

RTB



CEPAL/CARIB 80/2

Date: 20 May 1980

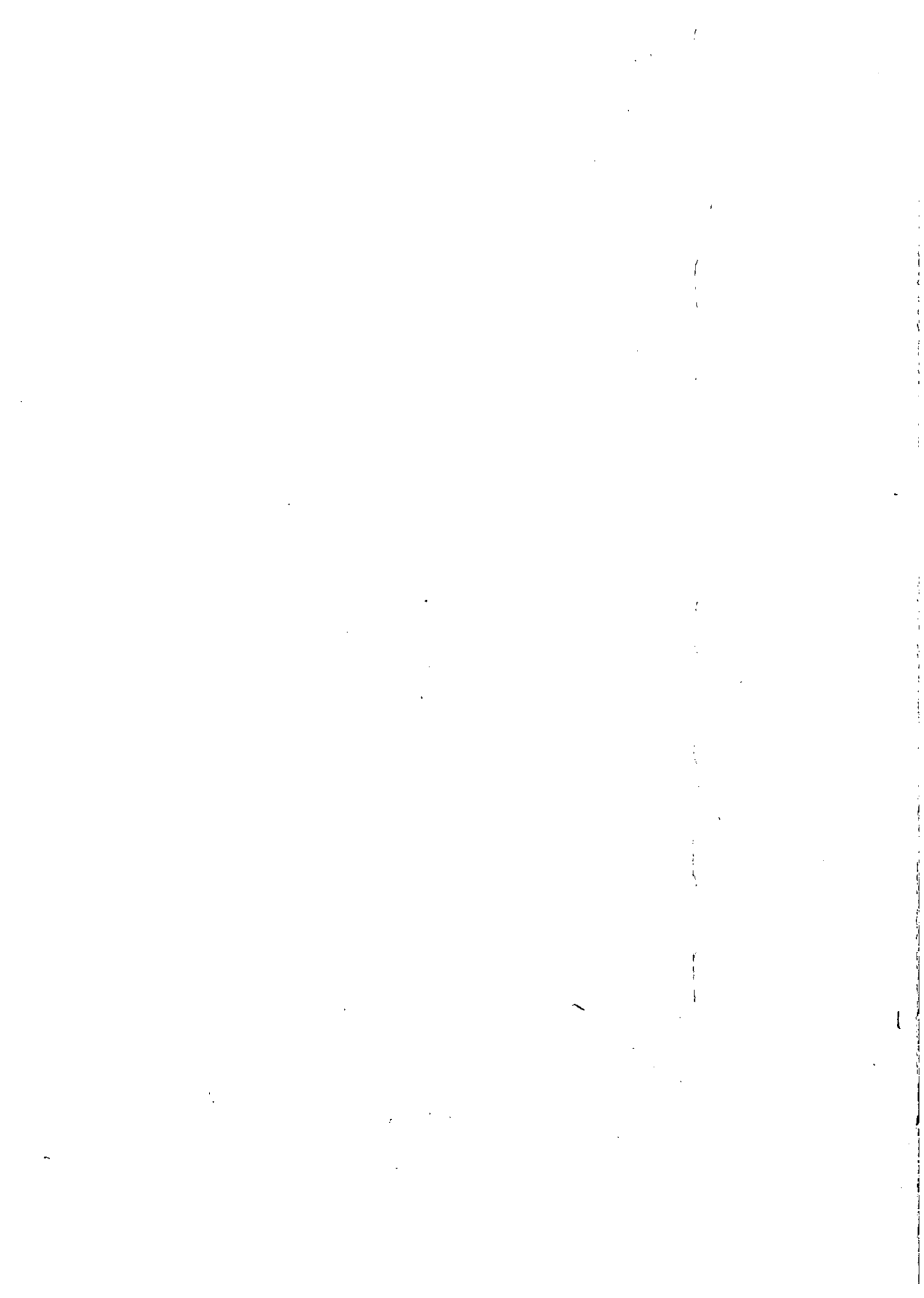
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA
Office for the Caribbean

TRADE PATTERNS AND POLICIES OF CDCC COUNTRIES
IN RICE, LEGUMES, GROUND PROVISIONS, FRESH VEGETABLES AND CITRUS PRODUCTS
AND IDENTIFICATION OF AREAS FOR JOINT ACTION

Prepared by

José Miguel Sandoval
UNCTAD Consultant

RECEIVED



FOREWORD

The Consultant wishes to thank the logistic help received from the Directorate and Staff of the United Nations ECLA Office for the Caribbean, in the organisation of the visits and the final preparation of this report. Needless to say, the Consultant is the only one responsible for what is expressed in the following report.

J.M. Sandoval

Port-of-Spain
April 1980

INTRODUCTION

Theoretically, economic integration has been understood as following a conventional pattern. Countries willing to integrate their respective economies have started first by lifting trade restrictions thus creating free trade zones. A second stage of the process is marked by agreements tending to establish a homogeneous treatment to third countries. A third stage is characterised by the formation of a common market which is defined as a stage in which economic factors - particularly labour and capital - can move without restrictions. Finally, a fourth stage is distinguished as an economic union characterised by a common policy on international affairs as well as a political integration. However, the economies of developing countries have encountered endless difficulties in achieving what has been conceived as desirable in theory.

In developing countries, some economic integration experiences have not gone beyond the stage of the trade zone. In the majority of the cases, however, the integration effort has reached a state in which aspects belonging to different stages of the "theoretical model" could be found. That is to say, it is possible to find integration experiments where some trade barriers have been lifted and some common tariffs are applied to third countries imports, however, a number of restrictions that transform the experience into an unconventional one still remain untouched. Additionally, the use of the expression "common market" in some cases is quite misleading due to the fact that what is essential to a common market, namely, factors mobility, is actually restricted.

In addition to measures taken to expand trade, such as reducing or eliminating tariffs, and to strengthen common policies, countries involved in economic integration schemes have undertaken an institutional building process which has been thought to be complementary to the lifting of trade barriers. Three types of institutions have been created in many different economic integration schemes, namely: Trade Preferential Systems, such as the ACP-EEC countries agreement; Multinational Marketing Enterprises with emphasis on promoting joint trade of manufactured products; and Producers/Exporters Associations which in developing countries have tended to be concentrated on primary goods.

In the CDCC area there has been a continuous and increasing concern about institutional building aiming at promoting and organising regional production and processing of food crops and association of producers/exporters for the sharing of experiences and promotion of reciprocal cooperation in aspects related to the marketing of agricultural products. An explicit but subsequent goal has also been the creation of regional associations or bodies attempting the joint exports to third countries. The CDCC Secretariat, since its inception in the region, has carried out activities aiming at the creation of regional producers/exporters associations of agricultural products. During 1977, the CDCC Secretariat carried out research aiming at enlisting the then existing local associations in all the CDCC countries. In 1978 the CDCC published a "Directory of Associations of Producers, Dealers and Exporters of Agricultural and Livestock Products of the Caribbean Countries". In the same year, at the Third Session of the CDCC, a joint UNCTAD/UNAPEC/CDCC strategy for the development and strengthening of contacts and coordination of activities of Producers and/or Exporters Associations of agricultural products in the CDCC area was adopted.

In August/September 1978 with the support of UNCTAD, a preliminary study was carried out to assess the possibility of establishing regional Producers and/or Exporters Associations of Agricultural Products in the following items: grain products including legumes, timber, oils and fats, fish and crustaceans and livestock products. As part of the recommendations resulting from that survey, it was agreed at the Fourth Session of CDCC in Suriname (March 1979) to prepare Workshops on CDCC Producers/Exporters Associations of rice, legumes, ground provisions and citrus. It was estimated that the possibility of organizing a single meeting including governmental and other representatives should be considered.

In 1979, UNCTAD made available additional funds to support another study specifically aimed at the preparation of the aforementioned workshop(s) attempting to evaluate the agricultural trade pattern

and policies of the CDCC countries, and the preparation of proposals concerning the revision of policy objectives with the view of creating a better climate for intra-regional trade and cooperation in trade with third countries. The findings and respective recommendations and suggestions of such a study are contained in this report.

From 15 December 1979 to 20 January 1980, eleven countries of the CDCC were visited and interviews were held with officials and representatives of associations and marketing institutions dealing with the following products: fresh vegetables, fruits, legumes, ground provisions and rice. Some countries of the CDCC had to be left out of the visiting programme mainly due to the prevailing difficulties of travelling in the region during the months of December and January. However, wherever possible, statistical information was collected for non-visited countries and proposals contained in this report definitively include the participation of the latter in the suggested workshop(s).

This report has been structured into three parts. Part I contains a summary of findings, recommendations and suggestions. Part II consists of a summary of findings according to the products considered in the study. Part III includes the supporting countries report. Finally a statistical annex is enclosed.

It should be noted that during the visits a number of supporting documents were collected. These have been retained at the Secretariat for future reference.

PART I

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Prior to enlisting conclusions and suggesting guidelines aimed at strengthening trade links and cooperation among CDCC countries, it should be noted that the countries considered in this exercise differ considerably from each other thus making rather difficult the proposition of guidelines in spite of its general character. There is a noticeable heterogeneity among CDCC countries. Unquestionably, there are in the region some relatively more developed countries and less developed ones. There are big islands and small islands thus presenting different types of difficulties when considering infrastructure facilities for the marketing or distribution of goods for instance. Size also has an impact on the land tenure system and the existence of subsistence small farming. Another important difference is the fact that there are continental countries and islands that have a considerable and different effect on transportation, distribution and even in cultivating methods if one takes into account that the "continental" countries have a vast amount of natural resources that makes possible a "horizontal" expansion of production. To sum up, among CDCC countries there are considerable differences in their relative development, size and geographical position in the region. These differences may well act as handicaps in some cases considering that the aim of this exercise is to unite countries in those aspects related to trade, cooperation and production of similar goods. Unquestionably, there are countries whose interests with regard to trade of certain commodities will differ considerably from others thus generating separations or exceptions which may not be aimed at a common purpose in the region.

Additionally, it should be noted that inside the CDCC group there is a well-organized and long standing organization aiming at economic integration in the region. Extension and strengthening of trade among non-CARICOM and CARICOM countries of the region must pass through CARICOM's Secretariat coordination. In addition to this, CARICOM has attempted in the past a number of initiatives similar to the proposed in

this report. Its experience, therefore, is of fundamental importance for the purpose of extending and coordinating trade among CDCC countries. It should also be noted that initiatives such as the Agricultural Marketing Protocol have to be considered in schemes designed to extend trade of agricultural goods among a group of countries which includes non-CARICOM members. It is an accepted view that the AMP agreement has a flexible way of operating where imports of its listed items have to be made from third countries. However, there are no ill-effects in suggesting that non-CARICOM countries' members of the CDCC may have some priority when supplying CARICOM countries with goods enlisted in the AMP group of commodities.

In conclusion, the findings of visits and personal contacts with government and non-governmental officials in eleven CDCC countries are summarized as follows:

1. TRADE TRENDS

In general, trade of commodities considered in this report is weak and occasional among CDCC countries. Undoubtedly, there is a relatively stronger trade of some commodities among some CARICOM countries as is the case of rice, fruits and vegetables and ground provisions. But, if trade is extended to the non-CARICOM countries namely, Suriname, Dominican Republic, Haiti and Cuba, figures will show marginal significances. It is a fact, however, that bilateral efforts have been started among a number of countries, members of CDCC. It is worth mentioning recent agreements signed between Haiti and Dominican Republic aimed at strengthening trade and economic cooperation. There are also recent efforts between Cuba and Jamaica and Cuba and Guyana aiming at a more sustained trade link on certain commodities. But, in general, it would not be exaggerated to say that CDCC countries actually ignore what could be traded among them, particularly between CARICOM and non-CARICOM members. Reasons for this weak trade link cannot be found but in the economic history of these countries which shows the particular type of production and insertion of that production in the world market through a colonial system. This

is a trend which still remains quite strongly in the Leeward and Windward Islands whose trade is concentrated on few commodities and on few metropolitan countries. To change this pattern, a considerable amount of effort, cooperation and coordination is required and fundamentally, it needs a long-term approach. Trade diversification in both products and countries may not be beneficial to some countries in the short-term, because of the additional costs that trade extensions may imply, such as, extending infrastructure facilities, upgrading marketing services, strengthening institutional structures, etc. But the long-term effects of diversification particularly if it is accompanied by a coordinated policy of improvement and extension of production are of multiple benefits to small countries. Arguments supporting this view are of public knowledge, therefore, it does not need further treatment in this report.

Figures enclosed in the annexes of this report show that for selected commodities (AMP commodities) and for selected countries the trade pattern is more or less similar. Trade links are greater with countries outside the region, as is the case for CARICOM countries. The rest of the CDCC countries which are not members of CARICOM do not differ substantially from CARICOM countries. Trade, in general, and of agricultural goods in particular, of Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti and Suriname is concentrated on metropolitan countries, with the exception of Cuba whose main trade links are in the COMECON area, that is to say, socialist countries.

Lack of detailed statistical information on trade of CDCC countries makes impossible a more specific analysis according to countries and commodities or group of commodities. However, the available information of CARICOM and of the CDCC Secretariat (Agricultural Statistical Reports and Annual Economic Surveys) show that trade among CDCC countries in the groups of commodities considered in this report is significantly small.

Lack of trade, however, is nothing but a consequence of the different problems and aspects related to production and marketing of agricultural products which are listed below as the remaining findings of this report.

2. LACK OF EXPORT POLICY OF AGRICULTURAL GOODS

With the exception of some products such as rice, bananas and citrus and for some particular countries (Guyana, Suriname and Belize in the case of rice, the WINBAN countries and Jamaica in the case of bananas; and Cuba, Jamaica and Dominica before 1979 in the case of citrus), there is no policy whatsoever with regard to export of the agricultural products considered in this report. The existing criterion ruling exports of these goods is based on the occasional existence of surplus of commodities which cannot be marketed internally. To put it bluntly, the commercial policy is based on gluts particularly in the case of fruits, fresh vegetables, legumes and ground provisions. The reason underlying this fact is the natural tendency of countries of meeting their local demand first and then look for other markets if excess supply happens to be generated. Obviously, the groups of commodities considered here are all part of the food items most demanded in the region. Therefore, any situation of short supply is quickly responded to by governments by banning exports, as is the case in Dominican Republic after Hurricane "David", or by allowing imports of foodstuff without restrictions as has been the case of Trinidad and Tobago in the past few years.

With some exceptions, there is no consistent policy aiming at combining the satisfaction of domestic demand with maximising foreign exchange earnings by exporting agricultural goods both to the region and outside the region. Cuba, Jamaica and some members of the ECCM have attempted to obtain foreign exchange through exports of some fruits and vegetables by taking advantage of the price differentials existing in metropolitan countries during their off-season periods.^{1/} However, the foreign exchange gains are limited due to the competition that these Caribbean countries have to face from some Mediterranean and

^{1/} It is worth noticing that countries participating in the ACP-EEC agreement have obtained during Lomé II an enlargement of marketing facilities in Europe which goes beyond the trade opportunities limited to certain seasons.

and Middle East nations.^{2/}

However, there is room for improvement in the area of joint export schemes among some CDCC countries with the purpose of maximising returns particularly during the "European" off-season. Any action geared to this purpose, however, will need prior collaboration on markets, potential supplies, quality standards and the like.

It should be emphasised that a lack of export policy of agricultural goods is the net result of a weak or non-existent common agricultural view in the Caribbean region. The effort made at CARICOM towards a common Agricultural Policy in the Caribbean Community ^{3/} represents a great advance to joint action schemes in the region. However, as it has been said somewhere else ^{4/} the task of implementing policy guideline is enormous because of the existing obstacles leading to economic integration of the agricultural sectors in the region. These obstacles can be summarised as follows:

- (a) an inadequate understanding of the meaning of integrating agricultural sectors. This reflects a myopia of social groups involved in decision-making, production and marketing of agricultural goods, as well as a general lack of political will from the member countries.

^{2/} Seasonality in reaching European markets will depend directly on the product which is exported. Bananas, for instance, are exported during April-August, while citrus could reach European markets in September-October thus taking full advantage of the market before Middle Eastern exports. However, the important point is that an export strategy may attempt to maximise foreign exchange earnings by programming a systematic and continuous line of exports of tropical products which could reach European markets throughout the whole year.

^{3/} A conference with this purpose was held in Port-of-Spain in November 1978.

^{4/} Phillips, W. "Towards a Common Agricultural Policy for the Caribbean Unity". Paper presented at a conference on a Common Agricultural Policy for CARICOM. Normandie Hotel, Port-of-Spain, 6-11 November 1978.

- (b) an overall backwardness of the agricultural sector and its infrastructure characterized by poor transportation and communications, scanty production and marketing information, inadequate administrative and financial structures, low farming technology, inadequate farm sizes and other factors;
- (c) a generalized difficulty in modifying the agricultural production structure. This is mainly the result of the inability of governments to modify the existing local attitudes towards national self-sufficiency in food production;
- (d) a lack of intersectoral linkages that has resulted in differentiating agriculture from industry in spite of the evident potential for agro-industrial ventures;
- (e) a generalised lack of long-term horizons to understand policy implementation in agriculture.

With the possible exception of Cuba and Dominican Republic, the rest of the CDCC countries fall into a large group where the enlisted obstacles hinder the approach to a common view of the role of the agricultural sector, in general, and of trade in agricultural goods, in particular.

3. PRODUCTION PROBLEMS

The lack of a common agricultural approach in the Caribbean region, in part, is a net result of a lack of effective national policies towards the agricultural sector. This is more obvious in the Less Developed Countries of the region. Except for Cuba and the Dominican Republic, the rest of the CDCC countries have not undertaken systematically the task of implementing a sound policy towards their agricultural sectors geared to overcome backwardness. Actions that have been taken have not meant a global attack to the problem of poor agriculture performance and backwardness as a whole. Agricultural production, therefore, has tended to be scanty thus worsening the increasing food deficit in the countries and the region as a whole. However, it is thought that in every country there are potentials for systematic increases of foodstuff providing that

a sound agricultural policy is implemented. In addition, considering the particularities of the region and the efforts already advanced by the CARICOM Secretariat, the coordinated action of the Caribbean nations will be necessary to overcome backwardness in the agricultural sector.

The presence in the CDCC of Cuba and the Dominican Republic, countries with a relatively more developed agricultural sector, may contribute in the region as a whole to improve the performance of the agricultural sectors through the sharing of their experiences and advances made in expanding and improving production. At the CDCC level, the participation of Cuba and the Dominican Republic in cooperation and coordination schemes in the spirit of the United Nations Conference on Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries (TCDC) could have quite a significant impact on increasing agricultural production in the Less Developed Countries of the region.

An area where technical cooperation may be of great importance is in Research and Development. At present, there are in the region a few institutions or research centres such as the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI), the Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute and the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of the West Indies, which are undertaking research and development in agriculture and livestock.^{5/} However, their scope is limited to the English-speaking Caribbean countries. Their links with other research centres in the region are weak and occasional, if any. A greater effort in coordinating and cooperating among research and development centres in the region is needed, in spite of the already existing regular conferences on science and technology in the region. Research and development in agriculture has to be linked with the efforts undertaken leading to a common agricultural approach and eventually to trade expansion in the region.

^{5/} It is worth noticing that apart from the cited inter-governmental centres, there are national centres for research and development, particularly those government-funded institutes such as Experimental Stations. The latter are quite significant in the case of Cuba and the Dominican Republic considering the magnified of the research and development projects undertaken.

It should also be noted that for some specific groups of products considered here, there has already been some effort made towards co-ordination and cooperation among research and development centres, as is the case of rice production. However, a greater effort is necessary for products such as fruits, fresh vegetables, legumes and ground provisions which may be initiated by coordinating the existing programmes undertaken in Cuba, Dominican Republic and the centres in the English-speaking countries.

Another area where a lack of coordination is very noticeable is in the existing "Agricultural Development Projects" in the many countries where they are under implementation. In almost every visited country, except Cuba, there are presently some type of "Integrated Rural Development Projects". With the exception of the CARDATS which are implemented in the Leeward Islands and coordinated from Grenada, the rest of the countries are implementing separately projects with similar objectives and sometimes similar funding institutions. It is surprising that no attempt has been made to coordinate these efforts in a regional perspective to take advantage of their capabilities of supplementing each other. A minimum amount of coordinating effort is needed to exchange information about the many different projects under implementation, which may have some beneficial effects if experiences are shared and extended to other countries.

4. MARKETING PROBLEMS

With the exception of Cuba and Dominican Republic, the majority of the CDCC countries face, at the present time, a number of difficulties which hinder their capacity for a sound performance in the marketing of agricultural goods. As it was stated before, the export strategy that is followed consists in the allocation of surplus goods in foreign markets whenever surplus is generated. Most of the CDCC countries, in particular the CARICOM members, operate an internal policy of marketing consisting of the implementation of a minimum guaranteed price programme for agricultural goods. This policy has been followed with the purpose of assuring minimum levels of income to local farmers. However, the end

result of this initiative has been a general tendency by producers of making use of these "marketing facilities" only as a last resort type of solution. The Marketing Agencies or Boards, therefore, being the institutions executing such policy have, in some cases, tended to be marginalized from the market of agricultural goods thus hindering a more active role in the marketing of agricultural goods.

Closely linked to the previous point is the poor marketing infrastructure existing at present in most CARICOM countries and also Suriname and Haiti. The Marketing Agencies have been supported in the past with grants that have allowed expansions in their servicing facilities, storage capacity, cold rooms and sometimes retail outlets. However, the present facilities are still limited, if an expansion of local intra-regional and extra-regional trade is to be implemented. Additionally, the marketing agencies do not count on adequate physical, administrative and financial capabilities, as well as market intelligence units which are essential to a concerted effort towards trade increase. Only Cuba, Dominican Republic and recently Jamaica count on well-organized institutions dealing with export promotion and intelligence units for international markets research. It is worth noticing that Guyana, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago have been upgrading their capacity in these aspects. Other CDCC countries may benefit from the accumulated experience of the already mentioned MDC's which are prepared to share their knowledge in expanding foreign trade. The experience of Cuba in the COMECON area may be quite valuable when considering that the socialist countries' market is almost unknown in the region as a potential demand for tropical products. Dominican Republic, on the other hand, counts on a well-organized institution, CEDOPEX, which has accumulated a great experience in exporting goods to the American and some Latin American countries. Jamaica, also has established a dynamic institution, JNEC, which in the past two years has contributed to expand Jamaican exports into a large proportion. A concerted action as the basis for a regional approach with the participation of these three countries into organising seminars, conferences and training courses may be of great advantage to the rest of the CDCC members, some of them already creating Export Promotion Offices. In addition to this, the CARICOM Secretariat is already

administering a programme of export promotion which may well be coordinated within a CDCC scheme.

Essential to strengthen and increase trade in the region is the establishment of a Trade Information Centre in the area. Such a proposal has been under study in CDCC in collaboration with ITC. One outcome is that the CARICOM Secretariat has started an initiative towards that aim. It is unquestionably an area for coordination at the level of the CDCC Secretariat, to make sure that such initiative is extended to all CDCC members.

5. INSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS

In general, there is in the region a relatively poor development of institutions dealing with increases in production and trade of agricultural goods. The producers associations in most of the countries remain mainly as pressure groups rather than executioners or co-ordinators of agricultural policy. The most common role of producers associations is to act as purchasing power of determined products, paying farmers an "advanced price" at the time of buying and balancing individuals' accounts at the end of the season. In limited cases the associations or cooperatives operate a programme of distribution of agricultural inputs, such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and so forth. The general case is, however, that farmers buy these inputs from local distributors. This is a most marked phenomenon in the larger countries of the region, except Cuba. The institutional arrangement, therefore, is not propitious. Governments, in general, do not tend to relate much with the associations. This works against a concerted action leading to implementing programmes for expanding agricultural production.

It has been noted elsewhere ^{6/} that in most of the CDCC countries the producers associations are not exporters associations. In the smaller territories exports are concentrated at the marketing agencies or

^{6/} "Report of Survey in CDCC Countries Regarding Coordination Through Producers and/or Exporters' Associations of Agricultural Products" (CEPAL/CARIB 79/2)

private exporting companies which buy goods from the associations or directly from farmers. Exceptions can be found for particular commodities such as citrus, bananas, rice. But nowhere in the region, except Cuba, are there associations directly connected with the production and marketing of vegetables, legumes and ground provisions, in spite of the fact that to a large extent the farmers are the same persons due to the mixed type of farming which is practiced.

Exports of the commodities covered in this report are mainly concentrated into government institutions. In Cuba, obviously, there is a ministry administering foreign trade. In the rest of the CDCC countries with a few exceptions there are the Marketing Agencies or Corporations which carry out most of the foreign trade. In the LDC's trade is organized through the Marketing Corporations, the Producers Associations (as is the case with bananas in the WINBAN countries, arrowroot in St. Vincent, spices in Grenada and so forth), a few private exporters and the informal "huckster" traders. It is only in the Dominican Republic, Haiti and to some extent Suriname and Belize where exports of agricultural commodities are made through private companies. But, in spite of a rather large government intervention in the trade operations, the links between the marketing agencies and/or corporations with existing associations or farmers are weak, occasional and only strictly related to buying and selling of agricultural goods. It is only recently that in some countries, such as Jamaica there are efforts to establish more systematic and durable links between the agencies and farmers to ensure volume and quality of products for export purposes. This is an aspect that is discussed in the region, but not implemented.

As a consequence of the type of activities performed by the existing producers associations, governments in general tend to disregard the potentialities of the associations for the purpose of implementing a strategy of increasing the local food supply. Traditional governments' actions have been concentrated on the implementation of subsidies programmes and guaranteed market prices. Little has been

attempted, at least in the English-speaking countries, in the areas of direct concerted action in aspects related to production of agricultural goods. Governments have tended to encourage production by manipulating prices of inputs and outputs, instead of promoting the rise of outputs or the planting of certain crops or improving farming techniques by more direct methods. It could be said, in general, that extension services have not performed at their best, which in most cases are inadequate.

Another institutional aspect to notice is the relatively weak financial position of the marketing agencies with regard to their exporting effort. The agencies tend to have a number of financial rigidities, such as, inability to borrow from banks or foreign institutions, and ability only for operating short-term credit programmes with farmers and other limited financial operations. This restricted financial capability is a result of limited budgets and relatively rigid institutional attributions. A review of this aspect with its respective recommendations has been made both at CARICOM and ECCM, but no substantial measures have been taken to modify the present situation.

6. INTER-SECTOR LINKAGES ASPECTS

In almost all CDCC countries there are at present a number of agro-industrial ventures in a process of expanding existing capacity or starting activities. However, with the possible exception of the more developed countries of the region, due to a rather long experience in this sector, most of the LDC's have started with agro-industrial ventures without a strategy aiming at a workable vertical integration of food production and food processing.

In the MDC's the food processing sector has had a development over the past years and it seems to be still in an expansion process. New products are being made particularly in the items of canned food, jams, sauces, juices and so forth. Food processing in the MDC's, except Cuba, has been an area for private business which since the late 1950's has

been expanding progressively. For the purpose of this report, some agro-industrial ventures were visited in the LDC's so as to identify areas for possible action through regional cooperation and coordination.

Some LDC's have been involved in some type of activity of food processing through the making of jams, sauces and the like. Apart from some small effort made by private businessmen, governments have set units or laboratories to test processed food primarily.

However, as it has happened in St. Vincent and Antigua these laboratories have become small food processing units with an explicit commercial purpose. Similar efforts were under progress in Montserrat during 1978-1979. These efforts, however, have little or no connection with each other, apart from a lack of local policies aiming at integrating these agro-industrial ventures into an economic development strategy properly.

In St. Vincent and Antigua, the expansion of the current agro-industrial ventures has been due to the enthusiasm of the staff rather than a deliberate policy from government. What these experiences demonstrate, however, is that there is room for expansion and improvement into an economic activity which may have some impact on unemployment absorption and on propelling interesting lines of development in the agricultural sector, particularly in the smaller territories.

Another area linked to trade expansion of agricultural goods is the manufacturing of bottles, crates and other packaging elements. Again, countries have tended to respond to the demand for these items, separately from each other. Little consideration has been given to integrate regionally this manufacturing effort to make use of economies of scale.

It is surprising that in spite of the effort in integrating certain activities in the region through CARICOM, initiatives tending to link vertically agriculture and industry have remained in the sphere of action of transnational corporations. Recently, the Swiss Corporation, Nestlé, bought a processing plant for the making of fruit concentrates in Belize with the purpose of expanding its regional capacity to supply Trinidad and Tobago and other markets with fruit juices.

Undoubtedly, agro-industrial ventures are activities which may have great impact in the region to help in dynamising the agricultural sector. However systematic evaluations on inter-sector linkages are necessary prior to devising a regional concerted action in this area. Nevertheless, the effort at present being implemented in some LDC's may be subject to co-ordination and cooperation in the short-term.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is proposed that under the organisation of the CDCC Secretariat, a meeting should be convened to be held, preferably during 1980 with the explicit purpose of discussing and agreeing on the implementation of action programmes designed to strengthen the regional production and trade of the following agricultural products: rice, legumes, ground provisions, fruits and fresh vegetables.

However, prior to this meeting a number of actions can be taken so as to prepare relevant documents to discuss as well as implement projects that can be pursued in their own right.

The following recommendations are grouped in five headings:

1. Identification of factors underlying the poor performance of the agricultural sector, in particular in those products considered above.
 - i) CDCC countries are strongly recommended to carry out and/or put up-to-date their respective intentions, strategies and programmes leading to a mobilization of resources for agricultural developments. This initiative represents the previous national effort required for the countries' presentations at the aforementioned meeting.
 - ii) It is recommended that at the Fifth Session of CDCC, a mandate should be given to the CDCC Secretariat to initiate and coordinate a regional programme of technical, financial and administrative assistance geared towards increasing production in the identified products with a horizon of, at least, five years. Financial assistance could be asked of UNCTAD as part of its "Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980's"^{7/} other sources of finance to

^{7/} "Draft Report of the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries", UNCTAD Geneva, TD/B/AC.17/L.11, 14 February 1980; "Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980's for the Least Developed Countries: Contributions by United Nations Bodies and Specialized Agencies", UNCTAD Geneva, TD/B/AC.17/16/Add.3, January 1980.

- be considered are: the OPEC Fund,^{8/} the UNDP's Special Reserves Fund, FAO-UNDP Development Programmes and other international financial organizations.
- iii) It is strongly recommended the initiation of a programme of coordination and cooperation of agricultural research in the CDCC. Such a programme may start immediately in the areas of fruits and fresh vegetables with a possible expansion to ground provisions and legumes during 1981. It is advised that this programme be coordinated from the CDCC Secretariat as part of the activities identified for the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology recently inaugurated in April 1980.
- iv) It is recommended as part of the activities of the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology, the initiation of a coordinated action programme geared towards the creation of a Regional Research Centre on rice, possibly based in Guyana^{9/} leading to upgrading the national capability to serve the region. Financial assistance for suggestions (iii) and (iv) may be obtained from UNDP-FAO sources, UNCTAD's Substantial New Programme and the TCDC Secretariat.

2. Implementation of a concerted action leading to overcome the difficulties at present hindering the local and regional marketing of agricultural products.

- i) Countries are recommended to start actions leading to improving the local marketing infrastructure by upgrading the existing facilities. Special attention should be given by the LDC's of the region whose facilities are highly unsatisfactory for the purpose of trade expansion. A coordinated programme gearing up to upgrade

^{8/} "The OPEC Fund: Its Assistance to the Least Developed Countries" UNCTAD, Geneva, TB/B/AC.17/23, February 1980.

^{9/} It should be noted that rice has increasingly become the staple food in the region. Programmes of expansion of rice production are being implemented as noted in Part II of this report.

the present existing facilities of the Marketing Agencies in the Leeward and Windward Islands plus Haiti, Guyana and Suriname might be proposed to UNCTAD as part of its "Substantial New Programme" for the 1980's.

- ii) The attention of countries is called to acknowledge the essential need of creating or upgrading the market intelligence units at the Marketing Agencies and/or existing bodies dealing with market research. A co-ordinated effort might be obtained here by organizing seminars with the purpose of training personnel from LDC's in those countries of the region which have already reached a more developed degree of competence in this aspect, namely Cuba, Dominican Republic and Jamaica. Technical assistance might be provided by ITC-UNCTAD and financial support might be asked from TCDC Secretariat.
 - iii) At the regional level, the implementation of a long-standing project of creating an information network on aspects related to the marketing of agricultural produce is recommended. Such network should depend on a reliable communication system, via telex for instance, and an information centre to coordinate the system as a whole. Such a centre might be based at CARICOM Secretariat. Technical and financial assistance could be asked of ITC-UNCTAD.
3. Special attention is required in those institutional aspects leading to increasing production and trade of agricultural products.
- i) Countries are recommended to take prompt action leading to upgrading the existing producers associations or the creation of associations particularly geared to organise producers of fruits, fresh vegetables, legumes and ground provisions. Account should be taken of the associations' need for improved administrative and financial position.

Technical and financial assistance might be asked from UNCTAD's Substantial New Programme.

- ii) Countries are advised to support or institutionalise stronger links, at the local level, between the producers associations and the relevant government bodies such as: Ministry of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Centres, Agricultural Extension services, Marketing Agencies and the like. This coordinating effect should be part of the already existing effort in improving institutional structure for the purpose of development planning.
4. Special attention should be devoted to the linking, at the local level, of the agricultural and industrial sectors. An effort is needed to obtain a vertical integration of both sectors in agro-industrial ventures.
- i) Countries are recommended to design or support agro-industrial ventures so as to improve the local participation in the value adding process of outputs coming from the agricultural sector. Special attention should be given to existing exercises in the Leeward and Windward Islands. Technical and financial assistance might be provided by UNIDO-UNDP Development Programmes.
 - ii) A regional coordination of existing agro-industrial projects is required. An evaluation of these projects is needed so as to design an improved strategy for the sector for the 1980's. This effort could be a responsibility of the CDCC Secretariat which may attempt the organisation of a meeting or conference in 1981 leading to evaluate and propose future action programmes in the linkages between agriculture and industry in the region. Special attention should be put in the potentialities already existing in the LDC's so as to integrate their agro-industrial projects into a regional scheme.

5. Encouraging existing regional institutions or agencies to coordinate and implement action programmes linked with the recommendations contained in this report. Agencies such as: the CARICOM Secretariat, ECCM Secretariat, the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute - CARDI, the Caribbean Industrial Research Institute - CARIRI, the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of the West Indies and the Instituto Inter-Americano de Ciencias Agrícolas - IICA can work and meet within the frame of their existing mandates.

It is therefore recommended to invite the aforementioned institutions to meet and coordinate respective presentations in aspects related to points 1-4 above in order to participate in the meeting contributing inputs relevant to the discussion.

OTHER SUGGESTIONS

It is suggested that the CDCC Secretariat, as the organising institution, should carry out the following activities prior to the convening of the meeting:

1. Improve its links with both CARICOM and ECCM Secretariats and other United Nations agencies in the region to propose a coordinated plan of action aiming at a common Agricultural Approach in the CDCC area.
2. With the participation of CARICOM Secretariat prepare the following tentative list of documents to be discussed in the meeting:
 - (a) An overall assessment of markets of agricultural products to determine effective demand. (At present under progress at CARICOM from where statistics were obtained for this report).
 - (b) A preliminary assessment of the state of the art regarding research and development in agriculture in the region. A presentation of a summary of findings from the Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development, CGCED, is highly recommended.

- (c) A preliminary assessment of the agro-industrial subsector in the region.
 - (d) A summary of previous reports evaluating the performances of the Marketing Corporations/Agencies/Boards, and their respective recommendations.
 - (e) An assessment of the Transport sector in the region.
3. Invite the relevant institutions of Cuba, Dominican Republic and Jamaica to prepare documents in the area of international trade covering the following aspects:
- (a) Coverage of their exports and institutional representation abroad.
 - (b) Evaluation of possible sub-contracting schemes or joint export schemes of agricultural products in foreign markets.
 - (c) Organisation of seminars and/or training courses in aspects related to export promotion.

It is finally recommended that a three-day meeting should be convened with the general purpose of strengthening the regional effort in the production and trade of the indicated products.

It is particularly recommended to find the ways and means to:

- i) Institutionalise systematic links between existing producers associations and bodies or agencies directly connected with exports of agricultural produce both as approving or executing institutions.
- ii) Design a strategy and provide an institutional structure to joint projects of exports of agricultural products, in particular, citrus, ground provisions and some vegetables. A review is needed of the existing initiatives to obtain a common regional policy regarding standardization of exports in aspects such as: quality standards, labelling, grading, packaging and handling requirements, price differentials and the like.

It is thought that the proposed meeting should be given the following organisational structure:

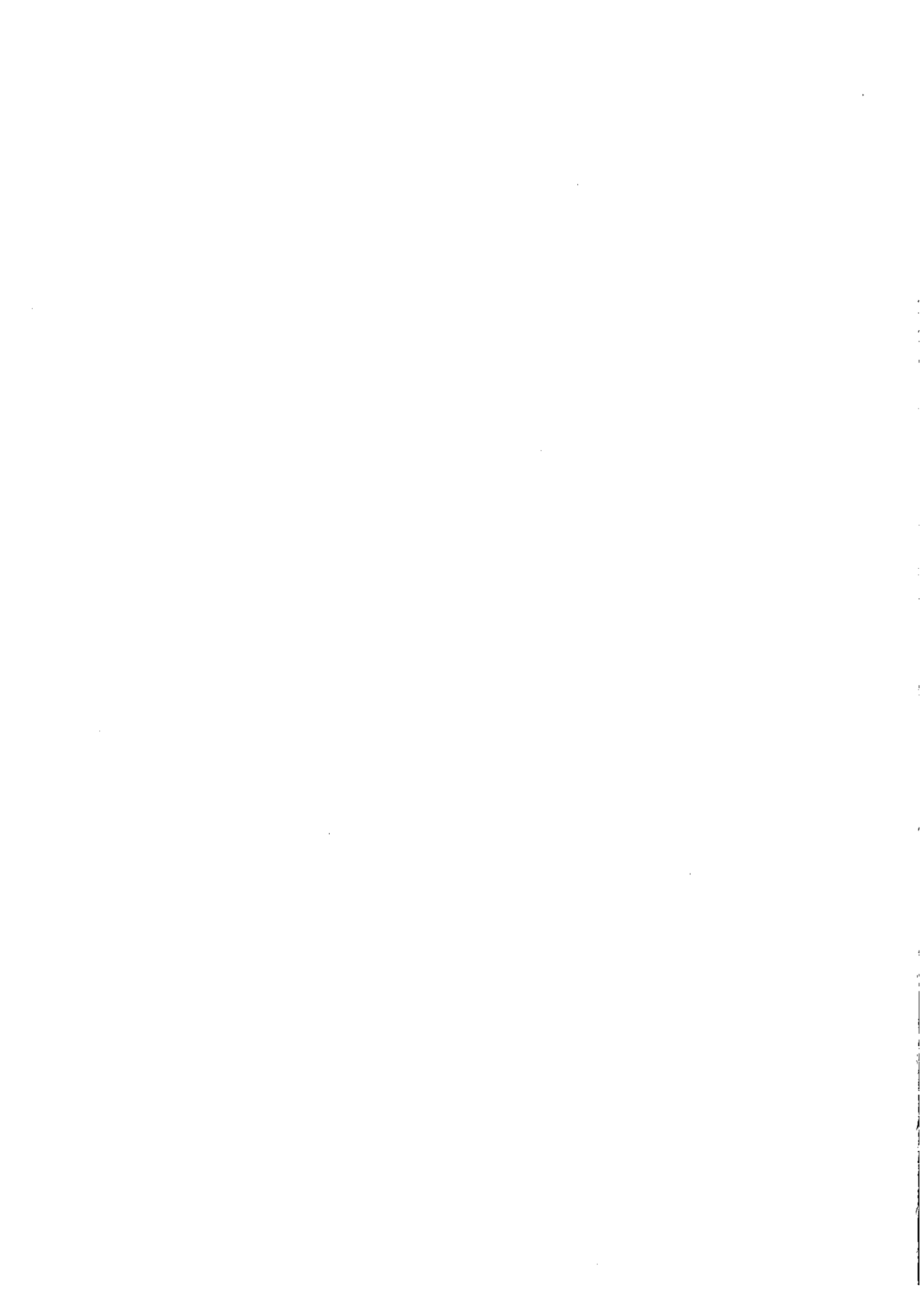
- i) One day devoted to discuss the general aspects relevant to increase and improve production and trade of agricultural products in the region. It is essential that countries' presentations take place at the general meeting so as to provide the background for discussions to follow during the second and third days.
- ii) A second day where workshop groups could be divided to deal with the more specific aspects such as:
 - (a) Coordination of the research effort made in the region.
 - (b) Evaluation of the role of marketing agencies and their possible improvement through a regional programme of development of agricultural marketing.
 - (c) Discussion of a regional strategy to upgrade the links between producers associations and government bodies.
 - (d) The creation of regional producers associations in the following products: rice, citrus, ground provisions and legumes, fresh vegetables.
 - (e) Discussion of a regional action programme leading to coordination, at the regional level, the local efforts made in linking agriculture and industry. The calling of a conference to discuss such a topic could be agreed for 1981.
 - (f) Discussion of the existing transport problems and the efforts to be made to improve the present inappropriateness.
- iii) A third day (or half a day) to summarize agreements and propose future action programmes in the relevant areas discussed during the workshops.

The following attendance is highly recommended:

- Two representatives from each CDCC country: one from a government institution (Ministry of Agriculture) and one representing the private sector wherever relevant to the production and/or marketing of agricultural goods, or a representative from the Marketing Agency/or Corporation/or Board.
- One representative of CARICOM Secretariat
- One representative of ECCM Secretariat
- One representative of CARDI
- One representative of CARIRI
- One representative of the Faculty of Agriculture, UWI
- One representative of IICA - Instituto Inter-Americano de Ciencias Agrícolas
- One representative of UNCTAD
- One representative of FAO.

PART II

SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS ACCORDING TO PRODUCTS



SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS ACCORDING TO PRODUCTS

Five groups of products were identified with the purpose of preparation of a single meeting in the CDCC area attempting coordination and cooperation in the areas of production and marketing. The identification of these agricultural produce was based on two factors: First, the already existing institutional structure in most of the countries constituted by either state agencies, such as, Marketing Agencies or Corporations or Producers/Exporters Associations or both; Second, the evident existence of trade relations in the group of commodities among countries of the region and between CDCC and third countries.

Additionally, the selected group of commodities in all countries without exception is part of the basic consumption habits of the population, thus the importance in attempting a coordinated effort in discussing and finding solutions to the problem of increasing food deficit in the region.

It was assessed in a previous exercise^{10/} that there is a large capacity for coordination and cooperation at the production, processing and marketing levels of some agricultural products in the CDCC area. These products were as follows: rice, legumes, ground provisions, fresh vegetables and citrus and other fruits.

The visits of twelve countries and interviews with governmental officials and representatives of producers and/or exporters of the aforementioned products resulted in the following conclusions:

RICE

Consumption of rice is unquestionably of great importance in the eating habits of the population of the CDCC area. Rice is one of the most basic staple foods in the region. Everywhere, rice is under strict control of government both in its price and supply. Rice is produced in

^{10/} Report of Survey in CDCC Countries regarding Coordination Through Producers and/or Exporters Associations of Agricultural Products.

Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Suriname, Haiti, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago and Belize.^{11/} However, rice-exporting countries are only Guyana, Suriname and Belize. Exports of these countries are unable to meet the demand for rice of the rest of the countries. Therefore, there is quite a significant gap between demand for rice and regional supply. This gap is filled by bilateral imports that the different countries make independently. Suppliers will vary according to different countries. However, the main supply of imported rice comes from the U.S.A and Canada. There is no coordination or exchange of information among CDCC countries with regard to extra-regional supply of rice. The only countries which participate in a regional agreement concerning rice are the CARICOM countries which must give priority to their purchasing of rice from Guyana, in spite of the limited capacity to export of the latter.

All producing countries, without exception, are at present involved in expanding both their production of rice and their milling capacity. No coordination or substantial exchanges of information takes place among the producing countries. Similarly, all countries perform some type of research and development on rice, through state-funded research centres or privately supported experimental stations. Again, no coordination or cooperation takes place in this area, apart from weak links existing between Guyana and Belize through the initiatives of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences.

LEGUMES (PULSES)

Consumption of pulses is quite generalised in the CDCC area. The varieties of red kidney beans, black beans, black-eye peas (cow peas) and some type of lentils are consumed in the area. Producing countries are Haiti, Dominican Republic, Cuba, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, Barbados and Belize. (See Tables 13-A, B, C of Agricultural Statistics

^{11/} See Tables 9-A-B-C from Agricultural Statistics, CEPAL/CARIB 78/8

op. cit). However, pulses being a basic ingredient for some traditional Caribbean meals, it is not surprising to find that all countries produce legumes in some quantity, although in some countries it is very negligible. So far, there is no country in the region with consistent surpluses of pulses which may characterise it as a legumes-exporting country. Most of the countries meet their internal demand with imported legumes from the U.S.A and Canada. Tables 1 and 12, clearly show for a selected group of countries of the CARICOM area that imports of red kidney beans from extra-regional sources are significant. Only Dominican Republic has a record of exporting legumes though its volume is very small.

Countries are involved in expanding production of legumes, as in the case of Cuba, Dominican Republic, Belize and Haiti. However, the possible increases most likely will be directed to meet local demand requirements.

There is no coordination at the regional level in both production of legumes and importation of them. Similarly, the separated effort which is made in research and development in UWI, CARDI, Dominican Republic and Cuba has no coordination whatsoever.

GROUND PROVISIONS

Production and consumption of ground provisions is common to all CDCC countries. Tables 12-A, B and C and 14-A, B and C of Agricultural Statistics (op. cit), show that most of the CDCC countries produce with some relative significance some ground provisions particularly sweet potatoes and cassava. Tables 1 to 12 depict the situation for some selected countries of their trade in potatoes and sweet potatoes. So far, trade in ground provisions, with the exception of potatoes, which in the last two years have been imported mainly from Holland takes place among CARICOM countries with some importance. It is also worth noticing that the Leeward Islands and Jamaica have tended to export some ground provisions to the United Kingdom. Dominican Republic and Cuba, on the other hand, export some ground provisions in the area - to Curaçao for instance - and some of the CARICOM countries, as it happens with Cuban exports of potatoes (to Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados). Trade,

however, tends to be occasional. The traditional line of trade that has remained over the years are the exports to the United Kingdom. This trade is made without coordination or exchanges of information. There is, undoubtedly, some room for regional cooperation here.

In the area of production, the most organised effort in expanding production is made in Cuba, where there is an important project being made in research and development which is well-linked with production. Cuba is already in a position to sell seeds of some of its improved produced. This may be of great advantage to some of the rest of the CDCC producers. There is unquestionably, some room for coordination and cooperation in both production and marketing of ground provisions attention to increase internal trade in the region and also implement some joint action with regard to exports to third countries.

FRESH VEGETABLES

Consumption of fresh vegetables exceeds, by far, the production of them in most of the CDCC countries. With the possible exception of Cuba, Belize and the Dominican Republic, the rest of the countries present a rather chronic deficit of fresh vegetables, particularly in the case of tomatoes, carrots, cabbages, garlic and onions. Deficits are accentuated according to different seasons. Most imported fresh vegetables come from the U.S.A. Exceptions are occasionally presented with intra-trade relations between St. Vincent and Trinidad and Tobago, or Barbados and other CARICOM countries which under the AMP Protocol have priority to put carrots and onions among CARICOM members. Overall, most of the countries, including the occasional exporters are net importers of fresh vegetables.

There are some grounds for intra-trade relations between CARICOM countries and Cuba and Dominican Republic. These two countries have some capacity to export fresh vegetables which could be expanded.

With regard to cooperation and coordination at the production level, there is a large scope for sharing experience particularly in the area of research and development. Cuba seems to be more advanced than the rest of the countries in this area, particularly in the production of tomatoes and onions. Dominican Republic may also be in a good position to share its experience with the rest of the CDCC countries.

It is worth noting that most of the countries participating in so-called "integrated rural development projects" consider production of fresh vegetables as part of their food production programmes, because of the characteristic of cash-crops of these products. Coordination at this level may be of great advantage to these participating countries. Projects under implementation in Jamaica and the Leeward Islands - through the FAO/CARDATS - may benefit additionally by making possible an exchange of experience at the international level. Dominican Republic may be another interesting party through its "Integrated Rural Services Centres".

CITRUS AND OTHER FRUITS

Production of citrus is particularly important in the cases of Cuba, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Belize, Suriname, Guyana, Haiti and Dominica. All these countries produce and export citrus with some varying significance. Tables 19, 20 and 21 of the Agricultural Statistics (op. cit.) show the magnitude of production for different varieties of citrus products. Destination of products varies a great deal. Part of the production is sold as fresh fruits, another as concentrates and a third is used for the processing of essential oils. Citrus production is an ideal example for integrated agro-industrial projects.

So far, the largest countries of the area are involved in the making of juices and concentrates. Some type of coordination and cooperation may be attempted in this area. Production is destined differently according to countries. Cuba exports almost exclusively to COMECON countries where per capita consumption of citrus is relatively low (about 3 kg. per person a year against 30-35 kgs. a person a year in advanced countries). This seems to predict that Cuba will tend to

continue supplying that market. Other producing and exporting countries, particularly in the CARICOM area tend to supply regional demand. Concentrates of juices, so far, are in short supply in Trinidad and Tobago which have to be filled with imports from Belize and the U.S.A.

In the area of production, there is a large scope for cooperation. Most of the countries are expanding the planted area under citrus. The case of Dominica is even more pressing due to the disastrous effects of Hurricane "David" which wiped out existing trees. The already advanced experience of Cuba in terms of production, research and a wide range of varieties may be of great advantage to other producing countries.

A regional coordination at the level of research centres in citrus and other fruits is possible in the short-term.

PART III

SUPPORTING COUNTRY NOTES

ANTIGUA

The visit to Antigua lasted one day. Talks were held with officials at the Ministry of Agriculture and the Antigua Central Marketing Corporation. A visit was also paid to the Antigua Food Processing Unit, known as DUNLAB. Talks were also held at the Eastern Caribbean Common Market Secretariat.

Antigua's trade in the commodities included in this report is structured in the same way as the rest of the Leeward Islands. Exports of some agricultural produce such as okras, sweet peppers, hot peppers and some fruits are air freighted to the United Kingdom. Imports of fresh vegetables come mainly from Puerto Rico. No detailed statistical data was obtained in the case of Antigua.

Antigua's officials expressed that the country is going through a process of identification of farmers producing agricultural produce with export potential. United Kingdom continues to be the main market for agricultural exports. Transport links with the United Kingdom are mentioned as the main reason, apart from a rather long-standing tradition of selling some tropical goods in London through a well-established agent. It is estimated that shipments of about 20,000 EC a week are sent to the United Kingdom by air during November and April. Production of agricultural produce for exports has been thought to be possible. A consultancy group has recommended a greater coordination of production and identification of produce with export standards. There are about 23,000 farmers in Antigua with plots of land of between 0.5 to 1.0 of an acre. In spite of the very small scale of production no substantial effort has been made to organize farmers and suggest a more cooperative or integrated effort.

Government is taking more direct action through the Agricultural Development Corporation, particularly in projects of rehabilitation of arable land. It was expressed that the Agricultural Development Corporation, an institution created to take over the responsibilities of the former Antigua Sugar Estate and Development Board, will go ahead with the production on a commercial basis of cotton, corn, sorghum

and some fresh vegetables and fruits. Production of soursop was explicitly mentioned as part of the fruit production for export purposes.

With regard to import, Antigua is, presently, complementing its local demand for fresh vegetables, potatoes and fruits by importing these items from the U.S.A and Europe (in the case of potatoes). Imports of food stuff is very sensible to fluctuations due to the tourist season. Imports of vegetables are made by the Marketing Corporation, although other importers are also licensed to do it. The Marketing Corporation remains as the sole importer of sugar and rice. Some proportion of the local distribution of agricultural inputs such as fertilizers, seeds, pesticides and herbicides is made by the Marketing Corporation.

Antigua, as in the case of St. Vincent, also has a food processing unit which since 1975 has been producing some goods by using unsold products from the Marketing Corporation. The range of products has been very varied: tomato ketchup, pineapple jam, guava jelly, hot pepper sauce, lime juice, sorrel syrup and vinegar to name a few. The processing unit, known as DUNLAB, started as a testing unit and laboratory of the Ministry of Agriculture. An enthusiastic staff of five operate the unit on a very labour-intensive basis. Equipment is limited and unsophisticated. It has been proposed that a larger facility may start operating this year, thanks to a British grant which will upgrade the laboratory on food technology. The expansion and improvement of canning facilities were said to be necessary to process juices and fruits of local origin such as banana, soursop, pineapples, mangoes and pawpaw. It is surprising, however, that no contact has been established with St. Vincent which is implementing a similar experiment. It is also surprising to find that both the St. Vincent and Antigua experiments have had almost no contact with existing centres in the region such as the Caribbean Industrial Research Institute, the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute and the Caribbean Food and Nutrition Centre which are at the present time performing research and experimental development in the areas of food processing technology.

There is, unquestionably, a great scope for regional cooperation in the area of food processing which can be implemented through a more comprehensive effort in Caribbean coordination.

Interviews were held with the following officials:

Mr. Deryck Michael	Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture
Mr. M. Hughes	Manager, Central Marketing Corporation
Mr. C. Edwards	Operations Manager, Central Marketing Corporation
Mrs. C. Williams	Operations Manager, Food Processing Unit (DUNLAB)

Additionally, a visit was paid to the ECCM Secretariat and talks were held with Mr. Eustace Gulston.

BARBADOS

The mission's visit to Barbados was extended to one day. Three institutions were contacted in Barbados, namely, the Division of Planning of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Export Promotion Division of the Barbados Marketing Corporation, and the Barbados Agricultural Society. Accordingly, the institutional contacts covered the functions of Agricultural policy planning, export policy-implementing and organized food stuff production. These contacts also provided a cross-examining of agricultural policy planning and implementing at both the public and private sectors.

Barbados depends on a relatively well-organized institutional framework in the agricultural sector. Exports of food stuff included in the Agricultural Marketing Protocol of CARICOM are either made or approved by the Marketing Corporation. Locally produced manufactured goods are exported through the facilitating initiatives of the Export Promotion Agency, a dependency of the Ministry of Trade and Caribbean Affairs. In the area of food crops and livestock production there are "development committees" which attempt to coordinate policy implementing in the production of the following items: dairy, livestock, eggs and poultry, pigs and food crops. The Agricultural Development Corporation, a State agency, encourages production of food crops both by experimenting and producing agricultural produce in state farms and by demonstrating and extending its findings to farmers in the private sector. The A.D.C's emphasis has been put in the production and demonstration of cotton because of an encouragement put on the manufacturing of textiles and also on the export of lint. However, the A.D.C has recently started a production and demonstration programme in vegetables, onions in particular. Other crops which have been included in the A.D.C's programme are sorghum and peanuts.

Barbados' private agricultural sector is well represented by the Barbados Agricultural Society. This is an enthusiastically run organization which attempts to represent farmers' interests to the government of Barbados, as well as to "reduce farming costs". The

society, as similar associations in the rest of the Caribbean, claims to "be a reliable one voice for all the Agricultural Producers" and expresses the farmers' desired policies. The association also acts as a "watchdog on prices charged to farmers for farm inputs and prices paid to farmers for their products". It also provides farmers and market agencies with information services about production quantities for sale and about improved farming techniques.

The society is divided into six producers groups, namely, Cotton Owners Association, Dairy and Stock Breeders Association, Egg and Poultry Producers Association, Food Crop Farmers Association, National Association of Pig Farmers and Sheep Farmers Association. The Society has managed to provide some useful services geared towards raising productivity of farmers. It offers farmers: an Animal and Poultry Health Programme consisting of Emergency Veterinary Service and Preventive Health; a Veterinary Supplies Service consisting in the sale of medicines and drugs at reduced prices; a Feed Supplies Services consisting of the sale of feed mixtures at discounted prices; an Equipment Rentals Service consisting of the availability for rent of power spraying equipment for disinfection; a Rot Bait Supplies Service consisting of the sale of "shur kill" a locally-made product marketed by the society; and a Farm Supplies Programme, consisting of the sale of seeds, insecticides, fungicides, herbicides and fertilizers at reduced prices.

Since the beginning of 1978, the society has attempted a programme geared to encourage the production of vegetables by setting an outlet for retail sale. A policy of guaranteed prices is followed so as to ensure some levels of profitability to farmers. This effort is representing a duplication to the one done by the Barbados Marketing Corporation which also acts as purchasing power for fresh vegetables. However, some farmers have tended to prefer the Agricultural Society for the retail of their produce, apparently due to better prices offered by the latter. Products such as carrots, string beans and cabbages reach high prices through the marketing done by the Society, thus encouraging farmers to continue supporting the Society's initiative.

The marketing effort the Society has been implementing has put great pressure on its budget. It was stated that financial assistance is required to upgrade the Society's information services by expanding its "intelligence unit" to carry out more comprehensive and extensive market surveys. It was also expressed that funds are required to expand the Society's storage capacity in terms of cold rooms and a warehouse for a better handling of produce.

With respect to the overall trade of Barbados in those products dealt with in this report, it should be noted that Barbados is a net importer of such agricultural produce. Table 1 shows the annual trade of a selected group of commodities for 1977. In spite of some exports of products such as tomatoes, sweet peppers, potatoes and oranges - to name a few items - the total balance of trade is extremely negative. Barbados is a net importer of food items, and in particular of those products which are considered here. During 1978-1979, Barbados has been exporting some onions to other CARICOM countries, in particular Trinidad and Tobago. However, it was stated that the variety of onions produced in the country has gone through problems of drying which has resulted in a great loss of products because of excess water which speeds up the rotting of onions. An effort has been made to switch to a different variety of onion, the so called "golden" onion which, apparently, does not present the same difficulties regarding the shelf life of the harvested onions. Exports of this variety are expected for 1981.

The quoted table shows that exports of agricultural produce in Barbados is extremely seasonal, as it happens in all the rest of the CDCC area. Whenever excess production is made available to the Marketing Corporation, this has to make effort in exporting the produce due to a policy of guaranteed market prices it offers to producers. As is the case with onions, seasonality of production, compels the Marketing Corporation to put onions in neighbouring countries to avoid overstocking and eventually, the waste of the produce. Barbados,

as other CARICOM countries has tended to market this excess production by making use of the AMP agreement. However, as it has been stated somewhere else^{12/} declaration of surpluses does not always coincide with actual availabilities due to poor forecasting facilities, thus generating problems to market some commodities or simply wasting part of the production.

What is essentially characteristic of Barbados is its importation of food stuff. Table 1 shows that a substantial amount of imports comes from non-CARICOM countries with the exception of oranges, plantains, peanuts and sweet potatoes.

The pattern of imported demand should be borne in mind by other CDCC countries with export potentials of some products such as vegetables, potatoes, pulses and fruits.

The institutional structure in the trade of agricultural produce of Barbados is somewhat dispersed. The marketing of imported fresh vegetables and fruits is done by three types of institutions. Some produce is marketed in open places, particularly those items which are part of the hucksters trade that takes place between Barbados and some of the smaller islands (St. Vincent and St. Lucia, in particular). Other parts of the produce, in particular vegetables, pulses and potatoes is imported by trading houses. A third institution in marketing process is the Marketing Corporation which sometimes acts as sole importer of onions and other foods during the off-season. The Marketing Corporation is also an advisory institution to the Licensing Authority for the importation of food items in general.

In summary, cooperation and integration of both production and marketing of agricultural produce dealt with in this report is quite plausible for the case of Barbados. Cooperation at the level of production may well be implemented with the rest of the CDCC countries

^{12/} Phillips, Winston. "Towards a Common Agricultural Policy for the Caribbean Community" (op. cit.)

through a coordinated effort between the Agricultural Development Corporation, the Barbados Agricultural Society and the Ministry of Agriculture. The existence of "development committees" for different commodities is already an advancement towards regional coordination and cooperation. At the level of marketing, the strongest institution is unquestionably the Marketing Corporation; its inclusion in any scheme of regional cooperation is essential.

Interviews were held with the following officials:

Mr. Ceper Gooding	Economist, Division of Planning, Ministry of Agriculture
Mr. Hainsley Benn	General Manager, Barbados Agricultural Society
Mrs. V. Bourne	Manager, Export Promotion Division, Barbados Marketing Corporation
Mr. E. Edghill	Economist, Export Promotion Division, Barbados Marketing Corporation

CUBA

The mission's visit to Cuba extended to four days. Meetings were held at the Ministry of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Agriculture, the Association of Private Farmers and the State Committee for Economic Cooperation. Additionally, three field visits were made to the following centres: Experimental Centre for Citrus and other Fruit Trees, Experimental Centre for Vegetables and the Production Cooperative "Amistad Cubana-Rumana" (Güira).

Trade of products selected in this report is significant in the case of Cuba in the groups of citrus, ground provisions and rice. Available statistical data shows that exports of citrus have tended to grow consistently from 49.8 in 1973 to 59.7 thousand metric tons in 1975. Unofficial figures put exports of citrus up to 100.0 thousand metric tons for 1979, and it is expected that this will double by 1985. Other exports worth noticing are: ground provisions, particularly potatoes and canned fruits (mangoes, guavas and pineapples). Imports, on the other hand, have tended to be concentrated on rice and grains (including beans). Table 15 shows the amounts of imports for these items which have tended to keep a sustained level.

Tables 13 and 14 show the cultivated area under selected crops and production of selected crops, respectively. Clearly, area under cultivation for the years 1974 and 1977 has not varied much. Production, on the other side, has had some variations towards increase in the cases of potatoes, yams, rice and bananas. The rest of the crops have tended to keep a rather stable level. In spite of this trend, Cuba has exported some vegetables - sweet peppers for instance - but not very consistently.

Cuba has put a great emphasis on experimental research in agriculture, as part of its five-year plans tending to increase agricultural production. Two of these research and development activities are worth noticing, namely, citrus and fruits and vegetables.

Research and development on citrus and other fruits is performed in five experimental farms. The largest research and development centre depends on an area of 300 hectares and a total collection of 1,464 different varieties of trees. Emphasis has been put on citrus, avocado, mangoes and guavas with 314, 386, 350 and 142 different varieties of trees respectively. Other varieties include: soursop (18), sapodilla (20), banana (52), pineapple (20) and other fruits (82).

Research and development has concentrated on the following lines: extending the production cycle of mangoes and citrus; obtaining varieties of avocado trees with a continuous annual production; obtaining high yield varieties of guava trees (about 40 tons per hectare); and extending the varieties of hybrids in citrus (tangelo, ortaniques and others). The research and development centres are well staffed with about 80 agronomists and technicians. Since 1963, Cuba has been participating in periodical meetings organised by FAO tending to improve the infrastructure for the propagation of tropical fruits. FAO has come up with a recommendation to transform the Experimental Station for Citrus and other Fruits into a regional centre for research and development in fruit trees. This is an initiative that is supported by the government of Cuba which is willing to cooperate in this area.

Research and development in vegetables is performed by the Experimental Centre for Vegetables "Liliana Dimitrova". This is an experimental farm of about 65 hectares with about 30 professionals (agronomists and technicians). As part of a five-year plan on science and technology, this centre carries on six different lines of research. First, there is an action on improvement and introduction of new varieties of tomatoes and red pepper, and other "major" vegetables (including onions and cabbages). This programme has attempted to cross indigenous, tropical and other types of varieties. So far, some good results have been obtained such as the identification of 12 varieties of tomatoes with high yields (60 tons per hectare), plants with high genetic resistance to disease, and plants with an extended production cycle. A second line of activity is on regional studies,

attempting trials in different ecological conditions of different vegetables. A third line of research is on basic agro-technical studies for tomatoes and red peppers. A fourth line of research is on mechanical harvest of tomatoes. A fifth line of attention is concentrated on the introduction and evaluation of "minor" vegetables (lettuce, cucumber, garlic, egg plants, carrots and string beans).

In addition to the aforementioned research and development centres, there is also in Cuba an Experimental Station devoted to research on potatoes and grains (including rice and corn).

It is worth noting that Cuba has continued with its programme of expansion of cooperatives, as a strategy, to expand the area of agricultural land cultivated, collectively. So far, there are 832 cooperatives accounting for 125,000 hectares distributed as follows: 254 on sugar cane, 224 on tobacco, 173 on ground provisions and vegetables, 88 on coffee, 70 on livestock, 14 on fruits, 8 on grains and 1 on flowers.

About 21 percent of total agricultural area is in Cuba under private exploitation. There are two types of cooperatives according to the property of the land: Cooperative of Credit and Services, there are 680 cooperatives where property of land is still kept on a private basis, and Production Cooperatives, there are 152 cooperatives where property of land is collectivised. The National Association of Private Farmers is the umbrella organization that represents the private sector in agriculture. Apart from the Cooperatives, it also comprises 200 Associations of farmers with a total membership of 193,000 people. ANAP is very active in implementing a strategy of collectivization of land through the expansion of cooperatives. So far, about 7 percent of total agricultural area is under production cooperatives, the most collectivised type of association.

ANAP is totally integrated to both the Central Economic Authorities and the political directorate. Its impact is more political than economic, in spite of the fact that substantial amounts of tobacco, coffee and some sugar cane is produced by private farmers. Contracts between Cooperatives

and Associations have been signed with the Ministry of Agriculture to produce some goods for export purposes. However, it should be noted that most of the agricultural produce which is exported is produced by State-controlled farms.

Interviews were held with the following officials:

Mr. Leopoldo Ariza	Vice-President, Asociación Nacional Agricultores Privados
Mr. Aldo Soto	Commercial Attaché, Cuban Embassy, Jamaica
Mr. Felipe Guerra	Cuba-Citrico, Ministry of Foreign Trade
Mr. José Ramón Sánchez	National Division of Citrus and Fruit Trees, Ministry of Agriculture
Mrs. Rita Jorge Valdez	Division of Agricultural Crops, Ministry of Agriculture
Mrs. Dolores de León López	Ministry of Agriculture
Mr. Darvis Leiva	Centre for Research on Citrus and other Fruits
Mr. Jorge Cueto	Centre for Research on Citrus and other Fruits
Mr. Amado Alvarez	CUBAFRUTAS, Ministry of Foreign Trade
Mrs. Dinorah Padrón	CUBAFRUTAS, Ministry of Foreign Trade
Mrs. Iris Nocedo	CUBAZUCAR, Ministry of Foreign Trade
Mr. Alfredo Vilches	ALIMPORT, Ministry of Foreign Trade
Mr. Ivan Banzon	CUBATABACO, Ministry of Foreign Trade
Mr. Atilio Marjon	Ministry of Foreign Trade
Mrs. Ma. de la Luz B'Hamel	Ministry of Foreign Trade
Mrs. Mirtha Barquet	State Committee for Economic Cooperation

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The mission's visit to Dominican Republic was extended to two days. Talks were held with officials at the Division of Agricultural Economics, Ministry of Agriculture, the Centre for the Promotion of Exports (CEDOPEX), the Association of Exporters (ADOEXPO) and the Financial Institute for Development and Cooperation (FICOOP).

In spite of the small weight of agricultural products on total exports, Dominican Republic is quite diversified in the trade of commodities selected in this report. Table 16 shows the exports (quantity and value) for some selected products for the periods January-June 1978 and 1979. Fruits and ground provisions represent the larger share in the selected commodities, legumes and some vegetables are also worth noticing. So far, statistical data show that Dominican Republic has a diversified trade which seems to be in expansion. However, due to the hurricane "David", production and export of some of these products have dropped substantially. Government has prohibited the exports of a number of agricultural products, although it has been estimated that by the end of 1980 most of the traditional trade will be restored.

Imports of agricultural products account for about 13 percent of total imports for 1977. Rice is the only product considered in this report which is imported in some quantity by the Dominican Republic.

Production of agricultural produce is quite dispersed. However, the Instituto Agrario Dominicano - IAD is a major producer of rice, pigeon peas, tomatoes, string beans and ground provisions (yams and tannias). The Cooperatives also share some production of agricultural produce particularly ground provisions and rice.

The institutional structure related to exports is well organized. CEDOPEX, the Centre for the Promotion of Exports is a government agency which since 1971 has been extremely active in identifying foreign markets for those products with export potential. In the area of agricultural produce, CEDOPEX has been implementing a programme called "CEDOPEX al Campo" (CEDOPEX towards the Agriculture Sector). This

programme has been very successful in identifying products and producers with export potential and capacity respectively. A programme for promoting the production of garlic and onions for export purposes is worth noting.^{13/}

The destination of exports has been traditionally the U.S.A and some European countries. However, CEDOPEX has put some attention on markets of the Caribbean region during 1979.

With regard to the expansion of production of agricultural produce, since 1979 the Ministry of Agriculture has been implementing a strategy of creating Centres of Agricultural Services in some areas of the country with the purpose of facilitating the marketing of products, distributing basic inputs to producers and serving as retail centres for basic food items to farmers.^{14/} During 1979, seventeed such centres were created and by 1980 it is estimated that about 40 centres will be functioning. The policy behind the creation of these centres is to maintain prices of food items by making distribution of produce more expedite and to encourage farmers to produce those products for which deficits are identified in advance. The centres have been welcome by associations of farmers, particularly in distant regions, for some kind of comprehensive service was needed to facilitate both production and distribution of agricultural produce.

^{13/} CEDOPEX has been publishing leaflets and other information manuals geared to let farmers know about export potential of some products. One of these leaflets is: "Manual de Cultivos de Cebollas para Exportación", CEDOPEX, Santo Domingo, 1978. CEDOPEX also publishes a monthly magazine: "El Exportador Dominicano" (The Dominican Exporter) covering a wide range of topics in the promotion of Dominican exports.

^{14/} The "Departamento de Economía Agropecuaria" (Agriculture and Livestock Economic Department) has been the Executing Office in the implementation of these projects. A sizeable amount of information has been accumulated by the Department which has published reports about the constitution of each of the aforementioned centres ("Informaciones Básicas sobre el Proyecto Centro de Servicios Rurales Integrados - CENSERI", Ministerio de Agricultura, Departamento Economía Agropecuaria, Santo Domingo, marzo, 1979.)

Clearly, the Dominican Republic is a country with a large potential for the production and export of some agricultural produce. There are well-established institutions for both the encouragement of production and identification of markets of products for exports. Dominican Republic officials and representatives of the private sector are aware of the possibilities of further cooperation and integration with other Caribbean countries. The area of agricultural produce, in spite of its small size may be a starting point for a closer and greater exchange.

Interviews were held with the following officials:

Mr. A. Lockward	Manager, FICGOP
Mr. J.M. Hernandez	Director, CEDOPEX
Mr. J. Nolasco	Director, Division of Agricultural Economics, Ministry of Agriculture
Mr. G. Roig	President, ADOEXPO
Mr. C. Jensen	Secretary, ADOEXPO

GUYANA

The visit to Guyana was extended to two days. Talks were held with officials at the Marketing Corporation, the Guyana Rice Board and the Ministry of Cooperatives. Tables 5 and 6 show the annual trade for some selected commodities for 1977 and 1978 respectively. Clearly, Guyana has been importing in the past some products in the group of commodities considered in this report; in particular, garlic and onions. However, since 1979, due to a pressing shortage of foreign currency Guyana has imposed import prohibitions in almost any type of agricultural produce.

Exports of agricultural produce have also dropped including rice, the main item. Table 17 shows the production of rice for CDCC countries. Guyana's production has tended to be fluctuating but with an average of around 200,000 to 300,000 tons (paddy). For 1980 it is expected that the production of rice will be in the order of 200,000 tons. Other exports of some significance have been plantains, oranges and pine-apples as Tables 5 and 6 show.

Exports of fruits have tended to dry up due to a lack of reliability in the supply. Producers have been very fluctuating in their performance and channels of communication with the exporting agency - the Marketing Corporation - have not been the best. A Planning Unit was recently created at the Marketing Corporation to deal with the problem of lack of communications between suppliers and the purchasing agency. A new strategy for the purchasing and marketing of agricultural produce has been drawn up, supported financially by an IDB loan of 25 million Guyana dollars to help the food crop sector.

Funds will be used for three purposes: first, the strengthening of the extension division of the Ministry of Agriculture which plans to establish demonstration farms and agricultural services centres which may also be used as purchasing points for the Marketing Corporation; second, the expansion of the lending capacity of the Agricultural Development Bank which will use some of the funds to support medium and long-term borrowing from farmers; and third, the establishment of a factory

for the manufacturing of crates which will facilitate the packaging and handling of agricultural goods.

The Marketing Corporation is already operating about six centres in the country which are used as buying points. A group of ten officers work in the field acting as liaison between farmers and the Marketing Corporation. However, the new strategy under implementation by the Marketing Corporation will take some time to prove successful in expanding agricultural production and eventually exports.

With regard to the production and exports of rice, the Guyana Rice Board is implementing a programme of expansion of cultivated area under rice which is expected to increase production to 500,000 tons by 1985. This increase of more than double the current production will be, eventually, accompanied by an expansion in the milling capacity which, presently, is rather limited.

In the area of research and development, the Rice Board has continued with a programme of cooperation with a regional centre for research on rice located in Cali, Colombia. During 1979, a team of research officers, including a Guyanese, visited centres of research and production in the area (Suriname, Guyana, Colombia, Venezuela, Costa Rica and Belize). This effort in coordinating research in rice has been implemented by the IICA (Instituto Inter-Americano de Ciencias Agrícolas), Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, based in Costa Rica.

Skepticism was expressed in Guyana about cooperation in the area of marketing of rice. It was stated that rice producing countries (Colombia, Venezuela, Suriname, Guyana, Belize, etc.) are expanding the cultivated area and a greater production in the next five years is expected. This expansion is seen as a possible obstacle which may affect Guyana's exports in the future.

Interviews were held with the following officials:

Mr. W. Smith	General Manager, Guyana Agricultural Marketing Corporation
Mr. P. Sutherland	General Manager, Guyana Rice Board
Mr. E. Seaton	Marketing Manager, Guyana Rice Board
Mr. H. Cameron	Chief Cooperatives Officer, Ministry of Cooperatives
Mr. H. Blade	CARICOM Secretariat
Mr. A. Blake	CARICOM Secretariat
Mr. P. Arjoon	CARICOM Secretariat
Mr. F. Joshua	CARICOM Secretariat

HAITI

The mission's visit to Haiti was extended to one day only. Talks were held with officials at the National Council for Cooperation, and representatives of ASDEM (Association des Exportateurs des Mangues) and FACOLEF (Fabricants des Conserves, Legumes et Fruits).

Trade of the group of commodities considered here is rather small in the case of Haiti. No statistical data was made available to evaluate trade of the recent years. However, in order of importance, the main exported products are fruits and some vegetables. Exports of citrus products, orange peels and limes are directed mainly to the U.S.A. Essential oils are also exported mainly to European markets. Mango is another fruit with some significance. ASDEM has been exporting in the past three years about 50 million dozen mangoes a year. Other products with some significance are: pigeon peas which are exported already canned and okras and cucumbers which go mainly to the U.S.A.

Programmes of production have been drawn up to expand production of pulses, in particular red kidney beans, black beans and pigeon peas. There is already some propagation of varieties and it is expected that production will increase in the near future to supply local demand mainly.

Imports of food in Haiti is significant with a proportion of about 38 percent of total imports.^{15/} Local distribution of agricultural produce is made through a traditional market institution, the "Madame Sará" (higglers). Organization of farmers is very weak, for the existing cooperatives are mainly concentrated on the production of coffee.

The agro-industrial group contacted during the visit, has been operating for the last three years thanks to tax-holiday concessions

^{15/} Rivera, Guillermo. "Las Estrategias Internacionales de Desarrollo en Relación con los Modelos y Políticas Comerciales de los Países del Caribe". ECLA Office for the Caribbean, Port-of-Spain, Pub. CARIB/INT 79/16.

given by the government. Both ASDEM and FACOLEF concentrate their attention on the making of tomato-based products, namely, tomato sauce, juice, soup and ketchup. FACOLEF, the largest food processing plant, has a large capacity to produce different types of agricultural products. So far, it concentrates on the production of tomato paste for local consumption. Other products which are processed and some exported are: pigeon peas, breadfruit and some fruits. ASDEM also concentrates its attention on the processing of tomato paste for local consumption and continues with a traditional line of export of mangoes and some vegetables. Both companies produced part of its requirements for the production of tomato paste, although contracts with producers represent the largest proportion of their supplies. It is unknown whether these agro-industrial ventures have had any significant impact on expanding the production of agricultural produce. So far, the capacity of FACOLEF is so large, that during the off-season they have to use their facilities to make nectars and juices by importing concentrates from elsewhere.

It is important to point out that both FACOLEF and ASDEM were very receptive about exchanging information and cooperating with other similar agro-industrial projects in the region.

Interviews were held with the following persons:

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| Mr. Rene Laroche | Advisor, National Council for Cooperation,
Institut de Developpement Agricole
et Industrie |
| Mr. M. Liautaud | Manager, Association des Exportateurs
des Mangues, ASDEM |
| Mr. J. De Graff | General Manager, Fabricants des
Conserves, Legumes et Fruits, FACOLEF |
| Mr. G. Manuel | Director, ASDEM |

JAMAICA

The mission's visit to Jamaica was extended to two days. Talks were held with officials of the Jamaica National Export Corporation, the Jamaica Export Trading Company and the Agricultural Marketing Corporation.

Jamaica's trade in the commodities selected for the report has been rather fluctuating. Tables 7 and 8 show that there has been quite a movement in both imported and exported items. Imports tend to be concentrated on potatoes, onions, garlic, red kidney beans and peanuts. They have varied, tending to decline from 1977 to 1978. Unfortunately, lack of detailed information for other years makes it impossible to analyse data on a longer projection. Exports, on the other hand, tend to be concentrated on ground provisions, notably sweet potatoes, and plantains. Other exports, as in the case of tomatoes, sweet peppers and pigeon peas, are not very significant. However, since 1978, Jamaica has taken a very aggressive attitude towards exports due to a pressing need to maximise foreign exchange earnings.

An institutional structure has been set up to facilitate and encourage Jamaican exports. The JNEC and its subsidiary, JETCO, have expanded Jamaican exports to a large extent. Agricultural produce has been increasingly exported since 1978. The main group of commodities currently exported are ground provisions, accounting for about 80 percent of total agricultural exports. Sweet potatoes, yams, dasheens and tannias are being exported particularly to the United Kingdom and Canada. Other products include: pumpkins, fresh ginger, christophenes and scallions. Exports of citrus have also increased since 1978 after JETCO took over this function from the Jamaica Citrus Growers Association. Estimates for 1979 put exports of citrus in the order of 150,000 crates of 42 pounds each (about 6,3 million pounds). About 90 percent of these go to the United Kingdom.

Institutional effort has also been made to upgrade production and facilitate the identification of products with export potential. At present, there is a JETCO/AMC agreement which works in the following way: JETCO looks for markets for agricultural products and puts orders to the Marketing Corporation. The AMC through its central depot in Kingston and eight branches in the country buys the products, selects them and finally packs them ready to export. Since the beginning of 1979, the AMC has been able to supply about 80 to 90 percent of total orders put by JETCO.

Additionally, JETCO and the JNEC have been active in encouraging a five-year plan of expansion of citrus production. Plans have also been drawn up to organize a group of exporters of fruits and vegetables into a Jamaica Fresh Produce Exporters Association.

Production of agricultural produce is expected to increase in the future. A number of different projects of the type of "integrated rural development" are under implementation in Jamaica.

A Jamaica Government/US/AID Project is under way in the Pindar River and Two Meetings areas.^{16/} This project attempts to improve the standard of living of small hillside farmers in those two areas. A continuous multiple cropping technique is to be applied taking into account suitability for land that has to be directed with soil conservation measures (terraces). The programme has been planned for a period of five years comprising about 35,000 acres and benefitting about 55,000 people. Erosion control will comprise soil conservation including, terracing, ditching, waterways and pasture land, forestation and engineering works, including road construction, rehabilitation of roads and river controls. The project also includes the training of farmers through five demonstration and training centres and fifty small "model" farms sub-centres.

^{16/} "Integrated Rural Development Programme, Pindar River/Two Meetings Project", A.I.S., the Agricultural Information Service - Ministry of Agriculture, Hope, Kingston, 1979.

Another project under implementation is totally managed by ALCAN, the Aluminium Company. About 5,000 farmers are to be leased land (about 22.5 thousand acres). Overall administration will be concentrated by ALCAN using the most modern methods of farm management.

A third project, worth noting, is to be implemented in the area of Broomdeck. This is a project run by the Jamaica National Investment Corporation, attempting to prepare land for a massive production of rice. At present, there is a rice mill operating at less than 10 percent of its total milling capacity due to a lack of local supply of paddy.

In summary, there are quite a number of initiatives under implementation in Jamaica which in the medium-term may have quite a significant impact on expanding agricultural production.

In addition to plans for expanding production and improving the institutional structure for the facilitation of exports, Jamaica has been well aware of the need for research and development in areas connected with the production of agricultural products. There is a wide variety of problems which require prompt attention by research and development centres. For instance, research is needed on post-harvest technology concentrating the attention on preservation of produce under different conditions of handling. Research and development is also needed on aspects connected with drying of produce, in particular, pulses. Attention is required on products such as flowers whose export potential is high, as well as other qualities such as low foreign exchange inputs and labour intensive character.

Interviews were held with the following officials:

Mr. Peter King	Director, Jamaica National Export Corporation
Mr. Ainsley Henriques	Manager, Jamaica Export Trading Company
Mr. Hernel Hamilton	Product Sales Manager, Jamaica Export Trading Company
Mr. Emerson Young	Assistant Director Marketing, Jamaica National Export Corporation
Mr. Roger Campbell	Marketing Manager, Agricultural Marketing Corporation

ST. LUCIA

The visit to St. Lucia was extended to one day only. Talks were held at the Marketing Board and the Ministry of Agriculture, thus covering the marketing and policy-making areas related to the group of commodities selected for this report. Table 10 shows the annual trade of some selected commodities for 1978. Statistical data is self-explanatory. St. Lucia is a net importer of foodstuff, in particular, vegetables. Exports are significant in the cases of plantains and oranges.

During 1979, the St. Lucia Marketing Board exported some agricultural produce mainly to the United Kingdom. Main exported items have been as follows: ginger (fresh), pumpkins, breadfruits, yams and mangoes. St. Lucia as the rest of the banana exporting countries (WINBAN) makes use of the regular transport link offered by the banana contracting company (GEEST Co.) which operates a regular shipping service between the United Kingdom and Grenada. This transport link makes it almost compulsory that exports of agricultural produce go to the United Kingdom. A small amount of commodities is exported to other neighbouring countries, Barbados in particular, through the traditional hucksters trade.

The Marketing Board represents in St. Lucia the largest purchasing power of agricultural produce. It has two depots where produce is bought and handled for both local distribution and exports. The institution has been going through an expansion of its storage capacity both in cold rooms and handling facilities. It is also about to set up a retail outlet for the marketing of foodstuff in Castries.

The Board is also one of the largest importers of foodstuff in St. Lucia. Imports of fresh vegetables, in particular, tomatoes, carrots and cabbages come mainly from Miami. Importation of other important items such as sugar and rice are handled by the the Price Control Commission, a dependence of the Ministry of Trade.

There are two initiatives geared towards organising production to cut imports of food which are worth noticing in the case of St. Lucia. First, there is an attempt to increase the efficiency of food importers by improving food distribution in the country. There have been meetings at the highest level, with the participation of consumers associations, hotels and supermarkets, and the Marketing Board to rationalize importation and distribution of food supplies. It is thought that a better coordinated effort in distributing food supplies by programming food purchases with seasonal fluctuations of local demand may represent some savings of foreign exchange spent in food already reaching about 30 million EC a year.

A second initiative is linked with increasing and improving local production of fresh vegetables, ground provisions, and pulses. During the visit to St. Lucia, an advisory commission headed by Professor George Beckford from UWI, Jamaica, was investigating the prospects of changes in the Island's Land Tenure System. Unofficially, it was said that some type of redistribution of land property is expected in the future. This change will be explicitly geared towards implementing a rural development programme which is expected to generate improvements in the distribution of income thus benefitting small farmers and agricultural workers as well as increases in the local production of food items in the long term.

Linked with the previous initiative is a long-talked about project of rationalizing the supply of agricultural inputs by creating a nation-wide institution in charge of the local distribution of items such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, and the like. There has been some consideration, in the past, to furnish the Banana Owners Association with the function. However, it seems that a new institution may be established to carry out such activity.

It was stated that a coordinated effort in both local production and distribution of both indigenous and imported food items may generate savings of up to 15 to 20 million EC a year. A long-term plan was mentioned geared to expand production and control of soil erosion which has become a significant problem.

In summary, it was sensed that St. Lucia's authorities are quite conscious of the poor performance of its agricultural sector in meeting the country's demand for food. A long-term perspective has been taken to deal with the problem. The willingness of St. Lucia to cooperate and participate in regional programmes leading to the improvement of its agricultural sector was also explicitly made.

Interviews were held with the following officials:

Mr. M.D. Toussaint	Manager, St. Lucia Marketing Board
Mr. B. Campbell	Operational Manager, St. Lucia Marketing Board, Castries
Mr. C. Antoine	Operations Manager, St. Lucia Marketing Board, Vieux Fort
Mr. D. Demacque	Chief Agricultural Officer, Ministry of Agriculture

ST. VINCENT

The visit to the island of St. Vincent was extended to one day only. Talks were held with officials at the Ministry of Agriculture, the Marketing Board and the Agricultural Laboratory (AGROLAB). Interviews attempted to cover aspects related to policy-making and implementing, marketing of export items and distribution of imported food; and processing of local agricultural produce. No detailed statistical information was obtained in the case of St. Vincent.

St. Vincent, as the rest of the Leeward Islands, is a net importer of food items, in particular fresh vegetables, rice and sugar. Most of the imported items are either distributed or approved for private distribution by the Marketing Corporation. Fresh vegetables have been mainly imported from Miami and Puerto Rico. Sugar has been imported in the past from the Dominican Republic and other sources; rice has been mainly imported from Guyana as part of a CARICOM agreement.

With regard to the production of sugar, St. Vincent has recently bought a sugar factory from Trinidad and Tobago. It is expected that installation will be completed by June 1980. Production capacity will be in the order of 5 to 5.5 thousand tons. This means that by 1981 St. Vincent will be producing sugar to meet local demand thus substituting importation of this item, as well as generating direct and indirect job creation.

Exports of agricultural produce consist mainly of ground provisions and carrots. Most of these produce go to Trinidad and Tobago, in particular, eddoes, tannias and yams. Exports of carrots have been encouraged through the AMP agreement among CARICOM countries. St. Vincent has been exporting carrots to Trinidad and Tobago over the last few years.

The facility of a regular shipping service with the United Kingdom through the "banana boat" also encourages exports of ground provisions and some fruits such as mangoes and avocados to Europe. Occasional exports of citrus and plantains are also made to Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados. It is worth noting that the institution with the largest share

in the trade of agricultural produce is the Marketing Corporation. This is a very efficiently run corporation with good facilities for the handling, packaging and selecting of produce both imported and for exports. It is strategically located near the main wharf which makes the handling of cargo very convenient.

St. Vincent has also followed a policy of import restraints of some items, fresh vegetables in particular, during the last two years. This has meant that importation of items such as tomatoes, cabbages, lettuce, cucumber, egg-plants and the like are not allowed. According to some officials this has had a positive effect in both encouraging local production and changing the pattern of consumption in fresh vegetables by substituting some goods for indigenous produce. It was stated that the surplus in the production of carrots which have been exported to Trinidad and Tobago have resulted from this policy of import restraints. It is difficult to assess the success of this measure due to the fact that in St. Vincent the prices of agricultural produce are subject to government control because of the impact of subsidised items in the cost structure of agriculture production. Prices are still the main variable farmers use to take decisions about what to produce. It seems that prices have been very convenient for farmers in the case of carrots and cucumbers which tended to encourage production and therefore the existence of surplus of exports. However, it might be possible that a coordinated effort of import controls together with proper encouragement of local production could have a significant impact on increasing indigenous production.

Interestingly enough, what may have a greater impact on production particularly of fruits, is the expansion of a food processing unit, AGROLAB, which since 1976 has been manufacturing juices, sauces and jams. This agro-industrial experiment has survived and expanded thanks to an enthusiastic and collective management, as well as with the support of the Marketing Corporation which acts as the purchasing agency for its basic inputs, fruits. AGROLAB was initiated in 1976 as an experimental trial attempting to make use of unsold fruits of the Marketing

Corporation. In four years, sales of processed fruits have jumped from 3,000 to 100,000 EC a year. This quite a valuable effort, if it considered that a small staff of between 8 to 20 members carry out a very labour-intensive process with limited facilities in a kitchen-type of operation.

Over the last two years, the Government of St. Vincent has been receiving technical assistance from an expert from UNIDO to upgrade AGROLAB facilities and extend its line of products. Plans have been drawn to start a larger plant which will eventually employ more staff, on a permanent basis, and will have a canning facility that will have a positive effect in terms of better quality of products.

It is estimated that by the middle of 1981, this new plant may be in full operation. AGROLAB expansion will have unquestionably some impact on encouraging fruit production if a coordinated effort between the purchasing agency, the Marketing Corporation and local producers is implemented. There is a large scope for an expansion of fruit production, this effort, however, must receive proper attention from government authorities if it is to be a success. Some sizeable investment is needed to expand fruit production. Tropical fruits such as mangoes, guava, citrus, soursop and the like take at least five years to bear fruit at full capacity. Traditionally there is in the region and in St. Vincent, in particular, a tendency from farmers to maximise their cash returns in the shortest possible period. Fruit production is undoubtedly a long-term type of venture, thus the necessity of coordinating and promoting the planting of trees and financing such investment. So far, there has been no initiative taken by government or any other institution geared to long-term fruit production, in St. Vincent. Some kind of action will have to be taken, otherwise the extended capacity of AGROLAB may run idle during off-season periods.

Interviews were held with the following officials:

Mr. Carlton Williams	Chief Agricultural Officer, Ministry of Agriculture
Mr. A.C. Antrobus	Manager, St. Vincent Marketing Corporation
Mr. Henry Williams	Manager of AGROLAB
Mr. A. Resurreccion	UNIDO Expert advising the Government on Food Processing

SURINAME

The visit to Suriname was extended to one day. Talks were held with representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and officials of the Ministry of Economic Development and the Stichting Machinale Landbouw, a major producer of rice in Suriname.

Trade of products considered in this report is significant in the case of rice and some fruits, particularly bananas and citrus. Imports of agricultural produce are not significant with the exception of some pulses and potatoes which come from the U.S.A and Europe.

Rice continued being the second largest exporting product of Suriname after bauxite. In 1979 total exports of rice were estimated at 90,000 tons (milled rice), accounting for about 68 percent of total agricultural exports. Of the total amount exported by Suriname, about 50 percent is produced by the Stichting Machinale Landbouw, a joint venture between government and private producers. This company together with the Department of Agriculture perform research and development in rice. Most of the exported rice goes to European markets and the French territories (French Antilles).

It is worth noting that in the past there existed some cooperation on rice production through the so-called "Inter-Guyanese Rice Group" including Guyana and Suriname. This group has not met since 1971. Production of rice has increased consistently during the 1970's. Further expansion of production is expected from more acres which are to be incorporated in the next two years. An additional amount of 12,000 hectares are being prepared for rice plantation in the so-called "Courantyne Project". Another 9,000 hectares are being prepared in Wageningen. This expansion in planted area is expected to produce an additional amount of 60,000 tons, about a third of current production.

Other exports of agricultural produce with some significance are bananas, citrus and some vegetables. The largest producing company exporting these products is Surland, a private venture. Other export companies also participate in the trade through contacts with farmers. Government recently prohibited the export of some ground provisions because of shortages in the local supply. However, it is thought that restrictions will be lifted during 1980.

Imported items in Suriname are not very significant. Imports of foodstuff account for less than 10 percent of total imports. However, it is worth noticing that Suriname has been importing some legumes and potatoes from U.S.A and Europe respectively.

On the institutional side, Suriname is a country with a rather weak organization of producers of agricultural products. Production of rice, bananas and citrus is quite concentrated into two large companies, namely, Stitching Machinale Landbouw and Surland Ltd. Cooperatives and other small producers lack an umbrella-type of organization. Agricultural producers are not associated with the Chamber of Commerce either. This fact is seen as an obstacle towards cooperation and regional integration, in spite of the goodwill of government officials and representatives of the private sector.

Interviews were held with the following officials:

Mr. A. Lew Kong	President, Suriname Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Mr. J. Shankar	Director, Stitching Machinale Landbouw
Mr. A. Aost	Head, Division of Trade, Ministry of Economic Development

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Interviews were held in Trinidad and Tobago for two days. Talks were conducted with officials of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Marketing Agency and the Cooperative of Citrus Growers.

Trinidad and Tobago is a net importer country of food supplies. Exports of some commodities considered in this report are not very significant as happens in the case of some fruits (citrus and pineapple). Tables 10 and 11 show the annual trade of some selected commodities for 1977 and 1978. Clearly Trinidad and Tobago is importing large amounts of fresh vegetables, ground provisions (potatoes in particular) and pulses. If one compares total amount of imported items from 1977 to 1978, there is a clear indication of an increase, particularly in products such as potatoes, sweet potatoes, onions and garlic, red kidney beans, tomatoes. Production of this agricultural produce has not increased according to expansions in the demand for these goods. The natural answer has been an increasing expansion in the import of such products which is helped by a healthy availability of foreign exchange.

The government of Trinidad and Tobago has become aware of its chronic tendency to import foodstuff which is perfectly possible to be produced locally. A comprehensive strategy has been drawn to substitute imported food. Production programmes have been proposed for a number of different products involving farmers, the extension division of the Ministry of Agriculture and research and development centres located in the country. These production programmes attempt to increase production in the medium-term in the following items:

Rice: An expansion in the local production of rice is expected in the next three years. There is a project to expand the area under rice with 36,000 additional acres in the Oropouche Lagoon. So far, local production of rice is meeting about 10 percent of total consumption. The milling capacity is also expected to increase. There are two mills operating in two shifts already, and there are plans to install a third mill in the future. Research and development is performed at an experimental station in Centeno, and also in coordination with the University of the West Indies and CARDI.

Citrus: A programme of rehabilitation of citrus trees is being implemented. Research and development is coordinated with the participation of the Centeno Experimental Station, UWI, and CARDI. A programme of subsidies is also operating to help farmers to rehabilitate trees.

Ground Provisions: There is also a production programme which is supported by a policy of subsidies to reduce cost of inputs and a guarantee price scheme attempting to keep the level of profitability of farmers.

Pulses: There is a production programme under implementation in the case of pigeon peas (cow peas); research and development is also performed in this product.

It is also worth noticing that a rehabilitation programme is being implemented for cocoa and coffee. This programme attempts to double current production by the end of the 1980's.

In the case of fresh vegetables it is unknown the type of initiatives which have been taken to increase and improve local production. The Central Marketing Agency continued as the sole importer of fresh vegetables or the approving agency for import licenses applied for by private dealers. The special attention that the Agricultural Sector is receiving in Trinidad and Tobago is being institutionalised through the creation of a Food and Agricultural Corporation which has taken a more operational role in implementing the so-called "production programmes".

The area of marketing of agricultural and livestock products continue to be dominated by the Marketing Agency. This institution approves licenses and imports directly foodstuff which is considered to be in short supply. With the exception of rice and sugar, which are handled by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, the Marketing Agency acts as the sanctioning office approving imports of products on the negative list. It also acts as the agency in charge of regulating the trade under CARICOM agreements, as is the case with products in the Agricultural Marketing Protocol. It, therefore, sanctions the country of origin of imported items and determines the priority in this trade according

to the agreements subscribed by Trinidad and Tobago. Importation of regional agricultural produce receives priority by the Marketing Agency. However, it was stated that lack of regular supply from CARICOM countries has made compulsory the importation of products from other non-regional sources.

A visit was paid to the Cooperative of Citrus Growers. It was noted that this Cooperative is not involved in production of citrus at all. This "association" is merely a processing plant of citrus products for the making of concentrates, juices and drinks. The processing plant, is presently, using local citrus and imported concentrates for the making of its products. However, the cooperative has been in the past the Trinidad and Tobago counterpart of the British Caribbean Citrus Association (BCCA). This regional association which has not acted as such since 1977 is now leaderless due to the death of its President, a Trinidad businessman. So far, members of the cooperative ignore the future course of the BCCA whose Vice-President is an ailing Jamaican entrepreneur.

Interviews were held with the following officials:

Mr. F. Bissessar	Director, Division of Planning, Ministry of Agriculture
Mr. A. James	Manager, Marketing Agency
Mr. E. Majani	Manager, Cooperative of Citrus Growers
Mr. H. Bain	Director, Cooperative of Citrus Growers

TABLE 1
ANNUAL TRADE OF AMP COMMODITIES - BARBADOS - 1977

COMMODITIES	UNIT	IMPORTS						EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE					
		Intraregional		Extraregional		TOTAL		Intraregional		Extraregional		TOTAL	
		Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V
Carrots	lb	-	-	4,800	-	4,800	3,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peanuts, shelled	lb	467,223	961,387	54,182	131,071	521,405	1,092,458	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peanuts, shelled	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tomatoes	lb	-	-	220,944	248,190	220,944	248,190	-	-	270	385	270	305
Red Kidney Beans	lb	-	-	18,384	13,904	18,384	13,904	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black Pepper	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweet Pepper	lb	25	6	1,600	2,804	1,625	2,810	-	-	220	200	220	200
Garlic	lb	-	-	54,434	64,755	54,434	64,434	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onions	lb	-	-	2,294,424	674,061	2,294,424	674,061	-	-	-	-	-	-
Potatoes, not Sweet	lb	7,086	3,452	13,679,627	3,094,531	13,686,713	3,097,983	-	-	1,000	258	1,000	258
Potatoes, Sweet	lb	192,455	49,318	-	-	192,455	49,318	116,200	34,860	-	-	116,200	34,860
Cinnamon	lb	14,171	34,451	6,051	12,612	20,222	47,063	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cloves	lb	50	15	14,077	29,067	14,127	29,082	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cabbages	lb	-	-	45	13	45	13	-	-	25	40	25	40
Plantains	lb	830,033	272,275	-	-	838,033	272,275	-	-	75	56	75	56
Fresh Pork	lb	-	-	60	110	60	110	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poultry Meat, whole	lb	-	-	116,072	195,539	116,872	195,539	-	-	35	47	35	47
Poultry Meat, parts	lb	-	-	3,114,839	1,081,871	3,114,839	1,081,871	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eggs	doz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	374	1,031	374	1,031
Fresh Oranges	no	6,905,839	545,530	-	-	6,905,839	545,530	-	-	23,856	2,200	23,856	2,200
Pineapples	lb	-	-	7,275	4,850	7,275	4,850	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pigeon Peas	lb	-	-	792,764	419,567	792,764	419,567	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: CARICOM SECRETARIAT

Note: Prices are in local currency (Barbados dollars)

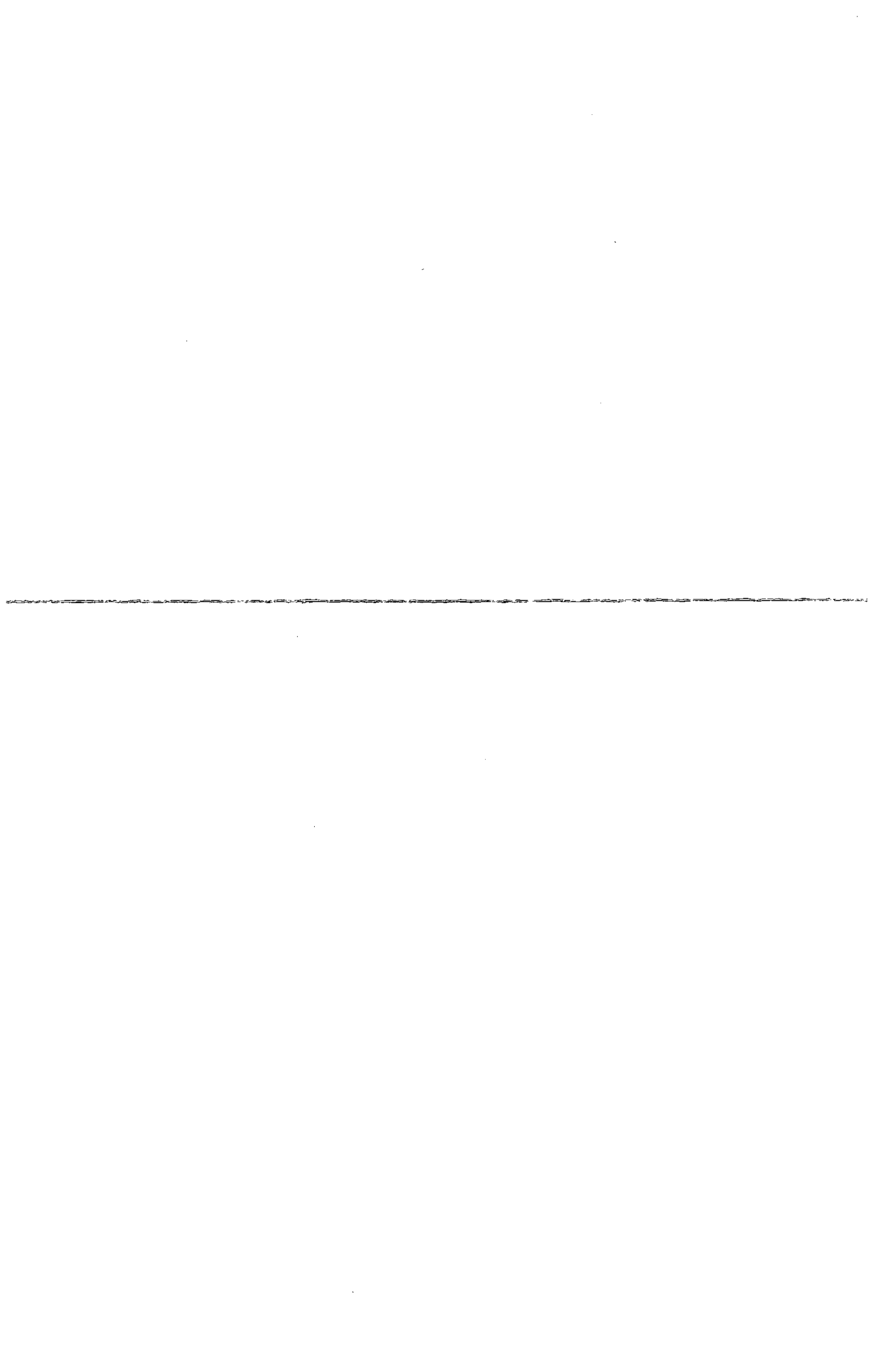


TABLE 2

ANNUAL TRADE OF AMP COMMODITIES - BELIZE - 1977

EC\$

COMMODITIES	UNIT	IMPORTS				TOTAL		EXPORTS				TOTAL	
		Intraregional		Extraregional		Q	V	Intraregional		Extraregional		Q	V
		Q	V	Q	V			Q	V	Q	V		
Carrots	lb	-	-	246,600	129,252	246,600	129,252	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peanuts, shelled	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peanuts, in shell	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tomatoes	lb	-	-	260,000	171,721	260,000	171,721	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Kidney Beans	lb	-	-	19,900	10,364	19,900	10,364	-	-	100,000	66,393	100,000	66,393
Black Pepper	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweet Pepper	lb	-	-	4,400	4,778	4,400	4,778	-	-	-	-	-	-
Garlic	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onions	lb	-	-	1,463,700	706,301	1,463,700	706,301	-	-	22,000	8,910	22,000	8,910
Potatoes, not sweet	lb	-	-	2,142,300	993,546	2,142,300	993,546	-	-	-	-	-	-
Potatoes, Sweet	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cinnamon	lb	-	-	7,400	26,610	7,400	26,610	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cloves	lb	-	-	500	7,336	500	7,336	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cabbages	lb	-	-	631,000	236,123	631,000	236,123	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plantains	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresh Pork	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poultry meat, whole	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poultry meat, parts	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eggs	doz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresh Oranges	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,715,392	90,206	1,715,392	90,206
Pineapples	lb	-	-	2,000	2,195	2,000	2,195	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pigeon Peas	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: CARICOM Secretariat

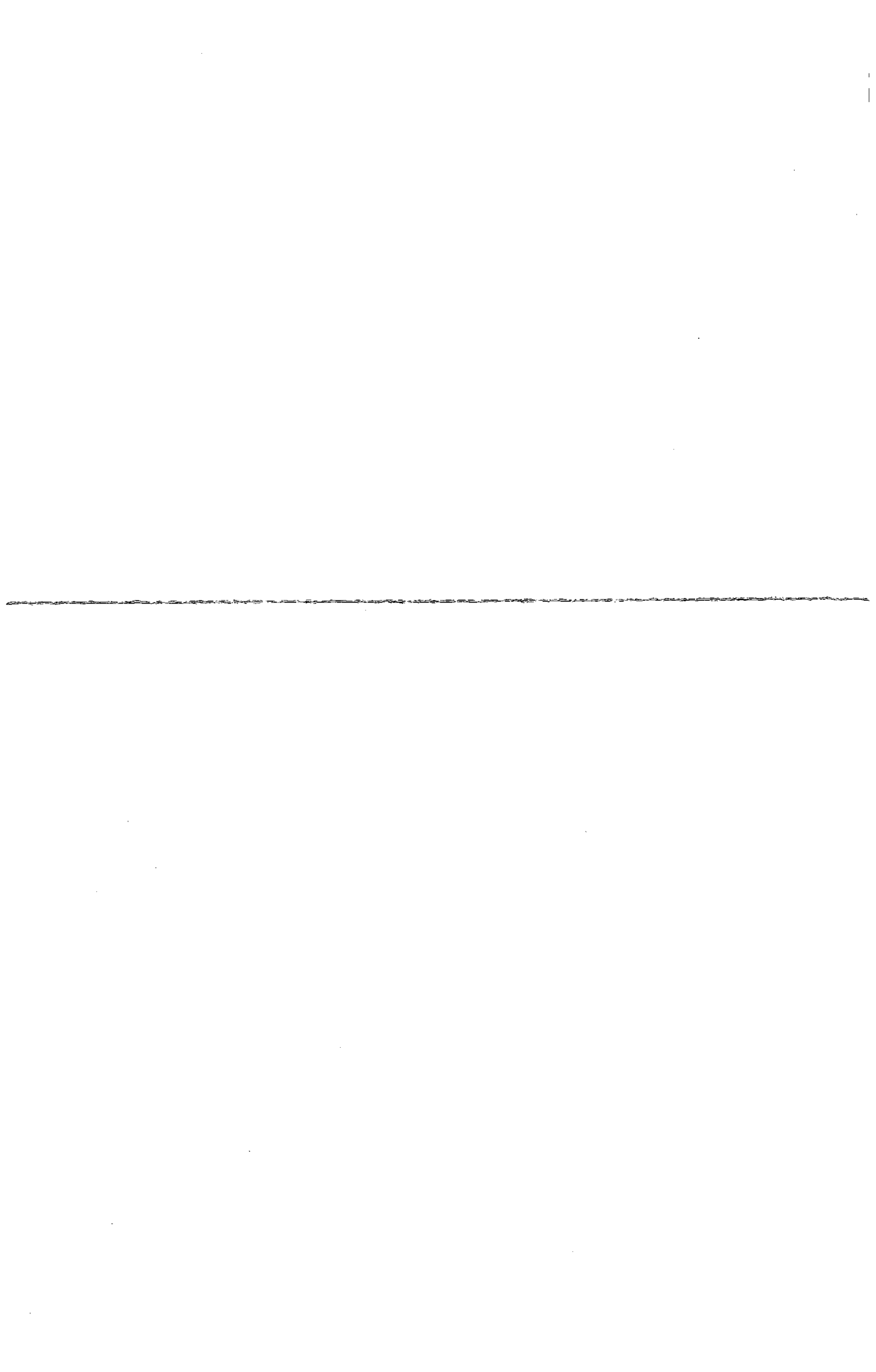


TABLE 3
ANNUAL TRADE OF AMP COMMODITIES - GRENADA - 1977

		IMPORTS				TOTAL		EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE				TOTAL		
		Intraregional		Extraregional		Q	V	Intraregional		Extraregional		Q	V	
		Q	V	Q	V			Q	V	Q	V			
Carrots	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peanuts, shelled	lb	169,821	188,800	58,164	34,075	227,985	222,955	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peanuts, in shell	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tomatoes	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Kidney Beans	lb	-	-	2,280	1,468	2,280	1,468	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black Pepper	lb	2,229	6,814	-	-	2,229	6,814	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweet Pepper	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Garlic	lb	2,184	3,545	18,850	41,123	21,034	44,668	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onions	lb	15,000	9,759	617,090	172,491	632,090	182,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Potatoes, not sweet	lb	-	-	544,751	465,802	544,751	465,802	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Potatoes, sweet	lb	400	198	-	-	400	198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cinnamon	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,311	59,118	390	1,366	18,701	60,484	1
Cloves	lb	-	-	1,102	10,772	1,102	10,772	463	4,004	306	4,800	769	8,804	9
Cabbages	lb	-	-	898	2,722	898	2,722	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Plantains	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresh Pork	lb	21,970	21,476	72,057	49,641	94,035	71,117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poultry Meat, whole	lb	-	-	2,652,865	2,329,271	2,652,865	2,329,271	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poultry Meat, parts	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eggs	doz	3,411	5,829	-	-	3,411	5,829	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresh Oranges	no	-	-	1,055,442	55,516	1,055,442	55,516	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pineapples	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pigeon Peas	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: CARICOM Secretariat

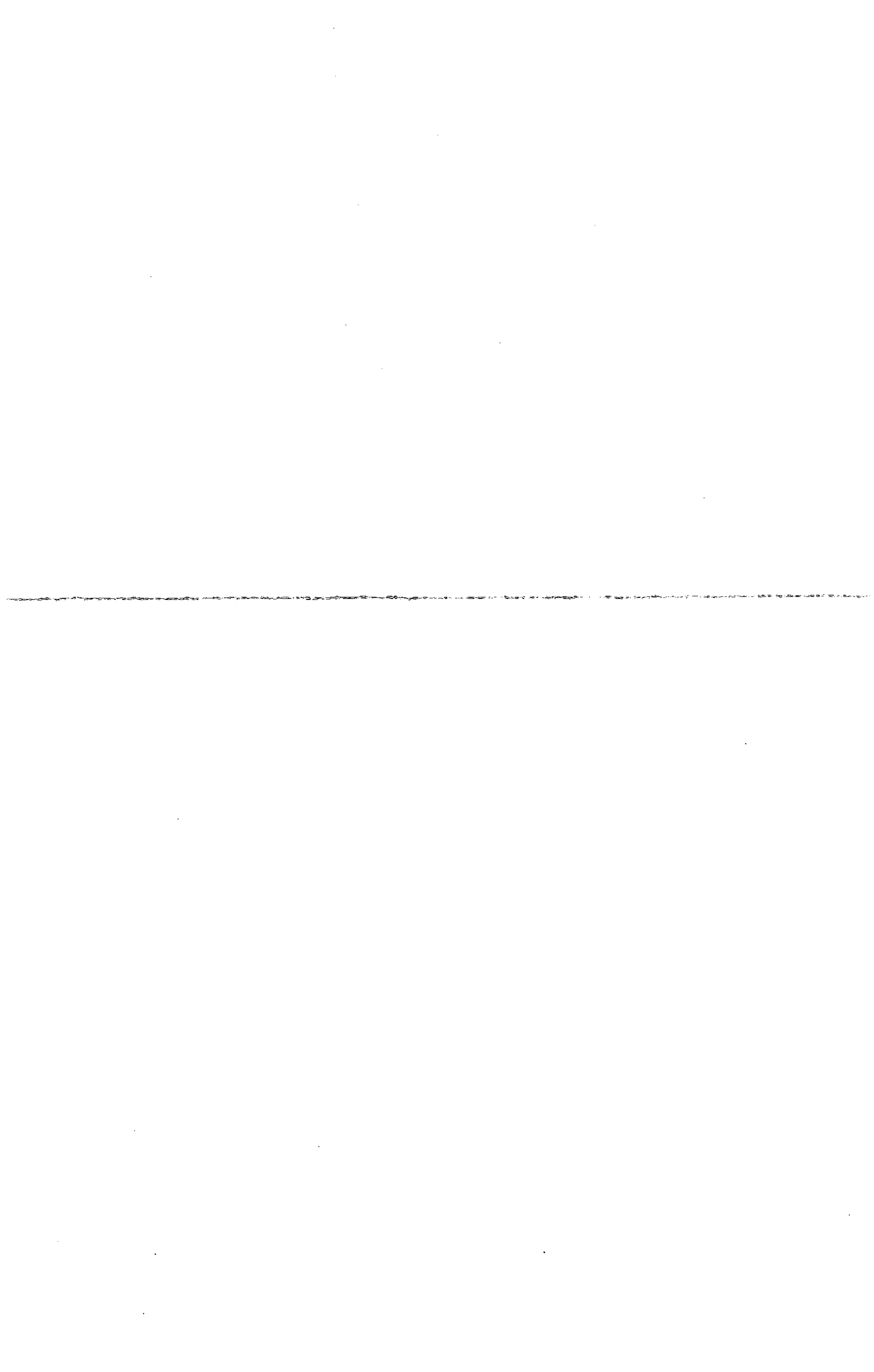


TABLE 4
GRENADA 1978

EC\$

COMMODITIES	UNIT	IMPORTS				TOTAL		EXPORTS				TOTAL	
		Intraregional		Extraregional		Q	V	Intraregional		Extraregional		Q	V
		Q	V	Q	V			Q	V	Q	V		
Carrots	lb			240	499	240	499						
Peanuts	lb	19,023	75,939	4,012	20,902	23,035	96,841						
Tomatoes	lb												
Red Kidney Beans	lb												
Black Pepper	lb	641	3,685	591	4,039	1,232	7,724						
Sweet Pepper	lb												
Garlic	lb	6,104	11,095	13,706	26,627	19,810	37,722						
Onions	lb			448,543	209,904	448,543	209,904						
Potatoes, not sweet	lb	3,000	1,631	916,115	274,526	919,115	276,157						
Potatoes, sweet	lb												
Cinnamon	lb							9,466	39,501			9,466	39,501
Cloves	lb							25,102	271,617	7,822	48,589		
Cabbages	lb												
Plantains	lb												
Fresh Pork	lb	1,628	8,075	58,324	81,879	59,952	89,954						
Poultry Meat, whole	lb			1,959,595	1,340,803	1,959,595	1,340,803						
Poultry Meat, parts	lb												
Eggs	doz												
Fresh Oranges	no												
Pineapples	lb												
Pigeon Peas	lb												

Source: CARICOM Secretariat

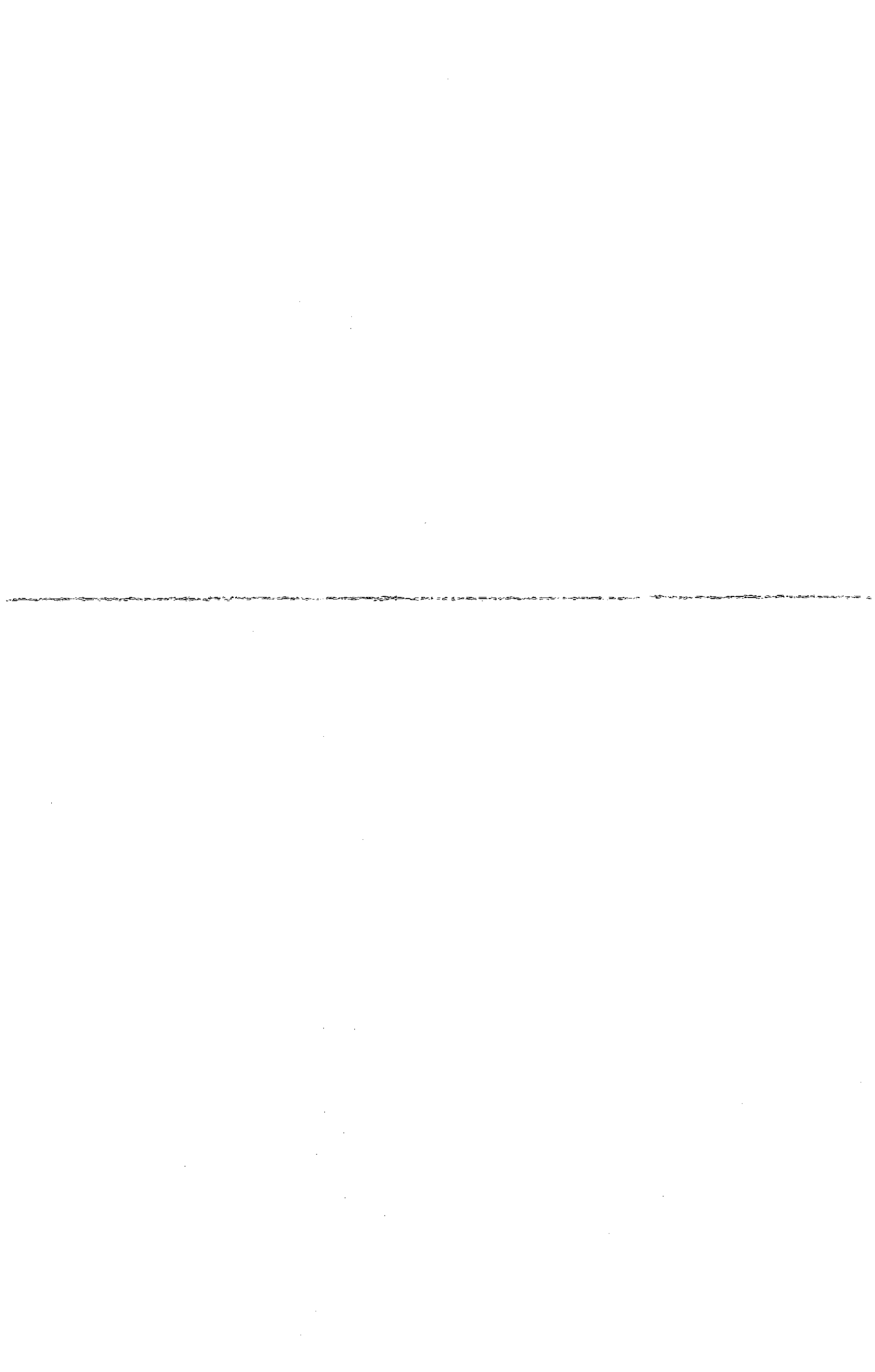


TABLE 5

ANNUAL TRADE OF AMP COMMODITIES - GUYANA 1977

(EC\$)

COMMODITIES	UNIT	IMPORTS				TOTAL		EXPORTS				TOTAL	
		Intraregional		Extraregional		Q	V	Intraregional		Extraregional		Q	V
		Q	V	Q	V			Q	V	Q	V		
Carrots	lb	50	83	-	-	50	83						
Peanuts, shelled	lb	-	-	351,496	672,661	351,496	672,661						
Peanuts, in shell	lb	30,000	69,968	-	-	30,000	69,968						
Tomatoes	lb												
Red Kidney Beans	lb												
Black Pepper	lb	2,000	12,388	155,227	443,972	157,227	456,630	11,058	32,214	126	728	13,184	82,942
Sweet Pepper	lb							4,000	3,388	-	-	4,000	3,388
Garlic	lb	-	-	1,143,515	1,566,752	1,143,515	1,566,752						
Onions	lb	-	-	5,796,600	2,714,572	5,796,600	2,714,572						
Potatoes, not sweet	lb	376	1,015	-	-	376	1,015						
Potatoes, sweet	lb												
Cinnamon	lb	14,054	52,638	241	1,236	14,295	53,874	-	-	62	213	62	213
Cloves	lb	1,503	8,552	16	239	1,519	8,791	-	-	62	331	62	331
Cabbages	lb												
Plantains	lb							42,560	16,835	-	-	42,560	16,835
Fresh Pork	lb												
Poultry meat, Whole	lb												
Poultry meat, Parts	lb												
Eggs	doz	-	-	632	6,551	632	6,551	300	715	-	-	300	715
Fresh Oranges	no	-	-					349,209	55,395	53,222	4,957	402,431	60,352
Pineapples	lb												
Pigeon Peas	lb												

Source: CARICOM Secretariat

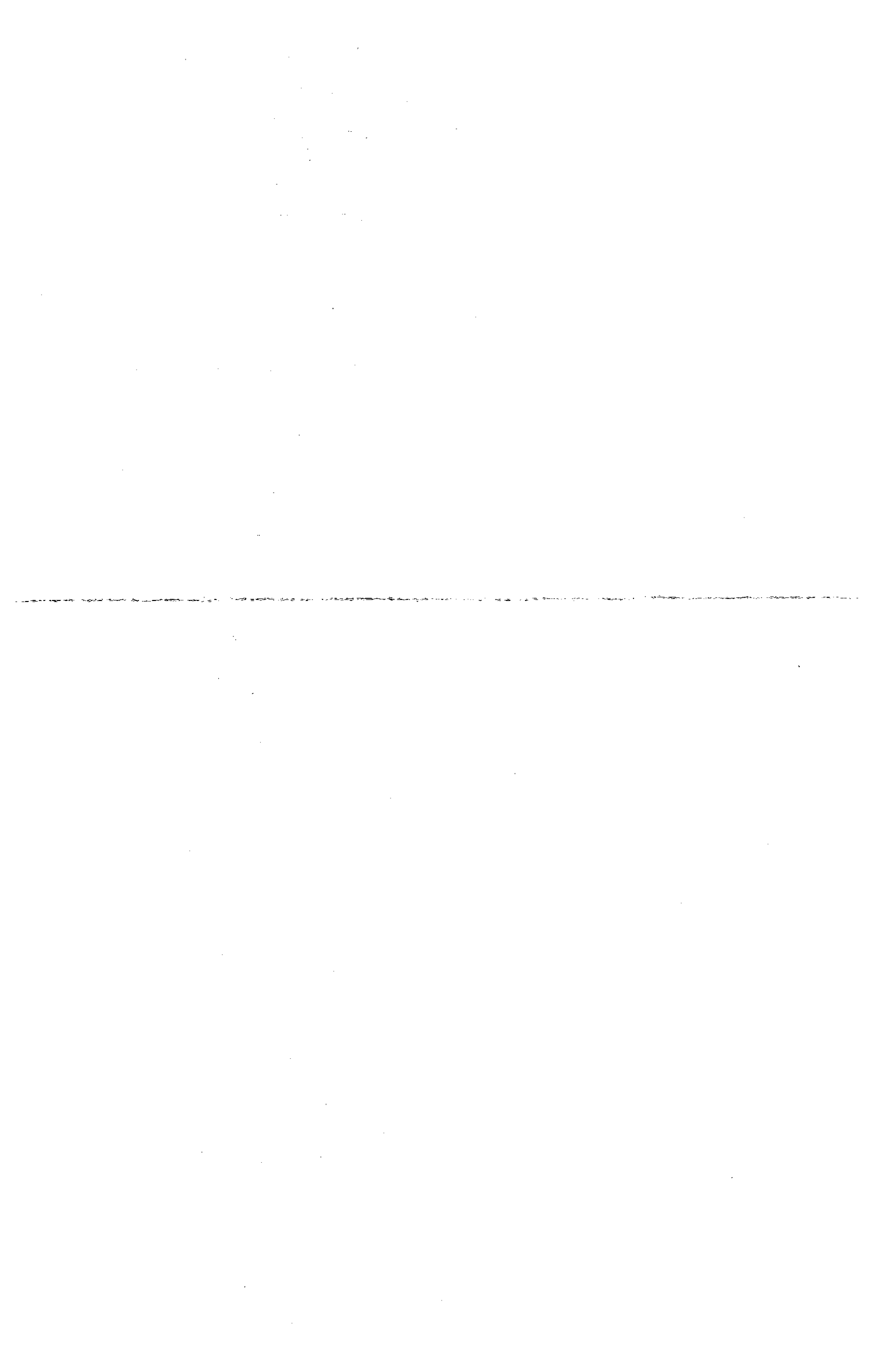


TABLE 6

COMMODITIES TRADE OF AMP COMMODITIES - GUYANA 1978

(EC\$)

COMMODITIES	UNIT	IMPORTS				EXPORTS				TOTAL			
		Intraregional		Extraregional		TOTAL		Intraregional		Extraregional		TOTAL	
		Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V
Carrots	lb	-	-	101	956	101	956						
Peanuts, shelled	lb	-	-	510,711	342,090	510,711	342,090						
Peanuts, in shell	lb	119,205	177,756	-	-	119,205	177,756						
Tomatoes	lb												
Red Kidney Beans	lb												
Black Pepper	lb	-	-	95,155	303,308	95,155	303,308	11,772	73,645	206	706	11,978	74,351
Sweet Pepper	lb												
Garlic	lb	-	-	302,003	434,528	302,003	434,528						
Onions	lb	306,950	224,423	2,708,248	1,214,125	3,015,198	1,438,548						
Potatoes, not sweet	lb	1,751	2,753	36	85	1,787	2,838						
Potatoes, sweet	lb												
Cinnamon	lb	11,276	50,924	12	61	11,288	50,985	-	-	62	221	62	221
Cloves	lb	25,068	285,513	-	-	25,068	205,513						
Cabbages	lb												
Plantains	lb							21,862	8,648	-	-	21,862	8,640
Fresh Pork	lb												
Poultry meat, Whole	lb												
Poultry meat, Parts	lb												
Eggs	doz												
Fresh Oranges	no							179,020	13,968	-	-	179,020	13,968
Pineapples	lb							23,219	12,066	-	-	23,219	12,066
Pigeon Peas	lb												

Source: CARICOM Secretariat

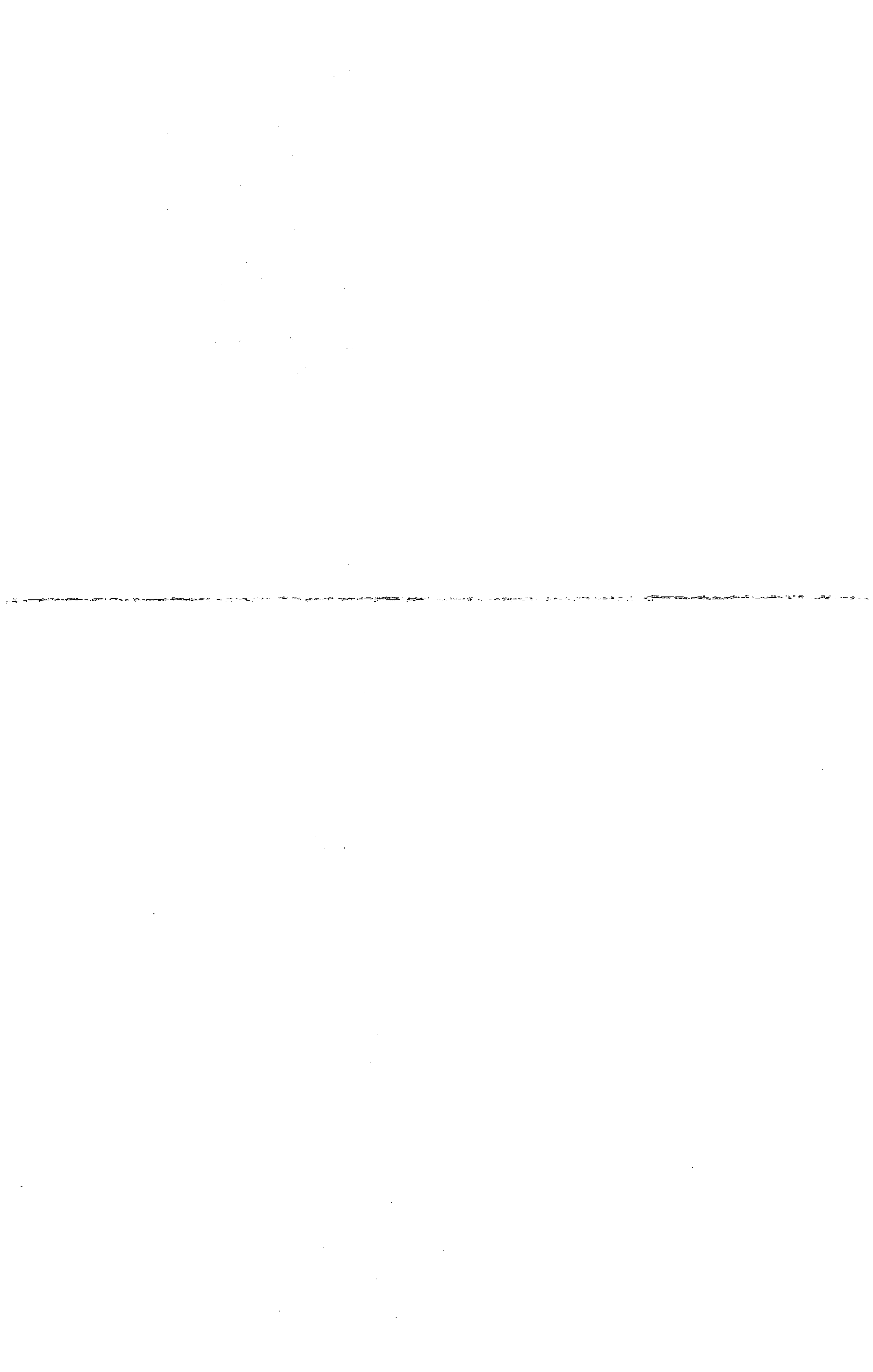


TABLE 7

ANNUAL TRADE OF AMP COMMODITIES - JAMAICA - 1977

COMMODITIES	UNIT	IMPORTS				TOTAL		EXPORTS				TOTAL	
		Intraregional		Extraregional		Q	V	Intraregional		Extraregional		Q	V
		Q	V	Q	V			Q	V	Q	V		
Carrots	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peanuts, shelled	lb	-	-	192,945	233,154	192,945	233,154	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peanuts, in shell	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tomatoes	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	538	582	538	582
Red Kidney Beans	lb	-	-	466,064	367,145	466,064	367,145	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black Pepper	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweet Pepper	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,294	-	1,294	-
Garlic	lb	-	-	21,994	42,471	21,994	42,471	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onions	lb	-	-	545,680	310,938	545,680	310,988	-	-	-	-	-	-
Potatoes, not sweet	lb	-	-	427,929	130,116	427,929	130,116	-	-	-	-	-	-
Potatoes, sweet	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186,533	137,514	186,533	137,514
Cinnamon	lb	-	-	4,007	17,116	4,007	17,116	611	2,634	-	-	611	2,634
Cloves	lb	-	-	648	8,705	648	8,705	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cabbages	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plantains	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	138,000	135,922	138,000	135,922
Fresh Pork	lb	-	-	20,303	15,456	20,303	15,456	111,923	348,684	121,813	210,864	233,736	559,548
Poultry meat, whole	lb	-	-	592,184	502,034	592,184	502,034	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poultry meat, parts	lb	-	-	41,378,002	14,063,295	41,378,002	14,063,295	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eggs	doz	-	-	3,000	11,886	3,000	11,886	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresh Oranges	no	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pineapples	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,645	4,776	17,645	4,776
Pigeon Peas	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	359	546	395	552	754	1,098

Source: CARICOM Secretariat

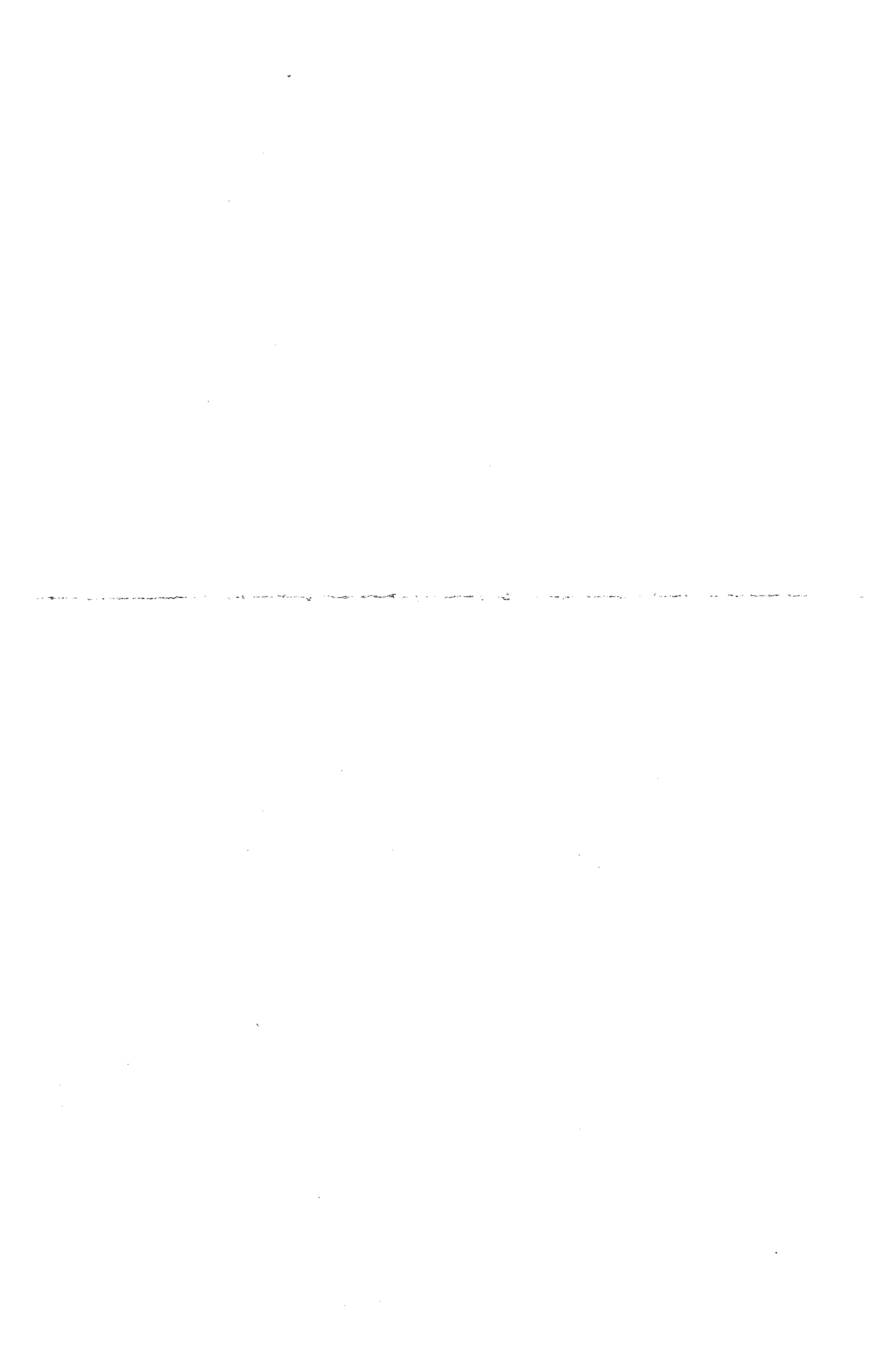


TABLE 8

ANNUAL TRADE OF A.M.P. COMMODITIES -- JAMAICA -- 1978.

LOCAL CURRENCY

COMMODITIES	UNIT	IMPORTS						EXPORTS					
		Intraregional		Extraregional		TOTAL		Intraregional		Extraregional		TOTAL	
		Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V
Carrots	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peanuts, shelled	lb	-	-	333,712	663,103	333,712	663,183	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peanuts, in shell	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tomatoes	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Kidney Beans	lb	110,180	145,649	4,996	11,476	115,176	157,125	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black Pepper	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweet Pepper	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,239	2,955	2,239	2,955
Garlic	lb	-	-	10,996	20,790	10,996	20,790	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onions	lb	-	-	69,926	53,023	69,926	53,023	-	-	-	-	-	-
Potatoes, not sweet	lb	-	-	6,099	9,759	6,099	9,759	-	-	-	-	-	-
Potatoes, sweet	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	752,256	346,029	752,256	346,029
Cinnamon	lb	-	-	5,774	35,664	5,774	35,664	-	-	1,272	2,023	1,272	2,023
Cloves	lb	-	-	992	28,779	992	28,779	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cabbages	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	198	187	198	187
Plantains	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76,000	81,728	76,000	81,728
Fresh Pork	lb	-	-	66,100	101,455	66,100	101,455	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poultry Meat, whole	lb	-	-	355,891	727,787	355,891	727,787	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poultry Meat, parts	lb	-	-	42,900,745	24,250,166	42,900,745	24,250,166	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eggs	doz.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresh Oranges	no.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pineapples	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	234	193	234	193
Pigeon Peas	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	313	86	313	86

Source: CARICOM Secretariat

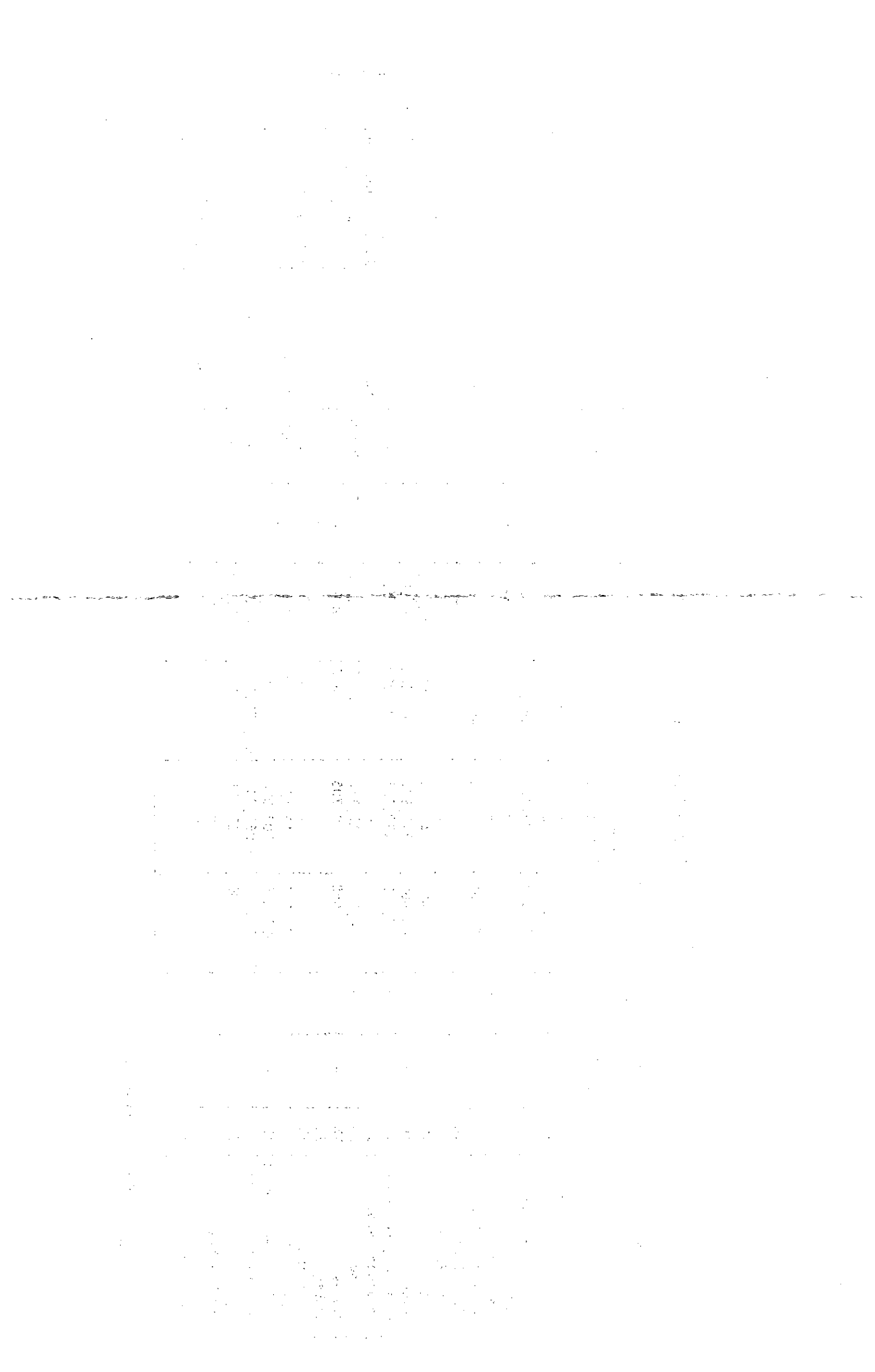


TABLE 9

ANNUAL TRADE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES - MONTSERRAT - 1977

(EC\$)

COMMODITIES	UNIT	IMPORTS				TOTAL		EXPORTS				TOTAL	
		Intraregional		Extraregional		Q	V	Intraregional		Extraregional		Q	V
		Q	V	Q	V			Q	V	Q	V		
Carrots	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,108	1,399	286	129	3,394	1,528
Peanuts, shelled	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	5	1
Peanuts, in shell	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tomatoes	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	105,983	64,540	21,155	12,735	127,138	77,275
Red Kidney Beans	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black Pepper	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweet Pepper	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	13	45	20	73	33
Garlic	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onions	lb	-	-	19,971	14,696	19,971	14,696	650	312	878	421	1,528	733
Potatoes, Not Sweet	lb	-	-	56,305	28,275	56,305	28,275	39,835	23,871	4,534	2,721	44,369	26,592
Potatoes, sweet	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,840	12,864	7,539	3,743	12,840	12,864
Cinnamon	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cloves	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cabbages	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,814	1,052	200	116	2,014	1,168
Plantains	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresh Pork	lb	-	-	46,007	58,409	46,007	58,409	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poultry Meat, whole	lb	14,661	23,995	-	-	14,661	23,995	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poultry Meat, parts	lb	7,000	12,401	550,118	588,388	557,118	600,789	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eggs	lb	900	3,190	29	70	929	3,260	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresh Oranges	no	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pineapples	lb	-	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pigeon Peas	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: CARICOM Secretariat

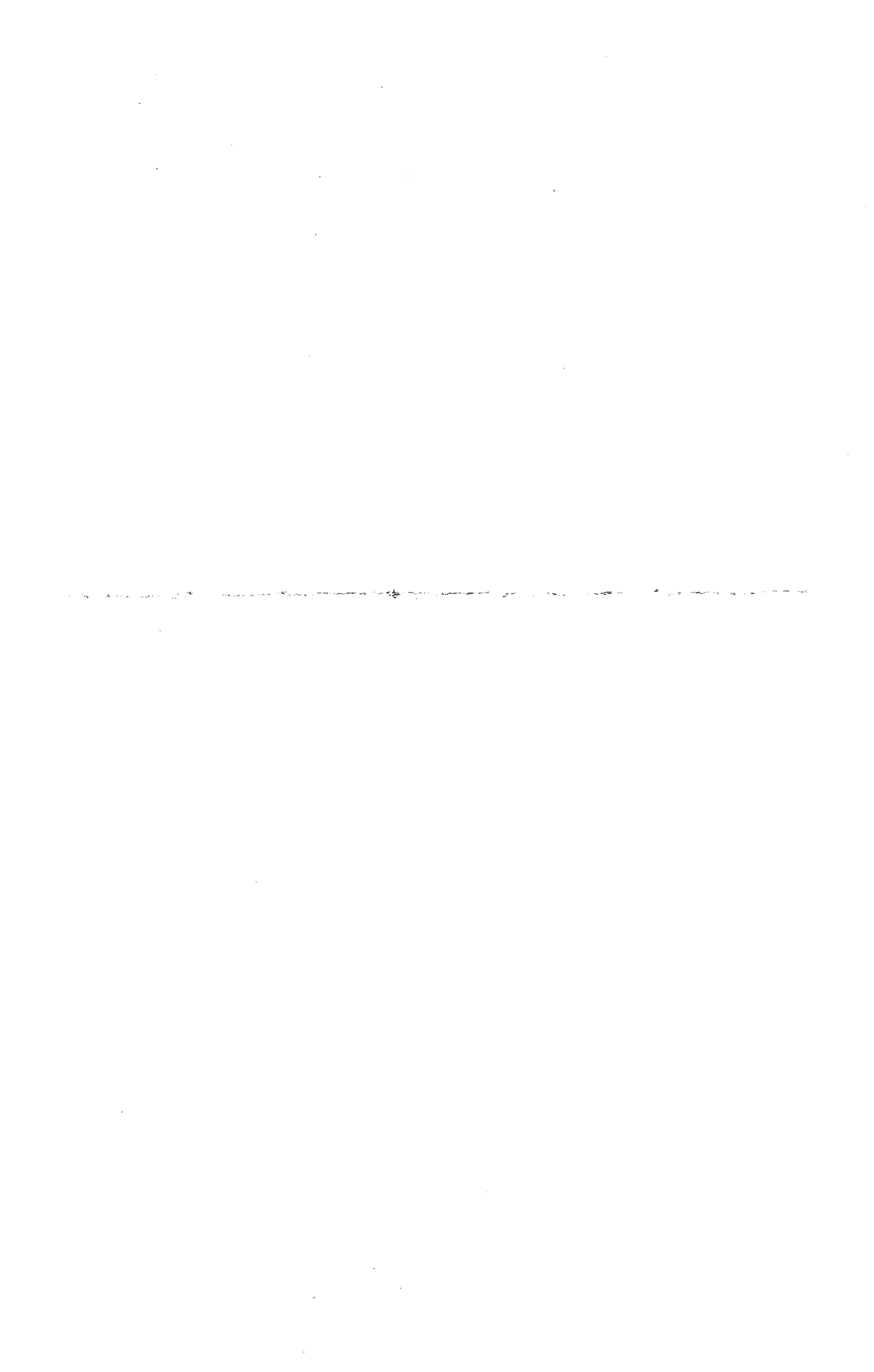


TABLE 10

ANNUAL TRADE OF A.M.P. COMMODITIES - SAINT LUCIA - 1978

(EC\$)

COMMODITIES	UNIT	IMPORTS				EXPORTS							
		Intraregional		Extraregional		TOTAL		Intraregional		Extraregional		TOTAL	
		Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V
Carrots	lb	752	569	64,698	52,666	65,450	53,235	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peanuts, shelled	lb	40	50	85,427	102,525	85,467	102,575	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peanuts, in shell	lb	216	360	33,045	45,270	33,261	45,630	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tomatoes	lb	4,002	3,806	147,763	167,255	151,765	171,061	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Kidney Beans	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black Pepper	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweet Pepper	lb	-	-	16,433	17,895	16,433	17,895	-	-	-	-	-	-
Garlic	lb	-	-	68,196	136,139	68,196	136,139	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onions	lb	551	398	831,203	314,732	831,754	316,130	-	-	571	171	571	171
Potatoes, not sweet	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Potatoes, sweet	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	732	379	732	379
Cinnamon	lb	-	-	145	909	145	909	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cloves	lb	-	-	15	228	15	228	95	420	-	-	95	420
Cabbages	lb	5,164	5,633	91,008	61,623	96,172	67,256	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plantains	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,196	48,859	452,847	127,457	553,043	176,316
Fresh Pork	lb	4,875	12,772	593,116	106,067	597,991	699,188	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poultry Meat, whole	lb	-	-	288,001	523,758	288,001	523,758	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poultry Meat, parts	lb	-	-	4,942,034	4,186,268	4,942,034	4,186,268	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eggs	doz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresh Oranges	no.	1,020	125	-	-	1,020	125	84,240	16,656	16,840	1,366	101,080	18,822
Pineapples	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,402	1,479	2,402	1,479
Pigeon Peas	lb	-	-	300	581	300	581	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: CARICOM Secretariat

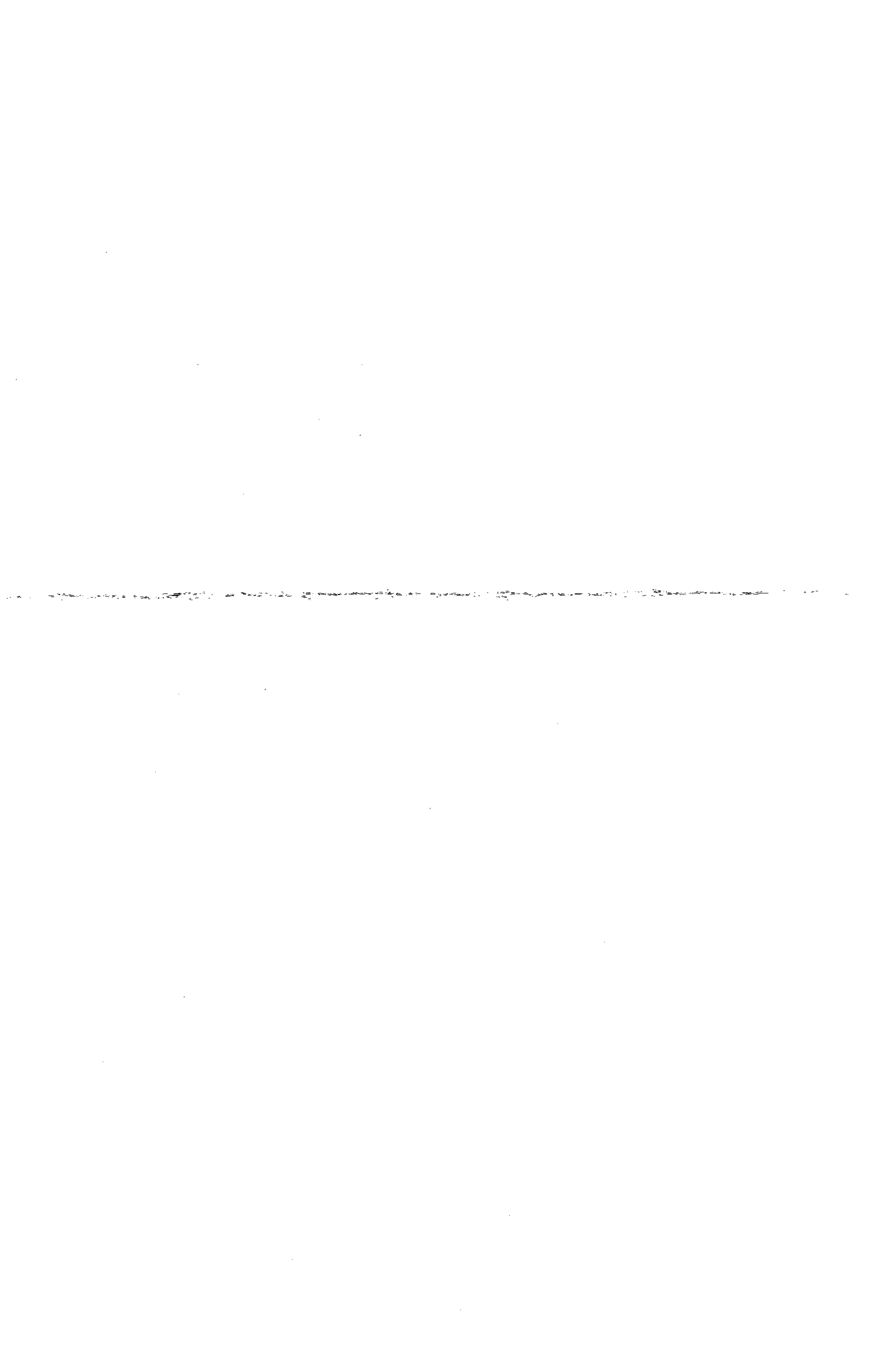


TABLE 11

ANNUAL TRADE OF AMP COMMODITIES - TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO - 1977

LOCAL CURRENCY

COMMODITIES	UNIT	IMPORTS				EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE							
		Intraregional		Extraregional		TOTAL		Intraregional		Extraregional		TOTAL	
		Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V
Carrots	lb	728,362	332,680	2,992,768	2,116,708	3,721,130	2,449,388	602	701	3,707	2,612	4,309	3,313
Peanuts, shelled	lb	600	2,949	40,225	44,952	40,825	47,901	111,765	252,119	2,982	7,783	114,747	259,902
Peanuts, in shell	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tomatoes	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,627	27,686	19,627	27,686
Red Kidney Beans	lb	-	-	1,861,915	1,303,099	1,861,915	1,303,099	-	-	573	333	573	333
Black Pepper	lb	5,219	30,349	136,350	336,310	141,569	366,659	19,869	106,970	897	1,222	20,766	108,192
Sweet Pepper	lb	-	-	180	154	180	154	99	250	3,888	4,565	3,987	4,815
Garlic	lb	-	-	1,761,979	2,761,669	1,761,979	2,761,669	-	-	156	323	156	323
Onions	lb	-	-	7,715,759	2,740,048	7,715,759	2,740,048	-	-	1,010	685	1,018	685
Potatoes, not sweet	lb	-	-	27,934,748	9,139,068	27,934,748	9,139,068	-	-	1,814	971	1,814	971
Potatoes, sweet	lb	893,806	199,908	-	-	893,806	199,908	-	-	4,891	3,455	4,891	3,455
Cinnamon	lb	1,400	4,752	2,378	17,223	3,786	21,980	132	368	-	-	132	368
Cloves	lb	20	18	1,188	16,991	1,208	17,009	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cabbages	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	938	35,182	25,646	35,982	25,646
Plantains	lb	154,000	48,789	-	-	154,000	48,789	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fresh Pork	lb	210,248	492,210	210,176	244,840	420,424	737,850	-	-	114,145	190,847	114,145	190,847
Poultry Meat, whole	lb	-	-	839,528	1,450,292	839,528	1,450,292	15,011	19,825	126,318	161,365	141,329	181,460
Poultry Meat, parts	lb	-	-	176,331	232,946	176,331	232,946	-	-	12,631	14,483	12,631	14,483
Eggs	doz	-	-	15,000	34,845	15,000	34,845	3,155	9,050	40,480	156,459	51,635	165,589
Fresh Oranges	no.	-	-	246	202	246	202	118,792	142,942	89,208	18,175	1,200,000	161,117
Pineapples	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,909	21,146	5,248	4,329	50,157	25,475
Pigeon Peas	lb	10,896	469	1,223,835	857,376	1,234,731	857,845	-	-	2,202	1,677	2,202	1,677

Source: CARICOM Secretariat

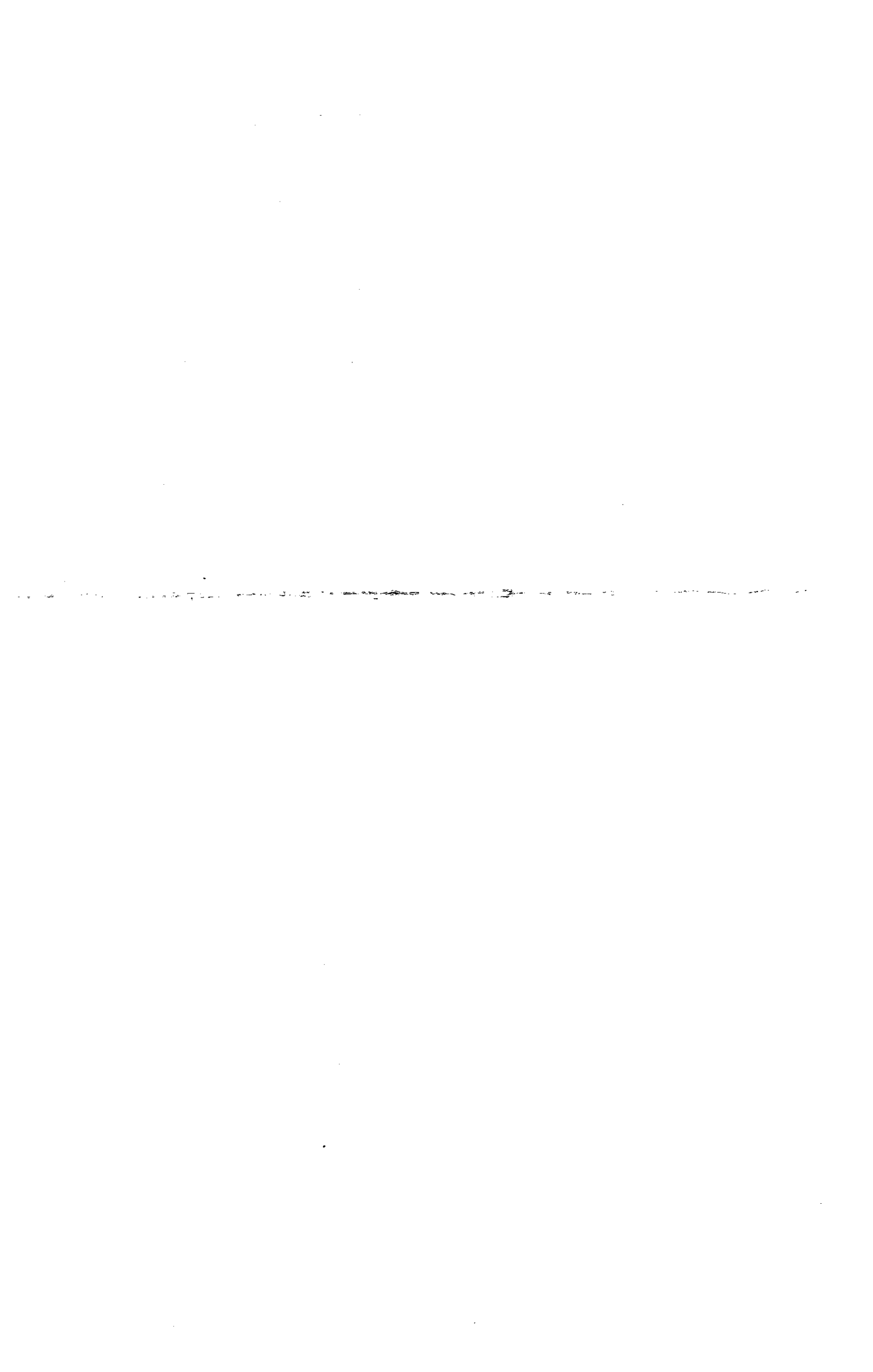


TABLE 12

ANNUAL TRADE OF AMP COMMODITIES - TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO - 1978 (LOCAL CURRENCY)

COMMODITIES	UNIT	IMPORTS				TOTAL		EXPORTS				TOTAL	
		Intraregional		Extraregional		Q	V	Intraregional		Extraregional		Q	V
		Q	V	Q	V			Q	V	Q	V		
Carrots	lb	757,780	364,001	5,117,717	4,227,632	5,875,505	4,591,633	-	-	2,087	2,616	2,087	2,616
Peanuts, shelled	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peanuts, in shell	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tomatoes	lb	-	-	4,891	18,948	4,891	18,948	-	-	27,189	50,685	27,189	50,685
Red Kidney Beans	lb	-	-	2,349,746	2,361,767	2,349,746	2,361,767	-	-	121	84	121	84
Black Pepper	lb	6,251	47,897	117,511	358,428	123,762	398,325	11,514	95,663	150	271	11,664	95,934
Sweet Pepper	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,330	8,589	6,330	8,589
Garlic	lb	-	-	1,979,084	3,290,466	1,979,084	3,290,466	-	-	140	315	140	315
Onions	lb	289,921	178,764	8,251,115	2,747,092	8,540,036	2,926,636	-	-	1,144	936	1,144	936
Potatoes, not sweet	lb	20	197	36,720,231	10,087,250	36,720,251	10,087,447	-	-	3,000	2,187	3,000	2,187
Potatoes, sweet	lb	2,924,166	799,621	-	-	2,924,166	799,621	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cinnamon	lb	1,629	3,434	34,336	87,626	35,965	91,068	-	-	33	51	33	51
Cloves	lb	250,932	349,092	560	5,155	251,492	354,247	-	-	992	9,101	992	9,101
Cabbages	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,016	37,887	32,016	37,887
Plantains	lb	539,988	133,869	-	-	539,988	133,869	-	-	79,344	1,882	79,344	1,882
Fresh Pork	lb	-	-	1,671,397	4,446,463	1,671,397	4,446,463	-	-	76,170	164,737	76,170	164,737
Poultry Meat, whole	lb	-	-	2,047,432	3,756,329	2,047,432	3,756,329	20	30	83,778	149,750	83,798	149,750
Poultry Meat, parts	lb	-	-	721,651	997,247	721,651	997,247	-	-	4,386	5,527	4,386	5,527
Eggs	doz.	-	-	42,600	104,688	42,600	104,688	3	20	43,350	197,477	43,361	197,497
Fresh Oranges	no.	-	-	-	-	-	-	290,198	48,115	79,411	33,132	369,609	81,247
Pineapples	lb	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,864	21,689	3,900	5,439	29,772	27,128
Pigeon Peas	lb	-	-	1,050,299	895,298	1,050,299	895,298	-	-	2,111	1,602	2,111	1,602

Source: CARICOM Secretariat

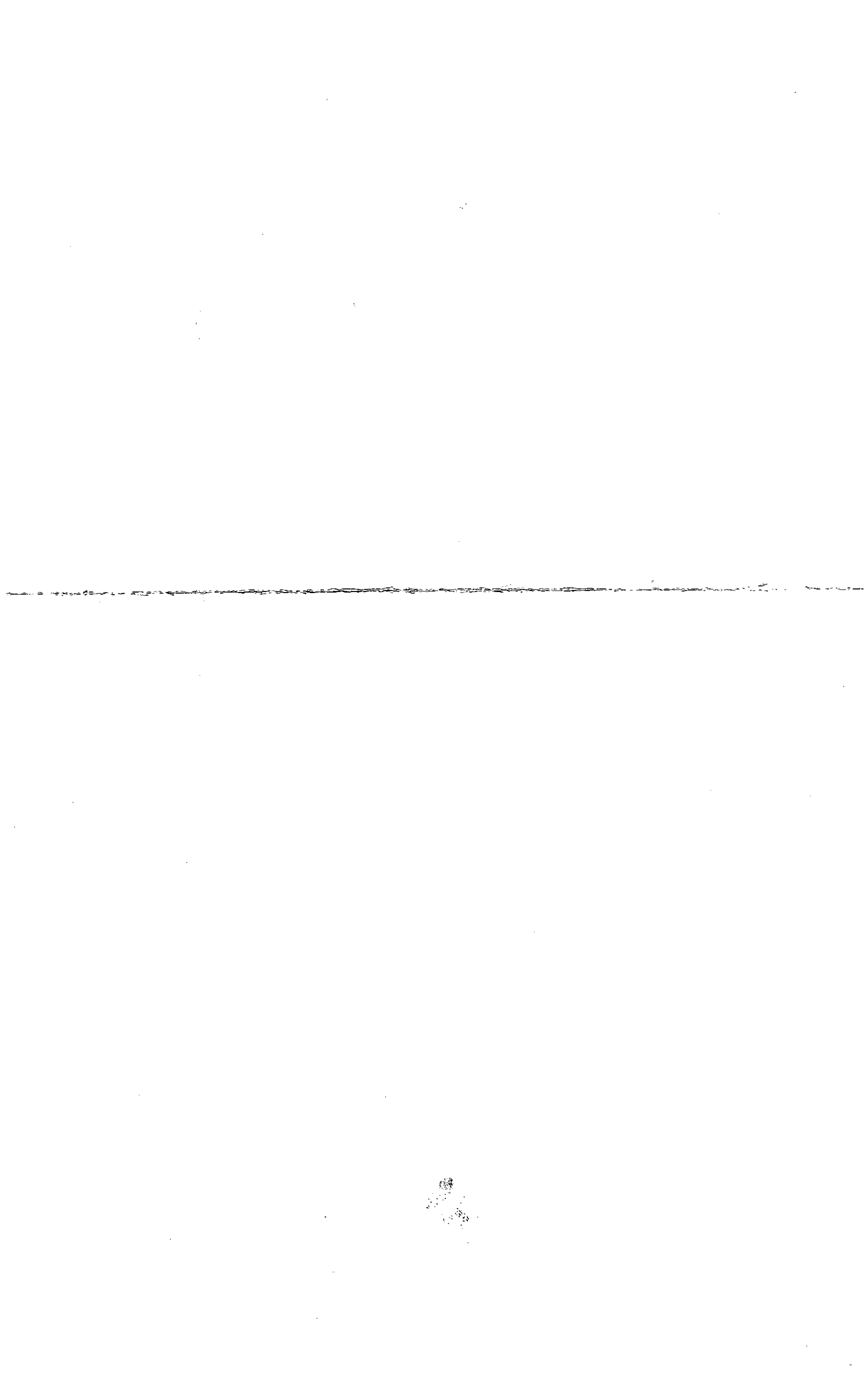


TABLE 13

CUBA

AREA UNDER SELECTED CROPS
(STATE AND PRIVATE SECTOR)

(1,000 Hectares)

	1974	1975	1976	1977
Rice	203.6	178.2	163.2	151.8
Beans	9.3	11.5	11.1	27.6
Tomatoes	18.4	20.6	23.1	28.5
Red Peppers	1.8	2.1	2.5	3.5
Onions	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7
Potatoes	10.8	9.5	10.5	12.3
Sweet Potatoes	21.2	21.0	17.7	18.6
Yams	7.7	7.5	8.4	14.4
Citrus	34.5	25.2	11.3	7.7
Bananas	12.9	11.2	11.2	15.6

Source: "Compendio del Anuario Estadística de la Republica De Cuba" 1977. Comité Estatal de Estadística.

TABLE 14

CUBA

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED CROPS

(1,000 of metric tons)

	1974	1975	1976	1977
Potatoes	88.0	116.8	145.1	137.0
Sweet Potatoes	85.4	91.7	78.6	61.6
Yams	69.6	84.8	84.3	82.8
Rice	309.2	338.0	335.1	334.2
Corn	24.9	20.7	15.7	13.0
Beans	5.1	5.0	3.1	2.4
Tomatoes	184.0	184.2	193.9	143.8
Red Peppers	22.3	24.4	29.4	20.6
Onions	10.0	9.5	15.1	8.6
Cucumbers	29.5	39.8	29.3	24.2
Cabbages	21.5	23.2	32.7	14.9
Citrus	176.0	182.4	195.7	142.1
Bananas	166.0	204.7	238.3	214.6
Pineapples	30.1	22.2	21.4	15.4
Mangos	45.2	51.1	75.0	60.8

Figures are based on "Censo del Anuario Estadístico de la República de Cuba" 1977. Comité Estatal de Estadísticas.

TABLE 15

CUBA

IMPORTS OF SELECTED CROPS

(1,000 Metric Tons)

	1973	1974	1975
Rice	201.2	276.3	199.8
Corn	200.2	301.0	365.2
Flour	332.0	331.5	320.4
Beans	95.7	110.4	76.5

Source: "Compendio del Anuario Estadístico de la República de Cuba" 1977. Comité Estatal de Estadísticas.

TABLE 16
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
EXPORTS OF SOME SELECTED CROPS
JANUARY - JUNE

	<u>1978</u>		<u>1979</u>	
	Quantity (tons)	Value FOB RD\$ (1,000)	Quantity (tons)	Value FOB RD\$ (1,000)
Plants and Flowers	33.2	141.5	289.2	158.5
Potatoes	5.6	2.0	1.9	0.3
Tomatoes	1,335.9	285.9	1,450.9	313.7
Red Peppers	2,289.4	680.7	2,353.1	698.7
Pumpkins	2,211.9	462.2	2,685.9	613.2
Egg Plant	150.5	41.7	283.7	73.4
Cucumbers	257.9	47.3	276.5	36.4
String Beans	450.8	322.4	652.2	595.1
Frozen Vegetables	622.2	299.0	843.4	1,151.3
Legumes	1,497.8	719.3	1,600.0	800.0
Ground Provisions	12,250.9	2,754.2	13,280.2	3,113.5
Fruit	15,707.9	2,775.7	9,585.4	2,132.2

Source: Exportaciones Enero-Junio 1979, CEDOPEX; Boletín Estadístico.

1910

10

1910

1910

10

1910

1910

1910

1910

1910

1910

1910

1910

1910

1910

1910

1910

1910

1910

1910

1910

1910

1910

1910

1910

1910

TABLE 17

PRODUCTION OF RICE PADDY

(100 Metric Tons)

	1961-65	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
ANTIGUA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BAHAMAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BARBADOS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CUBA	1,510	1,000	2,050	3,260	3,300	3,500	3,750	4,000	4,200	4,510	4,200
DOMINICA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	1,310	1,810	1,950	2,100	2,070	2,100	2,050	2,594	2,780	2,860	2,770
GRENADA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUYANA	2,290	2,137	1,732	2,224	1,875	1,471	1,523	2,558	2,864	1,729	3,567
HAITI	640	770	770	830	800	810	820	1,000	1,100	1,310	1,000
JAMAICA	40	6	8	1	5	2	2	3	27	20	56
MONTserrat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ST. KITTS-NEVIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ST. LUCIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ST. VINCENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SURINAME	830	1,160	1,130	1,450	1,450	1,230	1,641	1,624	1,748	1,725	1,988
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	100	100	98	103	105	123	123	170	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

