and fertilizers from the Dominican Republic.

Barbados' trade with this group is also concentrated except that it is evenly balanced between exports and imports and it is much lower in absolute terms. The bulk of its trade is with Puerto Rico and the Netherlands Antilles and in the case of the former is centered around preferential tariffs received through the 806/807 programme (Tariff Schedule of the United States - TSUS9802) under which goods assembled with United States components are given duty concessions. Ninety-eight percent of its exports to Puerto Rico in 1986 consisted of electronic components, the bulk of which came from one twin plant belonging to the transnational company INTEL. The closure of the INTEL plant in 1986 resulted in a 90 per cent drop in Barbados' exports to Puerto Rico.⁹ In the case of the Netherlands Antilles, exports consist mainly of miscellaneous manufactured items.

⁸ Aggregate data for non-CARICOM countries are not available so that it is impossible to make a similar comparison for non-CARICOM countries relative to CARICOM.

⁹ Wendell Samuel, "Regional Cooperation as an Element of Caribbean Development Strategy," in *Integration and Participatory Development*, (ed) Judith Wedderburn, Kingston: Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, 1990.

TABLE 1

**CARICOM EXPORTS TO NON-CARICOM CDCC COUNTRIES
US\$000**

	1980	1986	1988	1990
Aruba	4,880	2,154	804	2,092
Bahamas	36,412	4,442	1,937	3,241
B.V.I.	6,455	2,103	1,809	2,093
Cuba	366	268	9,711	37,931
Dom. Rep.	2,794	7,100	14,280	17,572
Haiti	20,673	4,835	7,459	6,007
Neth. Ant.	21,248	12,999	22,673	63,714
Puerto Rico	170,609	83,156	37,948	58,680
Suriname	141,178	22,642	31,319	43,754
U.S.V.I.	3,129	5,087	4,627	1,550

**CARICOM IMPORTS FROM NON-CARICOM COUNTRIES
US\$000**

	1980	1986	1988	1990
Aruba	3,170	599	125	108
Bahamas	1,911	4,078	425	690
B.V.I.	51	95	239	153
Cuba	6,189	249	303	306
Dom. Rep.	6,643	7,980	6,900	7,157
Haiti	546	275	1,049	1,092
Neth. Ant.	245,663	21,360	43,320	7,463
Puerto Rico	22,454	25,439	50,001	27,627
Suriname	3,218	828	3,867	9,761
U.S.V.I.	883	1,090	453	5,341

Source: CARICOM Secretariat

TABLE 2

OECS EXPORTS TO NON-CARICOM CDCC COUNTRIES
US\$000

	1980	1986	1988	1990
Aruba	-	-	133	240
Bahamas	10	32	57	9
B.V.I.	23	152	146	107
Cuba	80	-	-	-
Dom. Rep.	4	-	-	62
Haiti	2	5	9	146
Puerto Rico	3,869	686	1,098	200
Neth. Ant.	233	819	1,471	1,991
Suriname	436	339	113	24
U.S.V.I.	229	387	417	430

OECS IMPORTS FROM NON-CARICOM CDCC COUNTRIES
US\$000

	1980	1986	1988	1990
Aruba	3	242	35	49
Bahamas	112	37	127	37
B.V.I.	25	72	233	147
Cuba	2,177	15	4	70
Dom. Rep.	4,904	7,146	4,441	3,273
Haiti	169	54	920	41
Neth. Ant.	31,379	6,909	18,907	6,604
Puerto Rico	10,694	9,679	19,800	12,827
Suriname	1,626	574	822	21
U.S.V.I.	825	993	299	5,028

Source: CARICOM Secretariat

Trade among other CDCC countries is insignificant, except between CARICOM and Suriname and CARICOM and the Netherlands Antilles. The majority of this trade consists of Trinidad and Tobago's petroleum exports to Suriname and CARICOM imports of petroleum products from the Netherlands Antilles. CARICOM'S trade with Cuba, which increased substantially after diplomatic recognition by Barbados, Jamaica, Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago and peaked towards the end of the 1970s, has declined steadily since then. However, there has been a recent upsurge in trade between Trinidad and Tobago and Cuba over the last three years.¹⁰ Formal trade between Guyana and Suriname appears to be limited. However, there is a substantial amount of informal trade along their common border consisting of exports of rice and sugar and imports of petroleum products, machinery, canned foods and textiles. Trade with Cuba also appears to be negligible but in fact has been conducted, for the most part, through counter-trade arrangements with Guyana importing cement, pharmaceuticals and salt and exporting alcoholic beverages.

With regard to trade among non-CARICOM countries, the data show that trade is concentrated in a few countries with the majority of flows between Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico and the United States Virgin Islands and between the British Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico and the United States Virgin Islands. The Dominican Republic is Puerto Rico's largest single market in the region. This is due to proximity as well as similarity of language and culture and, more recently, the introduction of the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI)¹¹ by the United States and Puerto Rico's twin plant programme and 936 financing. As a result, the majority of exports to Puerto Rico are garments and electronics with imports into the Dominican Republic consisting of the inputs into these industries.¹² Proximity as well as similar relationship with the United States explains the trading relationship between the United States Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico. The United States Virgin Islands exports pharmaceuticals, petroleum products and jewellery to Puerto Rico while importing pharmaceuticals, metal products, machinery, transport equipment and food. In the case of the British Virgin

¹⁰ The value of Trinidad and Tobago's exports to Cuba in 1988 was US\$9.7 million and US\$37.7 million in 1990.

¹¹ By 1987, 41 per cent of imports entered under CBI with half of these originating from the pharmaceutical industry via intra-firm transactions. See Juan Castaner and Angel Ruiz, "External Trade and Economic Linkages in the Caribbean: Economic Impacts in Puerto Rico of its Exports to the Caribbean," Paper presented to Association of Caribbean Economists Annual Meeting, Dover Convention Centre, Barbados, 28-30 May 1989.

¹² The same holds true in the case of Haiti.

Islands, 35 per cent of its imports¹³ comes from Puerto Rico. Forty-two per cent of the British Virgin Islands's exports goes to the United States Virgin Islands. The majority of Bahamian exports to non-CARICOM countries, the bulk of which is chemicals, is to Puerto Rico.

Official trade data do not reflect the informal trade carried on by "suitcase" traders or inter-island schooners. It is well known that such trade occurs between the OECS countries and the United States Virgin Islands, the British Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico¹⁴ and St. Maarten in the Netherlands Antilles. The "exports" from the OECS are generally agricultural goods while the "imports" are clothing, electrical goods, jewellery and alcoholic beverages.¹⁵ There is also significant one-way suitcase trading by "higglers" from Jamaica, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Trinidad and Tobago and Suriname using the Curacao Free Trade Zone to buy garments, toys, cosmetics, shoes, electronic goods, leather goods and miscellaneous household items. There is some degree of informal trade between Haiti and the Dominican Republic as well as Puerto Rico and Jamaica with Jamaicans buying primarily craft items.¹⁶

III. POTENTIAL TRADE AMONG CARICOM/NON-CARICOM CDCC COUNTRIES

Non-CARICOM CDCC countries are aggregated for convenience of analysis although trade between these countries and CARICOM takes place on a bilateral basis.¹⁷ Within the non-CARICOM group there are no common instruments such as a common external tariff, common rules of origin or even a common tariff classification. In fact, the lack of a standardized tariff classification scheme for the non-CARICOM countries means that it is sometimes difficult to compare product categories.

¹³ The data refer to 1989.

¹⁴ It is estimated that 5 per cent of total sales in Puerto Rico are made to informal traders.

¹⁵ ECLAC, "The Informal Trade in the Leeward Islands," LC/CAR/G.275, Port of Spain: ECLAC, August 1989.

¹⁶ Monique Lagro, "The Suitcase Traders in the Free Zone of Curacao," CONS/90/5, Port of Spain: ECLAC, April 1990.

¹⁷ Trade among CARICOM countries also takes place on a bilateral level and does so on the basis of a common set of rules.

TABLE 3
 POTENTIAL CARICOM/NON-CARICOM CDCC TRADE
 US\$MN¹

SITC Categories	Total CARICOM Exports ²	Total non- CARICOM CDCC Imports ³
<u>0-1. Food, beverages, tobacco</u>		
036.1/7 Crustaceans, molluscs	27.2 ⁴	13.8
042. Rice	16.1 ⁴	130.7
048 Cereal preparations	17.5	474.7 ⁵
058 Preserved fruit	29.1	42.1 ⁵
071.1/		
072.1 Coffee/cocoa	23.7	27.1 ⁵
081 Animal feeding stuff	15.4	31.4
<u>2. Crude materials</u>		
247/248 Wood (rough/sawn)	6.2 ⁴	158.2
<u>3. Mineral fuels, lubricants⁶</u>		
	865.6	3229.8 ⁷
<u>5. Chemicals⁸</u>		
51/52 Organic, inorganic chemicals	236.0	790.3
554 Soaps, cleaning agents	16.8	105.1 ⁹
56 Manufactured fertilizers	69.6	131.0
<u>6. Manufactured goods⁷</u>		
Iron and steel Products	108.9	152.6
Metal manufactures	9.1	426.7
<u>7. Transport equipment⁷</u>		
77 Electric machinery	38.3	1429.7
<u>8. Miscellaneous manufactures⁶</u>		
84 Garments	163.9 ⁶	498.8

-
- 1 Data for 1988
 - 2 Excludes Grenada, Guyana and Montserrat except where specified
 - 3 Excludes USVI, BVI, and Neth. Ant. except where specified
 - 4 Includes Guyana
 - 5 Excludes Dominican Republic and Haiti
 - 6 All CARICOM countries
 - 7 Includes Netherlands Antilles
 - 8 Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago only
 - 9 Excludes Suriname

TABLE 4
 POTENTIAL CARICOM/NON-CARICOM CDCC TRADE
 US\$MN¹

SITC Categories	Total Non-CARICOM CDCC Exports	Total CARICOM Imports
<u>0-1. Food, beverages, tobacco²</u>		
011.1 Fresh beef	39.3	21.1
03. Fish preparations	801.3	50.4
036.1/7 Crustaceans, molluscs	94.6	3.9
05. Fruits and vegetables	115.3	85.6
061.1 Sugar	3434.8	14.0
071.1/072.1 Coffee and cocoa	169.0	4.8
121/122 Tobacco, tobacco manufacturers	197.0	11.1
<u>3. Mineral fuels, lubricants³</u>		
<u>5. Chemicals⁴</u>		
51/52 Organic, inorganic chemicals	770.7	126.3
541 Medicinal products	4101.6	44.4
551 Essential oils/flavouring	384.0	6.6
553 Perfumery/cosmetics	352.3	8.1
<u>6. Basic manufacturers</u>		
61 Leather manufactures	23.6	4.5
64 Paper manufactures	50.5	99.5 ⁵
661/662 Building materials	70.5	13.1 ⁵
69 Metal manufactures	123.3	86.3
<u>7. Machinery and transport equipment</u>		
71-74 Non-electrical machinery	1572.6	225.0
75-77 Electrical machinery	674.7	140.4
78-79 Transport equipment	225.4	222.3
<u>8. Miscellaneous manufacturers</u>		
82 Furniture	32.5	13.9
84 Garments	824.0	74.0
85 Footwear	229.0	8.0
894 Toys, sporting goods	48.9	4.5

¹ Data for 1988

² Excludes USVI, BVI and Neth. Ant. under non-CARICOM and Grenada, Guyana and Montserrat under CARICOM

³ Includes Netherlands Antilles

⁴ Excludes Dominican Republic and Haiti and includes Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago only under CARICOM

⁵ Includes 642 and 662 for OECS

The following analysis reflects a concentration on trade between CARICOM and non-CARICOM CDCC countries as opposed to intra-CARICOM or intra-non-CARICOM CDCC trade. In assessing the potential for increasing trade, a list of the main exports and imports of the two groups of countries was compiled and those exports from CARICOM and non-CARICOM countries for which there appeared to be a market in the other group of countries were selected, and a comparison made with the imports of non-CARICOM and CARICOM countries respectively. Trade values are reported in United States dollars for the year 1988, the latest year for which data were available for the majority of countries.

The lack of sufficiently detailed data for the United States Virgin Islands, British Virgin Islands, the Netherlands Antilles and Guyana was the major constraint on the study and prevented a more comprehensive analysis.

Based on an examination of the existing trade flows, some potential appears to exist for the expansion of trade between CARICOM and non-CARICOM CDCC countries in certain product groups, assuming that these products are price competitive and meet acceptable quality standards. However, it should be understood that this conclusion is very preliminary and the secretariat is fully aware that further work will be required to identify specific products within the broad categories of products which could be traded, taking into account the critically important market access conditions.

Food and beverages

The large exports of fish and fish preparations from non-CARICOM countries may satisfy demand in CARICOM countries particularly in canned fish, 50 per cent of which comes from Puerto Rico. Although there is a fairly large volume of exports of crustaceans and molluscs from non-CARICOM countries, it is generally of a specific type, for example, crawfish from the Bahamas whereas the CARICOM (Guyana) export is shrimp. Seventy-two percent¹⁸ of CARICOM imports of crustaceans and molluscs is currently met by CARICOM countries themselves but there may still be scope for trade in specific seafoods for the remaining 18 per cent of imports (see Tables 3 and 4).

Similarly, cocoa and coffee are also exported by the two groups of countries. For the most part, with the exception of Puerto Rico and to some extent Jamaica, cocoa and coffee are exported in raw form and imported in processed form. Possibilities

¹⁸ Data on intra-CARICOM imports for specific products in the food and beverage section are taken from CARICOM, "Imports of Selected Agricultural Commodities: 1980-1981, 1985-1989", September 1991.

may therefore exist for imports of processed cocoa and coffee products from Puerto Rico and also of coffee beans from the Dominican Republic and Haiti for blending, especially since only 30 per cent of CARICOM imports originate from other CARICOM member countries. There may also be potential for trade in tobacco with non-CARICOM countries. Cuba and the Dominican Republic are large exporters of raw tobacco and Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago are manufacturers of cigarettes. Only 2.4 per cent of CARICOM's unmanufactured tobacco imports originate from other CARICOM countries.

The non-CARICOM countries of Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic and Suriname export US\$115.3 million worth of fruit and vegetables. Although CARICOM countries import US\$14 million, only 25 per cent originates from other member countries. Some scope may exist for the importation of potatoes from Cuba (which currently exports US\$4.7 million) as well as the importation of tomatoes and beans from Puerto Rico (which exports US\$6.5 million and US\$25.5 million respectively). However, the common external tariff on these vegetables from third countries is high (30 per cent) although some countries have been accorded derogations or suspensions with respect to some of these imports. On the other hand, CARICOM exports US\$27.2 million in preserved fruits. Imports in this category from the Bahamas and Puerto Rico are US\$42.1 million.

Cereal preparations and animal feeding stuff may also hold some potential for the expansion of trade. CARICOM exports of these products are US\$17.5 million and US\$29.1 million respectively. Puerto Rico, Cuba, Suriname and the Bahamas import US\$31.4 million and US\$474.7 million of cereal preparations and animal feeding stuff. Rice, which originates mainly from Guyana, has suffered from problems of quality and regularity of supply. At present, the bulk of Guyanese exports goes to other CARICOM countries and Europe. However, recent price increases in domestic paddy will result in larger output that may be exportable to non-CARICOM CDCC countries which currently import US\$130.7 million principally from the United States.

The Dominican Republic exports a significant amount of fresh beef. CARICOM countries, on the other hand, import most of their beef supplies from Australia, New Zealand and the United States. For CARICOM importers¹⁹ concern about hoof and mouth disease is an important factor in sourcing beef supplies. In addition to being

¹⁹ A survey of importers and exporters of primary commodities from Barbados, Belize, Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago was undertaken by ECLAC for the Institute of Latin American Integration (INTAL) in 1988 for incorporation in a study on "The Obstacles to Trade in Primary Commodities in Latin America and the Caribbean."

competitive and offering attractive credit rates, exporters will have to adopt stringent internationally accepted standards to attract CARICOM importers.²⁰

Even though CARICOM countries export a considerable amount of sugar to the European Community and the United States under special preferential arrangements, they have had to import sugar on the world market to meet the shortfall in their domestic market requirements. For those countries with a demand for white sugar, imports from Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic and Cuba may fill the need. In fact, Cuba and the Dominican Republic currently export sugar to some of the CARICOM countries.

Crude materials

CARICOM exports US\$6.2 million in timber half of which comes from Guyana. In fact, there is the view that timber has the most potential for a rapid increase in exports. At present, only a small proportion of the existing species are exported. The Netherlands Antilles and the United States Virgin Islands currently import approximately 20,000 cubic feet of timber from Guyana.

Mineral fuels and lubricants

There may be some scope for the expansion of trade in products within this sector. However, this is complicated by the fact that many of the countries operate under export processing agreements with the major petroleum transnational corporations; and others are used for transshipment purposes as in the case of the Bahamas and, to a lesser extent, the Netherlands Antilles. The volume of trade may not accurately reflect the possibilities for trade diversion in this area.

Trinidad and Tobago and Jamaica export products in this category to the value of US\$856 million. However, CARICOM also imports US\$353 million including Trinidad and Tobago's US\$47.5 million imports, mainly of gasoline, diesel oil, bunker 'C' grade and other fuel oils and Jamaica's imports of US\$107.8 million of mainly gasoline and kerosene under processing agreements, as well as diesel, bunker 'C' and lubricating oils. Puerto Rico exports mainly heavy and light fuel oils, lubricating oils and jet fuel and it imports crude primarily from Latin America, Africa and the Middle East. Other non-CARICOM countries, such as the Netherlands Antilles and the United States Virgin Islands also export petroleum products and like Puerto Rico, would have to import crude

²⁰ The key CARICOM market of Trinidad and Tobago closed its market to foreign beef imports in November 1991 and will be relying on local suppliers to meet demand requirements.

petroleum.²¹ Trinidad and Tobago is the only CDCC supplier of crude petroleum. Ninety-nine per cent of Cuba's imports of crude petroleum and petroleum products comes from the Soviet Union, a proportion of which is used for internal consumption and the rest sold on the international market. The Bahamas operates a transshipment facility so that all of its crude petroleum imports (US\$1.1 billion) from Africa, the Middle and Far East is re-exported to the United States, Canada, Puerto Rico and Panama. The available data show, however, that there may some scope for expanded trade in residual fuel oils and particularly kerosene for which there is significant demand.

Chemicals

Both groups of countries export a significant amount of chemicals. The non-CARICOM group of countries, particularly Puerto Rico, has engaged in manufacturing higher-value products in this sector. Trinidad and Tobago has concentrated on the production of ammonia, methanol and urea which make up the bulk of CARICOM's chemical exports. Of the non-CARICOM countries, Cuba is the biggest importer of these products, importing US\$9.3 million in ammonia and US\$120.2 million in manufactured fertilizers, including \$38.6 million for urea. Ninety-nine percent of fertilizer imports in 1988 originated from the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and Germany.

Puerto Rico has a highly developed pharmaceutical industry consisting of large subsidiaries of transnational companies. Indeed, Puerto Rico is responsible for the export of the bulk of the US\$4,101 million in medicinal products exported from non-CARICOM countries; the remainder originates from the Bahamas (US\$25.6 million) and from Cuba (US\$8.2 million). The bulk of medicinal products from the Bahamas consists of hormones, while Cuba specializes in the production and export of diagnostic kits for enzyme-immunologic analysis, vaccines, veterinary medicines and products of biotechnological engineering such as interferon. Puerto Rico exports principally antibiotics, cardiovascular drugs, anti-depressants, vitamins and contraceptives. CARICOM countries import US\$44.4 million in a variety of these pharmaceutical products, the bulk of which originates from the United States and other Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries. Currently, a small volume of antibiotics is imported from Puerto Rico but there are no imports of hormones or other pharmaceutical or medicinal products from the Bahamas or Cuba, except the quantities exported to Guyana by the latter under counter-trade arrangements.

Other products which appear to have potential are soaps and other cleansing agents, perfumery and cosmetics and essential oils

²¹ The breakdown of petroleum exports and imports from the Netherlands Antilles is not available.

and flavorings. Non-CARICOM countries import US\$105.1 million in soaps and other cleansing agents. At present, these products go to the CARICOM market although Dominica has recently begun to export soaps to Cuba. CARICOM countries may be able to supply other CDCC member countries only if there is a substantial increase in production. CARICOM imports of perfumery and cosmetics and essential oils and flavorings can be met by non-CARICOM CDCC countries, particularly Puerto Rico, which accounts for over 99 per cent of these exports.

Manufactures

An important obstacle to the expansion of CARICOM exports is uncompetitive prices relative to the prices of manufactured goods from the United States. The bulk of manufactured goods is traded intra-regionally behind high tariffs and other duties. In fact, only iron and steel products and metal manufactures appear to have potential for export to non-CARICOM countries. Imports totalling US\$152.6 million in iron and steel products and US\$426.7 million in metal products are imported by these countries. While potential exists for wire rods and bars, which Trinidad and Tobago exports, the bulk of Puerto Rico's imports, for example, are cast iron fittings, tin-plated steel sheets and alloy steel strips. Trinidad and Tobago is only beginning to explore the possibilities of exporting higher value products of iron and steel. The production and export of alloy and high carbon steel is only now beginning.

Jamaica and the OECS countries are the major exporters of garments. Even though the data reflect a substantial volume of exports, it is important to note that a number of companies operate under special access arrangements such as Section 9802 of the TSUS. Companies utilizing these arrangements are tied in to fixed supply arrangements or may not have the capacity to develop sales independently of their United States supplier corporations. Approximately 70 per cent of garment production in Jamaica is exported under these arrangements. The companies operating independently may have more flexibility with regard to diverting trade especially if tariffs are lower than current United States tariffs for garments. Consequently, the remaining 30 per cent of garment production may be available for export to the other CDCC countries subject to the rules of origin²².

²² Maxwell Stamp Associates, Market Profile: Puerto Rico, A Study of Export Opportunities for Jamaican Products in the Caribbean Region, commissioned by the Commonwealth Secretariat for the Jamaica National Export Corporation. The study also notes that in 1984 Puerto Rico imported US\$1.2 million in ladies undergarments from Jamaican 807 operations and that Puerto Rico exported US\$632 million and US\$50 million to the United States and other countries respectively.

There may well be significant scope for the expansion of exports to CARICOM countries in manufactures. Puerto Rico is the largest exporter of manufactures from the non-CARICOM countries, including rubber and rubber products, paper and paper products, building materials and metal manufactures. Available data suggest that leather products from Haiti, Cuba and the Dominican Republic (US\$23.6 million) may be able to satisfy CARICOM's demand of US\$4.5 million. In addition, non-CARICOM exports of US\$70.5 million in building materials may also supply CARICOM's imports of US\$13.5 million. The prospects for increased furniture exports from non-CARICOM countries to CARICOM countries appear promising. However, since CARICOM countries have medium-to long-term plans to develop this sector, exports to CARICOM would probably be specialized types of furniture such as medical furniture from Puerto Rico and rattan furniture from the Dominican Republic.

Within the category of miscellaneous manufactures, the value of non-CARICOM exports of garments and footwear is significant (US\$824 million and US\$229 million, respectively). As in the case of CARICOM, the majority of these exports, particularly from the Dominican Republic and Haiti, go to the United States under the Caribbean Textile Program; however, the remainder could perhaps go part of the way towards supplying the CARICOM market of US\$74.0 million and US\$8.0 million for garments and shoes. Toys and sporting goods may also hold some export interest to the non-CARICOM countries.

Machinery and equipment

The bulk of electrical machinery exported by CARICOM countries consists of switchgear and telecommunications equipment mainly from Barbados and the OECS countries. These goods are primarily 806 products destined to specific companies in the United States. Electrical distributing and household equipment are also two significant categories of exports, the major part of which is exported to other CARICOM countries. The existing data suggest that household equipment would be more easily traded with other CDCC countries although trade in 806 products cannot be ruled out. Non-CARICOM CDCC countries imported US\$1,439.7 million and while CARICOM exports are modest (US\$38.3 million) relative to demand, the potential for expansion may exist.

The scope for increased CARICOM imports from other CDCC countries in non-electrical machinery appears to be good. The majority of the exports (US\$1,572.6 million) originate from Puerto Rico. Currently, most CARICOM imports of US\$225 million originate from OECD countries. Part of CARICOM's demand for transport equipment can possibly be met from other CDCC countries as well although the latter's exports are evenly balanced with CARICOM's imports. The scope for trade in electrical machinery could also be significant, with non-CARICOM exports valued at US\$674.7 million and CARICOM's imports at US\$140.4 million.

IV. REVIEW OF SOME FACTORS AFFECTING TRADE IN CDCC MEMBER COUNTRIES

Trade possibilities identified in the previous section are subject to many factors including the prevalence of old trade and production structures, the existence of intra-company arrangements, the orientation of the trade and industrial development policies of the countries, the availability and reliability of transport services, the quality and price competitiveness of regional products and the exchange rate policies of the countries. Linguistic and cultural factors also affect trade flows in the region.

Despite efforts to diversify their production and their trade patterns, CDCC trade is still largely conducted with traditional trade partners and dominated by traditional products. It is as a result of this entrenched relationship that the markets of CDCC member countries are heavily dominated by goods exported by the developed market economies of the world, and more recently but with much smaller market shares, by those exported by South East Asian countries. The traditionally large market share of developed countries in the markets of CDCC member countries may constitute one of the obstacles to the penetration of these markets by exporters from other CDCC member countries. Some of the companies of the developed market economies of Europe and North America may have gained their market shares in the CDCC region on the basis of competitiveness; but others may have managed to sell their products and maintain their market shares partly because of the lack of information in the countries of the region on alternative sources of supply, the long standing relationships between these companies and importers in the region, and easier access to credit. Moreover, goods purchased under tied aid agreements usually give preference to donors' exports regardless of their prices or quality. This situation has helped to constrain the diversification of import supplies.

The exports of the region have also been going to the traditional destinations within the markets of the developed countries, mainly those of Europe and North America. The traditional trading relationship reinforced by the preferential treatment of some of the region's exports in a world replete with tariffs and non-tariff barriers, may have slowed the efforts of the countries to diversify their export products and markets. It is easier to continue selling the same products in the same markets than to develop new products and penetrate new markets.

In addition, the countries of the region, like most other developing countries, have generally opted for industrial policies oriented towards import substitution, with the supply of the local market being the main target of the industrialization process. These industrialization policies have usually been accompanied by protectionist trading policies which kept imports competing with

locally produced goods out of the countries. These policies also served to discourage the development of exports despite stated policy objectives pursuing the promotion of exports. The balance-of-payments problems encountered by some of the countries of the region in the 1970s and 1980s and the consequent loss of foreign exchange reserves have prompted these countries to make extensive use of exchange and trade restrictions as policy measures to save foreign exchange, while encouraging exports and dampening demand for imports. But contrary to expectations, these policies have generally resulted in further deterioration of the balance-of-payments positions of the countries and further loss of foreign exchange through capital flight and decreased export earnings. Furthermore, the fiscal deficits which trade restrictions were supposed to improve through an increase in revenues have generally deteriorated and prompted the imposition of further restrictions. These policies have also tended to introduce distortions into the price system in the economies, bringing about inefficiencies in the production system of the countries and impacting negatively on the consumers.

The trading policies of countries in the region belonging to economic groupings, namely those of CARICOM and OECS member countries, have sought to promote intra-regional trade among the members of these groupings. Tariffs were lowered and non-tariff barriers, such as licensing and quotas, were waived or at least eased within the grouping, while a variety of tariffs and non-tariff barriers were applied against extra-regional exports including those of non-CARICOM CDCC member countries. The recent introduction of the Common External Tariff (CET) by some CARICOM member countries seeks to put a uniform tariff on goods imported from outside this economic integration grouping, while allowing for the free movement of goods within the Caribbean Community. Closely related to the CET are the rules of origin which seek to promote products of CARICOM origin by making them exempt from import duty within the community. The CET is not yet fully operational and the free movement of goods within the Community has not yet been achieved.

In addition to the CET, most CARICOM countries operate licensing systems whose restrictiveness depends on the type of goods to be imported and the sources of such imports; in some cases CARICOM countries are usually exempted from such licensing requirements. The more restrictive licenses normally apply to those goods produced locally and which the countries seek to protect.

Countries such as Barbados, Dominica, Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago operate negative lists which usually include goods produced

locally or those subject to State trading²³. In Jamaica, certain food items and motor vehicles could only be imported by the Jamaica Commodity Trading Corporation and the import of petroleum and cement is restricted to public entities. Guyana also enforces similar trading requirements. Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica and Guyana are at various stages of implementing trade liberalization programmes.

Although tariffs vary from country to country and tend to be lower in OECS countries than other CARICOM countries, they are generally higher for consumer products than for capital and investment goods. In Jamaica, for example, tariffs vary from 20 per cent on capital goods to 60 per cent on consumer goods; imports from CARICOM are exempt from such tariffs. Because of the implementation of the CET by Jamaica and Jamaica's trade liberalization programme, tariffs which were higher than the agreed CET were brought down to the CET level.

Non-CARICOM CDCC member countries also operate a variety of systems of trade restrictions. In the Dominican Republic, tariffs have recently been brought down from a range of 40 to 75 per cent to a range of 15 to 30 per cent. Some imports, such as those of motor vehicles, still attract as high a tariff as 60 to 80 per cent. All exports require a license from the Dominican Center for Export Promotion (CEDOPEX). Suriname operates a system of licenses for all imports, quotas for certain goods and outright prohibition of other goods. Exports from Suriname require a license. Imports of some goods in Haiti and the export of some agricultural products require a license.

No system of licensing operates in the Netherlands Antilles, however there are certain items for which there are locally produced substitutes which are subject to quotas (40 per cent of total value of domestic production). Exports are not subject to any restriction in the Netherlands Antilles.

The countries of the region possess a number of currencies most of which are pegged to the United States dollar. The rigidity of the exchange rate systems in operation in the CDCC region has resulted, in the past, in the over-valuation of a number of currencies which tended to create a bias against exports. Countries such as the Dominican Republic and Suriname operate systems of exchange controls. Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados and Jamaica offer forward exchange cover for their exporters albeit for a limited number of operations. CDCC member countries such as the Dominican Republic, Suriname, Haiti and Barbados require that the

²³ International Monetary Fund (IMF) exchange arrangements and restrictions, Annual Report 1991.

proceeds of exports are surrendered to the Central Bank, although the time limit for such surrender of foreign exchange varies from country to country.

Competition in international markets is not only confined to the cost of production of the products to be exported, their quality, their pricing, their marketing and distribution, but also includes the credit terms which exporters are able to offer to their overseas customers. The ability to offer credit to foreign customers depends largely on the export financing and insurance schemes in operation in the exporter's country, as the exporters themselves are rarely able to offer favourable credit terms to their foreign customers out of their own funds.

The exports of CDCC member countries are mainly financed by short-term commercial bank credits while their imports are usually financed by medium-and long-term official or private export credit, normally supported by developed countries' export credit institutions such as the Export/Import Bank (EXIMBANK) of the United States of America and the Export Credit Guarantee Department (ECGD) of the United Kingdom.

Export credit schemes of CDCC member countries are still at various stages of their early development and are still far from being able to compete with the kind of export financing facilities offered in developed countries, whose exports they compete with in international markets including those of CDCC member countries. Within the CARICOM region, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados and Jamaica operate various types of export credit and insurance schemes which provide for both pre-shipment and post-shipment financing. Also the OECS exporters benefit from a pre-shipment financing facility operated by the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (ECCB).

In today's dynamic world and the consequent fast-changing market conditions, the availability of up-to-date information on markets, products, customers and their solvency, the availability of transport and distribution channels and information on local regulations are of prime importance to any export development strategy.

One of the reasons for the present low level of intra-CDCC trade might be the lack of detailed up-to-date trade information on which exporters and importers can take informed practical decisions. A notable effort at the subregional level is the establishment of the CARICOM Export Development Project (CEDP) which operates the Caribbean Trade Information System (CARTIS) and conducts market studies as part of its mandate to promote the exports of CARICOM member countries. The Eastern Caribbean States Export Development Agency (ECSEDA) seeks to achieve similar objectives for OECS countries. In non-CARICOM CDCC member countries, the provision of trade information and the promotion of

exports are the responsibilities of local business organizations and government agencies just as they are in the individual CARICOM countries.

Another important factor affecting the trade of CDCC member countries is transportation. It is an important element in the cost of production of goods in the countries through its effect on the prices of imports. It is also a crucial cost element in the prices of the countries' exports and affects the price competitiveness of the exports of the region.

The present low level of intra-CDCC trade is one of the main reasons for the weakness of transportation services within the region, since such services are usually only established when there is an effective demand for them. This is why transport services in the region are at present oriented towards the main markets of CDCC member countries' exports and their main sources of supply. The consequences of such a situation is that freight charges between CDCC member countries tend to be high and traffic between some member countries tend to be low or even nonexistent because of the low volume of goods transported. In addition, port facilities in some countries of the region are not always adequate and the port charges are usually high and the administrative formalities rather cumbersome. Air transport offers some cargo capacity for intra-CDCC trade, but the low level of trade still constitutes a major obstacle.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The trade of CDCC member countries is still largely conducted with the developed market economies of the world and it is still dominated by the export of a few primary products and the import of manufactured goods and foods. Despite the fact that most of the goods exported by CDCC countries compete with each other, this preliminary assessment of trade possibilities between CARICOM and non-CARICOM CDCC countries identified a number of products and product categories which may hold the potential for increased trade within CDCC if other factors affecting trade could be dealt with. However, this assessment is only based on current product lines exported and those imported and does not take into account the possibilities for the development of new product lines which could be traded within the CARICOM region. This assessment also reviewed some of the factors which might have impeded the development of trade in the CDCC region.

CARICOM and non-CARICOM trade is still at an early stage of its development and is still concentrated on few countries and relatively few commodities. The increase of trade between CARICOM and non-CARICOM CDCC countries will require the adoption and implementation of certain strategies to improve the export

capacities of the countries of the region and to facilitate trade within the region. These strategies have to be implemented against the background of macroeconomic policies, the aim of which would be to achieve and maintain sustainable fiscal and balance-of-payments positions and keep inflation down.

It is within the context of these strategies that possibilities of investment, including joint ventures from within the region as well as from outside the region, should be further explored with a view to developing and diversifying the production structures of the economies of the region. Industrial cooperation among the countries of the region, involving some form of industrial policy harmonization including joint production and marketing ventures may facilitate the attainment of such an objective and may assist in the penetration of new markets and the consolidation and expansion of already established markets.

The trade possibilities identified in this preliminary assessment should be pursued further and work to identify other possibilities should be undertaken. In this connection, studies of selected markets and products of interest to CDCC countries should be carried out and emphasis should be put on market access conditions. In addition, up-to-date trade information is essential for the promotion of trade within the region and mechanisms should be established to ensure that such information is available to exporters and importers in the region on a timely basis. Some form of cooperation and collaboration between the chambers of commerce and industry, especially those of CARICOM and non-CARICOM countries, would facilitate both information gathering and distribution as well as the striking of business deals within the region. Collaboration between the banks especially those of CARICOM and non-CARICOM countries, would also facilitate trade within the region.

It would assist the promotion of trade within the region, if decisions were taken to lower trade barriers, especially those affecting trade between CARICOM and non-CARICOM CDCC countries. The issues of trade imbalances and the implications of adjustment to new trade realities should be given due consideration in such a process.

Transport and communication and trade finance constitute two other crucial elements in any trade development strategy and the possibilities to develop them further and orient them towards supporting defined trade development objectives should be envisaged. In this regard, the financing of exports and imports from the CDCC region and the establishment of reliable and regular transport services within CDCC would be a considerable help.

The above elements are closely inter-related and mutually supportive and provide scope for further work aimed at the development of trade within the CDCC region. This work should have as its guiding principle the promotion of competitive products which could be sold in CDCC markets as well as world markets. The ECLAC/CDCC secretariat intends to work closely with the regional organizations and the individual countries in order to devise a priority programme of cooperation and collaboration aimed at the strengthening of trade relations within CDCC.

STATISTICAL ANNEX

TABLE I

CARICOM CDCC COUNTRIES
MERCHANDISE EXPORTS (US\$m)

COUNTRIES	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Antigua	59	51	49	38	34	27	31	29	30	32	33
Barbados	228	195	259	323	394	368	291	161	177	187	147
Belize	111	119	91	78	93	90	74	87	95	94	104
Dominica	10	20	25	28	26	28	45	49	57	46	58
Grenada	17	19	18	19	18	22	29	32	33	28	27
Guyana	389	345	251	193	218	214	210	241	211	184	210
Jamaica	963	974	767	686	702	569	590	709	822	1000	1140
Montserrat	1	2	3	5	1	1	2	3	2	2	2
St. Kitts/Nevis	24	25	21	19	19	22	25	28	27	29	19
St. Lucia	46	41	42	47	48	52	83	77	119	109	127
St. Vincent	21	30	34	42	54	62	64	52	85	75	79
Trinidad/Tobago	4077	3761	3072	2023	2106	2160	1368	1415	1470	1550	2022
TOTAL	5946	5582	4632	3501	3713	3615	2812	2883	3128	3336	3968

MERCHANDISE IMPORTS (US\$m)

Antigua	126	138	139	109	151	167	313	275	311	348	358
Barbados	525	576	554	624	662	637	622	518	582	677	703
Belize	149	162	137	118	132	131	110	128	159	191	188
Dominica	53	50	47	47	56	55	56	67	87	107	118
Grenada	60	70	78	74	56	69	81	89	92	101	109
Guyana	396	440	280	248	214	222	240	262	216	257	273
Jamaica	1171	1473	1381	1281	1183	1144	973	1234	1444	1820	1851
Montserrat	16	19	20	20	17	18	20	25	27	31	42
St. Kitts/Nevis	45	48	44	51	52	54	63	79	93	102	102
St. Lucia	124	129	118	107	118	125	155	178	221	274	271
St. Vincent	57	58	64	70	77	79	87	99	122	127	138
Trinidad/Tobago	3177	3124	3697	2511	1916	1553	1484	1160	1186	1203	1262
TOTAL	5899	6287	6559	5260	4634	4254	4204	4114	4540	5238	5415
TOTAL EXPORTS	5946	5582	4632	3501	3713	3615	2812	2883	3128	3336	3968
TOTAL IMPORTS	5899	6287	6559	5260	4634	4254	4204	4114	4540	5238	5415
BALANCE	47	-705	-1927	-1759	-921	-639	-1392	-1231	-1412	-1902	-1447

Source: ECLAC, derived from National Data.

TABLE II

NON-CARICOM CDCC COUNTRIES

EXPORTS (US\$m)

COUNTRIES	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Bahamas <1>	135	152	182	210	252	296	294	273	274	259	301
Cuba	3967	4224	4940	5535	5476	5992	5321	5401	5518	600	...
Dom. Republic	962	1188	768	785	868	750	718	720	892	911	704
Haiti	226	150	174	154	179	174	186	220	200	240	139
Netherlands Ant.	146	147	146	52	76	91	86	107	154	257	213
Puerto Rico	7140	8289	9053	8760	9409	9920	13048	13971	15429	17932	20866
Suriname	514	...	...	349	364	329	241	301	360	390	...
B.V.I.	1	2	1	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	13091	14152	15264	15848	16627	17555	19894	20993	22827	20589	22223

IMPORTS (US\$m)

Bahamas <1>	676	433	664	591	866	992	901	1017	938	1068	1037
Cuba	4627	5114	5537	6222	7228	8035	7596	7612	7579	8124	...
Dom. Republic	1520	1452	1258	1279	1257	1247	1352	1591	1608	1964	1807
Haiti	319	374	324	352	346	349	303	311	284	259	236
Netherlands Ant.	904	869	921	833	789	839	743	865	938	1100	...
Puerto Rico	8189	9124	8524	8527	9520	10108	11578	13013	14522	17015	19136
Suriname	504	563	512	446	392	338	244	294	255	250	...
B.V.I.	40	50	58	67	70	72	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	16779	17979	17798	18317	20468	21980	22717	24703	26124	29780	22216
TOTAL EXPORTS	13091	14152	15264	15848	16627	17555	19894	20993	22827	20859	22223
TOTAL IMPORTS	16779	17979	17798	18317	20468	21980	22717	24703	26124	29780	22216
BALANCE	-3688	-3827	-2534	-2469	-3841	-4425	-2823	-3710	-3297	-8921	7

Source: ECLAC, derived from National Data.
 <1> Excludes oil.

TABLE III

EXPORTS OF CARICOM MEMBER COUNTRIES OF THE CDCC BY MAIN DESTINATION

Country	Year	World in US\$m	Developed market economies (%)						East. Eur %	Soc. Asia	Developing countries and territories (%)					
			Total	EUROPE		USA/ Canada	Japan	Others			Total	OPEC	America	Africa	W.Asia	S&SE Asia
				Total	EEC											
Barbados	1980	149.5	67.7	20.8	20.3	46.8	...	0.1	...	...	32.0	0.4	31.0	...	...	1.0
	1985	214.9	95.9	10.8	10.6	84.9	0.1	0.1	...	...	3.8	...	3.6	...	...	0.2
	1988	176.1	51.2	22.1	21.7	28.2	0.7	0.1	...	...	31.2	...	31.2	...	...	0.1
Belize	1980	82.5	92.2	30.9	30.8	61.0	0.3	...	...	...	7.8	...	7.7	...	...	0.2
	1985	64.4	93.5	30.0	28.5	63.4	0.1	...	...	...	6.5	0.6	6.4	...	...	...
	1988	119.7	87.5	42.9	42.9	43.9	0.6	...	...	...	12.5	...	12.4	...	...	0.1
Dominica	1980	9.3	36.8	36.2	35.8	0.6	...	...	...	...	63.2	...	63.2	...	...	...
	1985	28.4	56.0	50.7	50.7	5.3	...	...	...	...	44.0	...	44.0	...	...	...
	1988	56.0	73.3	68.6	68.6	4.8	...	...	...	...	26.7	...	26.7	...	...	...
	1989	43.6	66.9	59.2	59.2	7.7	...	...	...	...	31.9	...	31.9	...	...	...
Grenada	1980	16.9	84.9	78.5	77.2	6.4	...	...	1.0	...	13.9	...	13.8	...	0.1	...
	1985	21.8	61.1	55.8	55.7	5.0	0.2	0.1	1.8	...	37.1	...	36.9	...	0.1	...
	1988	27.9	78.5	66.3	64.2	12.2	...	...	...	...	21.1	...	21.1	...	...	...
Guyana	1980	388.9	73.2	41.5	37.7	27.7	3.4	0.5	1.3	0.3	25.2	6.1	24.4	0.5	...	0.2
	1986	218.0	41.5	22.8	20.4	14.4	4.2	0.7	1.7	...	54.9	7.1	52.5	1.7	...	...
Jamaica	1980	942.4	79.6	38.7	20.6	40.2	0.6	0.1	5.3	...	15.1	2.2	9.6	4.6	0.8	0.7
	1985	535.1	78.1	24.1	21.0	52.5	1.4	0.1	5.6	...	15.0	...	11.7	3.3	...	...
	1988	811.6	86.1	33.6	30.6	51.1	1.1	0.3	4.0	...	9.5	0.1	8.9	0.5	...	0.1
St Kitts	1985	24.0	75.0	5.0	5.0	70.0	...	...	...	...	25.0	...	25.0	...	...	...
	1987	31.1	75.2	20.9	20.9	54.3	...	...	...	...	24.8	...	24.4	...	...	0.3
St. Lucia	1980	33.7	57.7	33.6	33.5	24.1	...	...	...	...	42.3	0.4	42.2	...	...	0.1
	1985	53.0	49.1	49.1	49.1	...	...	...	...	...	50.9	0.4	50.8	...	...	0.2
	1986	83.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	...	...	...	...	...	40.0	0.4	40.0	...	...	...
St Vincent	1980	15.7	55.5	50.6	50.6	4.8	...	...	...	...	44.5	...	44.5	...	...	...
	1985	34.0	68.8	68.8	68.5	...	...	...	...	...	31.2	...	31.2	...	...	...
	1987	39.3	71.2	71.2	71.0	...	...	...	...	...	27.2	...	22.1	...	...	5.1
Trinidad	1980	4077.0	73.5	12.8	11.7	60.6	0.1	...	...	...	21.8	0.2	19.1	2.2	0.5	...
	1986	1385.7	82.2	15.2	14.8	65.9	1.1	0.1	...	0.2	16.6	0.6	16.0	...	0.1	0.5
	1989	1578.1	67.8	9.6	9.1	57.0	0.7	0.4	...	...	29.1	2.2	27.4	0.7	0.2	0.9

Source: UNCTAD Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics, 1990.

TABLE IV

EXPORTS OF NON-CARICOM CDCC COUNTRIES BY MAIN DESTINATION

Destination		World in US\$m	Developed market economies (%)						East. Eur %	Soc. Asia	Developing countries and territories (%)					
Country	Year		Total	EUROPE		USA/ Canada	Japan	Others			Total	OPEC	America	Africa	W.Asia	S&SE Asia
				Total	EEC											
Bahamas	1980	50010.0	89.6	21.0	17.0	67.0	0.3	0.1	...	...	11.0	0.3	9.0	0.2	0.3	0.7
	1985	2728.0	97.2	6.0	5.0	89.0	2.0	0.4	...	...	3.0	0.3	1.4	1.2	...	0.1
	1987	2544.0	96.1	4.0	4.0	90.0	2.5	0.2	...	...	4.0	...	2.5	0.9	...	0.1
Cuba	1980	5540.8	11.9	6.2	4.3	2.9	2.8	...	59.6	3.0	8.3	5.1	...	4.2	3.8	0.3
	1985	6484.5	8.3	6.4	3.1	0.5	1.3	...	86.1	2.9	2.8	0.8	0.7	1.3	0.5	0.3
	1987	5401.0	8.6	6.5	5.2	0.7	1.4	...	86.8	2.0	2.5	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.2
Dom Rep	1980	703.9	79.9	14.8	11.5	63.9	1.2	...	0.5	...	19.6	13.0	16.0	3.6	...	...
	1985	738.5	95.7	15.6	11.0	78.3	1.8	...	0.4	...	3.9	0.3	3.7	0.1	...	0.1
	1987	718.0	95.9	11.0	11.0	83.7	1.1	...	0.4	...	3.7	0.3	3.6	0.1	...	...
Haiti	1985	174.0	95.3	13.4	12.9	81.2	0.5	0.1	...	...	4.7	0.2	4.0	0.2	0.5	...
	1986	170.0	95.5	17.7	16.4	77.2	0.5	0.1	...	...	4.5	0.2	4.0	0.2	0.4	...
Neth Ant	1980	5157.6	66.4	13.0	11.6	52.2	0.5	0.6	...	...	32.9	4.4	26.2	4.7	0.2	0.9
	1985	1667.0	60.1	12.0	11.3	46.9	0.2	1.0	...	...	39.7	2.0	35.7	3.5	...	0.4
	1986	839.0	46.9	11.0	10.9	34.4	1.3	0.3	...	...	52.8	2.4	48.2	4.3	...	0.2
Suriname	1980	514.0	80.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.9	...	14.5	...	...	...
	1985	328.8	78.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.6	...	19.9	...	...	...
	1986	329.3	82.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.4	...	17.4	...	...	...

Source: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook; various editions and
UNCTAD Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics 1990.

TABLE V

IMPORTS OF CARICOM MEMBER COUNTRIES OF THE CDDC BY MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

Destination Country	Year	World in US\$m	Developed market economies (%)						East. Eur (%)	Soc. Asia	Developing countries and territories (%)					
			Total	EUROPE		USA/ Canada	Japan	Others			Total	OPEC	America	Africa	W.Asia	S&E Asia
				Total	EEC											
Barbados	1980	517.1	70.7	22.2	21.2	41.3	4.3	2.9	0.5	0.2	28.7	4.7	26.3	0.1	...	2.3
	1985	601.9	71.7	18.4	16.6	47.1	4.6	1.7	0.1	0.1	28.0	3.8	25.2	...	...	2.8
	1986	593.2	76.7	22.9	20.6	46.5	5.6	1.6	0.1	0.2	22.6	5.1	19.1	...	...	3.5
Belize	1980	148.2	69.0	25.6	23.7	37.1	5.4	0.9	1.8	...	29.1	...	26.7	...	...	2.4
	1985	128.1	75.8	18.8	17.9	52.0	4.4	0.5	0.2	...	24.0	0.7	18.9	...	...	5.1
	1987	143.6	81.4	17.4	16.8	62.1	1.4	0.5	0.1	...	16.5	...	15.1	...	...	1.5
Dominica	1980	47.7	65.8	28.9	28.3	30.8	5.4	0.6	0.2	...	33.8	0.2	32.7	0.2	...	0.8
	1985	55.3	64.3	24.8	23.4	31.9	7.4	0.2	0.1	0.9	33.3	0.1	31.8	0.2	...	1.3
	1989	107.1	66.9	23.4	22.5	37.7	5.8	0.1	0.2	0.7	31.2	1.1	26.6	...	...	4.6
Grenada	1980	50.2	55.5	23.7	23.1	25.6	5.3	0.9	0.7	...	41.3	0.6	37.2	0.1	...	4.0
	1985	69.0	64.8	25.3	24.7	30.4	8.1	1.1	0.3	0.6	32.5	0.2	28.8	...	...	3.6
	1986	83.5	67.3	25.2	24.3	33.5	7.1	1.5	...	...	32.5	...	29.6	...	...	3.0
Guyana	1980	326.2	63.4	27.8	27.1	33.6	1.9	0.1	...	...	33.9	0.2	33.0	...	...	0.9
	1982	280.2	47.7	21.2	20.4	23.8	2.4	0.3	2.8	0.2	49.2	0.5	48.0	0.1	...	1.0
Jamaica	1980	1177.7	52.6	12.3	11.4	37.5	2.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	46.6	22.5	45.5	...	...	1.0
	1985	1143.4	65.1	11.7	10.3	45.9	7.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	24.8	13.0	23.4	...	...	1.1
	1988	1434.3	77.3	16.5	15.3	56.1	3.5	1.2	0.8	0.3	19.5	4.5	15.5	...	0.1	4.0
St. Kitts	1983	51.9	71.9	21.8	20.6	46.6	3.5	...	...	0.2	27.9	0.2	27.2	...	...	0.8
	1986	62.9	75.5	21.9	20.3	49.4	4.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	22.4	0.1	20.9	0.5	...	0.8
	1987	78.9	76.4	19.7	18.8	52.5	4.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	21.4	0.3	19.7	0.1	0.1	1.6
	1988	93.3	77.5	21.8	21.1	51.8	3.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	20.3	1.1	18.3	0.1	0.1	1.7
St. Lucia	1975	46.4	67.2	39.7	38.4	23.7	2.6	1.5	0.4	...	32.3	1.5	30.4	0.2	...	1.7
	1980	123.8	64.9	22.7	21.4	36.0	5.7	0.5	0.3	...	34.8	3.7	30.6	...	...	4.1
St Vincent	1976	23.8	56.7	36.1	35.3	18.5	1.3	0.8	0.8	...	42.4	...	40.8	0.4	...	1.7
	1980	57.1	62.7	24.9	24.0	34.3	3.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	36.4	0.2	35.0	...	...	1.4
Trinidad	1980	3177.7	54.4	15.8	14.5	30.7	6.7	1.3	0.1	0.2	45.2	35.3	7.6	1.0	30.4	6.3
	1985	1533.0	80.2	21.1	18.7	46.8	10.0	2.3	0.1	0.4	19.2	2.3	14.4	0.6	...	4.1
	1989	1222.4	76.5	17.8	16.1	55.0	2.0	1.5	0.2	0.5	20.8	5.4	15.4	2.9	0.1	2.4

Source: UNCTAD Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics, 1990.

TABLE VI

IMPORTS OF NON-CARICOM-CDCC COUNTRIES BY MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

Destination Country	Year	World in US\$m	Developed market economies (%)						East. Eur (%)	Soc. Asia	Developing countries and territories (%)					
			Total	EUROPE		USA/ Canada	Japan	Others			Total	OPEC	America	Africa	W.Asia	S&SE Asia
				Total	EEC											
Bahamas	1980	7545.5	12.0	3.8	3.5	7.8	0.2	0.1	...	...	88.2	76.7	6.5	46.7	35.0	...
	1985	3077.8	37.0	6.4	5.9	28.9	1.8	...	...	...	62.9	41.5	16.3	42.0	1.5	3.1
	1986	3288.9	42.8	15.7	15.2	26.1	0.9	...	0.1	...	55.0	45.3	6.2	23.9	9.0	15.9
Cuba	1975	3883.3	38.5	23.8	22.3	3.2	11.6	...	48.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1985	8692.8	11.4	7.8	6.8	0.7	2.8	0.1	80.4	3.3	4.9	0.3	4.0	0.3	...	0.1
Dom. Rep	1980	1426.3	67.7	11.8	10.5	47.3	8.0	0.6	0.1	...	32.2	21.1	29.9	...	...	2.3
	1985	1247.9	54.7	11.2	10.3	36.2	6.3	1.0	...	...	45.2	26.6	42.8	...	...	2.3
Haiti	1975	142.5	86.2	19.9	18.4	59.6	6.8	0.1	0.9	0.3	12.6	0.2	11.7	...	...	0.8
	1981	375.7	77.8	12.6	10.8	58.7	6.3	0.2	0.4	1.1	20.7	...	18.8	0.2	0.1	1.6
Neth.	1975	2788.9	11.9	5.0	4.7	6.2	0.6	0.1	...	...	88.1	84.6	60.3	9.9	17.5	0.4
	1979	4389.5	12.8	5.0	4.7	7.1	0.6	0.1	...	...	87.1	84.1	75.3	6.2	5.2	0.5
	1984	4024.3	13.9	4.2	3.9	8.9	0.9	...	...	...	85.8	70.1	81.0	4.5	...	0.3
Suriname	1980	446.0	58.6	20.9	20.3	31.6	5.3	0.8	...	...	39.8	0.1	38.3	...	...	1.5
	1985	329.1	59.8	26.2	25.1	31.2	2.4	...	...	0.4	38.9	0.7	37.5	...	...	1.4

Source: IMF Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook, various editions and UNCTAD Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics, 1990.

TABLE VII

EXPORTS OF CARICOM CDCC COUNTRIES
BY MAIN CATEGORIES OF EXPORTS (PERCENTAGE)

Country	Year	Total Value US\$M	All Food Items	Agric. raw mate- rials	Fuels	Ores & metals	Manu- fact. goods	Of which			Un- alloca- ted
								Chemical Products	Other Manuf. goods	Machin- ery and equip.	
Barbados	1980	149.5	47.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	52.5	7.1	29.9	15.5	...
	1985	214.9	15.7	0.2	...	0.1	83.8	1.2	11.9	70.7	0.2
	1986	209.1	18.9	0.1	...	0.5	80.3	4.5	16.7	59.1	0.2
	1987	156.0	26.9	0.8	18.6	0.4	52.1	10.6	20.0	21.5	1.2
	1988	176.1	26.9	0.7	16.0	0.5	53.4	11.9	23.5	18.1	2.6
Belize	1980	82.5	79.4	2.8	...	...	17.6	0.4	17.2	...	0.1
	1985	64.4	73.9	1.2	...	...	24.9	0.7	24.2	...	...
	1986	74.0	79.9	1.6	...	...	18.5	0.1	18.4	...	...
	1987	99.4	69.3	12.3	...	...	17.7	0.4	17.2	0.1	0.7
	1988	119.7	76.9	3.6	...	0.2	18.0	0.6	16.6	0.8	1.3
Dominica	1980	9.3	45.6	0.1	...	...	54.3	53.1	1.2	...	...
	1985	28.4	59.9	0.4	...	...	39.8	28.5	6.3	4.9	...
	1988	56.0	68.7	0.6	...	0.3	29.9	16.9	5.1	7.9	0.5
	1989	43.6	65.8	0.7	...	...	33.5	27.7	5.7	0.1	...
Grenada	1980	16.9	92.2	...	...	...	7.8	...	7.7	...	...
	1985	21.8	95.5	...	...	...	4.5	1.0	3.5	...	...
	1986	26.6	97.0	...	...	...	2.9	...	2.9	...	...
	1987	31.5	83.5	0.3	...	...	16.2	...	12.1	4.1	...
	1988	27.9	73.5	0.4	...	0.4	25.4	1.4	18.6	5.4	0.4
Guyana	1980	388.9	47.6	2.2	...	38.0	11.0	8.2	1.8	1.0	1.2
	1986	218.0	59.1	4.6	...	21.0	12.8	5.2	4.0	3.5	2.6
Jamaica	1980	942.4	13.7	0.3	1.9	21.4	62.7	58.6	3.4	0.6	...
	1985	535.1	26.1	0.4	5.2	15.0	53.2	42.8	9.9	0.5	...
	1986	567.2	28.0	0.6	3.1	16.4	51.9	39.0	12.5	0.4	...
	1987	692.3	26.6	0.7	2.0	16.6	54.1	35.4	18.2	0.4	...
	1988	811.6	25.4	0.5	2.3	13.4	58.4	41.0	16.8	0.6	...
St Kitts	1985	24.0	23.3	...	17.5	0.8	49.2	1.7	32.9	14.6	9.2
	1986	31.0	29.4	...	4.5	0.6	57.7	3.2	37.1	17.4	7.7
	1987	31.1	42.8	0.3	5.1	0.6	46.6	1.0	32.8	12.9	4.5
St Lucia	1980	33.7	57.0	0.7	...	...	42.3	1.2	27.6	13.5	...
	1985	53.0	67.5	0.6	...	...	31.7	1.5	19.2	10.9	0.2
	1986	83.0	74.3	0.7	...	...	24.8	1.1	15.0	8.7	0.2
St Vincent	1980	15.7	84.2	0.2	...	...	14.1	0.3	9.4	4.4	...
	1985	34.0	95.0	...	1.6	...	5.0	0.6	3.8	0.6	...
	1986	39.0	93.8	...	...	...	6.2	0.8	4.6	0.8	...
	1987	39.3	87.5	0.3	...	...	12.2	1.8	6.4	4.1	...
Trinidad	1980	4077.0	2.1	...	93.7	0.1	4.1	2.7	0.9	0.5	0.1
	1985	2160.9	2.1	...	79.1	0.3	18.2	12.8	2.5	2.9	0.2
	1987	1462.4	4.5	...	71.2	0.7	23.4	14.1	7.9	1.4	0.2
	1988	1412.0	6.0	...	60.5	0.6	32.7	20.9	10.4	1.3	0.2
	1989	1578.1	6.0	...	61.0	0.7	31.5	18.3	11.9	1.3	0.2

Source: UNCTAD, Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics, 1990.

TABLE VIII

EXPORTS OF NON-CARICOM CDCC COUNTRIES
BY MAIN CATEGORIES OF EXPORTS (PERCENTAGE)

Country	Year	Total Value US\$M	All Food Items	Agric. raw mate- rials	Fuels	Ores & metals	Manu- fact. goods	Of which			Un- alloca- ted
								Chemical Products	Other Manuf. goods	Machin- ery and equip.	
Bahamas	1980	5009.4	0.4	0.1	96.8	0.2	2.5	2.0	0.4	0.1	...
	1985	2728.4	1.4	0.1	88.4	0.5	9.6	8.7	0.3	0.6	...
	1986	2702.0	1.4	0.1	85.2	0.7	12.7	10.4	0.6	1.6	...
	1987	2544.5	2.2	0.1	85.1	0.6	11.3	10.4	0.4	0.6	0.7
Cuba	1980	5540.8	89.3	0.3	...	4.6	0.3	...	0.3	...	5.4
	1985	6484.5	82.3	0.1	10.4	5.6	1.7	0.3	1.0	0.4	...
	1986	6298.0	84.3	0.1	8.6	5.4	1.6	0.3	0.9	0.4	...
	1987	5401.0	82.4	0.1	9.9	5.9	1.6	0.3	1.0	0.3	...
Dom. Rep.	1980	703.9	73.2	0.2	...	3.1	23.6	5.9	17.0	0.7	...
	1985	738.5	42.7	0.5	...	1.1	42.2	1.2	38.7	2.3	13.6
	1986	718.0	39.8	0.5	...	0.9	45.4	1.0	42.0	2.4	13.4
Haiti	1985	174.0	19.2	1.1	...	1.0	74.2	1.6	53.6	19.0	4.5
	1986	170.0	20.9	1.1	...	1.2	72.8	1.7	54.2	16.9	4.1
Neth.	1980	5157.6	0.1	...	98.4	0.1	1.3	1.1	0.1	0.1	...
	1985	1667.0	0.2	0.1	97.2	0.5	1.8	1.0	0.4	0.4	...
	1986	839.0	0.4	0.2	96.8	0.2	2.5	1.4	0.7	0.4	...

Source: UNCTAD, Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics, 1990.

TABLE IX
IMPORTS OF CARICOM CDCC COUNTRIES,
BY MAIN CATEGORIES OF IMPORTS (PERCENTAGE)

Country	Year	Total Value US\$M	All Food Items	Agric. raw materials	Fuels	Ores & metals	Manu- fact. goods	Of which			Un- allocated
								Chemical Products	Other Manuf. goods	Machin- ery and equip.	
Barbados	1980	517.1	17.9	2.4	15.4	1.1	61.5	8.7	29.1	23.7	1.7
	1984	665.2	14.5	1.4	13.6	1.2	67.8	7.0	25.3	35.5	1.6
	1985	601.9	15.0	1.7	17.5	1.1	62.7	8.2	22.6	31.8	2.1
	1986	593.2	15.6	2.0	10.2	1.3	68.6	8.8	24.2	35.6	2.2
Belize	1980	148.2	24.8	0.3	18.4	0.6	55.3	6.6	29.9	18.9	0.6
	1984	130.1	24.3	0.3	16.7	0.3	57.9	8.3	29.6	20.0	0.6
	1985	128.1	26.9	0.2	17.1	0.4	55.0	7.8	29.7	17.6	0.4
	1986	122.0	27.2	0.2	13.9	0.4	57.4	8.4	31.1	18.0	0.9
Dominica	1980	47.7	27.3	4.5	8.8	0.5	58.8	11.6	27.0	20.1	...
	1985	55.3	26.4	1.6	10.9	0.4	60.7	11.4	26.9	22.4	...
	1987	66.4	26.8	1.5	6.6	0.4	64.7	13.9	32.4	18.4	...
	1988	87.5	25.7	1.6	5.6	0.4	66.8	14.1	32.2	20.5	...
	1989	107.1	22.7	1.7	5.3	0.3	69.9	11.7	33.1	25.1	...
Grenada	1980	50.2	32.9	3.7	12.8	0.3	50.3	11.0	25.4	14.0	...
	1984	56.0	30.6	3.5	11.6	0.3	53.9	10.5	24.2	19.2	0.1
	1985	69.0	27.3	3.2	9.7	0.3	59.4	10.1	26.6	22.8	...
	1986	83.6	25.1	3.9	7.7	0.7	62.6	8.3	28.4	25.9	...
Guyana	1975	343.9	13.0	0.3	16.7	1.3	68.3	10.1	28.7	29.5	0.4
	1979	290.2	17.9	0.3	21.8	1.1	58.4	11.1	27.7	19.7	0.5
	1980	326.2	13.7	0.6	26.6	0.8	57.4	8.4	19.5	29.5	0.1
Jamaica	1980	1177.7	20.3	0.9	37.8	1.7	38.8	11.7	15.3	11.8	0.4
	1982	1373.3	19.2	1.8	29.0	1.8	46.8	11.4	17.4	18.0	1.3
	1985	1143.4	17.8	1.5	32.1	1.5	46.2	9.4	17.8	19.0	1.0
	1988	1434.3	19.1	1.8	13.6	1.9	62.1	11.4	29.4	21.3	1.5
St Kitts	1981	47.7	22.8	1.5	11.0	0.6	63.6	8.9	34.2	20.5	0.6
	1983	51.9	23.3	1.7	10.0	2.0	62.9	8.5	35.1	19.2	0.1
	1986	62.9	22.9	2.0	5.9	0.2	68.5	8.7	36.1	23.7	0.5
	1987	78.9	19.2	1.7	6.2	0.3	72.4	7.7	34.7	29.9	0.3
	1988	93.3	19.2	1.6	5.5	0.4	72.7	7.5	32.8	32.4	0.6
St Lucia	1979	100.6	22.1	2.3	10.0	0.4	65.2	8.5	36.9	19.8	...
	1980	123.8	21.0	2.8	10.0	0.3	65.8	8.8	33.4	23.7	...
	1981	129.2	24.4	1.8	9.7	0.3	63.8	10.0	34.0	19.8	...
St Vincent	1976	23.8	37.3	2.0	7.0	1.3	52.2	11.0	31.6	9.6	...
	1977	30.3	33.2	3.5	6.9	0.3	56.2	11.2	30.3	14.7	0.2
	1980	57.1	35.2	2.9	8.9	0.4	52.5	9.6	27.3	15.7	...
Trinidad	1980	3177.7	11.1	1.5	37.7	1.0	48.6	5.1	18.4	25.1	0.2
	1985	1533.0	22.9	2.6	3.3	2.0	68.8	9.6	28.6	30.6	0.4
	1987	1218.7	21.7	1.9	4.3	3.5	68.2	12.2	26.3	29.7	0.4
	1988	1127.0	19.7	1.1	11.9	3.7	63.4	12.1	25.5	25.8	0.3
	1989	1222.0	20.7	1.1	6.1	5.0	66.6	13.9	25.5	27.3	0.4

Source: UNCTAD Handbook of International Trade Development Statistics, 1990.

TABLE X

IMPORTS OF NON-CARICOM CDCC COUNTRIES
BY MAIN CATEGORIES OF IMPORTS (PERCENTAGE)

Country	Year	Total Value US\$M	All Food Items	Agric. raw materials	Fuels	Ores & metals	Manu- fact. goods	Of which			Un- allocated
								Chemical Products	Other Manuf. goods	Machin- ery and equip.	
Bahamas	1980	7545.5	2.0	0.2	91.0	0.1	6.7	1.0	4.1	1.6	...
	1983	4616.1	3.4	0.2	87.2	0.1	9.1	1.6	4.7	2.8	...
	1984	4097.7	4.4	0.3	82.5	0.1	12.7	2.6	6.3	3.9	...
	1985	3077.8	6.0	0.4	73.7	0.1	19.7	3.9	9.3	6.5	...
	1986	3288.9	6.0	0.4	73.7	0.1	19.7	4.0	9.7	6.1	...
Cuba	1984	8133.7	12.3	3.2	30.8	5.8	47.8	5.9	11.4	30.5	0.1
	1985	8692.8	12.0	3.5	33.2	5.8	45.4	5.5	9.7	30.2	0.1
Dom. Rep.	1980	1426.3	16.5	2.3	25.4	1.7	54.1	13.5	18.3	22.2	...
	1983	1279.0	14.7	1.9	36.2	1.1	46.1	12.5	16.7	16.9	...
	1984	1256.5	12.9	1.7	40.5	1.6	43.2	11.4	15.8	16.1	...
	1985	1247.9	11.9	1.8	35.2	1.2	49.9	11.7	15.1	23.2	...
Haiti	1975	142.5	28.7	3.3	9.1	1.0	54.0	8.3	25.3	20.4	3.9
	1979	266.1	23.6	2.6	13.0	0.6	59.6	9.0	30.8	19.9	0.6
Neth.	1980	5669.5	2.9	0.1	88.2	0.1	8.7	1.3	4.8	2.6	...
	1982	5076.8	3.9	0.1	83.2	0.2	12.6	1.9	6.1	4.6	...
	1983	4517.6	3.9	0.1	84.9	0.2	10.9	1.8	5.0	4.1	...
	1984	4024.3	4.1	0.2	85.2	0.1	10.4	2.3	4.9	3.2	...
Suriname	1975	252.3	11.2	0.1	37.5	0.4	49.0	11.6	14.8	22.6	1.7
	1976	281.0	11.8	0.2	27.2	0.4	59.7	11.5	18.3	29.9	0.8
	1980	446.0	9.7	0.2	35.7	0.1	52.4	11.5	17.2	23.8	0.9

Source: UNCTAD Handbook of International Trade and Development Statistics, 1990.

