

ECLA/POS 73/3

Date: 30 June 1973

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA
Office for the Caribbean

CARIFTA COUNTRIES
OVERVIEW OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
1972



TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
PREFACE	(i)
INTRODUCTION	(ii) - (v)
CARIFTA SUMMARY:	1 - 23
Statistical Annex	24 - 33
BARBADOS:	34 - 41
Statistical Annex	42 - 54
BELIZE:	55 - 65
Statistical Annex	66 - 76
GUYANA:	77 - 83
Statistical Annex	84 - 97
JAMAICA:	98 - 110
Statistical Annex	111 - 122
TRINIDAD - TOBAGO:	123 - 141
Statistical Annex	142 - 146
WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES:	147 - 152
Statistical Annex	153 - 162
SELECTED LIST OF STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS AND SOURCES	163 - 164



100

P R E F A C E

This publication is the second bearing the title CARIFTA Countries: Overview of Economic Activity; the first was released in April last year under document symbol ECLA/POS 72/4. The later release this year is due to the fact that data on some countries were not available until later than usual, and preliminary data and estimates for few countries have been substantially revised.

Chief reasons for preparing this issue is to update and revise data in the earlier volume.

With all its limitations in scope and coverage the publication bringing together as it does data on all the CARIFTA countries seems to meet some of the needs of a variety of government and business offices as well as regional and other organizations.

(Prepared by Mr. W.L. Whittingham
and the Research Assistants)



INTRODUCTION

These country notes and sub-regional summaries have been prepared for inclusion in the Economic Survey of Latin America issued annually by the Regional Economic Commission. As a result of the availability of new and revised data substantial revisions have been made to some of the country notes originally prepared for the 1972 Economic Survey of Latin America. Quantifiable economic indicators have been used to assess the extent and nature of economic growth and development, although it is recognised that such measurements reflect only one aspect of development. Strictly, the conditions in the Caribbean sub-region cannot be fully appreciated without assessment of unemployment and other social factors; but the unavailability of suitable country indicators of the social situation prevent a fuller treatment. ^{1/}

The geographical coverage embraces the four newly independent member states - Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, Trinidad-Tobago - and the two Associate Members of the Commission, Belize (British Honduras) and the West Indies Associated States. ^{2/}

^{1/} For a discussion of the social situation in the Caribbean see, for example: Social Development in the Commonwealth Caribbean, ECLA, Office for the Caribbean (ECLA/POS 70/4); 1970 Report on the World Social Situation, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, New York, 1971; (E.71.IV.13) Report of Caribbean Regional Workshop on Integrated Rural Development (Kingston, Jamaica, 6-11 October 1969), ECLA (E/CN.12/846).

^{2/} The West Indies Associated States (Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Montserrat) are together an Associate Member of ECLA, Montserrat is included with the West Indies Associated States though strictly speaking its political status is not "... a State in Association with the United Kingdom".

This coverage corresponds with present participation in the Caribbean Free Trade Association, which for practical purposes is the priority area of responsibility for the Office for the Caribbean. Similar material for some other Caribbean countries has traditionally been assembled by ECLA's Mexico Office.

The basic indicators used for assessing economic performance in the countries of the CARIFTA area have been drawn from a variety of sources. Estimates of most of the National Accounting aggregates are available on a current basis from the Jamaica Department of Statistics. The Statistical Offices of Barbados, Guyana and Trinidad-Tobago have in the past, also prepared most of the National Accounting aggregates; but no official estimates have been published since 1964, 1967 and 1968 respectively. National Accounts estimates for Trinidad-Tobago are being prepared for the period after 1968. It is hoped that the aggregates will become available by early 1974. For the individual West Indies Associated States, various National Accounting aggregates were occasionally estimated by their Statistical Offices, the University of the West Indies, or by individual consultants. More recently, estimates of GDP have been prepared irregularly for all the countries of the Associated States except Dominica, by the Caribbean Division of the Ministry of Overseas Development of the United Kingdom.

The situation therefore is that though national accounting aggregates are not available on a current basis for most countries, GDP estimates or projections for the more recent years have been made for all the countries except Belize (British Honduras); and in some instances GNP market price data have also been assembled. In order to fill in the gaps and to make estimates for current years, all available information provided by the national Statistical Offices and relevant Ministries of Government have been utilized in adjusting the various projections. These revisions are made annually, as additional and more definitive information becomes available. In spite of these efforts, the figures for the most recent years should be regarded as tentative, particularly at the sectoral level. In general, there appears to be a downward bias in the available estimators of GDP.

There are differences in the classifications of sectors as between the published national GDP estimates. Most of these differences arise either because of the small size of some sectors, or because of difficulty in collecting separate data where the industry practice is to perform multiple activities. Consequently, it has been necessary in preparing the tables, to combine some sectors so as to facilitate comparability, and in such cases explanatory footnotes are provided. Also, it should be noted that the refining and processing activities associated with petroleum and bauxite are generally included in the mining sector along with extraction of the raw materials. In such cases the Manufacturing sector does not include value added estimates for the manufacture of petroleum products and alumina production. However, in those cases where the processing is not linked to any extractive activities e.g. petroleum products in Antigua and Barbados the value added is included in the Manufacturing sector.

Of the information utilized, monetary and fiscal data and retail price indexes are the most currently available. Official detailed trade statistics are available at best with an eighteen-month time lag; but in some of the smaller countries the most recently published detailed figures are for 1967. Global trade figures such as total exports and imports, however, are available much earlier. A few adjustments have been made to intra-CARIFTA trade data especially where discrepancies have been observed between origins and destinations of goods, and for this reason some differences with national publications may be noted.

Except for traditional agricultural and manufactured goods, published production figures are generally not available. Since these economies are growing and diversifying, accurate estimation of output becomes a serious problem as the necessary information regarding new economic activities may not become available for several years.

Finally, to arrive at sub-regional aggregates it was necessary to transform much of the data to a single unit of account. Statistics of value for Belize (British Honduras) and Jamaica have been converted to Eastern Caribbean dollars (EC\$), at the rates, BH\$1.00 = EC\$1.20, and J\$1.00 = EC\$2.40. The Guyana dollar and the Trinidad-Tobago dollar are taken at par with the Eastern Caribbean dollar up to 1971. From 1972 value figures for Guyana have been converted at the rate G\$1.00 = EC\$0.92105.

The main sources of the economic and statistical information used in preparation of the country notes are listed at pages 163 and 164. All the trade and production data were supplied by the Statistical Offices, Planning Units, Government Ministries and national agencies concerned with collection and analysis of these data. The Gross Domestic Product figures for the West Indies Associated States were derived mainly from data published by the British Development Division in the Caribbean (Barbados). Estimates for most recent years were made by this Office. The East Caribbean Currency Authority provided the monetary data relating to the West Indies Associated States. In some instances, information on tourism has been furnished directly by national tourism organizations.

ECONOMIC SURVEY 1972

CARIFTA SUMMARY

(Values quoted in EC\$)

GENERAL DEVELOPMENTS

The continuing increases in prices in all the countries especially retail prices, restricted the extent of real growth in the CARIFTA area during 1972 to a level estimated at less than two per cent. In current prices, however, the growth was impressive, more than 8½ per cent; the aggregated data indicating that the area's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) rose from \$5,426 million in 1971 to about \$5,898 in 1972. The combined GDP for Jamaica and Trinidad-Tobago accounted for 81 per cent of this CARIFTA total (which excludes Belize), while the Associated States together amounted to 6 per cent, and Guyana 8 per cent.

Table 1

CARIFTA

Sectoral Contribution to GDP at Current Factor Cost
1967-1971

Sectors	Percentages				
	1967	1968	1969	1970 ^P	1971 ^P
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	12.4	11.6	10.9	10.1	10.4
Mining and Quarrying	17.1	16.1	16.5	16.0	14.6
Manufacturing	13.9	14.5	14.6	14.6	14.6
Sub-Total	43.4	42.2	42.0	40.6	39.6
Construction	7.6	8.7	8.8	9.0	9.1
Distribution and Transportation	19.4	19.8	19.5	20.7	20.6
Government	10.5	10.6	10.9	10.8	11.2
All Others	19.1	18.6	18.7	19.0	19.5
Sub-Total	56.6	57.7	57.9	59.5	60.4
TOTAL:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

p = provisional

Source: Derived from Appendix Table 7.

In terms of areas of economic activity, the main production sectors continued to decline relatively, as is evident from the percentages of sectoral contributions to GDP, presented at Table 1. Much of this is attributable to the long-term decline in export agriculture which has been apparent since the late 1960's, and to a slowing of activity in mining, particularly in the last two years. And although the value of manufacturing output has been increasing, as a proportion of total output it has remained relatively constant since 1968. The domestic agriculture sub-sector has, however, been fairly dynamic and accounted for the improved relative contribution of agriculture to total GDP during 1971. In contrast with the trend in the production sectors is the increasing contribution of Construction and the services sectors, including Government. This pattern of increasing activity in the tertiary sectors is common to all the countries.

The main impetus to economic activity has been provided by mining, construction, government and tourism. These activities have effected linkages with other sectors, mainly manufacturing, and have to a large extent influenced some structural changes. It should be noted that mining and manufacturing are important only in the larger countries, where their influence is dominant.

THE MAIN SECTORS

Agriculture

Agricultural activity is of primary importance in the economies of all the countries, particularly in terms of employment; and its relative stagnation in recent years is mainly responsible for the less than fully satisfactory economic performance and development of the sub-region. Output in export agriculture has shown a downward trend, and although domestic agriculture has displayed some dynamism, agriculture as a whole has not provided the impetus required of a key sector. Alongside the sector's falling exports is an increasing level of imports of food, and inputs to industry and tourism.

In 1971, there was a reversal of the downward trend, principally due to significant increases in output in Jamaica and Guyana. During 1972 the contribution to GDP increased, but this is attributable mainly to increased prices for some export crops, particularly sugar.

In general, the major traditional export crops, that is, sugarcane and bananas, have not performed well in recent years, while rice output has been fluctuating. The recent upward trend in domestic agriculture provides some optimism, since this sub-sector is now the larger component of total agriculture in most countries, and has been responsible for the improved performance noted in recent years.

There is no doubt, however, that agriculture is crucial to the total development of the sub-region, and would require greater emphasis especially in the context of economic integration. It must be geared to provide the main inputs to two of the sub-region's dynamic growth sectors, i.e. manufacturing and tourism, and this would require effective planning at the CARIFTA level.

Mining

This sector is important in the three largest CARIFTA countries, and consists of mining and refining of crude petroleum and bauxite. Bauxite mining and alumina processing constitute a major proportion of economic activity in Guyana and Jamaica, and the extraction of crude petroleum and petroleum refining dominate the Trinidad-Tobago economy. Some other minerals are mined, and quarrying is done in most countries, but these are of relatively minor significance.

During the second half of the 1960's, Mining was the largest single sector in the CARIFTA group. Since then, petroleum has declined and peak capacity in the bauxite/alumina industry seems to have been achieved. The sector's relative contribution to total GDP has therefore been falling in the 1970's. During 1971, there was a decline in the world demand for bauxite and alumina which continued into

1972, and production of crude petroleum in Trinidad-Tobago also continued to fall. The impact of these developments on the CARIFTA economy must be viewed in the context of the mining sector's importance in Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad-Tobago where it is the largest single contributor to export trade and government revenues, and despite its capital-intensive nature, it employs a sizeable labour force.

Manufacturing

The aggregated figures show that Manufacturing has been a major sector since 1968, but its relative share of the total Gross Domestic Product has remained stable at around 14.6 per cent. It should be noted however that manufacturing is still undeveloped in most of the smaller States, as the four larger territories account for over 98 per cent of the value of the sub-region's manufacturing output, with Jamaica and Trinidad-Tobago contributing 87 per cent. Output in these two latter countries is becoming more diversified and products and techniques are more sophisticated. The formation of CARIFTA with its market of almost 5 million people has undoubtedly stimulated the sector and induced diversified output and trade, but manufacturing has also been encouraged by activity in the Construction sector which creates a derived demand for an increasingly wide range of products.

Construction

Construction activity has been booming in all the countries of the sub-region since 1967, but a tapering off has become apparent during 1972. The major stimulus is supplied by Government activity and tourism. The increasing demand for additional tourist accommodation has generated a considerable amount of hotel building. Moreover, the need for basic infrastructure, partly to facilitate tourism, has necessitated Government expenditure to expand public utilities, airports, seaports, highways, etc. In addition, major projects have been launched in land reclamation, urban development and housing.

Although the sector is estimated to be less than 10 per cent of the aggregated Gross Domestic Product for the region as a whole, its importance to the economies is considerable. In the first place by its very nature, construction has a significant domestic orientation. Secondly, it is employment-intensive. In addition, it offers scope for development of inter-sectoral linkages. Some of the activities directly benefitting include manufacturing, quarrying, logging and lumbering, and transport.

Government

In newly independent countries whose economies are dominated by the production of primary commodities, foreign entrepreneurship and commerce, the Government sector must of necessity serve as the catalyst of economic change and development. That this role has been accepted in the region is manifest in the increasing contribution of the Government sector to GDP in all the countries. The growth rate of this sector in the period since 1967, has been exceeded only by Construction.

An indication of the rising level of Government expenditure is given by the data in Table 2. Of particular significance is the increasing expenditure on capital projects in all countries. Although most of the expenditure is on non-productive enterprises such as basic infrastructure, housing and other building construction, this has stimulated other sectors, particularly Construction.

Table 2
Revenue and Expenditure of CARIFTA Countries
(EC\$ Mill.)

	1969			1972		
	Recur- rent Revenue	Recur- rent Expend- iture	Capital Expend- iture	Recur- rent Revenue	Recur- rent Expend- iture	Capital Expend- iture
Barbados ^{1/}	75.2	65.6	11.0	95.2	107.5	32.9
Guyana	110.6	106.9	44.9	148.3	145.9	79.4
Jamaica ^{1/}	341.7	355.0	110.8	673.7	645.8	250.6
Trinidad-						
Tobago	303.6	241.4	84.3	396.0	392.2	171.2
Belize	14.8	13.8	8.3	17.2	16.9	12.8
W.I. Assoc- iated States	82.8	69.9	18.2	103.2 ^{2/}	107.9 ^{2/}	45.9 ^{2/}
TOTAL:	928.7	852.6	277.5	1,433.6	1,416.2	592.8

^{1/} Figures refer to fiscal years 1969/1970 and 1972/1973.

^{2/} Refers to 1971.

NOTE: Capital Expenditure data for most countries of the Associated States are Approved or Revised estimates. 1972 Revenue and Expenditure figures are Official Estimates for all countries.

Source: Government Budget Estimates and other official publications and data supplied ECLA.

Tourism

Traditionally, tourism was an important activity only in Antigua, Barbados, Grenada and Jamaica, but in recent years it has spread to most of the CARIFTA area. The traditional 'tourist' countries are still the major centres, but Trinidad-Tobago and the rest of the Associated States have been improving their facilities to accommodate an increasing inflow of visitors. Belize has embarked on a programme for the controlled expansion of tourism. The industry is insignificant in Guyana.

Table 3 shows the number of "stopover" visitors for the years 1967 and 1972. While the total number of visitors increased by over 60 per cent during the period, the number for Barbados more than doubled and that for Jamaica increased by about 75 per cent. Estimates of earnings from tourism are not available for the CARIFTA region, but in the case of Jamaica gross expenditure by visitors is estimated to have increased from EC\$138.7 million in 1967 to EC\$259 million in 1972.

Table 3
Total Number of "Stopover" Visitors

Country	1967	1972
Barbados	91,565	210,350
Belize	n.a.	n.a.
Guyana	neg.	neg.
Jamaica	235,000	408,000
Trinidad-Tobago	77 840	114,550
W.I. Associated States	162,000	202,000 ^{1/}
	<u>566,405</u>	<u>934,900</u>

^{1/} Refers to 1971.

Source: Official publications and data supplied by national tourist organizations.

Tourism generates considerable activity in other sectors, and has demonstrated its potential for promoting inter-sectoral linkages. For example, it has necessitated increased public expenditure on infrastructure and public utilities, stimulated construction and manufacturing through its requirements for new buildings, building materials and furnishings, and the agricultural sector through increased demand for foodstuffs. In addition, the demand for personal and financial services and entertainment has given a boost to the services sector. Finally, the purchasing power of one million tourists per year represents a substantial inflow of foreign exchange, and materially improves the balance of payments.

So far, the countries of the sub-region have not fully exploited the potential of this industry. Most of the inputs to tourism are imported from outside the region, including items which can be readily produced domestically, and this has considerably reduced net foreign earnings. Moreover, the uncontrolled expansion of tourism has resulted in land alienation, contributed to rising prices and created serious social problems. At this stage it seems necessary to formulate an effective policy for the control of tourism aimed at maximising the benefits and mitigating the adverse effects. In view of its pervasive influence in the CARIFTA area such a policy could be most appropriately implemented at the regional level.

THE CARIFTA EXTERNAL SECTOR

External Trade

Available data given in the Statistical Appendix show that total exports by CARIFTA countries during 1971 amounted to \$2,248 million, an increase of 6.2 per cent over the previous year, while total imports were valued at \$3,251 million, which was 11.8 per cent higher than the previous year. The dominating influence of external trade on CARIFTA economies is clearly shown by the import and export coefficients given in Table 4 below. Whereas the increasing contribution of non-export sectors to GDP results in the export coefficient remaining fairly stable, the import coefficient has been rising rapidly because of the high dependence on imports for machinery, raw materials, finished and semi-finished goods, and even food.

Table 4
CARIFTA Imports and Exports as Percentage of GDP

Year	Import Co-efficient	Export Co-efficient
1967	46.2	37.6
1968	48.7	38.1
1969	50.8	37.0
1970	54.1	37.3
1971	55.8	36.3

Note: Excludes Belize. Excludes also intra-CARIFTA trade.
Estimates included for Antigua's trade for 1969 and 1970, and
for most ECCM countries for 1971.

Source: Derived from tables in the Statistical Appendix.

Direction and Composition of Trade

On the whole, the direction of trade has not changed significantly since the formation of CARIFTA. Data in Table 5 show that the main pattern continues with the United States and United Kingdom dominating the external trade of CARIFTA countries. But while there is a tendency for trade with the United Kingdom, particularly exports, to decline, both imports from and exports to the United States have been increasing.

Imports from Continental Latin America have been falling mainly because of diminishing trade in crude petroleum which is being increasingly procured from non-Latin American countries, while exports though rising in absolute value, remain small. Trade with other countries, which include Japan, EFTA, African and Asian countries is also rising, particularly on the import side. But a most significant development is the intra-CARIFTA trade which has shown a continuous rise since CARIFTA was formed; intra-area imports and exports currently comprise about 9 per cent and 5 per cent respectively of the total trade.

Table 5
Direction of CARIFTA Trade: 1967-71

	Exports (f.o.b.)					Imports (c.i.f.)				
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971 ^{1/}	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971 ^{1/}
U.K.	20.9	19.1	17.8	15.4	16.0	20.2	20.7	20.6	20.1	18.7
U.S.A.	38.0	36.8	39.2	43.3	36.5	25.5	24.7	25.6	27.2	26.5
Canada	8.6	8.9	9.0	6.1	5.4	8.7	7.7	7.6	7.3	5.4
Latin America	2.7	2.8	3.1	2.7	3.1	20.0	20.8	18.3	12.9	8.1
E.E.C.	3.7	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.4	7.6	6.8	6.2	6.9	6.9
CARIFTA	6.4	6.8	7.9	8.3	9.2	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.3	4.5
Others	19.7	23.1	20.5	21.9	25.4	13.1	14.6	16.7	20.3	29.8

^{1/} 1971 data includes 1970.

Sources: For data from Appendix Table V.

In terms of the SITC, Mineral Fuels continue to be the largest export, while crude materials surpassed Food in 1968 as the second largest as a result of significant increases in bauxite and alumina exports. Manufactured goods (SITC Sections 6 to 8) increased by about 135 per cent between 1967 and 1971, but the base was relatively small.

Between 1967 and 1971, the pattern of imports in terms of SITC has not changed. Mineral fuels still constitute the largest single section, though Manufactured goods (SITC 6 to 8) taken together are higher in value. All sections increased significantly during the period, but especially Mineral fuels, Manufactured goods classified by materials, Machinery and transport equipment and Chemicals. Food imports also contributed to the increase but has declined in relative importance during the period.

The less impressive performance of exports compared with imports is directly attributable to declining output of the major agricultural crops, particularly sugar and bananas. The export performance of other crops such as coffee, cocoa and citrus has been generally mixed.

Balance of Trade

With imports increasing significantly during 1971 and 1972, and exports increasing at far lower rates, the deficit on merchandise trade has continued to grow. Data for the period 1967-1971 given in Table 6 show an adverse balance with all major trading partners except the U.S.A.

Table 6

CARIFTA

Balance on Merchandise Trade: 1967-1971

(EC\$ Mill)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971 ^{1/}
U.K.	- 58.0	-122.6	-181.1	-263.4	-218.2
U.S.A.	+110.2	+101.2	+ 98.9	+108.3	+ 30.2
Canada	- 32.5	- 13.9	- 20.0	- 85.5	- 47.3
Latin America	-344.5	-411.5	-397.0	-316.7	-177.9
E.E.C	- 87.6	-105.5	-103.5	-153.9	-157.8
Others	+ 66.1	+ 95.8	- 8.0	-115.8	-288.5
TOTAL:	-346.3	-456.5	-610.7	-827.0	-859.5

^{1/} Excludes data for ECCM.

Source: Derived from Appendix Table V.

By and large, these deficits have normally been offset by the upsurge in tourist expenditure and an increasing inflow of private foreign capital and loans and other funds on Government account. In recent years, however, some countries have experienced lower rates of capital inflows and consequently suffered overall balance of payments deficits. In the context of the current world monetary situation, it is not expected that private foreign investment will resume higher rates of inflow immediately. A concerted effort will therefore have to be made to expand exports to offset the large deficit on the merchandise trade account.

Foreign Trade Policy Developments

There are two inter-related problems which are of immediate interest to CARIFTA countries in their foreign trade policy, that is, relations with the E.E.C. and the United States' Generalized System of Preferences (GSP's). The central issue relates to their impending negotiations with the enlarged E.E.C. in an effort to preserve their traditional markets, mainly the United

Kingdom, for major export commodities. Should the E.E.C countries insist on reciprocity, then it is likely that United States GSP's will not be available to CARIFTA countries. The problem is further complicated by the varying constitutional powers of individual territories, and their authority to negotiate.

During the last twelve months discussions have continued between the CARIFTA partners and various missions have been undertaken abroad. Although a decision has been taken to "negotiate as a group", the possibility cannot yet be ruled out that the final outcome could be one of fragmentation with CARIFTA members being accorded different treatment, in which case further progress in integration would be jeopardised. Meanwhile all attention is focussed on the negotiations scheduled to commence in August 1973.

INTRA-CARIFTA TRADE

Revised figures of intra-CARIFTA trade for 1970 show imports ^{1/} at \$168 million. Preliminary figures for 1971 (including estimates for some ECCM countries) give imports at \$194 million, and the 1972 figure is projected at around \$260 million. Table 7 shows that during 1972 intra-CARIFTA imports have increased at a much faster rate than in any year since the formation of the Free Trade Area. Further, while most countries show substantial growth in imports, the greatest increase was experienced by Jamaica which became the largest importer of CARIFTA goods. With regard to exports, the highest rate of increase in 1972 was registered by Barbados, but Trinidad-Tobago remains the largest exporter in intra-CARIFTA trade.

^{1/} For showing value of trade attention is concentrated on imports since import documents are normally given closer scrutiny by the authorities, and the information thereon is likely to be more accurate. Value data on intra-CARIFTA trade are given in Appendix Table VI.

Table 7

Annual Percentage Increases in Intra-CARIFTA Trade

IMPORTS

	1968	1969	1970	1971 ^P	1972 ^P
Barbados	27.8	26.5	25.6	16.7	27.0 ^E
Guyana	14.8	10.1	16.3	7.1	16.5 ^E
Jamaica	- 3.4	50.0	47.3	38.9	142.0
Trinidad-Tobago	neg.	37.5	22.3	16.4	29.1
Sub-Total	11.3	25.0	24.5	17.2	47.6
ECCM Group	21.9	29.6	21.9	12.3	n.a.
Belize	5.0	21.4	- 3.9	8.2	n.a.
TOTAL	14.1	26.3	22.7	15.4	n.a.

TOTAL EXPORTS

	1968	1969	1970	1971 ^P	1972 ^P
Barbados	13.6	21.4	17.6	24.6	24.5
Guyana	9.0	2.0	6.9	31.0	13.2
Jamaica	42.3	43.0	19.0	16.0	34.6
Trinidad-Tobago	20.5	32.4	16.7	16.9	12.3
TOTAL	19.5	25.8	15.4	20.0	17.3
ECCM Group	- 8.2	4.5	22.9	(7.0)	n.a.
Belize	-11.1	62.5	30.8	(0.0)	n.a.
TOTAL	17.2	24.9	15.9	19.1	n.a.

P = Provisional

neg. = Negligible

E = ECLA estimates

Source: Table VI of the Statistical Appendix.

Intra-OAEC trade is dominated by the four more developed countries (MDC's) and most of the trade is conducted between them; this continues to increase rapidly. With regard to trade between the MDC's and the less developed countries (LDC's), up to 1971 MDC's exports to the LDC's had been growing faster than MDC's imports from the LDC's. Preliminary data for 1972, however, indicate a possible reversal of the trend, in that for the first time MDC imports from the LDC's appear to have grown faster than their exports to the LDC's. Intra-ECCM trade continues to be small. In 1970 the figure was less than \$1.9 million and estimates for 1972 indicate that the figure has not been much higher.

In terms of the SITC, there is some evidence that certain changes have occurred in the structure of intra-Area trade between 1967 and 1971. All sections except Section 2 have increased in absolute terms, particularly Sections 0 and 8. In value terms, Food imports have doubled by 1971 and replaced Mineral Fuels as the leading section. A contributory factor to the stagnation in trade of Mineral fuels is the increasing refining output in four countries, so that some import replacement has occurred. The really dynamic section, however, has been Section 8, Miscellaneous manufactured goods. Imports classified under this section have trebled in value during the period 1967-1971, and the relative share has grown from fifth to third largest. Trade in items under the other sections is small, but Section 5 items have been steadily growing in importance.

These shifts are related to the production structures of the countries, which are oriented mainly toward agriculture and simple manufactures. In the development process, industries such as food processing, clothing, footwear, paper products, etc. are easier to develop, and intra-area trade has tended to grow along these lines. Although in the initial stages this type of production can promote mutual trade, to the extent that competitive rather than complementary production takes place, this process is trade defeating in the long-run.

Some of the production changes taking place in the LDC's tend to diminish their intra-regional exports. For example, copra exports mainly to the MDC's were a large item of trade for some LDC's; these exports have now declined while output of coconut oil has increased as the former exporting countries divert the raw material to domestic uses. It is quite possible that as processing of indigenous primary commodities in the LDC's is developed (or as exports are made to more lucrative markets) intra-CARIFTA exports of the LDC's could be reduced. This reduction could continue until such time as the processed commodities become available in sufficient quantities and are exported to the MDC's.

So far, the Agricultural Marketing Protocol to the CARIFTA Agreement does not seem to have strongly influenced intra-area trade. Important exceptions were the export to other CARIFTA countries of potatoes by Jamaica, and onions by Barbados. There is some evidence of increased production of some other commodities on the Protocol but apparently the increase barely exceeds domestic requirements; hence there is very little addition to previously existing trade.

The other instrument in the Agreement which could serve to stimulate a specific aspect of intra-area trade is the Oils and Fats Protocol which was incorporated into the CARIFTA Agreement during 1971.^{2/} Latest available data show trade in copra as declining, but this has been more than offset by increased trade in raw and refined vegetable oil. The increase, however, is far below the potential owing to:

- i. decline in copra output in most countries;
- ii. competitive production in States striving towards national self-sufficiency; and
- iii. availability of cheaper substitutes from foreign countries.

^{2/} Prior to its incorporation into the CARIFTA Agreement, this Protocol was known as the Oils and Fats Agreement, which preceded CARIFTA; however not all CARIFTA members subscribed to it.

EVOLUTION OF CARIFTA

On 1 May 1973, CARIFTA was five years old. Since its inception, studies have been undertaken on measures to convert it from a free trade area into a more cohesive form of economic co-operation. These included, inter alia, harmonization of fiscal incentives to industries, a common external tariff, location of industries, instruments for financing industrial development; and rationalization of regional agriculture. Despite the many growing problems, CARIFTA has achieved some measure of success and this has encouraged the adoption of concrete measures to further the integration process.

At the Seventh Heads of Governments Conference held in October 1972, two fundamental decisions were taken:

- i. to establish a Caribbean Common Market and Community embracing several areas of foreign policy co-ordination and functional co-operation; and
- ii. to improve the position of the less-developed countries within the regional integration movement.

Implementation of the second decision took the form of:

- a. Amendments to the CARIFTA Agreement aimed at strengthening the trading position of the LDC's and accelerating their industrial development; and
- b. Acceptance of the following proposals:
 - i. to establish a Caribbean Multi-national Investment Company to be financed mainly by the four more developed countries of the region;
 - ii. to set up an export credit insurance scheme; and
 - iii. that the Public and Private Sectors of the four more developed countries should provide increased technical assistance to the smaller territories.

With respect to the first decision, it was recognised that immediate studies on the operational and technical aspects were necessary. These studies were prepared in time for consideration at the Eighth Heads of Governments Conference held in April 1973. This Conference agreed that the machinery and time-table for implementation should permit the larger territories to proceed with establishing the Common Market and the Community, while at the same time incorporating transitional arrangements permitting the LDC's to move more slowly to the full Common Market arrangements.

The main objectives of the Common Market as agreed relate to industrial and agricultural development, achieving full employment and improved living standards, enhancing the bargaining power of the Community vis-a-vis non-regional countries, strengthening existing areas of functional co-operation and deepening the integration process already outlined in the Free Trade Association.

The following steps towards the Community were agreed upon. (a) The Caribbean Community and the Common Market should be established by Treaty and would supersede the Caribbean Free Trade Association on 1 May 1974. (b) On 1 August 1973, the Governments of the four larger territories, Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad-Tobago are to ratify the Treaty at which time these four members will have formed a Common Market. (c) The Governments of Belize, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent will become contracting parties to the Treaty by 1 May 1974. It is hoped that the other two members of CARIFTA, Antigua and Montserrat will find it possible to accede to the Treaty of the Caribbean Community and Common Market in the near future.

The main instruments in the newly adopted programme for economic integration are as follows:

- i. The Caribbean Investment Corporation.
- ii. An intra-regional double taxation agreement.
(both to be established on 1 June 1973).
- iii. Harmonisation of Fiscal incentives to Industry.
- iv. A Common External Tariff and Common Protective Policy.
(both to be established on 1 August 1973).

- v. A Regional Commission on Standards, Quality and Prices to be established no later than 1 May 1974; and
- vi. Rationalization of agriculture to be introduced by 1 July 1975.

All these instruments require that special attention be paid to the needs of the LDC's. Two additional instruments have also been included, a regional Perspective Plan and regional co-operation in price control.

PROBLEMS OF EXCHANGE RATES

The uncertain international monetary situation which culminated in a series of policy measures by the United States, including devaluation of its currency in 1971 and again early 1973, has had its inevitable repercussions among CARIFTA countries. The problem was further compounded not only by the small size of the various economies, but the varying degrees of control exercised by respective territories over their monetary arrangements.

Guyana devalued its dollar in line with the U.S. dollar in late 1971, but other Caribbean currencies followed the line of the Pound Sterling and did not devalue. With the subsequent floating of Sterling in mid-1972, other CARIFTA governments took the decision to allow their currencies to float with the Pound, and this situation continued during 1972. Subsequent to the second devaluation of the U.S. dollar in January 1973, the Jamaican dollar was devalued in relation to the U.S. dollar (from J\$1.00 = US\$1.175 to J\$1.00 = US\$1.10) and the major decision was taken to use the U.S. dollar as the intervention currency instead of the £ Sterling. The other countries decided not to take any action with respect to par values and continued to float with Sterling.

In theory the static analysis postulates that in a devaluation of U.S. dollar, imports into CARIFTA from the U.S. should be cheaper and exports dearer, and the opposite with respect to currencies such as the yen, deutschemark, guilder, etc. which have in effect revalued upward. With its large established trade with the United States the immediate indication would be gains to CARIFTA in both imports and exports until the rigidities such as termination of contracts, shifts to new sources of supply, etc. could be overcome. The dynamic analysis of course indicates certain responses that would be set in motion, the net result of which would be shifts to substitutes or to cheaper markets taking all prices into account.

There are several reasons why the expected short-term results are unrealizable in the CARIFTA region:

- i. The US dollar is the currency of quotation of many import and export prices including not only trade with the United States, but also the important bauxite, alumina and petroleum trade with many other countries;
- ii. The large number of establishments which are really subsidiaries of foreign (mainly U.S.) firms.
- iii. The openness of the economies and their small size which together tend to make them price takers in world markets; and
- iv. The fact that prices of many international services such as transportation and insurance are quoted in U.S. dollars.

Taking (i) and (ii) together, in the present situation there should be no change in receipts in terms of US dollars but local currency receipts would decline. In the same way import values in terms of local currency should also decline. There is a further complication in that in many cases the actual export dollar values are not received locally. Since sales are really intra-company transactions trade values are in a notional sense only, and may not reflect commercial values. Similarly, actual payments are not made for imports. In those situations, all that accrues to the region are the foreign funds brought in by these companies which are not necessarily related to exports. These funds will be converted at the existing exchange rates, now resulting in a loss in local currency where the foreign funds are

in US dollars. On the other hand, repatriation of foreign funds and dividends are the real outward movement and these are related to considerations other than payment for imports.

With regard to (iii) and (iv) above, the reaction after the US devaluation was increased prices over a wide range of items. Many increases are openly justified as being for the purpose of offsetting losses caused by devaluation of the US dollar. Thus the impact of international monetary instability is magnified in CARIFTA countries, and this made it imperative and urgent that they should examine their monetary and financial problems with the object of taking as far as feasible their own decisions in these matters, and not merely react to decisions made externally. For this purpose, meetings of Ministers of Finance were initiated on a continuing basis.

At the Special Meeting held in Jamaica in August 1972, Finance Ministers inter-alia set up a Working Party of Technicians to consider an exchange rate policy and incomes and prices policy for countries of the sub-region. The objective of the Working Party is to determine how best such policies, particularly an exchange rate policy, would assist the development process.

PRICES

Retail prices indexes are available for some countries for most of the 1960's. In some cases the weights base are outdated so that the index is no longer representative. Furthermore, the indexes are generally biased in favour of the spending patterns of the lower socio-economic groups of the population and thus exclude some of the "luxury" items likely to be more price elastic. Also a number of items in the "market basket" are subject to price control so that the indexes may be considered to understate increases in the general level of prices.

The CARIFTA region comprises small countries of relatively limited resources which, combined with the circumstances of history, determine their position as open economies and price-takers. Consequently, the region is import-dependent for most industrial raw material as well as semi-manufactures and final consumption goods. Since imports make up such a large part of the goods utilized in the region, import prices would have a strong influence on the overall level of prices. It is not surprising therefore that there is strong coincidence in the trends of the import price indexes and the retail price indexes in the tables below.

Table 8 shows the changes in retail price indexes for CARIFTA countries during the period 1960 to 1972. The contrast between price movements in the 1960-1967 period and the 1967-72 period is most pronounced, with the annual average in the latter period being over 5 per cent for all countries except Guyana. This is highly unsettling for economies which had become conditioned to annual increases of about 2 to 3 per cent. It would also be noted from Tables 8 and 9 that both import prices and retail prices for Jamaica and Trinidad-Tobago rose substantially during 1968, and this appears to reflect the situation in all CARIFTA countries.

Table 8
Annual Percentage Changes in
Retail Price Indexes

Country	Average Annual Rate of Exchange 1960-67	Average Annual Rate of Exchange 1967-72	1968-1967	1969-1968	1970-1969	1971-1970	1972-1971
Barbados	2.2	8.0 ^{1/} _{2/}	6.7	5.4	8.5	7.5	11.8
Dominica	n.a.	5.1 ^{1/} _{2/}	5.7	4.5	13.0	3.1	3.8
Grenada	3.4	n.a.	9.0	6.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Guyana	2.0	2.9	3.0	1.4	3.4	2.0	4.5
Jamaica	2.8	7.0	6.1	6.2	9.7	6.7	5.9
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	1.0 ^{3/} _{3/}	6.6	10.0	3.8	15.1	-1.7	6.3
St. Lucia	3.0 ^{3/} _{3/}	7.1	4.9	2.3	13.4	8.4	7.9
Trinidad-Tobago	2.4	5.3	8.2	7.5	2.5	3.5	9.3

^{1/} Based on 1966 = 100 from United Nations Statistical Yearbook.

^{2/} Based on April 1967 = April 1966. ^{3/} 1964-1967.

Notes: All price changes are based mainly on averages of official monthly retail price indexes.

Table 9
Annual Percentage Changes in
Import Unit Value Indexes

Year	Trinidad-Tobago	Jamaica
1966	n.a.	4.0
1967	0.2	3.0
1968	16.4	14.1
1969	0.1	1.5
1970	7.0	3.1
1971	11.8	8.6
1972	7.5 ^{1/}	n.a.

^{1/} Average of three quarters.

Note: Indexes are base-weighted Trinidad-Tobago (1964 = 100)
Jamaica (1965 = 100).

Source: Calculated from figures in Quarterly Economic Report,
October-December 1972, Central Statistical Office,
Trinidad-Tobago and Statistical Abstract, Department
of Statistics, Jamaica.

The general pattern of price increases seems to have been influenced by the devaluation of Sterling in late 1967, the devaluation of the US dollar in December 1971, and the subsequent price adjustments as well as the world wide currency instability. Prices rose quite significantly in 1968, increased more slowly in 1969, rose again fairly sharply in 1970 and again in 1972.

In most countries 1972 was characterized by considerable pressures on prices. In addition, recently concluded industrial agreements in some countries point to increasingly higher levels of wage rates. In the face of higher import prices and increased levels of wages and salaries, unless productivity increases significantly prospects are for an additional push to inflationary forces in 1973.



CARIFTA COUNTRIES

TABLE I

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CURRENT FACTOR COST: 1965-1970
(EC\$ Million)

All Sectors	1967	1968	1969	1970 ^P	1971 ^P	1972 ^E
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	482.3	493.5	500.4	507.4	565.3	581.7
Mining & Quarrying ^{1/}	662.9	685.7	758.3	800.8	792.3	813.6
Manufacturing ^{1/}	539.8	616.1	670.6	726.6	791.7	837.3
Construction	294.9	368.9	403.7	449.1	495.0	n.a.
Transportation & Distribution ^{2/}	754.5	843.1	895.6	1,036.1	1,119.9	n.a.
Government	408.2	450.4	500.1	542.5	606.5	699.2
All others	740.1	792.0	858.0	952.7	1,055.6	n.a.
TOTAL:	3,882.7	4,249.7	4,586.8	5,015.2	5,426.3	5,898.0

Note: Exclude Belize (British Honduras)

P = Provisional

E = ECLA Estimates.

^{1/} Petroleum refining for Jamaica and Trinidad-Tobago and alumina processing for Guyana and Jamaica are included in Mining and Quarrying.

^{2/} Includes Wholesale and Retail Trade, transport, storage and communication.

^{3/} Barbados sugar manufacturing included in Agriculture.

Source: Official Gross Domestic Product Estimates; for the West Indies Associated States estimates were derived from publications of the British Development Division in the Caribbean for earlier years. Some estimates and projections were done by ECLA for the more recent years.

CARIFTA COUNTRIES

TABLE II

PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION TO GDP AT FACTOR COST

All Sectors	1967	1968	1969	1970 ^P	1971 ^P	1972 ^E
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	12.4	11.6	10.9	10.1	10.4	9.9
Mining & Quarrying	17.1	16.1	16.5	16.0	14.6	13.8
Manufacturing	13.9	14.5	14.6	14.5	14.6	14.2
Construction	7.6	8.7	8.8	9.0	9.1	n.a.
Transportation & Distribution	19.4	19.8	19.5	20.7	20.6	n.a.
Government	10.5	10.6	10.9	10.8	11.2	11.9
All others	19.1	18.6	18.7	19.0	19.5	n.a.
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(100.0)

P = Provisional

E = ECLA's Estimates.

Source: Derived from Table I.

CARIFTA COUNTRIES

TABLE III

ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY SECTORS

All Sectors	1967-1968	1968-1969	1969-1970 ^P	1970-1971 ^P	1971-1972 ^E
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	2.3	1.4	1.4	11.4	2.9
Mining & Quarrying	3.4	10.6	5.6	-1.1	2.7
* <u>Manufacturing</u>	<u>14.1</u>	<u>8.8</u>	<u>8.4</u>	<u>9.0</u>	<u>5.8</u>
Construction	25.1	9.4	11.2	10.2	n.a.
Transportation & Distribution	11.7	6.2	15.7	8.1	n.a.
Government	10.3	11.0	8.5	11.8	15.3
All others	7.0	8.3	11.0	10.8	n.a.
TOTAL:	9.5	7.9	9.3	8.2	8.7

P = Provisional

E = ECIA's Estimates.

Source: Derived from Table I.

UES.1 = 0.5 EC\$ -> Estim. Scania 22 (p. 113)

from calculations
- 113

Con

CARIFTA SUMMARY

TABLE IV

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE FOR SELECTED YEARS
(EC\$ Mill.)

Countries	1967	1971 ^P	1972 ^P	Average Annual % Change 1967-71	% Change 1971-72
Barbados	189.2	298.4	323.0 ^E	14.4	8.2
Guyana	374.6	500.4	478.6 ^E	8.4	-4.4
Jamaica	1,735.7	2,546.5	2,778.2 ^E	11.7	9.1
Trinidad and Tobago	1,377.9	1,776.5 ^E	1,980.8 ^E	7.2	11.5
Sub-Total (MDC's)	3,677.4	5,121.8	5,560.6 ^E	9.8	8.6
LDC's	205.3	304.5 ^E	337.4 ^E	12.1	10.8
TOTAL:	3,882.7	5,426.3	5,898.0 ^E	9.9	8.7

P = Provisional

E = ECLA's Estimate

CONFIDENTIAL
4901/11/72

CARIFTA SUMMARY

TABLE V

CARIFTA Exports & Imports
(EC\$ Mill.)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	<u>Total Exports (f.o.b.)</u>				
United Kingdom	331.1	336.9	332.2	318.9	345.6
United States of America	602.8	651.4	733.3	898.2	829.8
Canada	135.6	157.1	168.1	126.2	116.3
Latin America (Continental)	42.2	50.1 ^{1/}	57.1 ^{2/}	56.3 ^{3/}	65.7 ^{4/}
E.E.C.	58.6	44.7 ^{1/}	49.2 ^{2/}	47.0	51.4
CARIFTA	102.1	119.7	148.3	171.5	197.1
Others	312.0	408.1 ^{1/}	382.6 ^{2/}	454.1 ^{3/}	547.5 ^{4/}
TOTAL:	1,584.4	1,768.0	1,870.8	2,073.0	2,153.4
	<u>Total Imports (c.i.f.)</u>				
United Kingdom	389.1	459.5	513.3	582.3	563.8
United States of America	492.6	550.2	634.4	789.9	799.0
Canada	168.1	171.0	188.1	211.7	163.6
Latin America (Continental)	386.7	461.6 ^{1/}	454.1 ^{2/}	373.0 ^{3/}	213.6 ^{4/}
E.E.C.	146.2	150.2 ^{1/}	152.7 ^{2/}	200.9	209.2
CARIFTA	95.3	107.3	125.1	154.9	135.0
Others	252.7	324.7 ^{1/}	413.8 ^{2/}	587.3 ^{3/}	898.1 ^{4/}
TOTAL:	1,930.7	2,224.5	2,481.5	2,900.0	3,012.9

Note: 1971 excludes ECCM. From 1969 ECCM data exclude Antigua.

- ^{1/} Others include Latin America and E.E.C. for Antigua, E.E.C. for Grenada and Latin America for St. Vincent.
- ^{2/} Others include E.E.C. for Grenada and Latin America for St. Vincent.
- ^{3/} Others include Bolivia and Panama for Jamaica.
- ^{4/} Others include Bolivia and Panama for Jamaica and Latin America and Belize for Barbados.

Source: External Trade Reports and data supplied ECLA.

CARIFTA SUMMARYTABLE VITOTAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF CARIFTA COUNTRIES
(EC\$ Mill.)

Year	Total Exports	Percentage Change	Total Imports	Percentage Change
1965	1,372.6	-	1,817.5	-
1967	1,584.4	15.4	1,930.7	6.2
1968	1,768.0	11.6	2,224.5	15.2
1969	1,911.8	8.1	2,488.5	11.9
1970	2,116.0	10.7	2,908.0	16.9
1971	2,247.9	6.2	3,251.2	11.8

Note: 1969 and 1970 include estimates for Antigua. 1971 data estimated for ECCM countries.

Source: External Trade Reports and data supplied ECLA.

CARIFTA SUMMARY

TABLE VII

CARIFTA INTRA-REGIONAL TRADE: 1967-1972
(EC\$ Mill.)

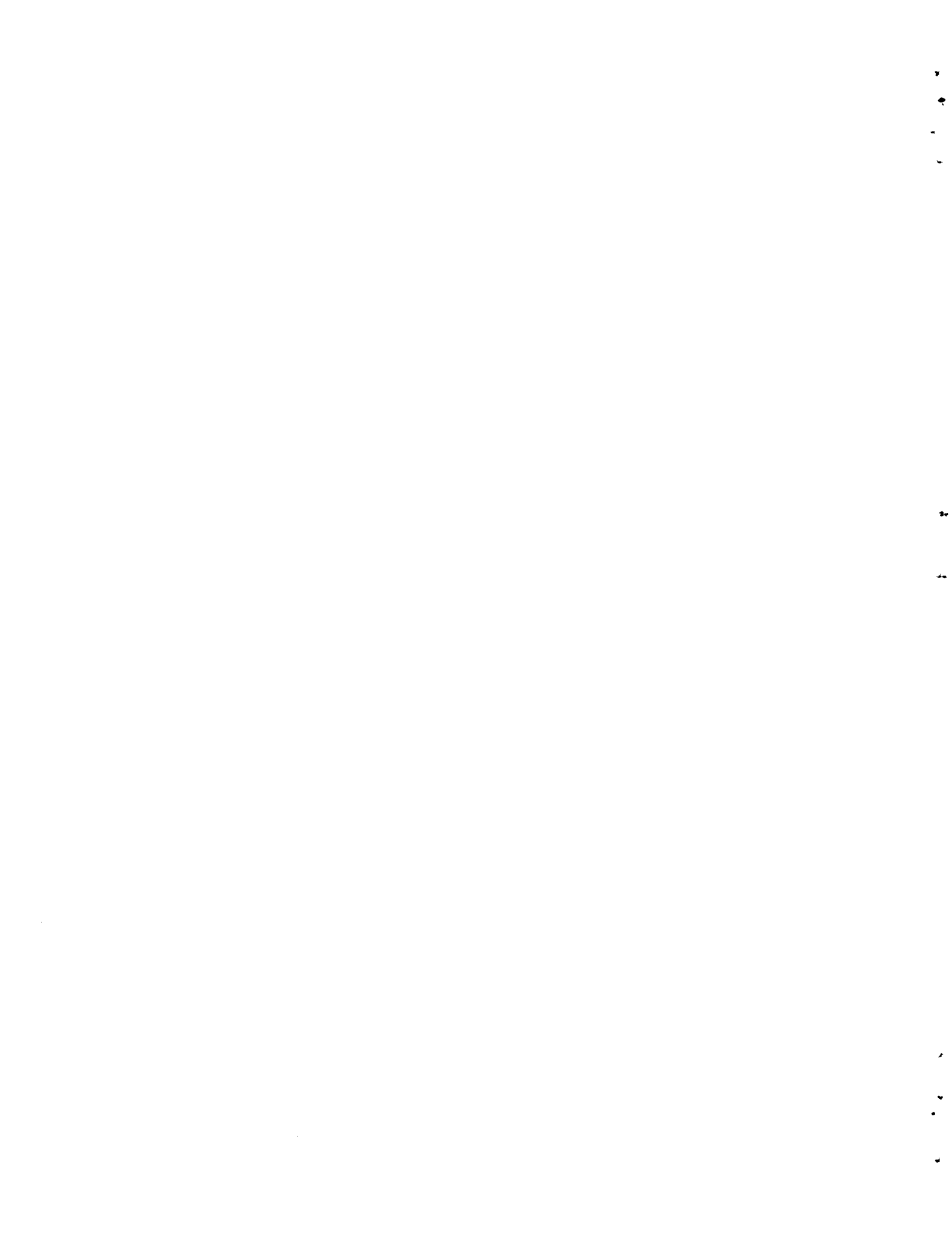
Country	Intra-CARIFTA Imports (c.i.f.)						Intra-CARIFTA Exports (f.o.b.)					
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971 ^P	1972 ^P	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971 ^P	1972 ^P
Barbados	13.3	17.0	21.5	27.0	31.5 ^{1/}	40.0 ^E	10.3	11.7	14.2	16.7	20.8 ^{1/}	25.9 ^E
Guyana	25.7	29.5	32.5	37.8	40.5	47.2	23.3	25.4	25.9	27.7	36.3	41.1 ^E
Jamaica	8.9	8.6	12.9	19.0	26.4	63.9	11.1	15.8	22.6	26.9	31.2	42.0
Trinidad & Tobago	16.0 ^R	16.0	22.0	26.9	31.3	40.4	49.2	59.3	78.5	91.6	107.1	120.3
Sub-total	63.9	71.1	88.9	110.7	129.7	191.5 ^E	93.9	112.2	141.2	162.9	195.4	229.3
ECCM	27.4	33.4	43.3	52.8 ^E	59.3 ^E	n.a.	7.3	6.7	7.0	8.6 ^E	9.2 ^E	n.a.
British Honduras (Belize)	4.0	4.2	5.1	4.9	5.3	n.a.	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.7	1.7	n.a.
TOTAL:	95.3	108.7	137.3	168.4	194.3	n.a.	102.1	119.7	149.5	173.2	206.3	n.a.

P - Provisional

E - ECLA's Estimates

^{1/} Excludes Belize

Source: Annual Overseas Trade Reports and data supplied ECLA.



CARIFTA SUMMARY

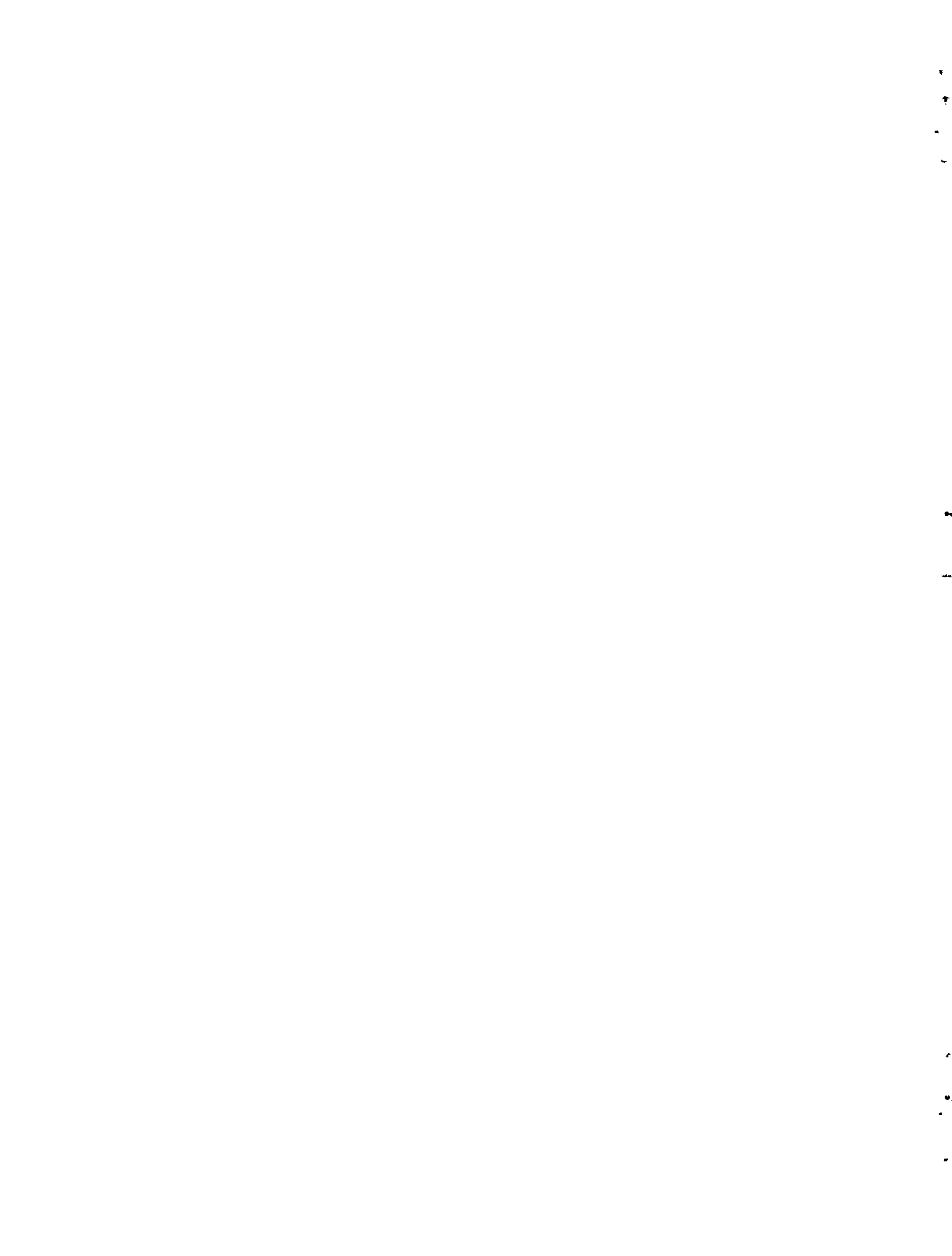
TABLE VIII

VALUE OF INTRA-CARIFTA IMPORTS BY SOURCES, 1970^{1/}
(EC\$'000)

Exporter	Bar- Bados	Guyana	Jamaica	Trinidad & Tobago	Sub- total	LDC's	CARIFTA Total
<u>Importer</u>							
Antigua	2,731.4	644.6	777.1	7,930.0	12,083.1	527.2	12,610.3
Dominica	1,096.1	481.8	703.1	3,371.3	5,652.3	286.1	5,938.4
Grenada	1,313.4	883.3	583.0	6,431.0	9,210.7	189.3	9,400.0
Montserrat	393.9	56.3	237.0	1,086.8	1,774.0	131.7	1,905.7
St. Kitts	608.5	541.5	444.4	2,016.5	3,610.9	460.2	4,071.1
St. Lucia	2,066.0	1,000.0	657.0	6,308.0	10,031.0	195.0	10,226.0
St. Vincent	1,337.6	778.9	485.0	4,831.5	33.0	350.0	7,783.0
TOTAL EECM	9,546.9	4,386.4	3,886.6	31,975.1	49,795.0	2,139.5	51,934.5
Belize	2.7	7.0	4,780.5	65.8	4,856.0	3.6	4,859.6
TOTAL LDC's	9,549.6	4,393.4	8,667.1	32,040.9	54,651.0	2,143.1	56,794.1
Barbados	-	4,308.7	3,998.0	16,920.0	25,226.7	1,803.1	27,029.8
Guyana	926.7	-	3,828.2	32,309.7	37,064.6	712.6	37,777.2
Jamaica	621.4	5,677.2	-	11,143.2	17,441.8	1,524.9	18,966.7
Trinidad & Tobago	2,650.0	11,461.4	9,099.6	-	23,211.0	3,667.6	26,878.6
TOTAL:	4,198.1	21,447.3	16,925.8	60,372.9	102,944.1	7,708.2	110,652.3
CARIFTA TOTAL:	13,747.7	25,840.7	25,592.9	92,413.8	157,595.1	9,851.3	167,446.4

^{1/} 1970 data not available for some LDC's; latest year used. Totals will differ from totals shown elsewhere.

Source: External Trade Reports and data supplied ECLA.



CARIFTA SUMMARY

TABLE IX

VALUE OF INTRA-ECCM IMPORTS - 1970

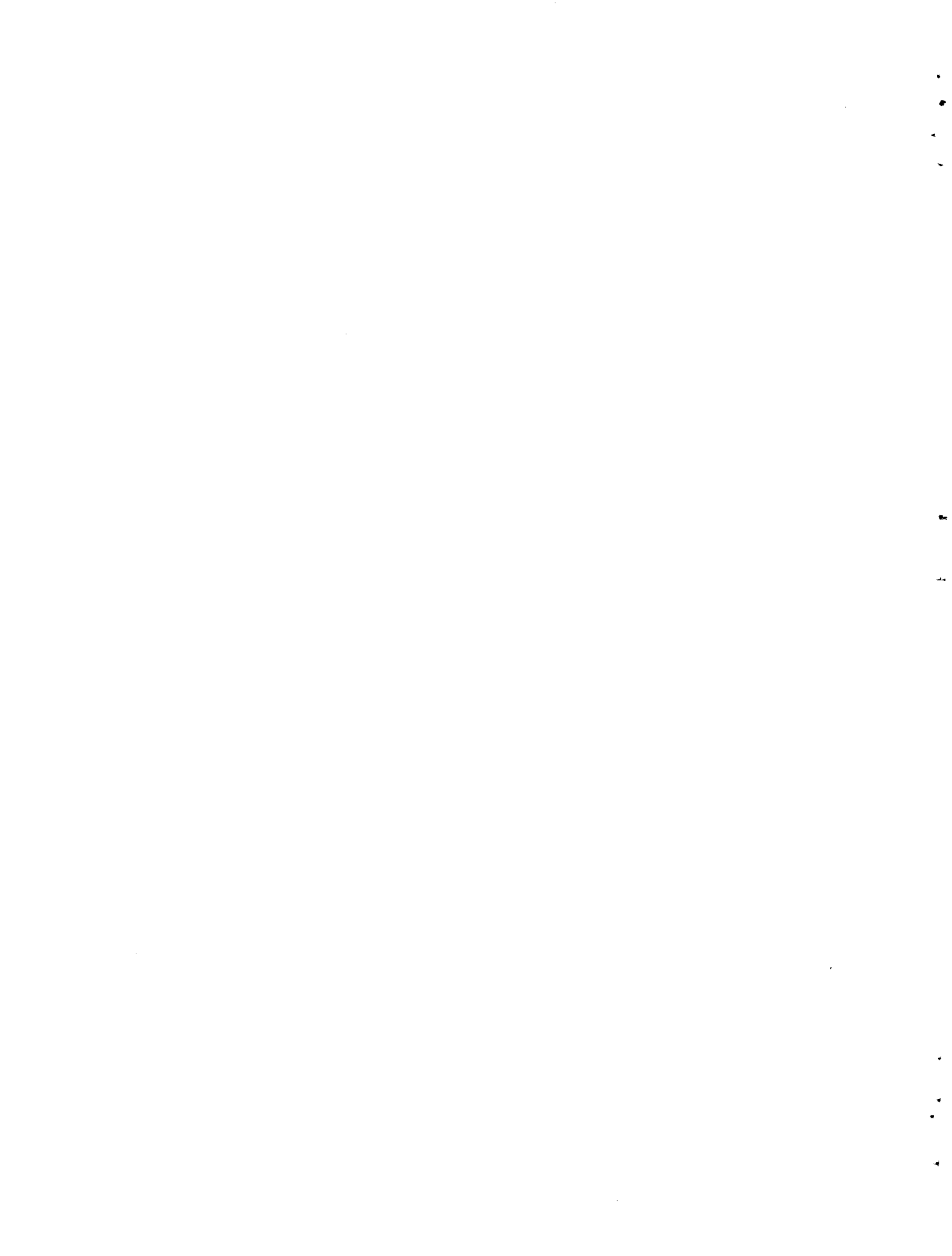
(EC\$'000)

Importer	Antigua	Dominica	Grenada	Montserrat	St.Kitts- Nevis- Anguilla	St. Lucia	St. Vincent	Totals	%
Antigua ^{1/}	-	(124.5)	(5.2)	(41.9)	(99.8)	(22.9)	(52.1)	(346.4)	(18.7)
Dominica ^{2/}	(75.0)	-	(68.6)	(38.4)	(50.4)	(7.8)	(45.9)	286.1	(15.8)
Grenada ^{2/}	(18.2)	(142.7)	-	(0.5)	(12.8)	(1.8)	(13.3)	189.3	(10.2)
Montserrat	49.0	6.8	0.5	-	64.2	2.6	3.7	126.8	(6.9)
St. Kitts-Nevis- Anguilla	364.4	42.8	4.9	14.2	-	5.1	...	431.4	(23.2)
St. Lucia	57.2	52.4	30.0	6.0	6.5	-	27.7	179.8	(9.7)
St. Vincent	39.1	28.5	51.9	2.8	99.0	68.1	-	289.4	(15.7)
Totals	(602.9)	(397.7)	(161.1)	(103.8)	(332.7)	(108.3)	(142.7)	(1,849.2)	(100.0)
%	(32.6)	(21.5)	(8.7)	(5.6)	(18.0)	(5.9)	(7.7)	(100.0)	

^{1/} 1969 used as 1970 not yet available.

^{2/} 1969 proportions used to distribute 1970 totals.

Source: External Trade Reports and data supplied ECLA.



CARIFTA SUMMARY
TABLE X
COMPOSITION OF IMPORTS

SITC Sections	1 9 6 7			1 9 6 9			1 9 7 1		
	Total	ROW	CARIFTA	Total	ROW	CARIFTA	Total	ROW	CARIFTA
0	16.9	16.8	17.4	15.0	14.6	23.2	13.7	13.0	28.2
1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	2.0	1.4	1.3	2.9
2	2.2	2.1	4.1	2.0	1.9	4.2	1.8	1.8	1.9
3	23.9	23.0	37.6	25.3	25.4	24.8	26.6	26.8	21.7
4	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.6	2.7	0.7	0.6	2.4
5	7.1	6.4	16.7	6.7	6.3	15.1	6.6	6.3	13.6
6	19.4	19.7	14.0	19.7	19.9	14.2	19.6	20.0	11.1
7	20.6	21.9	0.7	21.1	22.1	1.9	21.9	22.9	1.8
8	7.4	7.4	6.8	7.5	7.3	11.4	7.1	6.6	16.1
9	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3
TOTAL:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

ROW means Rest of World.

Source: Calculated from data in External Trade Reports and data supplied ECLA.



ECONOMIC SURVEY 1972

BARBADOS

(Values in Eastern Caribbean dollars) ^{1/}

GENERAL DEVELOPMENTS

On the basis of preliminary indicators, the Gross Domestic Product of Barbados during 1972 is estimated at approximately \$m323.0 at current factor cost. This represents an increase of more than 8 per cent over the 1971 figure but compares unfavourably with the average annual increases of around 12 per cent during the four-year period, 1967-1971. Viewed in real terms, the comparison becomes even less favourable. There are no constant price GDP figures available, but the increases in the average level of retail prices estimated at almost 12 per cent over 1971 are indicative. Consequently, it would appear that there was no real growth of the economy during 1972.

This lower rate of growth is attributable primarily to less buoyant conditions in the main production sectors. The important sugar sector, for example, recorded an increase estimated at just over 1 per cent, following a decline of 11.4 per cent during 1971. Even this minimal increase was possible only because of the higher sugar price under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, which was barely able to offset a 17 per cent decline in the quantum of sugar output. Construction is estimated to have improved marginally on its 1971 performance (less than 2 per cent increase); while the growth rates in manufacturing and domestic agriculture are projected to be lower than in 1971.

^{1/} As a consequence of the US currency devaluation of December 1971 the mid-point rate of exchange for Barbados moved from US\$1.00 = EC\$2.00 to US\$1.00 = EC\$1.84; but the "floating" of Sterling in mid-year 1972 resulted in a further depreciation below the 1:2 ratio in the latter months of the year.

The services sectors also grew at slower rates than in recent years, but are estimated to have performed better than the other sectors. All indicators point to another significant increase in the distribution sector. Government activity, though not increasing by as much as in recent years, continues to stimulate the economy through the impact of its substantial purchasing power and spending on capital projects. Based on increases in the number of visitors, the contribution of tourism to the economy is also estimated to have been higher than in 1971.

In the external sector, the extremely large deficit on merchandise trade, amounting to more than \$m176 in 1971, is expected to be higher when final figures for 1972 become available. But improved earnings from tourism should, to some extent, improve the services sector of the balance of payments.

ACTIVITY IN THE MAIN SECTORS

Sugar ^{2/}

Gross Domestic Product of this sector is estimated to have increased slightly during 1972 to \$m24.3, just over 1 per cent above the 1971 level; thus the sugar industry continues to experience the depressed conditions which became apparent since 1967.

Sugar output for 1971 was approximately 111,000 tons, a decline of more than 17 percent from the 1971 figure of 135,000 tons. However, the average price of sugar in external markets was higher than in 1971 and compensated for the fall in output. The marginal increase in the value-added of this sector during 1972 is, therefore, directly attributable to favourable prices. In addition, data in Table XII show that the yield has been declining during the last ten years, both in terms of sugar cane output per acre and the average amount of sugar cane used to make one ton of sugar. The yield of sugar cane has fallen consistently every year since 1967 from 35.0 tons per acre to 24.3 tons in 1971. The sugar yield has fluctuated much more from year to year,

^{2/} The sugar sector is defined as including both cultivation and manufacture of sugar and by-products.

for example, in 1971 it took less than 9 tons of cane, on average, to produce one ton of sugar, while the corresponding ratio for 1972 was 9.4 to 1.0.

There are several domestic problems associated with the reduced output; the most obvious are indiscriminate burning of sugar-cane, labour shortage particularly at harvest time, and insufficient rainfall. To these may be added the still uncertain situation with respect to sugar after the expiration of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement in 1974, now that the United Kingdom is a member of the European Economic Community.

Domestic Agriculture

This is still a small sector as indicated by its percentage share of total Gross Domestic Product in 1971 of less than 5 per cent. Preliminary data for 1972 indicate that this sector did not appreciably increase its output; hence its contribution to GDP is estimated to have increased only slightly above the \$m14.0 of last year.

Despite its size, this sector is of considerable importance because of (a) its labour-intensive nature; (b) the prospects it offers for diversifying output and reducing the large food import bill; and (c) opportunities for small farmers to engage in production. Progress in diversification of output is seen in the recent development of onions as a major crop with 1972 output estimated at 2.5 million pounds, the local poultry industry which now produces about half of total domestic requirements, and peanut (groundnut) production now estimated to supply about 80 per cent of total requirements.

In addition, this sector has been providing some of the inputs for domestic manufacturing. During 1972, the powdering and flaking of yams commenced on a commercial scale, and the product is being marketed locally as well as in other Caribbean countries and the United Kingdom. Plans are also being made to engage in processing peanuts for local and export markets.

Tourism

Detailed data on the contribution of Tourism to Gross Domestic Product are not available as this sector is included with Other Services in the official tables. Certain estimates put the contribution of the Hotel Sector (i.e. part of tourism) at about 4 per cent of GDP in 1968. However, data in the Table 1 below and in the appended statistical section indicate that the impact on the economy is far greater than a 4 per cent share suggests.

Table 1
Receipts from Tourism and Exports: 1967-1971
(EC\$ Mill.)

Years	Domestic Exports	Sugar Exports	Estimated Tourist Expenditure
1967	53.5	36.6	34.8
1968	59.6	36.2	53.9
1969	57.4	26.8	56.8
1970	61.0	29.4	63.5
1971 ^P	56.6 ^R	25.8	77.3

P - provisional R - revised

Source: Economic Survey, 1971. Economic Planning Unit, Barbados, and data supplied to ECLA.

In 1971 the total number of visitors, estimated at more than 189,000 (excluding cruise ship passengers) was more than double the number in 1967, while preliminary figures show that more than 210,000 visitors entered the country in 1972. More important, during the 1967-1971 period the estimated expenditure of tourists increased even faster than the number of visitors, amounting to more than \$m77 in 1971; estimated per capita expenditure being \$254 in 1967 as against \$238 in 1971. These increases in earnings are attributable mainly to the larger proportion of non-cruise ship visitors coming from North America, amounting to nearly 65 per cent of the total in 1971, as against 53 per cent in 1967.

It is of great significance that since 1968, tourism has become the largest single source of foreign exchange providing mainly U.S. dollars. In that year tourist expenditure exceeded receipts from exports of sugar, and since 1970 has exceeded the value of all domestic exports.

Obviously, this sector has a major direct impact on the economy as a whole as well as on most of the other sectors. Purchase of foodstuff and light manufactures, demand for construction services, direct contribution to government revenue by way of Hotel and Entertainment taxes, and spending on entertainment, transportation and other services are indicative of its role as a generator of activity in other sectors. In terms of contribution to employment, one estimate gives the number of persons directly engaged in the industry at around 5,000 in 1970 ^{3/}, which would indicate a fairly sizeable wage bill.

In terms of domestic development, two major problems stand out in the Tourist sector. The first is the apparent large leakages from the amount expended in the local economy. The second which is linked to the first, is the inability of domestic agriculture and manufacturing to supply most of the needs of tourism ^{4/}. These facts are implicit in the large annual import bill of Barbados, the composition of imports, and the relatively under-developed state of manufacturing and domestic agriculture.

^{3/} George V. Doxey and Associates: The Tourist Industry in Barbados. Dusco Graphic Ltd., Kitchener, Ontario, Canada.

^{4/} There are large divergences between the various estimates which have been made. In the source quoted above a survey of one large hotel showed more than two-thirds of food purchases were directly imported.

There is evidence of a degree of optimism about the future of tourism in Barbados in view of the plans for additional tourist accommodation. The immediate prospects for the industry are linked, to some extent, with the course of international monetary developments. If the US dollar should weaken further, vis-a-vis Sterling to which the Barbados currency is linked, then rising prices could retard growth of the industry. It is important, however, that there should be improvement of the retained share of tourist expenditures in order to maximize the benefits to the domestic economy.

Other Sectors

All indicators point to Distribution, Government and Service sectors supplying the major impetus to growth in 1972. Manufacturing, and Construction had been the dynamic sectors since the mid 1960's, but the growth rate of these sectors, especially Construction, tapered off in 1971, following the completion of some major hotel building projects.

Part-year data for 1972 show significant increases over the 1971 levels of output of some manufactured commodities; but this group of items now account for a relatively smaller share of manufacturing GDP than in earlier years. Indications are that some sub-sectors of manufacturing stagnated, and as a result growth in total manufacturing is estimated to be lower than in 1971.

On the basis of spending plans, it is estimated that Government's contribution to GDP will increase by more than 6 per cent to an estimated \$m50 in 1972. Indicators of construction activity such as imports of construction materials and Government's expenditure budget for construction, especially housing, show strong upward movement and indicate that Construction should surpass the 1.8 per cent growth recorded in 1971. Distribution, reflecting the rising trend in imports and domestic manufacturing, is projected to have increased to approximately \$m96. The other services sectors are also estimated to have contributed significantly to total GDP in 1972.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Data given in Table 2 show that Barbados' merchandise trade is characterised by an extremely high import bill and much lower export earnings. Consequently, there is a very high deficit on visible trade. Since 1968, this deficit exceeded the level of total exports, and has continued to grow in absolute terms. The deficit, \$m88 in 1968, rose to an estimated \$m176 in 1971, and although there seems to be a slowing down in its rate of growth the prospects are for a further increase in 1972.

Offsetting this deficit are inflows of funds such as:

- (a) Tourist expenditures estimated at \$m77.3 in 1971 and projected at higher levels for 1972;
- (b) Remittances from abroad, amounting to \$m10.4 in 1971 ^{5/};
- (c) Foreign investment; and
- (d) Public Sector foreign borrowing.

Table 2
Imports, Exports and Visible Trade Balance, 1969 - 1972
((\$'000))

Year	Imports	EXPORTS			Visible Trade Balance
		Total	Domestic	Re-exports	
1968 ^r	168,025	80,230	59,647	20,583	- 87,795
1969	194,553	74,254	57,356	16,898	- 120,299
1970 ^r	235,005	78,033	60,997	17,136	- 156,972
1971 ^p	260,517	84,039	56,604	27,435	- 176,478
1971 (Jan- June)	115,131	39,956	29,950	10,006	- 75,225
1972 (Jan- June)	133,814	51,419	37,613	13,806	- 82,495

r - Revised p - provisional

Source: Economic Survey, 1971. Economic Planning Unit, Barbados and data furnished by Statistical Service, Barbados.

^{5/} Economic Survey 1971, Economic Planning Unit, Barbados.

PRICES

The steep annual increases in the level of retail prices seem to have become a basic unsettling feature of the Barbados economy. Data given in Table 3 show that retail prices had increased fairly rapidly at an average annual rate of about 7 per cent between the devaluation of sterling in late 1967 and 1971. In 1972, however, the Retail Prices Index (see Table XI) moved from 138.4 to 154.8, an increase of about 12 per cent.

Table 3
Percentage Increase in Index of Retail Prices: 1967 - 1972

Year	Percentage Increase <u>a/</u>
1967	3.6
1968	7.5
1969	5.3
1970	7.8
1971	7.5
1972	11.8

a/ Based on average monthly index for each year.

Source: Derived from official data.

This upward movement in retail prices is closely linked to the rise of import prices, a feature of most Commonwealth Caribbean countries due to the openness of their economies. Barbados, however, appears to be particularly sensitive to price increases in developed countries, in a measure reflecting its relatively greater dependence on imports for its raw materials as well as consumer and capital goods.

BARBADOS

TABLE I

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
(Current Factor Cost)

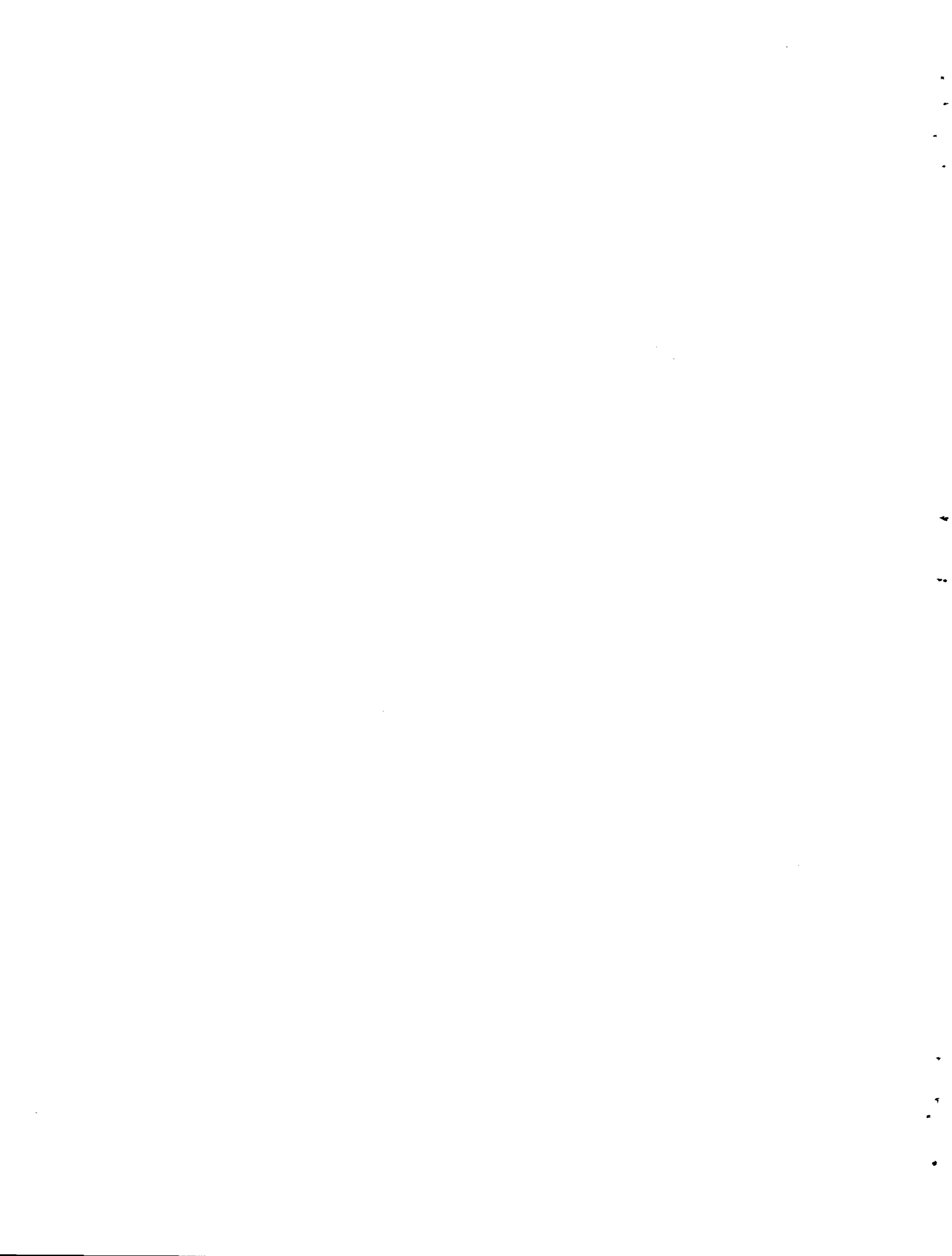
EC\$

Sector	1967 ^P	1969 ^P	1970 ^P	1971 ^P	1972 ^E
1. Sugar	35.1	24.0	27.1	24.0	(24.3)
2. Domestic Agriculture	12.7	13.3	13.2	14.0	n.a.
3. Manufacturing	18.6	23.9	27.6	29.8	n.a.
4. Construction	16.4	22.3	27.5	28.0	n.a.
5. Distribution	39.2	59.2	71.2	83.9	(96.0)
6. Government	25.8	35.3	42.7	47.3	(50.0)
7. Transportation & Public Utilities	14.6	18.4	20.9	24.4	n.a.
8. Rent of Dwellings	7.3	9.0	11.1	12.2	n.a.
9. Services	19.5	29.9	32.2	34.8	n.a.
TOTAL:	189.2	235.3	273.5	298.4	(323.0)

P = Provisional

E = ECLA's Preliminary estimates.

Source: Economic Survey, 1971, Economic Planning Unit, Barbados.



BARBADOS

TABLE II

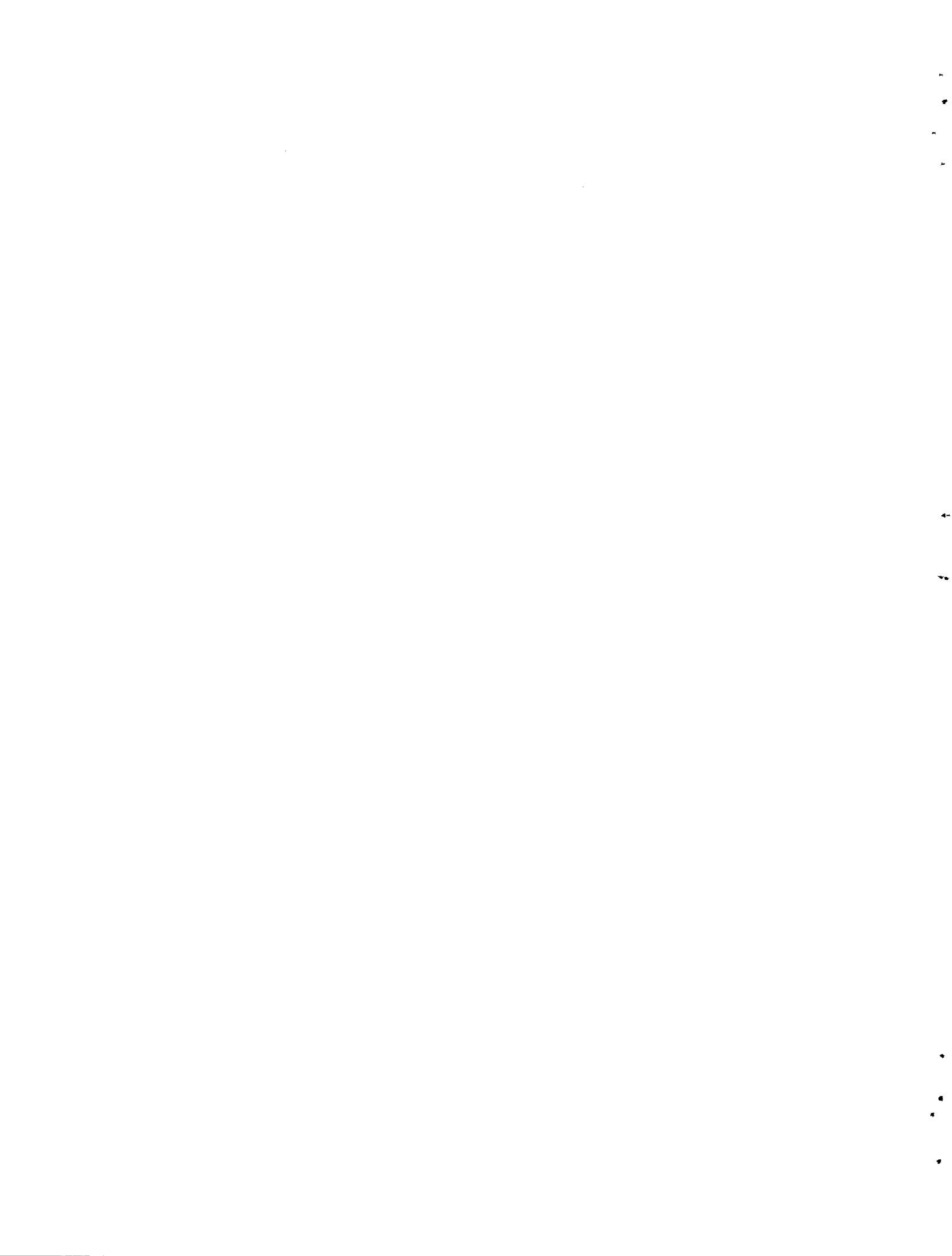
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	Sectoral Growth Rates				Percentage Contribution				
	Avg. of 1967-69	1969-70	1970-71 ^P	1971-72 ^E	1967	1969	1970	1971 ^P	1972 ^E
1. Sugar	-15.8	12.9	-11.4	(1.3)	18.6	10.2	9.9	8.0	(7.5)
2. Domestic Agriculture	2.4	-0.8	6.1		6.7	5.7	4.8	4.7	
3. Manufacturing	14.2	15.5	8.0		9.8	10.2	10.1	10.0	
4. Construction	18.0	23.3	1.8		8.7	9.5	10.1	9.4	
5. Distribution	25.5	20.3	17.8	14.4	20.7	25.2	26.0	28.1	(29.7)
6. Government	18.4	21.0	10.8	(5.7)	13.6	15.0	15.6	15.6	15.4
7. Transportation & Public Utilities	13.0	13.6	16.7		7.7	7.8	7.6	8.2	
8. Rent of Dwelling	11.6	23.3	9.9		3.9	3.8	4.1	4.1	
9. Services	26.7	7.7	8.1		10.3	12.7	11.8	11.7	
TOTAL:	14.2	16.2	9.1	(8.2)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

P = Preliminary

E = ECIA's provisional estimates

Source: Derived from Table I.



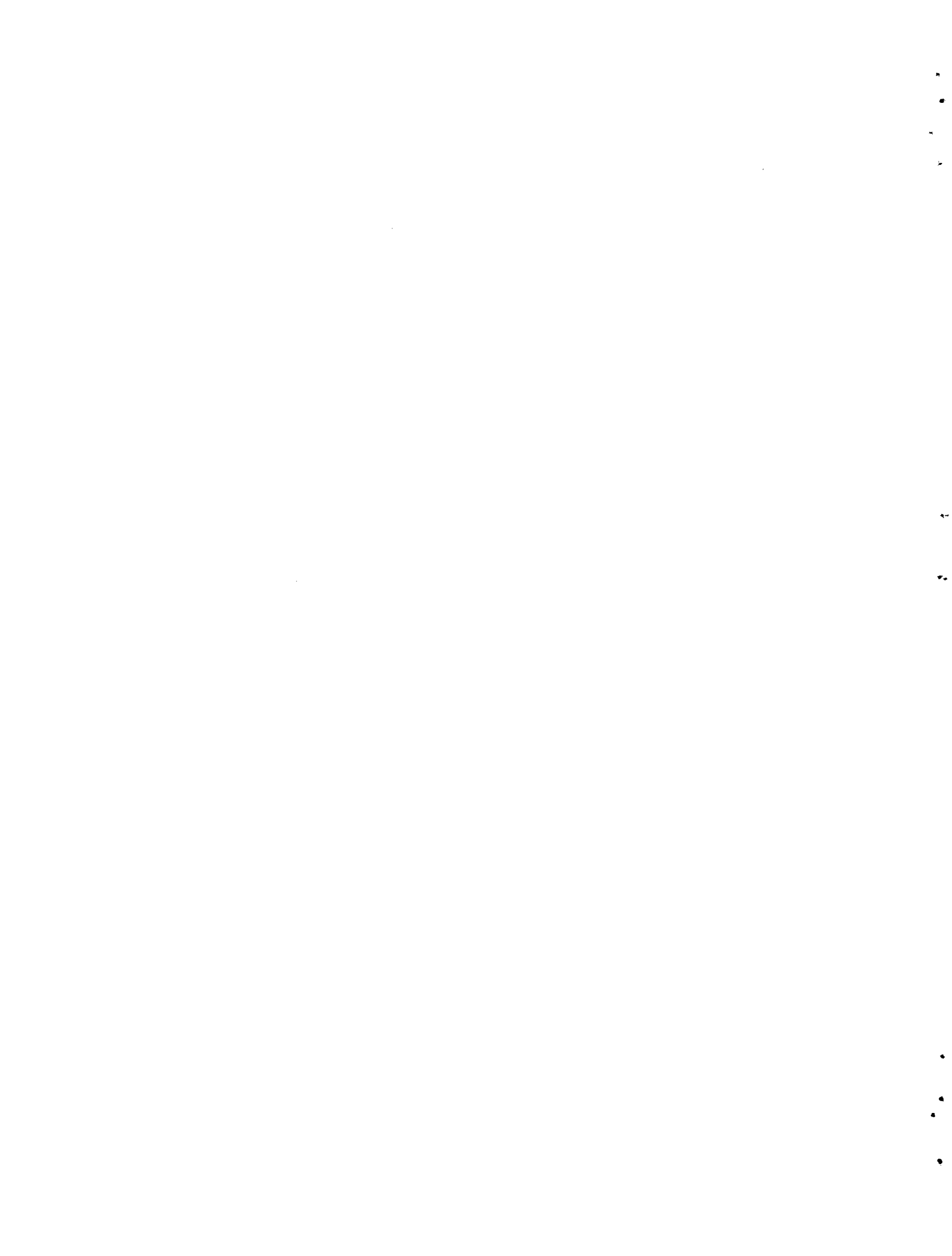
BARBADOSTABLE IIIESTIMATED OUTPUT OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

('000 lbs.)

Commodities	1969	1970	1971	1972
Yams	24,259	34,000	31,640	n.a.
Potatoes	10,907	12,553	14,908	n.a.
Tomatoes	1,128	n.a.	1,380	n.a.
Pigs (slaughtered)	3,680	3,753	3,795	n.a.
Cows and Calves (slaughtered)	1,234	1,246	1,258	n.a.
Goats and Sheep "	296	306	316	n.a.
Poultry	1,212	1,224	1,236	n.a.
Eggs	13,428	13,573	13,708	n.a.
Onions	400	1,198	2,000	2,500
Sugar cane	2,831,360	3,209,920	2,719,360	2,336,320
Milk	4,147	4,542	4,172	n.a.
Cotton	n.a.	23	10	50
Peanuts	n.a.	200	320	500
Pumpkins	n.a.	n.a.	771	n.a.
Cucumbers	n.a.	n.a.	1,295	n.a.
Cabbage	n.a.	n.a.	1,427	n.a.

Note: n.a. means not available.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Science & Technology.



BARBADOS

TABLE IV

OUTPUT OF SELECTED INDUSTRIAL COMMODITIES

Commodities	Units	Avg. of 1967-68	Avg. of 1969-70	1971	1972
Sugar	'000 tons	180	145	135	111
Edible oil	'000 gals.	562	191	-	-
Lard	'000 lbs.	1,422	1,670	2,204	1,744 ^{1/}
Margarine	'000 lbs.	2,728	3,352	3,799	2,907 ^{1/}
Animal feeds	'000 lbs.	30,861	36,075	46,412 ^P	41,171 ^{1/}
Rum	'000 pr. gals.	1,769	1,303	1,526	1,954
Beer	'000 lq. gals.	803	928	1,111	1,422
Malt	'000 lq. gals.	338	501	533	678
Cigarettes	'000 lbs.	319	299	343	353
Soap	'000 lbs.	2,114	2,522	2,411	1,565 ^{1/}
Electricity Generated	Mil. kwh.	102	140	164	195
Natural gas production	Mil. cu. ft.	103	113	110	86

E = Estimate

^{1/} January to September.

R = Revised

Source: Quarterly Digest of Statistics, December 1971 and data furnished by the Statistical Service, Barbados.



BARBADOSTABLE VSELECTED IMPORTS

(EC\$'000)

Principal Imports	Avg. of 1967-68	Avg. of 1969-70	1971	1972 ^{1/}
Meat, fresh, chilled				
frozen	4,394.4	6,598.8	9,138.4	6,010.8
Meat, dried, salted, etc.	2,824.3	3,343.0	3,658.3	1,902.2
Milk and cream	2,717.9	3,490.1	4,695.3	2,547.6
Salted fish	764.4	815.2	892.3	475.0
Rice	2,359.0	2,463.4	2,588.5	973.4
Flour	2,999.8	3,059.8	4,014.9	2,022.4
Animal feeds	4,300.7	4,983.8	6,066.6	3,329.1
Canned fish	806.7	1,083.5	1,117.8	651.4
Lumber	3,524.2	5,159.3	6,271.2	2,547.7
Fertilizers	1,643.0	1,505.2	1,753.3	1,186.2
Paper and paperboard manufactures	3,856.4	5,531.3	7,025.7	3,707.6
Motor cars	4,300.1	7,477.0	9,509.4	4,849.2
Cotton and rayon piece goods	4,527.0	4,932.3	9,879.3	2,743.4
Machinery - all kinds	20,424.0	32,737.8	42,656.2	19,391.9
Medicinal & pharmaceutical products	2,941.8	3,735.0	4,889.7	2,795.7
Alcoholic beverages	1,988.3	3,357.8	3,596.7	2,004.7
Petroleum & petroleum products	13,905.1	13,541.8	17,563.7	7,333.2
Value of Total Imports	151,039.1	214,779.3	260,517.0	133,914.0

P = Provisional

^{1/} January to June.Source: Overseas Trade and data furnished by Statistical Service
Barbados.



BARBADOS
TABLE VI
SELECTED EXPORTS
(EC\$'000)

<u>Principal Exports</u>	<u>Avg. of</u> <u>1967-68</u>	<u>Avg. of</u> <u>1969-70</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972^{1/}</u>
Sugar	36,413.4	28,208.2	25,840.6	21,801.0
Molasses	3,658.7	3,721.0	6,970.0	1,385.0
Rum	2,929.8	3,104.2	4,313.8	2,132.0
Lard	618.7	327.8	398.8	213.0
Laundry soap	60.9	189.2	265.1	125.0
Sugar confectionery	242.5	741.3	477.1	142.0
Phonograph (gramophone records)	322.3	596.8	797.5	378.0
Electrical parts, n.e.s.	925.4	5,917.4	3,794.1	1,787.0
Crustacea & Molluscs (fresh)	5,777.4	5,704.6	2.9	2.0
Clothing	1,081.3	3,195.6	4,500.2	1,903.0
Petroleum products	634.3	773.2	152.8	243.0
Cigarettes	101.5	81.9	76.6	37.0
Margarine	796.8	1,167.4	1,531.2	767.0
Biscuits (Unsweetened)	} 291.9	232.5	401.9	124.0
Biscuits (Sweetened)		216.8	627.8	473.0
Onions	0.8 ^{2/}	22.5	146.0	257.0
Value of Total Exports	75,884.7	76,144.0	84,039.0	51,420.0

^{1/} January - June.

^{2/} 1968 only.

Source: Overseas Trade and data furnished by
Statistical Service, Barbados.



BARBADOS

TABLE VII

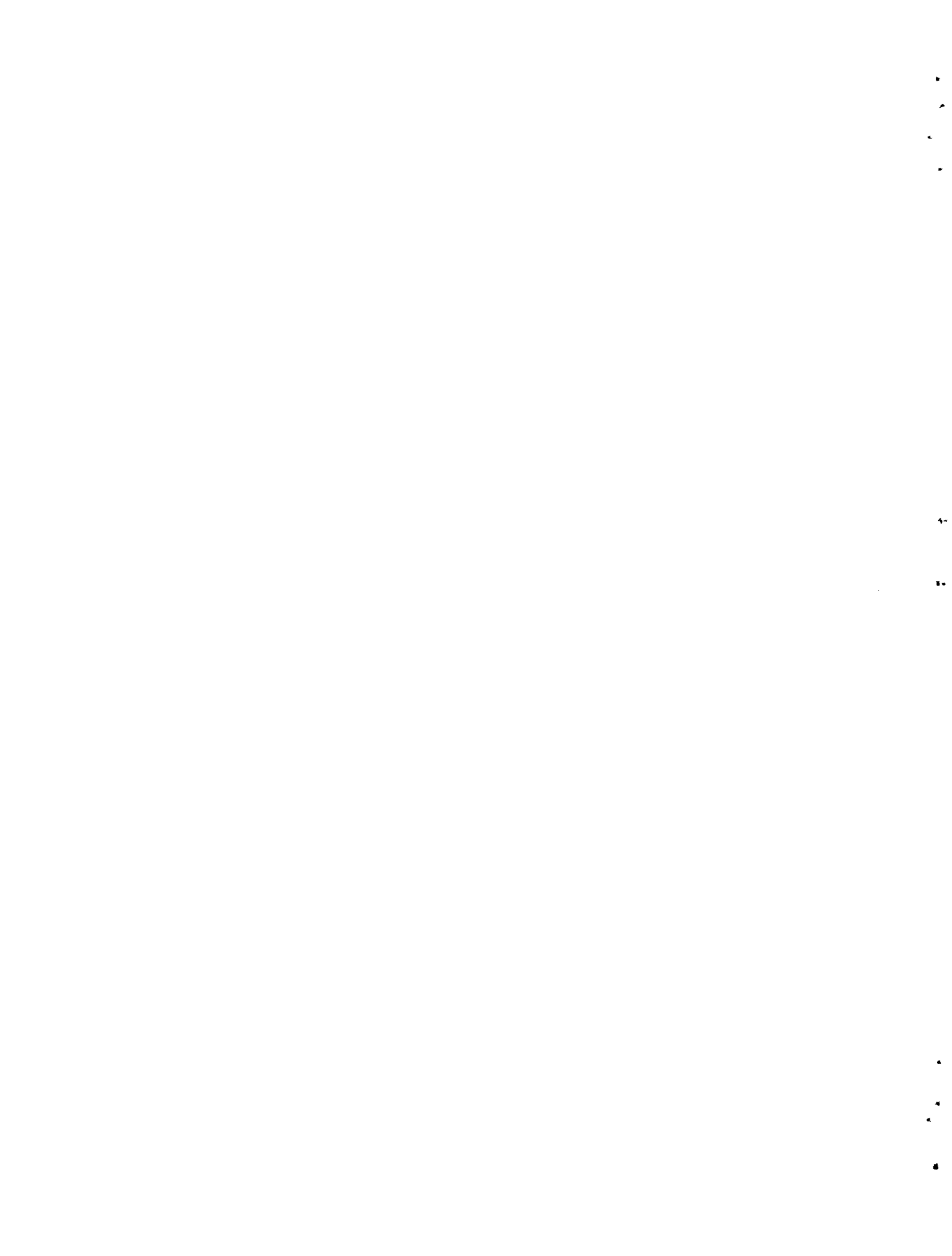
IMPORTS OF SELECTED BUILDING MATERIALS, 1969-1972
(EC\$'000)

Items	1969	1970	1971	1972 ^{1/P}
Lumber	4,874.3	5,444.2	6,271.2	2,547.7
Shingles	101.5	81.1	41.2	31.5
Cement	2,195.4	2,411.2	2,827.0	1,476.0
Wall & floor tiles	282.4	353.3	264.2	193.6
Glass	508.8	509.0	708.9	374.7
Steel (assorted)	1,517.4	2,332.0	1,276.5	534.5
Galvanized sheets	818.5	1,272.0	840.5	637.2
Aluminium (assorted)	240.8	318.6	366.6	196.1
Structural parts of aluminium	760.6	1,027.4	1,228.6	1,288.4
Structural parts of iron and steel	1,023.6	1,396.5	1,857.7	577.9
Nails, bolts, nuts, etc.	284.9	590.5	497.6	201.8
Locks, padlocks, etc.	558.8	736.6	355.4	350.1
TOTAL:	13,155.4	15,735.7	16,735.4	8,409.4

P = Provisional.

^{1/} January to June.

Source: Economic Survey, 1971; Economic Planning Unit, Barbados
and data furnished by the Statistical Service, Barbados.



BARBADOS
TABLE VIII
TRADE WITH MAIN TRADING PARTNERS
(EC\$'000)

	Avg. of 1967-1968	Avg. of 1969-1970	1971 ^P	1971 ^{4/}	1972 ^{4/}
EXPORTS BY DESTINATION					
U.K.	32,826.3	29,160.4	31,011.4	19,174.0	22,672.5
U.S.A.	11,993.1	15,667.5	9,972.7	3,609.8	4,321.7
CANADA	3,973.7	3,368.6	6,942.7	1,609.0	1,981.3
LATIN AMERICA ^{1/}	100.4	53.4	n.a.	n.a.	164.1
EEC	157.0	403.3	236.6	667.4 ^{3/}	479.5
CARIFTA (Incl. Belize)	11,021.3	15,477.7	20,790.4 ^{2/}	8,758.8	10,921.8
(ECCM)	(7,786.9)	(10,727.0)	(13,163.5)	(5,677.8)	(5,987.8)
OTHERS	15,778.2	12,013.1	n.a.	n.a.	1,823.2
TOTAL:	78,855.0	76,144.0	84,039.0	39,956.2	42,364.2
IMPORTS BY ORIGIN					
U.K.	42,103.0	63,824.8	73,519.3	32,864.3	37,494.0
U.S.A.	30,580.1	46,445.0	48,974.6	23,948.8	26,675.0
CANADA	19,693.5	23,083.2	21,330.9	11,900.2	12,846.0
LATIN AMERICA ^{1/}	12,652.5	9,861.2	n.a.	n.a.	6,403.0
EEC	11,931.3	18,102.3	22,991.1	13,419.4	11,966.0
CARIFTA (Incl. Belize)	15,141.2	24,273.3	31,455.1 ^{2/}	14,511.1	18,562.0
(ECCM)	(1,693.0)	(1,322.2)	(2,118.7)	(925.8)	(1,063.8)
OTHERS	18,937.4	29,189.2	n.a.	n.a.	19,968.0
TOTAL:	151,039.0	214,779.0	260,517.0	115,181.1	133,914.0

P = Provisional

^{1/} Continental Latin America.

^{2/} Excludes Belize

^{3/} Includes possessions

^{4/} January - June.

Source: Overseas Trade and data furnished by the Statistical Services, Barbados.



BARBADOS

TABLE IX

TOURISM

	1967-68	1969	1970	1971	1972
1. Number of visitors	103,631	134,303	156,417	189,075	210,349
2. Cruise ship visitors	60,716	80,889	79,635	79,159	100,086
3. Hotels and Guest house beds	4,499	6,290	7,000	7,446	n.a.
4. Tourist Expenditure (EC\$ Mill.)	44.4	56.8	63.5	77.3	n.a.

Sources: Economic Survey 1971, Economic Planning Unit, Barbados
and data furnished by the Statistical Service, Barbados.



BARBADOS
TABLE X
GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
 (EC\$ Mill.)

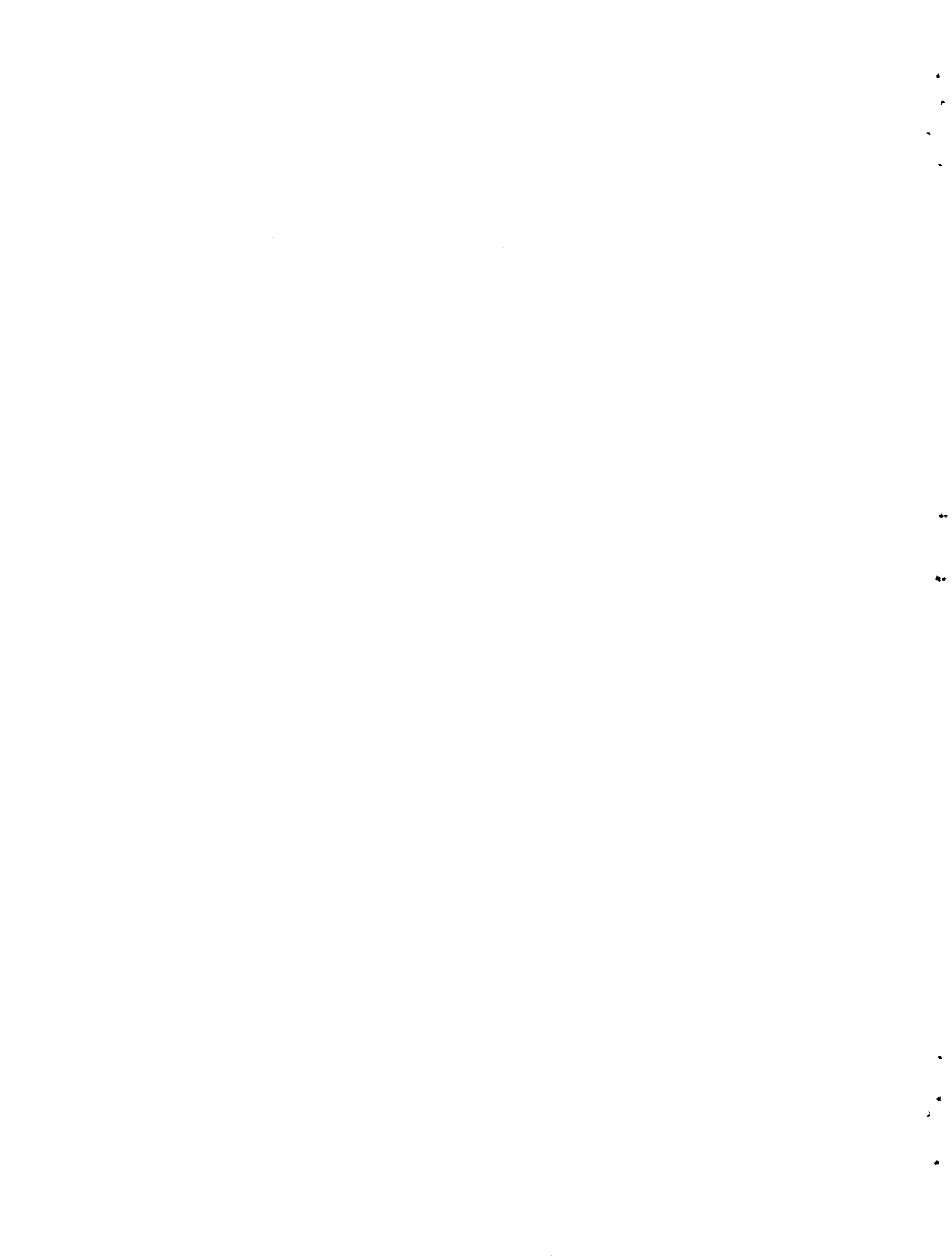
Years ^{1/}	Recurrent Revenue	EXPENDITURE		
		Current	Capital	TOTAL
1966/67	43.8	43.4	11.5	54.9
1967/68	50.3	45.3 ^R	8.6	57.3
1968/69	58.9	59.9 ^R	8.8	60.7
1969/70	75.3	65.6 ^R	11.0	84.2
1970/71	90.1	83.7	15.4	101.0
1971/72 ^{2/}	102.2	92.6	21.5	114.1
1972/73 ^{2/}	95.2	107.5	32.9	140.4

R = Revised.

^{1/} Fiscal years April to March.

^{2/} Unrevised estimates; note that for fiscal 1971/72 unrevised estimates of total expenditure was \$130.2 million compared to actual expenditure of \$114.6 million.

Source: Economic Survey, 1971; Economic Planning Unit and Barbados Estimates, 1972/73.



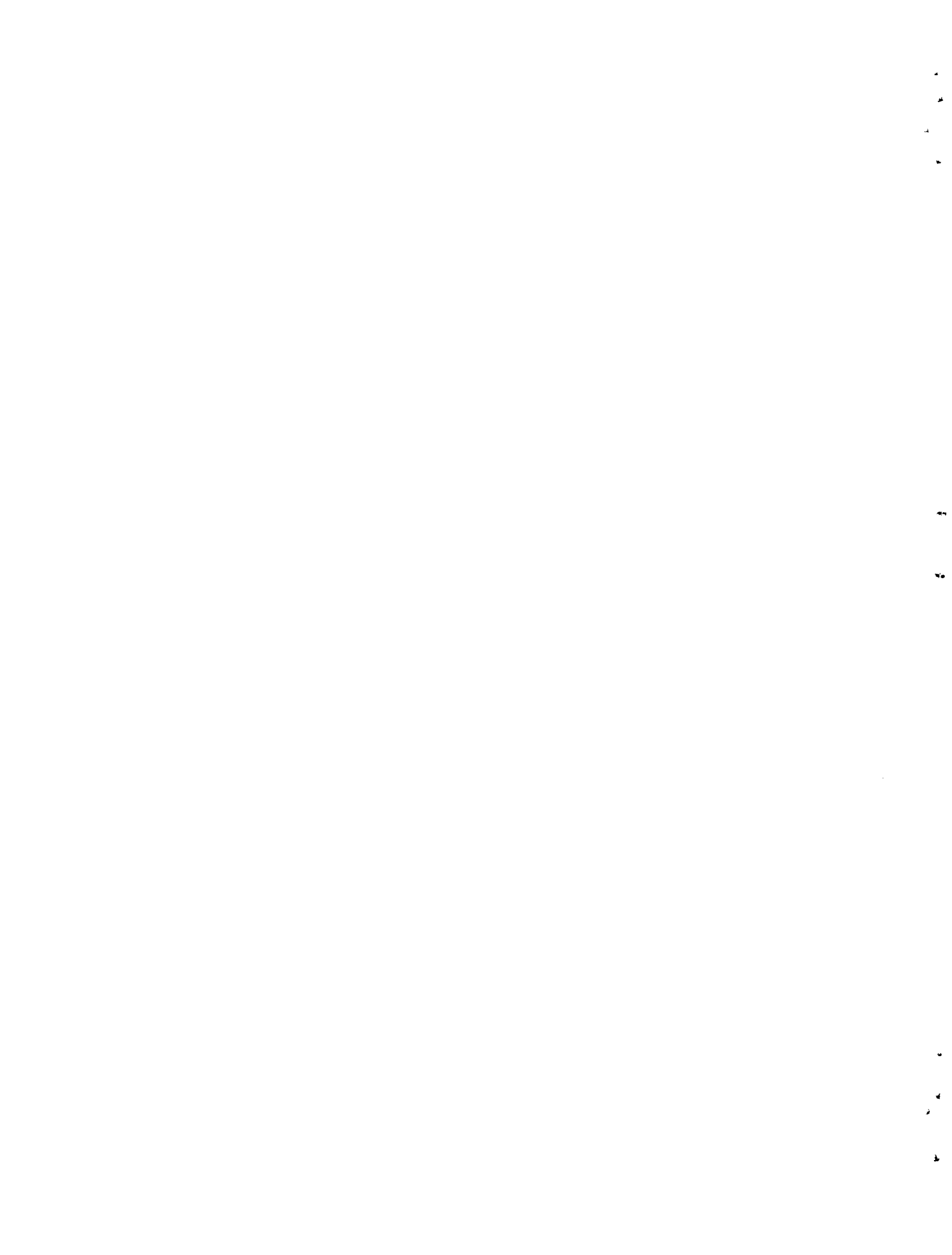
BARBADOS

TABLE XI

RETAIL PRICE INDEX, 1971 and 1972

(October 1965 = 100)

Period	Food and Beverages	Hous- ing	Household Operations and Furnishings	Cloth- ing	Medical and personal care	Trans- porta- tion	Educa- tion and recrea- tion	All Items
1970	127.6	147.6	119.0	118.6	131.7	122.1	142.3	128.7
1971	138.1	151.7	127.4	126.9	153.3	124.8	150.2	138.4
1972	161.1	156.6	134.2	133.4	158.3	138.3	151.5	154.8
January	152.9	153.7	130.5	132.9	155.9	125.5	150.7	148.2
February	154.8	153.4	130.7	137.0	156.4	125.9	150.9	149.6
March	153.1	153.0	131.9	136.1	156.3	125.6	150.9	148.6
April	155.1	153.2	131.7	134.4	157.1	125.6	150.9	149.7
May	153.8	153.4	131.7	137.5	157.3	141.7	151.2	150.0
June	157.8	153.6	133.3	134.3	138.4	141.7	151.2	152.4
July	161.3	156.9	135.2	136.1	158.5	141.6	151.2	155.0
August	164.5	159.5	135.6	138.7	158.6	136.4	151.6	157.7
September	167.9	159.4	135.2	141.5	159.0	146.3	151.6	159.8
October	171.1	159.4	136.7	140.0	159.0	146.3	152.5	161.8
November	170.5	161.9	138.8	145.9	161.5	146.4	152.9	162.4
December	170.5	161.9	138.8	145.9	161.6	146.4	152.9	162.4



BARBADOS

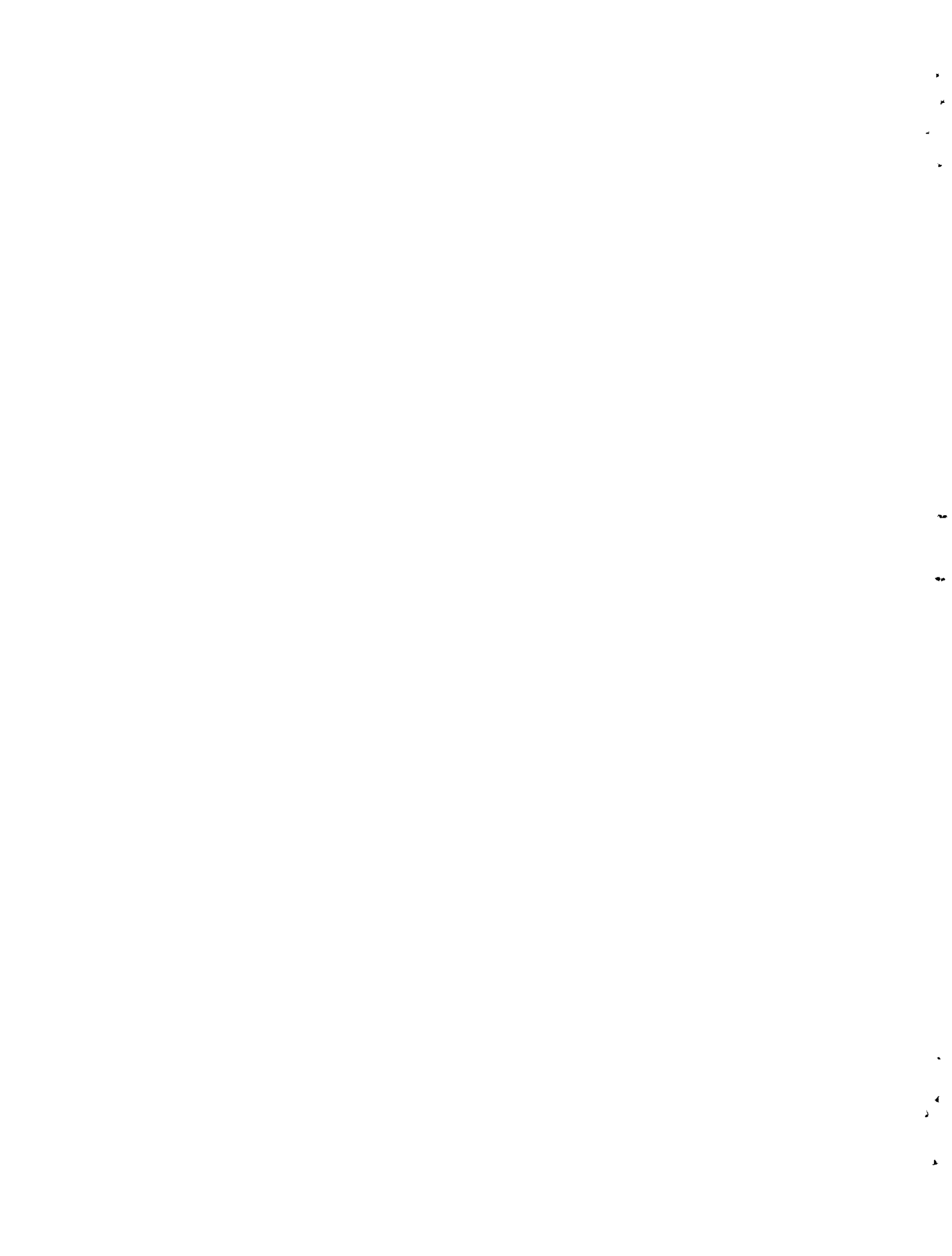
TABLE XII

ACREAGE, OUTPUT AND YIELD OF SUGAR CANE

Year	No. of Acres reaped	Sugar Cane Reaped '000 tons	Sugar Output '000 tons	Sugar Cane Yield (Output per acre)	Sugar Yield (tons cane per ton sugar)
1962	49,037	1,435	159	29.3	9.03
1963	46,227	1,681	191	36.4	8.80
1964	51,848	1,476	161	28.5	9.17
1965	47,538	1,731	195	36.4	8.88
1966	51,462	1,559	172	30.3	9.06
1967	52,170	1,826	201	35.0	9.08
1968	50,648	1,369	159	27.0	8.61
1969	50,479	1,264	139	25.0	9.09
1970	47,777	1,433	154	28.8	9.31
1971	48,735	1,214	135	24.9	8.98
1972	n.a.	1,043	111	n.a.	9.39

Note: Yield figures are very approximate as output figures are in thousands of tons.

Source: Acreage and Output data - Economic Survey 1971, Economic Planning Unit, Barbados; and data supplied by Statistical Service, Barbados.



BARBADOS
TABLE XIII
TRADE BY SITC SECTIONS
(EC\$'000)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	TOTAL
IMPORTS (C.I.F.)											
1970	49,195	5,225	6,899	12,991	3,102	16,984	49,017	55,972	28,401	7,219	235,005
1971 ^P	57,835	4,946	7,732	18,214	4,175	20,144	52,759	54,661	31,762	8,288	260,517
1972 ^{1/}	31,345	2,878	3,184	7,954	1,947	11,474	27,270	28,492	15,779	3,590	133,914
EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE											
1970	41,154	3,390	135	775	neg.	2,096	1,826	6,499	5,118	6	60,997
1971 ^P	37,496	4,225	296	138	2	2,534	2,124	3,752	6,022	14	56,604
1972 ^{1/}	25,713	2,174	125	243	1	1,445	2,356	1,890	3,662	2	37,613
EXPORTS OF FOREIGN PRODUCE											
1970	358	942	65	7,303	7	1,104	1,591	2,968	1,257	1,079	17,036
1971 ^P	523	744	73	14,421	6	1,469	1,310	4,473	2,278	1,739	27,435
1972 ^{1/}	585	605	25	6,254	4	1,172	928	1,291	609	304	13,806

F = Provisional

neg. = negligible

^{1/} January to June.

Source: Statistical Service, Barbados.



ECONOMIC SURVEY 1972

BELIZE (BRITISH HONDURAS)

(British Honduras Dollars used throughout)^{1/}

Though there are no recently published official national accounts statistics for Belize (British Honduras), the provisional estimates indicate strong growth in the main sectors of the economy. The available indicators show that the expansion which had become more marked since 1968, approximating 8% per annum, persisted through 1972 and has been gaining momentum.

The revival in agriculture evident in 1970 and 1971 has strengthened, and this sector seems to have been the main basis for growth in 1972. In addition, Government activity has added considerable dynamism through increased expenditure especially on infrastructure projects. Consequently, the level of activity in construction has been maintained, while manufacturing continues to gain in importance.

The significant elements observed in 1972 have been the strong performances of the sugar and textile industries supported by increases in rice, citrus, marine products and traditional light manufacturing industries.

Progress in Agriculture

While maintaining the output of traditional crops, Belize has made very noticeable progress towards agricultural diversification, and intensifying the relationship between agriculture and industry. Already a wide range of agricultural commodities are produced. The main crops are sugar cane, citrus and timber, but

^{1/}Price to devaluation of the US Dollar in December 1971, US\$1.00 = BZ\$1.67. The BZ\$ is pegged to the £ Sterling and has thus undergone all the fluctuations in the £ - US\$ exchange rates during 1972.

output of rice, corn, red kidney beans and other vegetables have increased significantly. In addition, there is a growing fishing industry based on exports to the United States.

Available data on output of the main agricultural commodities are given in Table I. It will be noted that output of most items have been generally increasing since 1967. Sugar cane continued to expand and attained a record output of 668,000 tons in 1972, but tropical storms affected the corn and particularly the red kidney bean crops. Timber output increased to over 1 million cubic feet in 1971, but it is reported that 1972 output was lower. On the other hand, citrus and rice are reported to have performed well in 1972, the latter on the basis of an expansion to over 10,000 acres.

The cattle population continues to expand but the industry has been facing slaughtering and marketing difficulties in recent years. Poultry and egg production have increased rapidly since 1969 and poultry output was estimated at 1.5 million lbs. during 1971. This trend is reflected in the declining value of poultry imports in Table V, from \$880,000 in 1970 to \$550,000 in 1972. Self-sufficiency in egg production has already been reached and surpluses are being exported to neighbouring countries.

Data on the catch of fish, lobsters, shrimps, etc. are not available but part year 1972 export data show that the recent high levels of export are being maintained.

Table 1
Selected Data on Cattle and Poultry

Year	Dressed Poultry ('000 lbs.)	Exports Live Fowls ('000)	Bovine Cattle Population ('000)
1966	90	14.2	n.a.
1967	100	12.5	n.a.
1968	200	27.6	29.0
1969	250	22.1	30.3
1970	900	24.6	38.4
1971	1,500	n.a.	n.a.
1972	n.a.	n.a.	45.0

Source: Economic Survey 1970 and data supplied by the
Central Planning Unit, Ministry of Finance.

Industry

Manufacturing industry in Belize is relatively undeveloped and comprises mainly sugar and sugar products, beverages, some food processing and wood products which are based mainly on local raw materials. In addition, there are tobacco products, clothing and a few other light manufacturing industries.

Available production figures show that sugar, molasses, rum and cigarettes have increased quite significantly since 1967. Sugar output increased by 61 per cent, and cigarette production by 39 per cent during the period while molasses output grew by around 31 per cent since 1969. Output figures are not available for the clothing industry but an indication of its growth can be derived from external trade data which show that value of exports

of outerwear garments for the first 9 months of 1972 was more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the value for 1968 and 38 per cent larger than the figure for 1971.

* The manufacturing base continued to broaden during 1972. Among the new establishments are a paper conversion plant and factories producing wooden and rattan furniture and other products of wood. Expansion of capacity took place in a wide range of establishments including food, beverages and made-up textile goods, footwear and broom and mop-making plants. In addition, new ventures are being actively pursued such as a flour mill, a garment factory, vegetable and food processing plants, a milk condensary, a cannery, vegetable oil processing, an animal feed plant, a plant for making nails, wire and corrugated metal roofing and an electronic component assembly plant.

Given the small size of the domestic market, it is important that foreign markets be secured if the country is to derive maximum benefits (low prices, increased employment, etc.) from the new investment; and in this connection, membership in CARIFTA is of some importance.

Other Economic Activity

Construction activities have been at a very high level during the last five years and have been dominated by the rehabilitation work at the Belize International Airport and the building of the new national Capital, Belmopan. Allied to this has been highway construction, land reclamation and other infrastructure projects. The pace of activity appeared to have slackened somewhat in 1971 but indications are that activity was more buoyant in 1972.

Factors mainly responsible for the continuing high level of construction activity were additional work at Belmopan, housing projects undertaken by Government, and private construction

activities. During the year, approved building plans for private dwellings showed an increase in estimated expenditure of over 25 per cent as against 171,000 square feet in 1971.^{2/} These may be compared with building plans for all types of buildings in 1969, which amounted to about 200,000 square feet of floor space.

The general increase in industrial activity and construction has been accompanied by expansion of public utilities. In the last two years installed capacity of electricity has increased by 12.5 per cent and the capacity of the water supply system of Belize City and several district towns have been increased. In addition, improvements have been carried out to the telephone system and transportation services to all the district towns have been expanded.

Government Revenue and Expenditure

Data on Government Revenue and Expenditure are given in Table IX and Table X. Government recurrent revenue which was just under \$11 million in 1967, exceeded \$15 million in 1970 and has been estimated at about \$18 million for 1972. As would be expected in a country relying heavily on imports, import duties account for the major share, about 40 per cent of recurrent revenue in 1970. Income tax, on the other hand, accounted for approximately 17 per cent. Recurrent revenue is provided mainly from local sources, but revenue for financing capital expenditure projects have come mainly from the United Kingdom Development Aid Schemes.

Expenditure is divided roughly in the proportion 60 per cent to recurrent and 40 per cent to capital spending. In 1967, total recurrent expenditure was about 12 million growing to \$15 million by 1970, with a budgeted figure for 1972 of approximately

^{2/} 1973 Budget Speech of the Premier and Minister of Finance.

\$17 million. Capital expenditure which grew sharply from \$3 million in 1967 to more than \$12 million in 1968 and then declined was budgeted at more than \$12 million in both 1971 and 1972. Typically, the largest share of recurrent expenditure is on social services and general administration though a fair proportion of this expenditure has been on economic operations. On the other hand, economic projects account for the bulk of the capital expenditure.

The Government's capital development programme has therefore become a major force in stimulating overall economic activity through its relatively large purchasing power and especially by its investment activity in infrastructure projects.

Money and Banking

Tables 2 and 3 below show selected financial data relating to Commercial Banks. A new Bank started operations on 14 August 1971, bringing the number of Commercial Banks to four. Bank branches are located in Belize City, Belmopan and in some of the larger towns.

Total assets of the Commercial Banks have increased rapidly from just over \$16 million at the end of 1967 to nearly \$47 million by end of the third quarter of 1972. Though there was substantial growth in 1968, the major period of acceleration began in 1971. Statistics on loans and advances also show large increases especially in 1971 and 1972. In absolute terms loans outstanding increased from \$23.5 million at the end of September 1968 to \$37.7 million at the end of September 1972. The major sector to which loans are made is agriculture, though its relative position has been declining. Distributive trades and Government and Statutory bodies have increased their borrowing very rapidly. Loans to the construction sector has fluctuated reflecting the trend of construction activities.

Table 2
Loans and Advances of Commercial Banks
 (BH\$'000)
Amount Outstanding as of Quarter
ending 30 September by Sector

	1968	1970	1971	1972
1. Agriculture including land development	11,765	12,186	12,526	14,402
2. Forestry and Forestry	1,112	1,305	556	568
3. Manufacturing	542	672	739	1,353
4. Construction	1,802	1,608	2,594	1,954
5. Tourism	284	849	1,086	1,163
6. Distributive Trades	5,223	4,540	6,749	9,571
7. Government and Statutory Bodies	838	1,519	3,194	5,061
8. Other	1,910	3,605	2,733	3,629
TOTAL	23,476	26,284	30,187	37,701

Source: Data supplied by Central Planning Unit, Ministry of Finance, Belize.

Table 3
Assets and Deposits of Commercial Banks
 (BH\$'000)

Year	Deposits as of September 30				Total Assets as of 31 December each year
	Demand	Time	Saving	Total	
1967	4866	5379	4294	14539	16359
1968	5345	4790	5008	15143	26118
1969	5576	6135	6234	17945	31048
1970	4683	6723	7954	19360	32997 ^{1/}
1971	5662	7553	9570	22785	37955 ^{1/}
1972	7214	10993	12229	30436	46968 ^{1/}

^{1/} Quarter ending September.

Source: Data supplied by Central Planning Unit, Ministry of Finance, Belize.

Total deposits of the Commercial Banking system have also increased very rapidly, by more than 100 per cent between 1967 and 1972. One interesting aspect of these figures is that while demand deposits have increased by just about 50 per cent, time deposits have doubled and savings deposits have increased nearly threefold, so that savings now account for more than 40 per cent of total deposits. As is the case with total Commercial Banks assets, deposits and loans and advances have also increased very rapidly in 1971 and 1972.

Foreign Trade

Belize is an open economy and like her CARIFTA partners continues to rely on imports for a large portion of her foodstuffs and manufactured goods, and on export markets for the sale of her primary commodities. During the period 1967 to 1971, imports grew from \$37.0 million to \$58.6 million, an increase of 58 per cent. By September of 1972, imports had amounted to \$48.3 million and preliminary estimates for the full year indicate an increase of nearly 10 per cent over 1971 to about \$64 million. In the same period total exports grew from \$20.5 million to \$31.7 million, an increase of 54.6 per cent. Preliminary estimates for 1972 put the total at around \$37.0 million equivalent to a 17 per cent increase over 1971. These figures indicate a rising trend in the trade deficit up to 1971, \$26.9 million, and a levelling off at around \$27 million in 1972.

The U.S.A. and U.K. dominate this trade with shares of total trade currently at around 31 and 27 per cent respectively, though as recently as 1967 the position had been the reverse. Next in order of importance are Continental Latin America, Canada and CARIFTA. Belize's imports from Continental Latin America are definitely on an upward trend while her exports to that region although still at a high level, more than 18 per cent in 1971, had declined following two years of consecutive increases.

Trade transactions between Belize and the other members of the CARIFTA had not been large and its eighteen month old membership in the Association has not altered the pattern. Exports to that area which had been increasing up to 1970 now stand at less than 5 per cent of total exports. On the other hand, Belize's imports from CARIFTA which had remained at roughly the same level (around 7.5 per cent of total imports) between 1969 and 1971 appears to have increased in 1972.

Little change in the structure of trade is revealed at the level of SITC sections. There are indications that the share of food imports is levelling off, while chemicals, and machinery and transport goods are increasing, and beverages and tobacco declining. With respect to exports, miscellaneous manufactured goods (mainly clothing) and food increased rapidly, but crude materials, chiefly wood and lumber declined. Prospects seem good for a further increase of food exports in view of the expansion in the sugar industry.

Some Important Trends in the Economy

Important developments in the economy of Belize are the accelerating process of diversification and the strong links being forged between the livestock industry and the rest of agriculture and manufacturing. With its relatively large herd of cattle, Belize is gearing itself to produce meat and meat products as an export-oriented industry. Concurrently with this, rice and corn output has been increased substantially and commercial scale production of soybean is now underway. In addition to the vegetable oil that can be produced from these crops, there will be a large supply of animal feed which will in turn assist the plan for increased livestock rearing. Further links in this chain are the plans for a condensary to process the additional supply of milk and the canning of fruits and vegetables.

Diversification in agriculture and manufacturing has been en train for sometime and progress is partly reflected in output and trade data of the Statistical Appendix. The revival of the banana industry is an important new step. Diversification in industry is taking place through import replacement as well as export-oriented production. Examples of the former are production of paper products, processing of food and vegetables and the brewing of beer, stout, etc., while garments are manufactured mainly for the export market and vegetable oil has immediate prospects for exports.

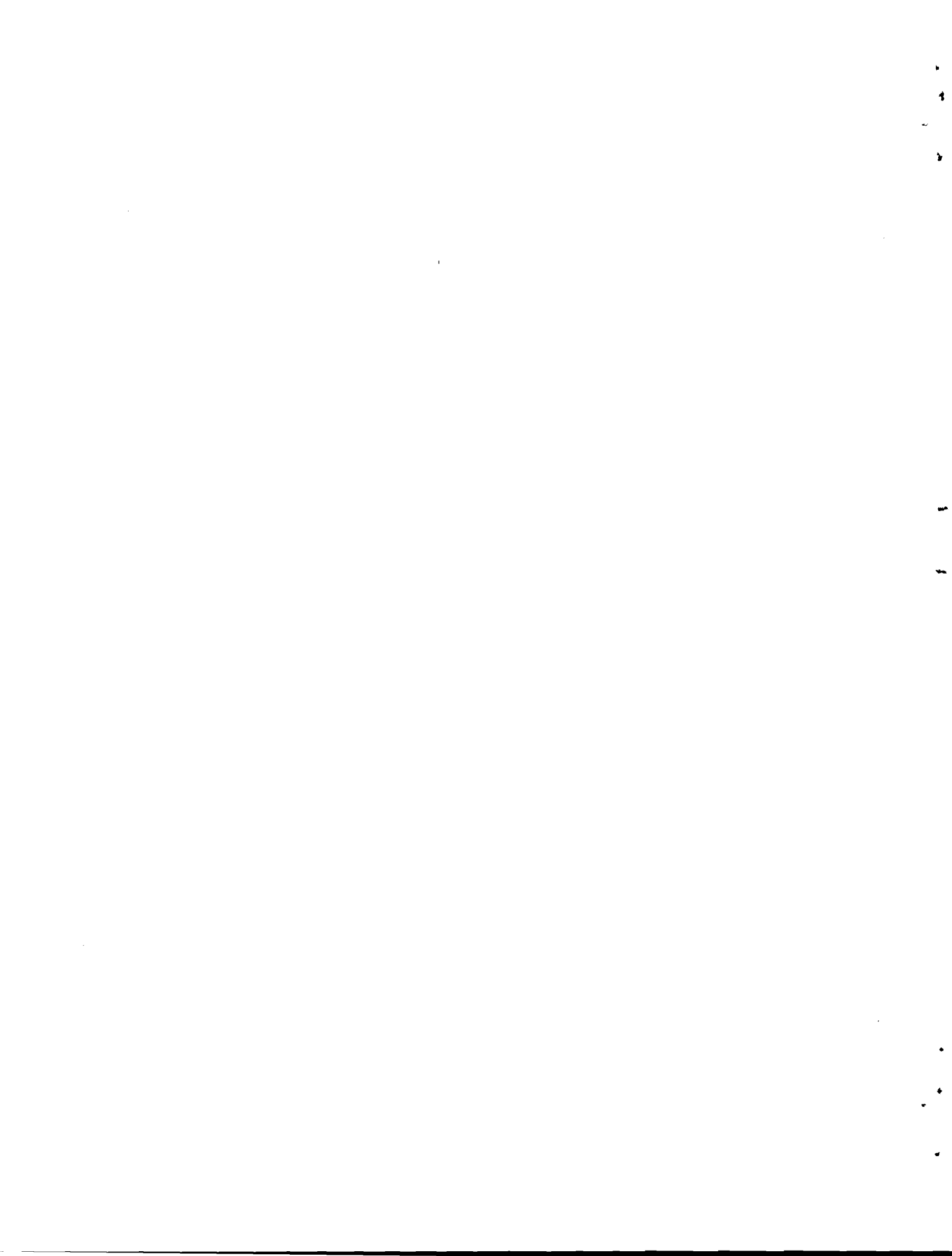
Problems and Prospects

Two of the major problems appear to be scarcity of funds for investment and inadequate transportation. With respect to the first, the policy has been to welcome foreign investment especially joint ventures and to grant tax concessions and other fiscal incentives. For approved investment, capital repatriation and remittance of profits and dividends are permitted, but government is seeking to relate the outflow of funds to the capital invested.

Development of trade with CARIFTA will depend on the availability of improved transportation services. At the moment, most of Belize's CARIFTA trade is with Jamaica and there are both regularly scheduled sea and air transportation links, but this is not true with the rest of the CARIFTA area. There are plans for improvement of ports and harbours under consideration and financing is being sought from the Caribbean Development Bank.

Agriculture will continue as the dynamic sector in 1973 and for some years to come, as Belize seems intent on using its agriculture as a take-off point for development, through establishing linkages with manufacturing. Some progress has been made in this connection and efforts are being intensified.

For example, production capacity is being increased in the sugar industry. Plans for resuscitation of the banana industry are being implemented and when fully realized a total of some 4,000 acres will have been planted over a three-year period. Consequently, during 1973/74, exports of bananas should be resumed. Commercial production of soybean is to be undertaken with a view to production of oil and animal feed; and licensing of the meat packing plant by the U.S. Department of Agriculture should give the livestock industry a further boost as from 1973. Belize's membership in CARIFTA dating from 1 May 1971, is a vital link in the process since a wider market is now available.



BRITISH HONDURAS (BELIZE)

TABLE I

OUTPUT OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

Items	Unit	1967	1970	1971	1972 ^P
Sugar-cane	Tons	411,353	676,175	632,629	668,000
Bananas ^{2/}	Bunches	152,231	100,000	n.a.	n.a.
Cucumbers ^{1/}	Tons	8,500	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Corn	'000 lbs.	14,800	35,000	35,000	32,600
Rice (paddy)	'000 lbs.	5,000	7,650	7,700	n.a.
Timber	Cubic ft.	n.a.	742,603	1,045,000	n.a.
Red Kidney Beans ^{1/}	'000 lbs.	1,667	5,174	4,050	2,490
Honey	lbs.	425,006	107,447	206,174	n.a.
Oranges ^{1/ 3/}	'000 lbs.	62,953	50,261	83,319	127,500 ^E
Grapefruits ^{1/ 3/}	'000 lbs.	18,782	20,540	30,067	
Sugar	Tons	43,453	66,785	64,851	69,967
Molasses ^{1/}	Tons	n.a.	26,397	22,960	24,521
Rum	Liq. galls.	18,076	n.a.	n.a.	22,198
Cigarettes	'000	64,494	76,650	81,765	89,877
Clothing (outerwear) ^{2/}	\$'000	n.a.	1,569	n.a.	n.a.

E = ECLA's Estimate

P = Provisional

^{1/} Crop year ending in year shown

^{2/} Export data; for Clothing value figures are shown

^{3/} Converted from data in boxes - Oranges at 90 lbs. per box
 - Grapefruits at 80 lbs. per box

Source: Economic Survey 1970, Central Planning Unit, British Honduras and
 Data supplied ECLA.



	SITC Section	1967
0	Food and Live Animals	9,357.2
1	Beverages and Tobacco	1,131.8
2	Crude materials, inedible except fuels	157.4
3	Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and related materials	2,291.1
4	Animal & Vegetable Oils and Fats	81.1
5	Chemicals	2,980.9
6	Manufactured Goods	7,393.0
7	Machinery & Transport Equipment	9,303.0
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	3,842.6
9	Commodities and Transactions, n.e.s.	413.8
	TOTAL:	36,951.9

P = Provisional

1/ January to September.

Source: External Trade Reports and data

BRITISH HONDURAS (BELIZE)

TABLE II

VALUE OF IMPORTS BY SITC SECTIONS

(BH\$'000)

%	1970 ^P	%	1971 ^P	%	1972 ^{1/P}	%
25.3	14,209.9	25.6	15,144.8	25.8	11,997.0	24.9
3.1	3,206.4	5.8	2,888.1	4.9	1,486.0	3.1
0.4	333.9	0.6	292.2	0.5	360.2	0.7
6.2	2,757.2	5.0	3,345.6	5.7	2,497.5	5.2
0.2	96.3	0.2	149.5	0.3	120.3	0.2
8.1	5,793.5	10.4	5,026.5	8.6	4,926.3	10.2
20.0	11,796.4	21.2	11,218.4	19.1	9,150.9	19.0
25.2	10,507.2	18.9	13,612.2	23.2	11,219.8	23.2
10.4	6,350.8	11.4	6,419.4	11.0	6,146.0	12.7
1.1	559.3	1.0	493.3	0.8	368.6	0.8
100.0	55,610.9	100.0	58,590.0	100.0	48,272.6	100.0

-69-

supplied ECLA.



BRITISH HONDURAS (BELIZE)

TABLE III

VALUE OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS BY SITC SECTIONS
(BH\$'000)

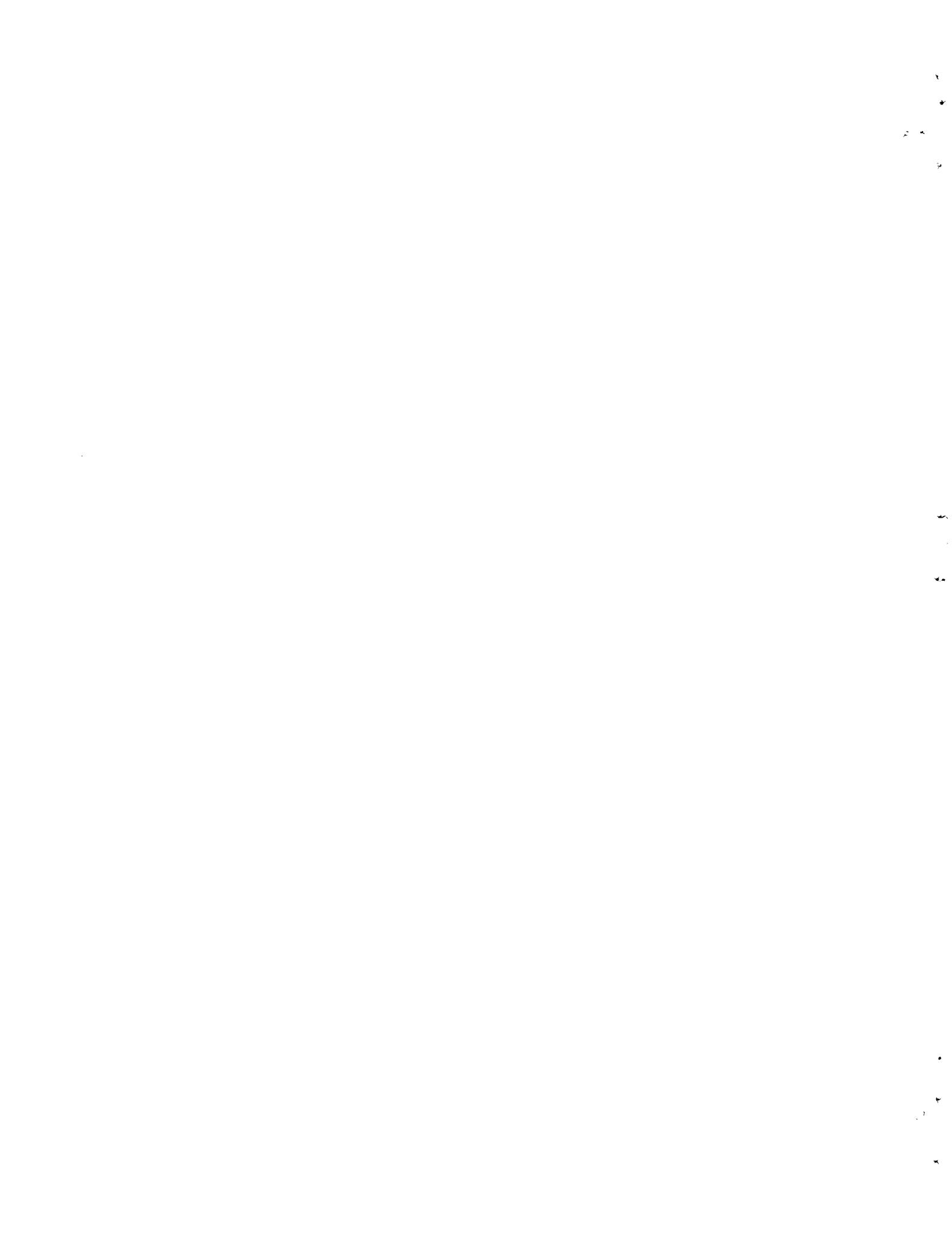
SITC Section	1967	%	1970	%	1971	%	1972 ^{1/}	%
0 Food and Live Animals	13,550.3	82.9	19,109.7	82.2	20,395.6	82.5	23,237.8	83.4
1 Beverages and Tobacco	23.8	0.2	neg.	-	-	-	0.6	neg.
2 Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	1,623.1	9.9	2,185.0	9.4	1,766.0	7.1	1,761.7	6.3
3 Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and related materials	nil	-	nil	-	-	-	-	-
4 Animal & Vegetable Oils and Fats	nil	-	nil	-	-	-	-	-
5 Chemicals	83.7	0.5	81.5	0.4	103.2	0.4	110.5	0.4
6 Manufactured Goods	1.3	neg.	nil	-	-	-	9.2	neg.
7 Machinery & Transport Equipment	13.0	0.1	20.4	0.1	98.5	0.4	neg.	-
8 Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	868.8	5.3	1,558.6	6.7	1,955.2	7.9	2,698.0	9.7
9 Commodities and Transactions n.e.s.	187.5	1.1	283.4	1.2	407.2	1.6	41.8	0.2
TOTAL:	16,351.4	100.0	23,238.6	100.0	24,725.7	100.0	27,859.6	100.0

neg. = negligible

^{1/} January to September.

Source: External Trade Reports and data supplied ECLA.

158



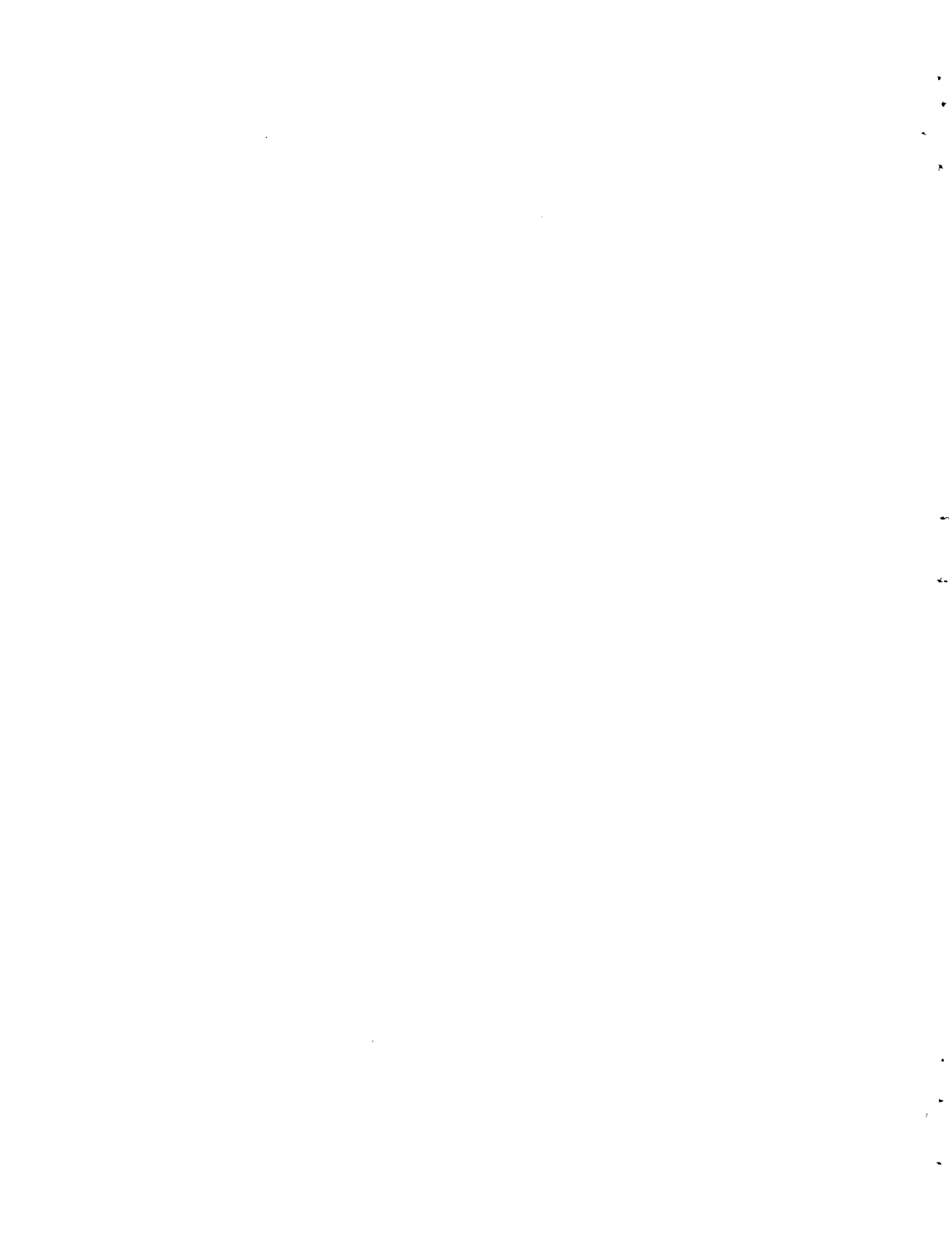
BRITISH HONDURAS (BELIZE)

TABLE IV

VALUE OF IMPORTS OF SELECTED CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS
(BH\$'000)

Items	1967	1970	1971	1972
Wood shaped or simply worked	1.0	45	7	n.a.
Crude materials, e.g. sand stone gravel	0.3	3	-	n.a.
Paints, enamals, etc.	287	577	571	n.a.
Veneers, plywoods and other wood worked	46	117	58	n.a.
Builders' woodwork	14	20	14	n.a.
Manufactures of wood, n.e.s.	15	21	14	n.a.
Lime, cement and fabricated building materials	414	761	611	n.a.
Cement	328	623	479	n.a.
Glass in mass sheet, plate	45	99	60	n.a.
Base metals	38	1,406	850	n.a.
Finished structural parts	23	176	666	n.a.
Nails, bolts, screws, etc.	121	257	207	n.a.
Fixtures and fittings	189	134	139	n.a.

Source: Trade Reports and data supplied to ECLA.



BRITISH HONDURAS (BELIZE)TABLE VSELECTED MAJOR IMPORTS

(BH\$'000)

Commodities	1969	1970	1971	1972 ^{1/}
Live animals chiefly for food	94	170	131	166
Poultry	46	27	39	146
Meat and meat preparations	2,029	2,376	2,002	1,365
Poultry, killed or dressed	796	856	615	304
Meal and flour of wheat	1,302	1,308	1,457	1,196
Rice, not in husk	330	495	372	1
Fish and fish preparations	85	86	134	73
Milk and cream, all kinds	1,991	2,441	2,602	2,458
Coffee & Cocoa powder	285	323	498	371
Butter, fresh and salted	386	449	546	602
Margarine and Lard	1,161	1,425	1,298	1,075
Sugar, refined	401	460	403	271
Alcoholic beverages	1,703	2,627	2,352	1,068
Tobacco, unmanufactured	123	234	155	93
Cigarettes	202	333	367	243
Motor spirits and other petroleum products	2,857	2,584	3,165	2,340
Fertilizers, manufactured	975	768	697	276
Rubber tyres for cars, trucks, etc.	572	598	527	470
Cotton piece goods	810	739	673	404
Passenger road motor vehicles	1,907	2,229	2,456	2,405
Clothing, outerwear not knitted	734	630	676	527
Footwear	715	759	699	662
Refrigerators, mechanical self-contained units(domestic)	153	248	229	246
Vegetable oil	126	91	147	100

^{1/} January to September



BRITISH HONDURAS (BELIZE)

TABLE VI

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS
(BH\$'000)

Items	1967	1970 ^P	1971 ^P	1972 ^{3/P}
Sugar (unrefined)	8,019.0	11,142.3	12,240.7	16,057.0
Molasses	646.0	759.2	952.7	804.0
Lobster	406.0	1,555.1	1,624.4	1,764.0
Shrimp	...	4.4	47.2	
Conch	...	421.0	635.5	
Fish, fresh or dried	75.0	119.2	85.3	
Bananas and plantains	152.0	3.9	0.2	-
Citrus juices	2,013.0	2,487.6	3,254.0	2,712.0
Grapefruit segments	1,457.0	1,706.3	381.0	353.0
Grapefruit and orange oil	74.0	81.4	102.0 ^{1/}	110.0
Cucumber (fresh)	...	186.1	215.9	46.0
Live animals for food	215.2	246.4 ^{2/}	252.9 ^{2/}	n.a.
Logs and Lumber	1,379.8	1,795.0	1,359.0	1,029.0
Outerwear Garments	...	1,553.0 ^{4/}	1,953.6 ^{4/}	2,695.0 ^{4/}
Honey	...	12.0	46.0	58.0

P = Provisional

^{1/} Orange oil only.

^{2/} Include "other animals" which account for only a small part of the total; about 2.6% in 1969.

^{3/} January to September.

^{4/} May include re-exports.

Source: External Trade Reports and data supplied ECLA.



BRITISH HONDURAS (BELIZE)

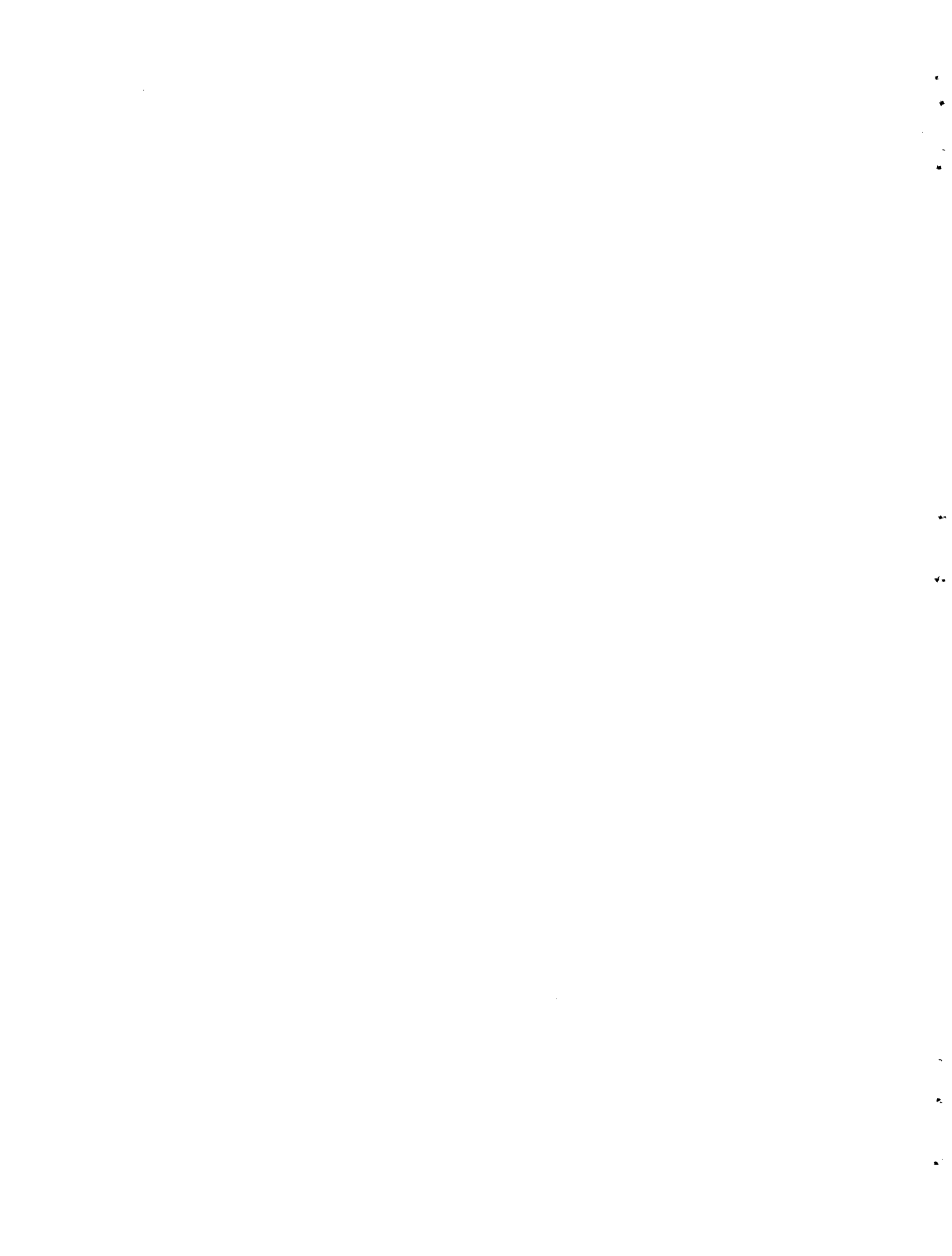
TABLE VII

DIRECTION OF EXTERNAL TRADE BY MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS
(BH\$ '000)

Area	1967	% share	1969	% share	1970	% share	1971	% share
<u>IMPORTS</u>								
U.K.	11,233.9	30.4	12,478.4	25.3	14,127.5	25.4	16,550.5	28.2
U.S.A.	12,641.9	34.2	16,758.1	34.0	18,741.1	33.7	17,984.0	30.7
CANADA	1,575.7	4.3	1,675.3	3.4	2,067.6	3.7	2,133.9	3.6
CARIFTA	3,375.4	9.1	4,301.5	8.7	4,083.7	7.3	4,446.5	7.6
LATIN AMERICA ^{1/}	1,420.4	3.8	2,754.8	5.6	3,286.5	5.9	3,825.3	6.5
(Central American Common Market)	(549)	(1.5)	(1,475.1)	(3.0)	(1,451.2)	(2.6)	(2,021.5)	(3.5)
EEC	3,167.1	8.6	4,746.9	9.6	5,976.6	10.7	6,391.3	10.9
Others	3,537.5	9.6	6,635.6	13.4	7,327.9	13.2	7,258.5	12.4
TOTAL:	36,951.9	100.0	49,350.6	100.0	55,610.9	100.0	58,590.0	100.0

^{1/} Continental Latin America.

Source: Trade Reports and data supplied ECLA.



BRITISH HONDURAS (BELIZE)

TABLE VIII

DIRECTION OF EXTERNAL TRADE BY MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS
(BH\$'000)

Area	1967	% share	1969	% share	1970	% share	1971	% share
<u>EXPORTS</u>								
U.K.	7,875.0	38.5	7,529.6	26.8	7,630.4	24.4	7,396.8	23.3
U.S.A.	6,018.1	29.4	10,086.3	35.9	9,257.7	29.5	10,114.3	31.9
CANADA	1,959.5	9.6	2,426.3	8.6	4,200.8	13.4	5,959.1	18.8
CARIFTA	783.1	3.8	1,097.6	3.9	1,463.9	4.7	1,449.3	4.6
LATIN AMERICA ^{1/} (Central America Common Market)	3,190.1 (503.7)	15.6 (2.5)	5,950.1 (214.0)	21.2 (0.8)	7,041.8 (257.0)	22.5 (0.8)	5,822.7 (277.4)	18.4 (0.9)
EEC	114.8	0.6	122.3	0.4	624.8	2.0	215.0	0.7
Others	529.3	2.6	867.9	3.1	1,115.3	3.6	729.5	2.3
TOTAL:	20,469.9	100.0	28,080.1	100.0	31,334.7	100.0	31,686.7	100.0

^{1/} Continental Latin America.

Source: External Trade Reports and data supplied ECLA.



BRITISH HONDURAS (BELIZE)

TABLE IX

FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE

(Capital and Recurrent - 1967-1970)
(BH\$'000)

Particulars	1967	1970	1971 ^{1/}	1972 ^{2/}
<u>Administration</u> (including Justice and Police)	3,389	4,909 ^{3/}	5,021 ^{3/}	5,035 ^{3/}
<u>Transfer Payments</u>	1,821	1,846 ^{3/}	1,757 ^{3/}	2,046 ^{3/}
Domestic	1,285			
Overseas	536			
<u>Economic Operations</u>	4,210	3,152 ^{3/}	3,561 ^{3/}	3,551 ^{3/}
Agriculture & Fisheries	603	720	858	896
Forestry	367	449	470	515
Lands and Surveys	357	340	434	430
Co-operatives & Credit Unions	56	59	63	69
Tourism	2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Public Works	2,825	1,584	1,736	1,641
<u>Revenue Earning Operations</u>	1,384	616 ^{3/}	876 ^{3/}	840 ^{3/}
Broadcasting	124	142	167	164
Civil Aviation	822	103	111	145
Ports and Harbours	61	25	23	32
Posts and Telecom.	264	298	525	469
Water Supplies	113	48	50	30
<u>Social Services</u>	4,118	4,598 ^{3/}	5,203 ^{3/}	5,482 ^{3/}
Health	1,382	1,501	1,613	1,688
Housing	139	61	63	65
Social Development	240	212	240	240
Labour Services	121	56	56	57
Education	2,236	2,768	3,231	3,432
<u>Loans</u>	200	107	260	1,000
<u>Hurricane Rehabilitation</u>	35			
<u>New Capital</u>	323	9,408	12,698 ^{4/}	12,792 ^{4/}
Total Government Expenditure	15,480	24,529	28,806	29,746

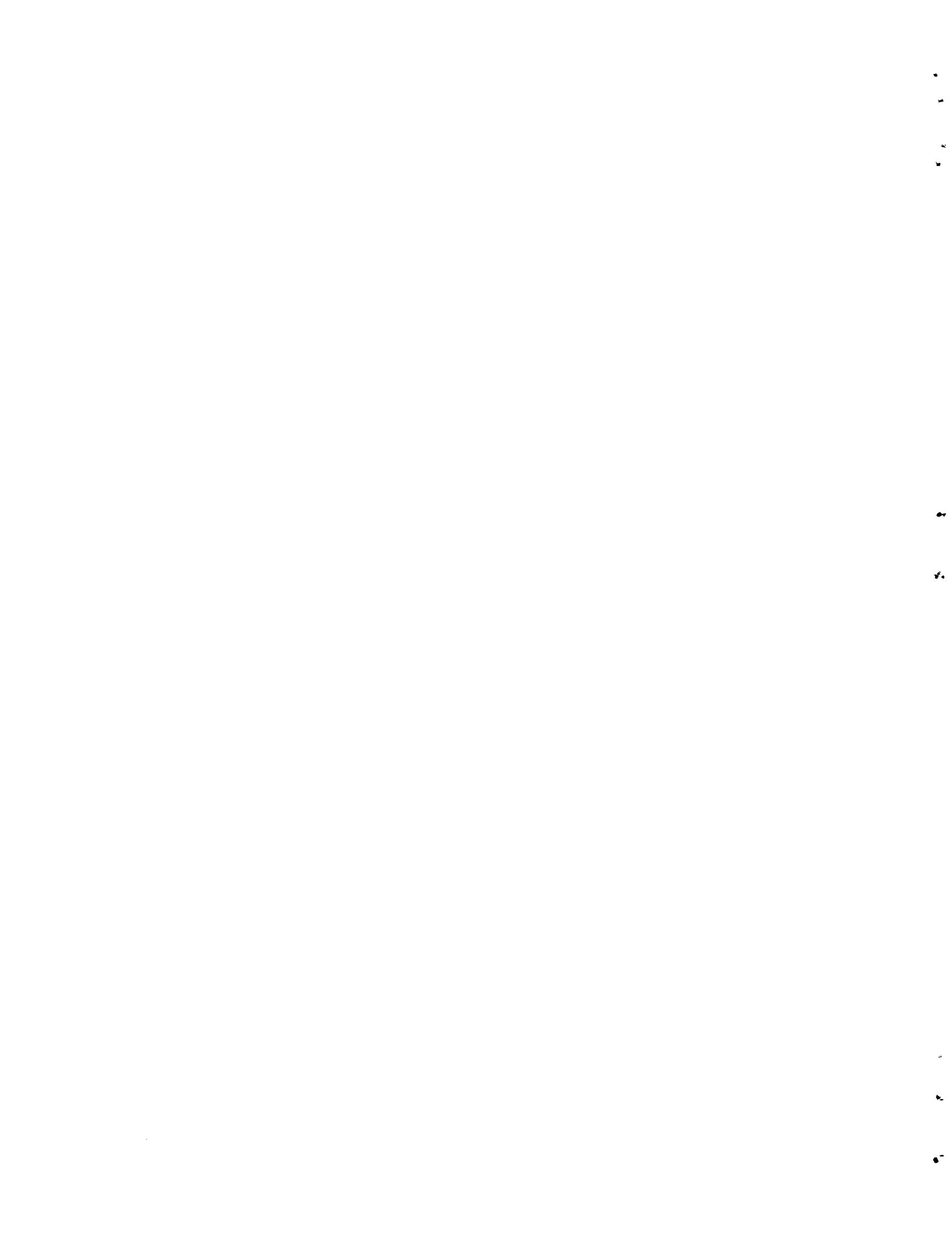
^{1/} Revised Estimates.^{2/} Provisional Estimates.^{3/} Recurrent only.^{4/} Total Capital Expenditure.Source: Economic Survey, 1970; and
Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure, 1972.



BRITISH HONDURAS (BELIZE)
TABLE X
GOVERNMENT RECURRENT REVENUE
(BH\$ '000)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Import duties	6,380	7,112	6,912	7,150
Export duties	96	86	95	100
Income Tax	2,404	2,601	3,065	3,000
Other taxes, fees, licenses, etc.	5,735	5,610	5,860	6,941
Grant-in-aid	215	33	-	-
TOTAL:	14,830	15,442	15,932	17,191

Source: Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure, Government of Belize.



BRITISH HONDURAS (BELIZE)

TABLE XI

SELECTED STATISTICS

Population	(Census April 1970)	119,900
Birth rate	1968	40.2 (per thousand)
Death rate	1968	6.1 (per thousand)
Area		8,867 sq. miles
GNP Market prices	1970	US\$70 million ^{1/}
GDP Factor cost	1971	BH\$114.1 million ^{2/}
Electricity:		
Installed capacity	1971	14,370 kw.
Generation	1970	23.5 mill. kwh.

^{1/} World Bank Atlas 1972, International Bank of Reconstruction and Development, Washington D.C. Figures are rounded to the nearest \$10 million.

^{2/} 1973 Budget Address of the Premier and Minister of Finance.

Sources: Population data - Population and Vital Statistics Report (Statistical Papers Series A, Vol. XXV, No. 1) United Nations, (Sales No. ST/STAT/SER.A/103), New York
Other Data supplied by Central Planning Unit, Ministry of Finance, Belize.



ECONOMIC SURVEY 1972

GUYANA

(Guyana dollars used throughout) ^{1/}

For 1972, Guyana's Gross Domestic Product at current factor cost is provisionally estimated at approximately \$520 million, an increase of nearly 4 per cent over the \$500 million achieved in 1971. This increase is substantially below the annual rates of growth recorded for the years 1968 to 1971 which averaged more than 7 per cent. If the level of changes in consumer prices, estimated at around 4 per cent for 1972 is used as some indication of overall price changes, then there would not have been an improvement in real Gross Domestic Product during 1972.

This slower growth of output is attributable to disappointing performance in the main sectors; particularly Mining which increased by less than 1 per cent and Agriculture which increased by just over 1 per cent. Manufacturing increased by nearly 5 per cent, but this rate of increase was much lower than for recent years. The growing and milling of rice and sugar-cane account for a significant proportion of output in both Agriculture and Manufacturing, and during 1972 these crops were adversely affected by climatic conditions. Mining output was also affected by the depressed state of the international market for the main products of the sector; a condition which had been apparent since 1971. The Government sector, though experiencing a lower growth rate than in 1971, increased significantly, and Construction grew at the same rate as in the previous year. Of the other sectors, only Forestry increased faster than the total Gross Domestic Product.

^{1/} In January 1972, the Guyana dollar was devalued at the same rate as the US\$ so that the pre-devaluation rate remained in effect. With the floating of Sterling, however, since mid-1972, a further de facto devaluation of the Guyana dollar has occurred.

Total Domestic Expenditure is estimated to have grown by about 6.5 per cent in 1972, to \$578 million compared with \$543 million in 1971. Consumption expenditure in both the public and private sectors remained at a high level, while investment expenditure reflects the decreases in inventory accumulation and private fixed capital formation, along with a substantial increase in government fixed capital formation.

Performance of the External sector is still determined largely by the production of the main agricultural commodities and bauxite and alumina; and the external conditions under which these goods are traded significantly influence the total gross domestic product. During 1972, favourable external prices for some important export commodities compensated to some extent for low domestic output. The net effect was that export earnings and Gross Domestic Product were not as depressed as they might otherwise have been.

Preliminary figures for 1972 show that imports were higher than exports so there was an unfavourable balance on visible trade for the year. Despite this, there was a surplus on the overall Balance of Payments.

ACTIVITY IN THE MAIN SECTORS

Agriculture

Gross Domestic Product of the Agricultural sector (excluding fishing and forestry) during 1972 is provisionally estimated at \$92.5 million. This represents an increase of 1.3 per cent in current value terms over the 1971 figure of \$91.3 million. Agriculture's share of total GDP has therefore declined from 18.2 per cent in 1971 to 17.8 per cent in 1972. This relative decline is attributable mainly to reduced output of the two major crops, sugar-cane and rice paddy, which were seriously affected by unusually heavy rain-fall.

The contribution of Agriculture to Gross Domestic Product would have been smaller but for the favourable outcome of negotiations concluded with the United Kingdom which resulted in an increase in the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement price. Prices of sugar in the U.S. and on the world market were also higher than in 1971. As a result of these price increases, the

contribution of the sugar-cane sub-sector increased by 4.4 per cent during 1972. Except for soybean output, which was also affected by adverse weather conditions, outputs of the other crops were generally at higher levels thus helping to offset the decrease in output of the main crops.

Poultry production increased by nearly 25 per cent during the year, in part resulting from the effort to achieve a higher level of self-sufficiency in food, and in part also in response to demand stimulated by the higher prices for other types of meat. As far as other livestock is concerned, the recent efforts to promote increased output have not had sufficient time to be fully effective, although an increase of 8 per cent in beef production was achieved.

The fishing and forestry sub-sectors also registered increases in terms of current value, but these were not significant enough to increase their combined share of GDP, which still amounts to just over 2 per cent of the total.

Mining

Gross Domestic Product in Mining (including alumina processing) and Quarrying which had increased by only 0.3 per cent to \$96 million in 1971,^{2/} again increased only marginally to an estimated contribution of \$97 million. Quantum of output of dried bauxite and alumina declined significantly, while output of calcined bauxite decreased slightly. Primary cause of the decline of output in this sector is the continuing weakness of demand for metal-grade bauxite and alumina in the international market.

Earnings from bauxite and alumina fared better than the quantum of output figures suggests, with export receipts declining by less than 8 per cent. There are two main reasons for this situation.

^{2/} Revised estimates.

Firstly, the quantity as well as the price of calcined bauxite exports remained bouyant during 1972. Secondly, Guyana's bauxite and alumina exports are denominated in U.S. dollars and the Guyana currency is pegged to the £ Sterling. The movements in the exchange rates of the US\$ and the £ Sterling resulted in relatively larger receipts in terms of Guyana dollars.

Manufacturing

Although the reduced output of sugar-cane and rice paddy also affected the level of activity in the Manufacturing sector, manufacturing GDP at current factor cost is estimated to have increased by nearly 5 per cent to \$64 million, compared with \$61 million in 1971. The increase is due partly to the increased price received for sugar during 1972. In addition, output of other manufactures such as edible oil, margarine, rum, paint and animal feeds increased significantly. The fact that Manufacturing GDP increased during 1972 despite the comparatively low sugar and rice output, gives some indication of the impact of programmes to stimulate diversification of output.

Other Economic Sectors

With the relative stagnation in Agriculture and Mining the Government and Construction sectors provided a major share of the growth in GDP during 1972. First estimates indicate that these two sectors grew by 12 per cent and 5 per cent respectively. In absolute terms, the contribution to Gross Domestic Product during 1972 is provisionally estimated at nearly \$41 million for Construction and \$78 million for the Government sector. It would appear that Government expenditure operated during the year mainly as a "pump priming" measure. The heavy weighting of Government spending in favour of expenditure on construction, transport and communication activities, undoubtedly stimulated both of these sectors.

EFFECTS OF SOME RECENT POLICY MEASURES

Among the recent policy decisions taken by the Government of Guyana have been:

- (a) establishment of a "Negative List" which prohibits the importation of a variety of commodities except under licence;
- (b) creation of an External Trade Bureau for the purpose of purchasing commodities abroad with a view to securing lower prices;
- (c) acquisition of a majority share of ownership of the Bauxite industry.

With respect to the "Negative List" and the External Trade Bureau, sufficiently detailed data are not available to determine definitive trends. However, it will be noticed from data in Tables VIII and X that expenditure on food imports seem to have been contained during 1972. The data is not yet sufficient to determine whether this should be attributed to lower volume of imports or to lower prices. It may be noted in this connexion also that serious efforts are being made to achieve self-sufficiency in food production.

Impact of the take-over of part of the Bauxite industry is partially revealed in some of the available data. The Balance of Payments shows a definite decline in net outflow of investment income, being in 1972 just over half the outflow in 1970. On the other hand, private foreign investment has been reduced considerably and was negligible during 1972. Previously, the Bauxite industry accounted for a major share of this type of investment. In the meanwhile, official capital receipts are at somewhat higher levels than the norms for previous years.

THE EXTERNAL SECTOR

In 1971, the value of Guyana's exports had amounted to \$290 million, and the value of imports to \$267.6 million. The result was a surplus balance on visible trade of \$30.8 million or about \$25 million when adjusted to a balance of payments basis. In contrast the preliminary balance of payments data for 1972 show adjusted imports and exports at \$298 million and \$297 million respectively. Consequently, in spite of a decline in the deficit on Services Account in 1972 there was a net balance on Current Account of approximately \$20 million which was higher than the \$12 million figure of 1971.

As regards the capital accounts in the Balance of Payments net inflows appear to have been of the order of \$40 million resulting in net international reserves increasing during 1972 by \$20 million compared with \$14 million in 1971. The main developments in balance of payments transactions therefore, were the expanded inflows on Capital Account and the decline in investment income outflows, the latter resulting from the changed situation with respect to the disposition of funds generated by the bauxite/alumina industry, now that a substantial portion of the industry is locally owned.

Data on the composition of trade show that manufactured goods (including machinery and transport equipment) and chemicals and mineral fuels accounted for a substantial portion of the increase in imports in 1972. In terms of value, food and beverages imports have declined. On the export side during the same period, food and beverages accounted by far for the major share of increased exports. However, while manufactured goods exports have increased as well, crude materials, mainly bauxite and alumina decreased during the period.

CARIFTA Trade

Between 1968 and 1971, the value of Guyana's trade with CARIFTA grew fairly rapidly. Exports increased from \$25 million to \$36 million or by about 43 per cent, while imports increased from \$29 million to nearly \$41 million, an increase of approximately 38 per cent. Data for nine months of 1972 indicate that imports grew at a substantially higher rate than exports. During the three-year period, the share of CARIFTA trade in total trade also increased; imports moving from 13.4 per cent to approximately 15.2 per cent

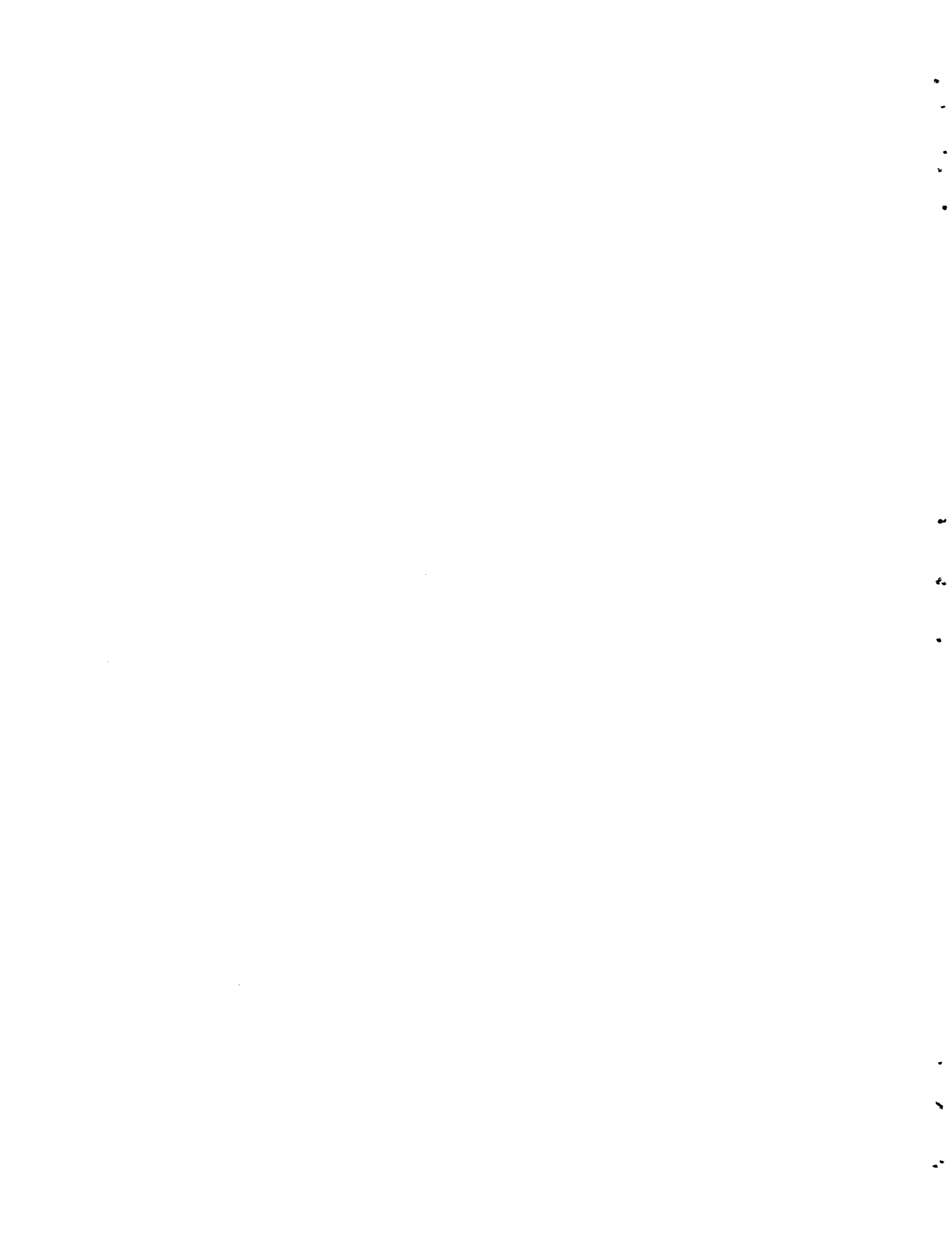
and exports from 11.8 per cent to 12.2 per cent.

Guyana's major CARIFTA trading partner is Trinidad and Tobago with a share of some 65 per cent of the total, followed by Jamaica, Barbados and the Less Developed Countries as a group, with shares of 14 per cent, 12 per cent and 9 per cent, respectively. Imports from Trinidad and Tobago is more than double the size of Guyana's exports to Trinidad and Tobago. The opposite however, is true of trade with the other partners. It is worth noting that the Guyana-Trinidad trade is growing at a slower rate than trade with the other countries, but no change in the Trinidad and Tobago's position as Guyana's major trading partner is foreseen in the near future.

Guyana continues to import large quantities of foodstuff, chemical products and manufactured goods from Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica and Barbados and mineral fuels from Trinidad and Tobago. Its exports to CARIFTA consists mainly of foodstuff, rice in particular, but increasing quantities of clothing, footwear, chemical products and other manufactured goods are being shipped.

Table 1
Trade with CARIFTA Countries
(C\$MILL.)

Country/Area	1968	1969	1970	1971	Jan-Sept. 1971	Jan-Sept. 1972
<u>IMPORTS</u>						
Barbados	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.3
Jamaica	2.6	3.7	3.8	4.3	3.0	5.8
Trinidad & Tobago	25.7	27.7	32.3	35.8	22.2	28.0
Others	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.2	0.6	1.2
TOTAL:	29.4	32.5	37.8	40.5	26.7	36.3
<u>TOTAL EXPORTS</u>						
Barbados	3.3	3.3	4.3	8.2	3.5	4.2
Jamaica	5.2	4.9	5.6	6.6	4.7	8.2
Trinidad & Tobago	13.6	13.5	13.4	16.3	12.3	13.0
Others	3.3	4.2	4.4	5.2	3.8	4.5
TOTAL:	25.4	25.9	27.7	36.3	24.3	29.9



GUYANA

TABLE I

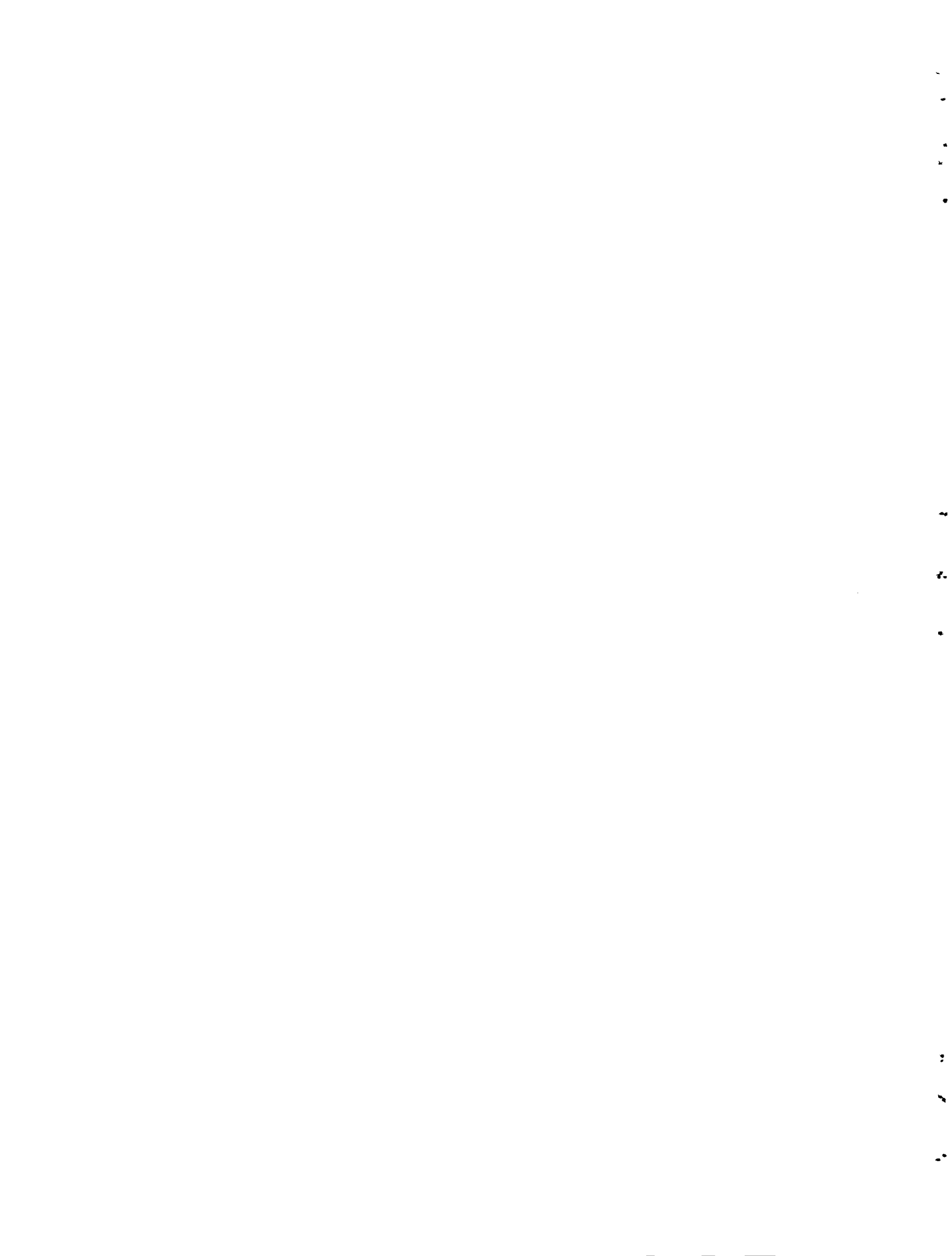
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CURRENT FACTOR COST
(G\$ Mill.)

Sectors	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 ^{1/}
Agriculture	68.8	78.4	80.0	91.3	92.5
Sugar-cane	(35.4)	(44.7)	(42.8)	(54.3)	(56.7)
Paddy	(12.7)	(10.3)	(13.2)	(11.2)	(8.8)
Fishing ^{2/}	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.6
Forestry	5.5	5.5	5.1	5.0	5.4
Mining and Quarrying	79.5	86.0	95.5	95.8	96.6
Processing and Manufacturing	49.1	52.5	56.9	61.2	64.2
Sugar processing	(12.4)	(15.7)	(15.0)	(19.1)	(19.9)
Rice processing	(4.2)	(2.7)	(3.8)	(3.2)	(2.4)
Transport and Communication	25.9	27.3	27.7	29.8	30.3
Engineering and Construction	30.0	35.3	36.8	38.6	40.5
Distribution	51.3	52.3	53.5	54.5	55.4
Rent of dwellings	38.3	40.6	44.9	48.8	50.7
Financial and other services	38.3	40.6	44.9	48.8	50.7
Government	51.9	55.2	61.9	70.0	78.4
TOTAL:	405.3	438.0	467.4	500.4	519.6

^{1/} Provisional

^{2/} Figures do not agree with those previously published because of adjustment to exclude activities of foreign-owned shrimp trawlers not registered locally.

Source: Economic Survey 1969 and information provided by the Statistical Bureau, Guyana.



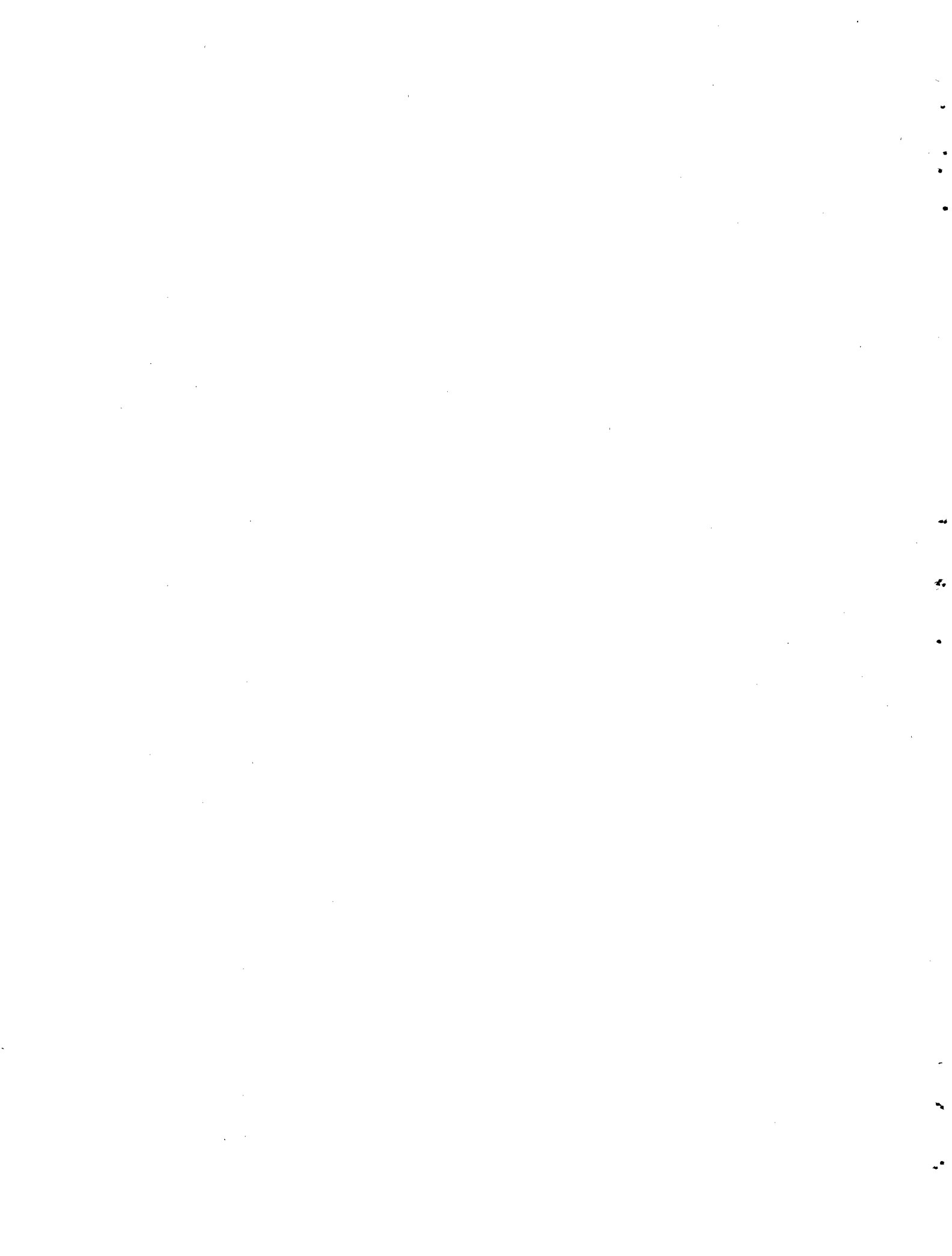
GUYANA

TABLE II

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF GROWTH 1968-1972 AND
ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY SECTORS

	Average Annual Rate Growth 1968-1972	PERCENTAGE CHANGE			
		1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72 ^{1/}
Agriculture	7.7	14.0	2.0	14.1	1.3
Sugar-cane	(12.6)	(26.0)	(-4.3)	(26.9)	(4.4)
Rice (Paddy)	(-9.6)	(-18.9)	(28.2)	(-15.2)	(-21.4)
Fishing	2.9	-2.0	4.1	5.9	3.7
Forestry	- 0.5	0.0	-7.3	-2.0	8.0
Mining and Quarrying	5.0	8.2	11.0	0.3	0.8
* Processing and Manufacturing	7.0	6.9	8.4	7.6	4.9
Sugar manufacturing	(12.6)	(26.6)	(-4.5)	(27.3)	(4.2)
Rice Production	(-15.0)	(-35.7)	(40.7)	(-15.8)	(-25.0)
Transportation & Communication	4.0	5.4	1.5	7.6	1.7
Engineering & Construction	7.8	17.7	4.2	4.9	4.9
Distribution	1.9	1.9	2.3	1.9	1.7
Rent of Dwellings	7.2	6.0	10.6	8.7	3.9
Financial and other services					
Government	10.8	6.4	12.1	13.1	12.0
TOTAL:	6.4	8.1	6.7	7.1	3.8

1/ Provisional



GUYANATABLE IIIPERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF SECTORS

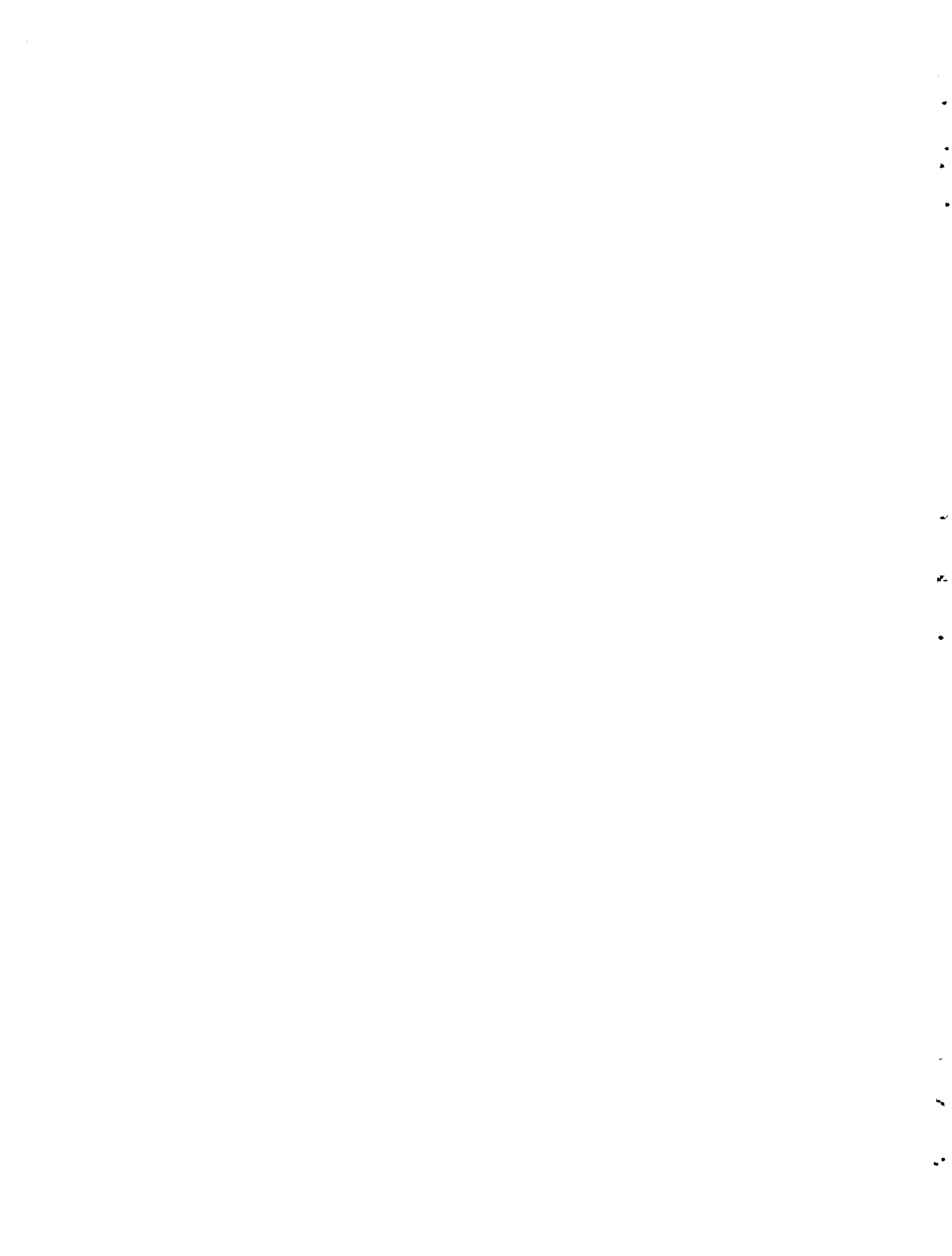
	1968	1969
Agriculture	17.0	17.9
Sugar	(3.7)	(10.2)
Rice	(3.1)	(2.4)
Fishing	1.2	1.1
Forestry	1.4	1.3
Mining	19.6	19.6
<u>Manufacturing</u>	<u>12.1</u>	12.0
Sugar	(3.1)	(3.6)
Rice	(1.0)	(0.6)
Transport & Communication	6.4	6.2
Engineering & Construction	7.4	8.1
Distribution	12.7	11.9
Rent of Dwellings		
Financial and other services	9.4	9.3
Government	12.8	12.6
TOTAL:	100.0	100.0

1/ Provisional

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding.

TO GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

1970	1971	1972 ^{1/}
17.1	18.2	17.8
(9.2)	(10.9)	(10.9)
(2.8)	(2.2)	(1.7)
1.1	1.1	1.1
1.1	1.0	1.0
20.4	19.1	18.6
12.2	12.2	12.4
(3.2)	(3.8)	(3.8)
(0.8)	(0.6)	(0.5)
5.9	6.0	5.8
7.9	7.7	7.8
11.4	10.9	10.7
9.6	9.8	9.8
13.2	14.0	15.1
100.0	100.0	100.0



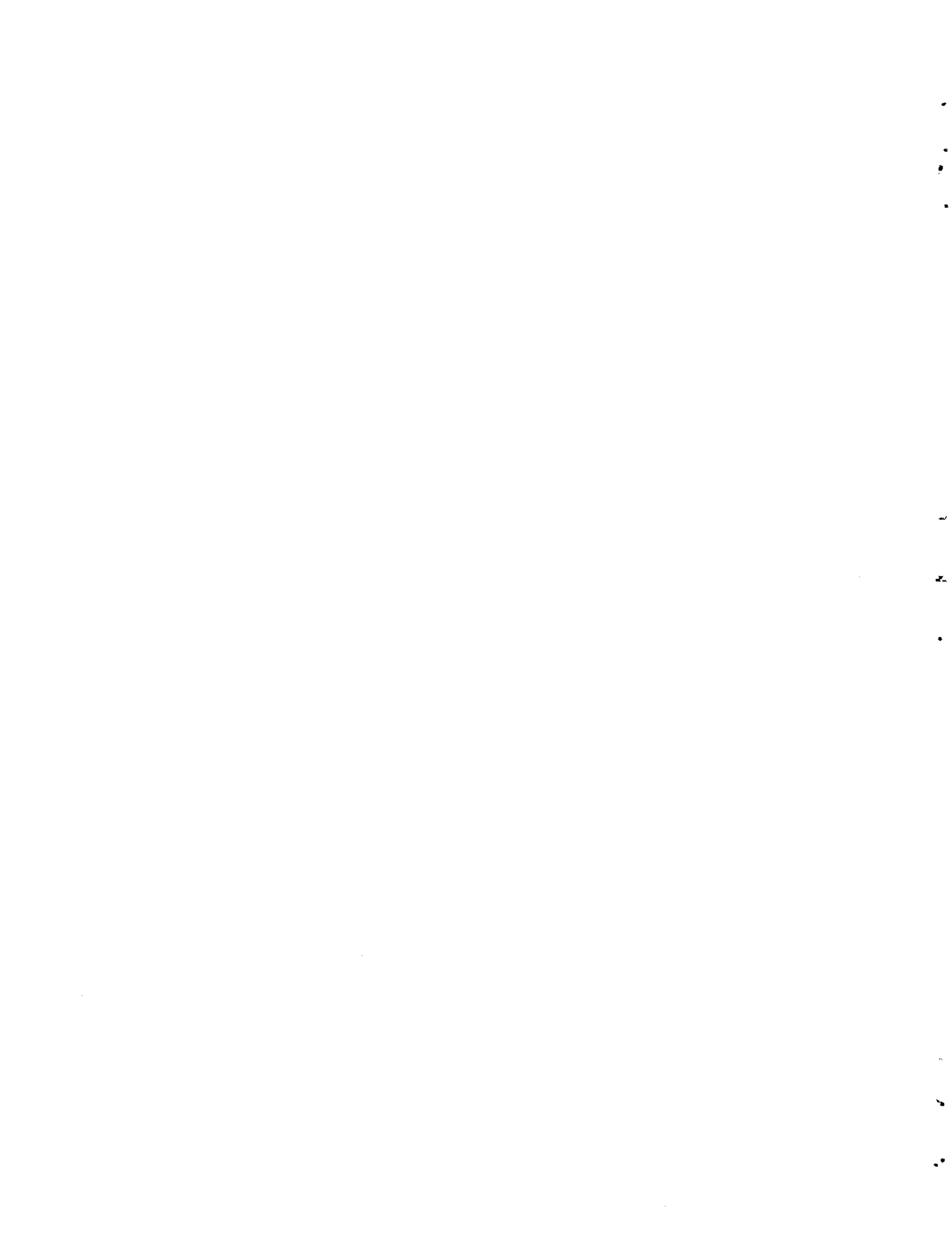
GUYANA
TABLE IV
CONSUMPTION AND INVESTMENT EXPENDITURE, 1969-1972
(G\$ Mill.)

	1969	1970	1971	1972 ^{1/}
Consumption Expenditure	381.8	410.1	434.2	464.7
Private	302.7	322.0	336.0	357.0
Public	79.1	88.1	98.2	107.7
Investment	103.8	121.9	110.1	113.8
Change in inventories	5.8	9.3	7.3	5.0
Gross fixed capital formation	98.0	112.6	102.8	108.8
Private	55.4	58.5	49.5	35.4
Public ^{2/}	42.6	54.1	53.3	73.4
Statistical Discrepancy	-1.8	3.9	-1.0	-
Total Domestic Expenditure	483.8	535.9	543.3	578.5

^{1/} Provisional

^{2/} Includes Public Corporations formerly counted as Private.

Source: Economic Survey of Guyana, 1969 and data supplied by the Statistical Bureau, Guyana.



GUYANA

TABLE V

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

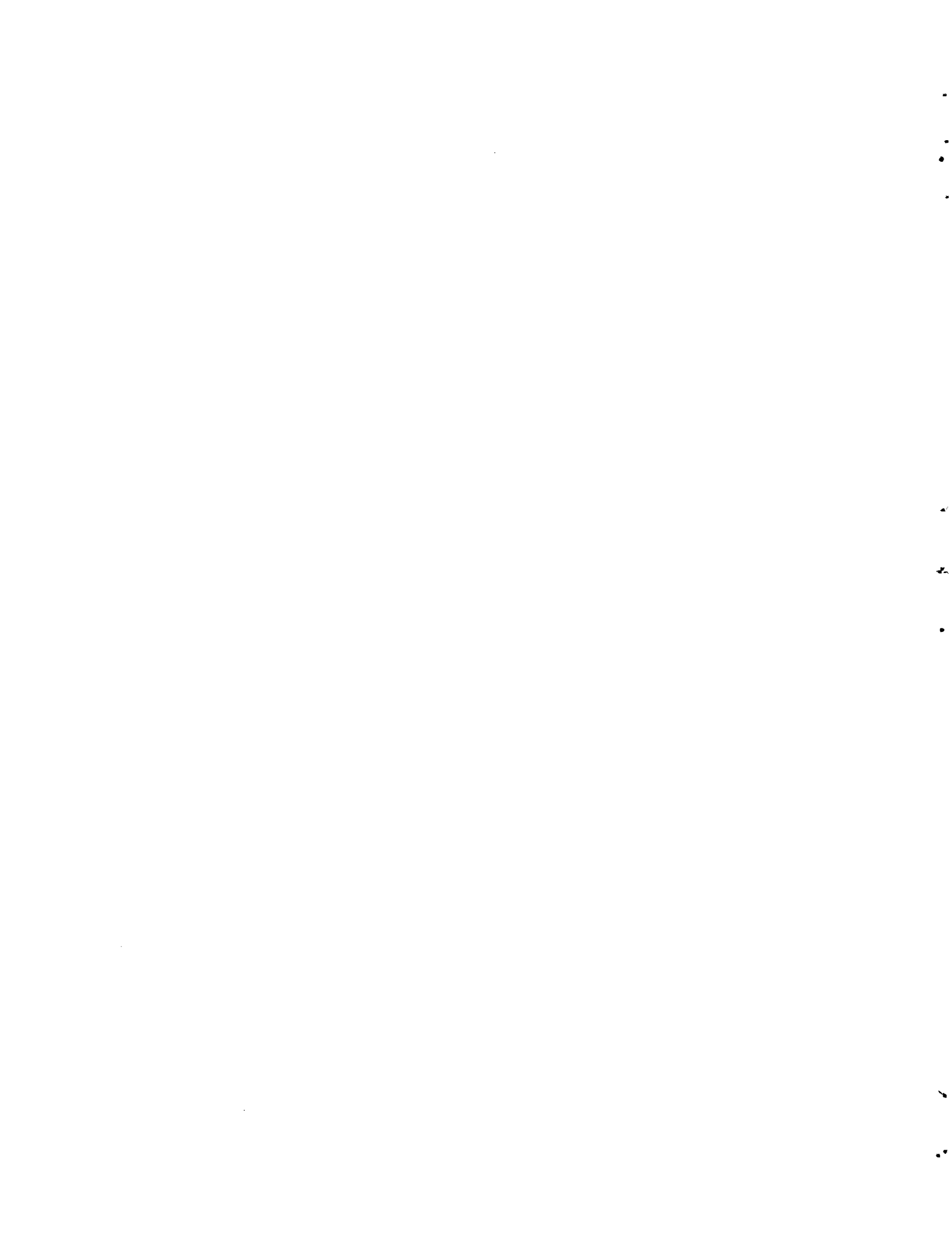
Commodities	Unit (000)	1967	1970	1971	1972 ^{1/}
Sugar-cane					
Rice	tons	130	142	120	94
Coconuts	Nuts	36,257	50,000	55,744	68,469
Root crops	lbs.	41,000	56,632	58,425	60,500
Plantains	lbs.	52,414	51,304	54,650	52,000
Citrus	lbs.	20,000	22,000	22,626	23,000
Bananas	lbs.	11,669	12,700	13,805	14,803
Coffee	lbs.	2,844	1,500	1,678	1,680
Corn	lbs.	2,760	4,100	5,300	6,200
Tomatoes	lbs.	3,102	3,500	4,892	5,610
Pine Apples	lbs.	3,844	3,001	3,696	4,500
Beef	lbs.	8,648	8,681	9,524	9,600
Other Livestock ^{2/}	lbs.	1,820	2,730	3,432	3,515
Poultry ^{3/}	lbs.	5,473	7,457	8,709	10,843

^{1/} Provisional

^{2/} Pigs, sheep and goats.

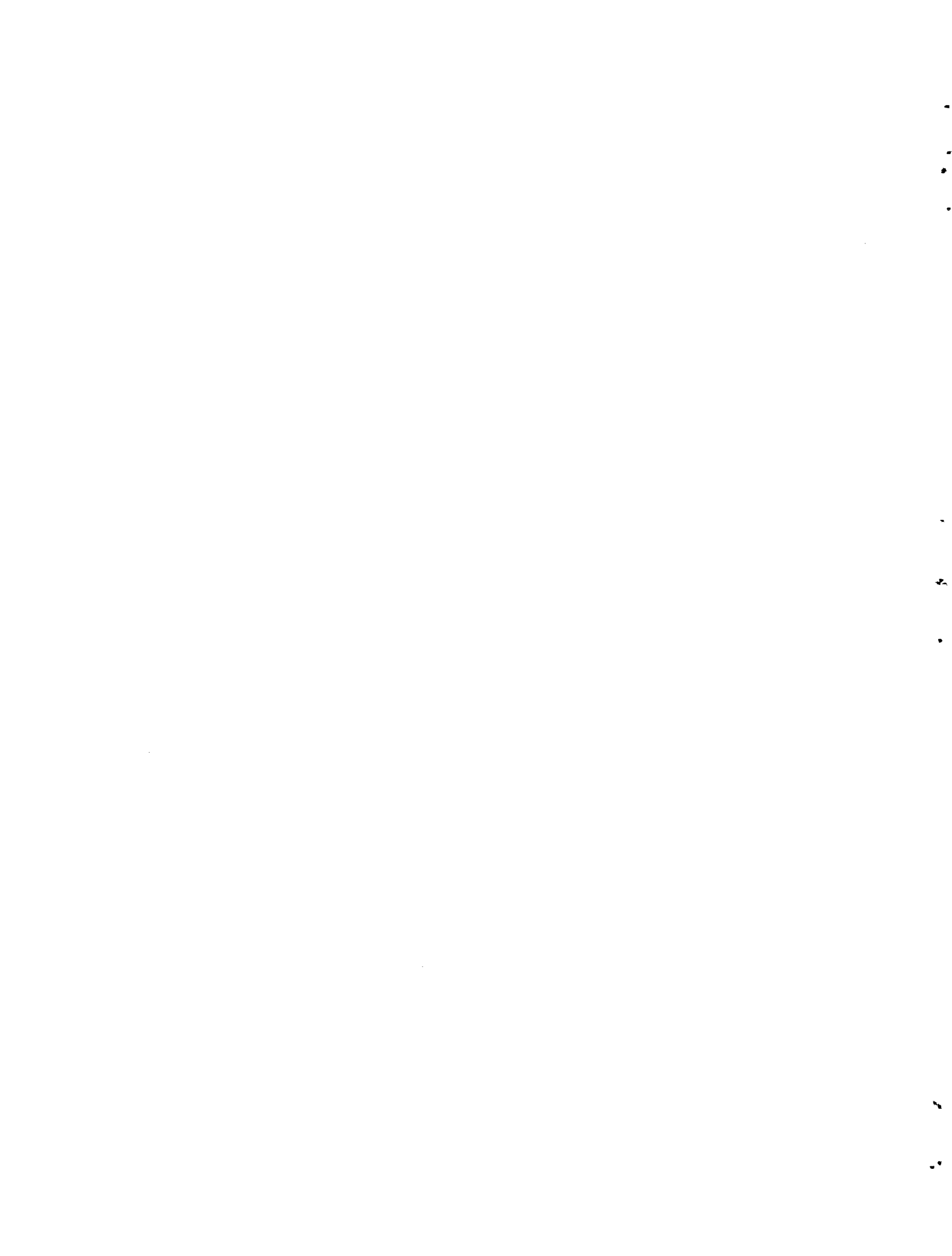
^{3/} Commercial Producers only.

Source: Economic Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Guyana.



GUYANATABLE VIPRODUCTION OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

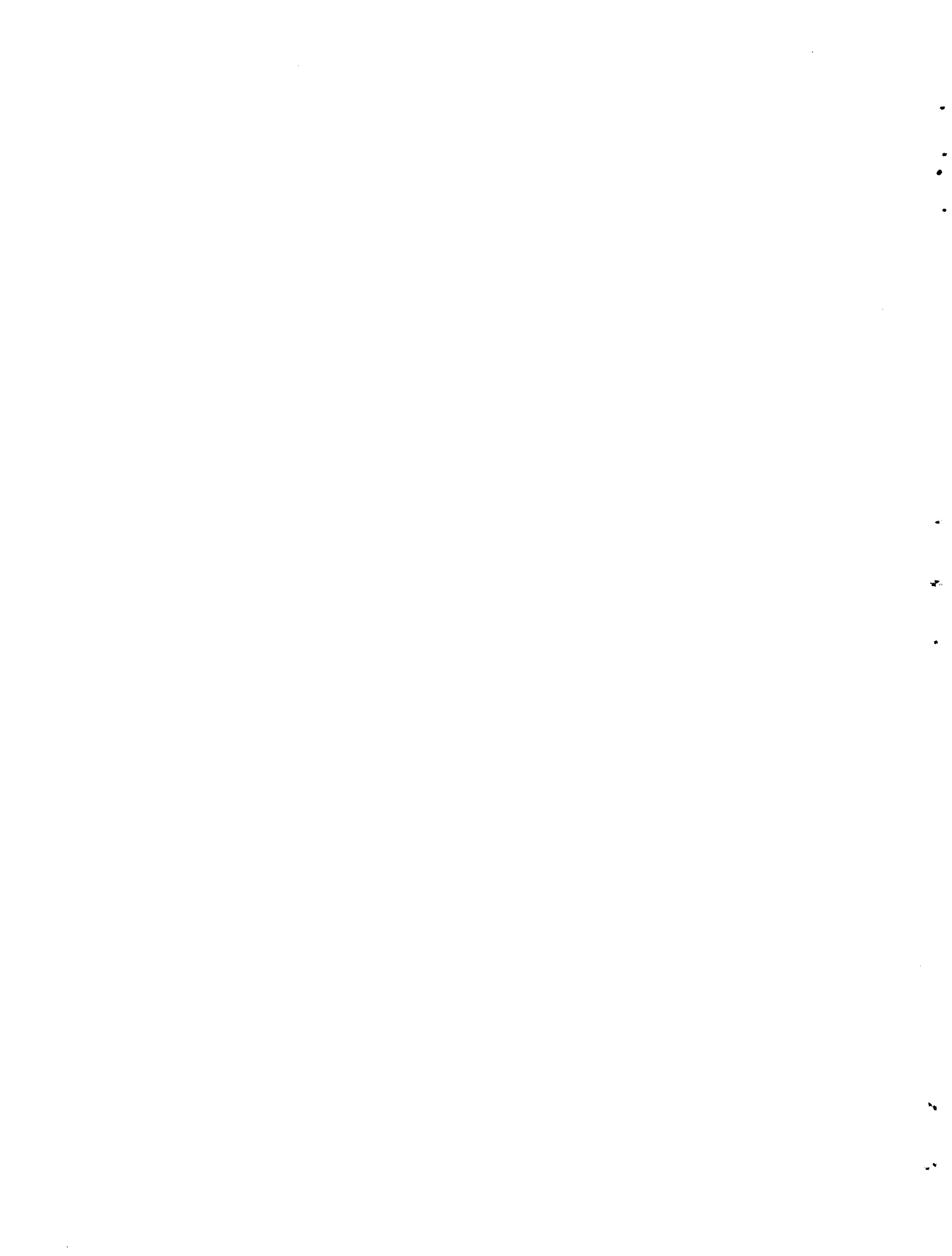
<u>Commodities</u>	<u>Unit</u> <u>'000</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1792</u>
<u>MANUFACTURING SECTOR</u>				
Sugar	long tons	311	369	315
Edible oil	gln.	895	899	1,171
Margarine	lb.	1,975	2,370	3,105
Flour	lb.	66,543	75,376	76,945
Molasses	gln.	20,627	23,033	19,888
Stockfeeds	lb.	48,063	52,865	60,772
Run	proof gln.	3,187	3,781	4,336
Cigarettes	No.	474,202	511,888	487,510
Soap	lb.	4,586	4,350	4,097
Paints	gln.	165	147	162
Timber	cub.ft.	6,418	5,761	-
<u>MINING SECTOR</u>				
Dried Bauxite	long tons	2,290	2,101	1,643
Calcined Bauxite	" "	691	710	693
Alumina	" "	312	305	262
Quarry Products				
Gold	Ozs.	4.4	1.4	4.0
Diamonds	Carats	58	47	47



GUYANA
TABLE VII
EXPORTS OF SELECTED PRODUCTS
(G\$ Mill.)

Products	1969	1970	1971	1972
Bauxite	120.3	138.6	138.6	127.7
Sugar, Rum and Molasses	89.6	79.3	102.8	112.7
Rice	19.7	18.0	21.3	25.3
Timber	2.5	2.4	6.5	3.5
Shrimp	7.6	8.8	8.7	10.2
Diamonds	3.8	3.4	2.4	2.3

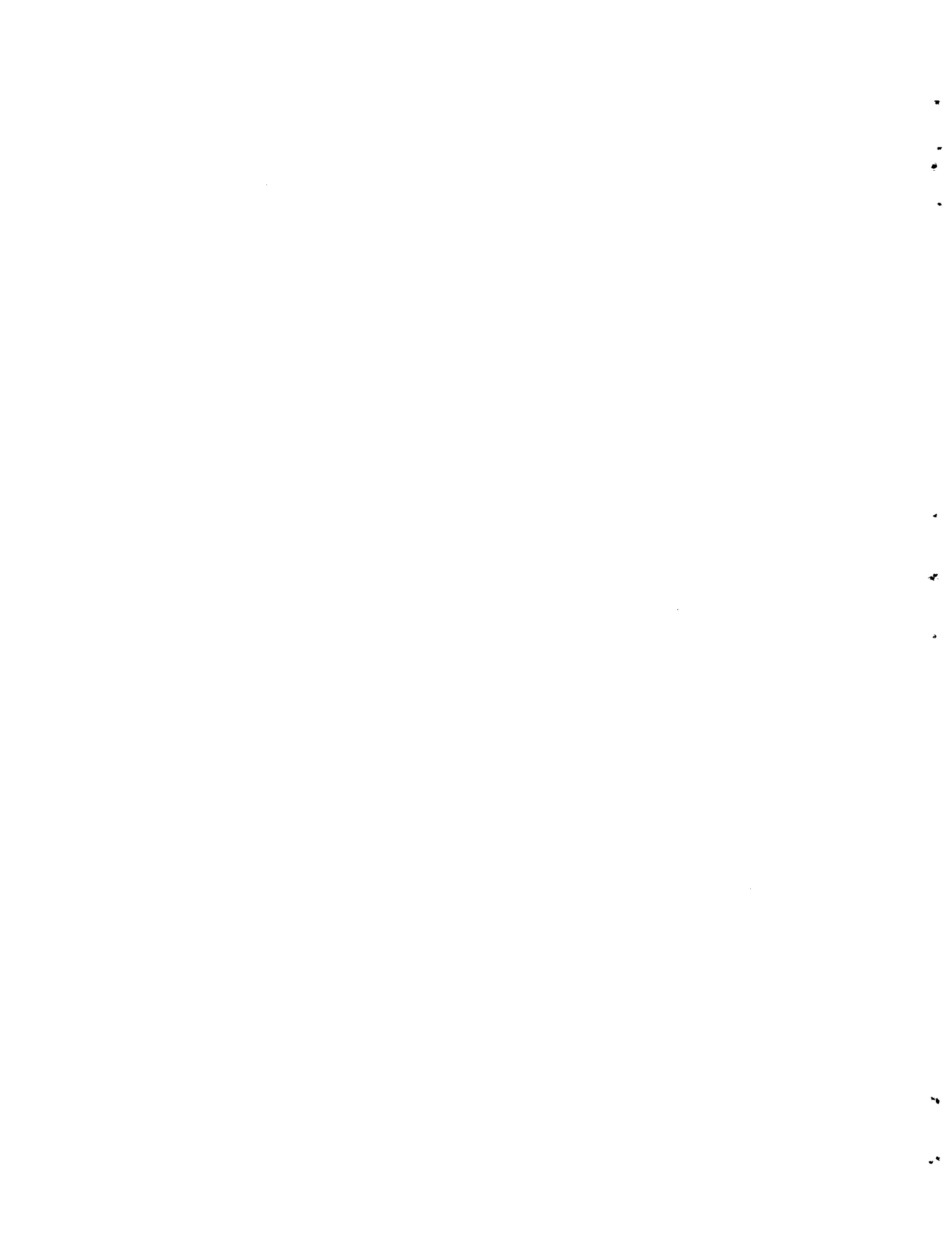
Source: External Trade Reports, and data supplied by Statistical Bureau, Guyana.



GUYANA
TABLE VIII
IMPORTS BY SITC SECTIONS
(G\$'000)

Section No.	Description	1970	1971	1971
0	Food and Live animals	37,295	41,529	41,405
1	Beverages and Tobacco	2,284	2,617	2,687
2	Crude materials, inedible except fuels	1,601	1,626	1,617
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	23,043	23,567	28,119
4	Animal and Vegetable Oils & Fats	2,778	3,794	3,136
5	Chemicals	23,638	30,679	35,737
6	Manufactured Goods classified by materials	67,862	70,111	76,993
7	Machinery and Transport Equipment	84,479	68,224	78,550
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	24,035	24,195	28,715
9	Commodities and Transactions not classified according to kind	1,225	1,290	923
TOTAL:		268,240	267,632	297,882

Source: External Trade Reports, Statistical Bureau, Guyana.

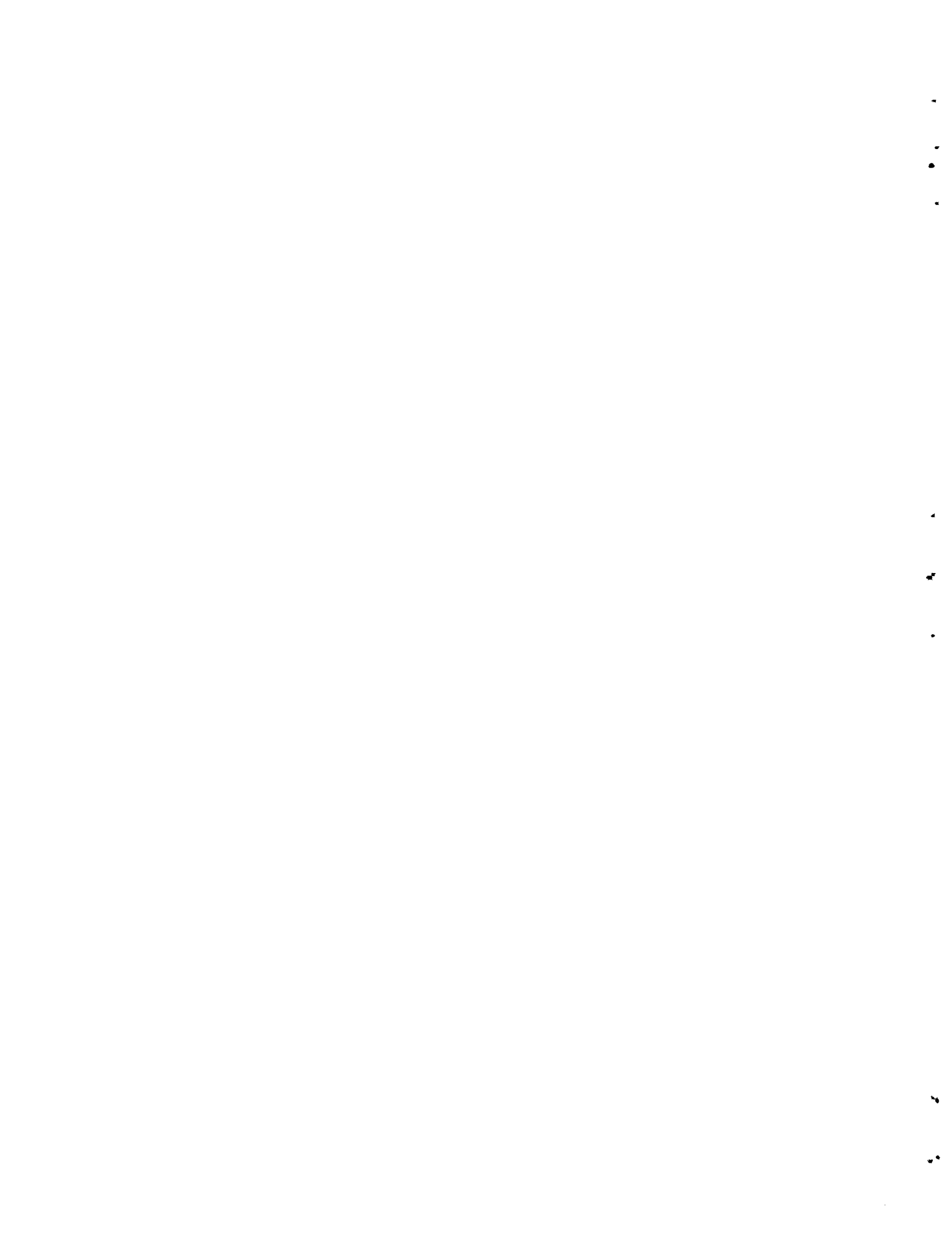


GUYANA
TABLE IX
DOMESTIC EXPORTS BY SITC SECTIONS
(G\$'000)

Section No.	Description	1970	1971	1972
0	Food and Live animals	105,650	128,660	145,612
1	Beverages and Tobacco	3,823	7,124	6,357
2	Crude materials, inedible except fuels	142,756	144,302	132,482
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	13	33	18
4	Animal and Vegetable Oils & Fats	-	-	177
5	Chemicals	1,743	2,498	3,059
6	Manufactured Goods classified by materials	4,496	3,812	4,334
7	Machinery and Transport equipment	1	20	1,104
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	1,970	3,052	4,262
9	Commodities and Transactions not classified according to kind	37	79	63
TOTAL:		260,489	289,580	297,468

- means less than half the unit shown.

Source: External Trade Reports 1970, and data supplied by the Statistical Bureau, Guyana.



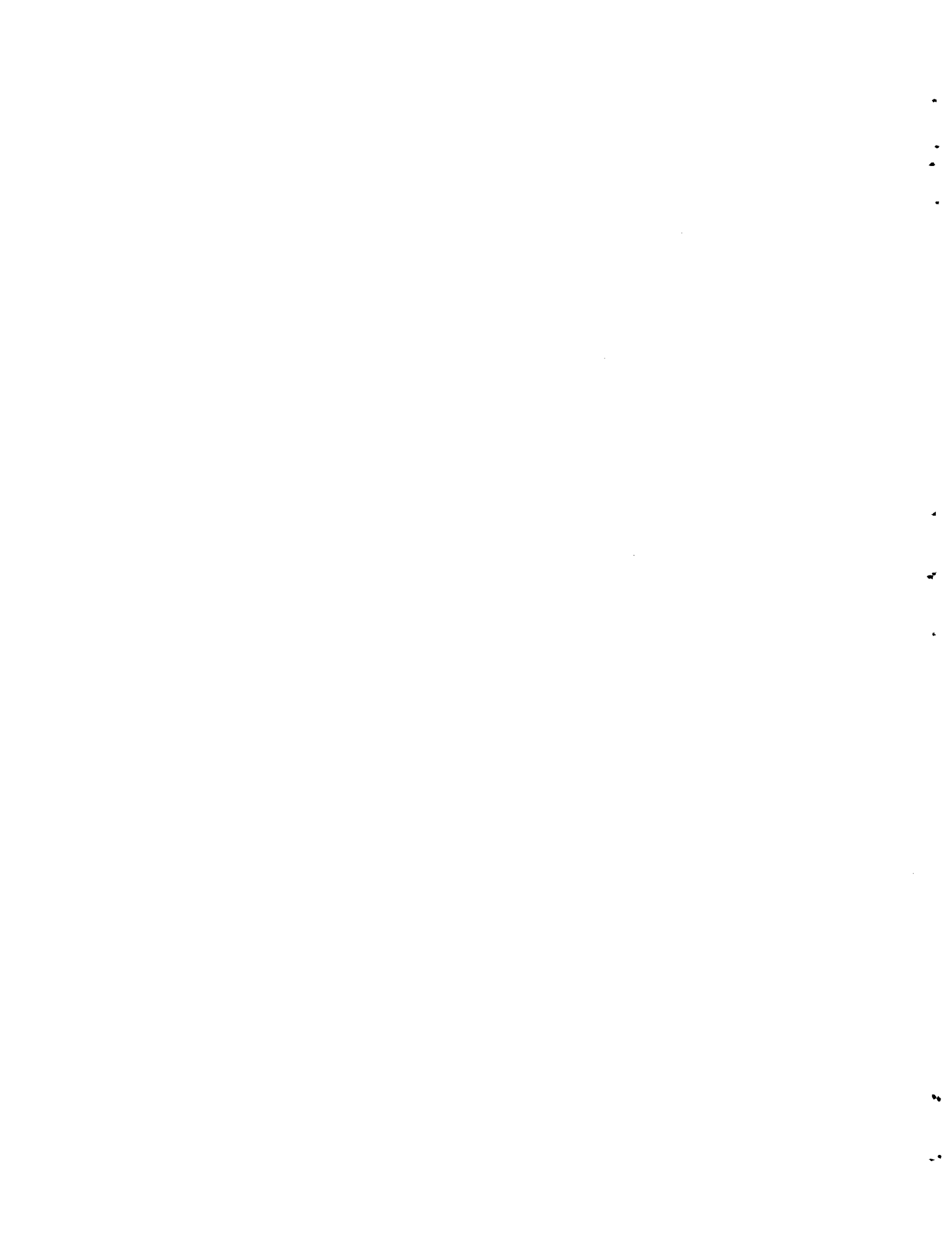
GUYANA

TABLE X

IMPORTS (C.I.F.) BY ECONOMIC FUNCTION, 1970-1972
(G\$'000)

	1970	% Share	1971	% Share	Jan-Sept. 1971	% Share	Jan-Sept. 1972	% Share
<u>CONSUMER GOODS</u>	<u>84,971</u>	<u>31.7</u>	<u>90,170</u>	<u>33.7</u>	<u>64,949</u>	<u>33.2</u>	<u>71,610</u>	<u>33.5</u>
<u>NON-DURABLES</u>	68,284	25.5	74,436	27.8	53,880	27.6	58,450	27.4
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	30,952		34,088		27,258		25,470	
Other	37,332		40,348		26,622		32,980	
<u>DURABLES</u>	16,687	6.2	15,734	5.9	11,069	5.7	13,160	6.2
Motor Cars	4,699		4,028		2,952		4,519	
Electrical Appliances	2,282		2,386		1,594		1,988	
Other	9,706		9,320		6,523		6,653	
<u>PRODUCTION GOODS</u>	<u>183,266</u>	<u>68.3</u>	<u>177,462</u>	<u>66.3</u>	<u>130,609</u>	<u>66.8</u>	<u>141,887</u>	<u>66.5</u>
<u>CAPITAL</u>	112,441	41.9	97,169	36.3	72,993	37.3	77,906	36.5
Agriculture	5,114		5,189		3,981		3,805	
Industrial & Mining	55,061		43,294		33,680		40,121	
Other	52,266		48,686		35,332		33,980	
<u>INTERMEDIATE GOODS AND RAW MATERIALS INCLUDING FUELS</u>	70,825	26.4	80,293	30.0	57,616	29.5	63,981	30.0
TOTAL:	268,237	100.0	267,632	100.0	195,558	100.0	213,497	100.0

Source: Data provided by the Statistical Bureau, Guyana.



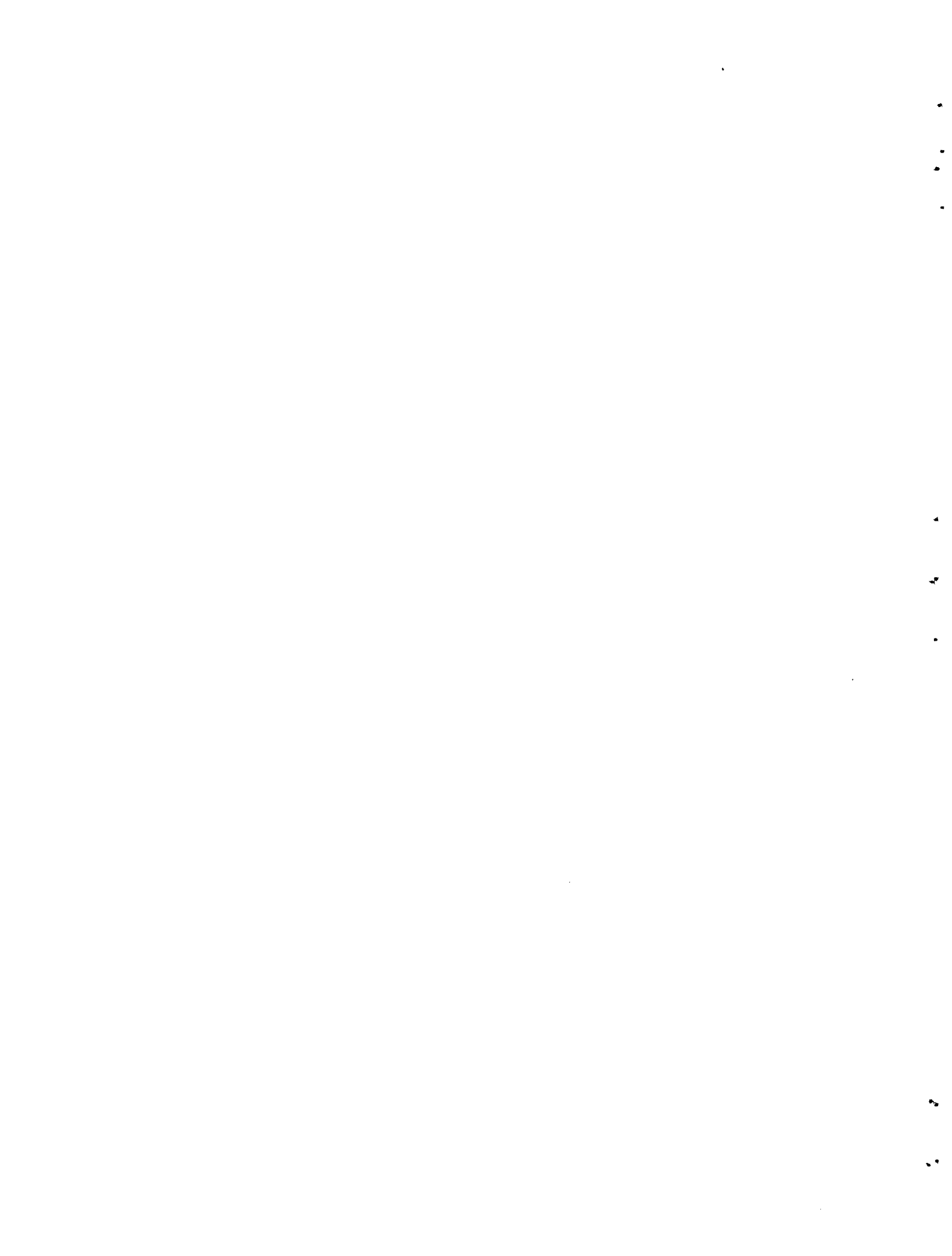
GUYANA
TABLE XI
TRADE BY MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS
(G\$'000)

Trading Partners	1970	1971	1972 ^{P/}
<u>EXPORTS BY DESTINATION</u>			
U.K.	50,638	73,099	n.a.
U.S.A.	73,400	77,092	n.a.
CANADA	50,184	31,793	n.a.
LATIN AMERICA ^{1/}	3,937	4,766	n.a.
EEC	12,290	17,669	n.a.
CARIFTA	27,670	36,280	n.a.
(ECCM)	(4,441)	(5,233)	n.a.
OTHERS	48,736	57,670	n.a.
TOTAL:	266,855	298,369	300,000 ^{E/}
<u>IMPORTS BY ORIGIN</u>			
U.K.	83,118	82,826	90,443
U.S.A.	62,989	65,012	72,256
CANADA	24,243	14,603	15,237
LATIN AMERICA ^{1/}	2,026	4,179	2,069
EEC	26,155	26,534	26,086
CARIFTA	37,777	40,535	51,328
(ECCM)	(713)	(1,221)	(1,724)
OTHERS	31,932	33,943	40,461
TOTAL:	268,240	267,632	297,880

P = Provisional E = Estimate

^{1/} Continental Latin America.

Source: External Trade, 1970, Statistics Bureau, Guyana;
and data supplied ECLA.



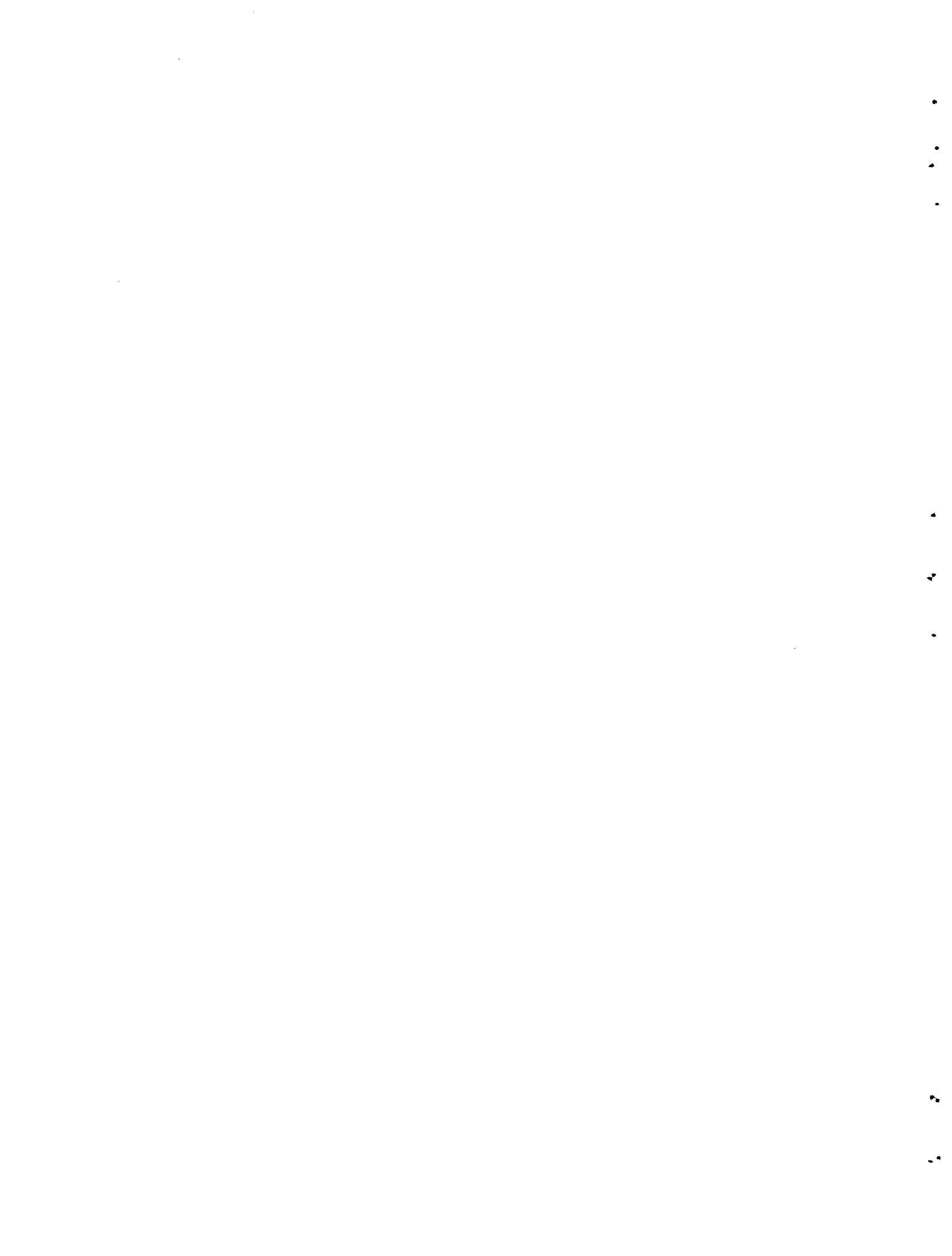
GUYANA
TABLE XII
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(G\$'000)

	1970	1971	1972 ^P
<u>MERCHANDISE</u>			
Imports	-266,338	-266,015	-297,882
Exports ^{1/}	+264,816	290,921	+297,295
<u>NET BALANCE ON MERCHANDISE</u>	<u>- 1,522</u>	<u>24,906</u>	<u>- 587</u>
<u>SERVICE</u>			
Transportation	712	- 303	150
Freight & Insurances on international shipment	1,434	1,513	1,570
Foreign travel	789	114	- 646
Investment Income	- 42,483	- 36,014	- 21,786
Government Transactions	- 588	- 853	- 1,160
Other Services	- 3,826	- 2,608	410
<u>NET BALANCE ON SERVICES</u>	<u>- 43,962</u>	<u>- 38,151</u>	<u>- 21,462</u>
<u>NET BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES</u>	<u>- 45,484</u>	<u>- 13,245</u>	<u>- 22,049</u>
<u>UNILATERAL TRANSFER PAYMENT</u>	<u>- 659</u>	<u>1,625</u>	<u>2,244</u>
<u>BALANCE ON CURRENT ACCOUNT</u>	<u>- 46,143</u>	<u>- 11,620</u>	<u>- 19,805</u>
<u>NET CAPITAL MOVEMENTS</u>	<u>30,228</u>	<u>27,844</u>	<u>28,697</u>
Official Borrowing	16,448	21,600	12,397
Private Borrowing	3,780	6,224	16,300
<u>TOTAL CURRENT AND CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS</u>	<u>- 15,915</u>	<u>16,224</u>	<u>8,892</u>
<u>ALLOCATION OF S.D.R.'s</u>	<u>5,040</u>	<u>4,280</u>	<u>5,402</u>
<u>NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS</u>	<u>6,734</u>	<u>- 6,620</u>	<u>6,135</u>
<u>TOTAL SURPLUS OR DEFICIT</u>	<u>- 4,141</u>	<u>13,884</u>	<u>20,429</u>

P = Provisional

^{1/} Adjusted to Balance of Payments basis.

Source: Data provided by the Statistics Bureau, Guyana.



GUYANA
TABLE XIII
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE
(G\$'000)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 ^{1/}
<u>CURRENT EXPENDITURE</u>					
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	27,095	34,174	41,960	47,988	53,735
SOCIAL SERVICES ^{3/}	29,848	30,878	33,941	35,345	42,009
ECONOMIC SERVICES	19,151	20,629	23,974	27,186	25,264
Transport	2,383	1,881	2,531	3,058	2,777
Posts and Telecommunications	2,562	2,763	2,866	3,292	3,101
Public Works	9,384	11,237	13,371	16,360	14,807
OTHER	22,114	21,201	22,848	24,515	36,919
TOTAL:	98,208	106,882	122,723	135,034	157,927
<u>CAPITAL EXPENDITURE</u>					
				<u>1/</u>	<u>2/</u>
LANDS, MINES AND FORESTS	6,807	9,073	14,703	19,202	28,600
Water control ^{4/}	3,254	3,241	8,033	11,985	17,710
TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS	17,119	15,467	8,163	9,577	9,064
Roads	12,943	14,717	7,762	8,590	8,980
Airways	3,418	456	111	50	300
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	5,241	10,146	9,618	7,345	10,806
FINANCE	3,046	2,791	3,742	12,043	12,618
PUBLIC UTILITIES	888	1,065	992	5,300	7,494
SOCIAL SERVICES	6,551	6,491	6,318	5,084	10,863
Housing	636	668	734	1,690	1,099
TOTAL:	39,652	44,943	43,536	58,551	79,445

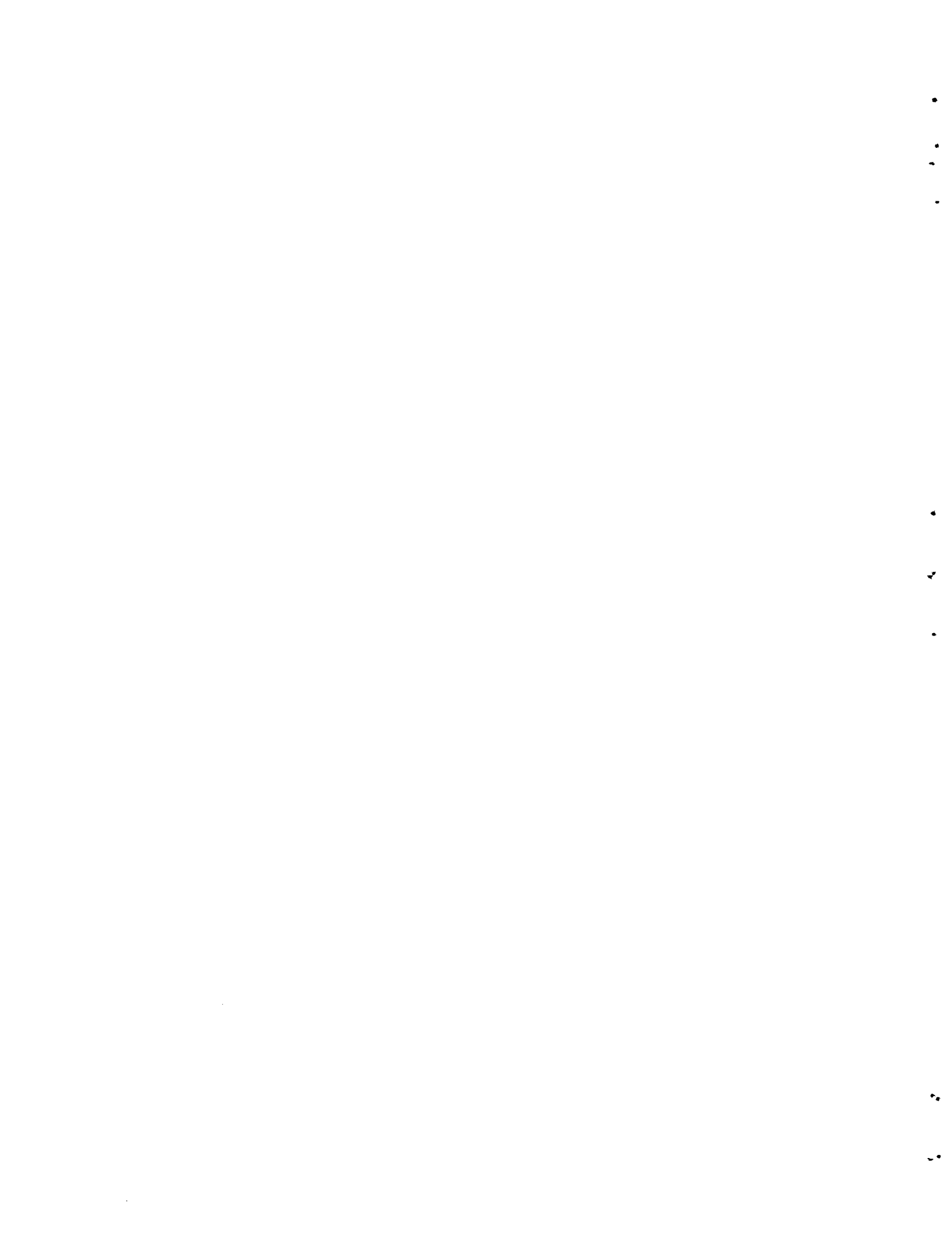
^{1/} Revised Estimates.

^{2/} Estimates.

^{3/} Include Education and Health.

^{4/} Include Sea Defences, Drainage and Immigration.

Source: Estimates of Guyana, 1972, and data supplied by Statistics Bureau, Guyana.

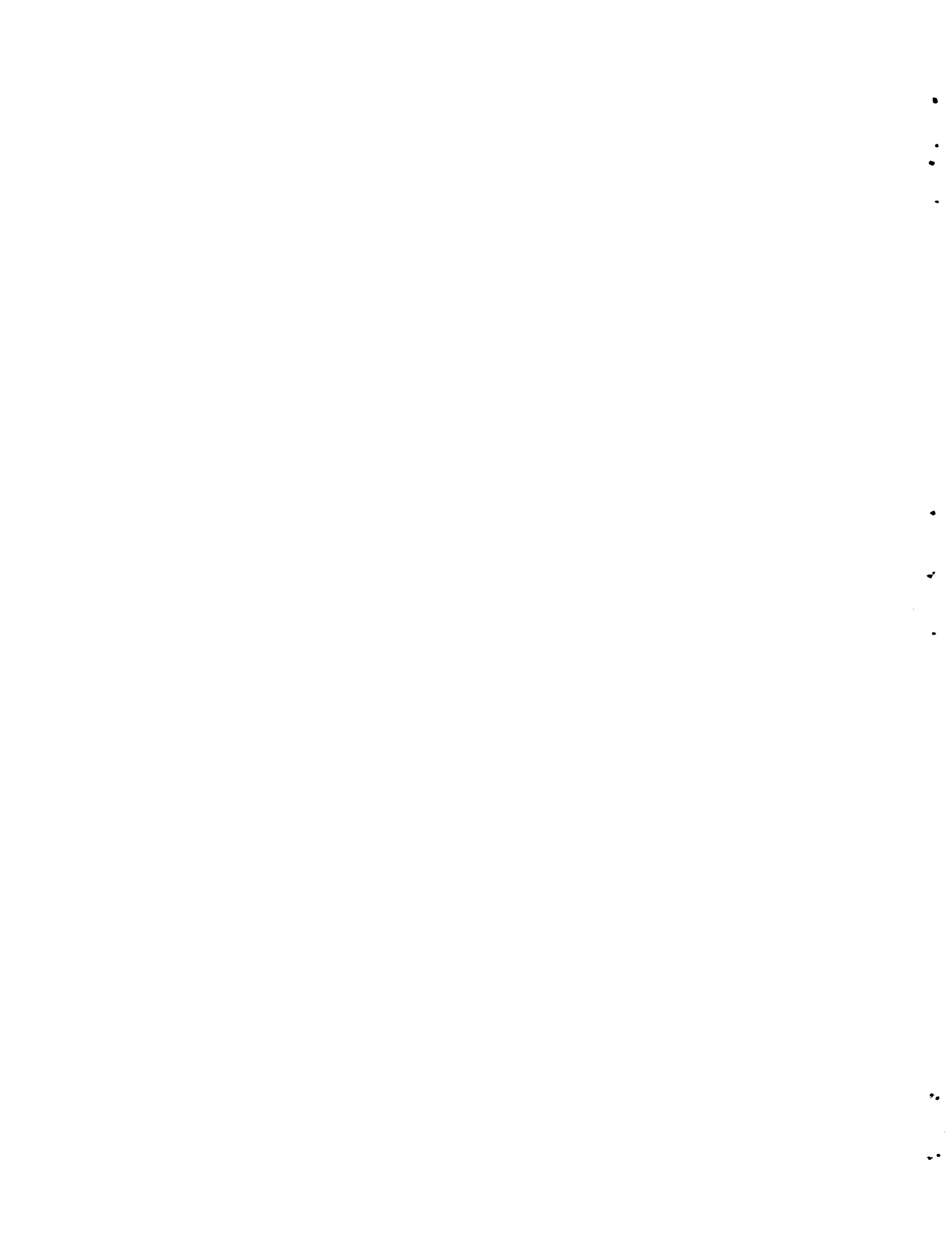


GUYANA
TABLE XIV
URBAN CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(1956 = 100)

Period	Index (Monthly Averages)	Sub-Group Indices			
		Food	Clothing	Housing ^{1/}	Miscellaneous
1969	127.5	129.3	114.8	118.2	130.5
1970	131.8	135.0	119.1	121.5	132.3
1971	134.5	138.1	124.0	124.7	133.2
1972	140.5	146.4	128.1	126.8	136.2

^{1/} Include Rent, fuel and light.

Source: Economic Survey 1969, Ministry of Economic Development, Quarterly Statistical Digest, September 1971, Statistical Bureau and data supplied by the Statistical Bureau, Guyana.



ECONOMIC SURVEY 1972

JAMAICA

(Jamaica Dollars used throughout) 1/

GENERAL DEVELOPMENTS

On the basis of revised data, Jamaica's Gross Domestic Product at current factor cost for 1972 has been estimated at \$1157.6 million. This indicates a growth rate of 9 per cent compared with increases of 9 per cent for 1971 and 12 per cent for 1970. Using the 6 per cent increase in the level of retail prices during the year as an approximate deflator, it is estimated that real Gross Domestic Product grew by approximately 3 per cent in 1972.

During 1972, growth of the economy originated mainly from activity in Manufacturing, Government, Construction and Tourism. Though the Agriculture and the Service sectors were also buoyant, the important Mining sector declined as a result of recent unfavourable external market conditions. Manufacturing increased by an estimated 11 per cent continuing the rapid expansion evident since 1970; and the Government sector grew by more than 23 per cent, substantially raising its relative contribution to total GDP. The Construction sector, although experiencing only a 6 per cent increase in 1972, is important because of its large share in total GDP, and the impact it has on other sectors. Tourism GDP, estimated at about \$69 million during 1972, contributed strongly to the more than 10 per cent increase in GDP of the Services sector as a group. Agriculture's increase of 7 per cent fell short of its 25 per cent expansion during 1971, and the increase is attributable more to price rises than to growth

1/ A convenient rate of exchange for 1972 is J\$1.00 = US\$1.24. This is calculated from the average of end of month rates published in the United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics. For the period January to May 1972, the rates are mid-point rates of exchange between Jamaica and US dollars and for June to December they are cross rates based on closing Sterling-US dollar rates in London. In 1972 the Jamaica dollar had a fixed parity with the £ Sterling.

in the volume of output. Mining declined by more than 2 per cent both in 1971 and 1972. During 1972 there were signs of improved external market conditions which should lead to increased output in 1973.

In the External sector, the visible trade deficit increased; and for the first time since the inauguration of CARIFTA, there was a deficit balance in trade with CARIFTA partners. The Current Account deficit was also higher than in the previous year, and the overall Balance of Payments showed a deficit for the first time since 1969.

ACTIVITY IN THE MAIN SECTORS

Agriculture

Preliminary estimates indicate that the Gross Domestic Product generated in the Agriculture sector during 1972 was approximately \$106 million, 7 per cent over the revised estimate of \$99 million for 1971. Though the 1972 performance is less spectacular than the previous year's 25 per cent increase, Agriculture maintained its share of total GDP at just over 9 per cent, confirming a distinctly upward trend.

The spectacular increase of 1971 had resulted from increases in all sub-sectors, but especially in domestic agriculture, where output and prices of root crops and vegetables had increased significantly. During 1972 the GDP contribution of domestic agriculture increased by about 4 per cent with prices rising more rapidly than production. Taking domestic and export items together, sugar cane supplied most of the 1972 growth in Agriculture; and although its output increased only marginally more favourable prices resulted in a 13 per cent increase in its GDP contribution. Production performance of other export crops during the year was mixed, highlighted mainly by increases in cocoa and spices. However, export earnings of the major commodities except citrus and coffee increased with the result that the contribution of the export agriculture sub-group to GDP increased by nearly 7 per cent.

The livestock sub-sector increased its GDP during the year by nearly 7 per cent but has not yet regained the buoyancy of 1969 and 1970. In both 1971 and 1972 the increased contribution of this sub-sector is attributable to price increases rather than higher volume of output.

During 1972, milk production and sales of poultry were higher than in 1971. Sales of poultry meat include an estimated 4 million lbs. "put in storage from production in 1971, for release to the market in 1972". On the other hand, despite the larger number of cattle and hog slaughtered, the weight of the meat in 1972 was lower than in 1971 indicating a reduction in the average weight of slaughtered animals. Egg production declined severely, by about 23 per cent.

JAMAICA

Estimated Production of Livestock Products

	Unit	1971	1972
Beef and veal	(m. lb.)	25.8	21.8
Pork	(m. lb.)	11.1	10.6
Poultry meat	(m. lb.)	40.2	34.3 ^{1/}
Eggs (commercial)	(m)	159.3	122.5
Milk	(m. quarts)	40.5	42.0

^{1/} About 4 million pounds of 1971 production put in storage were sold in 1972.

Source: Economic Survey, 1972, National Planning Agency, Jamaica.

Mainly responsible for the more subdued performance of the livestock sub-sector is the "price squeeze" facing farmers. On the one hand, prices of fertilizers and animal feeds have increased rapidly - the latter dependent largely on imported inputs - and on the other, local meat prices are controlled and there are apparently lags in upward adjustments. Problems were also encountered in the processing of pork and pork products, and this has affected the demand for live pigs.

The Fishing industry which has been increasing rapidly since 1969, increased its GDP contribution by about 13 per cent in 1972; while forestry and logging grew by about 6 per cent.

Mining, Quarrying and Refining

Recently revised estimates of Gross Domestic Product attributable to this sector put the figures at \$148 million, \$145 million and \$141 million for 1970 through 1972 respectively. The sector's share of total GDP has declined to 12.2 per cent in 1972, and Mining has been replaced by Manufacturing as the leading sector of the economy. The situation reflects the general weakening in the international market resulting from reduced growth in world aluminium consumption, the consequent excess of inventories, and the lower level of receipts owing to the downward float of the Jamaica dollar vis-a-vis the United States dollar during 1972.

This sector is dominated by the bauxite/alumina industry which, in 1972, accounted for nearly 92 per cent of the sector's GDP. Bauxite production increased only marginally during the year, but alumina output increased by some 10 per cent; and while both the quantity and value of bauxite exports decreased, alumina exports increased. An increasing quantity of bauxite output is going into local alumina production; 43 per cent of 1972 production was disposed of in this manner compared with 26 per cent in 1968.

Output of petroleum products, in terms of overall volume, declined mainly because the industry was affected by strikes during the year. Volume of output of gypsum increased significantly and output of most other quarry products also increased, induced by the continued expansion in Construction.

Table 1
Contribution of Mining and Refining
to the Jamaican Economy
(1969-1972)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Percent share of GDP at factor cost	14.5%	15.2%	13.6%	12.2%
Percent of total Domestic Exports	64.3%	70.0%	65.2%	64.5%
Percent of Gross Fixed Capital Formation	35.6%	35.9%	35.9%	n.a.
Percent of total Government Tax Revenue ^{1/}	12.0%	14.6%	13.8%	8.6%
Numbers employed (Bauxite & Alumina) ^{2/}	10,579	13,390	11,629	9,719
Wages & Salaries paid ^{2/} (\$'000)	19,874	22,918	28,716 ^{3/}	33,712 ^{3/}

^{1/} Total Government Revenue consists of Recurrent Revenue and Royalties. All data relate to the fiscal years 1969/70, 1970/71, 1971/72 and 1972/73.

^{2/} Bauxite and Alumina Companies only but relate also to their activity in the Agriculture and Construction sectors.

^{3/} Local expenditure only.

Sources: Economic Survey, 1971, 1972; National Planning Agency (formerly Central Planning Unit), Jamaica.
National Income & Product, 1972 (Preliminary),
Department of Statistics, Jamaica.

Some indication of the Mining sector's impact on the total economy is given by the data in Table 1. The share of gross fixed capital formation for 1971 was at the same level as 1970 but it is expected to have declined in 1972, following the completion of the bauxite and alumina plant expansions which had begun in 1966.

Manufacturing

Preliminary estimates put the contribution of the Manufacturing sector to Gross Domestic Product at nearly \$166 million in 1972, an increase of more than 11 per cent over the previous year. This rate of increase compares favourably with the average increase of just below 11 per cent recorded during the two previous years. As a result the share of the sector in total GDP has now increased to 14.3 per cent, making manufacturing the largest sector.

Available output data for selected commodities show a mixed pattern but with more increases than decreases. Among the items registering major increases are chemical products, bagasse board, food and beverages. Citrus, textiles, steel products and fertilizers were the important items which showed some decline. It should be noted that while sugar output fell slightly during the year, the value-added in the sugar sub-sector increased significantly because of higher external prices.

Increased efforts in broadening the base of manufacturing activities as well as the efforts in linkages with other sectors are continuing. Several new firms have entered into production during 1972 in areas such as food processing, bottling of beverages, production of textile goods and plastics and furniture. On the basis of additions to capacity and projects now underway, the prospects for further increases in manufacturing during 1973 are very good.

Construction

During the year the growth rate of the Construction sector continued the decline which began in 1970. Gross Domestic Product generated by the sector in 1972 is estimated at \$131 million, a 6.4 per cent increase over 1971 but lower than the increases recorded in the three previous years.

The relative share of total GDP also declined during this period from 12 per cent in 1969 to 11.3 per cent in 1972.

The level of Construction activity has in the main been determined by developments in Mining, private housing, Government and Tourism. Thus the fall in the level of new construction in the bauxite/alumina industries together with a general decline in the volume of new residential building contributed to a slowing down in construction activity. This was offset somewhat by construction within the Tourist and Commercial sectors, and Government construction expenditures which remained generally high during 1972. At the end of 1972, tourist accommodation had increased by 12.4 per cent and 1,981 rooms were under construction as against 1,161 at the end of 1971.

Other Sectors

The Government sector has been making considerable impact on the economy in recent years. This sector's contribution to Gross Domestic Product at current factor cost is estimated at nearly \$109 million in 1972, an increase of approximately 23 per cent over 1971. Consequently, its share of total GDP which had declined in 1970 and 1971 increased to 9.4 per cent.

Planned expenditure for fiscal year 1972/1973 amounted to nearly \$374 million compared with actual expenditure of \$203 million in 1969/1970. More significantly, expenditure on Economic and Social Services as well as roads and water supplies will have doubled during the same three year period if latest spending plans are realized. The impact of this sector on the economy is significant not only because of the level of overall spending, but also because much of the expenditure is channelled into a variety of specific employment-intensive activities such as road building and maintenance, building construction and agriculture. Some data on recent expenditure of the Central Government by economic function are given in Table XI.

The Other Services sectors together grew at a much faster rate than the economy as a whole during 1972. Of special significance is Tourism which is one of the important sub-sectors of the services

group with a contribution to GDP during 1972 of approximately \$69 million. The following broad indicators illustrate the importance of Tourism to the overall economy:

- i. Tourism is the second largest single earner of foreign exchange, accounting for an inflow of nearly \$91 million in 1971, and an estimated \$108 million in 1972;
- ii. It makes a significant contribution to the construction industry. During 1970 and 1971, tourist accommodation increased by around 1,370 and 1,100 rooms respectively. Further additions to hotel accommodation were made in 1972, when approximately 2,000 more beds were available. This level of construction activity in turn stimulated the building materials industry of the manufacturing sector, and was especially important in 1972 when construction in the mining sector had fallen off significantly;
- iii. The Jamaica Tourist Board estimates that in 1971 some 12,000 persons were directly employed in the industry and about \$12.5 million were paid in wages and salaries, and for 1972 wages and salaries are estimated at \$14.8 million; and
- iv. Additional contribution to the economy is made by way of purchases of food-stuff, furniture and handicraft, as well as spending on personal and professional services.

PRICES

Movements in the level of retail prices since 1967 are given below in Table 2. Increases in the level of the indexes have been averaging just over 6 per cent annually since 1967 reaching a peak of approximately 10 per cent during 1970 and tapering off thereafter. The mean annual index for 1972 was 144.0 (January 1967 = 100) an increase of about 6 per cent over the 1971 level.

During 1972 the major increases in all the main divisions of the Retail Price Index took place in the second half of the year. Transportation incurred the largest increase followed by miscellaneous expenses, (which include recreation, education, reading material and stationery etc.) food

and drink, personal expenses and household furnishings and furniture.

The factors influencing recent price changes may conveniently be divided into those of mainly foreign origin and those of mainly domestic origin. Among the foreign are:

- a) The devaluation of the US dollar in December 1971 which induced a reduction in the controlled prices of certain imported commodities in January 1972. The effect here obviously was to dampen price increases in the early part of the year;
- b) "Floating" of the £ Sterling in mid-year 1972 and the consequent "float" of the Jamaica dollar resulted in higher prices of imported goods after mid-year since foreign exchange quotations of non-floating currencies declined against the J\$. The price freeze which was introduced at the same time as the currency "float" was liberalized during the year;
- c) The generally unfavourable world supply situation for some products especially food stuffs, animal feeds and fertilizers also contributed to the increase; and
- d) The persistent inflationary tendencies in some of Jamaica's purchasing markets.

The impact of higher foreign prices especially of raw materials and intermediate goods clearly had a "multiplier" effect on final consumer prices.

Domestic developments which influenced higher prices were:

- a) Increased tax rates on various groups of consumer goods and services included in the 1972/1973 Government Budget Estimates which became effective around mid-year 1972;
- b) The drought in the early part of 1972 adversely affected output of agricultural commodities in the second half of the year.

To counteract the inflationary tendencies price control measures were strengthened and appear to be taking effect. This is a significant development as the recent inflationary tendencies had introduced an element of instability in the economy; however, since much of the price increases are "imported", there is frequent need for upward adjustment, and the control measures alone might not be adequate to prevent further price increases.

Table 2
Consumer Price Indices
Mean Annual Indexes^{1/} (1967-1972)
(January 1967 = 100)

Year	Kingston Area		Rural Area	
	All Items Index	Annual Percentage Increase	All Items Index	Annual Percentage Increase
1967	103.2	-	103.2	-
1968	109.4	6.0	109.4	6.0
1969	116.2	6.2	114.8	4.9
1970	127.5	9.7	126.9	10.5
1971	136.0	6.7	135.9	7.1
1972	144.0	5.9	144.0	6.0

^{1/} Average of monthly index for 12-month period -
January to December of each year.

Source: Consumer Price Indices, Department of Statistics, Jamaica.

THE EXTERNAL SECTOR

External Trade

Jamaica's visible trade, like most of the CARIFTA countries, is characterized by a large deficit which amounted to nearly \$171 million in 1971. During 1972, imports at \$493 million had grown faster than exports which amounted only to \$301 million, and so the visible trade deficit increased to \$192 million.

On the import side, the increases have been spread through all the sections of the SITC with the biggest increases in food and transport equipment. The pattern of exports is somewhat mixed with trade in some trade classification divisions actually lower in 1972 than in 1971. The largest exports increase was in chemicals and chemical products.

The position of the United States as the leading trading partner, with the United Kingdom in second place, remains unchanged. The level of trade with the U.S.A. and Canada for 1971 and 1972 is lower than for 1970. On the other hand trade with the U.K., EEC countries and Continental Latin America as a group increased during this period. The combined total trade with a large number of countries which individually account for a small portion only have been increasing fairly rapidly, indicating greater market diversification. This increase is in keeping with objectives of seeking wider markets for exports and new markets for imports, to secure the benefit of better terms of trade.

Jamaica trade with CARIFTA has been increasing fairly rapidly since the formation of the Free Trade Area in 1968. During the period up to 1971, exports have always exceeded imports. However, data for 1972 indicate that the position with respect to the trade balance has now been reversed. For the first time, there is a deficit amounting to \$9.1 million as a result of total imports of \$26.6 million and exports of \$17.5 million during 1972. The chief beneficiary of this large

increase in imports was Trinidad-Tobago. One of the bauxite companies in Jamaica bought some of its fuel requirements from Trinidad for the first time. If this becomes a permanent feature of the Jamaica/Trinidad trade, then Jamaica's trade with CARIFFA is likely to be in deficit for several years to come.

Balance of Payments

Balance of payments data for the period 1969 to 1972 are shown in Table X. In each of these years there has been a deficit on Merchandise Trade Account as well as on total Current Account despite increasing receipts from foreign travel, Government transactions and private transfers. Private and other capital inflows exceeded the Current Account deficit in each year except 1969. Consequently, it was possible to accumulate foreign reserves fairly rapidly up to 1971. Higher gross earnings on tourism estimated at nearly \$108 million and increased government transactions receipts and private transfers were not sufficient to prevent an increase in the Current Account deficit. In addition, there was a decline in private capital inflows from approximately \$156 million in 1971 to just under \$95 million in 1972. As a result, the Balance of Payments position changed from a surplus of over \$36 million in 1971 to a deficit of nearly \$44 million in 1972.

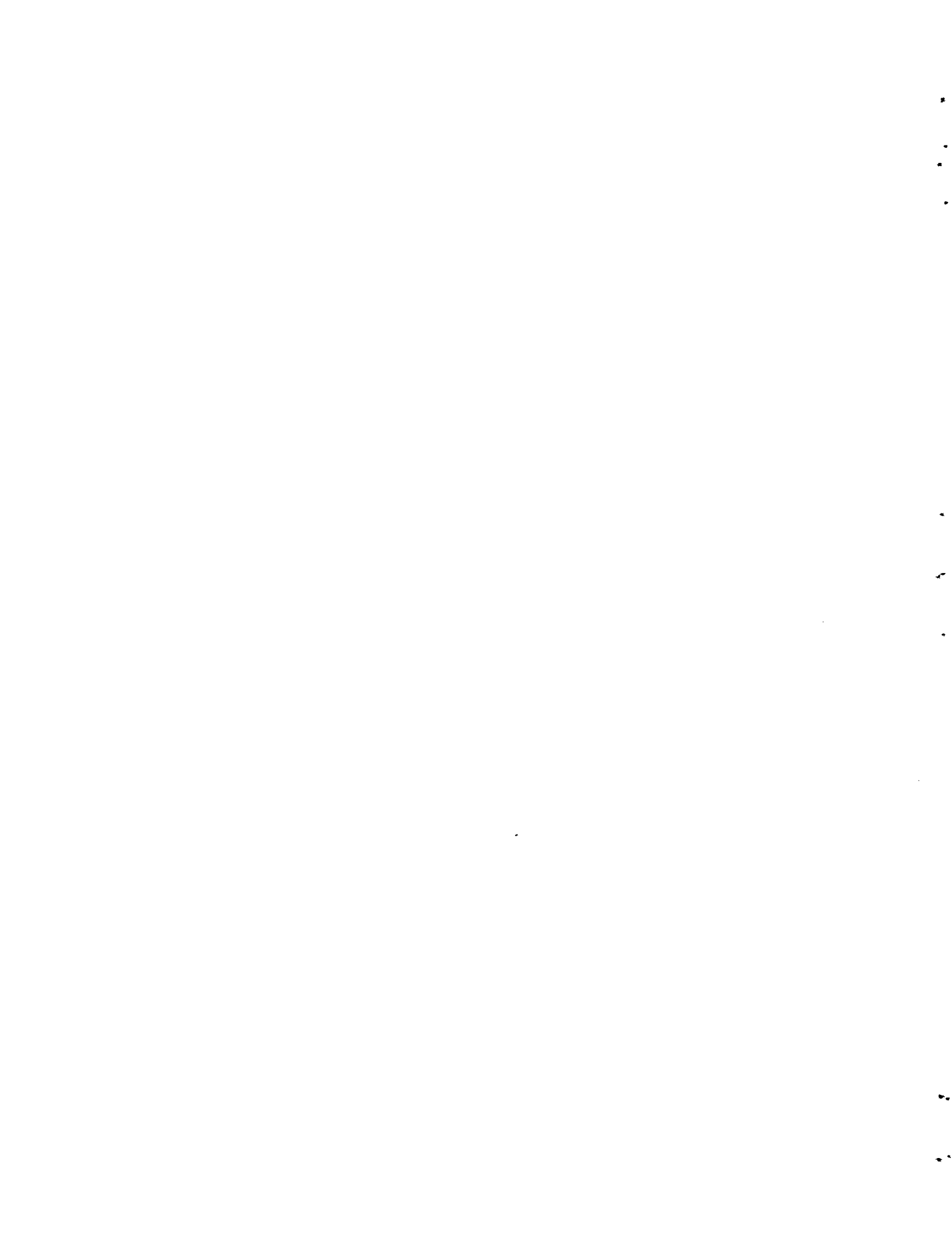
Foreign Exchange Developments

Because of its openness the Jamaican economy has always been heavily influenced by external developments. During 1972, in addition to the usual problems of instability in external markets and deteriorating commodity terms of trade, the country has had to cope with the recent international monetary crisis.

Several major decisions have had to be taken, each one in response to a decision taken in respect of one of the major international currencies. The Jamaican dollar was not devalued along with the United States dollar in December 1971, but was allowed to "float" with the pound sterling since mid-1972. The downward "float" of sterling, along with developments in the local bauxite industry, contributed strongly to a reduced rate of inflow of

US dollars and Jamaica's foreign reserves fell rapidly. This necessitated the introduction of some austerity measures in 1972.

In January 1973, the fundamental decision was taken to devalue the Jamaican dollar to J\$1 = US\$1.10 and to use the US dollar as "the intervention currency".



JAMAICA

Table I

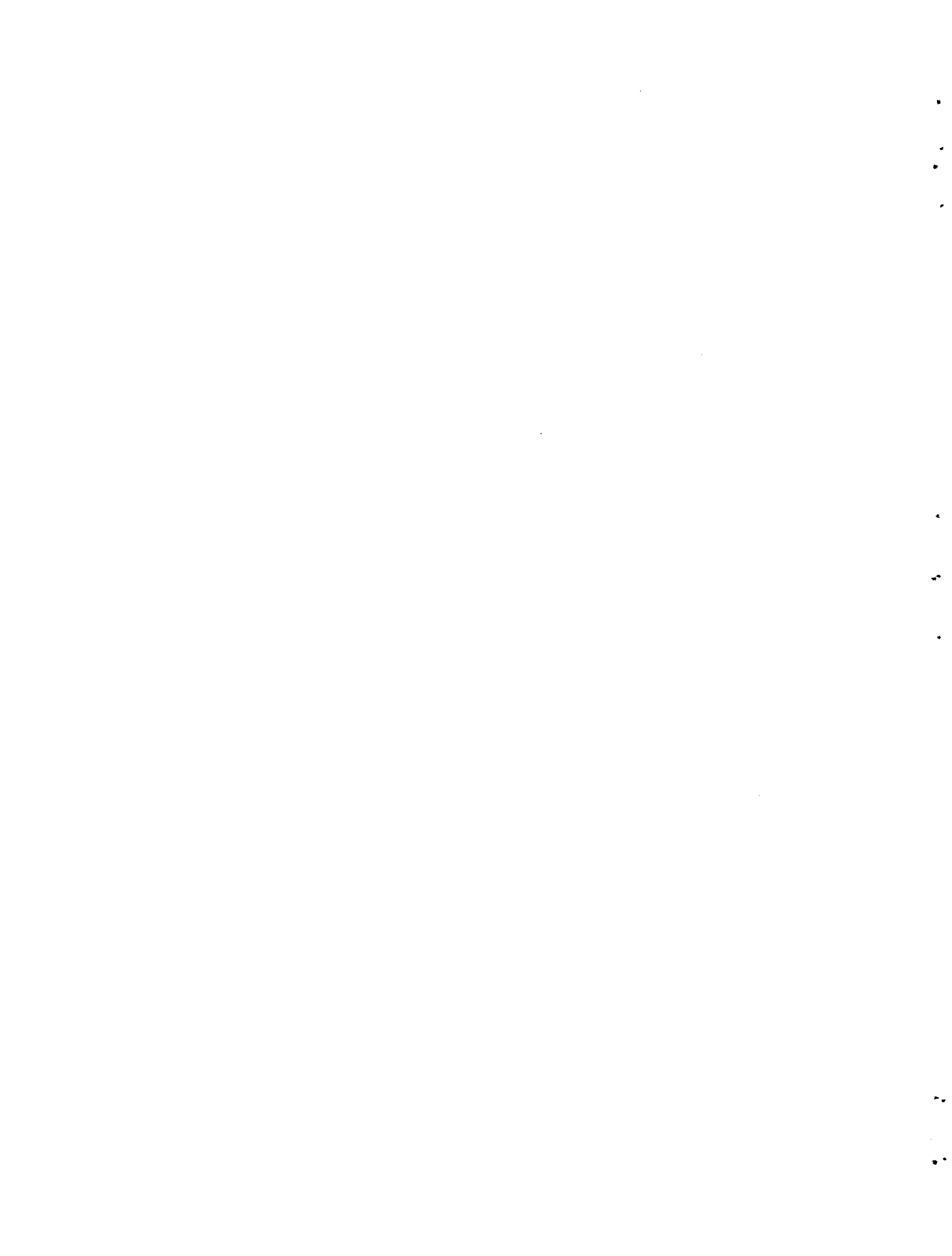
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CURRENT FACTOR COST (1969-1972)

(J\$ Mill.)

	1969	1970	1971	1972 ^P
Total Agriculture	77.0	78.8	98.6	105.6
Export Agriculture	(26.9)	(22.5)	(25.0)	(27.6)
Domestic Agriculture	(50.1)	(56.3)	(73.6)	(78.0)
Mining, Quarrying & Refining	124.7	147.8	144.8	141.1
Manufacturing	121.3	132.5	148.6	165.5
Construction & Installation	105.3	114.3	123.0	130.9
Distributive Trades	109.4	138.9	148.6	160.3
Government	81.3	82.0	88.1	108.6
Electricity, Gas and Water	12.9	14.5	16.3	18.9
Transportation, Communication & Storage	63.2	70.3	77.2	84.0
Ownership of Dwelling	24.8	27.6	29.3	31.7
Financial Institutions	45.4	56.1	64.7	76.8
Miscellaneous	103.5	112.0	121.9	134.2
TOTAL:	868.9	974.8	1061.2	1157.6

P - Preliminary

Source: National Income and Product, 1972, Department of Statistics,
Jamaica.



JAMAICA

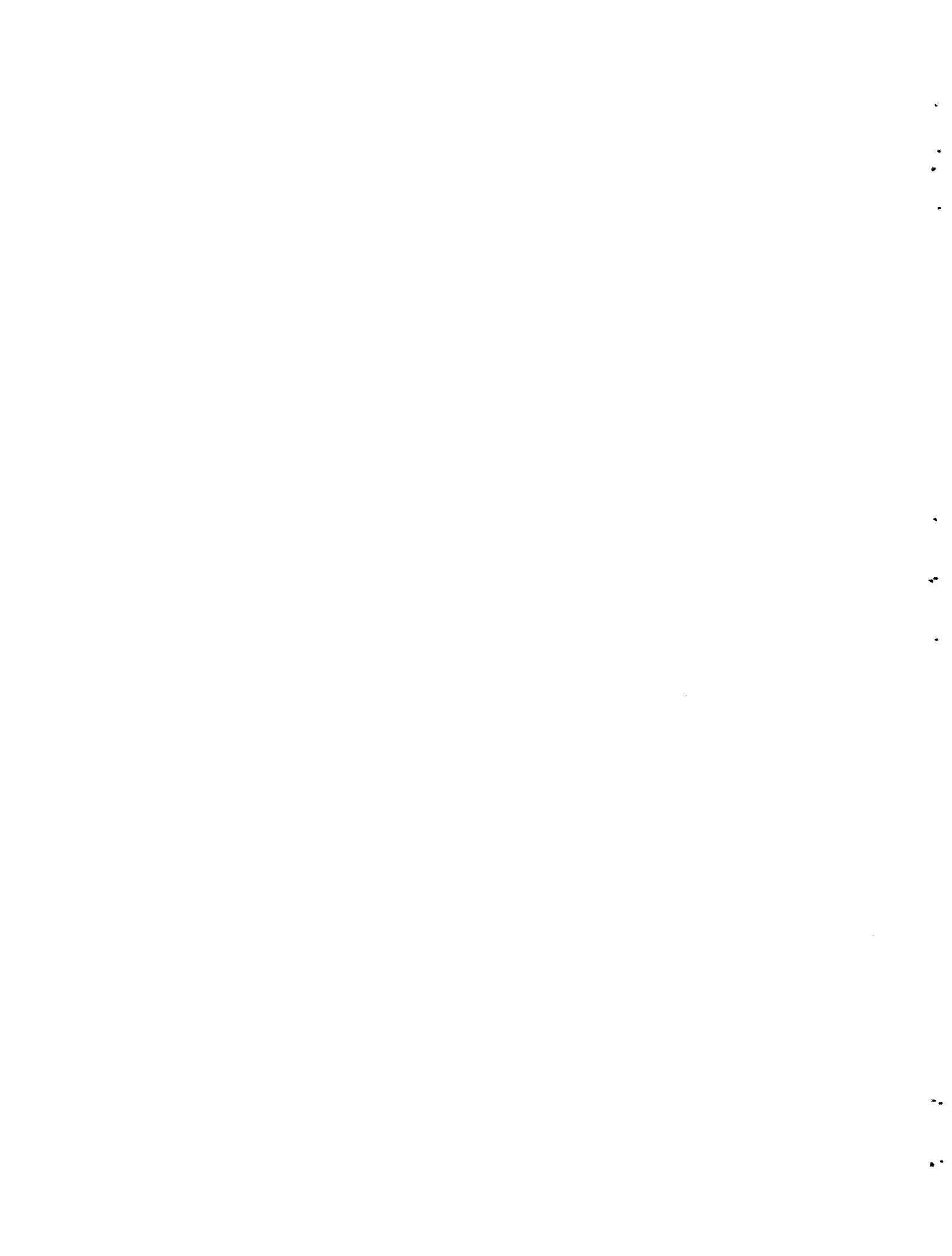
TABLE II

ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY SECTORS

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72 <u>1/</u>
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	-0.7	2.3	25.1	7.1
Mining, Quarrying & Refining	24.6	18.5	-2.2	-2.6
* <u>Manufacturing</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>9.2</u>	<u>12.2</u>	<u>11.4</u>
Construction & Installation	11.0	8.5	7.6	6.4
Distributive Trades	6.9	27.0	7.0	7.9
Government	16.6	0.9	7.4	23.3
Electricity, Gas & Water	27.7	12.4	12.4	16.0
Transportation, Communication & Storage	9.3	11.2	9.8	8.8
Ownership of Dwelling	8.8	11.3	6.2	8.2
Financial Institutions	20.7	23.6	15.3	18.7
Miscellaneous	4.4	8.2	8.3	10.1
TOTAL:	10.7	12.2	8.9	9.1

1/ Preliminary

Source: Derived from Table I



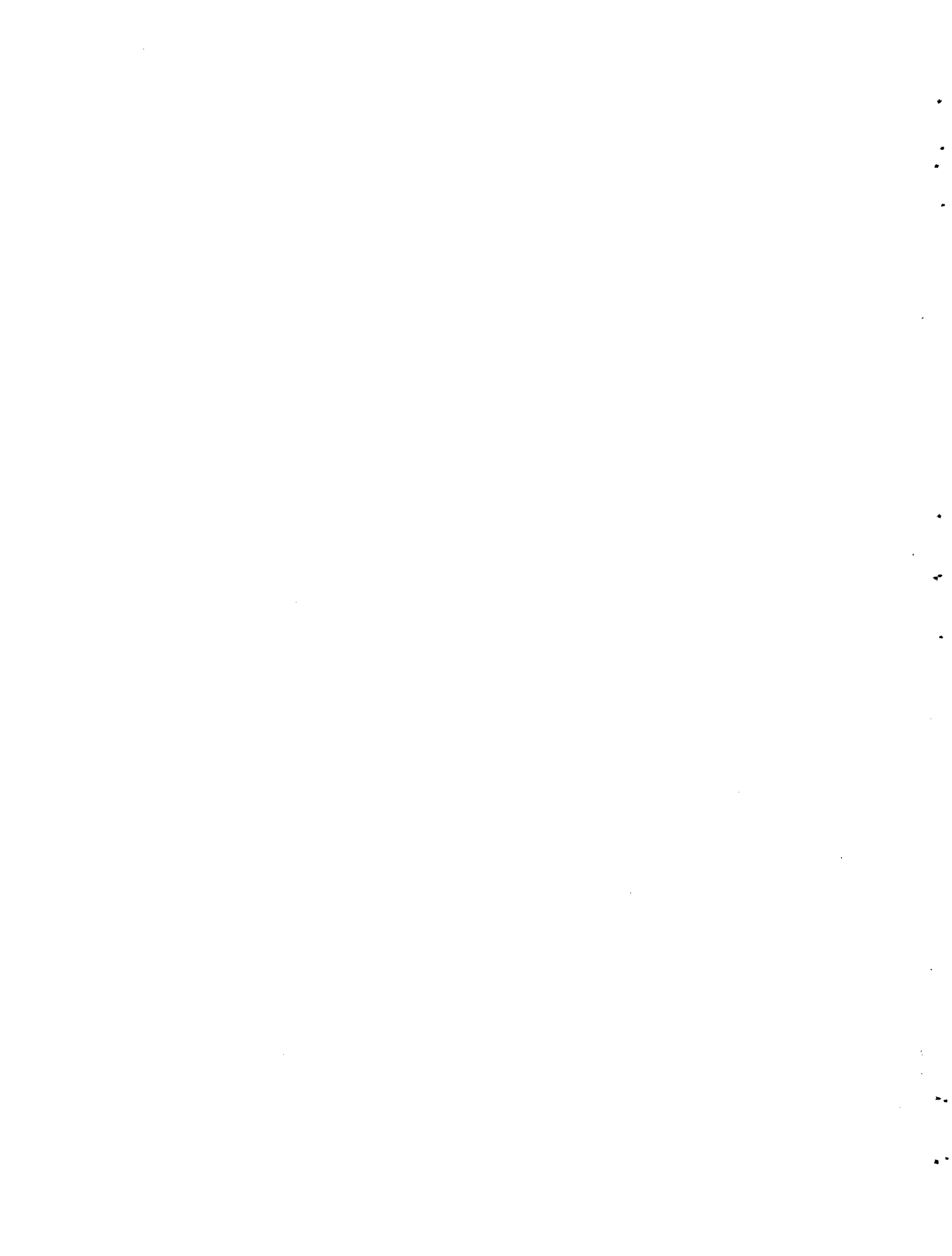
JAMAICA

TABLE III

PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION TO GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Total Agriculture	8.9	8.1	9.3	9.1
Export Agriculture	(3.1)	(2.3)	(2.4)	2.4
Domestic Agriculture	(5.8)	(5.8)	(6.9)	6.7
Mining, Quarrying & Refining	14.4	15.2	13.6	12.2
Manufacturing	14.0	13.6	14.0	14.3
Construction & Installation	12.1	11.7	11.6	11.3
Distributive Trades	12.6	14.2	14.0	13.8
Government	9.4	8.4	8.3	9.4
Electricity, Gas & Water	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
Transportation, Communication & Storage	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.3
Ownership of Dwelling	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7
Financial Institutions	5.2	5.8	6.7	6.6
Miscellaneous	11.9	11.5	11.5	11.6
TOTAL:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Derived from Table I



JAMAICA

TABLE IV

OUTPUT OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Commodities	Units	1965	1969	1970	1971	1972
Sugar cane milled ^{1/}	'000 long tons	4,716	4,004	4,214	4,041	4,068
Bananas ^{2/}	'000 long tons	250	151	134	126	127
Citrus ^{1/ 3/}	'000 boxes	1,808	1,258	1,067	1,366	1,102
Pimento	long tons	2,318	3,225	2,199	2,500	2,475
Copra	long tons	17,197	17,217	17,290	20,653	17,391
Cocoa ^{1/}	long tons	1,967	1,491	1,794	1,827	2,333
Coffee ^{1/}	'000 lbs.	4,783	3,504	3,980	4,340	2,867
Ginger	'000 lbs.	1,960	657	832	912	600
Milk production	Million quarts	n.a.	38.4	43.1	40.5	42.0
Egg ^{4/}	Million	n.a.	124.6	145.6	159.3	122.5
Cattle slaughtered	No. Heads	58,571	61,481	55,793	55,628	56,894
Hogs slaughtered	No. Heads	79,113	128,994	123,953	94,786	115,263
Poultry	Million lbs.	n.a.	26.4	32.0	40.2	34.3
Plantains	'000 stems	309	577	995	2,285	2,007
Coconut	'000 Nuts	137,800	134,880	120,300	115,700	94,175
Sweet Potatoes	'000 lbs.	32,191	36,346	27,952	43,176	44,130

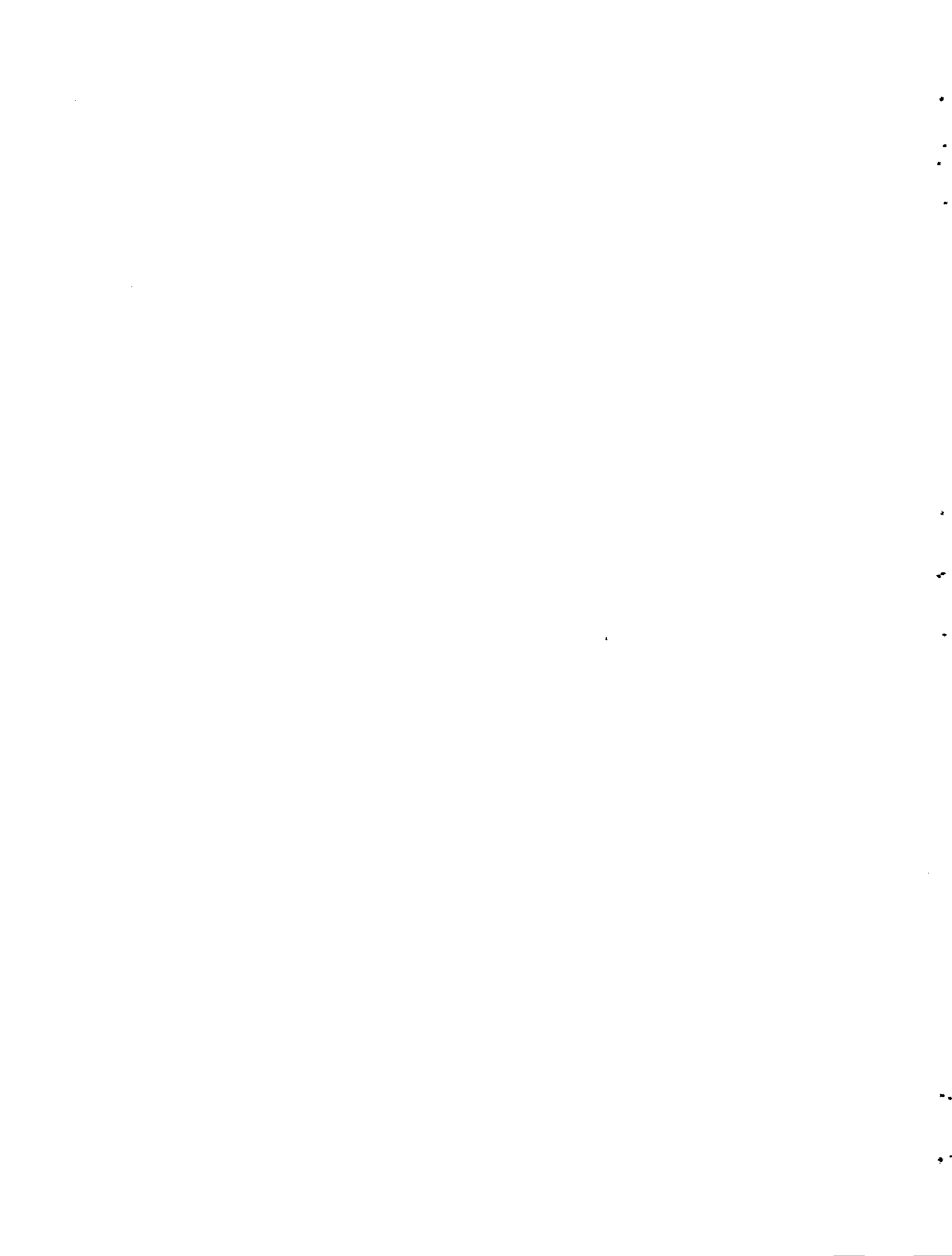
^{1/} Crop year

^{2/} Export only

^{3/} Deliveries to Packing and Processing Plants

^{4/} Commercial egg production

Source: Economic Survey 1971 and 1972; National Planning Agency (Formerly Central Planning Unit), Jamaica. Production Statistics 1972, Department of Statistics, Jamaica.

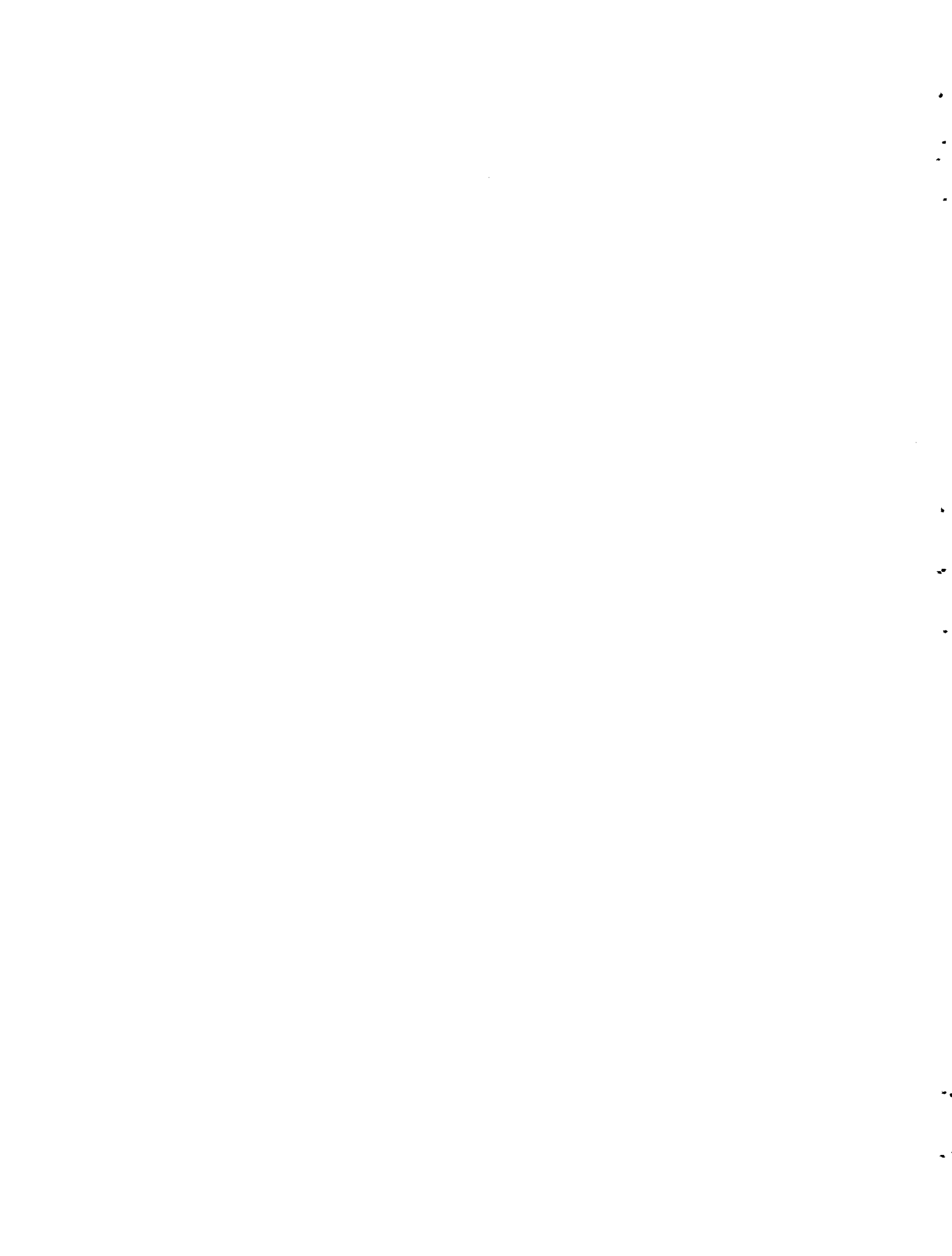


JAMAICA
TABLE V
OUTPUT IN MINING AND REFINING

Commodities	Unit	1965	1969	1970	1971	1972
Bauxite (mined)	'000 long tons	8,584	10,456	11,914	12,345	12,784
Alumina	'000 long tons	741	1,149	1,692	1,847	2,054
Gypsum (mined)	'000 long tons	208	269	287	327	373
Petroleum Products	Mill. Imp. Gals.	328	384	400	411	389

Note: Tonnage of Bauxite includes the amount subsequently processed into Alumina.

Source: Production Statistics 1972, Dept. of Statistics, Jamaica.
Economic Survey 1972, National Planning Agency.



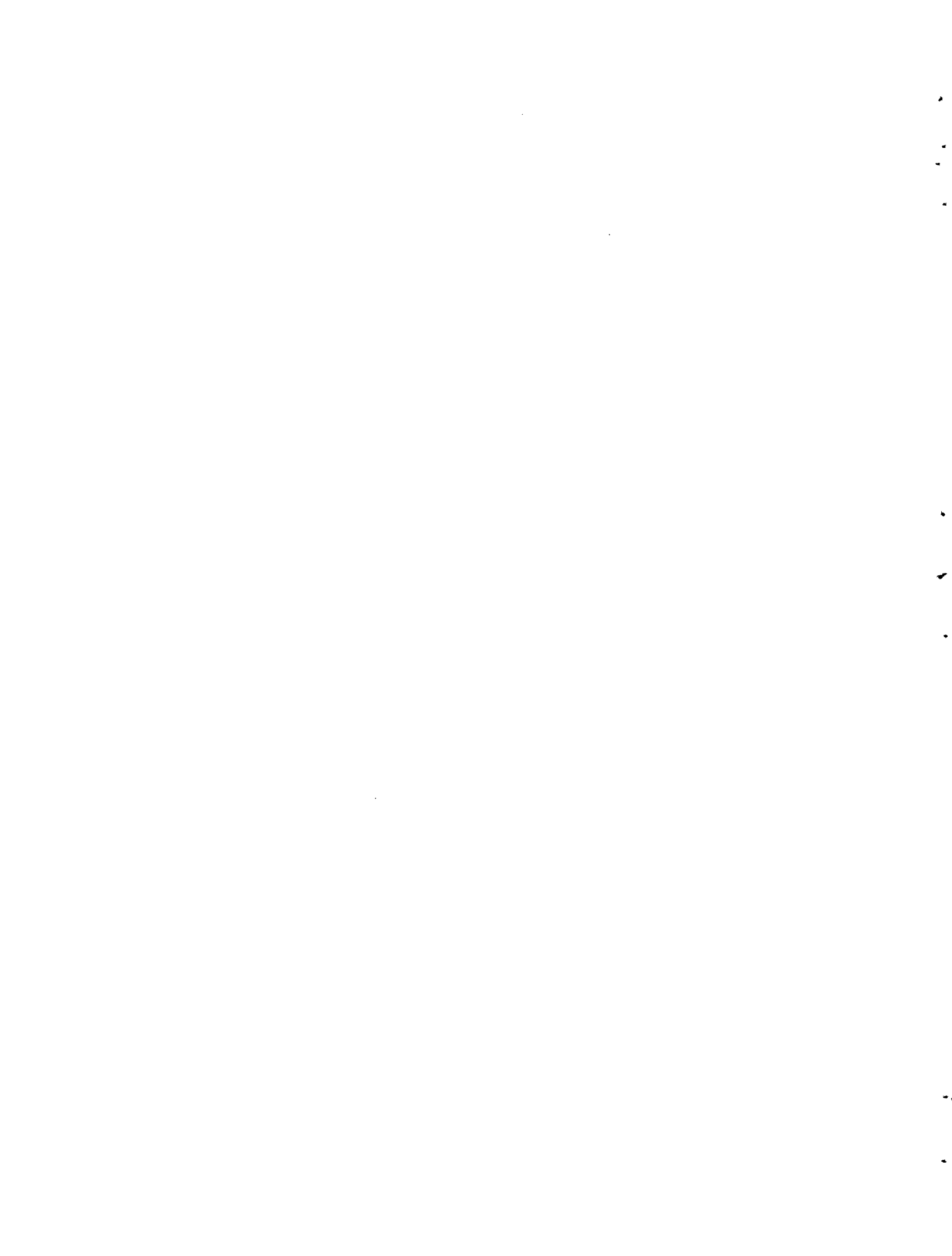
JAMAICA
TABLE VI

OUTPUT OF SELECTED MANUFACTURED COMMODITIES, 1970-1972

Products	Unit	1970	1971	1972
Sugar	'000 tons	370	379	373
Rum and Alcohol	'000 liq.gals.	3,620	2,677	3,657
Molasses	'000 tons	175	142	143
Beer and Stout	'000 liq.gals.	9,515	9,461	11,132
Cigarettes	million	1,261	1,380	1,571
Cigars	million	23	27	21
Copra	'000 sh. tons	17	20	18
Edible Oil	'000 liq.gals.	2,718 ^R	2,705	2,725
Edible Fats	short tons	5,300	5,713	7,452
Soap	tons	7,660	8,022	7,960
Detergents	tons	4,536	4,231	5,716
Condensed Milk	'000 lbs.	51,090 ^R	64,524 ^R	54,830
Textiles	'000 yds.	8,086 ^R	9,705 ^R	8,414
Cement	'000 tons	450	424	424
Flour	'000 lbs.	97,998	104,626 ^R	112,984
Sulphuric Acid	tons	9,378	10,080	13,574
Paints	'000 imp.gals.	1,098	1,192	1,571
Steel	tons	12,007	17,879	16,747
Tyres	number	163,173	178,147	197,923
Bagasse Board	'000 sq.ft.	7,906	5,208	12,382
Fertilizers	tons	52,564	57,118	45,484
Aluminium Sulphate	tons	2,062 ^R	2,181 ^R	4,177
Salt	short tons	9,258 ^R	14,914 ^R	15,313

R - Revised

Source: Economic Survey 1972; National Planning Agency;
Statistical Abstract, 1972, Department of Statistics,
Jamaica.

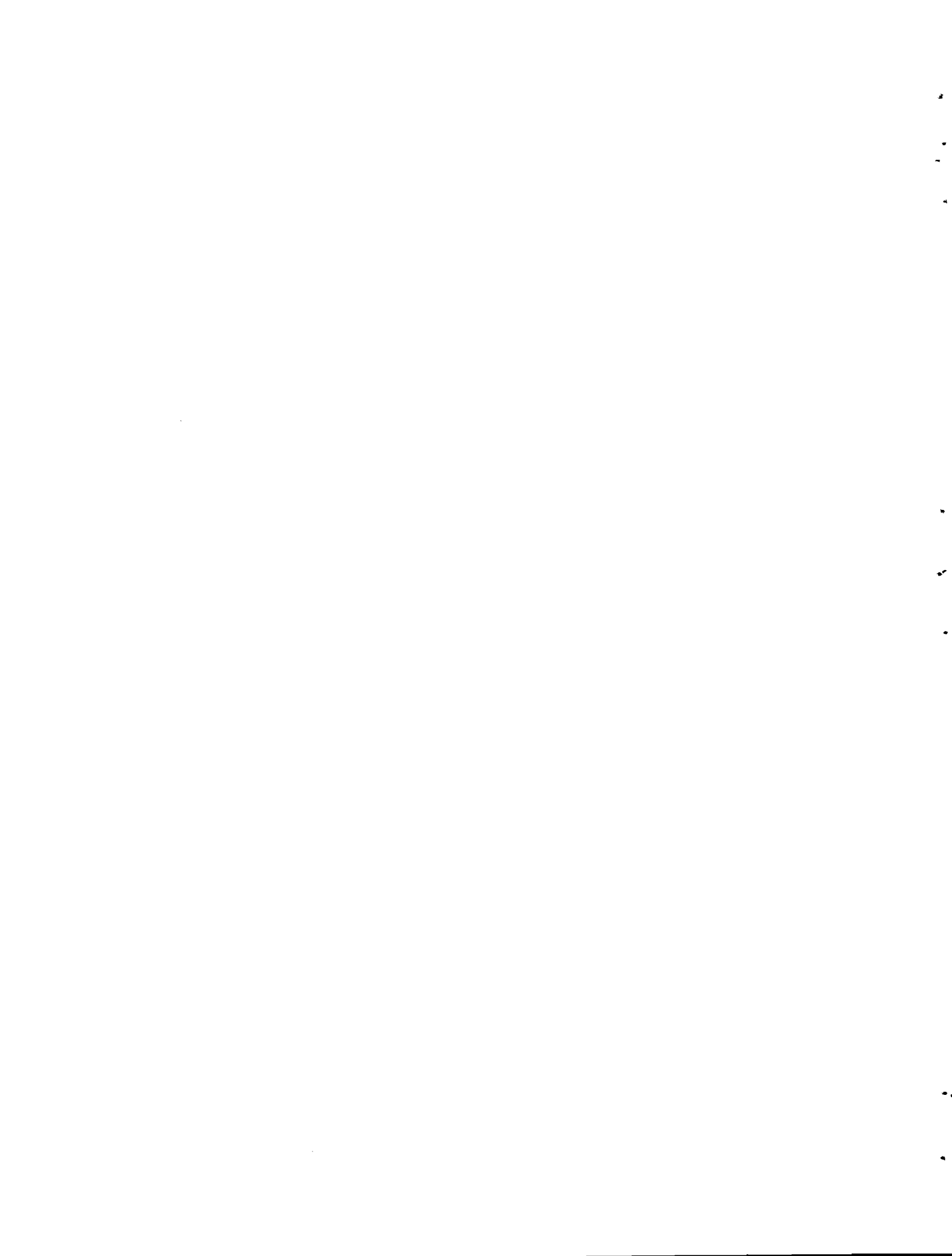


JAMAICA
TABLE VII
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY SITC SECTIONS
(J\$ Mill.)

SITC Section	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1965	1971	1972 ^P	1965	1971	1972 ^P
0 Food	40.8	76.4	90.2	56.1	60.8	62.6
1 Beverages and Tobacco	3.2	7.4	8.2	5.7	7.9	9.0
2 Crude Materials	6.8	12.7	14.6	72.6	181.3	190.8
3 Mineral Fuels, etc.	21.6	44.0	44.6	5.7	4.7	8.3
4 Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	1.7	2.4	3.6	neg.	neg.	0.1
5 Chemicals	17.8	38.1	47.5	2.2	5.8	6.5
6 Manufactured Goods	55.5	108.3	112.7	3.6	5.7	5.9
7 Machinery and Transport Equipment	45.7	133.6	128.4	1.3	8.2	6.5
8 Miscellaneous Manu- factured articles	16.8	35.3	42.0	6.1	11.1	10.7
9 Other Goods, n.e.s.	0.2	0.6	1.4	0.02	0.1	0.2
TOTAL:	210.0	458.7	493.2	153.5	285.5	300.8

neg. - less than \$50,000

Source: External Trade Reports, Department of Statistics, Jamaica



JAMAICA
TABLE VIII
TRADE BY MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS
(\$000)

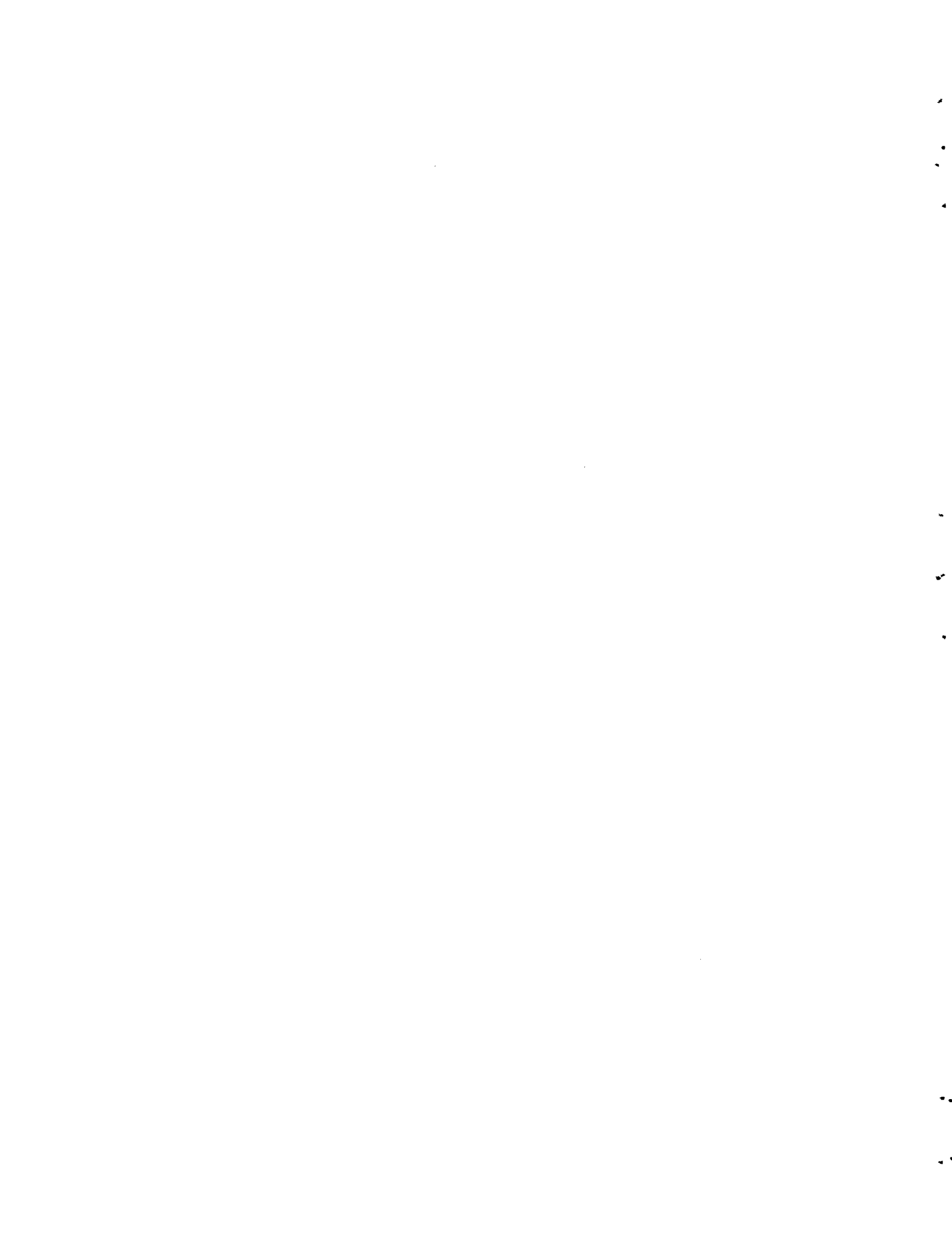
Trading Partners	1969	1970	1971	1972 ^P
<u>EXPORTS BY DESTINATION (f.o.b.)</u>				
U.K.	41321	44048	58255	65015
U.S.A.	80018	145450	128765	131572
CANADA	35555	22206	23306	16125
LATIN AMERICA ^{1/}	1345	1619 ^{2/}	2252 ^{2/}	2822
EEC	4653	3656	1962	2542
CARIFTA (Including Belize)	9416	11202	12989	17514
(ECCM)	(1587)	(2197)	(1984)	(2121)
OTHERS	39471	54919	60351	65169
TOTAL:	211780	283100	287880	300759
<u>IMPORTS BY ORIGIN (c.i.f.)</u>				
U.K.	77602	83403	90230	93799
U.S.A.	149807	188400	181781	182045
CANADA	35250	39486	34364	35188
LATIN AMERICA ^{1/}	25921	26121 ^{2/}	35171 ^{2/}	38292
EEC	25014	35579	41100	42537
CARIFTA (Including Belize)	5370	7903	11010	26610
(ECCM)	(31)	(58)	(227)	(599)
OTHERS	44336	56908	65044	74695
TOTAL:	363300	437800	458700	493166

P - Preliminary

^{1/} Continental Latin America

^{2/} Excludes Bolivia and Panama

Source: External Trade, 1969, External Trade Bulletin, 1970, 1971 and 1972, Department of Statistics, Jamaica



JAMAICA

TABLE IX

TRADE WITH CARIFTA COUNTRIES 1967, 1970-1972

(J\$ Mill.)

	1967	1970	1971	1972
<u>IMPORTS (c.i.f.)</u>				
Total of which:	3.7	7.9	11.0	26.6
Barbados	0.02	0.3	0.5	0.9
Belize	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6
Guyana	1.7	2.4	2.7	6.5
Trinidad & Tobago	1.4	4.6	6.9	18.1
ECCM	neg.	0.1	0.2	0.6
<u>TOTAL EXPORTS (f.o.b.)</u>				
Total of which:	4.7	11.2	13.0	17.5
Barbados	0.5	1.7	1.8	2.3
Belize	1.0	1.7	2.1	2.7
Guyana	1.0	1.6	1.7	3.2
Trinidad & Tobago	1.4	4.0	5.4	7.2
ECCM	0.7	2.2	2.0	2.1

neg. - Negligible

Source: Annual and Monthly External Trade reports and data furnished by Department of Statistics, Jamaica.

JAMAICA

TABLE X

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, 1969-1972
(J\$ Mill.)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
<u>Merchandise</u>				
Exports (f.o.b.)	243.2	285.1	286.1	302.4
Imports (f.o.b.)	317.6	374.3	394.3	423.4
Net Balance on Merchandise	- 74.4	- 89.2	-108.2	-121.0
<u>Services (Net)</u>				
Transport (including freight)	- 45.9	- 54.9	- 57.8	- 62.3
Merchandise Insurance	+ 4.7	+ 4.8	+ 8.2	+ 8.0
Foreign Travel	+ 65.4	+ 66.7	+ 77.2	+ 91.4
Investment Income	- 72.5	- 81.8	- 85.7	-100.6
Government Transactions	+ 8.6	+ 9.6	+ 10.5	+ 10.4
Non-Merchandise Insurance	- 10.8	- 10.4	- 11.4	- 15.2
Other Services	+ 10.0	+ 9.8	+ 7.6	+ 9.1
Net Balance on Services	- 40.5	- 56.2	- 51.4	- 59.2
Net Balance on Goods and Services	-114.9	-145.4	-159.6	-180.2
<u>Transfer Payments (Net)</u>				
Private	14.7	21.8	21.8	24.8
Government	- 2.8	- 3.6	- 4.5	- 5.3
Net Transfer Payments	+ 11.9	+ 18.2	+ 17.3	19.5
Balance on Current Account	-103.0	-127.2	-142.3	-160.7
<u>Net Capital Movements</u>				
Official	10.3	- 1.2	4.0	17.6
Private	97.4	135.3	156.2	94.8
Total Current and Capital Transactions	4.7	6.9	17.9	- 48.3
Allocation of SDR's	n.a.	5.3	4.7	4.7
Net errors and Omissions	- 6.8	5.4	13.7	n.a.
Total Surplus or Deficit	- 2.1	17.6	36.3	- 43.6

Source: Economic Survey, 1971 and 1972; prepared by National Planning Agency (formerly Central Planning Unit); Jamaica.

JAMAICA

TABLE XI

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE BY FUNCTION

(J\$ Mill.)

Category	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73 ^{1/}
<u>General Services</u>	33.2	42.0	44.2	56.3
Administration	16.3	22.7	21.5	30.4
Defence	3.8	4.8	5.4	6.5
Justice and Police	13.1	14.5	17.2	19.3
<u>Community Services</u>	24.0	29.4	33.9	43.2
Roads and Waterways	12.6	17.1	19.6	23.5
Water Supplies	4.9	7.7	10.0	10.9
Other Community Services	6.5	4.6	4.3	8.8
<u>Economic Services</u>	41.0	57.5	67.0	88.5
Agriculture	17.3	26.5	24.6	41.8
Transport, Communications & Storage	9.4	10.7	15.6	16.3
Other Economic Services	14.3	20.3	20.8	30.4
<u>Social Services</u>	63.2	83.3	118.0	134.6
Education	35.5	42.4	55.7	61.0
Health	19.5	25.7	32.3	37.9
Social Welfare and Cultural Services	11.2	15.2	30.0	35.7
<u>Other Services</u>	41.9	44.3	42.2	50.9
Public Debt Charges	20.8	25.2	27.2	33.2
Public Debt Redemption	0.8	0.2	n.a	
Grants to Local Government	14.0	12.0	14.5	17.0
Pensions	5.4	6.0	n.a	
Miscellaneous	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.7
TOTAL:	203.3	256.6	299.3	373.5

^{1/} Latest Revised Estimates

Source: Economic Survey, 1971, 1972; National Planning Agency (Formerly Central Planning Unit), Jamaica.

JAMAICA
TABLE XII
SELECTED TOURISM STATISTICS

Year	Number of Rooms	Number of beds	Total Visitors	Stop- Over Visitors	Room Occu- pancy Rate(%)	Expenditure (\$ Mill.)
1966	4,299	8,250	345,288	228,141	67.6	56.0
1967	4,595	8,911	332,838	235,025	65.0	57.8
1968	4,929	9,616	396,347	258,460	66.8	73.2
1969	5,655	10,950	407,105	276,929	62.1	77.9
1970	7,026	13,758	414,720	308,122	50.1	79.6
1971	8,129	15,969	448,564	359,323	51.5	90.8
1972	10,743 ^{*/}	17,944	493,488	407,806	48.9	107.9 ^{*/}

*/ Estimates

Source: Economic Survey, 1972; Jamaica, National Planning Agency and data supplied by the Jamaica Tourist Board.

ECONOMIC SURVEY 1972

TRINIDAD-TOBAGO

(Trinidad-Tobago dollars used throughout)^{1/}

After a period of relative stagnation since 1968, the Trinidad-Tobago economy showed remarkable improvement during 1972. Gross Domestic Product at current factor cost is estimated to have increased from \$1776 million in 1971 to an estimated \$1987 million in 1972, or by about 11.5 per cent during the year, and real output by between 3.5 per cent and 4 per cent.

This improved performance is attributable mainly to a resurgence of the Mining sector, but the Manufacturing, Construction and Government sectors also showed remarkable growth. However, despite improved performance over previous years, the Agriculture sector continued to show disappointing results when compared with efforts made to revive it.

Available data on the external sector show that total imports continued to increase at a very much faster rate than total exports. Preliminary data indicate a deficit on visible trade of about \$379 million, but as net invisible inflows are growing at a slower pace it is expected that there will be another substantial deficit on Current Account.

The major unsettling feature of the economy during 1972 was the continuing rise in prices as reflected in the index of retail prices. The index moved from 144.3 in December 1971, (September 1960 = 100) to 155.4 in December 1972; this is equivalent to a price increase of about 8 per cent during the year compared with 5 per cent during 1971. With population increase estimated at around 1 per cent, it appears that real per capita income increased by just under 3 per cent.

^{1/} The Trinidad-Tobago dollar is at present floating with the Pound Sterling. A rough conversion to the US\$ is US\$1.00 = TT\$1.94.

THE MAIN SECTORS

Agriculture

Agriculture showed signs of revival after a long period of stagnation, but it is still not clear whether there is a basic improvement. Value added in the sector increased from \$130 million in 1971 to an estimated \$134.5 million in 1972 or by 3.5 per cent, but the sector's contribution to total GDP continued to decline, accounting for only 6.7 per cent of total GDP in 1972. Unlike previous years, the improved performance in Agriculture was attributable mainly to developments in export agriculture.

Available data given in Table 1 show that production of sugar-cane increased by 10 per cent, cocoa by about 35 per cent and citrus by about 72 per cent, but coffee production declined by almost 23 per cent. These increases in production, coupled with improved prices for sugar, boosted export earnings from these items by about 20 per cent.

The domestic agriculture sub-sector was somewhat disappointing. There were increases in pork and poultry production, and milk production increased by about 23 per cent; but production of vegetables and beef fell significantly. The Crown Lands Development Programme which had been the basis of efforts to diversify domestic agriculture terminated at the end of 1972, and although this has yielded substantial benefits, it seems clear that similar programmes will have to be initiated if the desired degree of diversification is to be achieved.

Mining

The overall improvement in the performance of the Trinidad-Tobago economy during 1972 is attributable largely to developments in the Mining sector, particularly petroleum. Since 1968, production of indigenous crude petroleum had been falling, and this has been mainly responsible for the relative stagnation of the sector, and the economy. In 1972, however,

Table 1

Production of Selected Agricultural Commodities, 1968-1972

Commodities	Unit	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 ^P
Sugar-cane	'000 tons	2,430.5	2,444.9	2,972.0	2,312.1	2,535.4
Cocoa Beans	'000 lbs.	13,452.1	8,770.9	13,475.0	8,103.3	10,951.1
Coffee Beans	'000 lbs.	9,959.9	6,585.2	5,890.2	9,162.4	7,058.5
Citrus fruit (whole fruits)						
Oranges	'000 lbs.	26,133.0	17,880.0	26,062.0	16,324.0	27,596.6
Grapefruit	'000 lbs.	48,728.0	29,080.0	40,131.0	27,112.0	42,273.1
Citrus (juices)	'000 gals.	2,125.0	1,450.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Meat - Cattle Slaughtered	No.	7,338.0	7,837.0	8,068.0	8,742.0	8,727.0
Calves Slaughtered	No.	1,055.0	926.0	1,072.0	982.0	752.0
Beef	'000 lbs.	3,059.6	3,224.8	3,343.0	3,503.7	3,245.5
Pigs Slaughtered	No.	40,437.0	47,231.0	35,184.0	28,868.0	31,715.0
Pork	'000 lbs.	5,271.1	6,127.1	4,614.3	3,604.1	3,704.5
Poultry	'000 lbs.	24,400.0	25,578.0	32,258.6	39,720.1	42,843.9
Eggs ^{1/}	No.	2,666.7	3,484.8	4,505.7	4,902.7	4,304.4
Fish ^{2/}	'000 lbs.	9,506.0	8,871.0	8,760.0	9,658.0	8,930.0
Milk ^{3/}	'000 gals.	n.a.	1,221.5 ^R	1,596.5 ^R	1,838.8 ^R	2,266.3
Tobacco	'000 lbs.	454.0	505.0	540.0	474.0	553.0

^{1/} Data for 1971 and 1972 represent total production. Prior to 1971 data shown represented commercial production.

^{2/} Fish delivered to principal markets.

R - Revised
P - Provisional

^{3/} Principal producers only.

Source: Quarterly Economic Report,
Central Statistical Office,
Statistical Digest,
Central Bank of Trinidad-Tobago.

the downward trend in local crude production was reversed as a result of successful exploitation of new reserves off Trinidad's east coast. Although actual production from this source fell short of that projected at the beginning of the year, nevertheless, total production as shown in Table 2 increased by almost 9 per cent. Consequently, GDP generated by the sector increased from about \$349 million to an estimated \$386 million in 1972, or by 10.6 per cent, but the sector barely maintained its share of total GDP at 19.5 per cent.

Table 2
Crude Oil Production 1968-1972

Year	Million Barrels	Percentage Change
1968	66.9	-
1969	57.4	- 14.2
1970	51.0	- 11.2
1971	47.1	- 7.7
1972	51.2	+ 8.7

Source: Statistical Digest, March 1973,
Central Bank of Trinidad-Tobago.

Despite the increase in local crude production, refinery throughput during the year fell marginally by about 0.8 per cent. (See Table 3). This decline is attributable to periodic over-haul operations. A significant development in refining is the completion of a new desulphurization plant which is scheduled for full operation in early 1973. This factor, along with the more liberal conditions for imports of petroleum products laid down by the Federal Power Commission in the United States, augurs well for the future of the petroleum sub-sector. In addition, a project for Liquefied Natural Gas, using east coast reserves, is now well advanced. The project envisages fixed capacity for about 400 million cubic feet per day, and deliveries to the United States are expected to commence in 1976.

Table 3
Refinery Throughput 1968-1972

Year	Million Barrels	Percentage Change
1968	151.3	+ 8.9
1969	154.1	+ 1.8
1970	154.9	+ 0.5
1971	145.5	- 6.0
1972	144.3	- 0.8

Source: Statistical Digest, March 1973,
Central Bank of Trinidad-Tobago.

Manufacturing

The Manufacturing sector has continued to demonstrate its role as prime mover in the economy. Gross value added in the sector is estimated to have increased from \$333 million in 1971 to about \$369 million in 1972, thereby maintaining its average annual growth rate of about 11 per cent since 1968. With a share of 18.6 per cent of total GDP, manufacturing remains the second largest sector in the economy.

During 1972, the production of petrochemicals and assembled consumer durables showed dynamism, with petrochemicals increasing by about 18 per cent, and consumer durables by over 50 per cent.

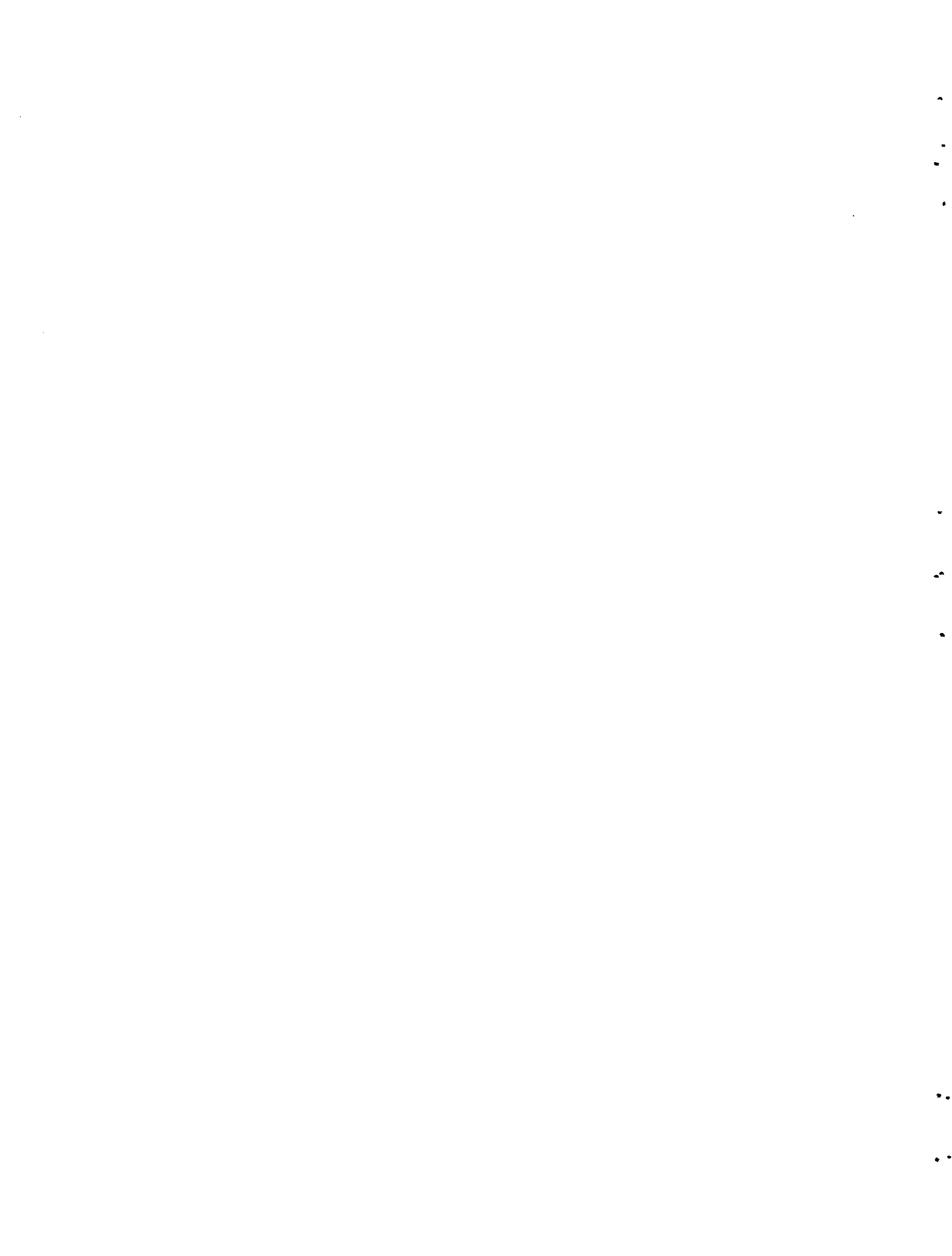


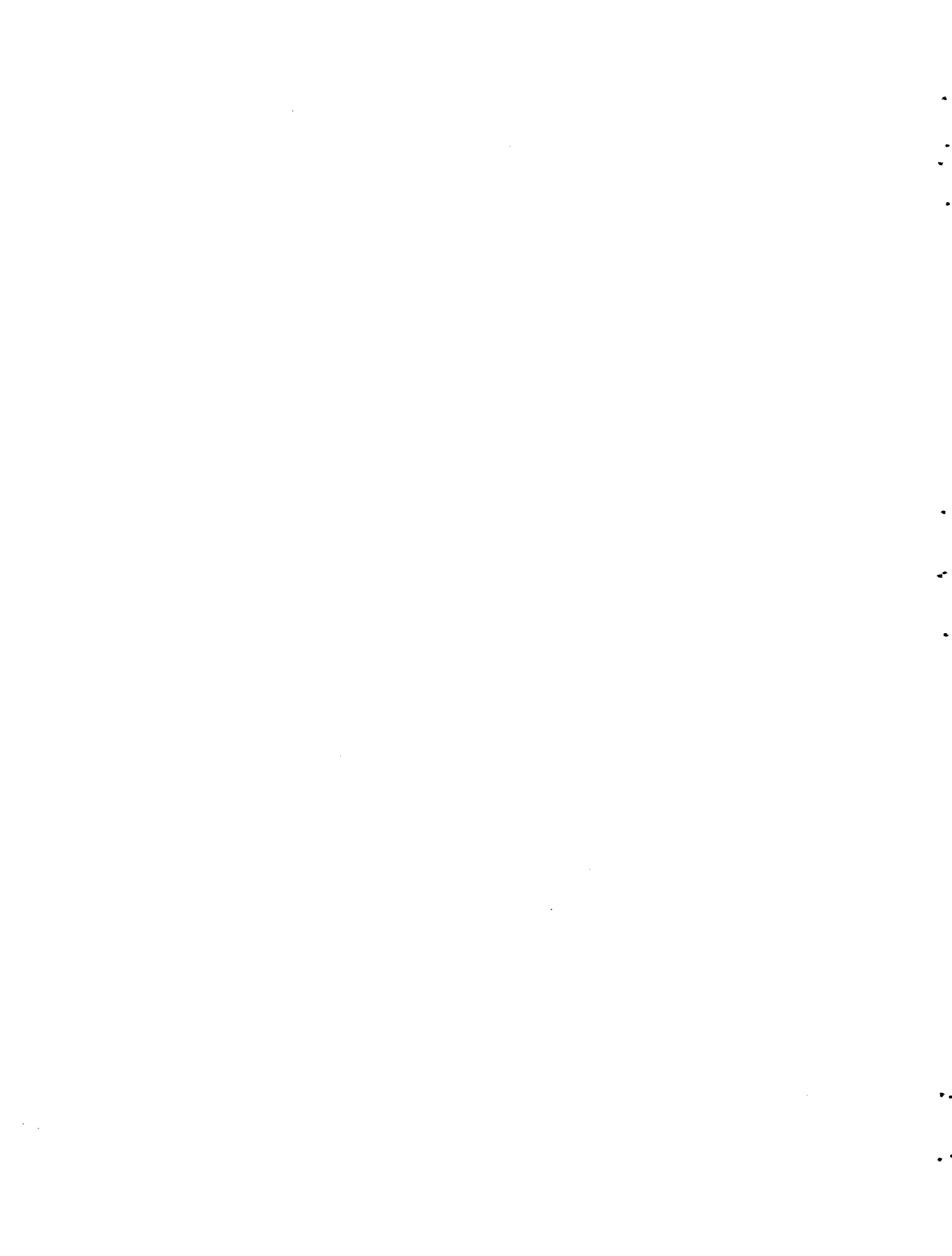
Table 4
Production of Selected Industrial Products, 1968-1972

Products	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 ^P
Sugar ('000 tons)	239.6 ^R	237.4	216.0 ^R	213.4 ^R	230.9
Rum ('000 p. gals)	1,524	1,911	1,727	1,887	2,474
Beer & Stout ('000 L. gals)	2,296	3,320	3,877	4,296	4,596
Tobacco & Cigarettes ('000 lbs)	1,638	1,766	1,836	1,795.2	1,790.0
Edible Oil ('000 gals)	2,136 ^R	2,282 ^R	2,122 ^R	2,201.0	2,095.3
Margarine, Lard & Butter substitutes ('000 lbs)	9,224	10,208	10,951	11,167.6	12,449.6
Soap ('000 lbs)	12,924	14,280	13,350 ^R	12,086	12,014
Cement ('000 tons)	207	240	266	252	283
Bricks & Blocks ('000)	18,971	23,317	20,484	22,785.6 ^R	27,471.6
Fertilizers ('000 short tons)	643	685	611	569	629
Assembly Industries (n.e.s.)					
Motor vehicles (No.)	n.a.	5,606	6,314	7,036	10,984
Radios and T.V.'s (No.)	n.a.	19,581	19,526	17,609	29,754
Gas Cookers (No.)	n.a.	14,726	11,613	21,858	23,964
Refrigerators (No.)	n.a.	9,713	8,540	15,541	20,387

P - Provisional

R - Revised

Source: Annual Statistical Digest; Quarterly Economic Report; Oct-Dec, 1972,
Central Statistical Office; Statistical Digest; March 1973,
Central Bank of Trinidad-Tobago.



Although, the consumer durables industry is still largely at the assembly stages, the local value added is increasing annually with more local production of some of the less complex components. This increased production has been stimulated largely by the improved marketing opportunities available within the CARIFTA Area. In addition sugar production increased by about 8 per cent though still below the levels of 1968 and 1969 and basic building materials by over 15 per cent. Other sub-sectors showed smaller increases. Production data for the main industrial products are given in Table 4.

There is evidence that the Manufacturing sector is assuming a broader base. Traditional products continue to play an important role, but the CARIFTA market has stimulated a wider range of activities, particularly in light industries and food products. In this context, the small size of the national market seems to have exerted a favourable influence as it became evident from a very early stage that infant industries had to prepare for the export market, in addition to replacing imports. But the problem of size of plant, particularly in the light industries, is still a major inhibiting factor in the face of international competition.

Construction

The construction boom which commenced in 1970 continued during 1972 with sustained momentum. Gross Domestic Product generated by the Construction sector is estimated to have increased from \$89 million in 1971 to \$106 million in 1972, or by just over 19 per cent, and the sector improved its share of total GDP to 5.4 per cent.

A good indication of construction activity is given by the output of cement, and bricks and blocks, which are estimated to have increased by about 12 per cent and 21 per cent respectively. Moreover, road repairs and road construction activities under the public sector programme continued throughout the country, and provision of new hotel accommodation, factory space and office accommodation for both the public and private sectors was maintained at a high level. The Public sector has played a major role in developments in this sector by remedying the housing shortage and improving the road system.

The Construction sector has been boosted in some respects by requirements of the Petroleum and Manufacturing sectors, and in turn has stimulated the Manufacturing sector by creating increased demand for building materials, housing components and furnishings, and office equipment. There are strong indications therefore that closer linkages are being developed between the main production sectors in the economy.

Other Sectors

Among the other sectors, the Government sector continued to improve its contribution to the economy. GDP is estimated to have grown by about 15 per cent during the year, and the sector increased its share of total GDP to 12.7 per cent. Although basically engaged in services, the Government has continued to acquire assets in the main production sectors, and this has increased its overall influence on the economy.

Primarily because of increased economic activity, the Banking and Finance sector grew fairly rapidly, while Ownership of Dwellings and Transport and Distribution also kept pace with developments in the main production sectors. A notable feature is the growing importance of tourism, whose earnings are significant in terms of the overall balance of payments.

THE EXTERNAL SECTOR

The general pattern in recent years for the value of total imports to increase faster than the value of total exports, continued during 1972. Total imports increased from \$1,314 million in 1971 to an estimated \$1,448 million in 1972, or by 10 per cent, while total exports rose from \$1,040 million to an estimated \$1,069 million during the same period, an increase of about 3 per cent. The total visible trade deficit is therefore projected to be approximately \$379 million, equivalent to more than 4 months of average monthly exports.

Table 5
Total Trade and Petroleum Trade under Processing Agreement

Year	TT\$M					
	I M P O R T S			E X P O R T S		
	Total	Petroleum under Processing Agreement	Net	Total	Petroleum under Processing Agreement	Net
1968	856.5	456.4	400.1	945.7	447.6	498.1
1969	968.5	486.5	422.0	950.3	446.9	503.4
1970	1,087.0	529.9	557.1	963.3	476.1	487.2
1971	1,314.2	624.5 ^R	689.7	1,040.2	573.6	466.6
1972 ^P	1,448.1	656.6	791.5	1,069.2	546.5	522.7

P - Provisional

R - Revised

Source: Overseas Trade Reports;
Central Statistical Office.

Petroleum continues to play a dominant role in the external trade of Trinidad-Tobago, having accounted for 49 per cent of total imports and 78 per cent of total exports during 1972. However, the Processing Agreement under which imported crude is refined and subsequently exported, renders this part of the trade similar to an "off shore" arrangement. A more accurate assessment of trends in the external trade of Trinidad-Tobago should exclude petroleum traded under this Agreement. These data are given in Table 5. Using the 'net' figures shown in the Table, visible imports increased by about 15 per cent, while visible exports increased by about 12 per cent, and the visible deficit excluding the processing agreement operations is estimated to be in the vicinity of \$269 million.

Imports: Table 6 below shows the proportional distribution of imports by SITC sections. Although these data do not reveal any major changes in the structure of imports, it is important to note the upward trend in SITC sections 6 and 7, which is partly attributable to the increasing importance of the assembly industries based on imported components. On the other hand, imports of Food, Beverages and Tobacco show a relative decline, while Mineral fuels, etc. tapered off after 1970. The principal item imported under this last Section is crude petroleum, and if present production plans for indigenous crude are realised, there is likely to be a slowing down and possibly a reversal of the upward trend noted during the past decade.

Table 6
Distribution of Imports by SITC Sections - Percentage Contribution
(For Selected Years)

S I T C Sections	1960	1968	1969	1970	1971 ^P	1972
0. Food	14.0	10.2	11.0	9.5	8.7	8.8
1. Beverages and Tobacco	1.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
2. Crude Material, inedible except fuels	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	33.9	54.7	52.9	53.2	50.6	48.5
4. Animal and vegetable oils and fats	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6
5. Chemicals	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.4	3.9	4.4
6. Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials	17.9	11.7	12.5	12.8	14.5	13.5
7. Machinery and transport and equipment	17.7	12.1	11.6	12.5	15.0	17.4
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	7.3	4.1	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.6
9. Miscellaneous transactions and commodities n.e.s.	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4
10. TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

P - Provisional

Source: Derived from Table III

Exports: Total exports (excluding petroleum under Processing Agreement) increased at a satisfactory rate during 1972. Data on major exports for 1972 compared with 1971 show that export earnings from sugar increased by 28 per cent, cement by 30 per cent, ammonium compounds by 22 per cent, fertilizers by 11 per cent, cocoa beans by 33 per cent and rum by 21 per cent. But earnings from coffee fell by 30 per cent while citrus declined marginally. The statistics however do not reveal any indication of a marked diversification of exports. Although CARIFTA has stimulated increased exports of some simple manufactures and locally assembled consumer durables, these items comprise only a small proportion of total trade.

Direction of Trade

The data given in the Table 7 below show the direction of Trinidad-Tobago's trade during recent years. The United States continue to be the major trading partner with an increasing proportion of both imports and exports, while the United Kingdom is second in importance but with diminishing proportions. The general direction of trade with major partners is expected to continue, since the United States is the major market for petroleum and dominant supplier of capital goods.

Trade with Canada is small and diminishing, while that with E.E.C. countries is also small, but relatively stable. Exports to Continental Latin America are relatively small but increasing steadily, while imports from that area which comprise mainly crude petroleum for local refining have been falling sharply. Of increasing significance however, is trade with other CARIFTA countries; exports increased from 6.3 per cent of total in 1968 to 11.2 per cent in 1972, while imports rose from 1.9 per cent to 2.8 per cent during the same period.

Table 7
Direction of External Trade - Percentage Contribution

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Exports (f.o.b.)					
United Kingdom	10.5	9.8	9.6	8.9	8.1
United States of America	42.2	47.4	46.4	40.5	42.2
Canada	4.3	3.0	1.4	1.4	2.8
E.E.C.	2.9	2.9	2.2	2.7	2.9
CARIFTA	6.3	8.2	9.5	10.3	11.2
Latin America ^{1/}	3.9	4.4	4.2	4.7	3.3
Others	29.8	24.3	26.7	31.4	29.5
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Imports (c.i.f.)					
United Kingdom	14.7	13.8	13.3	13.0	12.7
United States of America	14.7	14.6	16.2	17.3	18.6
Canada	4.1	4.5	4.4	3.2	3.6
E.E.C.	3.4	3.7	4.2	4.2	4.1
CARIFTA	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.8
Latin America ^{1/}	46.2	38.7	26.7	11.4	9.3
Others	15.0	22.3	32.8	48.3	48.9
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^{1/} Continental Latin America

Source: Derived from Table V

Carifta Trade

Since the creation of CARIFTA, Trinidad's intra-CARIFTA trade has shown a dramatic increase. Table 8 shows that although in terms of value the export trade is significantly larger, imports have been increasing at a faster rate. Between 1968 and 1972, imports increased by 153 per cent, while exports increased by 103 per cent. Most of the trade, however, is with the larger countries. In 1972, imports from Jamaica, Guyana and Barbados, together accounted for about 92 per cent of total imports from other CARIFTA countries, while exports to these countries accounted for 73 per cent of the total.

Imports of rice from Guyana and exports of petroleum products, cement and fertilizers to other CARIFTA countries continue to be dominant; but an increasing proportion of the trade now consists of food products, light manufactures and assembled durable consumer goods.

Table 8
TRINIDAD - TOBAGO'S CARIFTA TRADE

TT\$M

	I M P O R T S					E X P O R T S				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 ^P	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 ^P
<u>Total</u>	16.0	22.1	26.9	31.1	40.4	59.4	78.4	91.6	107.2	120.3
Jamaica	2.7	6.1	9.1	10.8	16.9	5.7	10.0	11.6	19.7	31.3
Guyana	9.8	11.1	11.5	14.5	13.9	23.6	30.0	31.6	34.1	36.0
Barbados	1.3	2.0	2.6	4.0	6.3	9.6	13.5	17.5	19.1	20.7
ECCM	2.1	2.9	3.7	1.9	3.0	20.0	24.5	31.1	34.2	31.9
Belize	0.1	neg.	neg.	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5

P - Provisional

Neg.: Negligible

Source: Annual and Monthly Overseas Trade Reports,
Central Statistical Office

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND TERMS OF TRADE

It would appear that a basic characteristic of Trinidad-Tobago's balance of payments is a continually rising deficit on merchandise trade; this is in contrast with the first half of the 1960's when frequent surpluses were experienced. On the Services Account (See Table 9 below) Transportation shows an upward trend with a significant increase in 1971. Foreign travel was in surplus during 1971 and investment income paid abroad appears to be tapering off once again. These developments together accounted for a small surplus on Services during 1971, but the overall deficit on Current Account still remained high.

Capital inflows continued at a high rate during 1971, and was largely responsible for the favourable overall balance of payments position. The indicated position for 1972 however is for an adverse Current Account balance, somewhat larger than that registered in 1971, continued high level of inflow on Capital Account but not large enough to offset the Current Account deficit so that there will be a net reduction in foreign reserves.

Terms of Trade: Recently published official data have confirmed the general view that the terms of trade have been moving against Trinidad-Tobago. The "Net" terms of trade index fell from 84.4 during the first quarter of 1967 (1964 = 100) to 70.4 in the third quarter of 1972. Within this range the index has shown some slight fluctuations, but without a definite pattern.

Table 2
Balance of Payments, 1965, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972
(TT\$ Mill.)

Current Account	1965	1969 ^P	1970 ^P	1971 ^P	1972
(i) Goods and Services:					
Exports f.o.b. ^{1/}	710.5	1,001.9	1,004.1	1,059.5	n.a.
Imports c.i.f. ^{2/}	816.9	962.8	1,081.9	1,308.9	"
Balance of Visible Trade	-106.4	39.1	- 77.8	- 249.4	"
Services:					
Transportation	57.8	56.5	76.4	110.8	"
Foreign Travel	0.2	16.3	- 2.6	17.2	"
Investment Income	-103.3	- 167.8	- 151.1	- 122.3	"
Other	8.5	- 25.4	- 28.4	8.0	"
Balance on Services	- 36.8	- 120.4	- 105.7	13.7	"
Balance on Goods & Services	-143.2	- 81.3	- 183.5	- 235.7	"
(ii) Transfer payments	21.3	- 2.1	- 3.8	- 8.5	"
Private	0.6	4.2	4.7	4.3	"
Official	20.7	- 6.5	- 8.5	- 12.8	"
<u>CAPITAL ACCOUNT</u>					
(iii) Capital inflows (net)	119.3	71.7	131.9	213.5	"
Private sector (net)	102.0	76.0 ^{3/}	150.0	160.1	"
Public sector (net)	17.3	- 4.3	- 18.1	53.4	"
(iv) Net errors & omissions	9.9	nil.	25.7	78.6	"
(v) Surplus or deficit	7.3	- 11.7	- 29.7	47.9	"
<u>FINANCING THE DEFICIT</u>					
(vi) Net foreign reserve Movement (-increase)	- 7.3	11.7	29.7	- 47.9	"

^{1/} Adjustment in "Overseas Trade" exports comprise addition of coverage adjustment and valuation subtraction of ship stores and bunkers.

^{2/} Adjustment in "Overseas Trade" imports comprise addition of coverage adjustment and subtraction of freight paid to resident carriers.

^{3/} A residual estimate - includes net errors and omissions.

P - Means provisional

n.a. = Not available.

Source: Balance of Payments 1956-1966; Balance of Payments latest estimates 1969 to 1970 (unpublished), Central Statistical Office.
Review of the Economy, 1972, Government of Trinidad & Tobago.

The major socio-economic problem facing Trinidad-Tobago for the past decade has been the high level of unemployment. Despite fairly high rates of economic growth this problem has persisted, and was partly responsible for the social unrest in 1970. A package of public sector policies have been devised to relieve the situation, but despite serious efforts the level of open unemployment remained at over 14 per cent during 1972. As a result, this problem continues to dominate economic and social policies.

The policy of diversification through import substitution has yielded marginal benefits in terms of some increase in employment opportunities, but most of the economic growth achieved in the last decade has been attributable to the capital intensive sectors of the economy. These industries are almost exclusively externally owned and controlled, and utilise imported technology not adapted to the peculiar employment needs of the country, and even where employment opportunities are created they are for skilled labour. But the basic educational system has not been able to supply the essential skills required, not only because of serious gaps in it but also because of the 'brain drain'. Consequently, labour shortages exist in certain categories alongside the high level of unemployment.

A major policy measure adopted to meet these difficulties has been to secure increasing control of economic decision making within the country. Such control is to be effected in two forms:

- i. Public sector acquisition of assets in the production sectors.
- ii. Encouragement of foreign-owned and controlled firms to transfer some of their assets to indigenous ownership.

This policy was underlined as a basic approach in the 1969-1973 Development Plan, and during 1972 additional steps were taken in this direction. By mid-1972, it was estimated that the public sector owned assets in productive enterprises, public utilities and mining having a book value of about \$85 million; these included holdings in banking, sugar, petroleum and some manufacturing plants. Subsequently, additional interests were acquired in telephones and petroleum distribution. It is hoped that greater indigenous control over the economy would facilitate the introduction of a technology which is more compatible with the local situation thereby improving

employment opportunities. Simultaneously, steps are being taken to re-orientate the educational system to provide the type of skills required by an economy at this stage of development.

The tendency for foreign owned and controlled firms to divest part of their ownership continued during 1972. A few large commercial banks were incorporated locally and announced intentions of offering shares locally, pending approval by the Capital Issues Committee. Some manufacturing enterprises have announced similar plans.

During 1972 the Government continued its efforts to diversify and develop the economy through direct participation in the production sectors and a selective approach to the grant of incentives to industry. In order to render more effective support to these efforts, the public sector financial institutions were strengthened both technically and financially.

WAGES AND PRICES

Indications are that wage rates have resumed the upward trend observed in earlier years. Between mid-1971 and mid-1972, the Index of Minimum Wage Rates for Manual Workers (February 1956 = 100) moved from 263.7 to 292.0 or by 10.7 per cent. This compares with 6.6 per cent increase for 1970-1971 period and 3.8 per cent for the 1969-1970 period. To some extent this recent increase might reflect the negotiation of new contracts which traditionally give a higher percentage increase in the initial year, but there is little doubt that substantial increases in public sector salaries in 1970 have influenced the latest round of negotiations by manual workers.

Prices continued to increase at a disturbing rate. The Index of Retail Prices (September 1960 = 100) moved from 144.3 in December 1971 to 155.9 in December 1972, or by 8.0 per cent. Although the open economy would be susceptible to the inflation faced by most industrialised countries, yet there is evidence of domestic inflationary tendencies which require urgent action. The Prices Commission established by the Government some years ago has been actively involved in controlling prices for some basic items, but it would appear that more effective action is required if the problem of rising prices is to be brought under control.



TABLE I
TRINIDAD - TOBAGO

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST: 1960,1968-1972

	Millions of TT Dollars (Current Prices)						Percentages					
	1960	1968	1969	1970 ^E	1971 ^E	1972 ^E	1960	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Quarrying	108.4	127.0	126.9	128.5	130.0	134.5	12.5	8.3	8.0	7.7	7.3	6.7
Mining & Refining of Petroleum Asphalt and Gas	263.4	366.0	373.0	350.6	349.0	386.0	30.4	24.0	23.5	21.1	19.6	19.5
Manufacturing	108.2	260.0	293.0	313.8	333.0	369.0	12.5	17.0	18.5	18.9	18.7	18.6
Construction	40.6	65.0	63.5	73.5	89.0	106.0	4.7	4.3	4.0	4.4	5.0	5.4
Transport and Distribution	149.6	273.0	277.5	304.8	321.0	347.0	17.2	17.9	17.5	18.3	18.1	17.5
Public Utilities	40.6	89.0	81.0	87.2	93.5	102.5	4.7	5.8	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.2
Government	82.5	162.0	173.0	188.2	218.0	251.8	9.5	10.6	10.9	11.3	12.3	12.7
Ownership of Dwellings	16.8	55.5	58.7	60.5	64.5	72.0	1.9	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6
Banking and Finance	20.0	47.0	50.8	56.2	67.0	82.0	2.3	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.8	4.1
Other Services	34.9	79.0	89.0	98.5	111.5	130.0	4.0	5.2	5.6	5.9	6.3	6.6
TOTAL	865.0	1523.5	1586.0	1661.8	1776.5	1980.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

E - ECLA Staff provisional estimates

Source: Draft Third Five Year Plan 1969 - 1973 Government of Trinidad and Tobago
and ECLA Staff Estimates.



TABLE II
TRINIDAD TOBAGO
SECTORAL GROWTH: 1964 - 1972

	Percentages					
	Average 1964-1967	1967/1968	1968/1969	1969/1970	1970/1971	1971/1972
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Quarrying	0.2	13.8	-0.1	1.3	1.2	3.4
Mining and Refining of Petroleum, Asphalt and Gas	5.5	4.5	1.9	-6.0	-0.5	10.6
Manufacturing	10.6	18.9	12.7	7.1	6.1	10.8
Construction	-2.4	22.2	-2.3	15.7	21.1	19.1
Transport and Distribution	7.7	13.4	1.6	9.8	5.3	8.1
Public Utilities	11.0	22.8	-9.0	7.7	7.2	9.6
Government	9.2	8.3	5.8	8.8	15.8	15.5
Ownership of Dwellings	6.6	3.4	5.8	3.1	6.6	11.6
Banking and Finance	8.1	-0.6	3.1	10.6	19.2	22.4
Other Services	11.1	-1.5	12.7	10.7	13.2	16.6
GDP at Current Factor Cost	6.7	10.6	4.1	4.8	6.9	11.5

Source: Derived from Table I.



TABLE III
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
DISTRIBUTION OF IMPORTS BY SITC SECTIONS
(For Selected Years)

		TT\$M					
S I T C	SECTIONS	1960	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 ^P
0.	Food	70.6	87.6 ^R	106.2 ^R	103.4	113.9	127.3
1.	Beverages and Tobacco	8.2	5.2	6.4	8.1	10.8	10.5
2.	Crude Material, inedible except fuels	9.0	12.1	12.7	13.0	13.1	16.3
3.	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	171.1	468.6	512.2	578.5	665.4	702.3
4.	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	2.6	3.7	5.4	9.0	8.1	8.9
5.	Chemicals	22.7	35.8	40.3 ^R	47.4	50.9	63.4
6.	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials	90.5	99.8	121.5 ^R	139.4	190.6	195.6
7.	Machinery and transport and equipment	89.1	103.8	112.1	135.4	196.5	252.0
8.	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	36.7	35.1	44.9	46.3	59.2	66.4
9.	Miscellaneous transactions and commodities n.e.s.	4.2	4.7	6.8	6.5	5.8	5.3
10.	TOTAL	504.6	856.5	968.5	1087.0	1314.2	1448.1

R - Revised

P - Provisional

Source: Annual Overseas Trade Reports,
Quarterly Economic Report, Oct-Dec 1972,
Central Statistical Office, Trinidad



TABLE IV
TRINIDAD - TOBAGO
DISTRIBUTION OF EXPORTS BY SITC SECTIONS: 1968-1972

		TT\$M				
S I T C	SECTIONS	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 ^F
0.	Food	76.6	79.0 ^R	81.6	80.0	92.3
1.	Beverages and Tobacco	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.9
2.	Crude material, inedible except fuels	5.1	4.9	6.9	5.1	5.2
3.	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	739.1	733.3 ^R	744.2 ^R	805.7	831.6
4.	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	0.5	1.3	1.0	0.4	0.2
5.	Chemicals	82.3	90.2	76.2	72.8	77.8
6.	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials	11.3	14.4 ^R	19.6	20.1	19.5
7.	Machinery and transport equipment	13.8	6.0	9.4	27.7	9.2
8.	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	11.7	15.9	18.8	22.1	26.2
9.	Miscellaneous transactions and Commodities n.e.s.	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.2
TOTAL		945.7 ^R	950.3 ^R	963.3 ^R	1040.2	1069.2

R - Revision

P - Provisional

Source: Annual Overseas Trade Reports
Quarterly Economic Report, Oct-Dec, 1972;
Central Statistical Office, Trinidad

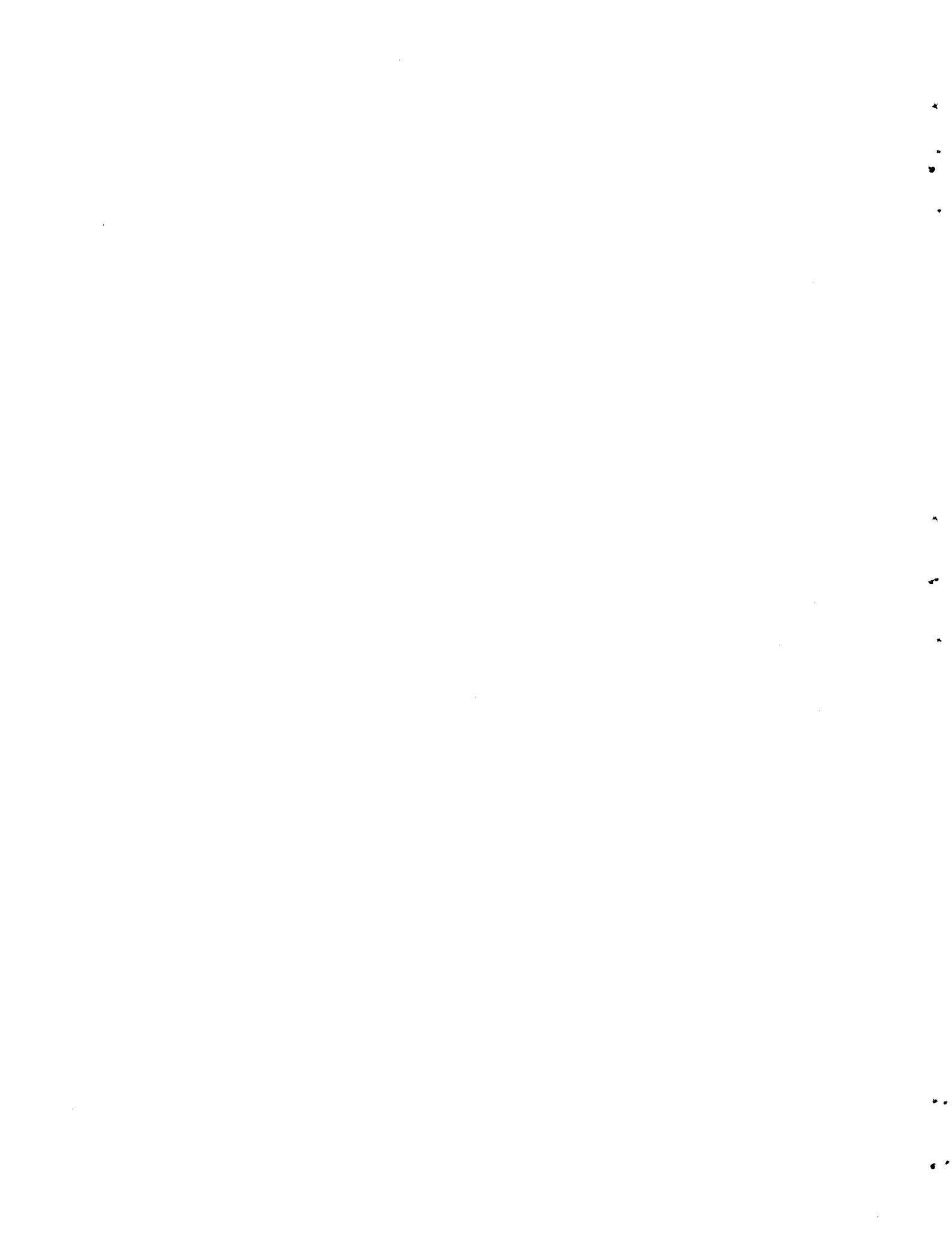


TABLE V
TRINIDAD - TOBAGO
DIRECTION OF EXTERNAL TRADE

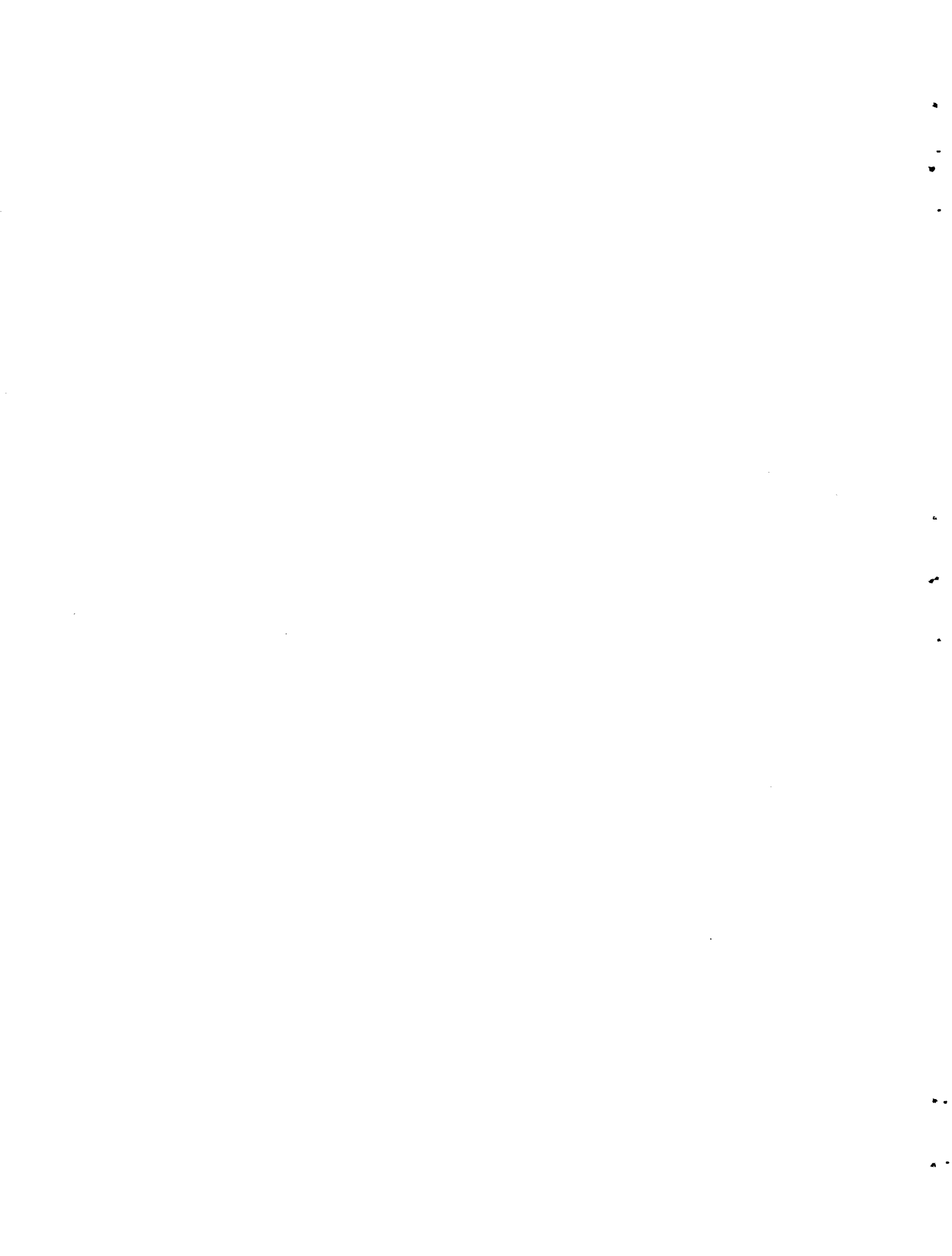
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 ^P
EXPORTS (FOB) TT\$M					
United Kingdom	99.8	92.7	92.5	92.9	87.0
United States of America	398.9	450.3	446.8	421.7	450.7
Canada	40.7	28.8	13.5	14.6	29.5
E.E.C.	27.7	27.2	21.5	28.5	31.3
CARIFTA	59.3	78.5	91.6	107.1	120.3
Latin America ^{1/}	37.0	41.9	40.0	48.6	34.9
Others	282.3	230.9	257.4	326.8	315.5
TOTAL	945.7	950.3	963.3 ^R	1040.2	1069.2
IMPORTS (CIF) TT\$M					
United Kingdom	126.3	133.9	144.2	171.2	184.0
United States of America	126.1	141.7	176.2	227.9	268.7
Canada	35.1	43.5	47.6	42.7	52.0
E.E.C.	28.8	36.2	45.3	53.5	60.0
CARIFTA	16.0	22.0	26.9	31.3	40.4
Latin America ^{1/}	395.5	374.7	290.3	150.4	135.1
Others	128.7	216.5	356.5	637.2	707.9
TOTAL	856.5	968.5	1087.0	1314.2	1448.1

P - Provisional

R - Revised

^{1/} Continental Latin America

Source: Annual Overseas Trade Reports
 Quarterly Economic Report, Oct-Dec, 1972;
 Central Statistical Office; Trinidad



ECONOMIC SURVEY 1972

WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES

East Caribbean dollars used throughout

GENERAL DEVELOPMENTS

Provisional estimates of Gross Domestic Product for the West Indies Associated States during the period 1967 to 1971 are shown in Table I. During these years GDP in current values is estimated to have grown from \$205 million to \$305 million, an average annual growth rate exceeding 10 per cent per year. The main features of economic performance were the decline in Export agriculture, relative stability in Domestic Agriculture, and significant increases in most of the other sectors led by Tourism, Construction and Government.

Since 1970 Government activity has provided the main stimulus for growth; the GDP generated in that sector in 1971 surpassing Agriculture; and on present performance it would seem this is likely to persist unless large increases in agricultural output can be achieved. The paradox is that although export markets exist for both non-traditional and traditional export crops, along with relatively favourable prices, production of some main crops continue to stagnate. The indications at the end of 1972 were that there was not perceptible improvement in Agricultural GDP over the previous years.

Manufacturing on the other hand, showed some increase in 1972; but this sector represents less than 4 per cent of total GDP, and its impact is therefore small. Added to this, however, were expansions in tourist and Government expenditures during the year, which provided an impetus to the Construction and Services sectors. Taking the few available indicators and past relationships into account, crude projections of Gross Domestic Product for 1972 point to a growth rate approaching 10 per cent at current prices. As regards prices, the available indexes show that though retail prices

continued to rise through 1972, the increases have been at a slower rate than the large increases experienced in 1970.

In the External sector the very high deficit balance on visible trade continues to grow rapidly. Tentative projections for 1972 show that exports had not yet recovered from the sharp decline of 1970. Imports, however, continued to increase rapidly during these years.

THE MAIN SECTORS

Agriculture

The latest available information indicate that Agriculture continued to decline in 1971. Revised estimates of Gross Domestic Product at current factor cost put the 1970 export agriculture figure at \$32.9 million for 1970 and at \$32.2 million for 1971, a decline of about 2 per cent. Tentative projections for 1972 suggest a small increase over 1971 for the Associated States collectively, though the available 1972 output data for some States indicate another decline. It was clear, for example, that the sugar sub-sector would be definitely lower in 1972 as a result of significantly lower sugar output, despite the higher prices obtainable under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. Similarly, bananas would not maintain its 1971 level of output, although average export prices were higher during 1972. However, earnings from some other export crops improved during the year, just enough to offset the indifferent performance of the two staples.

Rationalization of the sugar industry is being planned in St. Kitts and a 40,000 ton level of output seems to be the objective. In Antigua, the other major sugar-producing State, a decision was taken to cease production of sugar because of uneconomical operations. Market prospects for sea island cotton appear to be good and some States are reportedly looking into the feasibility of increasing their output which had declined sharply in recent years.

Domestic agriculture appears to be just maintaining its level of output, and consequently has lost ground in terms of percentage contribution to Gross Domestic Product. However, in a few States there was increased output of root crops, fruits and vegetables, partly in response to the stimulus of

the Agricultural Marketing Protocol to the CARIFTA Agreement, and partly because of availability of markets in the United Kingdom and Canada.

Table 1
Exports of Bananas from Selected States
1970-1972
Quantity in '000 tons: Value in EC\$ Million

Country	1970		1971 ^P		1972 ^P	
	Quan.	Val.	Quan.	Val.	Quan.	Val.
Dominica	44	7.8	39	7.6	36	7.1
Grenada	19	2.5	14	1.8	13 ^E	1.5 ^E
St. Lucia	37	5.4	48	6.9	n.a.	n.a.
St. Vincent	30	3.3	26	2.8	23 ^E	2.9
TOTAL:	130	19.0	127	19.1	n.a.	n.a.

E = ECLA's provisional estimates.

P = Provisional

Source: Official External Trade Reports and data supplied to ECLA.

Table 2
Exports of Sugar from Selected States
1970-1972
Quantity in '000 tons: Value in EC\$ Million

Country	1970		1971 ^P		1972	
	Quan.	Val.	Quan.	Val.	Quan.	Val.
Antigua	4	n.a.	11 ^{1/}	n.a.	-	-
St. Kitts	22	5.7	19	4.9	21	6.1 ^E

E = Estimates

P = Provisional

^{1/} Production data

Source: Official External Trade Reports and data supplied to ECLA.

The Government Sector

Estimates of Gross Domestic Product for the Government sector in 1971 put the figure at approximately \$60 million compared with \$53 million in 1970. These figures represent annual increases of 13 per cent and 27 per cent respectively, and contrast strongly with increases of less than 6 per cent during each of the two previous years. Official estimates of planned expenditure for 1972 are not available for all States, but there are clear indications of another substantial increase during the year, under the stimulus of official loans from the Caribbean Development Bank and technical assistance projects.

This performance indicates that the Governments' sector has now become the largest single sector, just exceeding total Agriculture, with a share of nearly 20 per cent of total GDP. The surge in activity in the sector reflects Governments' efforts to remedy the existing deficiencies in basic infrastructure and utilities, and to provide suitable environment for expansion of tourism and manufacturing. Some of these expenditures are also oriented to increasing employment and improving educational and other social facilities.

Other Sectors

Within the Services sector, the Hotels sub-sector is the most important component. During 1971 it is estimated that the contribution of Hotels to Gross Domestic Product was approximately \$19 million representing an increase of more than 18 per cent above the estimate for 1970 of \$15.8 million. This growth rate is lower than the average annual increases in the three previous years as shown in Table II. Preliminary data on tourist arrivals in some States during 1972 indicate that the sector remained bouyant.

First estimates of GDP generated by the Construction sector during 1971 indicate a figure of approximately \$44 million. This figure represents an increase of nearly 20 per cent compared with the 24 per cent growth rate for 1970. As a result, the sector increased its share of GDP to 14.5 per cent. In spite of the lack of definitive indicators the increase in tourist accommodation, and the increasing expenditure of Governments on private housing and other building activity, point strongly to a further increase during 1972.

Bearing in mind the already high dependence on imports and the increasing requirements of imports to support rising construction and tourist activity, it is expected final estimates for 1972 will show the contribution of the Distribution sector to GDP as exceeding the \$48 million recorded in 1971.

Of the remaining sectors, it would appear that the miscellaneous services sub-sectors, including financing, banking and personal services had also increased significantly, in line with activity in the growth sectors. Gross Domestic Product generated by Manufacturing is still very small, having accounted for only \$11 million in 1971. For 1972, there is some evidence of increased volume and wider variety of output as a result of new establishments which were reported to have entered into production in most States during the year. Further expansion is anticipated on the basis of implementation of plans in several States for additional small manufacturing establishments.

THE EXTERNAL SECTOR

The dominance of external trade in the economies of the West Indies Associated States continues in an even greater degree than in earlier years. By 1966 total trade (imports and total exports) exceeded estimated Gross Domestic Product; and although figures are not available for some of the States in later years total trade appears to be growing faster than GDP.

Another feature of the trade of these States is the large deficit balance on merchandise. As a result of the steep decline in export earnings in 1970, the deficit for that year was estimated at around \$180 million. Projections indicate further increases in the deficit to between \$220 million and \$230 million in 1971, and to more than \$270 million in 1972. The substantial deficits on visible trade have been offset to some extent by earnings on invisibles particularly in the Tourist industry, but more especially by the recent high levels of private capital inflows, partly for investment in tourist facilities. Government borrowing and foreign technical assistance have also

contributed substantially to the high level of capital inflows.

Fully aggregated export data for 1972 are not available but one main trend has become apparent. Taken as a whole, value of exports of agricultural crops appear to have declined slightly below the 1971 total. The important banana exports appear to have declined. Volume of sugar exports declined in 1972 as there was no production in Antigua, but the decline in earnings would be relatively lower because of higher prices. 1972 exports of most of the smaller crops increased. For some States there are indications towards diversification of exports, although individually the items are of small value and increases in these exports could not significantly affect total exports.

No significant change in the pattern of imports and exports is suggested by the data. Among exports, foodstuffs still form the most important group by a large margin, while on the import side, food, machinery and transport equipment and manufactured goods continue to dominate.

Current detailed external trade data for 1971 and 1972 are available for only a few States, but the indications are that the bulk of trade continued to be with the traditional trading partners, that is, U.K., CARIFTA, U.S.A. and Canada. However, trade with CARIFTA countries continues to increase rapidly, and for some States there are indications in 1972 that exports to their CARIFTA partners increased faster than their imports from the rest of CARIFTA, in contrast to the previous pattern. Comparison of intra-Associated States import data for 1967 with similar estimates for 1971 indicate an increase of more than 64 per cent in intra-ECCM trade. It must be emphasized however that this trade is still very small as even in 1971 value of intra-ECCM trade was estimated at just \$2 million.

WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES

TABLE I

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CURRENT FACTOR COST
(EC\$ Mill.)

Sector	1967	1968	1969 ^P	1970 ^P	1971 ^P	1972
Export Agriculture	32.8	35.3	37.7	32.9	32.2	n.a.
Other Agriculture, Livestock & Fishing	23.2	24.2	24.9	26.4	26.8	n.a.
Mining & Manufacturing	8.0	9.3	10.1	10.3	11.1	n.a.
Construction	25.0	26.1	29.9	37.0	44.2	n.a.
Distribution	27.7	30.1	35.1	41.8	48.1	n.a.
Transport, Storage & Communication	9.4	10.4	11.5	14.1	16.3	n.a.
Services (incl. Hotels, Finance & Insurance)	26.1	30.0	33.9	39.0	46.4	n.a.
Hotel	(8.2)	(10.4)	(13.0)	(15.8)	(18.7)	
Rent of Dwellings	15.8	16.6	17.3	18.6	19.6	n.a.
Government	37.3	39.2	41.5	52.9	59.8	64.6
TOTAL:	205.3	221.2	241.9	273.0	304.5	(335.0) ^E

E = Estimate

P = Provisional



WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES

TABLE II
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	<u>Sector Contribution</u>					<u>Annual Percentage Change</u>				
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	Avg. annual rate of growth 1967-1971	1967-1968	1968-1969	1969-1970	1970-1971
Export Agriculture	16.0	16.0	15.6	12.0	10.6	- 0.5	7.6	6.8	-12.7	-2.1
Other Agriculture, Livestock & Fishing	11.3	10.9	10.3	9.7	8.8	3.7	4.3	2.9	6.0	1.5
Mining & Manufacturing	3.9	4.2	4.2	3.8	3.6	8.5	16.3	8.6	2.0	7.8
Construction	12.2	11.8	12.4	13.6	14.5	15.3	4.4	14.6	23.7	19.5
Distribution	13.5	13.6	14.5	15.3	15.8	14.8	8.7	16.6	19.1	15.1
Transport, Storage & Communication	4.6	4.7	4.7	5.2	5.4	14.8	10.6	10.6	22.6	15.6
Services (incl. Hotel, Finance & Insurance)	12.7	13.6	14.0	14.3	15.2	15.5	14.9	13.0	15.0	19.0
Hotel	(4.0)	(4.7)	(5.4)	(5.8)	(6.1)	(22.9)	(26.8)	(25.0)	(21.5)	(18.4)
Rent of Dwellings	7.7	7.5	7.1	6.8	6.4	5.6	5.1	4.2	7.5	5.4
Government	18.2	17.7	17.2	19.4	19.6	12.5	5.1	5.9	27.5	13.0
TOTAL:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	10.4	7.7	9.4	12.9	11.5



WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES

TABLE III

EXPORTS OF SELECTED ITEMS
(EC\$'000)

COMMODITY	Qty. Unit	1969		1970		1971		1972	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
Bananas ^{6/}	tons	175,783	27,293	130,199	19,035	126,878	19,200	70,716 ^{1/}	11,517 ^{1/}
Cocoa	tons	4,465	6,224	2,889	4,474	2,835	3,655	2,063	3,804 ^{5/}
Arrowroot	tons	2,090	1,071	2,290	1,356	803	441	738	360
Nutmegs and Mace	tons	1,570	5,554	1,905	3,978	2,035	4,051	1,930	4,116
Sweet Potatoes ^{2/}	'000 lbs.	5,385	485	2,474	223	2,677	241	3,163	288
Sugar	tons	35,382	7,812	26,388	6,630	29,885	7,326	21,000 ^E	6,100 ^E
Copra	tons	3,649	1,344	2,997	1,210	1,305	564	n.a.	n.a.
Citrus	tons	2,603	459	1,657	283	2,909	1,253	n.a.	n.a.
Lime Juice ^{3/}	gals.	175,637	784	109,800 ^{4/}	539	147,500	481	n.a.	n.a.
Coconut oil	'000 lbs.	3,663	1,118	5,467	1,750	5,737	1,810	n.a.	n.a.
Cotton (Sea Island Variety)	lbs.	93,300	114	232,000	289	44,632	41	n.a.	n.a.
Lime Oil	lbs.	34,657	413	19,700	308	24,000	394	n.a.	n.a.

^{1/} Dominica, Grenada and St. Vincent only.

^{3/} Raw and concentrated lime juice.

^{5/} Data exclude St. Lucia and Dominica

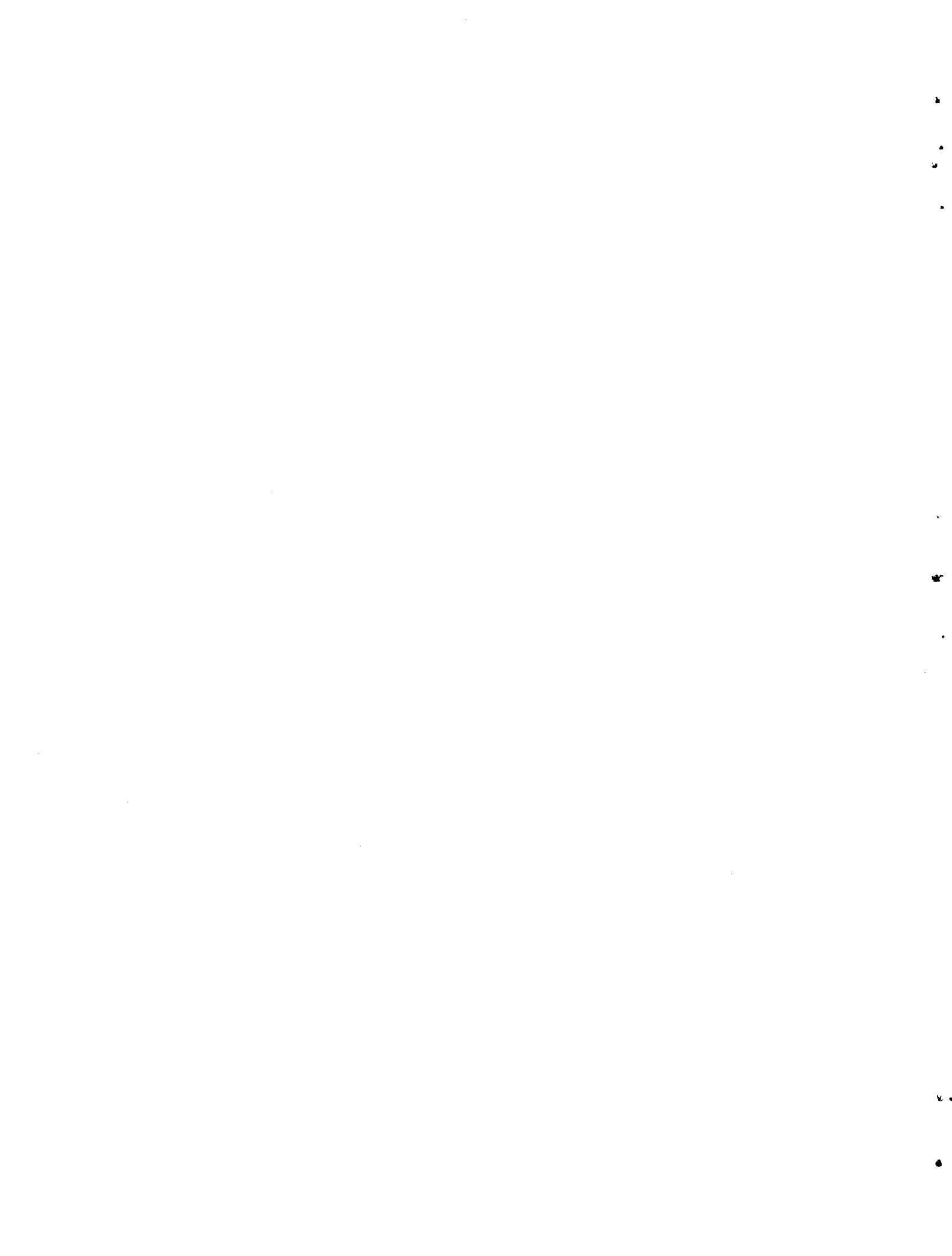
E = ECLA's Estimates.

^{2/} Values are estimated by ECLA on the basis of unit cost to main purchasing countries.

^{4/} Excludes negligible quantities exported from Grenada.

^{6/} Quantity figures not exactly comparable for some countries because earlier figures include the weight of stems.

Source: Official Trade Reports of Member Territories; and data supplied ECLA.



WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES

TABLE IV

VALUE OF TOTAL TRADE, SELECTED YEARS
(EC\$'000)

	<u>1968</u>			<u>1969</u>		
	Imports	Exports	Balance	Imports	Exports	Balance
Antigua	39,248	5,780	-33,468	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Dominica	20,213	12,413	-7,800	24,827	14,201	-10,626
Grenada	26,346	10,184	-16,162	33,830	15,463	-18,417
Montserrat	7,731	242	-7,489	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	17,072	6,951	-10,121	19,304	8,621	-10,683
St. Lucia	29,452	12,553	-16,899	41,500	11,446	-30,054
St. Vincent	20,098	7,518	-12,580	23,804	7,547	-16,257
TOTAL:	160,160	55,641	-104,519	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	<u>1970</u>			<u>1971</u>		
	Imports	Exports	Balance	Imports	Exports	Balance
Antigua	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Dominica	31,514	11,430	-20,084	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Grenada	44,080	12,116	-31,964	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Montserrat	8,806	451	-8,355	8,558	279	-8,279
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	23,427	8,294	-15,133	30,505	8,059	-22,446
St. Lucia	54,585	8,725	-45,860	69,030	12,239	-56,741
St. Vincent	30,519	7,124	-23,395	36,172	5,957	-30,215
TOTAL:	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Official Trade Reports.



WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES

TABLE V

IMPORTS BY SELECTED AREAS OF ORIGIN, 1967, 1971
(EC\$'000)

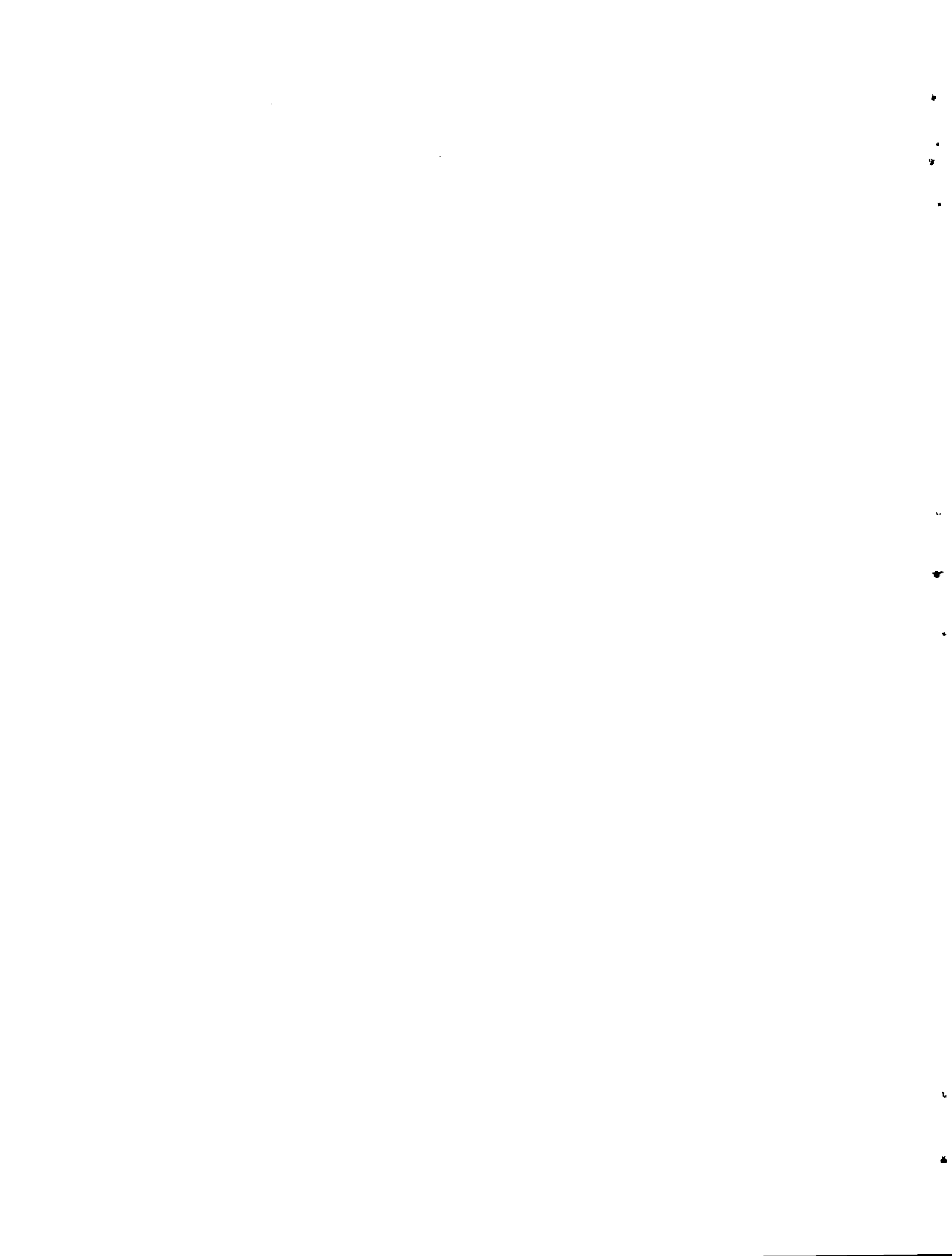
1967

	U.S.A.	U.K.	CANADA	EEC	LATIN AMERICA	CARIFTA	OTHERS	TOTAL
Antigua	11544.8	8897.4	3648.9	1996.1	1585.8	6008.8	5412.4	30094.2
Dominica	2193.6	5766.7	2030.5	1883.7	288.3	3111.2	2041.6	17315.6
Grenada	2639.0	8285.0	2645.7	2515.7	488.0	4444.9	3062.5	24081.4
Montserrat	1418.8	2153.4	826.7	456.4	31.9	1499.6	566.5	6923.3
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	2174.5	4796.9	2597.7	999.1	191.6	3035.3	2446.9	16242.0
St. Lucia	4088.8	10110.7	3048.2	2549.1	191.7	5357.2	4199.7	29545.4
St. Vincent	1708.5	4947.7	1852.1	1632.3	177.5	3929.5	1560.8	15908.4
TOTAL:	25768.0	44958.4	16649.8	12632.4	2954.8	27356.5	19290.4	149010.8

1971

Antigua	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Dominica	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	35000.0
Grenada	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Montserrat	1132.2	3016.4	679.3	598.9	229.5	1868.6	1032.7	8557.6
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	3124.0	10708.2	2466.7	1947.4	689.2	5100.3	6463.8	30504.6
St. Lucia	9317.0	26120.0	4410.0	4793.0	1430.0	13783.0	9177.0	69030.0
St. Vincent	2730.4	12896.3	3961.9	2880.7	228.1	8581.7	4892.9	36172.0
TOTAL:	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: External Trade Reports; and data supplied ECLA.



WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES

TABLE VI

EXPORTS BY SELECTED DESTINATIONS, 1967, 1971
(EC\$'000)

1967

	U.S.A.	U.K.	CANADA	EEC	LATIN AMERICA	CARIFTA	OTHERS	TOTAL
Antigua	450.4	260.6	1041.4	910.5	1.8	1455.1	842.3	4968.6
Dominica	194.0	9358.5	40.0	85.8	-	859.6	310.3	10848.2
Grenada	494.6	5940.2	296.2	1234.5	49.3	247.0	518.9	8580.7
Montserrat	7.5	84.4	11.1	0.6	-	112.8	15.3	231.7
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	5.8	7809.4	3.3	-	-	773.6	455.3	9047.4
St. Lucia	55.0	9207.2	2.6	16.2	0.7	2143.0	240.3	11665.0
St. Vincent	546.1	3575.0	264.5	180.9	1/	1750.9	2.6 ^{1/}	6320.9
TOTAL:	1753.4	36241.3	1659.1	2428.5	51.8	7342.0	2185.5	51661.6

1971^P

Antigua	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Dominica	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Grenada	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Montserrat	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	279.0
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	265.8	4945.2	10.8	0.1	2.2	656.9	2177.9	8058.9
St. Lucia	156.0	8484.0	96.0	221.0	neg.	3197.0	135.0	12289.0
St. Vincent	415.2	3477.8	91.6	42.6	1.5	1893.6	34.5	5956.8
TOTAL:	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

P = Provisional

1/ Others include Latin America.

Source: External Trade Reports; and data supplied ECLA.

123



WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES

TABLE VII

GOVERNMENT RECURRENT REVENUE
(EC\$'000)

	1969	1970	1971	1972 ^{1/}
Import Duties	25,742	30,650	30,846 ^{2/}	30,210
Export Duties	2,988	2,466	1,744 ^{2/}	1,696
Consumption taxes	4,202	6,434	7,856 ^{2/}	8,158
Income tax	11,371	17,857	18,375 ^{2/}	20,422
Other taxes, fees, licences, etc.	27,142	30,912	27,464 ^{2/}	35,248
Grants-in-aid ^{3/}	10,767	5,220	4,556 ^{2/}	4,658
TOTAL:	82,212	93,530	103,201	100,392

Note: 1969, 1970 and 1971 figures relate to actual receipts while 1972 data are official Budget Estimates.

^{1/} Exclude Dominica.

^{2/} Figures for St. Kitts are included in the total but not in the detailed items.

^{3/} Include loans to finance recurrent expenditure.

Source: Government Estimates of the seven States and data furnished ECLA.



WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES

TABLE VIII

RECURRENT AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
(EC\$'000)

Country	Recurrent Expenditure				Capital Expenditure			
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1969	1970	1971	1972
Antigua	15,199	20,600	24,300	29,986	2,868 ^E	911 ^E	2,695 ^E	2,508 ^E
Dominica	9,260	11,398	13,445 ^{1/}	n.a.	1,987	4,535 ^{1/}	3,451 ^E	n.a.
Grenada	14,572	20,166	21,949	19,307 ^{1/}	6,450	3,071	14,328 ^E	14,115
Montserrat	3,262	3,917	4,186	4,194	787	2,644	2,428	1,761
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	8,155	9,328	13,562	14,643	2,664	3,903	10,309	13,750
St. Lucia	10,309	13,968	15,936	19,614	1,453	1,227	1,444	3,197 ^{1/}
St. Vincent	9,164	13,183	14,524	15,762 ^{1/}	1,967	5,190	6,236 ^E	4,724
TOTAL:	69,921	92,560	107,902	n.a.	18,176	21,481	45,891	n.a.

Note: For 1969, 1970 and 1971 figures are Actual Expenditure except where otherwise specified.
All 1972 figures are official Estimates except where specified.

E = Governments Approved Estimates.

n.a. = Not available.

^{1/} Revised Estimates.

Source: Government Estimates of the Seven States, and data furnished ECLA.



WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES

TABLE IX

SELECTED DATA ON TOURISM

	Units	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Number of tourists ^{1/}	'000	127.7	143.1	161.9	178.0	190.4	n.a.
Estimated Expenditure	EC\$ '000	31.5	34.5	39.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Expenditure per head	EC\$	246.5	240.0	240.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Tourist accommodation ^{2/}	No. beds	n.a.	3,991	4,107	n.a.	4,498 ^{3/}	n.a.

^{1/} Excluding cruise ship passengers.

^{2/} Refers to first class hotels and guest houses.

^{3/} Exclude St. Kitts and Antigua.

Source: Report of the Caribbean Travel Association, 1968.

Tourism in the Eastern Caribbean Islands, Final draft of a Paper by
United Nations, ESA Department, CDPPP.

Data furnished by the territories.

WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES

TABLE X

RETAIL PRICE INDEX OF SELECTED STATES

PERIOD	DOMINICA 1965=100	GRENADA Feb. 1964 = 100	ST. LUCIA April 1964 = 100	ST. KITTS-NEVIS ANGUILLA 1964 = 100
1964	n.a.	100.9 ^{1/}	100.9 ^{3/}	100.0
1965	100	101.3	104.9	99.9
1966	104.0	105.5	106.8	100.6
1967	105.0	111.8	110.2	102.9
1968	111.0	121.6	114.6	113.1
1969	116.0	129.9	117.2	117.5
1970	130.0 ^{4/}	135.8 ^{2/}	132.9	135.3
1971	136.0 ^{4/}	n.a.	144.0	133.0
1972	140.7 ^{4/}	n.a.	155.4	141.4

1/ Average of February to December.

2/ Average of January to April; not available thereafter.

3/ Average of April to December.

4/ Not quite comparable; on base April 1964 = 100.

Source: UN Statistical Yearbook 1971; Official publications
and data supplied ECLA.

SELECTED LIST OF STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS
AND SOURCES

Antigua	Annual Trade Report	
Barbados	Annual Abstract of Statistics Annual Overseas Trade Report Quarterly Overseas Trade Report Quarterly Digest of Statistics Economic Survey	Statistical Service
Belize	Economic Survey Annual Abstract of Statistics Annual Trade Report	Central Planning Unit Ministry of Finance & Economic Development
Dominica	Annual Overseas Trade Report Annual Statistical Digest	Statistical Division Ministry of Finance
Grenada	Annual Overseas Trade Report Quarterly Overseas Trade Report	Statistical Department Ministry of Finance
Guyana	Economic Survey of Guyana Annual Account relating to External Trade Monthly Account relating to External Trade Quarterly Statistical Digest	Statistical Bureau Ministry of Finance
Jamaica	External Trade Annual Bulletin External Trade Bulletin (Monthly) Economic Survey Production Statistics	Department of Statistics National Planning Agency
Montserrat	Overseas Trade Report	Statistical Service
St. Lucia	Annual Statistical Digest Overseas Trade of St. Lucia Quarterly Overseas Trade Report	Statistical Unit Ministry of Development, Planning & Statistics
St. Kitts- Nevis- Anguilla	Digest of Statistics External Trade of St. Kitts- Nevis-Anguilla	Statistical Unit, Ministry of Trade, Development & Tourism
St. Vincent	Annual Trade Report Quarterly Overseas Trade Report Digest of Statistics	Statistical Unit

Trinidad-
Tobago

Annual Statistical Digest
Annual Overseas Trade Report
International Travel Report
Overseas Trade Monthly Report
Quarterly Economic Report

Central Statistical
Office

General

Economic Survey and Projections
(for most of the Associated
States)

British Development
Division in the
Caribbean, Ministry
of Overseas Development
(U.K.)

Economic and Financial Review

East Caribbean Currency
Authority.

