

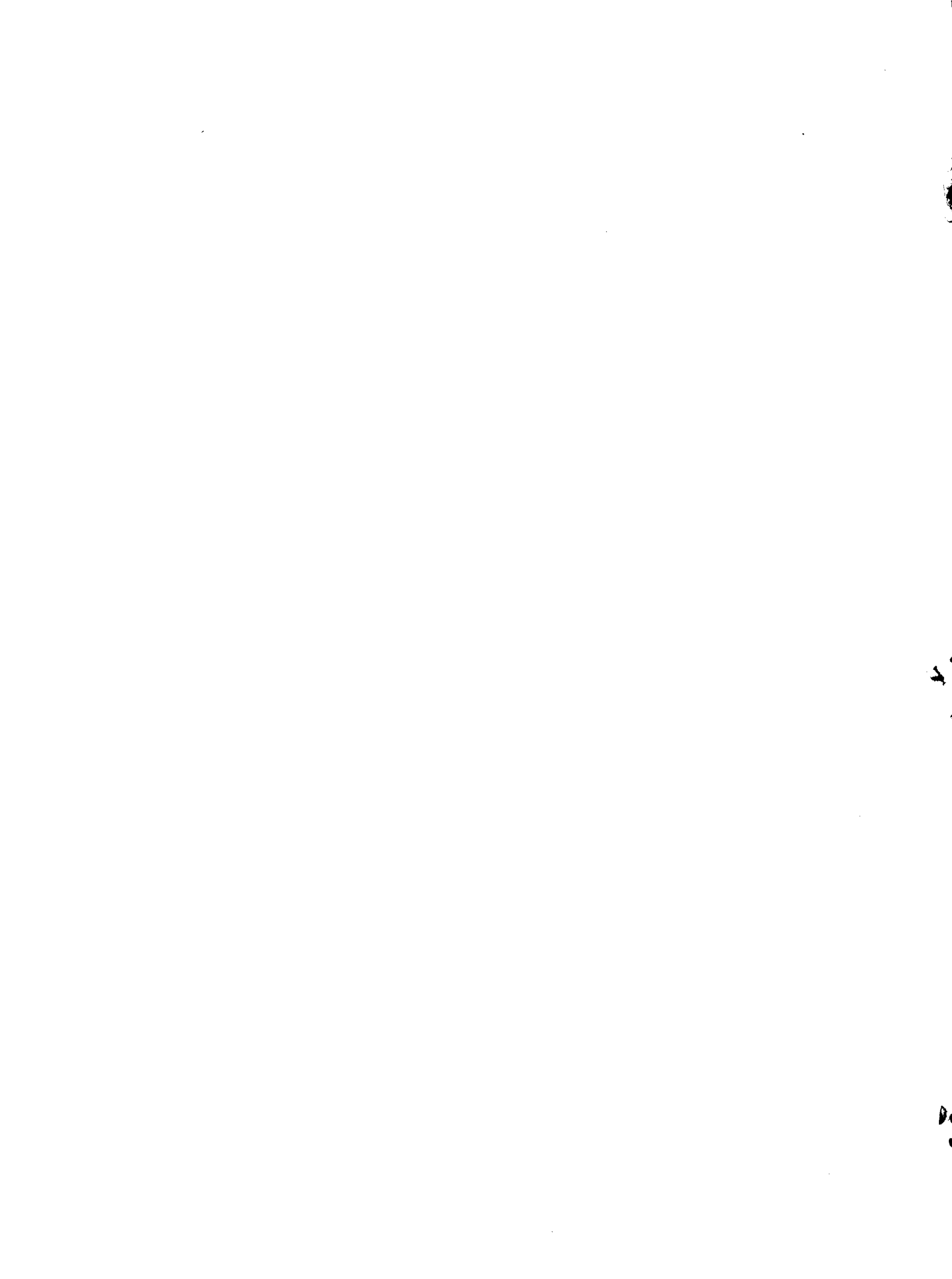
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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA  
Office for the Caribbean

CARIFTA/CARICOM COUNTRIES  
OVERVIEW OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY  
1973

(Prepared by Mr. W.L. Whittingham with the assistance of  
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C O R R I G E N D U M

TO

CARIFTA/CARICOM COUNTRIES OVERVIEW OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, 1973

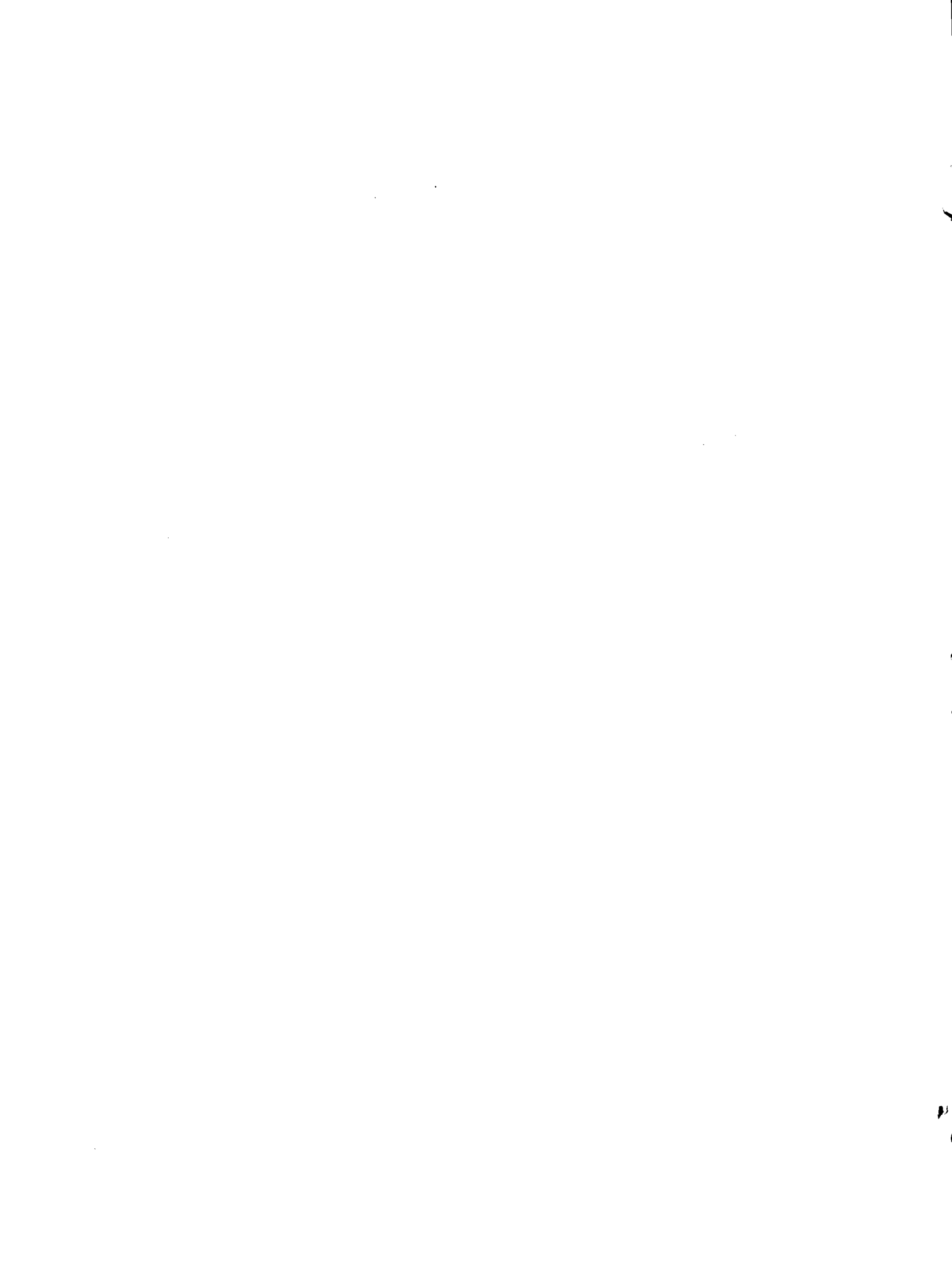
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- Page 28 - TABLE IV: Title should read "Gross Domestic Product for Selected Years"
- Page 29 - TABLE V: Fourth column should read "Total Imports" instead of "Total Exports"
- Page 117 - Table 5: "Fource" in title of Table should be "Force"
- Page 148 - First paragraph, line one should read "On.....refining throughput ....."



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P R E F A C E

This is the third annual publication bearing the title Overview of Economic Activity. As in previous issues emphasis is placed on the most recent period, in this case 1973, but revised data for earlier years have been taken into account. In addition, there is some increase in the scope and coverage of the Survey in response to comments on the previous issues. Despite the limitations of the data, the publication bringing together as it does data on all the CARIFTA/CARICOM countries, appears to meet some of the needs of Government and business offices, as well as regional and other organizations interested in economic and social development in the Caribbean sub-region.





## INTRODUCTION

These country notes and sub-regional summary are essentially those that have been prepared for inclusion in the 1973 Economic Survey of Latin America published annually by the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA). As a result of the availability of new and revised data, substantial revisions have been made to some of the country notes and statistical tables originally prepared for the Survey.

The geographical coverage extends to Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, full members of ECLA, and two Associate members, Belize (British Honduras) and the West Indies Associated States.<sup>1/</sup> This coverage corresponds with present participation in the Caribbean Free Trade Area and Caribbean Common Market which, for practical purposes, is the priority area of responsibility for the ECLA Office for the Caribbean. Similar country surveys for some other Caribbean countries have been prepared by ECLA Mexico Office and ECLA Head Office at Santiago, Chile.

There are two major difficulties in preparing these notes. One is the unavailability of current data at the time the Survey must be published. The second is the relatively narrow scope of the statistics that are collected in most of the countries. These factors limit the coverage of the notes and often necessitate projections and estimates on the basis of preliminary data.

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<sup>1/</sup> The West Indies Associated States (Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Montserrat) are together an Associate Member of ECLA. Montserrat is included with the West Indies Associated States though strictly speaking its political status is not "..... a State in Association with the United Kingdom". Grenada became independent in February 1974, and the Bahamas in July 1973. So far as presently known, neither country has applied for membership in the ECLA.

Of the information utilized, monetary and fiscal data and retail price indexes are the most currently available. Official detailed trade statistics are published with, at best, an eighteen-month time lag; but in some of the smaller countries the most recently published detailed figures are for 1968. Preliminary global trade figures such as total exports and imports, however, are available within twelve months of the period of reference. A few adjustments have been made to intra-CARIFTA trade data especially where discrepancies have been observed between origins and destinations of goods, and for this reason some differences with national publications may be noted.

Despite the availability of computers, external trade statistics for 1973 have been more tardy than usual. This resulted largely from the introduction of new tariff classifications under the two Common Market regimes as well as to mechanical failures and certain institutional problems. It is to be hoped that these problems will be satisfactorily resolved during the current year.

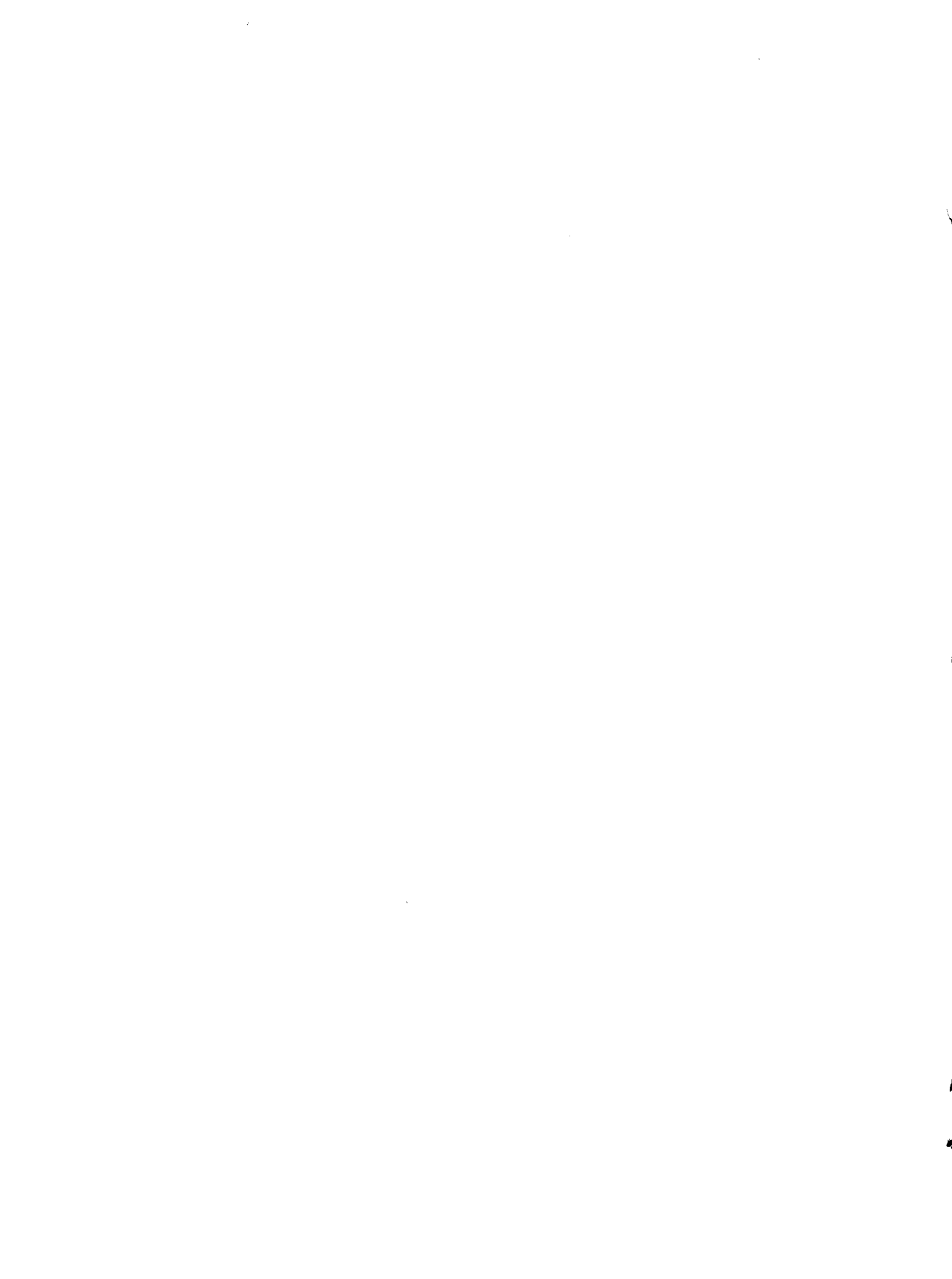
In order to arrive at sub-regional aggregates it is necessary to convert much of the data to a single unit of account. The unit chosen is the Eastern Caribbean (EC) dollar which has an exchange rate to the Pound Sterling of £1 = EC\$4.80. Value figures for Belize have been converted at the rate Bze\$1.00<sup>2/</sup> = EC\$1.20. The Trinidad and Tobago and the Barbados dollar bear a one-to-one relationship with the Eastern Caribbean dollar. The Guyana dollar was at par with the EC dollar up to 1971. As a result of devaluation of the Guyana dollar the rate used since 1972 is G\$1.00 = EC\$0.92105. The Jamaica dollar was converted at the rate J\$1.00 = EC\$2.40 up to 1972. In view of two devaluations of the Jamaica dollar on 17 January and 20 February 1973, it has been necessary to convert figures by a rate which would reflect the variations in the exchange rate during the year. The rate used for 1973 is J\$1.00 = EC\$2.1746.<sup>3/</sup>

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<sup>2/</sup> Currency unit now officially designated Belize (Bze)dollar.

<sup>3/</sup> Calculated essentially as the weighted average of daily selling rates between 1 January and 31 March and average mid-month and end of month rates from March to December.

The main sources of the economic and statistical information used in preparation of the country notes are listed at pages 190 and 191. All the external trade and production data were supplied by the Statistical Offices, Planning Units, Government Ministries and National Agencies concerned with collection and analysis of these data. The Gross Domestic Product figures for the West Indies Associated States for the early years were derived mainly from data published by the British Development Division in the Caribbean (Barbados). Estimates for most recent years were made in the ECIA Office for the Caribbean. The East Caribbean Currency Authority provided the monetary data relating to the West Indies Associated States. In some instances, information on tourism has been furnished directly by national tourist organizations.



## EVOLUTION FROM CARIFTA TO CARICOM

The first steps towards the current economic integration efforts in the Caribbean area date back to the Dickenson Bay Conference, 1965, which resulted in the first Draft CARIFTA Agreement. It took another three years before an Agreement acceptable to eleven countries in the sub-region was finalized. The CARIFTA/CARICOM era was therefore effectively six years old as of 1 May 1974. While initial emphasis was on promotion of intra-regional trade, in pursuance of all the objectives of the Agreement, measures have been discussed and eventually agreed over the years to "encourage balanced and progressive development" and "... ensure that the benefits" ..... "are equitably distributed".

With respect to trade, the Agreement diverged from the general pattern of more recent Free Trade Area Agreements. That is to say, all intra-area trade immediately became free of duty with only a few specific exemptions. Provisions were incorporated into the Agreement for progressive elimination of duty on the exempted items over specified intervals.<sup>1/</sup>

Below is a list of significant dates in the recent evolution of Caribbean Integration. As of May 1974, the situation may be summarized as follows:

All the Less Developed Countries (LDC's) except Antigua<sup>2/</sup> and St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla have signed the Caribbean Community and Common Market Treaty; all CARIFTA/CARICOM countries except St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla have signed and ratified the Agreement on Harmonization

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<sup>1/</sup> For a fuller discussion of the CARIFTA Agreement and the development of CARIFTA and the Caribbean Community, see "Towards Multilateral Economic Cooperation in the Caribbean"; and "The Caribbean Integration Programme (1968-1972) POS/INT.72/8 & POS/INT.72/8 Corr.1, United Nations, Economic Commission for Latin America, Office for the Caribbean; also "CARIFTA and the Commonwealth Caribbean"; and "From CARIFTA to Common Market", published by the CARIFTA/CARICOM Secretariat, Georgetown, Guyana.

<sup>2/</sup> Antigua has since acceded to the treaties.

of fiscal incentives to industry with time tables for enabling national legislation to be enacted by the end of May 1974. All countries had already signed the Agreement establishing the Caribbean Investment Corporation, a venture between the private sector and governments, of which seven had also passed the necessary national legislation and paid the first instalment of contributions; six countries had already promulgated the national Orders to give effect to the Agreement on the Avoidance of Double Taxation between the More Developed Countries (MDC's) as a group and the LDC's as a group. In addition, the Agreement governing intra-LDC double taxation had already been formulated and adopted by the ECCM Council. An Agreement governing double taxation arrangements among the MDC's is still in process of negotiation.

List of Dates of Significant Events in the  
Recent Integration Process

1. 1965 - Dickenson Bay Conference - Antigua, Barbados, Guyana formally initiated to the process of formulation of the Free Trade Area.
2. December 1965 - Signing of first Draft Caribbean Free Trade Association Agreement.
3. 1 May 1968 - Caribbean Free Trade Association Agreement signed by Antigua, Barbados, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago.
4. June 1968 - Conclusion of the East Caribbean Common Market (ECCM) Agreement among Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent.
5. 1 July 1968 - Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent acceded to the CARIFTA Agreement.
6. 1 August 1968 - Jamaica and Montserrat acceded to the CARIFTA Agreement.
7. 18 October 1969 - Signing of Agreement establishing the Caribbean Development Bank. Signatories included non-CARIFTA members: Bahamas, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Canada, Cayman Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands and the United Kingdom.
8. January 1970 - Caribbean Development Bank formally established.
9. May 1971 - Belize acceded to the CARIFTA Agreement.

10. October 1972 - Introduction of the ECCM Common External Tariff.
11. April 1973 - Signing of the "Georgetown Accord" by all CARIFTA countries except Antigua and Montserrat. This was an Agreement to establish a Caribbean Community and Common Market.
12. July 1973 - Signing of the Chaguaramas Treaty by the more developed countries of the area, that is, Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. This is the formal Treaty establishing the Caribbean Community and Common Market.
13. August 1973 - (a) The Treaty of Chaguaramas came into effect; the Caribbean Common Market Agreement existing side by side with the CARIFTA Agreement. (b) Common External Tariff introduced by the signatories to the Treaty of Chaguaramas. (c) Establishment of the Caribbean Investment Corporation.
14. December 1973 - Montserrat signed the Georgetown Accord. See 9 above. During the year, two additional agreements were signed:
  - (a) Agreement for the avoidance of double taxation between the four more developed countries and the less developed countries (as groups).
  - (b) Agreement on the Harmonization of Fiscal Incentives to Industry. (In addition, an Agreement governing double taxation between the less developed countries was drafted).





SUMMARY OF RECENT ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN THE  
CARIFTA/CARICOM AREA<sup>1/</sup>

On the basis of more complete data revised estimates of aggregated GDP at current prices for the CARIFTA/CARICOM Area has been put at nearly \$6,050 million for 1972.<sup>2/</sup> First estimates for 1973 put the figure at \$6,768 million<sup>3/</sup> indicating a preliminary growth rate of 12 per cent which exceeds the average growth rate of less than 10 per cent during the period since 1967. Population at mid 1973 is estimated at approximately 4,575,000, an increase of 2 per cent above the 1972 figure. Estimated per capita GDP at current prices, excluding Belize, is therefore \$1,479 compared with around \$1,349 in 1972. The unprecedented price rises in all the countries of the region have been discussed in the individual country sections. In view of these price increases it is doubtful if there was any growth in real output during the year.

In spite of increased output in Mining, quarrying and refining and of some agricultural products and manufactured goods, the services sector continued to increase its relative contribution to total GDP. Another continuing pattern is the tendency for the larger countries of the region to grow relatively faster than the smaller countries. The main trends in the major sectors are discussed below.

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<sup>1/</sup> Value figures quoted in this section are in East Caribbean dollars. The East Caribbean dollar is linked to the £ Sterling. The fixed rate is £1 = EC\$4.80.

<sup>2/</sup> Current GDP estimates are not available for Belize; see the Statistical Appendix.

<sup>3/</sup> The growth rates for 1972 and 1973 are affected by the 1972 devaluation of the Guyana dollar and 1973 devaluation of the Jamaican dollar. The rates used for converting the Guyana dollar is G\$1 = EC\$0.92105 and J\$1 = EC\$2.1746 for the Jamaica dollar. If the pre-devaluation rates are used the totals are \$6,090 million and \$7,136 million for 1972 and 1973 and the growth rates become 10.2 per cent and 17.2 per cent, respectively.

## THE MAIN SECTORS

### Agriculture

Throughout the CARIFTA region, performance in agriculture during 1973 was affected by adverse weather conditions, and shortages and higher prices of basic inputs. In current value terms GDP is estimated to have increased in most countries especially Jamaica and Belize. Quantum of output data indicate a mixed performance of major crops with more products showing decreases than increases; with export crops responsible for most of the declines. Livestock production was a notable exception to this trend in most countries. Both domestic and export prices increased sharply for all commodities during the year; but overall there was little if any growth in real output.

### Mining and Refining

Although the relative contribution of this sector to total Gross Domestic Product has been declining over the five year period up to 1972, nonetheless, it plays an important role in the economies of Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. Preliminary estimate of Gross Domestic Product derived from these activities in 1973, shows a 20 per cent increase over the 1972 level, accounting for approximately 14 per cent of total Gross Domestic Product. This outstanding performance is due mainly to increased production of crude petroleum in Trinidad and Tobago and bauxite and alumina in Jamaica, combined with improved export prices for these products.

Generally, the sector appears to be gathering momentum to take advantage of prevailing favourable international conditions, and should have a major influence on near term growth.

### Manufacturing

Preliminary data show that this sector continued the steady growth of previous years in value terms while showing little structural change in that Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago continue to be dominant. The contribution to total Gross Domestic Product seems to have stabilized at around 15 per cent, representing just over EC\$900 million in current values in 1972. During 1973, output within the sector was affected mainly by shortages of raw materials and intermediate inputs, rising prices, and labour stoppages in some countries.

On the whole, physical output does not appear to have exceeded the 1972 level, so that gains in the sector are more the result of higher prices.

### Government

Government sector activity has been expanding rapidly since 1967 so that by 1972, it accounted for more than 11 per cent of the aggregated Gross Domestic Product of the region. Preliminary aggregated GDP estimates for the region as a whole put the figure for 1973 at over \$808 million, showing a growth rate of over 15 per cent and an estimated share of approximately 12 per cent of the total GDP.

During 1973, estimated recurrent expenditures of the Governments amounted to over \$1,550 million, a 16 per cent increase over the 1972 figure. A major portion of this expenditure was spent on increased wages and salaries, in almost all of the CARIFTA countries. Capital expenditures also continued to expand amounting to a preliminary estimate of \$628 million compared with about \$538 million in 1972. Increasing emphasis is being placed on economic infrastructure projects.

Generally, locally generated budgetary revenues fall short of expenditures and the resulting deficit is made up of grants especially to the West Indies Associated States (mainly from the UK), and domestic and foreign borrowing. Foreign sources now account for a considerable portion of the public debt of Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. Debt servicing in the future is going to consume a considerable portion of revenue.

### Tourism

The development of tourism, as an important economic activity, continued with increased emphasis during 1973. However, the emphasis varies between member states. For example, in Antigua, Barbados and Grenada, tourism has been by far the most important source of foreign exchange. Improvement in tourist facilities in other area countries, particularly in some Associated States, Belize and Trinidad and Tobago, reflects a deliberate policy to diversify economic activity. One of the problems which countries are just beginning to tackle is how to ensure that a larger portion of tourist expenditure remains in individual countries.

Though there was a reduction in the growth of number of visitors in 1973, tourism in the region remained relatively buoyant. Available data for most of the major tourist countries indicate a 5 per cent increase in the number of visitors during 1973. Visitors expenditure figures available for some countries also reflect an increase. Trinidad and Tobago was the only country to experience a higher growth rate both in terms of number of visitors and expenditure when 1972 and 1973 figures are compared. The increase in the number of visitors was 10 per cent as against 2 per cent in the previous year while expenditure increased by \$14.4 million in 1973 compared with \$10.9 million in 1972. The number of visitors into the Associated States is estimated to have increased only slightly, mainly due to a decline of almost 12 per cent in the numbers entering Grenada. The increased numbers visiting Dominica, St. Lucia and elsewhere were not enough to offset the decline.

The main centres of tourism continue to be Jamaica, Barbados, Antigua and Grenada; but St. Lucia has shown the highest growth rate in recent years with important increases in accommodation, number of visitors, and expenditure. In Trinidad and Tobago and Belize, increased emphasis is being placed on controlled development of this activity as an additional source of foreign exchange earnings and employment.

Reduction in the growth rate of the tourist industry in 1973 is attributable largely to economic uncertainty, particularly in North America, the source from which the majority of visitors originate. Other contributory factors were: devaluation of the United States dollar, the fuel crisis during the last quarter of 1973, increased travel costs and more rapidly rising prices in the countries of the region.

Table 1  
Selected Tourism Statistics

	1 9 6 7		1 9 7 2		1 9 7 3	
	No.of <sup>1/</sup> Tourist ( '000)	Estimated Expendi- ture (EC\$ Mill.)	No.of <sup>1/</sup> Tourist ( '000)	Estimated Expendi- ture (EC\$ Mill.)	No.of <sup>1/</sup> Tourist	Estimated Expendi- ture (EC\$ Mill.)
Barbados	92	34.8	210	120.0	222	n.a.
Belize	n.a.	n.a.	51	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Jamaica	235	138.7	408	259.0	418	251.8 <sup>2/</sup>
Trinidad & Tobago	78	38.1	115	76.2	126	90.6
West Indies Associated States	162	31.5	209	n.a.	123 <sup>3/</sup>	n.a.
TOTAL:	567	243.1	993	488.2	889	(342.4)

1/ Excluding cruise-ship passengers.

2/ Lower figure for 1973 due to devaluation in terms of EC\$.  
Comparable figure using 1972 rate \$277.9.

3/ Exclude data for Antigua and St. Kitts.

Source: Official publications of the various States and data  
supplied ECLA by tourist offices.

#### THE EXTERNAL SECTOR

The main elements in external trade transactions during 1973 were increased in prices of both imports and exports and the shortages of commodities including fertilizers and grains, on international markets. These shortages led to restriction of domestic output, and exports in some cases, and induced some import substitution. Exports were further retarded as consumers had to seek substitutes and shifted to higher consumption of some crops that are produced mainly for overseas markets.

Full-year 1972 and 1973 external trade data are not available for some countries but preliminary estimates for the region as a whole are given in Appendix Table V<sup>4/</sup>. The aggregated total exports is estimated

4/ Note that 1972 and 1973 figures are affected by the use of different exchange rates for Guyana and Jamaica. See footnote 3/

at \$2,285 million for 1972 and \$2,643 million for 1973. The figures for total imports are \$3,574 million and \$3,899 million, respectively. It will therefore be seen that the area's exports have grown faster than imports in 1973; the first time this has occurred since 1967. The increase in exports in 1973 is mainly attributable to Trinidad and Tobago; though Barbados and Belize, with their smaller total exports also experienced substantial growth rates. The more favourable performance of exports has resulted in a reduced external trade deficit for 1973. Preliminary data indicate that trade with the United States which showed a small deficit in 1972, once again recorded a surplus. Trade with most major trading countries and regions continues to show an increasing deficit, although the deficit with the United Kingdom appears to have declined.

Table 2  
Area Balance on Merchandise Trade: 1967-1972  
(EC\$ Mill.)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 <sup>1/</sup>
U.K.	- 58.0	-122.6	-193.1	-257.3	- 269.4	- 243.1
U.S.A.	+110.2	+101.2	+ 91.3	+116.9	+ 11.0	- 5.3
Canada	- 32.5	- 12.9	- 21.8	- 84.5	- 70.5	- 104.1
Latin America	-344.5	-411.5	-397.2	-317.6	- 190.5	- 206.2
E.E.C.	- 87.6	-110.5	-106.2	-153.5	- 171.6	- 171.5
Others	+ 66.1	+ 99.9	- 24.9	-106.9	- 328.2	- 474.2
TOTAL:	-346.3	-456.4	-651.9	-802.9	-1,019.2	-1,204.4

Note: From 1970, Antigua's trade excluded, data not yet available.

<sup>1/</sup> Exclude data for Belize.

Source: Derived from Appendix Table V.

There appears to have been no major shifts in direction of trade during 1973. The United States continued as major trading partner, actually increasing its share of total trade as a result of the greatly increased exports consigned to that country. The United Kingdom's share appeared to have remained at roughly the same level as in 1972, but trade with non-traditional trading partners, especially Third-world countries, continue to increase.

The share of trade with Canada, which had been declining seems to have been stabilized.

Available data indicate that there was also little change in terms of commodity composition in 1973. Value of imports of food and mineral fuels show the largest increases though imports of machinery and manufactured goods (SITC Sections 6 and 7) have also increased significantly in some countries. World-wide shortages and import restrictions on goods of these two latter categories seem to have retarded the growth to some extent.

Table 3  
Direction of Trade: 1967-72  
(Percentage shares)

	Exports (f.o.b.)					Imports (c.i.f.)				
	1967	1969	1970	1971	1972 <sup>1/</sup>	1967	1969	1970	1971	1972 <sup>1/</sup>
U.K.	20.9	17.6	15.5	17.0	17.6	20.2	20.7	20.1	20.0	18.5
U.S.A.	38.0	39.0	43.4	37.8	38.4	25.5	25.4	27.4	25.5	25.0
Canada	8.6	9.1	6.1	5.2	4.1	8.7	7.6	7.3	5.7	5.7
Latin America	2.7	3.0	2.7	3.0	1.9	20.0	17.9	12.9	8.0	7.3
E.E.C.	3.7	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.7	7.6	6.1	6.9	7.0	6.8
CARIFTA	6.3	8.0	8.1	9.1	10.5	4.9	5.4	5.3	5.6	7.0
Others	19.8	20.7	22.0	25.5	24.8	13.1	16.8	20.1	28.2	29.8

Note: From 1970 Antigua's trade excluded, data not yet available.

<sup>1/</sup> Exclude data for Belize.

Source: Derived from Appendix Table VII.

#### Intra-CARIFTA Trade

Though definitive data for 1973 are unavailable for some countries, total intra-CARIFTA imports<sup>5/</sup> are estimated at approximately \$298 million compared to \$260 million for 1972. It is apparent that this is a much slower rate of increase, about 15 per cent, as against 33 per cent in 1972.

<sup>5/</sup> For showing value of trade, attention is concentrated on imports since import documents are normally given closer scrutiny by the authorities, and the information thereon is usually more accurate. Value data on intra-CARIFTA trade are given in the Statistical Appendix.

The lower rate of growth during 1973 seems directly attributable to the failure of the rice crop in Guyana which curtailed these exports and the problem of reduced output of some manufactured goods. The fuel crisis also has an impact on area trade both because of reduced supplies from Trinidad and Tobago and other producers of petroleum products and also because of the higher prices countries had to pay in a period when foreign exchange was in short supply.

Available data do not indicate any major shifts in the pattern and composition of this trade.

Table 4  
Annual Percentage Changes in CARIFTA/CARICOM Area Imports

	1968	1969	1970 <sup>P</sup>	1971 <sup>P</sup>	1972 <sup>P</sup>	1973 <sup>P</sup>
Barbados	27.8	26.5	25.6	11.1	21.7	n.a.
Guyana	14.8	10.2	16.3	7.1	16.8	n.a.
Jamaica	- 3.4	50.0	48.1	38.2	142.0	9.1
Trinidad & Tobago	neg.	37.5	22.3	19.0	28.8	- 3.9
Sub-total:	11.1	25.0	24.6	16.3	46.5	n.a.
ECCM Group	21.9	30.8	20.8 <sup>E</sup>	15.0 <sup>E</sup>	4.9 <sup>E</sup>	n.a.
Belize	5.0	21.4	- 3.9	8.2	n.a.	n.a.
TOTAL:	14.1	26.7	22.3	15.7	n.a.	n.a.

P - Provisional

E - ECLA estimates

Source: Derived from Table VIII of the Statistical Appendix.

#### INFLATIONARY TRENDS

Countries of the region have not avoided the world-wide inflationary spiral of recent years. While the level of inflation is not as severe as in some Latin American countries the available indicators show unprecedented increases and pose severe problems for the fledgling regional integration movement.

#### Prices

Table 5 illustrates the trends in the retail price indexes of several countries in recent years. The generally upward trend of price increases in all countries since 1969, accelerated sharply in 1973 for seven of the eight countries for which indexes are available. The indexes for six of the countries increased by 12 per cent or more during 1973. Food accounts for a significant part of the total weight of the index in all the countries, as high as 55 per cent in Barbados, and prices in this sector has grown fastest in the last two years.



Table 5  
Percentage Changes in Retail Price Indexes

Country	Average Annual Rate of Change 1967-73	1969- 1968	1970- 1969	1971- 1970	1972- 1971	1973- 1972
Barbados	9.4	5.4	8.5	7.5	11.8	16.9
Dominica	7.0	4.5	12.1	4.6	3.5	12.0
Grenada	n.a.	6.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Guyana	3.8	1.4	3.4	2.0	4.5	8.9
Jamaica	8.8	6.2	9.7	6.7	5.9	19.2
St. Kitts-Nevis- Anguilla	6.2	3.8	15.1	-1.7	6.3	4.2 <sup>1/</sup>
St. Lucia	8.2	2.3	13.4	8.4	7.9	13.4
St. Vincent	8.3 <sup>2/</sup>	n.a.	n.a.	6.5	2.6	16.3
Trinidad & Tobago	6.7	2.5	2.5	3.5	9.3	14.8

Note: These changes are based mainly on averages of official monthly retail price indexes.

<sup>1/</sup> Based on ten-month average for 1973.

<sup>2/</sup> 1970 to 1973.

Source: Calculated from data in official country publications.

In some countries, the "market basket" is strongly biased in favour of imported consumer goods which indicates that import prices will have a significant impact on the retail price level. However, in other countries such as Jamaica, where domestic goods are dominant in the index, prices have still increased significantly. Even in these latter cases imports of raw materials and intermediate inputs still comprise a major part of total input costs of manufacturing. Therefore, higher prices for imports of raw materials and intermediate inputs will exert significant influence on prices of some domestic goods. A selected list of import unit values for Jamaica between 1972 and 1973 given in the table below illustrate the magnitude of some import price increases.

Having recognized that the weight base of the retail price indexes are now outdated several countries are in the process of calculating new indexes to more adequately represent current consumption patterns.

Table 6  
Average Unit Values and Percentage Changes of  
Selected Imports of Jamaica: 1972-1973  
(Jamaican dollars)

Item	C.I.F. Prices Dec. 1972	C.I.F. Prices Dec. 1973	% Change
Rice (per bale) - U.S. Source	3.44	5.95	73.0
- Guyanese Source	2.99	4.66	55.9
Corn (per ton)	59.45	114.69	92.9
Soya (per ton)	144.32	268.14	85.8
Wheat (per metric ton)	68.91	213.32	209.6
Flour (Counter) per ton (F.O.B.)	74.90	217.89	190.9
Crude Oil (per barrel)	2.33	5.56	138.6
Unmanufactured tobacco <sup>1/</sup> (per lb.)	0.86	1.00	16.3
Groundnuts <sup>1/</sup> (per lb.)	0.15	0.28	86.7
Ammonium sulphate <sup>1/</sup> (per ton)	29.45	41.82	42.0
Urea <sup>1/</sup> (per ton)	39.27	73.75	87.8
Newsprint <sup>1/</sup> (per lb.)	0.07	0.09	28.6

<sup>1/</sup> Average prices for full-year 1972 and 1973.

Source: Economic and Social Survey, 1973, National Planning Agency,  
and External Trade, December 1972 and December 1973, Department  
of Statistics, Jamaica.

#### Other indicators of inflation

Retail price indexes attempt to measure the level and the trend in final prices of Goods and Services in the economy. To this extent, these indexes may be considered as a main indicator of inflationary trends. However, there are other factors which ought to be taken into account, and five of these are shown in the tables below.

Money supply data are available for all the countries in the sub-region, and the general pattern is that percentage increases in the money supply have been higher each year between 1969 and 1972 excepting Jamaica. In 1973, the percentage increases were smaller than in 1972 in all countries again excepting Jamaica although Jamaica had introduced anti-inflationary measures in 1972. Money supply in Barbados actually decreased in 1973 while in Trinidad and in the West Indies Associated States the increases were minimal. The lower percentages reflect different emphasis on measures to control inflation in the different countries. Restriction of growth of the money supply in these three countries coincided with relatively large increases in the level of their retail price index.

Proceeds of official foreign loans contributed to increased Government spending and also added to the inflationary trends. Only in Trinidad and Tobago and to a lesser extent, Belize, were the growth in Government spending in 1973 substantially below the 1972 rate. In both Barbados and Guyana, the increased spending included large retroactive increases in wages and salaries.

With respect to wages and salaries itself, recent data are available only for Trinidad and Tobago and these relate only to the period ending May 1973. The official index of minimum wage rates for manual workers covers larger non-agricultural establishments. During the 12-month period, May 1972 to May 1973, the index increased by more than 12 per cent, and the indications are that there were further significant increases during the latter half of 1973. Although precise comparison with other countries of the sub-region is not possible, reports on wage settlements indicate that the Trinidad and Tobago pattern will be evident generally in the sub-region.

Outstanding loans and advances of Commercial Banks need to be interpreted with caution since borrowing can reflect optimism with respect to future business prospects as well as current shortages of working capital. It is clear, however, that increases in borrowing and credit add to purchasing power and is inflationary unless output of goods and services are being increased at an equal or higher rate. Taken together, instalment credit and loans and advances in all countries, except Guyana, increased at a lower rate in 1973 as compared with 1972.

It would appear that the favourable earnings from some export crops in Belize contributed to the reduction of outstanding loans in that country. Growth in instalment credit was deliberately restricted in Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago as a matter of Government policy during 1973.

As would be expected, interest rates on all types of loans and deposits have been increasing in recent years. "Prime" interest rates of Commercial Banks have increased one full percentage point during 1973 to about 9 per cent and indications are that the average lending rate was much higher.

Inevitably, a significant part of the inflationary condition is foreign-generated. This derives from the openness of the economies of the region, the narrow domestic resource base, and the relatively small manufacturing sector dependent on imports for machinery, raw materials inputs, and fuels. In these circumstances the countries of the sub-region cannot do very much to counteract this pervasive imported inflation. Price control agencies exist in all the countries and governments have been strengthening the administrative machinery and widening the scope of control. Realizing the inadequacy and the short term nature of price control, more far-reaching efforts are being made to rationalize economic activity and to secure greater control over domestic resources.

Table 7  
Some Factors Contributing to Inflation

	Barbados	Belize	Guyana	Jamaica	Trinidad & Tobago	W.I. Associated States
<u>GROWTH IN MONEY SUPPLY</u>						
<u>Percentage Changes</u>						
1969-70	2.6	3.5	0.2	14.2	16.2	1.2
1970-71	6.8	11.1	13.6	26.3	21.4	8.7
1971-72	11.9	27.4 <sup>1/</sup>	17.5	7.8	19.6	13.1
1972-73	- 1.4	18.0 <sup>1/</sup>	11.7 <sup>2/</sup>	20.5	0.9	1.0 <sup>3/</sup>
			14.4 <sup>E</sup>			

Table 7 (Cont'd)  
Some Factors Contributing to Inflation

	Barbados	Belize	Guyana	Jamaica	Trinidad & Tobago	W.I. Associated States
<u>'COMMERCIAL BANKS' LOANS AND ADVANCES OUTSTANDING</u>						
<u>Percentage Changes</u>						
1969-70	26.5	22.5	20.1	16.7	19.6	36.4
1970-71	16.2	14.9	3.9	15.9	13.1	22.5
1971-72	14.6	24.9	- 1.2	27.1	38.0	30.8
1972-73	16.3	3.8 <sup>3/</sup>	35.5	21.5	25.7	13.5
<u>INSTALMENT CREDIT OUTSTANDING</u>						
<u>Percentage Changes</u>						
1969-70	n.a.	n.a.	6.7	11.5	20.8	n.a.
1970-71	n.a.	n.a.	- 3.7	16.4	9.8	n.a.
1971-72	n.a.	n.a.	- 3.4	25.6	38.2	n.a.
1972-73	n.a.	n.a.	-10.8	17.5	3.8	n.a.
<u>OFFICIAL EXTERNAL DEBT</u>						
<u>Percentage Changes</u>						
1969-70	neg.	n.a.	12.7	2.4	- 5.8	n.a.
1970-71	neg.	n.a.	85.3	7.2	2.5	n.a.
1971-72	neg.	n.a.	10.0	16.0	22.9	n.a.
1972-73	neg.	n.a.	28.9 <sup>E</sup>	25.2	24.8	n.a.
<u>GOVERNMENT SPENDING</u>						
<u>Percentage Changes</u>						
1969-70	17.3	10.7	15.8	24.1	19.6	28.8
1970-71	15.1	- 2.6	2.9	20.2	19.4	13.9 <sup>4/</sup>
1971-72	15.9	29.2	21.9	16.6	19.3	6.2 <sup>4/</sup>
1972-73	39.5 <sup>5/</sup>	15.6	44.6 <sup>P</sup>	25.4	5.5	21.7 <sup>4/</sup>

E - Estimate

P - Provisional

1/ As of September, demand deposits only.

2/ As of November

3/ As of September.

4/ Recurrent Expenditure only.

5/ Budget estimate, fiscal year 1973/74 compared with 1972/73.

Source: Calculated from official data supplied ECLA.

## RECENT FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEVELOPMENTS

Because of their size and historical origin, the CARIFTA/CARICOM countries have always been very much subjected to the vagaries of international economic and social trends. Among these are the monetary developments of recent years which have come to be characterised as the International Monetary Crisis.

As members of the Sterling area, the currencies of the CARIFTA/CARICOM countries were tied to the £ Sterling and the bulk of foreign exchange reserves kept in London in the Sterling Pool and managed by the United Kingdom. This relationship had been very convenient and important in the pre-independence era, but had its drawbacks which became evident with the erosion of the pre-eminence of Sterling as an international reserve currency.

The independent countries with their Central Banks are now free to set their own monetary policies; the other countries, the West Indies Associated States and Belize, still conform for the most part to the traditional relationship where external balances are settled in London.

The current international monetary crisis and the price disequilibria highlighted the anomalies of the situation and stimulated certain exchange rate changes and currency re-alignments.

In this connexion, it may be noted that with the floating of the £ Sterling in June 1972, the UK imposed exchange controls on certain transactions with the Overseas Sterling Area. These controls included inter alia, prior approval of the Bank of England on direct investments; approval for borrowing in the UK and provision of credit by UK banks; limitation of the amount of and the period during which emigrants' assets to Overseas Sterling Areas could be transferred; and limitation of the amount of cash gifts and remittances to dependents that could be transferred in any one year.

The dates of certain major exchange rate changes in recent years are shown in the following table:

Table 8  
Exchange Rates of Selected CARIFTA/CARICOM Countries

	BELIZE		GUYANA		JAMAICA		OTHERS <sup>1/</sup>	
	(National Currency Units Per)							
	US\$	£S.	US\$	£S.	US\$	£S.	US\$	£S.
Prior to Nov. 1967	1.4286	4.00	1.714	4.80	0.3571 <sup>3/</sup>	1.00	1.714	4.80
18 Nov. 1967 <sup>2/</sup>	1.6667	4.00	2.00	4.80	0.4167 <sup>3/</sup>	1.00	2.000	4.80
End Sept. 1969	1.6667	4.00	2.00	4.80	0.8333	0.50	2.00	4.80
16 Dec. 1971 <sup>4/</sup>	1.5672	4.00	2.00	4.80	0.7675	0.50	1.84	4.80
End July 1972 <sup>5/</sup>	1.6328	4.00	2.13	4.80	0.8163	0.50	1.96	4.80
End Jan. 1973	1.6792	4.00	2.19	4.80	0.9091 <sup>6/</sup>	0.4618	2.02	4.80
End Feb. 1973	1.6064	4.00	2.10	4.80	0.9091 <sup>7/</sup>	0.4418	1.93	4.80
End Dec. 1973	1.7216	4.00	2.24	4.80	0.9091	0.4734	2.07	4.80

Note: Rates vis-a-vis US\$ are cross rates based on closing £S - US\$ rates in London for the entire period for Belize; from July 1972 for Guyana and "Others", and July 1972 for Jamaica.

- <sup>1/</sup> Barbados, Trinidad & Tobago and West Indies Associated States.
- <sup>2/</sup> On devaluation of £ Sterling; all countries devalued.
- <sup>3/</sup> Prior to September 1969 national currency was J£ (J£1 = J\$2.00)
- <sup>4/</sup> Following US devaluation of 8.57 per cent in December 1971, only Guyana devalued.
- <sup>5/</sup> Floating of all currencies with £ Sterling beginning July.
- <sup>6/</sup> Devaluation of Jamaican dollar, 17 January, new central rate in terms of US dollar.
- <sup>7/</sup> Ten per cent devaluation on 20 February following equivalent US dollar devaluation.

Source: Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, United Nations, New York (Several issues).

Several developments since the early 1960's have determined changes in exchange rates and in currency alignments. Among these are the relative strength of the USA dollar and the £ Sterling; changes in the direction of trade, particularly with the USA and the UK; the distribution of external debts between these two countries; and the source of foreign

inflows, particularly private investment and tourists spending. The fact that individual countries responded differently to major external developments reflect their own assessment of the effects these developments would have on their economy taking into account the differences in their patterns of relationships with the two countries. For most countries,<sup>6/</sup> the share of trade with the United States especially on the export side, far exceeds the share with the United Kingdom. Similarly, a major part of the external debt is held by the United States and the major share of receipts from tourism and investment funds originate in the United States.

As early as 1967, with the weakening position of the £ Sterling becoming more apparent the advisability of holding the major part of foreign reserves in the London Sterling Pool was being viewed with concern and certain precautionary steps were taken; for example, Jamaica introduced legislation to remove the automatic link between the Jamaica currency and the £ Sterling, though this was not actually implemented until later. More generally, gradual diversification of reserves began after the Sterling devaluation of 1967, and led to the Sterling Area Agreement of September 1968. The Agreement required the independent Area countries, along with other Sterling Area members, to maintain a certain minimum proportion of their reserves in Sterling in exchange for a US dollar value guarantee by the United Kingdom for the major portion of their Sterling reserves in the event of a further Sterling devaluation.

The major problem facing the area is the continuing drain on foreign reserves which seems now, largely the result of higher import prices since the recently existing exchange rates with the two major currencies have been relatively stable. Attention has been focussed on halting the reserve depletion by attempting to reduce monetary outflows while at the same time increasing the inflows.

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<sup>6/</sup> The Associated States are excluded here since they have little or no control over foreign exchange policy.



Comparing the current situation with the mid 1960's, the main changes in the relationships between the exchange rates among the CARIFTA/CARICOM countries are:

- (a) Devaluation of the Guyana and Jamaica currencies;
- (b) Modification of the fixed rates between the countries in that the rate of the Jamaica dollar against the currencies of the CARIFTA/CARICOM partner countries has been fluctuating since early January 1973.

In addition, the movement of funds between CARIFTA/CARICOM countries is now generally regulated in the sense that certain limitations have been imposed on the sale of currencies for some purposes and financial transactions require formal approval of the Central Banks. These controls have been instituted to conserve foreign exchange and eliminate leaks through other Area countries with no central bank.

#### THE PETROLEUM CRISIS

##### Background

The effects of recent events in the World Petroleum industry such as the successive increases in crude petroleum prices, increased taxes, and in some cases nationalization of production facilities, have been observed with much concern in the CARIFTA/CARICOM countries. This concern has been accentuated by the oil embargo of October 1973 and the subsequent events which form part of the "World Petroleum Crisis". The CARIFTA/CARICOM countries except Trinidad and Tobago have been affected in much the same manner as other net importers of crude petroleum.

In the CARIFTA/CARICOM area crude petroleum extraction is carried on only in Trinidad and Tobago but refining of petroleum products is done in Antigua, Barbados and Jamaica as well as in Trinidad and Tobago. By far the largest refining facilities are located in Trinidad and Tobago. A large part of the trade of Trinidad and Tobago consists of imports of crude petroleum and exports of refined petroleum products under Processing Agreements. Accordingly, import and export statistics for Trinidad must be interpreted cautiously. When the petroleum under

the Processing Agreement is excluded, the results show Trinidad to be a relatively large net exporter of petroleum and petroleum products taken together. The other CARIFTA/CARICOM countries import crude petroleum for refining for their own use and exporting the surplus products, so that Barbados exports diesel oil and gasoline, Antigua lubricating oil and manufactured gas, and Jamaica gasoline, diesel and lubricating oils. It should be noted here that in the case of Antigua and Barbados a substantial portion of total exports of petroleum products have been re-exports.

Trinidad and Tobago and Jamaica import crude petroleum from a large number of different countries. In the case of Trinidad, the Middle East is the largest source but increasing quantities originate in Africa and a large amount also comes from Venezuela and Ecuador. Venezuela supplies all of the crude petroleum imports of Barbados and is the major source for Jamaica.

Total imports of mineral fuels and lubricants by all CARIFTA/CARICOM countries was estimated at \$875.0 million in 1972. This amount was nearly double the 1967 figure of \$447 million. Since 1967 the share of these imports as a percentage of total area imports has been almost stable at 24 per cent, a fact which indicates the importance of petroleum to the sub-region. On the other hand, intra-area trade in mineral fuels and lubricants are relatively small. During 1972 they were estimated at less than \$60 million, equivalent to about 7 per cent of total imports of these commodities. This \$60 million figure is, however, somewhat more than one-third of intra-area trade in all products and consists mainly of petroleum products since Trinidad and Tobago ordinarily exports no crude petroleum to other CARIFTA/CARICOM territories.

#### General Impact

Given the realities of the World Petroleum situation, the CARIFTA/CARICOM countries, like most of the countries of the world, are directly affected by the sharp increases in the price of crude petroleum. Although Trinidad and Tobago is not a member of OPEC, and despite its own production of petroleum, it cannot avoid following the price lead of the OPEC countries. Therefore, Trinidad and Tobago is in a more favourable position than other CARIFTA/CARICOM countries and indeed other non-petroleum producing countries. This favourable situation has permitted the Government to maintain the levels

of retail prices of such commodities as gasoline, gas and diesel oil and kerosene oil for domestic use. Percentage changes in retail prices of selected commodities for certain CARIFTA/CARICOM countries are given in the table below.

Table 9  
Percentage Changes in Retail Prices of Selected Petroleum Products

Countries	PREMIUM GASOLINE		DIESEL OIL		KEROSENE OIL	
	Mar'73	Sept'73	Mar'73	Sept'73	Mar'73	Sept'73
	to	to	to	to	to	to
	Sept'73	Mar'74	Sept'73	Mar'74	Sept'73	Mar'74
Jamaica	12.3	115.4	28.2	64.7	37.5	59.1
Trinidad & Tobago <sup>1/</sup>	nil	39.5	nil	45.0	nil	200.0
Dominica	20.0	40.0	53.5	66.3	39.4	66.3
Montserrat	n.a.	71.1 <sup>2/</sup>	n.a.	43.3 <sup>2/</sup>	n.a.	207.7 <sup>2/</sup>
St. Kitts-Nevis- Anguilla	9.3	54.7	n.a.	170.4 <sup>2/</sup>	12.5	102.8
St. Lucia	n.a.	50.9 <sup>3/</sup>	n.a.	75.7 <sup>3/</sup>	n.a.	34.7 <sup>3/</sup>
Guyana	12.1	102.5	12.2	24.8	nil	135.3
Barbados	11.4	49.0	88.9	64.7	14.3	129.2

<sup>1/</sup> Retail prices have not changed; increase represents government subsidy.

<sup>2/</sup> Percentage increase March 1973-March 1974.

<sup>3/</sup> November 1973-March 1974.

Source: Data supplied by respective countries.

Impact of import price changes was already large in 1973 but will be even larger in 1974. For example, the value of imports of petroleum and petroleum products into Jamaica increased from about J\$44 million in 1971 to J\$45 million in 1972 and to more than J\$65 million in 1973. The increase in 1973 was 46 per cent! It should be noted that this J\$20 million increase amounted to nearly 20 per cent of the total increase in imports during 1973. Even if a part of this increase represents a building up of stocks during 1973 the impact must still be considered as very substantial. Data for other countries of the sub-region suggest that this pattern was not confined to Jamaica only.

The overall impact on the economies of the region is of course much more pronounced than indicated above. For example, industry depends to a large extent on petroleum as a fuel. Agriculture also depends on petroleum not only as fuel but also as a source of manufactured fertilizers. In addition, electricity generation plants in the sub-region are mainly of the thermal type and are fuelled mainly by petroleum. Local transportation by road, sea and air are also affected. This means that local transportation costs will also experience increases; and combined with higher international transportation costs, will affect the important tourist industry. Indicators of tourist activity for 1973 show lower growth rates than in the two previous years and early reports suggest that the performance of the tourist sector for 1974 will be even less impressive. A higher import bill plus lower earnings from Tourism will further aggravate balance of payments problems. Higher oil prices, therefore, has had an impact on all sectors of the economies of the sub-region spreading from the primary through to the tertiary sectors, and contributing to the severe (for the region) inflationary spiral of 1973.

#### Measures to Ameliorate Problems Caused by the Petroleum Crisis

As stated above, all the CARIFTA/CARICOM countries except Trinidad and Tobago are seriously affected by the petroleum crisis. The possible serious implication for these countries were realised at an early stage and several internal measures were instituted. These measures related to conserving existing stocks of petroleum products, and direct and indirect rationing of supplies. Each country's inability to cope with the problem unilaterally was well recognised, and with the widespread dependence on petroleum these methods appeared to have had relatively little impact.

On the international level, discussions have been initiated by the IMF, IBRD, and among OPEC countries and decisions are just being formulated. Whether countries in this sub-region will benefit from any decision reached and the type of assistance that will be forthcoming is still open to conjecture. It is almost certain that non-members of the IMF and IBRD will not qualify for assistance; all the Less Developed Countries (LDC's) of the sub-region fall in this category. The LDC's may get some assistance from the United Kingdom, but the latter has many problems of its own.

On the regional level, however, two promising prospects have emerged. Firstly, as a result of Trinidad and Tobago's favourable position, that country has proposed the establishment of a new Special Fund within the Caribbean Development Bank to which she would contribute an unspecified amount. The proposed Special Fund would be available for general development loans to the LDC's on concessional terms and permit additional loans by the Caribbean Development Bank to the LDC's to meet part of their own counterpart financing required under the terms of loans normally made by the Bank. Such a fund would be very helpful since the LDC's have been experiencing some difficulty in finding counterpart funds, a difficulty which has been worsened as a result of the deterioration in their own payments positions. Trinidad and Tobago is also to make medium term loans to the Inter-American Development Bank and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development out of their petroleum "windfall" for the expressed purpose of re-lending to Caribbean countries through the Caribbean Development Bank.

Secondly, Venezuela, a recent member of the Caribbean Development Bank, has made a pledge of US\$5 million to a special development fund. She has also proposed a \$25 million trust fund to be set up in the Caribbean Development Bank. The object of this trust fund is to stimulate integration of the various sub-regional organizations and stimulate development of indigenous resources.

Implementation of all these measures would go far towards utilizing the extra funds now available through the higher petroleum prices and assist countries in the region that have been seriously affected.



CARIFTA/CARICOM COUNTRIES

TABLE I

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CURRENT FACTOR COST: 1967-1973  
(EC\$ Mill.)

All Sectors	1967	1968	1969 <sup>P</sup>	1970 <sup>P</sup>	1971 <sup>P</sup>	1972 <sup>P</sup>	1973 <sup>E</sup>
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	482.3	493.5	500.6	506.0	570.6	596.2	536.6 <sup>1/</sup>
Mining & Quarrying <sup>2/</sup>	662.9	685.7	758.3	800.8	787.2	807.2	968.5
Manufacturing <sup>3/</sup>	539.8	616.1	670.6	730.4	805.3	907.7	915.5 <sup>4/</sup>
Construction	294.9	368.5	405.1	454.1	518.6	563.6	548.7 <sup>4/</sup>
Transportation & Distribution <sup>5/</sup>	754.5	843.1	896.2	1,040.9	1,143.9	1,242.9	1,216.1 <sup>4/</sup>
Government	408.2	450.4	500.9	537.8	606.9	702.8	807.7
All others	740.1	792.1	858.4	966.5	1,092.4	1,228.2	1,192.0 <sup>4/</sup>
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>3,882.7</b>	<b>4,249.4</b>	<b>4,590.1</b>	<b>5,036.5</b>	<b>5,524.9</b>	<b>6,048.6<sup>6/</sup></b>	<b>6,768.1<sup>6/</sup></b>

Note: Exclude Belize.

P - Provisional

1/ Exclude ECCM Group.

2/ Petroleum refining for Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago and alumina processing for Guyana and Jamaica are included in Mining and Quarrying.

3/ Barbados sugar manufacturing included in Agriculture.

4/ Exclude data for Barbados and ECCM Group, but their contribution is included in total.

5/ Includes Wholesale and Retail Trade, transport, storage and communication.

6/ 1972 total adversely affected by devaluation of the Guyana dollar and 1973 by devaluation of the Jamaican dollar.

E - ECLA estimates. Figures not quite comparable to other years since Jamaica data converted at post-devaluation rates for 1973.

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

CARIFTA/CARICOM COUNTRIES

TABLE II

PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION TO GDP AT FACTOR COST

	1967	1968	1969	1970 <sup>P</sup>	1971 <sup>P</sup>	1972 <sup>P</sup>
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	12.4	11.6	10.9	10.0	10.3	9.9
Mining & Quarrying	17.1	16.1	16.5	15.9	14.2	13.3
Manufacturing	13.9	14.5	14.6	14.5	14.6	15.0
Construction	7.6	8.7	8.8	9.0	9.4	9.3
Transportation & Distribution	19.4	19.8	19.5	20.7	20.7	20.5
Government	10.5	10.6	10.9	10.7	11.0	11.6
All others	19.1	18.6	18.7	19.2	19.8	20.3
TOTAL:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

P - Provisional

Source: Derived from Table I.



CARIFTA/CARICOM COUNTRIES

TABLE III

ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY SECTORS

<u>All Sectors</u>	<u>1967-1968</u>	<u>1968-1969</u>	<u>1969-1970<sup>P</sup></u>	<u>1970-1971<sup>P</sup></u>	<u>1971-1972<sup>P</sup></u>
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	2.3	1.4	1.1	12.8	4.5
Mining & Quarrying	3.4	10.6	5.6	1.7	2.5
Manufacturing	14.1	8.8	8.9	10.3	12.7
Construction	25.0	9.9	12.1	14.2	8.7
Transportation & Distribution	11.7	6.3	16.1	10.0	8.7
Government	10.3	11.2	7.4	12.8	15.8
All others	7.0	8.4	12.6	13.0	12.4
<u>TOTAL:</u>	<u>9.4</u>	<u>8.0</u>	<u>9.7</u>	<u>9.7</u>	<u>9.5</u>

P - Provisional

Source: Derived from Table I.

CARIFTA/CARICOM COUNTRIES

TABLE IV

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

<u>Countries</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969<sup>P</sup></u>	<u>1970<sup>P</sup></u>	<u>1971<sup>P</sup></u>	<u>1972<sup>P</sup></u>	<u>1973<sup>P E</sup></u>
Barbados	189.2	216.7	235.3	289.9	321.5	356.7	410.7 <sup>E</sup>
Guyana	374.6	405.3	438.0	467.4	495.2	480.8 <sup>1/</sup>	515.0
Jamaica	1,735.7	1,883.0	2,085.4	2,339.5	2,624.4	2,897.2	3,126.4 <sup>2/</sup>
Trinidad & Tobago	1,377.9	1,523.5	1,586.4	1,661.8	1,776.5	1,980.8	2,358.0 <sup>E</sup>
Sub-total (MDC's)	3,677.4	4,028.5	4,345.1	4,758.6	5,217.6	5,715.5	6,410.1
LDC's	205.3	220.9	245.0	277.9	307.3	333.1	358.0 <sup>E</sup>
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>3,882.7</b>	<b>4,249.4</b>	<b>4,590.1</b>	<b>5,036.5</b>	<b>5,524.9</b>	<b>6,048.6</b>	<b>6,768.1</b>

Note: Current GDP Estimates not available for Belize. Official estimates for 1971 put the total at approximately Bze\$ 88.0 million, equivalent to EC\$ 105.6 million.

P - Provisional

E - ECLA estimates

1/ The apparent decline is due to devaluation of the Guyana dollar.

2/ The relatively small increase is due to devaluation of the Jamaican dollar.

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

CARIFTA/CARICOM COUNTRIES

TABLE V

TOTAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF CARIFTA COUNTRIES

(EC\$ Mill.)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Exports</u>	<u>Percentage Change</u>	<u>Total Exports</u>	<u>Percentage Change</u>
1965	1,372.6	-	1,817.5	-
1967	1,584.4	15.4	1,930.7	6.2
1968	1,777.8	12.2	2,234.2	15.7
1969	1,886.4	6.1	2,538.3	13.6
1970 <sup>E</sup>	2,113.2	12.0	2,960.2	16.6
1971 <sup>E</sup>	2,215.2	4.8	3,282.9	10.9
1972 <sup>E</sup>	2,285.2	3.1	3,574.4	8.9
1973 <sup>E</sup>	2,643.3	15.7	3,898.8	9.1

Note: 1970-1972 include estimates for Antigua. 1973 include estimates for Belize and the West Indies Associated States.

E - ECLA estimates.

Source: External Trade Reports of the various States; and data supplied ECLA.

CARIFTA/CARICOM COUNTRIES

TABLE VI

EXTERNAL TRADE OF CARIFTA/CARICOM COUNTRIES: 1972 & 1973  
(EC\$ Mill.)

Countries	IMPORTS (c.i.f.)		EXPORTS (f.o.b.)	
	1972	1973	1972	1973
Antigua	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Barbados	270.4	186.1 <sup>1/</sup>	84.5	70.4 <sup>1/</sup>
Belize	80.9	n.a.	49.1	n.a.
Dominica	34.7	n.a.	13.5	n.a.
Grenada	42.8	n.a.	10.5	n.a.
Guyana <sup>2/</sup>	274.4	294.9 <sup>3/</sup>	284.2	233.2 <sup>3/</sup>
Jamaica	1,183.6	1,313.6	721.8	771.4
Montserrat	12.1	n.a.	0.1	n.a.
St. Kitts-Nevis- Anguilla	30.6	n.a.	12.1	n.a.
St. Lucia	68.7	n.a.	15.1	n.a.
St. Vincent	35.2	n.a.	6.7	n.a.
Trinidad & Tobago	1,471.1	1,536.4	1,071.5	1,368.3

<sup>1/</sup> January to July only.

<sup>2/</sup> Guyana figures for 1972 and 1973 and Jamaica figures for 1973 are not quite comparable to earlier years because of devaluation of their currencies in terms of the East Caribbean dollar.

<sup>3/</sup> January to November 1973.

Source: External Trade Reports of the various States; and data supplied ECIA.

CARIFTA/CARICOM COUNTRIES

TABLE VII

CARIFTA EXPORTS & IMPORTS  
(EC\$ Mill.)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	<u>T O T A L E X P O R T S (f.o.b.)</u>					
United Kingdom	331.1	336.9	332.5	325.0	373.9	389.8
United States of America	602.8	651.4	736.3	910.4	830.3	851.3
Canada	135.6	158.1	171.4	127.2	114.0	90.7
Latin America (Continental)	42.2	50.2 <u>1/</u>	57.1 <u>2/</u>	57.5	66.8 <u>3/</u>	42.3 <u>4/</u>
EEC	58.6	46.6	49.2 <u>2/</u>	46.8	54.9	60.8 <u>4/</u>
CARIFTA	100.0	117.9	150.2	169.3	200.3	233.1
Others	314.1	416.7 <u>1/</u>	389.7 <u>2/</u>	461.0	558.5 <u>3/</u>	551.1
TOTAL:	1,584.4	1,777.8	1,886.4	2,097.2	2,198.7	2,219.1
	<u>T O T A L I M P O R T S (c.i.f.)</u>					
United Kingdom	389.1	459.5	525.6	582.3	643.3	632.9
United States of America	492.6	550.2	645.0	793.5	819.3	856.6
Canada	168.1	171.0	193.2	211.7	184.5	194.8
Latin America (Continental)	386.7	461.7 <u>1/</u>	454.3 <u>2/</u>	375.1	257.3 <u>3/</u>	248.5 <u>4/</u>
EEC	146.2	157.1	155.4 <u>2/</u>	200.3	226.5	232.3 <u>4/</u>
CARIFTA	95.3	108.7	137.7	155.0	180.9	237.4
Others	252.7	326.0 <u>1/</u>	427.1 <u>2/</u>	582.2	906.1 <u>3/</u>	1,021.0 <u>4/</u>
TOTAL:	1,930.7	2,234.2	2,538.3	2,900.1	3,217.9	3,423.5

Note: From 1970 data exclude Antigua. 1972 data exclude Belize.

1/ Others include Latin America for St. Vincent.

2/ Others include EEC for Grenada and Latin America for St. Vincent.

3/ Others include Bolivia and Panama for Jamaica.

4/ Others include Latin America for Guyana and EEC and Latin America for St. Vincent.

Source: External Trade Reports and data supplied ECLA.

CARIFTA/CARICOM COUNTRIES

TABLE VIII

INTRA-REGIONAL TRADE: 1967-1973

(IMPORTS - c.i.f.)

(EC\$ Mill.)

Country	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971 <sup>P</sup>	1972 <sup>P</sup>	1973 <sup>P</sup>
Barbados	13.3	17.0	21.5	27.0	30.0	36.5	23.1 <sup>1/</sup>
Guyana <sup>2/</sup>	25.7	29.5	32.5	37.8	40.5	47.3	38.2 <sup>3/</sup>
Jamaica <sup>2/</sup>	8.9	8.6	12.9	19.1	26.4	63.9	67.7
Trinidad & Tobago	16.0 <sup>R</sup>	16.0	22.0	26.9	32.0	41.2	39.6
Sub-total:	63.9	71.1	88.9	110.8	128.9	188.9	(n.a.)
ECCM	27.4	33.4	43.7	52.8 <sup>E</sup>	60.7 <sup>E</sup>	63.7 <sup>E</sup>	(n.a.)
Belize	4.0	4.2	5.1	4.9	5.3	n.a.	6.8
TOTAL:	95.3	108.7	137.7	168.5	194.9	n.a.	n.a.

See footnotes at end of Table.

CARIFTA/CARICOM COUNTRIES

TABLE VIII (Cont'd)

INTRA-REGIONAL TRADE: 1967-1973

(EXPORTS - f.o.b.)

(EC\$ Mill.)

Country	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971 <sup>P</sup>	1972 <sup>P</sup>	1973 <sup>P</sup>
Barbados	10.3	11.7	14.2	16.7	18.8	23.2	15.3 <sup>1/</sup>
Guyana <sup>2/</sup>	21.2 <sup>R</sup>	23.6 <sup>R</sup>	24.0 <sup>R</sup>	25.2 <sup>R</sup>	33.3 <sup>R</sup>	35.8	29.4 <sup>3/</sup>
Jamaica <sup>2/</sup>	11.1	15.8	22.6	26.9	31.9	42.0	48.5
Trinidad & Tobago	49.2	59.3	78.5	91.3	108.0	121.0	149.4
Sub-total:	91.8	110.4	139.3	160.4	192.0	222.0	n.a.
ECCM	7.3	6.7	9.6	10.9 <sup>E</sup>	12.3 <sup>E</sup>	15.0 <sup>E</sup>	n.a.
Belize	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.7	1.7	n.a.	3.9
TOTAL:	100.0	117.9	150.2	173.0	206.0	n.a.	n.a.

Note: Guyana's figures revised to exclude molasses trans-shipped to Trinidad & Tobago but previously shown as exports.

P - Provisional

R - Revised

E - ECIA estimates

n.a. - not available

1/ January to July.

2/ Guyana's figures for 1972 and 1973 and Jamaica's figures for 1973 are not quite comparable to earlier years because of devaluation of their currencies in terms of the East Caribbean dollar.

3/ January to September.

Source: Annual Overseas Trade Reports; and data supplied ECIA.

CARIFTA/CARICOM COUNTRIES

TABLE IX

GOVERNMENT RECURRENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE - SELECTED YEARS  
(EC\$ Mill.)

	1 9 6 9			1 9 7 2			1 9 7 3		
	Recur- rent Rev.	Recur- rent Exp.	Capital Exp.	Recur- rent Rev.	Recur- rent Exp.	Capital Exp.	Recur- rent Rev.	Recur- rent Exp.	Capital Exp.
Barbados	71.2	68.2	10.5	108.7	102.0	19.7	125.5	130.3 <sup>1/</sup>	27.9 <sup>1/</sup>
Belize	17.7	16.6	9.9	21.4	19.6	11.0	26.1	23.2	17.9
Guyana	110.6	106.9	42.2	185.4	145.4	57.7	287.6	159.9	133.7
Jamaica	341.7	355.0	110.8	658.1	563.3	238.1	709.8	672.8	235.3
Trinidad & Tobago	303.6	209.6	70.6	398.3	401.2	152.4	474.3 <sup>1/</sup>	431.8 <sup>1/</sup>	139.1 <sup>1/</sup>
West Indies Associated States	82.9	72.4	16.6	110.1	112.2	60.3	120.3	136.5	74.0
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>927.7</b>	<b>828.7</b>	<b>261.0</b>	<b>(1,483.0)</b>	<b>(1,343.7)</b>	<b>(539.2)</b>	<b>(1,743.6)</b>	<b>(1,554.5)</b>	<b>(627.9)</b>

Totals may not agree because of rounding.

Note: (1) 1972 and 1973 data for some countries of the West Indies Associated States are Revised in Approved Estimates. 1973 data for Barbados, Belize and Trinidad & Tobago are Revised Estimates.

(2) Guyana figures for 1972 and 1973 and Jamaica figures are not quite comparable to earlier years because of devaluation of their currencies in terms of the East Caribbean dollar.

<sup>1/</sup> Revised estimates.

Source: Government publications and data supplied ECIA.



CARIFTA/CARICOM COUNTRIES

TABLE X

PUBLIC DEBT & DEBT SERVICING - SELECTED COUNTRIES

	1969	1971	1972	1973	1969	1971	1972	1973
	<u>BARBADOS</u> <sup>1/</sup>				<u>GUYANA</u>			
Gross Public Debt	60.2	70.6	83.4	98.2	229.7	444.1	475.4	588.9
Internal	31.7	40.4	52.0	67.0	87.8	147.6	173.8	201.3
External	30.2	30.2	31.4	31.3	141.9	296.5	301.6	387.7
Debt Servicing	8.5	6.5	8.6	11.2	16.6	18.5	28.9	32.6
	<u>JAMAICA</u>				<u>TRINIDAD &amp; TOBAGO</u>			
Gross Public Debt	579.8	759.4	939.6	1,047.7	370.4	438.0	533.1	619.0
Internal	338.6	496.6	620.4	669.1	205.5	274.3	333.9	370.5
External	241.2	262.8	319.2	378.6	167.9	162.1	199.2	248.5
Debt Servicing	49.9	65.5	79.7	85.0	36.4	43.0	47.7	n.a.

Note: Guyana figures for 1972 and 1973 and Jamaica figures are not quite comparable to earlier years because of devaluation of their currency in terms of the East Caribbean dollar.

n.a. - not available.

<sup>1/</sup> Fiscal year, March to April, beginning in year shown.

Source: Official publications and data supplied ECLA.

CARIFTA/CARICOM COUNTRIES

TABLE XI

SELECTED EXCHANGE RATES - TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

	Jan. 1971 <sup>2/</sup>	1 9 7 2 <sup>1/</sup>		1 9 7 3 <sup>1/</sup>		Monthly Average July-Dec. 1972	Monthly Average Jan-Dec. 1973
		July	Dec.	Jan.	Dec.		
United States	2.00	197.672	207.088	205.444	208.941	201.564	197.909
Canada	2.01	201.106	207.445	205.629	209.416	204.376	197.952
United Kingdom	4.80	484.000	484.200	484.200	484.200	484.200	484.200
Guyana	1.00	92.392	92.392	92.393	92.393	92.392	92.393
Jamaica	2.40	240.750	240.750	232.925	228.692	240.750	217.290
ECCA Countries <sup>3/</sup>	1.00	100.312	100.312	100.312	100.312	100.312	100.312

<sup>1/</sup> Selling rate, average of mid-month and end-month rates.

<sup>2/</sup> Par values, except cross rate between US and Canadian dollars end of period selling rates.

<sup>3/</sup> Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent are members of the East Caribbean Currency Authority.

Source: January 1971 rates from Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, June 1971, Statistical Division, United Nations, New York; Trinidad and Tobago Gazette (Several issues).

CARIFTA/CARICOM COUNTRIES

TABLE XII

RETAIL PRICE INDEXES FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES

	1 9 7 0		1 9 7 2		1 9 7 3	
	All Items	Food	All Items	Food	All Items	Food
Barbados (Oct.1965 = 100)	128.7	127.6	154.8	161.1	180.9	189.7
Guyana (1956 = 100)	131.8	135.0	140.5	146.4	153.0	167.1
Jamaica (Jan.1967 = 100)	127.5	131.4	144.0	146.3	171.6	184.0
Trinidad & Tobago (Sept.1960 = 100)	134.1	132.9	151.7	155.0	174.2	184.4
Dominica (Apr.1964 = 100)	130.0	n.a.	140.7	n.a.	157.6	n.a.
St. Kitts-N-A. (Apr.1964 =100)	135.3	n.a.	141.4	n.a.	147.4 <sup>1/</sup>	n.a.
St. Lucia (Apr.1964 = 100)	132.9	n.a.	155.4	153.8	176.3	182.4
St. Vincent (Mar. 1964 = 100)	132.6	128.0	144.9	139.0	168.5	168.7

n.a. - not available

<sup>1/</sup> Average of ten months.

Source: Official country publications; see also the Statistical Appendix to each country section of this document.



E C O N O M I C   S U R V E Y   1 9 7 3

B A R B A D O S



ECONOMIC SURVEY 1973

BARBADOS

(Values in Barbados dollars)

On the basis of preliminary indicators, the Gross Domestic Product at current factor cost during 1973 is estimated at approximately \$411 million. This figure represents an increase of nearly 15 per cent over the 1972 total, but when the 17 per cent increase in the average level of retail prices is taken into account, there was apparently no real growth in economic activity.

Two factors exerted major influence on the economy of Barbados during 1973. These are the significant increase in Government spending including higher levels of wages and salaries, and the inflationary impact of a steep increase in the level of retail prices. Government's contribution to total Gross Domestic Product during the year increased to an estimated \$70 million. Retail prices increased by 17 per cent. Part of the price increase is the result of the downward float of the Barbados dollar along with the £ Sterling. In addition, the structure of the retail price index includes a large element of imported goods.

Only a small portion of raw material and capital goods price increases are passed on to export markets, and as the price of the major export crop, sugar, is fixed within narrow limits, the already large trade deficit widened considerably during the year. First tentative estimates put the figure at around \$225 million. Indications are that inflows of foreign funds were not adequate to offset the merchandise trade deficit, despite increases in the number of foreign visitors and their total expenditure and increased official borrowing. It is therefore expected that final figures will show an overall payments deficit and a consequent reduction in international reserves.

While most of the sectors experienced relatively high rates of growth in terms of current values, these were offset by price increases. Production of sugar-cane and some other crops increased slightly, but considerably below original crop estimates because of drought conditions. In real terms Manufacturing and Construction both grew at lower rates than in the previous year. Construction particularly, was affected by

shortages of imported inputs. The other "services" sectors did not show marked improvement.

#### ACTIVITY IN THE SECTORS

##### Sugar <sup>1/</sup>

Gross Domestic Product of this sector is estimated to have increased by about 2.2 per cent in 1973 to \$28 million. Though output of sugar equalled the 1972 figure of 111,000 tons, this was far below the 145,000 tons projected for 1973. Prolonged drought and indiscriminate burning of canes continued to affect the industry during the year. Efforts are being made to increase output to the levels of earlier years.

##### Domestic Agriculture

Preliminary data on the domestic agriculture sector suggest that GDP at current prices grew significantly during the year. Detailed price and quantity data indicate however that prices rather than output accounted for the major part of the increase. Both crop and livestock production, particularly poultry production, increased. In addition to the drought which affected all agriculture, pig production was affected by swine fever and onions by onion blast disease.

Efforts in agricultural development and diversification were being continued and given normal weather conditions, prospects are very good indeed for increased output in 1974.

##### Government Sector

Gross Domestic Product of this sector is provisionally estimated at approximately \$70 million for 1973, 27 per cent higher than the 1972 figure of \$55 million. The Government sector therefore continues to be the most dynamic in the Barbadian economy and its share of total economic activity has grown to 17 per cent.

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<sup>1/</sup> The sugar sector is defined as including both cultivation and manufacture of sugar and by-products.



The increased contribution for 1973 is due mainly to higher wages and salaries paid to Government workers during the year, including payments retroactive to the previous year. Revised Government estimates of expenditures for the fiscal year 1973/1974 at \$169 million, are nearly three times as large as the actual expenditure in fiscal year 1967/1968 and 36 per cent above the 1972/1973 total. The share of recurrent expenditure in the 1973/1974 Budget Estimate is 82 per cent. Although capital expenditure comprises only 18 per cent of the total, its share has been expanding quite rapidly. This increase in the level of Government spending in recent years reflects efforts to stimulate economic development.

Table 1  
Selected Government Sector Data  
(BDS\$ Mill.)

	1968- 1969	1969- 1970	1970- 1971	1971- 1972	1972- 1973	1973- 1974 <sup>1/</sup>
Government GDP <sup>2/</sup>	30.0	35.3	42.7	47.3	54.9	69.8
Central Govern- ment Revenue	58.9	75.3	90.1	102.2	110.8	130.4
Central Govern- ment Expenditure	61.0	84.5	99.1	114.1	124.2	169.4
Of which: Recurrent	(52.2)	(73.5)	(83.7)	( 92.6)	(105.1)	(138.6)
Capital	( 8.8)	(11.0)	(15.4)	( 21.5)	( 19.1)	( 30.8)
Public Debt	55.4	62.0	60.7	70.6	83.4	98.2
Of which: Internal	(25.1)	(31.7)	(30.5)	( 40.4)	( 52.0)	( 67.0)
External	(30.2)	(30.2)	(30.2)	( 30.2)	( 31.4)	( 31.3)
Public Debt Servicing	3.6	8.5	4.7	6.5	8.6	11.2

<sup>1/</sup> Fiscal data are Revised Government Budget Estimates.

<sup>2/</sup> Calendar year of the first year stated in each column.

Source: Government Budget Estimates, Financial Statistics, 1962-1972, Statistical Service, Barbados; and data supplied ECLA.

Table 2  
Relationship between Government Debt, Revenue  
and Other Measures of Economic Activity

	1971/1972 <sup>1/</sup>			1972/1973 <sup>1/</sup>		
	As a Percentage of:			As a Percentage of:		
	Total GDP	Domestic Exports	Gov't Re- current Revenue	Total GDP	Domestic Exports	Gov't Re- current Revenue
Total Public Debt	22.0	132.7	69.1	23.4	132.2	75.3
Internal	(12.6)	( 75.9)	(39.5)	(14.6)	( 82.4)	(46.9)
External	( 9.4)	( 56.8)	(29.5)	( 8.4)	( 49.8)	(28.3)
Debt Repayment	2.0	12.2	6.4	2.4	13.6	7.8

<sup>1/</sup> GDP figures relate to calendar years 1971 and 1972 respectively.

Source: Calculated from data shown in other tables.

One interesting feature of government operations is the availability of a surplus on recurrent operations up to 1972/1973 which provided a source of financing capital expenditures. The position has changed in the last year but the anticipated deficit is relatively small. Consequently, the level of the public debt is relatively low and so are annual debt servicing payments. It is also interesting to note that more than two-thirds of the public debt is held internally. Government finances are therefore in a favourable position to permit further expansion of their economic activities.

### Tourism

The Tourism sub-sector grew at a slower rate in 1973 than in 1972. In the latter year, 210,349 visitors (excluding cruise ship passengers) entered the country. Preliminary data show that during 1973, there were 222,080 visitors, nearly 6 per cent more than during 1972. Almost 65 per cent of the visitors in recent years were North American - pointing to the heavy dependence of the Barbadian tourist industry on North America.

Table 3  
Selected Data on Tourism

Year	No. of Visitors	Of whom Canadian & United States	Estimated Tourist Expenditure (BDS\$ Mill.)	Estimated Receipts of Hard currencies from Tourists (BDS\$ Mill.)
1968	115,697	69,166	53.9	36.5
1969	134,303	85,609	56.8	51.5
1970	156,417	96,720	63.5	55.6
1971	189,075	122,177	77.3	70.6
1972	210,349	137,743	120.0 <sup>E 1/</sup>	80.2
1973 <sup>P</sup>	222,080	111,335 <sup>2/</sup>	n.a.	55.2 <sup>3/</sup>

P - Provisional

E - Estimate

1/ Method of estimating expenditure changed in this year.

2/ January to October.

3/ January to June.

Source: Barbados Economic Survey 1972, Economic Planning Unit, Barbados. Quarterly Statistical Digest, Statistical Service, Barbados; and data supplied ECIA.

Estimates of tourist expenditure for 1972 were put at \$120 million. Although tourist expenditure data are not available for 1973, crude estimates of "hard currencies" received from tourists for the period January to June 1973 totalled \$55 million, compared with \$45 million for the corresponding period in 1972. Accommodation for tourists increased by more than 2 per cent while occupancy rates in 1973 compared favourably with those of 1972.

Tourism did not grow as rapidly as in 1972 partly because of the US devaluation but appears to have fared reasonably well since the BDS\$ was floating downward with the £ Sterling during the year. Another factor affecting the industry towards the latter part of the year was the petroleum crisis, but the effect will be greater during 1974. These occurrences indicate the vulnerability of this sub-sector to a wide range of external influences.

## Other Sectors

The Manufacturing and Distribution sectors continued to supply major impetus to growth in 1973, while the other service sectors grew at lower rates. Revised estimates show that Manufacturing GDP increased from \$31 million to \$44 million in 1972. Preliminary data for 1973 indicate that output of some manufactured commodities has increased, but here, as in most of the other sectors, price increases have been the dominant factor. On the strength of increases in imports, the current value increase in the Distribution sector is projected to have increased by about 22 per cent.

## CONSUMER PRICES

The level of prices in Barbados during 1973 moved from 163.4 in January to 204.6 in December, on a base, October 1965 = 100. Monthly averages of price levels for the total index and for selected group indexes are shown in the Table below. On this basis, the total index increased by 16.9 per cent in 1973 compared with an increase of 11.8 per cent in 1972. The recent larger annual increases really started in 1970, accelerating sharply from 1972.

The food group index dominates the total because of its 55 per cent share of the total weight; however, it will be noted that other components have exerted significant influence in certain years. In 1973, all the group indexes including those not so strongly influenced by imports such as education and recreation, communication, etc. have moved up sharply. Among the sub-group component experiencing rapid increases during the year are fruits and vegetables, which increased by 120 percentage points, bread and cereals increasing by 67 points, meat, poultry and fish together by 57 points and gasoline by 54 points. Dairy products and oils and fats together increased by 10 percentage points, but margarine was higher by 20 points while edible oil increased by only 1.5 points.

Import prices are pervasive in terms of their influence on the domestic prices of Barbados. This is evident from the wide range of imported goods, the narrow economic resource base and the relatively undiversified structure of industry. It is estimated that within the food group, some 60 to 75 per cent of the coverage of the index relate to imported items. Within some groups such as Housing and Household operations and furnishings the import content is higher. Even such basically domestic oriented sub-groups as

education and recreation include a significant imported element.

It will thus be seen that the international inflationary spiral of the last two years has had severe effect on the open economy of Barbados. Despite Government price control activities most of the effects of higher import prices will of necessity be transmitted to the local economy.

Table 4  
Percentage Increases in Index of Retail Prices  
(October 1965 = 100)

Year	All Items	Food and Beverages	Household Operations & Furnishings	Housing	Education & Recreation	Others <sup>1/</sup>
1966-70 <sup>2/</sup>	6.0	5.6	4.1	9.3	9.2	5.5
1970	7.8	6.5	5.3	11.1	9.4	11.3
1971	7.5	8.2	7.1	2.8	5.6	8.6
1972	11.8	16.7	5.3	3.2	0.9	7.5
1973	16.9	17.8	14.5	19.2	20.1	12.3

<sup>1/</sup> Include Clothing, Medical and personal care and Transportation.

<sup>2/</sup> Average annual rate of growth.

Source: Statistical Service, The Garrison, Barbados.

#### EXTERNAL TRANSACTIONS

Part-year 1973 external trade data show that both imports and exports grew more rapidly than during the comparable period in each of the last 5 years. Imports have increased rapidly as expected, owing to the necessity to import a wide range of consumer and industrial goods including fuels and the large increases in international commodity prices. Available official figures for the first 7 months of 1973 show total imports at \$186 million and the full year figure is projected to approach the \$325 million level. Exports, at least in terms of value, have also performed reasonably well, amounting to more than \$70 million for the year up to July 1973. For the year as a whole, total exports are estimated in the vicinity of \$100 million.

Table 5  
Imports, Exports & Visible Trade Balance 1968 - 1973  
(BDS\$'000)

Year	Imports	E X P O R T S			Visible Trade Balance
		Total	Domestic	Re-Exports	
1968	168,025	80,230	59,647	20,583	- 87,795
1969	194,554	74,254	57,356	16,898	- 120,299
1970	235,005	79,146	62,106	17,040	- 155,859
1971	243,685	80,344	53,180	27,164	- 163,341
1972 <sup>P</sup>	270,435	84,462	63,103	21,359	- 185,973
1973 <sup>P</sup> (Jan- July)	186,007	70,464	59,607	10,857	- 115,543

P - Provisional.

Source: Overseas Trade, 1971; Quarterly Overseas Trade Report, June 1973 and Statistics of Monthly Trade, July 1973, Statistical Service, Barbados.

The increased exports are due mainly to increased shipments of sugar and its by-products, to increases in the small but growing manufactured goods exports, especially clothing, and to price increases.

By July 1973, the deficit on merchandise trade exceeded \$115 million and for the full year 1973, the deficit is expected to be around \$225 million. Travel income and transfers are estimated to have increased only moderately above the 1972 figure. During 1972 estimated total tourist expenditure was \$120 million and remittances from abroad \$11.5 million. Available data on Government financial activities indicate that foreign borrowing has increased. Despite these increases total receipts on invisibles and capital transactions do not seem large enough to offset the large deficit on merchandise trade. Furthermore, banking statistics show an increasing deficit in the net foreign asset position of commercial banks. An overall payments deficit is therefore projected for the year.

CARIFTA TRADE

Data on trade with CARIFTA countries are given below. Barbados' trade with CARIFTA partner countries has always been in deficit. Since the formation of CARIFTA, imports have grown faster than exports so that the trade deficit stood at over \$13 million in 1972. For 1973 as a whole, it is projected that the deficit will increase to more than \$14 million and that while both imports and exports will increase, their rate of growth will be lower than in 1972. There has been no noticeable change in the pattern or structure of this trade in 1973.

Table 6  
Trade with CARIFTA Countries  
(BDS\$ Mill.)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 <sup>P</sup>	Jan-July <sup>P</sup> 1973
	<u>I M P O R T S</u>					
Guyana	3.0	3.5	4.3	5.0	5.9	3.6
Jamaica	2.2	2.9	4.0	4.2	5.7	3.7
Trinidad & Tobago	9.8	13.2	16.9	18.4	22.5	14.0
Others	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.4	2.4	1.8
TOTAL:	17.0	21.5	27.0	30.0	36.5	23.1
	<u>T O T A L E X P O R T S</u>					
Guyana	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.5
Jamaica	0.2	0.6	0.6	1.1	2.3	1.9
Trinidad & Tobago	2.0	2.9	3.2	4.6	6.7	4.5
Others	8.4	9.6	11.8	11.9	12.5	7.4
TOTAL:	11.7	14.2	16.7	18.8	23.2	15.3

P - Provisional.

Source: External Trade publications and data supplied ECLA.





BARBADOS

TABLE I

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT  
(Current Factor Cost)  
(BDS\$ Mill.)

Sector	1967 <sup>P</sup>	1970 <sup>P</sup>	1971 <sup>P</sup>	1972 <sup>P</sup>	1973 <sup>E</sup>
1. Sugar	35.1	27.1	24.0	27.6	( 28.2)
2. Domestic Agriculture	12.7	13.2	14.0	16.6	n.a.
3. Manufacturing	18.6	31.4	37.0	43.6	n.a.
4. Construction	16.4	27.5	28.2	29.0	n.a.
5. Distribution	39.2	71.2	78.2	84.0	(103.1)
6. Government	25.8	42.7	47.3	54.9	( 69.8)
7. Transportation & Public Utilities	14.6	20.9	24.0	27.6	n.a.
8. Rent of Dwellings	7.3	11.1	12.2	13.4	n.a.
9. Services	19.5	44.8	56.6	60.0	n.a.
TOTAL:	189.2	289.9	321.5	356.7	(410.7)

P - Provisional (figures for 1970 to 1972 revised).

E - ECLA's preliminary estimates.

Source: Economic Survey (Several issues), Economic Planning Unit, Barbados.

BARBADOS  
TABLE II  
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	SECTORAL GROWTH RATES				PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION				
	Avg. of 1967-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73 <sup>E</sup>	1967	1970	1971	1972	1973 <sup>E</sup>
1. Sugar	-7.6	-11.4	15.0	( 2.2)	18.6	9.3	7.5	7.7	( 6.9)
2. Domestic Agriculture	1.3	6.1	18.6	n.a.	6.7	4.6	4.4	4.6	n.a.
3. Manufacturing	22.9	17.8	17.8	n.a.	9.8	10.8	11.5	12.2	n.a.
4. Construction	22.6	2.5	2.8	n.a.	8.7	9.5	8.8	8.1	n.a.
5. Distribution	27.2	9.8	7.4	(22.7)	20.7	24.7	24.3	23.5	(25.1)
6. Government	21.8	10.8	16.1	(27.1)	13.6	14.7	14.7	15.4	(17.0)
7. Transportation & Public Utilities	14.4	14.8	15.0	n.a.	7.7	7.2	7.5	7.7	n.a.
8. Rent of Dwelling	17.4	9.9	9.8	n.a.	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	n.a.
9. Services	43.2	26.3	6.0	n.a.	10.3	15.5	17.6	16.8	n.a.
TOTAL:	17.7	10.9	11.0	(15.1)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

E - ECLA's preliminary estimates.

Source: Derived from Table I.

BARBADOS

TABLE III

ESTIMATED OUTPUT OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES  
(<sup>0</sup>000 lbs.)

Commodities	1970	1971	1972	1973 <sup>P</sup>
Yams	34,000	31,640	23,978	16,327 <sup>E</sup>
Potatoes	12,553	14,908	10,121	10,074 <sup>E</sup>
Tomatoes	690	804	862	1,086
Pigs (slaughtered)	3,753	3,795	3,805	3,219
Cows and Calves (slaughtered)	1,246	1,258	985	1,000
Goats and Sheep ( " )	306	316	252	255
Poultry	1,250	1,625	3,300	5,226
Eggs <sup>1/</sup>	1,850	1,866	1,885	1,900
Onions	1,198	2,000	2,500	1,800
Sugar-cane	3,209,920	2,719,360	2,336,320	2,401,280
Milk <sup>2/</sup>	4,542	4,172	4,543	4,792
Cotton	23	10	51	113
Peanuts	200	320	500	250
Pumpkins <sup>3/</sup>	240	771	800	850
Cucumbers	780	1,295	1,944	2,238
Cabbage	668	1,427	1,343	1,748

P - Provisional

E - Estimate

<sup>1/</sup> Figures shown in 1972 publication refer to number of eggs and not thousands of pounds.

<sup>2/</sup> Milk purchased by the Pine Hill Dairy only.

<sup>3/</sup> Grown on farms of 10 acres or more.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Science & Technology, Barbados.

BARBADOS

TABLE IV

OUTPUT OF SELECTED INDUSTRIAL COMMODITIES

Commodities	Units	Avg. of 1969-70	1971	1972	1973 <sup>P</sup>
Sugar	'000 tons	145	135	111	111
Lard	'000 lbs.	1,670	2,204	2,390	2,303
Margarine	'000 lbs.	3,352	3,799	4,026	3,791
Animal Feeds	'000 lbs.	36,075	46,413 <sup>R</sup>	56,256	60,156
Rum	'000 pr.gals.	1,306	1,526	1,954	2,052
Beer	'000 lq.gals.	928	1,111	1,422	1,505
Malt	'000 lq.gals.	501	533	678	550
Cigarettes	'000 lbs.	299	343	353	350
Soap	'000 lbs.	2,522	2,411	2,062	1,406 <sup>1/</sup>
Electricity Generated	Mil.kwh.	140	164	195	212
Natural Gas Production	Mil.cu.ft.	113	110	86	108

P - Provisional

R - Revised

<sup>1/</sup> Production of soap ceased in November 1973.

Source: Quarterly Digest of Statistics, Dec. 1973, and data furnished by the Statistical Service, Barbados.

BARBADOS

TABLE V

SELECTED IMPORTS

(BDS\$'000)

Principal Imports	Avg. of 1969-70	1971	1972 <sup>P</sup>	1973 <sup>1/P</sup>
Meat, fresh, chilled, frozen	6,598.8	8,453.0	11,482.7	7,363.3
Meat, dried, salted, etc.	3,343.0	3,428.3	4,332.3	1,986.1
Milk and cream	3,490.1	4,235.2	5,034.5	3,621.4
Fish, salted, smoked & dried	815.2	790.7	983.1	443.0
Rice	2,463.4	2,491.6	2,281.1	2,946.5
Flour	3,059.8	3,282.1	3,487.5	2,574.7
Animal Feeds	4,983.8	5,524.2	6,651.1	5,749.0
Fish, canned & not canned	1,083.5	1,068.2	984.6	769.8
Lumber	5,159.3	5,956.3	5,395.0	3,868.2
Fertilizers	1,505.2	1,671.7	2,179.7	1,420.1
Paper & paperboard manufactures	5,531.3	2,488.1	2,752.6	1,869.9
Motor cars	7,477.0	8,949.2	10,481.9	5,295.1
Cotton and rayon piece goods	4,932.3	8,885.7	10,359.3	5,665.3
Machinery - all kinds	32,737.8	38,266.3	36,360.3	30,901.0
Medicinal & pharmaceutical products	3,735.0	4,260.5	5,627.9	3,473.7
Alcoholic beverages	3,357.8	3,411.0	4,375.5	3,284.6
Petroleum & petroleum products	13,541.8	15,322.9	14,795.0	12,406.3
TOTAL IMPORTS:	214,779.3	243,684.5	270,435.7	186,006.8

P - Provisional

1/ January to July.

Source: Overseas Trade (Several issues), Statistical Service,  
Barbados; and data supplied ECLA.

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

Principal Exports	Avg. of 1969-70	1971	1972 <sup>P</sup>	1973 <sup>1/P</sup>
Sugar	28,208.2	25,840.6	27,061.4	31,709.4
Molasses	3,721.0	3,558.1	3,338.4	3,440.0
Rum	3,104.2	4,086.7	4,637.3	2,483.6
Lard	327.8	365.8	454.5	208.9
Laundry soap	189.2	238.2	268.5	139.3
Sugar confectionery	741.3	431.9	289.0	180.7
Phonograph (gramophone records)	596.8	728.8	771.3	447.9
Electrical parts, n.e.s.	5,917.4	4,041.8	3,620.7	2,483.8
Crustacea & Molluscs (fresh)	5,704.6	2.6	7.3	277.0
Clothing	3,195.6	4,193.2	5,447.5	4,225.5
Petroleum products	773.2	134.0	377.8	271.7
Cigarettes	81.9	67.7	129.7	117.8
Margarine	1,167.4	1,405.9	1,621.1	875.7
Biscuits (Unsweetened)	232.5	296.4	268.3	99.4
Biscuits (Sweetened)	216.8	549.5	979.0	434.1
Onions	22.5	146.3	256.6	178.2
TOTAL EXPORTS	76,144.0	80,344.7	84,461.9	70,463.8

P - Provisional

1/ January to July.

Source: Overseas Trade (Several issues), Statistical Service, Barbados; and data supplied ECLA.

BARBADOS

TABLE VII

IMPORTS OF SELECTED BUILDING MATERIALS, 1970-1973  
(BDS\$ '000)

Items	1970	1971	1972 <sup>P</sup>	1973 <sup>1/P</sup>
Lumber	5,444.2	5,956.3	5,395.0	3,681.9
Shingles	81.1	32.6	45.9	7.2
Cement	2,411.2	2,632.3	2,960.2	1,645.4
Wall & Floor Tiles	353.3	230.9	355.7	269.6
Glass	509.0	608.1	669.6	589.0
Steel (Assorted)	2,332.0	1,198.7	1,248.1	927.2
Galvanized sheets	1,272.0	822.1	1,259.3	970.3
Aluminium (Assorted)	318.6	344.9	675.1	725.1
Structural parts of aluminium	1,027.4	1,152.1	1,857.9	158.4
Structural parts of iron and steel	1,396.5	1,565.7	981.6	457.3
Nails, bolts, nuts, etc.	590.5	450.8	411.4	260.0
Locks, padlocks, etc.	736.6	510.3	683.8	379.5
TOTAL:	16,472.4	15,504.8	16,543.6	10,071.0

P- Provisional

1/ January to July.

Source: Economic Survey 1972, Economic Planning Unit, Barbados;  
and data furnished by the Statistical Service, Barbados.

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

	Avg. of 1969-70	1971	1972 <sup>P</sup>	1973 <sup>1/P</sup>
<u>EXPORTS BY DESTINATION</u>				
U.K.	29,160.4	28,024.6	29,018.5	33,175.3
U.S.A.	15,667.5	8,574.8	10,628.2	9,127.6
CANADA	3,368.6	4,034.9	4,931.1	2,954.7
LATIN AMERICA <sup>2/</sup>	53.4	975.5	285.1	245.6
EEC <sup>3/</sup>	403.3	210.8	573.9	1,041.4
CARIFTA (incl. Belize)	15,477.7	18,778.8	23,190.2	15,349.1
(ECCM)	(10,727.0)	(11,909.1)	(12,591.3)	( 7,435.2)
OTHERS	12,013.1	19,745.3	15,834.9	8,570.1
TOTAL:	76,144.0	80,344.7	84,461.9	70,463.8
<u>IMPORTS BY ORIGIN</u>				
U.K.	63,824.8	73,177.7	72,572.0	47,073.4
U.S.A.	46,445.0	44,388.9	51,916.5	41,198.9
CANADA	23,083.2	24,973.7	27,116.2	20,976.5
LATIN AMERICA <sup>2/</sup>	9,861.2	9,210.0	13,958.8	14,445.2
EEC <sup>3/</sup>	18,102.3	20,959.0	25,980.6	15,024.5
CARIFTA (incl. Belize)	24,273.3	30,003.9	36,500.6	23,065.5
(ECCM)	( 1,322.2)	( 1,923.3)	( 2,197.3)	( 1,724.6)
OTHERS <sup>4/</sup>	29,189.2	40,971.3	42,391.0	24,222.9
TOTAL:	214,779.0	243,684.5	270,435.7	186,006.8

P - Provisional

<sup>1/</sup> January to July.

<sup>2/</sup> Continental Latin America.

<sup>3/</sup> The original six members.

<sup>4/</sup> The value of West Indies Parcel Post is included. In 1972, the value was \$93,702 and January-July 1973, \$101,704.

Source: Overseas Trade (Several issues), Statistical Service, Barbados; and data supplied ECLA.



BARBADOS  
TABLE IX  
TRADE BY SITC SECTIONS  
(BDS\$ '000)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	TOTAL
IMPORTS (C.I.F.)											
1970	49,195	5,225	6,899	12,991	3,102	16,984	49,017	55,972	28,401	7,219	235,005
1971	53,350	4,700	7,313	15,934	3,951	18,444	48,240	56,017	28,972	6,763	243,685
1972 <sup>P</sup>	63,002	6,086	6,723	15,823	3,782	23,050	56,039	54,847	33,171	7,914	270,435
1973 <sup>1/</sup>	45,440	4,543	4,493	13,015	2,300	15,105	36,630	41,292	18,642	4,548	186,007
EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE (F.O.B.)											
1970	41,154	3,390	135	775	neg.	2,096	1,826	6,499	5,118	6	60,997
1971	34,082	4,225	296	134	2	2,534	2,122	3,752	6,026	8	53,180
1972	35,533	4,802	209	378	1	3,329	6,240	4,299	8,305	6	63,103
1973 <sup>1/</sup>	38,282	2,653	427	342	1	2,235	2,236	3,640	9,786	4	59,607
EXPORTS OF FOREIGN PRODUCE											
1970	658	942	65	7,365	7	1,104	1,591	2,968	1,257	1,079	17,036
1971	923	744	73	14,391	6	1,469	1,281	4,449	2,088	1,742	27,164
1972	1,012	1,195	131	10,971	6	1,993	1,149	2,441	1,069	1,392	21,359
1973 <sup>1/</sup>	571	487	148	4,266	1	1,439	839	1,629	592	887	10,857

P - Provisional

neg. - negligible

<sup>1/</sup> January to July.

Source: Overseas Trade (Several issues), Statistical Service, Barbados; and data supplied ECLA.

BARBADOS

TABLE X

TOURISM

	1967-68	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 <sup>P</sup>
1. Number of visitors	103,631	134,303	156,417	189,075	210,349	222,080
2. Cruise ship visitors	60,716	80,889	79,635	79,159	100,086	114,917
3. Hotels and Guest House beds	4,499	6,290	7,000	7,446	7,518 <sup>R</sup>	7,707
4. Tourist Expenditure (BDS\$ Million)	44.4	56.8	63.5	77.3	120.0 <sup>E</sup>	n.a.

P - Provisional

R - Revised

E - Estimate

n.a.- not available.

Source: Economic Survey 1972, Economic Planning Unit, Barbados;  
and data furnished by the Statistical Service, Barbados.

BARBADOS  
TABLE XI  
GOVERNMENT CAPITAL EXPENDITURE  
(BDS\$ Mill.)

	1968-69	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73 <sup>1/</sup>
Agriculture	0.9	1.4	2.4	1.6
Communications & Works	2.3	2.5	4.5	4.4
Health & Social Welfare	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.2
Education	0.9	1.2	2.0	2.9
Prime Minister's Development works	2.0	3.0	2.0	1.8
Trade & Tourism	0.04	-	0.3	2.0
Other	2.2	6.5	9.5	7.3
TOTAL:	8.8	15.4	21.5	21.2

<sup>1/</sup> Revised estimates; figures usually somewhat higher than actual expenditure.

Source: Economic Survey 1972, Economic Planning Unit, Barbados, Barbados Estimates, 1973-74, Government of Barbados.

BARBADOS

TABLE XII

RETAIL PRICE INDEX, 1970-1973  
(October 1965 = 100)

Period	All Items	Food and Beverages	Household Operations & Furnishings	Clothing	Medical & Personal Care	Transportation	Education and Recreation	Housing
1970	128.7	127.6	119.0	118.6	131.7	122.1	142.3	147.6
1971	138.4	138.1	127.4	126.9	153.3	124.8	150.2	151.7
1972	154.8	161.1	134.2	138.4	158.3	138.3	151.5	156.6
1973	180.9	189.7	153.6	157.6	171.1	158.7	182.0	186.7
January	163.4	171.8	139.8	146.0	161.8	146.6	155.0	162.4
February	164.8	171.2	139.9	148.6	166.2	148.5	175.2	162.4
March	166.6	173.4	141.7	149.8	166.7	149.3	175.5	164.2
April	167.7	174.4	147.4	151.1	167.3	149.4	175.2	164.2
May	174.0	179.8	147.9	152.1	170.8	162.4	179.6	183.5
June	182.4	193.6	150.6	151.6	170.8	162.5	179.7	185.0
July	185.1	195.3	150.9	157.1	171.0	162.7	188.0	194.5
August	186.2	195.3	152.8	162.2	174.5	163.5	190.2	196.9
September	187.1	195.3	153.8	163.3	175.4	163.3	191.0	204.0
October	190.1	199.7	155.1	166.1	175.7	163.3	191.2	204.7
November	198.7	209.4	180.8	172.6	175.5	163.7	192.0	205.3
December	204.6	217.7	182.2	170.6	177.8	168.8	191.6	213.0

Note: Annual indexes are averages of the monthly index.

Source: Statistical Service, Barbados.

ECONOMIC SURVEY 1973  
BELIZE (BRITISH HONDURAS)



ECONOMIC SURVEY 1973

BELIZE (BRITISH HONDURAS)

(Belize dollars used throughout)

Official estimates of Gross Domestic Product for 1971 have recently become available for Belize, showing total GDP at current factor cost for that year at just over \$88 million. In terms of relative contribution the Distribution sector is the largest with a share of nearly 25 per cent of the total, Agriculture's share is 21 per cent and Manufacturing, including handicraft, nearly 12 per cent. The Government's share is estimated at approximately 11 per cent excluding Government construction and the activity of Government economic enterprises - these latter being included under Transport, storage and communication. Detailed figures are given in Table I of the Statistical Appendix.

While GDP estimates or projections for later years are not available, certain preliminary indicators point to increased output in both 1972 and 1973. Agriculture seems to be the most dynamic sector in these two years under the impetus of a policy geared towards utilizing agricultural resources as the main focus of development. Some reliance is placed on export crops but the chief strategy is to link agricultural output with processing and this has given a boost to the manufacturing sector. There is, therefore, some evidence of diversification in the structure of manufacturing including a backward link with agriculture through the production of fertilizer and animal feeds. In furtherance of this policy, tourism is also being carefully encouraged.

The catalyst in these activities is the Government sector and this is implicit in the increased expenditure during 1972 and 1973. This sector has had considerable impact on construction and public utility activity through the amount of funds being spent to improve the basic economic and social infrastructure.

The major development in the external sector has been the relative containment of the deficit on visible trade. This has been accomplished because of improvement in the performance of export crops. If anticipated Government foreign loans and aid-receipts materialize

in 1973 the Balance of Payments position should improve when compared with the deficit of over \$4 million recorded in 1972.

### Agriculture

Table I in the Statistical Appendix shows 1971 GDP estimates of the Agriculture sector at \$18.4 million. Despite unfavourable weather conditions, pests and plant diseases during 1972 and 1973, the Agriculture sector appeared to strengthen its position as the second largest contributor to Gross Domestic Product. The progress towards crop diversification is continuing and output of most of the major crops have increased since 1971, the only notable exception being vegetables.

Agriculture is still mainly export-oriented in Belize led by sugar-cane, citrus and timber. Volume of output of sugar-cane increased by about 22 per cent between 1971 and 1973, reflecting increases in the US sugar quota allotted to Belize. Citrus production to which oranges contributed 73 per cent on average (during the period 1970-1973), experienced its best year in 1973. Timber output which increased by 66 per cent in 1972 is estimated to have further improved during 1973 as new loggers and saw millers entered the industry. Bad weather conditions (heavy rains) which adversely affected fishing was offset by increased prices on the export market for lobster and other fish.

Rehabilitation of the banana industry begun during 1973. Plans are to eventually bring more than 4,000 acres under cultivation, producing about 40,000 tons per year for sale to the United Kingdom. It is expected that beginning with 1974, exports of bananas should once again make a considerable contribution to the national economy.

Of the more domestically oriented agricultural items, 1973 output of rice paddy, corn, red kidney beans and honey have increased substantially above the levels existing in 1971 and 1972. Output of corn increased by 40 per cent following its decline in 1972. Rice paddy output increased by 150 per cent compared with 1972, while output of red kidney beans, though 12 per cent higher than in 1972, is still substantially below the 1970 level.

Expansion in livestock was sustained during 1973 as poultry production rapidly approached a level of self-sufficiency, and pork production remained high. There were also some exports of beef, live fowls and eggs during the



year. Duty free concessions which were granted on imports of machinery and equipment and intermediate products associated with this industry should stimulate further increase in output.

Table 1  
Selected Data on Cattle and Poultry

Year	Dressed Poultry ( '000 lbs. )	Exports Live Fowls ( '000 )	Bovine Cattle Population ( '000 )
1966	90	14.2	n.a.
1967	150 <sup>R</sup>	12.5	n.a.
1968	300 <sup>R</sup>	15.1 <sup>R</sup>	28.7 <sup>R</sup>
1969	375 <sup>R</sup>	22.1	30.3
1970	1,450 <sup>R</sup>	24.6	38.4
1971	2,175 <sup>R</sup>	46.6 <sup>R</sup>	44.0 <sup>R</sup>
1972	2,500	31.7 <sup>R</sup>	45.0
1973	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

R - Revised

n.a. - not available.

Source: Economic Survey 1970 & 1971; and data supplied by the Central Planning Unit, Ministry of Finance, Belmopan.

### Industry

Official estimates put the 1971 Manufacturing Gross Domestic Product at more than \$10 million, for a contribution of nearly 12 per cent the total for that year. Gross Domestic Product data are not available after 1971, however, available information indicate that both the scope and level of Manufacturing output increased during 1972 and 1973.

The major contributor to the increased output is the agriculture based manufacturing component, but output of other manufacturing has also improved. Among the industries increasing are the traditional sugar, molasses, rice, canning of fruits and fruit juices, and furniture making. Newer industries, including meat packing, brewery

products, extraction and processing of oleo resin, manufacture of clothing and fertilizers have diversified the structure of manufacturing to some degree, and added considerably to total output. It has been estimated that self-sufficiency of domestic production is being approached in rice, cigarettes and brewery products. Imports of fertilizers and some paper products have also been considerably offset by local production, while increased amounts of meat products, rattan (straw) furniture and clothing are being exported.

Plans are underway for the establishment of a flour mill, a vegetable and food processing plant, a plant to manufacture soy bean oil and cake - eventually from domestic inputs - and a plant for the manufacture of small hardware and construction materials.

Mining and Quarrying activities are still negligible. There were four companies holding licences to drill for petroleum and gas in 1973. Exploratory wells have been sunk and it is reported that there is some evidence of the existence of oil.

#### The Government Sector

In 1971, the contribution of the Government sector to GDP was estimated at more than \$9 million or an equivalent of nearly 11 per cent of the total. Since then, Government activities have been expanding. 1972 Government expenditure exceeded the figure for 1971 and planned expenditure for 1973 was even higher. New capital projects accounted for the major part of recent increases in expenditure; these include infrastructural development such as land reclamation, afforestation, public works and utilities.

Estimates of Government recurrent revenue increased by nearly 19 per cent in 1973 as against 13 per cent in 1972. Since 1970, the share of import duties have declined from 46 per cent of total recurrent revenue to 36 per cent; nevertheless, Belize will continue to rely heavily on import duties. Income tax accounts for about 17 per cent. Other taxes have been growing significantly, partly because of increased production of excisable commodities, for example, stout and beer and cigarettes, and increases in export duties.

Total Government expenditure which is financed largely from local revenue was planned at \$36 million for 1973, an increase of nearly 16 per cent over revised estimated expenditure for 1972. It is significant that in both

1972 and 1973 capital expenditure was planned at over 41 per cent of total expenditure, compared with about 33 per cent in 1971.

### Other Sectors

The high rate of expansion in economic activities experienced during the renovation of Belize International Airport and the resiting of the capital Belmopan, in particular, had tapered off in 1971, when the sector contributed an estimated \$6 million to Gross Domestic Product. This figure was equivalent to approximately 7 per cent of the total GDP. Since 1971, additional construction work has continued at Belmopan but on a reduced scale. Important areas of construction activities have been government and private housing schemes, government infrastructural projects and additions to tourist facilities. These contributed to the relatively buoyant conditions during 1973 in spite of shortages of raw materials.

Available data indicate that the relatively small tourist sector is increasing in importance. During the 1972/1973 season, the number of visitors exceeded 50,000 and their expenditure is estimated at \$3.5 million. Tourist accommodation increased with the expansion of some hotels in Belize City and the establishment of lodges and guest houses outside the urban areas.

Table 2  
Tourism Statistics

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Number of Hotels <sup>1/</sup>	n.a.	n.a.	54	58
Number of Rooms	n.a.	n.a.	525	563
Number of Beds	n.a.	n.a.	984	1,031
Number of visitors <sup>2/</sup> of which:	31,588	45,607	50,651	n.a.
Number of arrivals by air	9,003	17,860	20,600	n.a.
Number of arrivals by sea	510	521	484	n.a.
Number of arrivals by overland	22,075	27,226	29,289	n.a.
Number of arrivals by cruiseship	68	851	274	n.a.

n.a. - not available

<sup>1/</sup> Hotels include Guest houses and Motels.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes long and short stay visitors but excludes intransit passengers.

Source: Data supplied ECLA by the Belize Tourist Board.

### Money and Banking

Banking activities have been increasing in the last five to six years with particularly rapid expansion in 1972. The 1972 rate of expansion was not sustained in 1973 partly owing to high interest rates, rising commodity prices and general uncertainty arising from international monetary conditions. At the end of 1973, total assets of commercial banks was 9 per cent higher than the figure for 1972. The increase from 1971 to 1972 was nearly 25 per cent.

Similarly, deposits at commercial banks which had increased by nearly 34 per cent during the 12 month 1971/1972 period, increased by 17 per cent during the following 12 months. Savings deposits were most affected, and it is interesting to note that more funds flowed into time deposits than either savings or demand deposits.

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

Year	Deposits as of 30 September				Total Assets as of 31 December each year
	Demand	Time	Saving	Total	
1967	4,866	5,379	4,294	14,539	16,359
1968	5,345	4,790	5,008	15,143	26,118
1969	5,576	6,135	6,234	17,945	31,048
1970	4,683	6,723	7,954	19,360	38,128
1971	5,662	7,553	9,570	22,785	39,948
1972	7,214	10,993	12,229	30,436	49,836
1973	8,511	13,533	13,587	35,631	54,193

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

Table 4  
Loans and Advances of Commercial Banks  
Amount Outstanding as of 30 September  
(Bze\$'000)

Sectors	1968	1970	1971	1972	1973
1. Agriculture including land development	11,765	12,186	12,526	14,402	14,902
2. Fishing & Forestry	1,112	1,305	556	568	355
3. Manufacturing	542	672	739	1,353	1,577
4. Construction	1,802	1,608	2,594	1,954	2,525
5. Tourism	284	849	1,086	1,163	504
6. Distributive Trades	5,223	4,540	6,749	9,571	10,135
7. Government and Statutory Bodies	838	1,519	3,194	5,061	5,128
8. Other	1,910	3,605	2,733	3,629	4,001
TOTAL:	23,476	26,284	30,187	37,701	39,127

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

Loans and advances outstanding at commercial banks at the end of September 1973, increased to \$39.1 million, \$1.4 million above the September 30, 1972 figure thereby recording the smallest increase in five years. Generally, loans and advances outstanding to the various sectors were maintained in the same proportions as in 1972; agriculture, including land development, accounted for 38 per cent and distributive trades 26 per cent. Borrowing for construction and manufacturing activities and advances to the public sector increased slightly.

### External Trade

The Belize economy depends heavily on imports for a major share of its capital and consumption goods and on exports of food stuff, crude materials and some light manufactures to generate employment and income for a large part of the population. In 1972 total imports were about \$68 million while exports were valued at slightly more than \$41 million. This meant that exports had increased by nearly 30 per cent and imports by about 15 per cent compared with 1971.

Available data indicate that the rising trend of exports continued in 1973 mainly because of increased export prices for agricultural products. Preliminary data show that principal domestic exports which constituted over 95 per cent of total exports during 1970-1972 increased to \$39.9 million in 1973 compared with \$30.1 million in 1972, an increase of 33 per cent. On the other hand, value of imports is estimated to have increased by about 18 per cent to around \$80 million. The rate of increase in the volume of imports however, is projected to decrease as a result of shortages of various commodities, and greater substitution of domestic output for some imported goods.

Although complete data for 1972 and 1973 are unavailable, no marked change is anticipated in the shares of the main trading partners. It is likely that exports to the USA will have increased on account of the increased USA sugar quota allocated to Belize. Preliminary figures show that during 1973, Belize's trade with CARIFTA countries continued to grow; nearly all of the trade being with JAMAICA.

Table 5  
Trade with CARIFTA Countries  
(Bze\$'000)

	EXPORTS		IMPORTS	
	1971	1973 <sup>P</sup>	1971	1973 <sup>P</sup>
Antigua	3.8	-	5.3	-
Barbados	11.1	-	1.1	17.2
Dominica	-	4.0	-	-
Grenada	-	-	-	-
Guyana	1.0	-	15.2	30.7
Jamaica	1,321.4	3,028.1	4,378.9	5,447.1
Montserrat	-	15.8	-	-
St. Kitts-Nevis- Anguilla	-	-	0.1	0.1
St. Lucia	-	5.0	-	-
St. Vincent	-	-	-	-
Trinidad & Tobago	112.0	171.5	45.9	157.1
TOTAL:	1,449.3	3,224.5	4,446.4	5,652.2

P - Provisional

Source: Department of Customs and Excise, Belize City.

Balance of Payments

Balance of Payments data for the period 1969 to 1972 are given in Table X of the Statistical Appendix. The merchandise trade deficit has generally been large and increasing; and so have factor income payments. These deficit items are offset only partially by receipts on foreign travel, public and private transfers and official and private inflows of capital so that there has been a deficit on external transactions during the period.

Definitive data for 1973 are unavailable, but there are indications of some improvement over the 1972 transactions deficit estimated at approximately \$4.4 million. The 1973 merchandise trade deficit has

been projected at around \$27 million compared to nearly \$26 million in 1972. However, increased travel receipts and the planned increases in official loans and external assistance plus an indicated improvement in the foreign asset position suggest that the current account deficit was offset to a greater degree than in 1972.



BELIZE (BRITISH HONDURAS)

TABLE I

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

	1963	1964	1971	1971 Sector Share %
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	15.4	19.5	18.4	20.9
Mining and Quarrying )	13.0 <u>1/</u>	12.7 <u>1/</u>	0.2	0.2
Manufacturing )			10.2	11.6
Electricity and Water	4.4	1.8	1.2	1.4
Contribution	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	6.1	6.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	4.0	3.9	21.8 <u>2/</u>	24.7
Transport, Storage and Communication	0.6	0.4	6.1	6.9
Government	6.2	6.3	9.2	10.5
Services	1.5	1.9	8.7	9.9
TOTAL:	45.2	46.4	88.0	100.0

Note: Data for 1971 and the earlier years are not fully comparable.  
Totals may not agree because of rounding.

1/ Manufacturing includes construction.

2/ Includes Hotels and Restaurants.

Source: A Study of the Gross Domestic Product of British Honduras (Belize),  
Central Planning Unit, Belize, 1966. The National Accounts of  
Belize 1971, Central Planning Unit, Belmopan, Belize.

BELIZE (BRITISH HONDURAS)

TABLE II

OUTPUT OF SELECTED PRODUCTS

Items	Unit	1970	1971	1972 <sup>P</sup>	1973 <sup>P</sup>
Sugar-cane	Tons	668,000 <sup>R</sup>	632,629	667,000 <sup>R</sup>	772,000
Bananas <sup>1/</sup>	Bunches	100,000	nil	nil	nil
Corn	'000 lbs.	35,000	35,000	32,209	45,000
Rice (paddy)	'000 lbs.	7,700 <sup>R</sup>	9,100	12,000	31,192
Timber	'000 cu.ft.	741	1,136	1,883	n.a.
Red Kidney Beans <sup>2/</sup>	'000 lbs.	4,050	2,000	2,500	2,800 <sup>E</sup>
Honey	'000 lbs.	107	206	185	288
Oranges <sup>2/</sup>	'000 lbs.	50,261	83,319	80,471	87,402
Grapefruits <sup>2/</sup>	'000 lbs.	20,540	30,067	37,894	35,143
Sugar	Tons	66,785	64,851	69,967	70,170
Molasses <sup>2/</sup>	Tons	26,397	22,960	24,521	26,130
Rum	Liq. gals.	17,057	20,019	22,198	n.a.
Cigarettes	'000	76,650	81,765	89,877	77,374

P - Provisional

R - Revised

n.a.-not available

E - Estimate

<sup>1/</sup> Export data.

<sup>2/</sup> Crop year ending in year shown.

Source: Economic Survey 1970 & 1971, Central Planning, Belize; and data supplied ECLA.

BELIZE (BRITISH HONDURAS)

TABLE III

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

Items	1970	1971 <sup>P</sup>	1972 <sup>P</sup>	1973 <sup>P</sup>
Sugar (unrefined)	11,142.3	12,240.7	16,912.0	20,842.0
Molasses	759.2	952.7	804.0	1,433.0
Lobster	1,555.1	2,396.0	2,730.0	2,719.0
Shrimp	4.4			
Conch	421.0			
Fish, fresh or dried	119.2			
Bananas and plantains	3.9	0.2	n.a.	n.a.
Citrus juices	2,487.6	3,254.0	3,412.0	4,338.0
Grapefruit segments	1,706.3	381.0	640.0	641.0
Grapefruit and orange oil	81.4	102.0	91.0	121.0
Cucumber (fresh)	186.1	215.9	45.0	n.a.
Live animals for food	246.4 <sup>1/</sup>	252.9 <sup>1/</sup>	36.2 <sup>2/</sup>	n.a.
Logs and Lumber	1,795.0	1,359.0	1,425.0	3,469.0
Outer Garments <sup>3/</sup>	1,553.0	1,953.6	4,032.0	6,216.0
Honey	12.0	46.0	58.0	150.0

P - Provisional

n.a. - not available.

<sup>1/</sup> Include "other animals" which account for only a small part of the total; about 2.6% in 1969.

<sup>2/</sup> Live poultry only.

<sup>3/</sup> May include re-exports.

Source: External Trade Reports and data supplied ECLA.

BELIZE (BRITISH HONDURAS)

TABLE IV

SELECTED MAJOR IMPORTS

(Bze\$ '000)

Commodities	1970	1971 <sup>P</sup>	1972 <sup>P</sup>	1973 <sup>P</sup>
Live animals chiefly for food	170	131	151	11
Poultry	( 27)	( 39)	( 133)	( 6)
Meat and meat preparations	2,376	2,002	1,474	2,596
Poultry, killed or dressed	( 856)	( 615)	( 483)	( 459)
Meal and flour of wheat	1,308	1,457	1,488	2,096
Rice, not in husk	495	372	2	n.a.
Fish and fish preparations	86	134	111	240
Milk and cream, all kinds	2,441	2,602	3,131	2,868
Coffee and Cocoa Powder	323	498	355	649
Butter, fresh and salted	449	546	744	852
Margarine and Lard	1,425	1,298	1,809	1,796
Sugar, refined	460	403	399	342
Alcoholic beverages	2,627	2,352	1,814	1,750
Tobacco, unmanufactured	234	155	116	283
Cigarettes	333	367	313	454
Motor spirits and other petroleum products	2,584	3,165	3,294	4,599
Fertilizers, manufactured	768	697	350	549
Rubber tyres for cars, trucks, etc.	598	527	518	522
Cotton piece goods	739	673	963	1,867
Artificial silk piece goods	n.a.	652	922	1,051
Passenger road motor vehicles	2,229	2,456	3,590	2,855
Clothing, outerwear, not knitted	630	676	574	764
Footwear	759	699	854	726
Refrigerators, mechanical self-contained units (domestic)	248	229	370	396
Vegetable oil	91	147	118	141

P - Provisional

n.a. - not available.

Source: External Trade Reports; and data supplied ECLA.

BELIZE (BRITISH HONDURAS)

TABLE V

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

Section No.	Description	1967	%	1970	%	1971 <sup>P</sup>	%	1972 <sup>P</sup>	%
0	Food and Live Animals	13,550.3	82.9	19,109.7	82.2	19,707.0	82.0	24,509.0	76.8
1	Beverages and Tobacco	23.8	0.2	neg.	-	nil	-	902.0	2.8
2	Crude materials, inedible except fuels	1,623.1	9.9	2,185.0	9.4	1,766.0	7.3	2,273.0	7.1
3	Mineral fuels, Lubricants and related materials	nil	-	nil	-	nil	-	nil	-
4	Animal & Vegetable Oils & Fats	nil	-	nil	-	nil	-	nil	-
5	Chemicals	83.7	0.5	81.5	0.4	113.0	0.5	110.5	0.3
6	Manufactured Goods	1.3	neg.	nil	-	nil	-	2.0	neg.
7	Machinery & Transport Equipment	13.0	0.1	20.4	0.1	98.5	0.4	25.0	0.1
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	868.8	5.3	1,558.6	6.7	1,955.2	8.1	3,862.0	12.1
9	Commodities and Transactions n.e.s.	187.5	1.1	283.4	1.2	407.2	1.7	221.0	0.7
TOTAL:		16,351.4	100.0	23,238.6	100.0	24,046.9	100.0	31,904.5	100.0

P - Provisional

neg.- negligible

Source: External Trade Reports; and data supplied ECLA.

BELIZE (BRITISH HONDURAS)

TABLE VI

VALUE OF IMPORTS BY SITC SECTIONS  
(Bze\$'000)

Section No.	Description	1967	%	1970	%	1971	%	1972 <sup>P</sup>	%
0	Food and Live Animals	9,357.2	25.3	14,209.9	25.6	15,187.0	25.7	17,500.0	26.1
1	Beverages and Tobacco	1,131.8	3.1	3,206.4	5.8	3,042.0	5.1	2,347.0	2.1
2	Crude materials, inedible except fuels	157.4	0.4	333.9	0.6	291.0	0.5	479.0	0.7
3	Mineral fuels, Lubricants and related materials	2,291.1	6.2	2,757.2	5.0	3,343.0	5.7	4,071.0	6.1
4	Animal & Vegetable Oils & Fats	81.1	0.2	96.3	0.2	168.0	0.3	131.0	0.2
5	Chemicals	2,980.9	8.1	5,793.5	10.4	5,367.0	9.1	6,340.0	9.5
6	Manufactured Goods	7,393.0	20.0	11,796.4	21.2	11,148.0	18.9	13,154.0	19.6
7	Machinery & Transport Equipment	9,303.0	25.2	10,507.2	18.9	13,546.2	22.9	14,914.0	22.2
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	3,842.6	10.4	6,350.8	11.4	6,508.0	11.0	8,571.0	12.8
9	Commodities & Transactions, n.e.s.	413.8	1.1	559.3	1.0	493.0	0.8	484.0	0.7
TOTAL:		36,951.9	100.0	55,610.9	100.0	59,063.0	100.0	67,991.0	100.0

P - Provisional

Source: External Trade Reports, and data supplied ECLA.

BELIZE (BRITISH HONDURAS)

TABLE VII

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

Country/Area	1969	% Share	1970	% Share	1971 <sup>P</sup>	% Share
<u>TOTAL EXPORTS</u>						
U.S.A.	10,086.3	35.9	9,257.7	29.5	10,114.3	31.9
U.K.	7,529.6	26.8	7,630.4	24.4	7,396.8	23.3
CANADA	2,426.3	8.6	4,200.8	13.4	5,959.1	18.8
LATIN AMERICA <sup>1/</sup>	5,950.1	21.2	7,041.8	22.5	5,822.7	18.4
(Central American Common Market)	( 214.0)	( 0.8)	( 257.0)	( 0.8)	( 277.4)	( 0.9)
CARIFTA	1,097.6	3.9	1,463.9	4.7	1,449.3	4.6
(Jamaica)	(1,087.6)	( 3.9)	(1,376.3)	( 4.4)	(1,321.4)	( 4.2)
EEC <sup>2/</sup>	122.3	0.4	624.8	2.0	215.0	0.7
OTHERS	867.9	3.1	1,115.3	3.6	729.5	2.3
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>28,080.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>31,334.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>31,686.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>

P - Provisional

<sup>1/</sup> Continental Latin America.

<sup>2/</sup> The Original six members.

Source: External Trade Reports; and data supplied ECLA.

BELIZE (BRITISH HONDURAS)

TABLE VIII

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

Country/Area	1969	% Share	1970	% Share	1971 <sup>P</sup>	% Share
<u>IMPORTS</u>						
U.S.A.	16,758.1	34.0	18,741.7	33.7	17,984.0	30.4
U.K.	12,478.4	25.3	14,127.5	25.4	16,550.5	28.0
CANADA	1,675.3	3.4	2,067.6	3.7	2,133.9	3.6
EEC <sup>1/</sup>	4,746.9	9.6	5,976.6	10.7	6,391.3	10.8
CARIFTA	4,301.5	8.7	4,083.7	7.3	4,446.5	7.5
(Jamaica)	(3,890.3)	( 7.9)	(4,017.3)	( 7.2)	(4,378.9)	( 7.4)
LATIN AMERICA <sup>2/</sup>	2,754.8	5.6	3,286.5	5.9	3,825.3	6.5
(Central American Common Market)	(1,475.1)	( 3.0)	(1,451.2)	( 2.6)	(2,021.5)	( 3.4)
OTHERS	6,635.6	13.4	7,327.9	13.2	7,731.5	13.1
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>49,350.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>55,610.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>59,063.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

P - Provisional

<sup>1/</sup> The Original six members.

<sup>2/</sup> Continental Latin America

Source: External Trade Reports; and data supplied ECLA.



BELIZE (BRITISH HONDURAS)

TABLE IX

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

Items	1967	1970	1971 <sup>P</sup>	1972 <sup>P</sup>	1973 <sup>P</sup>
Wood shaped or simply worked	1.0	45	7	5	19
Crude materials, e.g. sand stone gravel	0.3	3	-	1	1
Paints, enamels, etc.	287	577	571	803	623
Veneers, plywoods and other wood, worked	46	117	58	54	116
Builders' woodwork	14	20	14	5	-
Manufactures of wood, n.e.s.	15	21	14	55	17
Lime, cement and fabricated building materials	414	761	611	625	761
Cement	(328)	( 624)	(479)	( 576)	( 695)
Glass in mass, sheet, plate, etc.	45	99	60	49	70
Base metals	38	1,406	850	1,067	1,337
Finished structural parts	23	176	666	1,565	485
Nails, bolts, screws, etc.	121	257	207	224	257
Fixtures and fittings	189	134	139	172	121

P - Provisional

Source: External Trade Reports and data supplied ECLA.

BELIZE (BRITISH HONDURAS)

TABLE X

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS  
(Bze\$'000)

	1969	1970	1971	1972 <sup>P</sup>
<u>Current Account</u>				
Exports (f.o.b.)	28,080	31,335	31,883	41,266
Imports (c.i.f.)	49,350	55,611	59,064	67,084
<u>Visible Trade Balance</u>	-21,270	-24,276	-27,181	-25,818
Factor Income	- 2,350	- 2,700	- 3,040 <sup>P</sup>	n.a.
Travel	2,500	2,800	3,300	3,500
Transfers:				
Public <sup>1/</sup>	9,425	11,507	10,578	n.a.
Private	2,043	2,494	3,000	n.a.
Other Invisibles	600	600	600	n.a.
<u>Balance on Current Account</u>	- 9,052	- 9,575	-12,743	-12,868 <sup>E</sup>
<u>Net Capital Movements</u>				
Official	170	476	2,000	) 8,427 <sup>2/</sup>
Private	4,800	5,200	8,000	
Errors & Omissions	882	359	347	
<u>Surplus or deficit</u>	- 3,200	- 3,540	- 2,396	- 4,441
<u>Changes in foreign</u>				
<u>Assets</u> + = decrease	+ 3,200	+ 3,540	+ 2,376	+ 4,441
Government	- 545	+ 1,043	- 576	115
Bank balances (net)	+ 3,745	+ 2,497	+ 2,976	+ 4,326

P - Preliminary

<sup>1/</sup> Includes British Military Aid.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes net capital movements.

Source: Economic Survey 1971, Central Planning Unit,  
Belmopan, Belize.

BELIZE (BRITISH HONDURAS)

TABLE XI

GOVERNMENT RECURRENT REVENUE

(Bze\$' 000)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Import duties	6,380	7,112	6,912	7,575	8,000
Export duties	96	86	95	115	640
Income Tax	2,404	2,601	3,065	3,353	3,650
Other taxes, fees, licenses, etc.	5,735	5,610	5,860	6,948	9,643
Grant-in-aid	215	33	-	-	-
TOTAL:	14,830	15,442	15,932	17,991	21,933

Source: Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure, Government of Belize,  
and data supplied ECLA.

BELIZE (BRITISH HONDURAS)

TABLE XII

FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE  
(Capital and Recurrent, 1967, 1970-1973)  
(Bze\$'000)

Particulars	1967	1970	1971	1972 <sup>1/</sup>	1973 <sup>2/</sup>
<u>Administration (including Justice and Police)</u>	<u>3,389</u>	<u>5,083</u>	<u>5,148</u> <sup>3/</sup>	<u>5,830</u> <sup>3/</sup>	<u>6,056</u> <sup>3/</sup>
<u>Transfer Payments</u>	<u>1,821</u>	<u>1,847</u>	<u>2,873</u> <sup>3/</sup>	<u>2,317</u> <sup>3/</sup>	<u>2,580</u> <sup>3/</sup>
Domestic	1,285				
Overseas	536				
<u>Economic Operations</u>	<u>4,210</u>	<u>5,006</u>	<u>3,767</u> <sup>3/</sup>	<u>3,918</u> <sup>3/</sup>	<u>4,383</u> <sup>3/</sup>
Agriculture & Fisheries	603	874	851	926	1,070
Forestry	367	461	504	496	631
Lands and Surveys	357	350	419	425	495
Cooperatives & Credit Unions	56	59	65	69	72
Tourism	2	25	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Public Works	2,825	3,237	1,928	2,002	2,115
<u>Revenue Earnings Operations</u>	<u>1,384</u>	<u>1,336</u>	<u>863</u> <sup>3/</sup>	<u>845</u> <sup>3/</sup>	<u>929</u> <sup>3/</sup>
Broadcasting	124	168	162	233	247
Civil Aviation	822	571	111	104	116
Ports and Harbours	61	119	28	32	33
Ports and Telecom.	264	303	512	406	453
Water supplies	113	175	50	70	80
<u>Social Services</u>	<u>4,118</u>	<u>5,188</u>	<u>5,125</u> <sup>3/</sup>	<u>5,444</u> <sup>3/</sup>	<u>5,604</u> <sup>3/</sup>
Health	1,382	1,909	1,650	1671	1,753
Housing	139	96	63	65	62
Social Development	240	320	226	175	136
Labour Services	121	64	64	57	60
Education	2,236	2,799	3,122	3,476	3,593
<u>Loans</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>179</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>2,638</u>
<u>Hurricane Rehabilitation</u>	<u>35</u>				
<u>New Capital</u>	<u>323</u>	<u>6,103</u>	<u>7,936</u> <sup>4/</sup>	<u>12,892</u> <sup>4/</sup>	<u>15,009</u> <sup>4/</sup>
<b>Total Government Expenditure</b>	<b>15,480</b>	<b>24,670</b>	<b>24,029</b>	<b>31,055</b>	<b>35,889</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Revised estimates.

<sup>2/</sup> Provisional estimates.

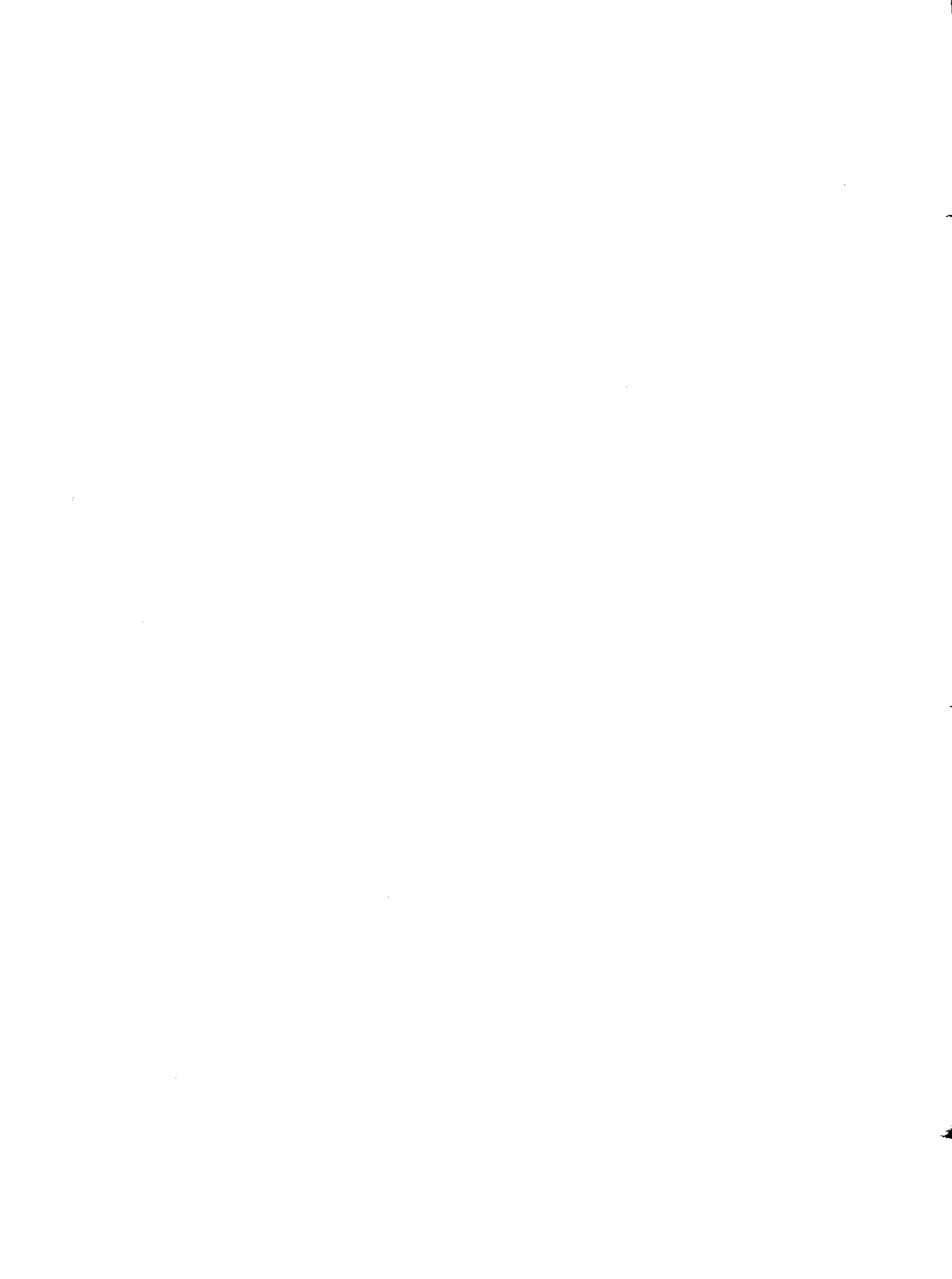
<sup>3/</sup> Recurrent only.

<sup>4/</sup> Total capital expenditure.

Source: Economic Survey 1970 and 1971; and Estimates of Revenue Expenditure 1973.

E C O N O M I C   S U R V E Y   1 9 7 3

G U Y A N A



ECONOMIC SURVEY 1973

GUYANA

(Guyana dollars used throughout)

Economic activity in 1973, as measured by Gross Domestic Product, increased to \$559 million and was \$37 million or nearly 7 per cent more than the figure for 1972. This increase compares favourably with the annual current value increases of recent years. However, with prices rising rapidly as indicated by the Consumer Price Index, it is estimated that there was a decline of more than 2 per cent in real Gross Domestic Product for 1973.

Contributing substantially to the increase in total GDP is a \$29 million increase in the Government sector. The increased purchasing power injected into the economy by the Government sector contributed to an increase of nearly 13 per cent in private consumption expenditure. On the other hand, investment expenditure increased by only 6 per cent, so that total domestic expenditure estimated at \$677 million is almost 15 per cent higher than the 1972 figure. These movements were accompanied by running down of inventories as shown in Table IV.

Overall growth of the economy was retarded by several major problems during the year:

- (i) The Guyana dollar floated downward with the £ Sterling against several major currencies;
- (ii) Import prices rose significantly and contributed strongly to a relatively sharp increase in the level of consumer prices;
- (iii) Shortages of raw materials and capital goods, a large share of which are imported, had a restraining effect on Construction and Manufacturing activity;
- (iv) Output of sugar-cane and rice paddy were affected by weather conditions;
- (v) International demand for bauxite and alumina only started to improve later in the year.

These factors led to a deficit on external transactions during the year, and exerted considerable pressure on the level of international reserves.

Trade with Guyana's CARIFTA partners continues to increase as the integration movement is accelerated.

#### MAIN SECTORS

##### Agriculture

Gross Domestic Product generated by the Agriculture sector (excluding Fishing and Forestry) is provisionally estimated at \$88.4 million for 1973, a decline of nearly 5 per cent below the revised 1972 estimate of \$92.7 million. This is in direct contrast to the exceptionally good performance of the sector in 1971 when its GDP increased by 14 per cent. As a result Agriculture's contribution to total Gross Domestic Product declined to 15.8 per cent in 1973, compared with 18.4 per cent in 1971.

This sector has been affected particularly by unseasonal weather which substantially affected output of the important sugar-cane and rice crops. Volume of rice output increased by an estimated 3.2 per cent above the extremely low 1972 level but was substantially below the levels expected from the acreage that had been planted. Similarly, sugar-cane output was only two-thirds of the crop forecast made at the beginning of 1973. Ex-farm prices of both crops however increased so that their contribution to GDP was not as seriously affected as their quantum of output.

The rest of the sector performed reasonably well, at least in terms of current values. Poultry production continued to expand and together with the expansion of the minor crops helped offset to some extent the reduced earnings from the major crops.

Output in Fishing and Forestry increased significantly in 1973 but as these sectors are relatively small, they have little impact on total Gross Domestic Product.



A great deal of infrastructural work is being undertaken to increase both output and productivity particularly of sugar-cane and rice. Increased acreage of rice lands are being brought under irrigation and flood control, and the area under cultivation of both rice and sugar-cane is being increased. Work is continuing on the development of beef and dairy cattle and production of newer crops such as feed grains, peanuts, potatoes and cotton are being expanded.

### Mining

Preliminary Mining GDP estimates for 1973 at nearly \$87 million represent a decline from the revised figures of \$90.7 million and \$89.7 million respectively for 1971 and 1972. The share of Mining in total Gross Domestic Product has therefore declined to 15.8 per cent in 1973 compared with 18.3 per cent in 1971.

In the years since 1970, the industry, dominated by the Bauxite/Alumina sub-sector, has been undergoing major readjustments consequent on the nationalization of the larger of the foreign owned companies. This was followed by increased fuel costs - which is a significant part of material input costs - especially in 1973, and finally, the generally depressed international demand for aluminium and consequently for bauxite and alumina.

That GDP at current market prices did not decline more sharply in 1973 is due to the fact that prices started to recover, after mid 1973, so that receipts declined much less than output. Furthermore, the export market is far more diversified than was the case previously. In addition, the reduction of output was larger for the cheaper dried bauxite than for the other products - calcined bauxite and alumina - which generate higher value added per unit.

As regards other mining products, part-year 1973 data indicate that output of gold and diamonds have increased significantly helping offset the reduced earnings from bauxite/alumina output.

### Manufacturing

In current value terms, Manufacturing GDP increased imperceptibly in 1973. The contribution of this sector to total GDP has therefore declined to 11.5 per cent from the 12.3 per cent of 1972.

Central to this decline is the reduced output in sugar milling reflecting the decline in sugar-cane production. Output of molasses and vegetable oils and fats also decreased significantly. On the other hand, rice and flour milling, animal feeds production, rum distilling, paint manufacturing and lumbering increased during the year but not sufficiently to offset the declines registered in other manufacturing sub-groups. Another favourable development during the year was the reported increases in the price of rice sold to Guyana's CARIFTA partners under bilateral Rice Agreements. It is regrettable that the sugar output should have been low at a time when world demand for sugar is so high and prices are rising.

Reflected in the recent poorer performance of the Manufacturing sector is the fact that private capital investment has been decreasing since 1971. During 1973 there was a decline of nearly 21 per cent. There are indications that the situation had improved in late 1973 and this should generate increased output during 1974.

### Government

Gross Domestic Product of the Government sector provisionally estimated at \$107.7 million in 1973, representing an absolute increase of \$28.6 over the 1972 figure. This 36 per cent increase accounts for more than 70 per cent of the 1973 growth in total Gross Domestic Product. The Government sector's share of total GDP now amounts to 19.3 per cent in 1973. The large growth is due for the most part to higher wage and salary payments some retroactive to 1972, and is reflected in the planned increases in Government Expenditure shown below.

Central Government expenditure budgeted for 1973 is approximately \$345 million or 45 per cent more than the revised budget estimate for 1972. Capital projects expenditure has been increasing very rapidly in

implementation of public sector development plans. The largest share of planned expenditures for 1973 was concentrated in Public Utilities, Mining, Forestry and land development (including flood control) and Transport and Communications (including roads).

The total public debt outstanding at the end of 1973 is estimated to be \$639 million compared with \$198 million at the end of 1968. Most of this is long term debt and about 65 per cent is held externally. Resort to a large amount of external borrowing is necessary in view of the commitment to increased capital spending and the relative shortage of local funds. One significant feature of the external debt is its rapid growth and size compared with the value of domestic exports, Government recurrent revenue and even the total Gross Domestic Product.

Table 1  
Selected Government Sector Data

	(G\$ Mill)			
	1968	1971	1972	1973
Government GDP	51.9	70.0	79.1	107.7
Central Government Revenue	131.0	162.7	201.3	312.3
Central Government Expenditure:	137.8	180.9	220.5	318.8
Of which: Recurrent	( 98.2)	(135.0)	(157.9)	(173.6)
Capital	( 39.6)	( 45.8)	( 62.6)	(145.2)
Public debt:	198.5	444.1	516.1	639.4
Of which: Internal	( 72.7)	(147.6)	(188.7)	(218.6)
External	(125.7)	(296.5)	(327.4)	(420.9)
Public debt servicing	15.9	18.5	31.4	35.4

Note: Revenue and expenditure figures are Government budget estimates for 1973 and revised estimates for 1972.

Source: Estimates of Guyana, Government of Guyana.  
Economic Bulletin, October 1973, Bank of Guyana.

Table 2  
Relationship between Government Debt, Revenue  
and other measures of Economic Activity

	1 9 7 1			1 9 7 3 <sup>1/</sup>		
	As a Percentage of:			As a Percentage of:		
	GDP	Domestic Exports	Govt.Re-current Revenue	GDP	Domestic Exports	Govt.Re-current Revenue
Total Public Debt	89.7	153.3	273.0	113.6	211.0	204.7
Internal	(29.8)	( 51.0)	( 90.7)	(38.8)	( 72.1)	( 70.0)
External	(59.9)	(102.4)	(182.2)	(74.8)	(138.9)	(134.7)
Debt repayment	37.0	6.4	11.4	6.3	11.7	11.3

<sup>1/</sup> Debt figures used are Government Budget estimates.

Sources: Estimates of Guyana, Government of Guyana.  
Economic Bulletin, October 1973, Bank of Guyana.

#### Other Economic Sectors

The services sectors, excluding Government, are very important with a combined share of GDP averaging more than 24 per cent during the last five years. It will be noted in Tables I to III that during 1973 only Rent and Financial and other services grew at a higher rate than in 1972. Rents are Government controlled to a degree, so that growth has been somewhat restricted. However, there is a boom in the activity of financial institutions as efforts to tap all available sources of funds, to encourage savings, to keep funds in the country, and to make funds available for productive purposes, are being vigorously pursued.

Construction activity has been retarded in 1973 despite plans to accelerate its growth. The main reason for this setback is the shortage of cement and other imported inputs which have delayed completion of projects.

CONSUMER PRICES

The Urban Consumer Price Index of Guyana shows that between 1960 and 1970, prices increased at an average annual rate of only 2.2 per cent. After 1970 however, the rate of increase has been accelerating, and during the period January 1973 to November 1973, the overall index rose by 9.9 per cent (see Table 3 below). It is estimated that the year to year increase over 1972 will exceed 10 per cent. The index (base 1956 = 100) and its composition are, however, not fully representative of the current situation, and taken with the operation of the Government Price Control Programme undoubtedly have contributed to the relatively moderate increases.

Closer examination of the indexes shows that food prices have grown faster than prices in other sub-groups, increasing by 16 per cent between January 1973 to November 1973. The weight of the food group is more than 49 per cent of the total weight of the items included in the index, and therefore, strongly influences overall prices. Within the food group, the price of meat, fish and poultry together increased by more than 19 per cent during the 12 month period, September 1972 to September 1973. Other sub-groups showing large increases are vegetables and fruits, alcoholic beverages and tobacco.

Table 3  
Percentage Increases in the Urban Consumer Price Index  
(1956 = 100)

	All Items	Food	Clothing	Housing	Others
1960-1970 <sup>1/</sup>	2.2	2.5	1.6	1.4	2.1
1970-1971	2.05	2.30	4.11	2.63	0.68
1971-1972	4.46	6.08	3.31	1.68	2.25
Sept. '72-Sept. '73	9.26	13.90	7.30	2.98	3.89
Jan. '73-Nov. '73	9.93	16.35	6.45	3.13	1.57

Note: Figures for 1960-1972 are calculated from averages of the monthly indexes for each year; figures from September 1972 to November 1973 are period to period increases.

<sup>1/</sup> Average annual rate of growth.

Source: Calculated from data published by Statistical Bureau, Guyana.

The inflationary development is the result of the upward influence on internal prices of higher import prices, world currency movements and internal and international shortages of goods. The impact of imports on the open economy of Guyana is explicit in the relationship between total imports and total domestic expenditure on goods and services. For example, during 1972, total imports of goods (c.i.f.) exceeded 50 per cent of total domestic expenditure on all goods and services. Among imported items showing significant price increases recently are onions, potatoes (not sweet), butter, cheese, sardines, animal feeds and petroleum products.

The effect of the international monetary crisis on Guyana's import prices has been definitely upward. This movement has been influenced by the depreciation of the £ Sterling vis-a-vis the US dollar and certain other currencies, notwithstanding the two latest devaluations of the US dollar.

#### THE EXTERNAL SECTOR

Preliminary estimates of merchandise trade during 1973 show the value of imports and exports adjusted to balance of payments basis at \$353 million and \$305 million respectively. Revised figures for 1972 put the value of imports at approximately \$297.9 million and exports at \$299.8 million. It will be noted therefore that in 1973 value of imports has increased by 18.6 per cent while exports increased by only 1.2 per cent. The 1973 position reflects the relatively higher import prices as well as a lower quantum of goods exported.

#### Balance of Payments

During 1971 and 1972, value of exports exceeded imports and the Merchandise Trade Account registered surpluses of nearly \$25 million and \$2 million respectively. The position in 1973 has drastically reversed, resulting in a deficit estimated at more than \$50 million. The Services Accounts while still in deficit in 1973 did not increase significantly - the deficit remaining substantially below the levels of 1970 and 1971. This relative improvement resulted mainly from the reduction in outflows of investment income. However, the deficit on the Goods and Services Account reached a

level of nearly \$71 million.

Sufficient data are not available on capital flows to estimate the overall Balance of Payments position. It is known, however, that the net foreign asset position of the Banking system declined significantly during the year. Government borrowing to finance the 1972-1976 Development Plan appeared to have been substantial during the year. For example, during the year the Government secured an Eurodollar loan of \$25 million. Such inflows of funds have ameliorated the payments situation to some degree.

#### Composition of Trade

Detailed data are available only for January to September 1973. Compared with the corresponding period of 1972, imports of food, beverages and tobacco and chemicals increased significantly as shown in Table 4 below. It is significant that for the year up to September 1973 imports of petroleum products were at a lower level than in the year before. This position was reversed towards the end of the year because of the steep rises in petroleum prices. When imports are viewed in terms of their economic function the pattern seems to have changed only minimally; intermediate goods, raw materials and fuels trending upward.

Comparing value of exports for the same period, food declined by nearly 27 per cent reflecting the impact of lower sugar production. On the other hand, beverages and tobacco, chemicals and manufactured goods increased significantly while the value of crude materials exports, including bauxite and alumina, increased slightly.

The relative position of most major trading partners remained intact though there was a slight decline in the share of exports to the UK and a much larger decline in the US share attributable mainly to lower sugar exports.

Table 4  
Percentage Changes in the Value of Imports  
and Exports by SITC Sections

Sections	IMPORTS		DOMESTIC EXPORTS	
	1971-72	1972-73 <sup>1/</sup>	1971-72	1972-73 <sup>1/</sup>
Food and Live Animals	- 0.3	+35.7	+13.2	-27.6
Beverages and Tobacco	+ 2.7	+18.5	-10.8	+31.2
Chemicals	+16.5	+34.2	+22.5	+17.4
Other manufactured goods	+13.4	+ 8.0	+40.9	+31.5
Others	+11.6	- 6.0	- 9.6	+ 6.5
Total:	+11.3	+13.5	+ 2.7	- 8.1

<sup>1/</sup> Change based on January to September figures in both years.

Source: Derived from Tables VII and IX of the Statistical Appendix.

#### CARIFTA Trade

Guyana's trade with its CARIFTA partners continued to grow quite rapidly in 1973; values of imports and exports for the period January to September 1973 already exceeded the full year 1970 totals, and the import figure is also higher than full year 1971 total. Table 5 below shows that imports for the first nine months of 1973 at \$41.5 million are 14 per cent higher than the comparable figure for 1972, while exports at \$30.7 million are 9 per cent higher.

Guyana's intra-CARIFTA trade pattern is fairly stable - both with respect to main trade partners and to type of goods. Data for the first half of the year indicate that these patterns generally persisted in 1973. Trinidad and Tobago continues to be the chief source of imports. Mineral fuels have accounted for about 50 per cent of the total imports in recent years and this share is expected to be higher in 1973. Chemicals and food continue to be the other major categories of imports. On the export



side, Jamaica appears to have replaced Trinidad and Tobago as Guyana's best CARIFTA customer. Food is by far the major category of goods exported but manufactured goods including chemicals are slowly increasing in importance.

Table 5  
Trade with CARIFTA Countries <sup>1/</sup>

(G\$ Mill.)

Country/Area	Avg. of 1968-69	1970	1971	1972 <sup>P</sup>	Jan-Sept <sup>P</sup> 1972	Jan-Sept <sup>P</sup> 1973
<u>IMPORTS:</u>						
Barbados	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.8	1.3	1.7
Jamaica	3.2	3.8	4.3	7.9	5.8	7.4
Trinidad & Tobago	26.7	32.3	33.8	40.0	28.0	31.0
Others	0.2	0.8	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.4
TOTAL:	30.9	37.8	40.5	51.4	36.3	41.5
<u>TOTAL EXPORTS</u>						
Barbados	3.3	4.3	8.2	6.0	4.2	4.6
Jamaica	5.1	5.6	6.6	12.4	8.2	11.9
Trinidad & Tobago	11.7	10.9	13.2	14.5	11.3	9.9
Others	3.8	4.4	5.2	6.0	4.5	4.3
TOTAL:	23.9	25.2	33.3	38.9	28.2	30.7

Note: Totals may not agree because of rounding

P - Provisional

<sup>1/</sup> Figures revised to exclude trans-shipment of molasses to Trinidad and Tobago

Source: Guyana External Trade with CARIFTA Territories 1972 and Monthly Account Relating to External Trade, September 1973, Statistical Bureau, Georgetown.

GUYANA

TABLE I

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CURRENT FACTOR COST

(G\$ Mill.)

Sectors	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 <sup>P</sup>
Agriculture	78.4	80.0	91.2	92.7	88.4
Of which: Sugar-cane	(44.7)	(42.8)	(54.3)	(56.7)	(48.8)
Rice paddy	(10.3)	(13.2)	(11.2)	( 9.1)	(10.0)
Fishing	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.9	6.7
Forestry	5.5	5.1	5.0	5.6	6.5
Mining and Quarrying	86.0	95.5	90.7	89.7	88.6
Manufacturing	52.5	56.9	61.2	64.0	64.2
Of which: Sugar manufacturing	(15.7)	(15.0)	(19.1)	(19.9)	(17.1)
Rice milling	( 2.7)	( 3.8)	( 3.2)	( 2.1)	( 2.2)
Transport and Communication	27.3	27.7	29.8	32.8	35.3
Engineering and Construction	35.3	36.8	38.6	42.8	46.2
Distribution	52.3	53.5	54.5	58.7	62.2
Rent of Dwellings	40.6	44.9	48.8	50.7	53.3
Financial and other services )					
Government	55.2	61.9	70.0	79.1	107.7
TOTAL:	438.0	467.4	495.2	522.0	559.1

P - Provisional

Source: Economic Survey of Guyana, 1971 and information provided by the Statistical Bureau, Guyana.

GUYANA

TABLE II

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF GROWTH 1969-1973 AND  
ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY SECTORS

	Average Annual Rate Growth 1969-1973	PERCENTAGE CHANGE			
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73 <sup>P</sup>
Agriculture	4.1	2.0	14.0	1.6	- 4.6
Of which: Sugar-cane	( 2.2)	(-4.3)	( 26.0)	( 4.4)	(-13.9)
Rice paddy	( 7.2)	(28.2)	(-15.2)	(-18.8)	( 9.9)
Fishing	8.1	4.1	5.9	9.3	13.6
Forestry	4.3	-7.3	- 2.0	12.0	16.1
Mining and Quarrying	0.8	11.0	- 5.0	- 1.1	- 1.2
Manufacturing	5.1	8.4	7.6	4.6	0.3
Of which: Sugar manufacturing	( 2.2)	(-4.5)	( 27.3)	( 4.2)	(-14.1)
Rice milling	( 5.3)	(40.7)	(-15.8)	(-34.4)	( 4.8)
Transport and Communication	6.7	1.5	7.6	10.1	7.6
Engineering and Construction	7.0	4.2	4.9	10.9	7.9
Distribution	4.4	2.3	1.9	7.7	6.0
Rent of Dwellings	7.1	10.6	8.7	3.9	5.1
Financial and other services					
Government	18.2	12.1	13.1	13.0	36.2
TOTAL:	6.5	6.7	5.9	5.4	7.1

P - Provisional

Source: Derived from Table I.

GUYANA

TABLE III

PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF SECTORS TO GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 <sup>P</sup>
Agriculture	17.9	17.1	18.4	17.8	15.8
Of which: Sugar-cane	(10.2)	( 9.2)	(11.0)	(10.9)	( 8.7)
Rice paddy	( 2.3)	( 2.8)	( 2.3)	( 1.7)	( 1.8)
Fishing	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
Forestry	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2
Mining and Quarrying	19.6	20.4	18.3	17.2	15.8
Manufacturing	12.0	12.2	12.4	12.3	11.5
Of which: Sugar manufacturing	( 3.6)	( 3.2)	( 3.9)	( 3.8)	( 3.1)
Rice milling	( 0.6)	( 0.8)	( 0.6)	( 0.4)	( 0.4)
Transport and Communication	6.2	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.3
Engineering and Construction	8.1	7.9	7.8	8.2	8.3
Distribution	11.9	11.5	11.0	11.2	11.1
Rent of Dwellings )	9.3	9.6	9.9	9.7	9.5
Financial and other services )					
Government	12.6	13.2	14.1	15.1	19.3
TOTAL:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

P - Provisional

Source: Derived from Table I.

GUYANA

TABLE IV

CONSUMPTION AND INVESTMENT EXPENDITURE, 1970-1973

(G\$ Mill.)

	1970	1971	1972 <sup>1/</sup>	1973 <sup>2/</sup>
Consumption Expenditure	410.1	434.2	470.8	546.4 <sup>R</sup>
Private	322.0	336.0	363.1	409.9 <sup>R</sup>
Public	88.1	98.2	107.7	136.5
Investment	121.9	105.1	122.9	130.6
Change in inventories	9.3	2.3	14.6	- 9.3 <sup>4/</sup>
Gross fixed capital formation	112.6	102.8	108.3	139.9
Private	57.8	36.8	34.9	27.7
Public <sup>3/</sup>	54.8	66.0	73.4	112.2
Statistical Discrepancy	3.9	- 1.2	- 3.2	-
Total Domestic Expenditure	535.9	538.1	590.5	677.0 <sup>R</sup>

R = Revised

<sup>1/</sup> Provisional

<sup>2/</sup> Preliminary estimates

<sup>3/</sup> Includes Public Corporations formerly counted as Private

<sup>4/</sup> Includes statistical discrepancy

Source: Economic Survey of Guyana, 1971 and data supplied by the Statistical Bureau, Guyana.

GUYANA

TABLE V

OUTPUT OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Commodities	Unit ( '000)	Average 1967-70	1971	1972	1973 <sup>1/</sup>
Sugar-cane	tons	3,770	4,242	3,566	3,252
Rice	tons	129	120	94	97
Coconuts	Nuts	50,567	55,744	68,469	61,094
Root crops	lbs.	48,575	58,425	60,500	62,662
Plantains	lbs.	49,975	54,650	52,000	55,000
Citrus	lbs.	20,275	22,626	23,000	23,753
Bananas	lbs.	12,079	13,805	14,803	18,234
Coffee	lbs.	2,155	1,678	1,680	1,645
Corn	lbs.	3,438	5,300	6,200	7,343
Tomatoes	lbs.	3,198	4,892	5,610	4,455
Pine Apples	lbs.	3,107	3,696	4,500	4,850
Beef	lbs.	8,908	9,524	9,600	9,612
Other Livestock <sup>2/</sup>	lbs.	2,407	3,432	3,515	3,197
Poultry <sup>3/</sup>	lbs.	6,204	8,709	10,843	12,553

<sup>1/</sup> Provisional

<sup>2/</sup> Pigs, sheep and goats

<sup>3/</sup> Commercial Producers only

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

GUYANA  
TABLE VI  
PRODUCTION OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

Commodities	Unit '000	1970	1971	1972	1973 <sup>1/</sup>
<u>MANUFACTURING SECTOR</u>					
Sugar	long tons	311	369	315	145
Edible oil	gln.	895	899	1,171	702
Margarine	lb.	1,975	2,370	3,105	1,689
Flour	lb.	66,543	75,376	76,945	63,166
Molasses	gln.	20,627	23,033	19,888	8,672
Stockfeeds	lb.	48,063	52,865	60,772	45,281
Rum	proof gln.	3,187	3,781	4,336	2,355
Cigarettes	No.	474,202	511,888	487,510	387,319
Soap	lb.	4,586	4,350	4,097	3,016
Paints	gln.	165	147	162	149
Timber	cu.ft.	6,418	5,761	5,983	4,755
<u>MINING SECTOR</u>					
Dried Bauxite <sup>2/</sup>	long tons	2,290	2,101	1,643	1,279
Calcined Bauxite	long tons	691	710	693	446
Alumina	long tons	312	305	262	173
Quarry Products					
Gold	Ozs.	4.4	1.4	4.0	5.2
Diamonds	Carats	58	47	47	42

<sup>1/</sup> January to September

<sup>2/</sup> Does not include dried refractory bauxite (27,000 tons in 1972)

Source: Quarterly Statistical Digest, Dec. 1972, and data supplied by the Statistical Bureau, Guyana.

GUYANA  
TABLE VII  
EXPORTS OF SELECTED PRODUCTS

(G\$ Mill.)

Products	1967-70	1971	1972	1972	1973 <sup>1/</sup>
Bauxite	102.1	136.5	132.1	118.2 <sup>2/</sup>	119.1 <sup>2/</sup>
Sugar	67.2	92.2	103.8	94.3 <sup>2/</sup>	60.4 <sup>2/</sup>
Rum	4.0	6.6	5.6	4.5	4.5
Molasses	4.2	4.0	3.3	2.6 <sup>3/</sup>	2.9 <sup>3/</sup>
Rice	22.3	21.3	25.3	19.5	25.0 <sup>5/</sup>
Timber	2.6	6.5 <sup>4/</sup>	3.5	2.2	4.0
Shrimp	7.4	8.7	10.2	7.6	10.4
Diamonds	4.5	2.4	2.3	1.7	2.3

<sup>1/</sup> January to October

<sup>2/</sup> January to November

<sup>3/</sup> January to September

<sup>4/</sup> Includes pre-fab. housing

<sup>5/</sup> Whole year

Source: Annual Account Relating to External Trade (several issues), and Monthly Account Relating to External Trade, October, November and December, 1972, and data supplied ECLA.



GUYANA  
TABLE VIII  
DOMESTIC EXPORTS BY SITC SECTION

(G\$'000)

Section No.	Description	1967	1972	1973 <sup>1/</sup>
0	Food and Live Animals	128,660	145,612	72,296
1	Beverages and Tobacco	7,124	6,357	5,777
2	Crude materials, inedible except fuels	144,302	136,886	104,188
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	33	18	6
4	Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	-	177	184
5	Chemicals	2,498	3,059	2,712
6	Manufactured Goods classified by materials	3,812	4,334	4,270
7	Machinery and Transport Equipment	20	1,104	966
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	3,052	4,262	4,036
9	Commodities and Transactions not classified according to kind	79	63	129
TOTAL:		289,580	301,873	194,565

<sup>1/</sup> January to September

Source: Annual Account Relating to External Trade, 1971, Monthly Account Relating to External Trade, Dec. 1972; and data supplied by the Statistical Bureau, Guyana.

GUYANA  
TABLE IX  
IMPORTS BY SITC SECTIONS

(G\$'000)

Section No.	Description	1971	1972	1973 <sup>1/</sup>
0	Food and Live Animals	41,529	41,405	40,961
1	Beverages and Tobacco	2,617	2,687	2,214
2	Crude materials, inedible except fuels	1,626	1,617	1,137
3	Mineral Fuels, lubricants and related materials	23,567	28,119	18,797
4	Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	3,794	3,136	2,241
5	Chemicals	30,679	35,737	33,946
6	Manufactured Goods classified by materials	70,111	76,993	60,368
7	Machinery and Transport Equipment	68,224	78,550	61,900
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	24,195	28,715	20,070
9	Commodities and Transactions not classified according to kind	1,290	923	682
TOTAL:		267,632	297,882	242,317

<sup>1/</sup> January to September

Source: Annual Account Relating to External Trade, 1971, Monthly Account Relating to External Trade, Dec. 1972; and data supplied by the Statistical Bureau, Guyana.

GUYANA

TABLE X

SELECTED MAJOR IMPORTS

(G\$'000)

Commodities	1971	1972	1973 <sup>1/</sup>
Live animals chiefly for food	111	283	292
Poultry, live	111	277	247
Meat and meat preparations	101	1,778	2
Poultry, killed or dressed	39	n.a.	n.a.
Meal and flour of wheat	736	795	940
Fish and fish preparations	3,183	572	240
Milk and cream, all kinds	7,941	8,560	7,897
Coffee and Cocoa powder	191	509	134
Butter, fresh and salted	738	682	364
Margarine and lard	837	442	416
Sugar, refined	13	63	22
Alcoholic beverages	902	901	697
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1,386	1,577	1,118
Cigarettes	16	165	380
Motor spirits and fuel oils	18,233	24,692	16,243
Fertilizers, manufactured	4,277	4,714	6,217
Rubber tyres for cars, trucks, buses	1,538	1,775	1,258
Cotton piece goods	1,332	4,939	3,843
Artificial silk piece goods	3	7	23
Passenger road motor vehicles	3,394	5,761	125
Clothing, outerwear not knitted	273	239	402
Footwear	4,920	5,465	2,886
Refrigerators, mechanical self contained units	348	940	851
Vegetable oil	2,172	796	578

<sup>1/</sup> January to September

Source: Annual Account Relating to External Trade, 1971,  
and data supplied by the Statistical Bureau, Guyana.

GUYANA

TABLE XI

TRADE BY MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS

(G\$'000)

Trading Partners	1971	1972	1972 <sup>1/P</sup>	1973 <sup>1/P</sup>
<u>DOMESTIC EXPORTS BY DESTINATION</u>				
U.K.	71,805	90,137	n.a.	54,073
U.S.A.	75,697	74,156	n.a.	28,446
CANADA	29,817	18,918	n.a.	8,667
LATIN AMERICA <sup>2/</sup>	4,562	5,073	n.a.	4,301
EEC <sup>3/</sup>	14,837	20,065	n.a.	17,200
CARIFTA <sup>4/</sup>	31,817 <sup>R</sup>	37,698	27,400	29,700
(ECCM)	( 5,116)	( 5,500)	( 4,107)	( 4,110)
OTHERS	61,045 <sup>R</sup>	55,826	n.a.	52,178
TOTAL:	289,580	301,873	211,739	194,565
<u>IMPORTS BY ORIGIN</u>				
U.K.	82,826	90,443	66,200	65,738
U.S.A.	65,012	72,256	49,849	63,474
CANADA	14,603	15,237	11,133	14,188
LATIN AMERICA <sup>2/</sup>	4,182	2,087	1,541	2,384
EEC <sup>3/</sup>	26,383	26,086	20,102	26,521
CARIFTA	40,535	51,395	36,300	41,500
(ECCM)	( 1,221)	( 1,724)	( 1,200)	( 1,400)
OTHERS	34,091	40,377	28,375	28,495
TOTAL:	267,632	297,881	213,500	242,300

P - Provisional

R - Revised

<sup>1/</sup> January to September

<sup>3/</sup> The original six members

<sup>2/</sup> Continental Latin America

<sup>4/</sup> Figures revised to exclude molasses trans-shipped through Trinidad & Tobago

Source: Annual Account Relating to External Trade, 1971;  
Monthly Account Relating to External Trade, August  
and December 1972; and data supplied by the  
 Statistical Bureau, Guyana.

GUYANA  
TABLE XII  
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(G\$'000)

	1971	1972 <sup>P</sup>	1973 <sup>P</sup>
<u>MERCHANDISE TRADE</u>			
Imports	-266,015	-297,881	-353,263
Exports <sup>1/</sup>	290,921	299,848	303,000
<u>NET BALANCE ON MERCHANDISE TRADE</u>	<u>24,906</u>	<u>1,967</u>	<u>- 50,263</u>
<u>SERVICE</u>			
Transportation	- 303	- 2,001	- 2,000
Freight & Insurance on international shipment	1,513	1,902	2,300
Foreign travel	114	= 646	- 2,000
Investment Income	- 36,014	- 23,374	- 23,445
Government Transactions	- 853	- 305	- 1,100
Other Services	- 2,608	- 1,083	-
<u>NET BALANCE ON SERVICES</u>	<u>- 38,151</u>	<u>- 24,861</u>	<u>- 26,245</u>
<u>NET BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES</u>	<u>- 13,245</u>	<u>- 23,540</u>	<u>- 76,508</u>
<u>UNILATERAL TRANSFER PAYMENTS</u>	<u>1,625</u>	<u>1,441</u>	<u>5,700</u>
<u>BALANCE ON CURRENT ACCOUNT</u>	<u>- 11,620</u>	<u>- 22,099</u>	<u>- 70,808</u>
<u>NET CAPITAL MOVEMENTS</u>	<u>27,844</u>	<u>30,987</u>	<u>n.a.</u>
Official Borrowing	21,600	11,943	n.a.
Private Borrowing	6,244	19,044	n.a.
<u>TOTAL CURRENT AND CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS</u>	<u>16,224</u>	<u>8,888</u>	<u>n.a.</u>
<u>ALLOCATION OF S.D.R.'s</u>	<u>4,280</u>	<u>5,402</u>	<u>n.a.</u>
<u>NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS</u>	<u>- 6,650</u>	<u>5,829</u>	<u>n.a.</u>
<u>TOTAL SURPLUS OR DEFICIT</u>	<u>13,854</u>	<u>20,119</u>	<u>n.a.</u>

P - Provisional                      n.a. - not available                      1/ Adjusted to Balance of Payment basis

Source: Quarterly Digest of Statistics, Dec. 1972 and data supplied by the Statistical Bureau, Guyana.

GUYANA  
TABLE XIII  
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE

(G\$'000)

	1968	1971	1972 <sup>1/</sup>	1973 <sup>2/</sup>
		<u>CURRENT EXPENDITURE</u>		
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	27,095	47,988	53,735	61,947
SOCIAL SERVICES <sup>3/</sup>	29,848	35,345	42,009	44,955
ECONOMIC SERVICES	19,151	27,186	25,264	25,888
Transport	2,383	3,058	2,777	2,648
Post & Telecommunications	2,562	3,292	3,101	3,425
Public Works	9,384	16,360	14,807	15,508
OTHER	22,114	24,515	36,919	40,838
TOTAL:	98,208	135,034	157,927	173,628
		<u>CAPITAL EXPENDITURE</u>		
LANDS, MINES AND FORESTS	6,807	17,630	21,270	41,827
Water control <sup>4/</sup>	3,254	11,701	13,268	23,077
TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS	17,119	10,490	6,359	21,911
Roads	12,943	9,239	5,241	17,649
Airways	3,418	336	146	1,604
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	5,241	6,120	10,667	18,103
FINANCE	3,046	3,987	11,695	19,117
PUBLIC UTILITIES	888	5,177	6,909	28,607
SOCIAL SERVICES	6,551	2,418	5,670	15,611
Housing	636	295	1,964	4,095
TOTAL:	39,652	45,822	62,570	145,176

<sup>1/</sup> Revised Estimates

<sup>2/</sup> Estimates

<sup>3/</sup> Include Education and Health

<sup>4/</sup> Include Sea Defence, Drainage and Irrigation

Source: Estimates, Current and Capital of Guyana, 1973;  
Government of Guyana.

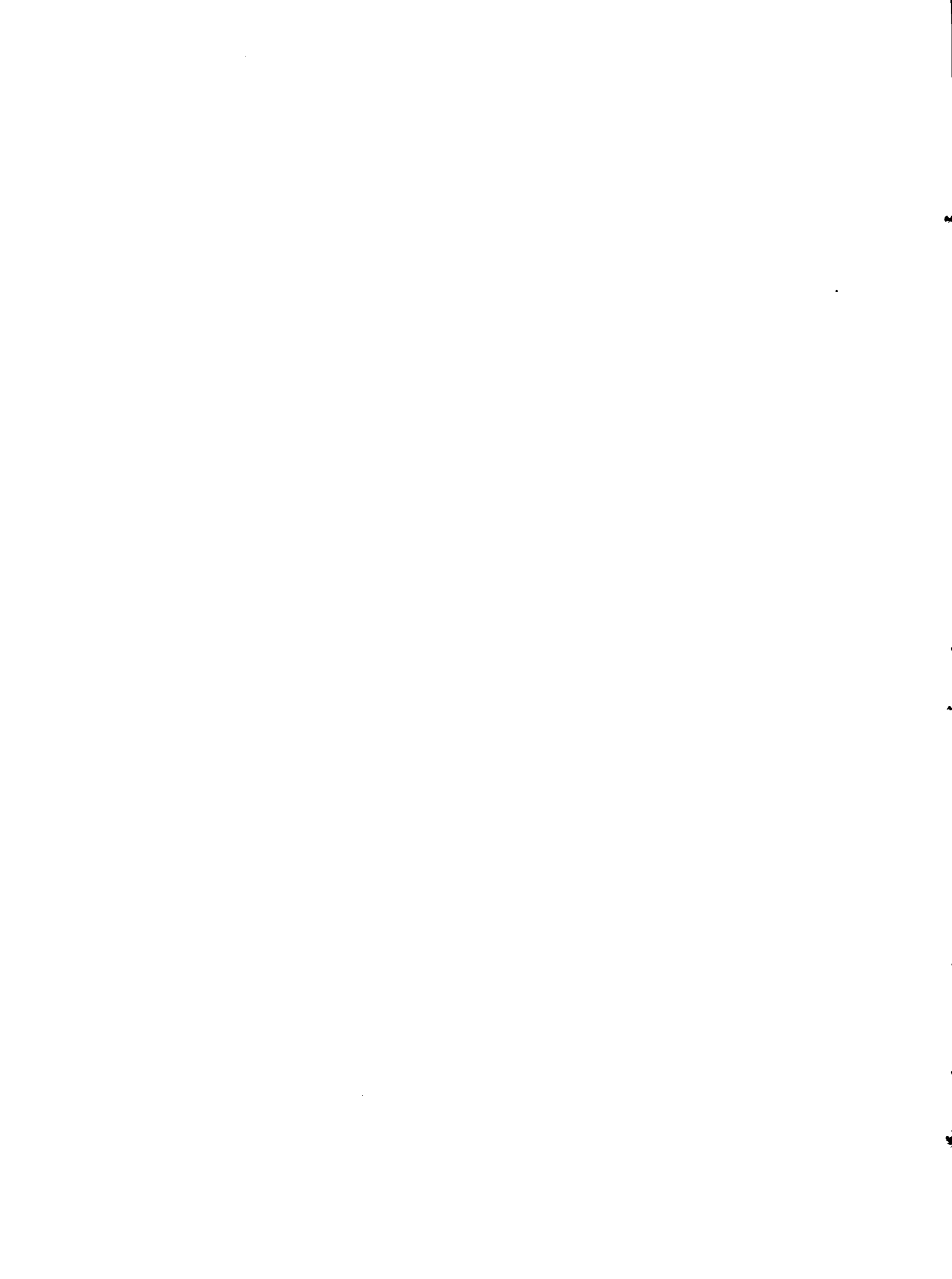
GUYANA  
TABLE XIV  
URBAN CONSUMER PRICE INDEX  
(1956 = 100)

Period	Index (Monthly Averages)	Sub-Group Indices			
		Food	Clothing	Housing <sup>1/</sup>	Miscellaneous
1970	131.8	135.0	119.1	121.5	132.3
1971	134.5	138.1	124.0	124.7	133.2
1972	140.5	146.4	128.1	126.8	136.2
1973 <sup>2/</sup>	152.1	165.1	135.1	129.6	140.6

<sup>1/</sup> Includes Rent, Fuel and Light

<sup>2/</sup> January to November

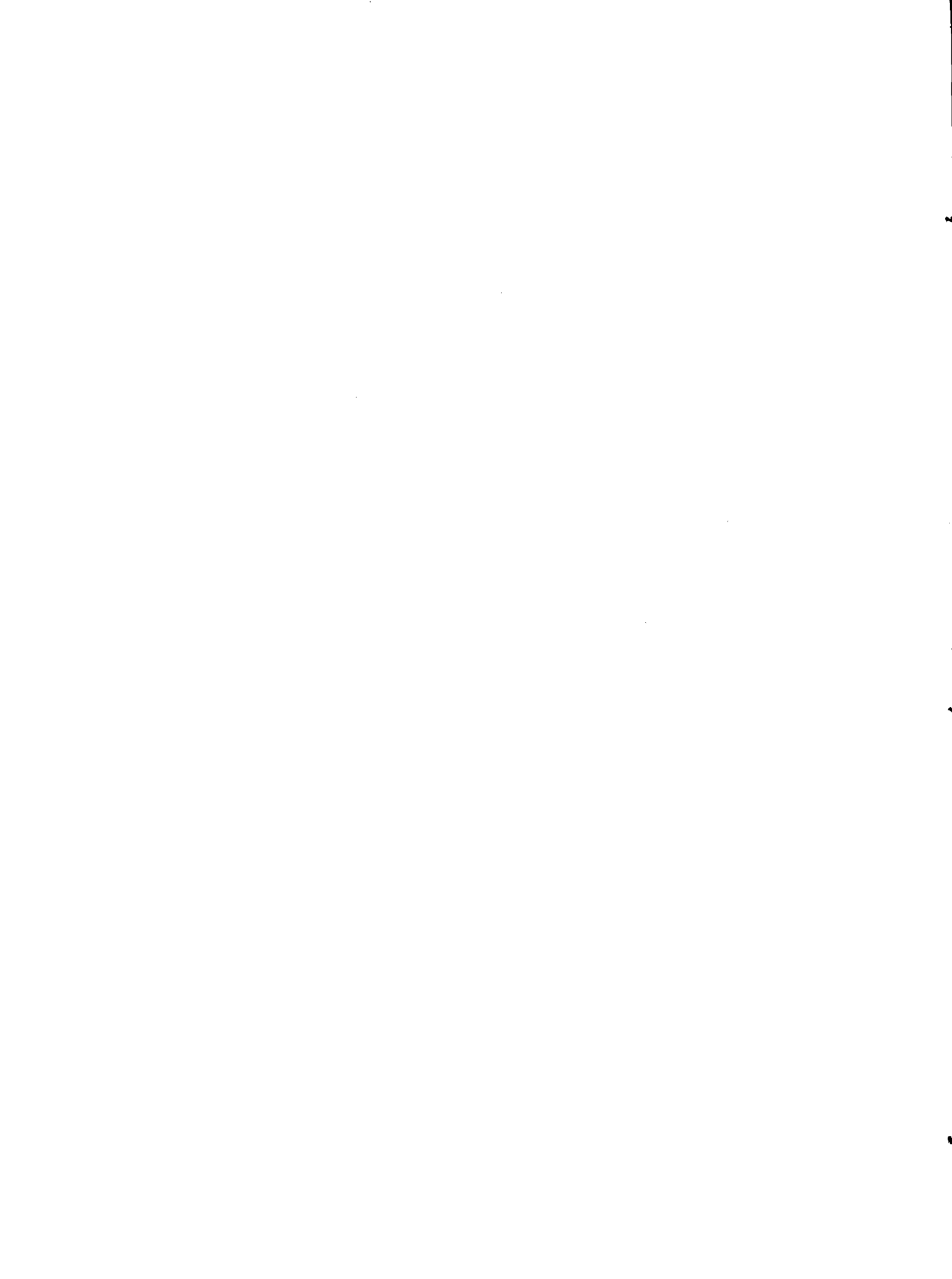
Source: Economic Survey 1971, Ministry of Economic Development:  
Quarterly Statistical Digest, Statistical Bureau, and  
data supplied by the Statistical Bureau, Guyana.





E C O N O M I C   S U R V E Y   1 9 7 3

J A M A I C A



ECONOMIC SURVEY 1973

JAMAICA

(Jamaica dollars used throughout)

On the basis of available indicators, total Gross Domestic Product has been estimated at about \$1,438 million at current prices in 1973. This implies a growth of approximately 19 per cent during the year, nearly double the growth rate of 1972 which was just over 10 per cent. The average annual growth rate between 1968 and 1971 was approximately 11 per cent.

The extraordinarily high growth rate in current value terms derived mainly from:

- (a) resurgence of the construction sector with its broad impact on other areas of the economy;
- (b) increased output in Mining, Quarrying and Refining combined with higher prices in this export-oriented sector;
- (c) significant increases in investment expenditures financed to a large extent by foreign borrowing;
- (d) higher prices for agricultural and manufactured goods exports; and
- (e) inflationary pressures generated by increasing demand in the face of international shortages of commodities and higher prices against which a small open economy is relatively powerless to contend. These price rises get rapidly translated into increased wage and salary demands and higher consumer prices over a wide range of goods and services.

The Service sectors played a leading role in the growth of Gross Domestic Product in 1973, led by Distribution, Financial institutions and Transport, storage and communication, increasing by 30 per cent, 23 per cent and 21 per cent, respectively. Construction GDP increased by nearly 25 per cent. The Government sector also performed creditably, increasing its GDP by more than 16 per cent, significantly influencing Construction activity in the process.

Except for Mining, performance in terms of quantum of output for the major products of the sectors was mixed. Generally, Agriculture suffered from drought conditions especially in the early part of the year, and while tree-crop, root-crop and vegetable output generally declined livestock increased significantly. Manufacturing output was affected by strikes in some major industries as well as by shortages of materials and, in some cases, the consequences of the price squeeze between higher import prices on the one hand, and controlled consumer prices on the other.

Gross domestic investment increased by more than 30 per cent during the year compared with a minimal increase of around 1 per cent during 1972. Employment levels were somewhat higher in 1973 than in 1972, according to data from the Labour Force Survey and labour income continued to increase as a percentage of National Income. Personal saving, including saving of unincorporated business enterprises, continued the decline noted since 1971. Personal consumption increased significantly during 1973, and now accounts for 73 per cent of total consumption compared with 70 per cent in 1969.

Constant price GDP estimates are not yet available. However, on the basis of a 19 per cent increase in retail prices in the metropolitan area and 20 per cent in rural areas, and the sluggish performance of the quantum indicators of output, it appears that little if any real growth in output occurred during 1973.

Contributory factors to the inflationary situation of which the high level of retail prices is symptomatic include:

- (a) shortages and rapidly rising prices of imported goods and services inducing similar domestic price increases, including wages;
- (b) devaluation of the Jamaican dollar;
- (c) increased demand for credit from the Financial institutions despite intensified credit controls;
- (d) a larger inflow of foreign funds; and
- (e) a significant increase in Government spending.

The External sector is characterised by an increased deficit in the merchandise trade account. This deficit was offset to some extent by higher receipts on services, transfer payments and especially on official capital inflows during the year, so that the balance of payments deficit for 1973 was lower by \$17 million than in the previous year.

#### ACTIVITY IN THE MAIN SECTORS

##### Agriculture

Gross Domestic Product of the Agriculture sector for 1973 is estimated at approximately \$127 million in current values compared with \$108 million in 1972. This indicates a growth rate of nearly 18 per cent, resulting however, in a slightly reduced share of total output to 8.9 per cent.

The export agriculture sub-sector refers mainly to sugar-cane, bananas, citrus, cocoa and spices such as ginger and pimento. GDP of this sub-sector is estimated at \$30 million, nearly 9 per cent above the 1972 figure. Output of sugar-cane, bananas, cocoa and citrus declined while coffee, pimento and ginger production increased; but overall, export values were higher in 1973 than in the previous year. The banana industry experienced increased sales in the domestic market during 1973 at significantly higher prices than in 1972, as a result of shortages of some imported commodities. During 1973, increased domestic use was made of cocoa beans and citrus.

With respect to domestic agriculture, quantum of output of root-crops and vegetables, the largest component, declined slightly in 1973; but because of increases in prices, GDP increased by about 8 per cent to nearly \$50 million. The livestock sub-sector showed the most improvement in 1973, both in quantum and value terms, and GDP increased to more than \$34 million or by nearly 58 per cent. Output of poultry meat, which accounts for approximately one half of local meat production, increased by 30 per cent following the 15 per cent decline in 1972. Output of pork increased by 52 per cent in terms of weight of slaughtered animals compared to a 5 per cent growth in 1972; while beef production increased by 12 per cent and eggs by 11 per cent.

GDP in the relatively small Fishing and Forestry sub-sectors increased by approximately 2 and 9 per cent respectively during 1973, but here also the increase was mainly in terms of value.

Generally, all of agricultural output was adversely affected by drought in the early months of 1973 followed by flood rains. The sector also suffered from shortages and rapidly increasing prices of fertilizers, animal feeds and other inputs. The prospects for 1974, however, appear quite favourable by comparison, weather permitting. In the first place, reaping of newly re-planted sugar-cane fields should begin in 1974. Cocoa bean output should increase from 1974 onward and coffee a few years later as a result of recent rehabilitation and expansion schemes.

Domestic agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing are also expected to be boosted largely as a result of recent government sponsored programmes. One project in operation since 1972 envisages over 11,000 acres of land in production during 1974-1975. Another has as its target 20,700 acres of land to produce crops with estimated value of over \$2 million during 1974. There is also in progress a rationalization scheme involving swamp reclamation, agricultural research, land reform, marketing and transportation.

Table 1  
Average Prices of Selected Agricultural Items

Item	Unit	Prices in cents as of end December:			
		1970	1971	1972	1973
Steak	lb.	70.00	71.88	78.75	121.00
Pork	lb.	43.75	50.96	54.65	78.75
Chicken	lb.	40.00	38.88	43.18	59.00
Eggs	lb.	60.01	71.82	70.90	114.00
Fish, fresh	lb.	54.00	65.00	77.50	95.00
Tomatoes	lb.	34.64	19.86	33.69	51.06
Cabbage	lb.	27.14	24.64	32.14	48.33
Carrots	lb.	15.21	19.59	33.93	26.36
Potatoes, not sweet	lb.	10.00	11.71	12.57	27.14
Yams	lb.	11.23	12.00	12.85	18.03

Source: Consumer Price Indices (Several issues), Department of Statistics, Jamaica.

### Mining, Quarrying and Refining

The Gross Domestic Product of this sector is estimated at approximately \$164 million in 1973, representing an increase of about 16 per cent above the 1972 figure. It must be noted, however, that the relative contribution of Mining has been falling annually since 1971. Despite the increase in 1973, the share of total GDP was 11.4 per cent compared with 11.7 per cent in the previous year.

The main contributory factors to the 1973 results are:

- (a) The increased output of the bauxite/alumina sub-sector which exceeds 90 per cent of the total sector GDP. Bauxite output increased by over 8 per cent but alumina output by almost 22 per cent.
- (b) Output of refined petroleum products which is estimated at nearly 9 per cent above the 1972 figure; and
- (c) World prices of alumina and bauxite have been increasing during the year recovering from the depressed levels of 1971 and 1972, and have influenced the unit value utilized for computing government revenue, trade and financial transactions.

Additions to alumina capacity tapered off during the year, but there was an estimated 15 per cent under-utilization of capacity. This is reflected in the decline of investment from \$96 million in 1971 to \$45 million in 1972 to \$31 million in 1973. In view of the increase in demand for alumina and bauxite, prospects for 1974 appear to be very good.

Output in the quarrying and petroleum refining sub-sectors did not increase substantially during 1973. Data are given in Table VI of the Statistical Appendix. GDP in this sub-sector is estimated to have increased by just over 2 per cent.

### Manufacturing

Manufacturing Gross Domestic Product for 1973 is estimated at approximately \$202 million in current value terms. This figure represents a 14 per cent increase above the revised 1972 estimate of \$177 million, but is more attributable to higher prices than to growth in real output.

Excluded from this sector are refining of bauxite and crude petroleum (included with Mining for statistical reasons). By far the largest sub-sector is Food production (excluding sugar) followed by Metal products and Textiles, clothing and made-up textile goods combined. During 1973, Leather and leather products excluding footwear increased by more than 44 per cent but as the sub-sector is so small there was little effect on total manufacturing. Other sub-sectors increasing rapidly in 1973 were Textiles, Wood and products (excluding furniture) and Miscellaneous manufactures. Textiles, clothing and made-up textiles goods has grown fastest during the last five years, but other important sub-sectors such as Food, Chemicals, Cement and clay products and Metal products, have also increased rapidly.

Physical output data show a mixed pattern with more decreases than increases in output of several major commodities. Important items recording increases are alcoholic beverages, chemicals, plastic products and fabricated steel products; while animal feeds, edible oils and fats, and cigarettes, registered decreases. Output of cement, textiles, bagasse board, sugar and flour were affected by strikes during the year and consequently also declined below 1972 levels. Fertilizer production while increasing in 1973 by nearly 13 per cent above 1972, was below the levels of 1970 and 1971. This sector is also affected by rapidly increasing prices caused by the worldwide shortage. In addition, the world energy crisis, industrial disputes and power failures retarded progress to an appreciable degree.

Under the more comprehensive protection policy instituted by the Government, the decline in the number of new entrants to manufacturing evident in 1972, seems to have been reversed in 1973. Increased economic activities in the manufacturing and processing industries resulted in a 3.4 per cent increase in total employment within the sector, which now absorbs 12.6 per cent of the labour force.



Table 2  
Shares of Sub-sectors in Manufacturing GDP  
(1969, 1971 & 1973)

	1969	1971	1973 <sup>P</sup>
Food, excluding sugar	19.64	19.73	21.74
Textiles, Clothing & made-up textile goods	8.48	12.24	12.72
Chemicals & products	7.31	7.65	7.32
Cement & clay products	8.22	7.32	6.76
Metal products & repairs	13.64	12.98	13.24
Miscellaneous manufactures	4.94	5.28	5.51
Other	37.77	34.80	32.71
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Computed from data in National Income and Product, 1973, Department of Statistics, Jamaica.

### Construction

GDP generated in the Construction sector in 1973 is put at approximately \$176 million in current value terms, a 25 per cent increase over the 1972 figure. This value growth rate is higher than in any year since 1968 when the growth rate was around 30 per cent.

The available supply of both domestic and imported construction materials did not increase appreciably. Construction activity, however, has a strong domestic orientation and generates demand for many local inputs including labour and intermediate products from the manufacturing, quarrying and service sectors. Main impetus came from increased Government expenditure in building activity and infrastructure development. Hotel construction was also buoyant during the year though the growth of accommodation completed was below the high levels that had become normal since 1968. Residential building increased only slightly while commercial building activity appeared to have performed better. Another factor strongly influencing growth in this sector was the 25 per cent increase in wages granted to workers in the industry during 1973.

Overall, there does not appear to be a large increase in the volume of construction during the year.

#### Government Sector

Government sector contribution to GDP in 1973 is estimated at \$127 million, which means an increase of 16 per cent, compared with a 21 per cent increase for 1972. The share of the sector in total GDP declined slightly from the 9.1 per cent level of 1972, but government activity continues to be a major source of dynamism in the economy. It will be observed in the table below, that total expenditure increased by 17 per cent between 1971 and 1972 and by 25 per cent between 1972 and 1973. A significant part of these increases represented wage and salary payments, adding to the upward pressure of demand for local and imported goods. These injections of purchasing power to the economy coincided with a slackening in private sector investment, and could suggest counter-cyclical fiscal policy activity.

Government's expenditure has been growing at a faster rate than revenue so that the budgetary deficit which was \$53 million in 1971 amounted to \$105 million in 1973. The deficits during these years have been financed by government borrowing mainly from local sources; however, foreign borrowing increased from 28 per cent of total borrowing in 1971 to 40 per cent by 1973. It would appear that additional revenue must be generated to meet future debt payments on these loans. The resurgence of the bauxite/alumina sector should materially assist the revenue position.

Table 3  
Government Revenue, Expenditure and New Borrowing  
(J\$ Mill.)

	1971	1972	1973
Income Tax	101.5	108.9	128.9
Customs Duties	47.3	57.9	53.0
Excise Duties	48.2	52.9	56.6
Other Tax	45.4	54.5	87.9
<u>TOTAL REVENUE</u>	<u>242.4</u>	<u>274.2</u>	<u>326.4</u>
Recurrent Expenditure	197.7	234.7	309.4
Capital Expenditure	89.6	99.2	108.2
Sinking Fund & Direct Debt Payment	7.8	10.2	13.8
<u>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</u>	<u>295.1</u>	<u>344.1</u>	<u>431.4</u>
<u>DEFICIT (-) OR SURPLUS</u>	<u>-52.7</u>	<u>-69.9</u>	<u>-105.0</u>
<u>NET BORROWING</u>	<u>45.0</u>	<u>68.7</u>	<u>107.6</u>
Local	32.4	43.8	64.6
Foreign	12.6	24.9	43.1
Cash Balances ( - denotes increase)	7.7	1.2	- 2.6
TOTAL GROSS NATIONAL DEBT (end year)	316.4	391.5	481.8

Source: Revenue and Expenditure data adjusted to Calendar year basis from data in Estimates, Government of Jamaica; and Bulletin, Bank of Jamaica (several issues). National Debt figures from Economic and Social Survey, 1973, National Planning Agency, Jamaica.

### Other Sectors

As a result of the increases in the main economic sectors outlined above and increased factor earnings, the service sectors of the economy have been pulled upward at higher growth rates than in 1972. Some indicators of activity in these sectors are given below, and in Tables I, II and III.

Distribution GDP increased by over 30 per cent; Electricity, Gas and water by 15 per cent; Transport, storage and communication by 21 per cent; Financial institutions by 23 per cent; and Miscellaneous services by 10 per cent. The phenomenal growth in value terms accrued to the Distribution sector largely on the basis of the very large price increases in 1973 combined with percentage mark-up that was "either retained or increased".

The activity of financial institutions has been very buoyant in the last five years, with annual increases in GDP averaging more than 23 per cent. During this period, banking activity has grown most rapidly and accounted for nearly 45 per cent of the sector GDP in 1973, compared with less than 30 per cent in 1969. The other sub-sectors are Insurance institutions and Real estate and other financial institutions, accounting for approximately 31 and 24 per cent, respectively, of the sector GDP in 1973.

The contribution of tourism would be reflected mainly in the Miscellaneous services sector. Data on tourism are given in the table below for selected years. All of these indicators except the room occupancy rate show increases for 1973 but the rates of increase are lower than in the previous year. The lower room occupancy rate resulted from the fact that the stock of hotel accommodation increased faster than the number of visitors. In addition, increases in the average length of stay of visitors and the higher estimated expenditure has more than offset the lower occupancy rate. The estimate of tourist expenditure for 1973 is put at \$115.8 million, an increase of more than 7 per cent above the total for 1972.

The level of direct employment in visitor accommodations put at 10,177 as of 31 December 1973, was about 6.2 per cent higher than the figure at the end of 1972. It is estimated that indirect employment did not increase much above the 1972 level. Government has been encouraging hotel construction and renovation for the obvious benefits of employment and income generation. Government and the Tourist Board also increased activities in promoting tourism abroad and improving local transportation.

In general, it must be concluded that any advantages accruing to tourism as a result of devaluation of the Jamaican dollar was cancelled by operation of other restrictive factors such as economic uncertainty and promotion of internal tourism in North America. The "petroleum crisis" and its aftermath

did not have marked influence on the industry during 1973, the major effect occurring during the winter tourist season beginning December 1973.

Table 4  
Selected Tourism Statistics

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Number of Rooms	7,026	8,129	10,743	13,776
Number of Beds	13,758	15,969	17,944	19,853
Total visitors ('000)	414.7	448.6	493.5	517.4
Room occupancy rate %	50.1	51.5	48.9	48.1
Length of stay (nights)	8.1	8.1	7.9	8.3
Estimated expenditure (\$ Mill.)	79.6	90.8	107.9	115.8

Source: Economic and Social Survey, 1973, National Planning Agency; Monthly Statistical Summary of the Jamaica Tourist Board; and data supplied ECLA.

#### LABOUR FORCE EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

Jamaica's population at the end of 1973 is estimated at approximately 1,982,700, an increase of 90,000 since the end of December 1970. During 1973 population increased by 1.5 per cent compared with a 2.2 per cent increase in 1972.

The birth rate remained relatively stable at around 34.5 per thousand from 1970 to 1972 but declined to approximately 31.4 per thousand in 1973. The death rate has been also stable averaging around 7.5 per thousand throughout the four-year period. Net migration has fluctuated but was considerably lower in 1972 and 1973 than in the two earlier years, and contributed to retarding the growth of the labour force.

Table 5  
Labour Force Indicators: 1969, 1972-1973<sup>1/</sup>

	1969	1972	1973
Total Population <sup>2/</sup> ( '000)	1,853.0	1,941.9	1,978.9
Population 14 years and over ( '000)	1,029.7	1,107.7	1,139.3
Population 14 years and over as % of total population	55.6	57.0	57.6
Labour force ( '000)	748.9	795.8	806.0
Labour force as % of total population	40.4	41.0	40.7
Labour force as % of population 14 years and over	72.7	71.8	70.7
Employed labour force ( '000)	617.2	611.3	629.6
Employment rate	82.4	76.8	78.1
Unemployed labour force ( '000)	131.7	184.5	176.4
Unemployment rate	17.6	23.2	21.9

<sup>1/</sup> Figures are averages of totals derived from the two or more (in 1969) surveys conducted during each year.

<sup>2/</sup> Labour Force Survey estimates.

Source: Labour Force Survey, 1973, Department of Statistics, Jamaica.

Though levels of migration have been lower, one of the problems is the large number of professional and technical workers and skilled craftsmen included in the number of the perennial "brain drain". Available data indicate that the share of the more skilled migrants in the total has been declining since 1971.

The higher birth rate of earlier years, 39.2 per thousand as recently as 1964, has led to increasing numbers entering the labour force for whom employment opportunities must be found. The economy has not been able to generate sufficient jobs to cope adequately with the problem so far. While the number employed has increased during the last five years, according to the Labour Force Survey, the level of unemployment has increased from an average of about 18 per cent in 1969 to nearly 22 per cent in 1973. Both the absolute level of unemployment and the unemployment rate declined in 1973.

Currently, Agriculture and Mining together employ about one-third of the employed labour force, Manufacturing 13 per cent, Government 11 per cent and Construction nearly 7 per cent. It is interesting to note that in all industry groups except Government and Agriculture, the share of total Gross Domestic Product exceeded the share of Employment.

Table 6  
Employment By Industry Group

Industry Group		1972		1973	
		April	October	April	October
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Mining	No.	205,164	203,504	216,447	201,227
	%	34.3%	32.6%	33.9%	32.4%
Manufacture	No.	78,444	75,372	78,892	80,266
	%	13.1%	12.1%	12.4%	12.9%
Construction & Installation	No.	38,656	41,651	39,703	43,484
	%	6.5%	6.7%	6.2%	7.0%
Transport, Communications & Public Utilities	No.	25,488	26,784	27,477	25,357
	%	4.3%	4.3%	4.3%	4.1%
Commerce	No.	77,825	89,632	91,186	86,004
	%	13.0%	14.4%	14.3%	13.8%
Public Administration	No.	67,348	67,525	69,571	73,279
	%	11.3%	10.8%	10.9%	11.8%
Other Services	No.	100,344	118,071	107,320	109,346
	%	16.8%	18.9%	16.8%	17.6%
Industry Not Specified	No.	4,388	1,806	6,952	2,616
	%	0.7%	0.3%	1.1%	0.4%
Total Classifiable	No.	597,657	624,345	637,548	621,579
Labour Force	%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Economic and Social Survey, 1973, National Planning Agency, Jamaica.

Preliminary National Accounts data show that Wages, salaries and other labour income increased by more than 20 per cent during 1973. Although information on wages and salaries for all categories are unavailable, an upward adjustment in wages and salaries was approved for the Public Service during 1973. Under the Minimum Wage Laws, the only

industry for which increases were legislated in 1973, was Printing and Publishing. Minimum weekly wages in the lowest paid occupation in this industry increased from \$10 to \$12 and in the highest paid occupations from \$60 to \$69.

### CONSUMER PRICES

The level of retail prices as measured by the Consumer Price Index, Kingston Metropolitan Area (on base January 1967 = 100) increased by more than 19 per cent during 1973. Annual increases in the price level had become smaller during 1971 and 1972 following the 10 per cent increase during 1970. The relatively limited 6 per cent increase in 1972 apparently resulted partly from devaluation of the US dollar and fairly stringent price controls especially in the early part of that year. However, the upward pressure from continued world wide price increases during 1973 reinforced by the unfavourable trend in exchange rates could not be suppressed.

A significant number of items in the food group are subject to government price control. Nevertheless, food and drink prices rose by nearly 26 per cent during 1973 compared with an increase of just over 3 per cent in 1972. Since this group has a weight of nearly 48 per cent, its behaviour strongly influences the total index. Most of the other group indexes increased substantially, as shown in table 11, but by less than the rate for the overall index.

While much more detailed data are needed for a thorough analysis of the general level of price controls, subsidies on some staple items, and import licensing, had less impact on the relative movement of prices in 1973 compared to 1972. Steps are being taken by the government to strengthen existing machinery to exert more significant influence on private pricing policies.



Table 7  
Consumer Price Index - Kingston Metropolitan Area

Group	Percentage weight	Percentage share in weight of		Percentage change in index <u>1/</u>	
		Goods	Service	1972/71	1973/72
Food and drink	47.6	91.7	8.3	3.2	25.8
Fuels & household supplies	3.8	100.0	-	9.0	17.9
Housing	12.4	0.2 <sup>2/</sup>	99.8	4.6	14.0
Household furnishings & furniture	3.8	100.0	-	5.8	10.7
Personal clothing & accessories	8.8	86.6	13.4	6.1	7.8
Personal expenses	9.8	60.0	40.0	8.1	15.2
Transportation	3.2	16.4	85.6	7.5	8.0
Miscellaneous goods & services	10.6	19.5	80.5	14.8	15.1
TOTAL:	100.0			5.9	19.2

1/ Based on average of monthly indexes for each year.

2/ Include some labour costs.

Source: Consumer Price Indices, Department of Statistics, Jamaica (Several issues).

#### MONEY AND BANKING

The modern banking sector consists in brief, of the Central Bank (Bank of Jamaica), several commercial banks with varying numbers of branches, mostly subsidiaries of foreign banks but incorporated in Jamaica, Merchant Banks and Trust Companies. Merchant banks are essentially investment banks operating at the longer end of the financial market. The inauguration of one new bank in 1973 brought to six, the number of these banks operating in Jamaica. During the year, the first commercial bank wholly owned and operated by Jamaicans was opened. This bank, the Workers Savings and Loans Bank, grew out of the 100 year old Government Savings Bank.

Financial highlights of the year include a substantial growth in money supply, loans and advances and Commercial banks' assets; upward adjustment of the Central Bank rate to 7 per cent and the sympathetic movement of other interest rates; two devaluations of the Jamaican dollar and alignment of the Jamaican dollar to the US dollar; and a further decline in foreign exchange reserves.

Deposits with commercial banks rose, but they increased borrowing from the Central Bank and other financial institutions in order to meet the phenomenal increase in demand for credit. Deposits with Merchant banks rose by \$25.5 million, an increase of approximately 129 per cent. The Merchant Banks and trust companies had an advantage in competing with the Commercial banks for time deposits by offering higher interest rates.

Total money supply (demand deposits and currency with the public) jumped upward by just over 20 per cent or by \$35.3 million between the end of December 1972 and end of December 1973, compared with an 8 per cent increase during the previous year. The main factor responsible for the increase is the 25 per cent rise in demand deposit. During 1972, the increase in money supply was attributable solely to increases in currency with the public.

Domestic credit increased from around \$514 million in 1972 to \$605 million in 1973, despite imposition of stricter controls. Of the approximately \$91 million increase in 1973, \$89 million is attributable to the private sector. The marginal increase in domestic credit to the Government sector indicates their greater reliance on foreign borrowing during the year.

Loans and advances as of end December 1973 amounted to over \$510 million and exceeded the December 1972 figure by over 21 per cent. The largest outstanding balances were due by borrowers in the manufacturing and construction sectors, and individuals with approximate shares of 21, 20 and 19 per cent, respectively.

New instalment credit increased monthly throughout the year, and instalment credit outstanding increased by nearly \$14 million compared with nearly \$16 million in 1972. During 1973, deliberate and selective credit controls allied with import restrictions were utilized in an attempt to shift the allocation of loanable funds from imported to domestic goods and from consumption goods to investment goods.

Following the devaluation of the national currency in January 1973, the Jamaica Bank rate was increased from 6 per cent to 7 per cent. Prime lending rate of commercial banks moved upward from 8 per cent to 9 per cent and was followed by higher rates of interest on time and savings deposits. It is obvious that these increases in interest rates were pursued as part of the effort to curb inflationary trends but could not prevent the increase in advances/deposit ratio to 94.8 per cent.

#### Recent Foreign Exchange Developments

The Jamaican dollar had been "floating with the Pound Sterling since the middle of June 1972. On 17 January 1973, the Jamaican dollar was devalued and a central rate was established pegged to the US dollar at the rate US\$1.00 = J\$0.9091. This figure represented a nominal devaluation of 15.6 per cent against the earlier gold parity but was effectively only 6.5 per cent below the rate immediately prior to the announcement. Another fundamental switch also occurred, namely, the breaking of the historical ties with Sterling and the concurrent decision to use the US dollar as the "intervention currency" in future. Devaluation of the US dollar by 10 per cent on 13 February 1973 was followed one week later by a similar devaluation of the Jamaican dollar.

While the Jamaican dollar was floating downward, Jamaica's imports from the United States which was nearly twice her imports from the United Kingdom in 1972, were becoming much more expensive, thereby exerting significant pressure on the cost of living. Allied to this change in the pattern of trade is the fact that a large share of foreign investment in recent years, especially in mining, originates in the United States and Canada; similarly, the majority of tourists visiting Jamaica are residents of these two countries. Investment and external trade considerations therefore, seem to have played a major role in the decision to peg the Jamaican dollar to the US dollar.

Table 8  
Changes in Exchange Rates and Foreign Reserves

End of Period	Exchange rates per US dollar		Net Foreign Reserves (J\$ Mill.)
	Jamaica	U.K.	
1966	.3571	.3584	52.5
1967	.4167	.4155	65.0
1868	.4167	.4194	89.7
1969	.8333 *	.4166	78.3
1970	.8333	.4178	95.9
1971	.7675 <u>1/</u>	.3918 <u>2/</u>	132.2
1972:			
June	.8188 <u>3/</u>	.4094	n.a.
December	.8520	.4260	102.4 <u>4/</u>
1973:			
January	.9091	.4198	n.a.
December	.9091	.4304	76.1

Note: Net foreign reserves include net foreign asset position of commercial banks.

\* - Conversion from J£ to J\$ at 1:2 rate effected in September 1969.

n.a.- not available.

1/ 29 December 1971 following devaluation of the US dollar.

2/ 23 December 1971.

3/ From June to September 1972, cross rates based on closing sterling-dollar rates in London.

4/ Revised for devaluation of the Jamaican dollar in January 1973 to maintain comparison with December 1973; actual figure \$88.7 million.

Source: Monthly Bulletin of Statistics (Several issues), United Nations Statistical Office, New York, and Statistical Digest, 1972, Bank of Jamaica, Kingston; and data supplied ECLA.

## THE EXTERNAL SECTOR

Both imports and exports grew at faster rates than in 1972. Total imports increased from \$493.2 million in 1972 to \$604.1 million in 1973, and total exports from \$301 million to \$355 million, increases of about 22 per cent and 18 per cent, respectively. The net result of external merchandise trade transactions is a deficit of over \$249 million in 1973, an increase of more than \$56 million compared with 1972. This increase in the deficit is the largest since 1968, the year following the last £ Sterling devaluation.

### Composition of Trade

It is apparent that the growth in trade is attributable largely to increases in prices during 1973. On the export side, price increases were strongly aided by the two devaluations during 1973 in so far as commodities whose prices are quoted in US dollars are concerned. Among these commodities are bauxite and alumina which together dominate Jamaica's export trade.

Primary commodity export values recovered generally from the 1972 decline. The resurgence was due particularly to increases in both quantity and value of bauxite exported during 1973. On the other hand, export volume of cocoa, bananas and citrus fell, but their export earnings increased. Exports of a few semi-processed products, like primary commodities contribute a significantly large proportion of domestic exports. The value of alumina increased substantially and sugar earnings also increased, but while exported volume of alumina increased significantly the quantity of sugar declined. Earnings from a wide variety of manufactured goods increased only marginally, reflecting the adverse conditions affecting domestic manufacturing during the year.

Table 9  
Volume of Principal Domestic Exports

Items	Units	1971	1972	1973
Sugar	'000 tons	299	276	261
Bananas	'000 tons	126	127	108
Alumina	'000 tons	1,783	2,102	2,378
Bauxite	'000 tons	7,590	7,049	7,273
Cocoa beans	'000 lbs.	2,850	4,423	3,084

Source: External Trade Reports, Department of Statistics, Jamaica; and Economic and Social Survey, 1973, National Planning Agency, Jamaica.

Unlike the dominance of a few primary and semi-processed commodities in the export trade, imports are more evenly distributed. However, prices had an equally strong impact on imports as on exports and the devaluation of the Jamaican dollar also contributed strongly to the higher local prices. Prices of selected imports in the table below are indicative. The extremely high growth of imports occurred notwithstanding the imposition of severe import restrictions during the year.

Table 10  
Unit Value of Selected Imports  
(Values in Jamaican dollars)

Items	C.I.F. Prices Dec. 1972	C.I.F. Prices Dec. 1973
Rice (per bale): U.S. Source	3.44	5.95
Guyanese Source	2.99	4.66
Corn (per ton)	56.45	111.69
Soya (per ton)	144.32	268.14
Wheat (per metric ton)	68.91	213.32
Flour (Counter) (per ton f.o.b.)	74.90	217.89
Crude oil (per barrel)	2.33	5.56

Source: Economic and Social Survey, 1973, National Planning Agency, Jamaica.

It is observed that imports of raw materials showed the most substantial growth, approximately \$66 million or an increase of 37 per cent above the 1972 figure. Of this increase, fuels account for \$21 million followed by chemicals, and foodstuff and tobacco with about \$11 million each. Imports of capital goods increased by approximately \$38 million of which construction materials contributed more than 48 per cent. Overall, consumer goods imports increased by less than 4 per cent, but this was due solely to sharply reduced imports of durable consumer goods; motor vehicle imports, for example, were cut by 48 per cent. Consumer non-durables and food, especially cereals and cereal preparation increased significantly.

#### Direction of Trade

Trends toward greater market diversification noted in 1972 appears to have continued during 1973. Nevertheless, the USA is still the undisputed chief trading partner of Jamaica while the UK remains in second place. During 1973, imports from the US and exports to the UK increased very rapidly. Trade with Canada recovered in 1973 after declining in both 1971 and 1972. Trade with CARIFTA/CARICOM countries increased most rapidly in 1973, exports growing by 27 per cent and imports by nearly 21 per cent.

#### CARIFTA/CARICOM Trade

Jamaica's trade with her CARIFTA/CARICOM partners had increased rapidly in 1972 when imports for the first time exceeded exports, imports being nearly \$27 million and exports almost \$18 million. Exports increased to more than \$22 million in 1973; approximately 39 per cent went to Trinidad and Tobago and over one-fifth to Guyana. Foodstuffs, manufactured goods, including electrical equipment, and chemicals form the bulk of Jamaica's export trade with the sub-region. 1973 imports amounted to \$32 million with Trinidad and Tobago maintaining its position as the main source with 62 per cent. Imports from the Less Developed Countries of the Area are a small proportion of the total but in 1973 their relative share increased to nearly 10 per cent compared with less than 5 per cent in 1972. The share of exports to these Less Developed

Countries declined in 1973 but still exceeds 20 per cent of Jamaica's total exports to all countries of the Area.

Balance of Payments

Balance of payments data are given in Table XIV. The overall position shows a deficit on 1973 transactions and a reduction of foreign exchange reserves to the extent of \$26.3 million.

Adjusted merchandise trade figures show that the deficit on visible trade increased by nearly one-third to over \$161 million owing to the better performance of imports. Added to this deficit was a 45 per cent increase in the deficit on the Services Account, so that inspite of increases in Transfer payments, the total Current Account deficit climbed to \$223 million. The Services Account position is largely determined by the outflow of investment income and freight and insurance payments and inflows on the travel account. The economic conditions as they were in 1973 did not facilitate international travel, as seen elsewhere, and travel receipts increased much less than the payments on the other two items.

Net capital inflows both official and private rebounded from the severe decline in 1972 but were still insufficient to completely offset the Current Account deficit.



JAMAICA

TABLE I

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CURRENT FACTOR COST (1969-1973)  
(J\$ Mill.)

	1969	1970	1971	1972 <sup>P</sup>	1973 <sup>P</sup>
Total Agriculture	77.0	78.8	100.9	108.2	127.2
Export Agriculture	(26.9)	(22.5)	(25.1)	(27.7)	(30.1)
Domestic Agriculture	(50.1)	(56.3)	(75.8)	(80.5)	(97.1)
Mining, Quarrying & Refining	124.7	147.8	143.8	141.1	164.1
Manufacturing	121.3	132.5	131.2	140.8	201.6
Construction & Installation	105.3	114.3	131.2	140.8	175.5
Electricity, Gas & Water	12.9	14.5	17.1	21.4	24.7
Transportation, Communication & Storage	63.2	70.3	81.4	94.7	114.6
Distributive Trades	109.4	138.9	155.2	165.4	215.7
Financial Institutions	45.4	56.1	67.1	80.6	99.2
Ownership of Dwellings	24.8	27.6	29.4	31.7	36.4
Government	81.3	82.0	90.1	109.1	126.8
Miscellaneous	103.5	112.0	124.1	137.5	151.9
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>868.9</b>	<b>974.8</b>	<b>1,093.5</b>	<b>1,207.2</b>	<b>1,437.7</b>

P - Provisional

Source: National Income and Product, 1973, Department of Statistics, Jamaica;

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TABLE II

ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY SECTORS

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72 <sup>P</sup>	1972-73 <sup>P</sup>
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	-0.7	2.3	28.0	7.2	17.6
Mining, Quarrying & Refining	24.6	18.5	-2.0	-2.6	16.3
Manufacturing	5.2	9.2	14.1	16.9	14.1
Construction & Installation	11.0	8.5	14.8	7.3	24.6
Electricity, Gas & Water	27.7	12.4	17.9	25.1	15.4
Transportation, Communication & Storage	9.3	11.2	15.8	16.3	21.0
Distributive Trades	6.9	27.0	11.7	6.6	30.4
Financial Institutions	29.7	23.6	19.6	20.1	23.1
Ownership of Dwellings	8.8	11.3	6.5	7.8	14.8
Government	16.6	0.9	9.9	21.1	16.2
Miscellaneous	4.4	8.2	10.8	10.8	10.5
TOTAL:	10.7	12.2	12.1	10.4	19.1

P - Provisional

Source: Derived from Table I.

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TABLE III

PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION TO GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST

	1969	1970	1971	1972 <sup>P</sup>	1973 <sup>P</sup>
Total Agriculture	8.9	8.1	9.2	9.0	8.9
Export Agriculture	( 3.1 )	( 2.3 )	( 2.2 )	( 2.3 )	( 2.1 )
Domestic Agriculture	( 5.8 )	( 5.8 )	( 6.9 )	( 6.7 )	( 6.8 )
Mining, Quarrying & Refining	14.4	15.2	13.3	11.7	11.4
Manufacturing	14.0	13.6	13.8	14.6	14.0
Construction & Installation	12.1	11.7	12.0	11.7	12.2
Electricity, Gas & Water	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.7
Transportation, Communication & Storage	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.8	8.0
Distributive Trades	12.6	14.2	14.2	13.7	15.0
Financial Institutions	5.2	5.8	6.1	6.7	6.9
Ownership of Dwellings	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5
Government	9.4	8.4	8.2	9.0	8.8
Miscellaneous	11.9	11.5	11.3	11.4	10.6
TOTAL:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

P - Provisional

Source: Derived from Table I.

JAMAICA  
TABLE IV  
SELECTED NATIONAL ACCOUNTS DATA  
( \$ Mill.)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 <sup>P</sup>
Gross Domestic Product (Factor Cost)	868.9	974.8	1,093.5	1,207.2	1,437.7
Gross National Product (Market prices)	916.0	1,014.9	1,120.2	1,242.8	1,487.7
Per capita national income <sup>1/</sup>	406	450	491	535	631
Labour income	457.2	508.7	566.1	644.1	775.4
Expenditure on Gross national product <sup>2/</sup>	916.0	1,014.9	1,120.2	1,242.8	1,487.7
of which:					
Personal consumption	639.3	714.9	822.2	911.1	1,090.2
Government (Current)	121.8	124.3	141.7	175.1	204.2
Gross Domestic Investment	259.5	273.4	311.5	315.7	413.2
Fixed capital formation	252.1	265.9	295.7	302.6	396.8
Gross Savings	260.7	273.9	308.7	313.8	414.2
of which:					
Net foreign borrowing	91.7	78.0	133.1	140.2	198.4
Capital consumption allowance	66.7	81.3	85.4	101.2	115.3

P - Preliminary

<sup>1/</sup> Figures in units of dollars.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes statistical discrepancy.

Source: National Income and Product, 1973, Department of Statistics,  
Jamaica.

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TABLE V

OUTPUT OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Commodities	Units	Average 1968-69	1970	1971	1972	1973 <sup>P</sup>
Sugar cane milled <sup>1/</sup>	'000 long tons	4,201	4,214	4,041	4,068	3,584
Bananas <sup>2/</sup>	'000 long tons	152	134	126	127	108
Citrus <sup>1/ 4/</sup>	'000 boxes	1,331	1,067	1,366	1,102	1,062
Pimento	long tons	2,735	2,199	2,500	2,475	2,536
Copra	long tons	17,846	17,290	20,653	17,391	14,608
Cocoa <sup>1/</sup>	long tons	1,917	1,794	1,827	2,333	2,071
Coffee <sup>3/</sup>	'000 boxes	230	249	299	215	306
Ginger	'000 lbs.	959	832	912	1,314 <sup>R</sup>	1,800
Milk production	Mill. quarts	37.5	43.1	40.5	42.0	41
Egg <sup>5/</sup>	Mill.	196.0	145.6	159.3	122.5	136
Cattle slaughtered	No. heads	61,359	55,793	55,628	59,332 <sup>R</sup>	63,158
Hogs slaughtered	No. heads	117,426	123,953	94,786	126,410 <sup>R</sup>	148,225
Poultry	Mill. lbs.	24.1	32.0	40.2	34.3	44.7
Plantains	Mill. lbs.	22	26	51	60	59
Coconuts	'000 nuts	134,880	120,300	115,700	94,175	n.a.
Sweet potatoes	'000 lbs.	30,500	27,952	43,176	44,130	16,000

P - Provisional

R - Revised

n.a. - not available

1/ Crop year ending in year shown.

4/ Deliveries to Packing and Processing Plants.

2/ Export only.

5/ Commercial egg production.

3/ Crop year beginning in year shown, deliveries to Coffee Industry Board.

Source: Economic and Social Survey, 1973, National Planning Agency, Jamaica; Production Statistics, 1972 & 1973, Department of Statistics, Jamaica; and data supplied ECLA.

JAMAICA

TABLE VI

OUTPUT IN MINING AND REFINING

<u>Commodities</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Average 1968-69</u>	<u>Average 1970-71</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
Bauxite (mined)	*000 long tons	9,368	12,130	12,784	13,276
Alumina	*000 long tons	1,024	1,770	2,054	2,466
Gypsum (mined)	*000 long tons	238	307	373	365
Petroleum Products	Mill. Imp. Gals.	350	407	425	462

Source: Production Statistics, 1972 & 1973, Department of Statistics, Jamaica;  
and data supplied ECLA.

JAMAICA

TABLE VII

OUTPUT OF SELECTED MANUFACTURED COMMODITIES, 1970-1973

Products	Units	1970	1971	1972	1973
Sugar	'000 tons	370	379	373	326
Rum and Alcohol	'000 liq.gals.	3,620	2,677	3,657	4,034
Molasses	'000 liq.gals.	25,256	23,025	22,448	19,773
Beer and Stout	'000 liq.gals.	9,515	9,461	11,132	12,474
Cigarettes	Million	1,261	1,380	1,571	1,484
Cigars	Million	23	27	21	22
Copra	'000 short tons	17	20	18	15
Edible Oil	'000 liq.gals.	2,718	2,705	2,725	2,664
Edible Fats	Short tons	5,300	5,713	7,452	6,247
Soap	tons	7,660	8,022	7,960	5,921
Detergents	tons	4,536	4,231	5,716	5,240
Condensed milk	'000 lbs.	51,090	64,524	54,830	56,392
Textiles	'000 sq.yds.	7,900	6,360	8,885	7,574
Cement	'000 tons	450	424	424	413
Flour	'000 lbs.	97,998	104,061 <sup>R</sup>	111,905 <sup>R</sup>	97,715
Sulphuric Acid	tons	9,378	10,080	13,182	12,615
Paints	'000 Imp.gals.	1,098	1,192	1,571	1,634
Steel	tons	12,007	17,879	16,747	17,824
Tyres	'000 lbs.	5,601.0	5,784.2	5,089	5,996
Bagasse Board	'000 sq.ft.	7,906	5,208	12,413	10,190
Fertilizers	tons	52,564	57,118	44,386	50,003
Aluminium Sulphate	tons	2,155	2,116	4,183	4,755
Salt	Short tons	9,258	14,914	15,313	13,669
Animal feeds	Million lbs.	203.9	305.1	354.2	220.2

R - Revised

Source: Economic and Social Survey, 1973, National Planning Agency;  
Statistical Abstract, 1972, Department of Statistics, Jamaica;  
and data supplied ECLA.

JAMAICA  
TABLE VIII  
IMPORTS BY SITC SECTIONS  
(J\$ Mill.)

SITC Sections	Average 1969-70	1970	1972 <sup>P</sup>	1973 <sup>P</sup>
0 Food	63.6	76.6	90.2	115.3
1 Beverages and Tobacco	5.6	7.4	8.2	8.6
2 Crude Materials	10.3	12.7	14.6	24.5
3 Mineral Fuels, etc.	26.7	42.6	44.6	65.4
4 Animal and Vegetable Oils & Fats	2.4	2.4	3.6	6.2
5 Chemicals	30.9	38.3	47.5	59.4
6 Manufactured Goods	103.1	108.2	112.7	140.4
7 Machinery and Transport Equipment	126.5	134.0	128.4	138.5
8 Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	31.6	35.8	42.0	44.1
9 Other Goods, n.e.s.	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.6
TOTAL:	400.6	459.7	493.2	604.1

N.B.: Totals may not agree because of rounding.

P - Provisional

Source: External Trade Reports of the Department of Statistics, Jamaica.



JAMAICA  
TABLE IX  
EXPORTS BY SITC SECTIONS  
(J\$ Mill.)

SITC Sections	Average 1969-70	1971	1972 <sup>P</sup>	1973 <sup>P</sup>
0 Food	58.0	57.9	62.6	72.6
1 Beverages and Tobacco	6.0	8.0	9.1	12.2
2 Crude Materials	154.2	180.2	190.9	229.7
3 Mineral Fuels, etc.	6.7	7.7	8.2	8.5
4 Animal and Vegetable Oils & Fats	neg.	neg.	0.1	0.1
5 Chemicals	5.2	5.8	6.6	7.7
6 Manufactured Goods	3.7	5.7	5.8	7.2
7 Machinery and Transport Equipment	5.1	6.1	6.5	6.3
8 Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	9.2	11.2	10.7	10.0
9 Other Goods, n.e.s.	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4
TOTAL:	248.3	283.7	300.8	354.6

P - Provisional

neg.- Less than \$50,000

Source: External Trade Reports of the Department of Statistics, Jamaica.

JAMAICA  
TABLE X  
IMPORTS BY TYPES OF PRODUCTS  
(J\$ Mill.)

Category	1970	1971	1972 <sup>P</sup>	1973 <sup>P</sup>
<u>CONSUMER GOODS</u>	<u>124.2</u>	<u>138.9</u>	<u>165.4</u>	<u>171.0</u>
<u>Food</u>	<u>53.8</u>	<u>60.2</u>	<u>71.3</u>	<u>84.0</u>
of which: Dairy Products	6.6	9.6	9.4	6.4
Meat & meat preparation	11.9	12.9	16.3	18.2
Fish & fish preparation	8.6	9.5	12.1	14.5
Cereals & Cereal preparation	14.2	14.9	16.8	25.4
Fruits & vegetables	4.6	4.5	6.3	7.7
Other	7.9	8.8	10.4	11.8
<u>Non-Durable</u>	<u>32.4</u>	<u>35.0</u>	<u>43.3</u>	<u>50.3</u>
of which: Textiles	11.9	11.1	13.1	13.9
Medicinal & pharma- ceutical products	4.7	5.5	6.7	7.4
Clothing	3.3	4.0	5.8	6.6
Other	12.5	14.4	17.7	22.4
<u>Durable</u>	<u>38.0</u>	<u>43.7</u>	<u>50.8</u>	<u>36.7</u>
of which: Motor vehicles	14.9	19.2	21.7	11.7
Watches & Clocks	12.3	13.3	15.4	12.1
Manufactures of metal	2.1	2.2	2.8	3.5
Other	8.7	9.0	10.9	9.2
<u>RAW MATERIALS</u>	<u>131.4</u>	<u>159.9</u>	<u>179.0</u>	<u>245.1</u>
Fuels	27.9	43.4	44.4	65.4
Chemicals	26.2	30.7	38.1	48.8
Food & Tobacco	16.9	20.0	23.1	33.7
Textiles	12.2	14.4	17.4	17.9
Paper & Paperboard	12.3	15.0	14.9	16.5
Other	35.9	36.4	41.1	62.8
<u>CAPITAL GOODS</u>	<u>178.2</u>	<u>159.6</u>	<u>148.2</u>	<u>186.5</u>
Construction material	46.1	37.6	35.6	52.8
Transport Equipment	20.9	28.2	28.1	32.7
Other machinery & equipment	111.2	93.9	84.7	101.0
<u>OTHER</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>1.5</u>
<u>TOTAL:</u>	<u>437.8</u>	<u>459.7</u>	<u>493.2</u>	<u>604.1</u>

P - Provisional

Source: Economic and Social Survey, 1973, National Planning Agency, Jamaica.

JAMAICA  
TABLE XI  
DOMESTIC EXPORTS BY TYPES OF PRODUCTS  
(J\$ Mill.)

Category	1970	1971	1972 <sup>P</sup>	1973 <sup>P</sup>
<u>Primary Products</u>				
of which: Bauxite	76.5	74.7	68.4	79.5
Bananas	11.8	11.7	11.8	16.4
Pimento & Ginger	3.8	3.5	3.8	4.7
Coffee, not roasted	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.7
Cocoa beans	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.1
Citrus	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6
Others	3.5	2.9	2.2	5.3
Sub-total:	<u>97.9</u>	<u>95.5</u>	<u>89.1</u>	<u>109.3</u>
<u>Semi-processed Products</u>				
of which: Alumina	111.1	104.3	119.9	147.8
Sugar, unrefined	30.0	30.0	33.8	35.4
Molasses in bulk	2.2	1.7	1.1	1.6
Others	1.5	1.1	1.4	5.1
Sub-total:	<u>144.8</u>	<u>137.1</u>	<u>156.2</u>	<u>189.9</u>
<u>Manufactured Goods</u>				
of which: Clothing	6.1	7.2	6.8	4.6
Mineral fuel, lubricants & related products	7.3	7.7	7.8	8.2
Citrus products	4.0	3.1	3.1	3.3
Rum & other Alcoholic beverages	3.8	5.3	6.0	5.8
Manufactures of metal	1.1	1.7	1.2	1.5
Others	12.7	17.2	22.4	25.1
Sub-total:	<u>35.0</u>	<u>42.2</u>	<u>47.3</u>	<u>48.5</u>
TOTALs	<u>277.7</u>	<u>274.8</u>	<u>292.6</u>	<u>347.7</u>

P - Provisional

Source: Economic and Social Survey, 1973, National Planning Agency, Jamaica.

JAMAICA  
TABLE XII  
TRADE WITH CARIFTA COUNTRIES, 1967, 1970-1973  
(J\$ Mill.)

	1967	1970	1971 <sup>P</sup>	1972 <sup>P</sup>	1973 <sup>P</sup>
	<u>I M P O R T S (c.i.f.)</u>				
<u>Total</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>7.9</u>	<u>11.0</u>	<u>26.6</u>	<u>32.0</u>
Of which:					
Barbados	0.02	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.6
Belize	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.7
Guyana	1.7	2.4	2.7	6.5	7.4
Trinidad and Tobago	1.4	4.6	6.9	18.1	19.9
ECCM Countries	neg.	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.4
	<u>T O T A L E X P O R T S (f.o.b.)</u>				
<u>Total</u>	<u>4.7</u>	<u>11.2</u>	<u>13.0</u>	<u>17.5</u>	<u>22.3</u>
Of which:					
Barbados	0.5	1.7	1.8	2.3	3.4
Belize	1.0	1.7	2.2	2.7	2.5
Guyana	1.0	1.6	2.0	3.2	5.2
Trinidad and Tobago	1.4	4.0	5.2	7.2	8.8
ECCM Countries	0.7	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.4

P - Provisional

neg. - negligible - less than \$50,000

Source: External Trade Reports, Department of Statistics, Jamaica, and data supplied ECLA.

JAMAICA  
TABLE XIII  
TRADE WITH MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS  
(J\$ '000 )

Trading Partners	1970 <sup>R</sup>	1971 <sup>P</sup>	1972 <sup>P</sup>	1973 <sup>P</sup>
	<u>EXPORTS BY DESTINATION</u>			
U.K.	46,589	58,255	65,015	80,889
U.S.A.	150,544	128,765	131,572	146,140
CANADA	22,620	23,306	16,125	19,652
LATIN AMERICA <sup>1/</sup>	2,039	2,252 <sup>2/</sup>	2,822	1,860
EEC	3,697	1,962	2,542	5,300 <sup>3/</sup>
CARIFTA (incl. Belize)	11,316	12,989	17,514	22,299
(ECCM)	( 2,255)	( 1,984)	( 2,121)	( 2,400)
OTHERS	52,165	60,351	65,169	78,507
TOTAL:	288,970	287,880	300,759	354,647
	<u>IMPORTS BY ORIGIN</u>			
U.K.	83,431	90,230	93,799	100,939
U.S.A.	189,905	181,781	182,045	233,263
CANADA	39,507	34,364	35,188	41,143
LATIN AMERICA <sup>1/</sup>	26,573	35,171 <sup>2/</sup>	38,292	49,389
EEC	35,687	41,100	42,537	71,100 <sup>3/</sup>
CARIFTA (incl. Belize)	7,947	11,010	26,610	32,100
(ECCM)	( 57)	( 227)	( 599)	( 1,400)
OTHERS	54,789	65,044	74,695	76,166
TOTAL:	437,839	458,700	493,166	604,100

R - Revised

P - Provisional

<sup>1/</sup> Continental Latin America.

<sup>2/</sup> Excludes Bolivia and Panama.

<sup>3/</sup> Data exclude U.K. and territories and Eire but include Denmark for 1973.

Source: External Trade Reports, Department of Statistics, Jamaica, and data supplied ECIA.

JAMAICA  
TABLE XIV  
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, 1970-1973  
(J\$ Mill.)

	1970	1971	1972	1973 <sup>P</sup>
<u>Merchandise</u>				
Exports (f.o.b.)	285.1	286.1	302.4	357.2
Imports (f.o.b.)	374.3	394.3	423.4	518.4
Net Balance	- 89.2	-108.2	-121.0	-161.2
<u>Services (Net)</u>				
Freight and insurance	- 54.9	- 57.8	- 62.1	- 76.1
Other transportation	+ 4.8	+ 8.2	+ 7.6	+ 9.2
Foreign travel	+ 66.7	+ 77.2	+ 91.4	+ 97.7
Investment Income	- 81.8	- 85.7	-100.4	-125.0
Government transactions	+ 9.6	+ 10.5	+ 9.9	+ 10.1
Non-merchandise insurance	- 10.4	- 11.4	- 14.3	- 15.1
Other services	+ 9.8	+ 7.6	+ 8.8	+ 13.8
Net Balance on Services	- 56.2	- 51.4	- 59.0	- 85.4
<u>Net Balance on Goods &amp; Services</u>	<u>-145.4</u>	<u>-159.6</u>	<u>-180.0</u>	<u>-246.6</u>
<u>Transfer Payments (Net)</u>				
Private	21.8	21.8	27.8	30.2
Government	- 3.6	- 4.5	- 5.4	- 6.7
Net Transfer Payments	+ 18.2	+ 17.3	+ 22.4	+ 23.5
<u>Balance on Current Account</u>	<u>-127.2</u>	<u>-142.3</u>	<u>-157.6</u>	<u>-223.1</u>
<u>Net Capital Movement</u>	<u>134.1</u>	<u>160.2</u>	<u>117.0</u>	<u>196.8</u>
Official	- 1.2	4.0	18.6	49.7
Private	135.3	156.2	98.4	147.1
<u>Total Current and Capital Transactions</u>	<u>6.9</u>	<u>17.9</u>	<u>- 40.6</u>	<u>- 26.3</u>
<u>Allocation of SDR's</u>	<u>5.3</u>	<u>4.7</u>	<u>4.7</u>	<u>-</u>
Net errors and omissions	5.4	13.8	- 7.7	-
Total Surplus or Deficit	17.6	36.4	43.6	- 26.3

P - Provisional

Source: Economic Survey, 1972 and Economic and Social Survey, 1973,  
National Planning Agency, Jamaica.

JAMAICA  
TABLE XV  
SELECTED FINANCIAL STATISTICS

	Unit	As of 31 December		
		1971	1972	1973
Money supply	\$ Mill.	159.7	172.2	207.5
of which: Demand Deposit (adjusted)	\$ Mill.	101.6	101.1	125.9
Currency with public	\$ Mill.	58.1	71.1	81.6
Loans & Advances	\$ Mill.	330.5	420.1	510.4
of which: Manufacturing	\$ Mill.	59.4	85.9	107.6
Construction	\$ Mill.	48.3	72.3	104.1
Distribution	\$ Mill.	60.5	69.8	76.2
Agriculture & fishing	\$ Mill.	12.0	12.9	15.9
Government	\$ Mill.	9.2	14.7	26.2
Personal	\$ Mill.	74.0	85.3	95.0
Instalment credit new business	\$ Mill.	8.6	7.2	12.5
Instalment credit - credit outstanding,	\$ Mill.	62.2	78.0	91.8
of which: Commercial Banks	\$ Mill.	36.9	50.1	62.0
Finance Houses	\$ Mill.	12.9	14.5	14.8
Interest rates: (Percentages)	Per annum			
Commercial Bank deposit rate	Under 6 mths.	3.5 to 5.0	4.0 to	4.0 to 10.0
	6-12 mths.	4.5 to 7.0	4.5 to 9.0	4.0 to 10.125
Commercial bank prime lending rate	Per annum	7.0	8.0	9.0
Savings	Per annum	3.0	3.5	4.0 to 6.0

Source: Jamaica Economic and Social Survey, 1973, National Planning Agency, Jamaica; Report and Financial Statement of Accounts, 31 December 1973, Bank of Jamaica.

JAMAICA

TABLE XVI

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Mean Annual Indexes<sup>1/</sup> (1967-1973)  
(January 1967 = 100)

Year	Kingston Metropolitan Area		Rural Area	
	All Items Index	Annual Percentage Increase	All Items Index	Annual Percentage Increase
1967	103.2	-	103.2	-
1968	109.4	6.0	109.4	6.0
1969	116.2	6.2	114.8	4.9
1970	127.5	9.7	126.9	10.5
1971	136.0	6.7	135.9	7.1
1972	144.0	5.9	144.0	6.0
1973	171.6	19.2	173.1	20.2

<sup>1/</sup> Average of monthly index for 12-month period - January to December of each year.

Source: Consumer Price Indices (Several issues), Department of Statistics, Jamaica.



E C O N O M I C   S U R V E Y   1 9 7 3

T R I N I D A D - T O B A G O



ECONOMIC SURVEY 1973

TRINIDAD-TOBAGO

(Trinidad-Tobago dollars used throughout)

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Developments in the Trinidad-Tobago economy during 1973 were profoundly influenced by the unsettled nature of the international economy. The uncertain world monetary situation, inflationary tendencies and sharply rising interest rates in advanced countries, along with shortages of some basic commodities, have seriously undermined the overall economic expansion noted in previous years. In fact, it is feared that these developments have caused severe setbacks in the country's prospects for economic development during the next three to five years.

The most outstanding feature during 1973 was the performance of the petroleum sector which increased its production significantly, and benefitted from the rising prices generated by the world energy crisis towards the end of the year. Production of crude petroleum increased by about 21 per cent and this was almost wholly responsible for the real growth in the overall economy, estimated at about 3.5 per cent for the year. All the other production sectors, except Construction, showed major decreases in real output. Apart from increasing prices and shortages of imported inputs, the manufacturing sector was adversely affected by a tightening of domestic liquidity. Agriculture experienced severe drought conditions, with the result that there were periodic shortages in domestic food supplies, and serious shortfalls in production of the major export crops.

Meanwhile, the country continued to be plagued by the traditional high levels of unemployment, the recent phenomenon of rapidly rising prices, and falling foreign exchange reserves. Net population growth however seems to have stabilized at approximately 1 per cent per year.

## THE MAIN SECTORS

### Agriculture

The slight upward trend noted in the agricultural sector during 1971 and 1972 was not sustained in 1973. In fact, economic performance of the sector was extremely disappointing mainly because of the high cost of some imported inputs and a protracted period of drought. Gross Domestic Product of the sector at current factor cost is estimated to have declined from about \$134 million in 1972 to an estimated \$118 million in 1973, equivalent to a 12 per cent decrease in current prices or about 23 per cent in real terms. Its contribution to total gross output therefore fell to 5.0 per cent as compared with 6.7 per cent in the previous year.

Available data indicate a substantial reduction in production in both the export and domestic sub-sectors. Of the main export crops, production of sugar-cane fell by 22 per cent because of the drought and widespread damage by cane fires and cocoa beans by 36 per cent, while the production of citrus during the year was the lowest on record. The fundamental difficulties faced by export agriculture in recent years seemed to have been accentuated by labour problems and poor managerial practices during 1973.

Domestic agriculture was severely affected by the drought, and the high cost of imported inputs particularly, animal feeds, adversely affected progress in diversification during 1973. Beef, poultry and vegetable production increased marginally, but pork output showed a substantial increase of 43 per cent. However, output of milk and eggs fell sharply. Moreover, the high cost of imported inputs meant that the overall gross domestic product of the sub-sector was lower than the general level of production would indicate.

Table 1  
Production of Selected Agricultural Commodities, 1968, 1970-1973

Commodities	Unit	1968	1970	1971	1972	1973 <sup>P</sup>
Sugar-cane	'000 tons	2,430.5	2,568.9	2,312.1	2,535.4	1,974.5
Cocoa Beans	'000 lbs.	15,153.0	13,607.0 <sup>R</sup>	8,483.0 <sup>R</sup>	11,052.0	7,071.0
Coffee Beans	'000 lbs.	10,110.0	5,935.0	9,351.0	6,913.0	6,386.4 <sup>4/</sup>
Citrus Fruits (whole fruits)						
Oranges	'000 lbs.	26,133.0	26,062.0	16,324.0	24,954.7	1,554.1
Grapefruits	'000 lbs.	48,728.0	40,131.0	27,112.0	40,607.0	9,768.2
Citrus (juices)	'000 gals.	2,125.0	2,062.4	1,664.7	2,342.1	313.3
Meat						
Beef & Veal	'000 lbs.	3,059.6	3,343.0	3,503.7	3,245.5	3,437.3
Pork	'000 lbs.	5,271.1	4,614.3	3,604.1	3,704.5	5,295.1
Mutton	'000 lbs.	90.1	81.1	50.0	98.8	106.1
Poultry	'000 lbs.	24,400.0	32,358.6	39,720.1	42,843.9	44,200.9
Eggs <sup>1/</sup>	'000 doz.	2,666.7	4,505.7	4,902.7	4,353.8	3,481.2
Fish <sup>2/</sup>	'000 lbs.	9,506.0	8,760.0	9,658.0	8,767.0	8,524.0
Milk <sup>3/</sup>	'000 gals.	n.a.	1,596.5 <sup>R</sup>	1,838.8 <sup>R</sup>	2,266.3	1,586.3
Tobacco	'000 lbs.	454.0	540.0	474.0	553.0	731.0
Copra	tons	13,469	11,015	12,253	12,346	11,616

P - Provisional

R - Revised

<sup>1/</sup> Data shown represent commercial production.

<sup>3/</sup> Principal producers only.

<sup>2/</sup> Fish delivered to principal markets.

<sup>4/</sup> Data are for January to October.

Source: Quarterly Economic Report, Central Statistical Office.  
Statistical Digest, Central Bank of Trinidad-Tobago.  
Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association of Trinidad-Tobago Limited.

### Mining and Refining

The resurgence of the mining and refining sector that was noted during 1972 continued with renewed momentum during 1973, principally because of increased activity in petroleum mining. Gross Domestic Product in the sector increased from about \$386 million in 1972 to an estimated \$530 million in 1973, an increase of 37 per cent in current prices or about 19 per cent in real terms. Its share of the total economy is therefore estimated at nearly 23 per cent compared with about 19 per cent in 1972.

Production of crude petroleum increased to about 60.7 million barrels or by almost 19 per cent during the year primarily because extensive exploration and drilling in marine areas during the past five-year period commenced yielding benefits. Control over some of the technical difficulties associated with East Coast drilling meant that production from this source increased substantially, while production on land and the other marine areas declined. The benefits of this increased production have been enhanced by the sharp increase in the export price of crude petroleum and refined products towards the end of the year.

Table 2

Crude Oil Production: 1968-1973

Year	Million Barrels	Percentage Change
1968	66.9	-
1969	57.4	-14.2
1970	51.0	-11.2
1971	47.2	- 7.4
1972	51.2	+ 8.5
1973	60.7	+18.6

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

On the other hand, refining through out of which imported crude traditionally comprises a high proportion, fell from 144 million barrels in 1972 to an estimated 142 million barrels in 1973, or by 2 per cent. This trend became apparent since 1970, and was accentuated by the world shortages of crude petroleum during the last quarter of the year. But the loss of income deriving from this section of the petroleum industry is marginal compared with the substantial increases originating in crude production.

Table 3  
Refinery Throughput, 1968-1973

Year	Million Barrels	Percentage Change
1968	151.3	+ 8.9
1969	154.1	+ 1.8
1970	154.9	+ 0.5
1971	145.5	- 6.0
1972	144.3	- 0.8
1973 <sup>P</sup>	141.7	- 1.8

P - Provisional

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

Recent developments in the international industry, increasing production of indigenous crude, and modifications in refining facilities may lead to a deliberate policy of reducing the level of imported crude. Moreover, the continuing efforts to ensure that greater benefits from this major resource accrue to the domestic economy would inevitably lead to expansion of the range of petro-chemicals now being produced. These tendencies could lead to some restructuring of the industry.

## Manufacturing

The manufacturing sector which is highly dependent on imported raw materials, intermediate inputs and components, was vulnerable to international shortages and rising prices during 1973. On the domestic scene, low liquidity in the financial sector not only limited the availability of credit but also resulted in high interest rates. These factors restricted real growth in the sector, despite increased efforts in previous years to diversify and improve manufacturing processes. Value-added in the sector changed from about \$369 million in 1972 to an estimated \$419 million in 1973; this is equivalent to an increase of about 14 per cent in current prices but real output is estimated to have declined.

Most seriously affected were the assembly and durable consumer-goods industries which have a high import content. Data for 1973 show that production of motor vehicles and gas cookers and sales of locally assembled durable goods declined drastically. High import prices and international shortages and industrial unrest were major reasons for the continued decline in output of textiles, knitwear and garments. The performance of the petro-chemical industry was most disappointing. Output of fertilizers, one of the major petro-chemical products fell by about 27 per cent.

Production of bricks and blocks and cement fell by about 6 per cent and 10 per cent respectively. Industrial unrest in the cement plant was a contributing factor to the lower output in that industry. Available data show increased output of other important manufactured goods such as alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, soap, margarine and lard; although edible oil production fell substantially.



Table 4  
Output of Selected Industrial Products, 1969-1973

Products	1969	1970	1971	1972 <sup>P</sup>	1973 <sup>P</sup>
Sugar ('000 tons)	237.4	216.1 <sup>R</sup>	213.2 <sup>R</sup>	230.9	181.1
Rum ('000 p.gals.)	1,911	1,727	1,887	2,473	3,584
Beer & Stout ('000 l.gals.)	3,320	3,877	4,296	4,596	5,230
Tobacco & Cigarettes ('000 lbs.)	1,766	1,836	1,795.2	1,790	1,497.5 <sup>1/</sup>
Edible Oil ('000 gals.)	2,282 <sup>R</sup>	2,122 <sup>R</sup>	2,201	2,087.4	1,980.4
Margarine, Lard & Butter substitutes ('000 lbs.)	10,208	10,951	11,167.6	12,306.6	14,010.3
Soap ('000 lbs.)	14,237	13,350 <sup>R</sup>	12,101 <sup>R</sup>	11,962 <sup>R</sup>	13,159
Cement ('000 tons)	240	266	252	283 <sup>R</sup>	256
Bricks & Blocks ('000)	23,317	20,484	22,785.6 <sup>R</sup>	27,471.6	25,773.5
Fertilizers ('000 short tons)	685	611	569	629	459
Assembly Industries (n.e.s.)					
Motor vehicles (Number)	5,606	6,314	7,036	10,984	8,981
Radios & T.V's (Number)	19,581	19,526	17,546	29,754	33,528
Gas Cookers (Number)	14,725	11,613	21,858	23,964	15,351
Refrigerators (Number)	9,713	8,540	15,641	20,387	20,718

P - Provisional

R - Revised

<sup>1/</sup> January to September.

Source: Annual Statistical Digest, 1971/72 and Quarterly Economic Report, Oct.-Dec. 1973, Central Statistical Office, Trinidad, Statistical Digest, March 1974, Central Bank of Trinidad-Tobago.

The need for broadening the base of the manufacturing sector is increasingly recognised, not only to enable the sector to withstand adverse external influences but also to establish backward and forward linkages and create employment opportunities. To this end, Government policies are geared to encourage indigenous industry with loans and incentives, and participate directly in major resource-based enterprises. In this latter connexion, the public sector is participating jointly with private enterprise in the establishment of a new fertilizer plant.

### Construction

The high level of economic growth observed in the construction sector since 1968 was not sustained during 1973. Among the reasons for this are: shortages of building materials, particularly cement, rising cost of some imported inputs, and restricted supply of credit. However, this sector remained one of the growth points during the year, with Gross Domestic Product at current prices estimated at about \$124 million in 1973 compared with approximately \$106 million in 1972. This is equivalent to an increase of over 17 per cent in current prices, and about 2 per cent in real terms.

Construction of dwelling houses has been the main area of activity within the sector, with both the number of building plans approved and area of floor space actually constructed showing significant increases. The public sector's contribution to construction activities continued at a high level during 1973, principally because of the efforts of the National Housing Authority to alleviate the housing shortages, with priority on low income housing.

### Other Sectors

Of the services sectors, the Government sector and tourism appear to have achieved some measure of real growth during the year. Available data for tourism in 1973 indicate that this sub-sector, although small in terms of the overall economy, recovered from the serious setbacks in recent years, while the Government sector grew by about 17 per cent in current prices and accounted for nearly 13 per cent of total Gross Domestic Product.

Until the mid-1960's, the public sector was principally concerned with services, but its increasing participation in various productive enterprises has not only resulted in a greater measure of control over the national economy, but its involvement has placed it in a more favourable position to determine the pace of overall economic activity. Two important developments during 1973 were the acquisition of estates for agricultural and housing development, and a lime processing company which is essential to the continued existence of the entire lime industry.

Among the remaining sectors, the transport and distribution sector showed a significant improvement in 1973. However, banking and finance and other services while increasing significantly in current prices showed little or no real increase during the year. These sectors in particular appeared to have suffered severely from high interest rates, spiralling inflation and the domestic credit squeeze.

#### THE EXTERNAL SECTOR

Preliminary data indicate that for the first time within the last decade, the value of exports increased at a faster rate than the value of imports. Total exports have increased from \$1,072 million in 1972 to \$1,368 million in 1973 or by almost 28 per cent; while imports increased from \$1,471 million to \$1,536 million, an increase of about 4 per cent. The deficit on visible trade during 1973 was therefore about \$168 million, considerably lower than the deficit of \$399 million recorded in 1972.

These developments are attributed to increased prices of commodity exports, international shortages of certain major commodities and rising prices of imports which not only curtailed the volume of imports but shifted some consumption to domestically produced goods. Another major factor is the impact of the energy crisis which significantly reduced the imports of crude petroleum towards the end of the year. In this context it may be noted that imports of petroleum and petroleum products account for about 48-50 per cent of the value of total imports

and 77-82 per cent of total exports, and any factors affecting this trade would have a major influence on total trade.

Large quantities of petroleum are imported into Trinidad and Tobago for processing under the Processing Agreement and subsequently a major portion is exported in the form of petroleum products. Trade under this Agreement for 1968 to 1973 is shown in table 5 below.

Table 5  
Total Trade and Petroleum Trade Under Processing Agreement  
(TT\$ Mill.)

	I M P O R T S			E X P O R T S		
	Total	Petroleum under Processing Agreement	Net	Total	Petroleum under Processing Agreement	Net
1968	856.5	456.4	400.1	945.7	447.6	498.1
1969	968.5	486.5	422.0	950.3	446.9	503.4
1970	1,087.0	529.9	557.1	963.3	476.1	487.2
1971	1,329.3	624.5	704.8	1,041.6	573.0	468.6
1972	1,471.1	666.6	804.5	1,071.5	546.5	525.0
1973 <sup>P</sup>	1,536.4	761.7	774.7	1,368.3	683.6	684.7

P - Provisional

Source: Overseas Trade Report, Central Statistical Office, Trinidad; and data supplied ECLA.

Imports: Data available for 1973 show that there were significant changes in the distribution of imports by SITC Sections. Major decreases were noted in the value of imports of Machinery and Transport equipment, which fell by about 23 per cent, and Miscellaneous manufactured goods by over 13 per cent. On the other hand, imports of Food increased by just over 15 per cent, Beverages and Tobacco by 7 per cent, Mineral fuels by 12 per cent and Chemicals by 28 per cent. These changes reflect the uncertain international situation and, to some extent, domestic policies

such as tightening of credit and increasing emphasis on consumption of domestic goods. But there is no firm evidence to indicate that the major changes noted above will become a permanent feature of import trade.

Exports: Export data by SITC Sections revealed increases in value in all but two sections. Food exports fell by almost 8 per cent, mainly due to the poor export performance of sugar and citrus, and Chemicals declined by over 2 per cent. Though appreciable increases were noted in Beverages and Tobacco by 177 per cent, Mineral fuels by almost 35 per cent, Crude materials by 26 per cent, and Machinery and transport equipment by 42 per cent, it would appear that in some cases the increases are attributable to rising prices rather than to increases in the volume of exports. It should be noted also that exports of crude petroleum increased from 14.4 million barrels in 1972 to 23.5 million barrels in 1973 or by about 63 per cent.

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

SITC Sections	1960	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 <sup>P</sup>
0 Food	14.0	10.2	11.0	9.5	8.6	9.0	10.0
1 Beverages and Tobacco	1.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
2 Crude Material, inedible except fuels	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.3
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	33.9	54.7	52.9	53.2	50.1	47.9	51.4
4 Animal and vegetable oils & fats	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7
5 Chemicals	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.4	3.9	4.4	5.4
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials	17.9	11.7	12.5	12.8	14.8	13.7	13.5
7 Machinery and transport equipment	17.7	12.1	11.6	12.5	15.1	17.5	12.8
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	7.3	4.1	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.7	3.9
9 Miscellaneous transactions and commodities n.e.s.c.	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
TOTAL:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

P - Provisional

Source: Derived from Table III.

### Direction of Trade

Table 7 below and Table V of the Statistical Appendix indicate that the United States continues to be Trinidad and Tobago's most important trade link among the traditional trading partners, averaging over half of total exports and supplying between 16 and 18 per cent of total imports in recent years. However, 1973 imports from the United States declined by nearly 12 per cent compared with 1972 but exports grew by a substantial 59 per cent. Exports to the United States are still dominated by petroleum products and imports by raw materials, machinery and other equipment. Trade with the United Kingdom, the other main traditional trading partner, has been diminishing in importance. While the United Kingdom continues to supply roughly 11 to 12 per cent of imports, it has now fallen to third position behind CARIFTA countries as a market for Trinidad's exports. CARIFTA countries absorbs around 11 per cent of total exports and supplies just under 3 per cent of total imports.

Imports from other British Commonwealth countries (that is excluding the United Kingdom and CARIFTA countries) amounted to approximately \$63 million and exports to just over \$20 million in 1973. Between 1968 and 1970 these imports increased rapidly owing mainly to increased petroleum imports from Nigeria. Since 1970 the share of total imports has declined from 7 per cent to about 4 per cent, reflecting a levelling off in petroleum imports from this source in 1971 and 1972 and a drastic decline in 1973. Export trade with this area has been generally declining as a proportion of the total since 1968 but there was a reversal in 1973 when the share increased to almost 1.5 per cent.

Imports from continental Latin America consisting mostly of crude petroleum is once again increasing, accounting for 14 per cent in 1973 compared with 9 per cent in the previous year. This situation resulted mainly from increased imports of petroleum for processing from Ecuador under the Petroleum Processing Agreement. Exports to Latin America continues to be approximately 3 per cent of total exports. Imports of crude petroleum from Saudi Arabia, however, have made the greatest impact on total imports in 1973 when that country supplied approximately 24 per cent of total imports compared with an average of just over 13 per cent between 1971 and 1972. Exports to Saudi Arabia continue to be negligible.

Table 7

## Direction of External Trade - Percentage Contribution

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 <sup>P</sup>
	<u>E x p o r t s (f.o.b.)</u>				
United Kingdom	9.8	9.6	8.9	8.1	4.7
United States of America	47.4	46.3	40.5	42.2	52.6
Canada	3.0	1.4	1.4	2.8	1.6
EEC <sup>1/</sup>	2.9	2.2	2.7	2.9	1.8
Denmark and Eire	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4
CARIFTA	8.2	9.5	10.4	11.3	10.9
Latin America <sup>2/</sup>	4.4	4.2	4.7	3.3	2.8
Others	23.9	26.1	31.0	29.0	25.3
TOTAL:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	<u>I m p o r t s (c.i.f.)</u>				
United Kingdom	13.8	13.3	13.2	12.8	11.1
United States of America	14.9	16.2	17.5	18.7	15.8
Canada	4.5	4.4	3.3	3.6	4.2
EEC <sup>1/</sup>	3.7	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.4
Denmark and Eire	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
CARIFTA	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.6
Latin America <sup>2/</sup>	38.7	26.7	11.3	9.3	14.0
Others	21.4	32.2	47.6	48.1	47.2
TOTAL:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1/</sup> Original members of EEC.<sup>2/</sup> Continental Latin America.

Source: Derived from Table V of the Statistical Appendix.



### CARIFTA Trade

There is little doubt that the Free Trade Association has fostered mutual trade between Trinidad and Tobago and its CARIFTA partners. Between 1968 and 1973 the value of imports from and exports to CARIFTA countries have each increased around two and one half times. During 1973, the value of exports was more than \$149 million, exceeding the 1972 figure by \$28 million, or about 23 per cent. However, value of imports fell by \$1.6 million or approximately by 4 per cent to less than \$40 million during the same period. The decline is due almost entirely to the lower rice imports from Guyana consequent on the lower production as a result of unfavourable weather in that country.

It is to be noted, however, that despite evidence of recent diversification, the trade is still concentrated on relatively few items. On the export side, petroleum products, cement and fertilizers continue to constitute the largest proportions, although an increasing volume of light manufactured goods and assembled durable goods such as refrigerators, gas cookers, radio and television receivers is being traded. Imports continue to be dominated by rice from Guyana and fresh food products from the Eastern Caribbean. The trade with Jamaica, however, is more diversified and consists mainly of processed foods, light manufactures and chemicals.

Table 8

Trinidad-Tobago's CARIFTA Trade  
(TT\$ Mill.)

	I M P O R T S						E X P O R T S					
	1868	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 <sup>P</sup>	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 <sup>P</sup>
TOTAL:	16.0	22.1	26.9	32.0	41.2	39.6	59.3	78.5	91.6	108.0	121.0	149.4
Jamaica	2.7	6.1	9.1	11.3	17.4	18.5	5.7	10.0	11.6	19.8	31.6	39.6
Guyana	9.8	11.1	11.5	14.4	14.0	10.0	23.6	30.0	31.6	34.3	36.1	49.3
Barbados	1.3	2.0	2.7	4.2	6.5	7.3	9.6	13.5	17.3	19.3	20.8	24.2
ECCM	2.1	2.9	3.7	1.9	3.1	3.3	20.0	24.5	31.1	34.5	32.0	33.1
Belize	0.1	neg.	neg.	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2

P - Provisional

Neg. - Negligible

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

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Table 9 gives details of the Balance of Payments during the period 1969-1972. The deficit on visible trade for 1972, adjusted for balance of payments purposes, showed a substantial increase over the previous year, and with the services section of the account also in deficit, the current account showed an adverse balance of over \$300 million. Furthermore, despite a high level of capital inflows, foreign reserves fell sharply. The situation for 1973 appears to be slightly more favourable.

The unadjusted deficit balance on visible trade for 1973 is estimated at \$168 million compared with \$399 million for 1972. Taking into account the adjustment of this figure for balance of payments purposes, and on the likely assumption that investment in the petroleum industry continued at levels comparable to 1971 and 1972, the overall balance of payments deficit for 1973 is projected to be lower than the figure for 1972; in the vicinity of \$35 to \$40 million.

Table 9  
Balance of Payments, 1969-1972  
(TT\$ Mill.)

	1969 <sup>R</sup>	1970 <sup>R</sup>	1971 <sup>R</sup>	1972 <sup>P</sup>
<u>CURRENT ACCOUNT</u>				
(i) Goods and Services:				
Exports f.o.b. <sup>1/</sup> / <sub>2/</sub>	1,001.9	1,004.1	1,059.5	1,142.3
Imports c.i.f.	962.8	1,081.9	1,308.9	1,444.5
Balance of Visible Trade	39.1	- 77.8	- 249.4	- 302.2
Services:				
Transportation	56.5	76.4	110.8	82.1
Foreign Travel	16.3	- 2.6	17.2	28.3
Investment Income	- 167.8	- 151.1	- 122.3	- 128.2
Other	- 25.4	- 28.4	8.0	17.5
Balance on Services	- 120.4	- 105.7	13.7	- 0.3
Balance on Goods & Services	- 81.3	- 183.5	- 235.7	- 302.5
(ii) Transfer payments				
Private	- 2.1	- 3.8	- 8.5	- 7.2
Official	4.2	4.7	4.3	4.3
	- 6.5	- 8.5	- 12.8	- 11.5
<u>CAPITAL ACCOUNT</u>				
(iii) Capital inflows (net)				
Private sector (net)	132.0	180.3	265.1	216.7
Public sector (net)	127.3	173.0	222.7	168.7
	4.7	7.3	42.4	48.0
(iv) Net errors & omissions				
	- 99.9	- 54.8	33.9	47.4
(v) Surplus or deficit				
	- 6.3	- 15.6	42.9	- 45.6
<u>FINANCING THE DEFICIT</u>				
(vi) Net foreign reserve movement (- increase)				
	6.3	15.6	- 42.9	45.6

R - Revised

P - Provisional

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

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

Source: Balance of Payments Estimates 1966-1972, Central Statistical Office.

PRICES

The movement in domestic prices have given cause for some alarm in recent years. Traditionally, Trinidad-Tobago has experienced annual increases in retail prices of between 2 and 3 per cent, but since 1971 these prices have increased at a faster rate. The table below shows that the annual average rate of increase of the Index of Retail Prices (1960 = 100) was 9.3 per cent in 1972 and 14.8 per cent in 1973. A substantial part of these increases is attributable to effective devaluation of the Trinidad-Tobago dollar and inflation in the industrialized countries, but there is little doubt that the production sectors are being adversely affected by these price movements. In fact, with a new round of wage negotiations expected to commence in 1974, increased public utility rates and a shorter working week, inflationary pressures are exceedingly strong. This aspect deserves careful attention by policy-makers.

GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

(September 1960 = 100)

Year	Annual Averages All Items	% Increase
1969	130.8	2.5
1970	134.1	2.5
1971	138.8	3.5
1972	151.7	9.3
1973	174.2	14.8

Source: Trinidad-Tobago Gazette, Vol. 13, No. 17;  
Index of Retail Prices.

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC POLICIES AND PROBLEMS

The year 1973 was too unsettled to permit the implementation of any pre-conceived set of socio-economic policies. In fact, considerable emphasis was placed on reacting effectively and efficiently to bring under control a series of externally induced crises. The early part of the year was dominated by extensive research and negotiations to ensure preservation of markets for major commodities, consequent on the United Kingdom's entry into the enlarged European Economic Community. In addition, rising import prices and commodity shortages, including basic inputs into crucial industries, necessitated emergency measures to alleviate their adverse impact. On the domestic scene, there was some labour unrest which aggravated the problems induced by the uncertainty in the international economy. And always in the background was the unstable world monetary situation, which probably influenced the monetary authorities to continue floating the Trinidad-Tobago dollar with the pound sterling.

The international crisis has brought into sharp focus the need for greater reliance on the domestic economy, not only to lessen the impact of external shocks but also to facilitate some measure to self-sustaining growth. World shortages of some major commodities will necessitate new approaches to agricultural and industrial development. Sharply rising prices make it essential to devise effective measures to control inflation and increased cost of production will require re-orientation of production structures and search for new markets. These problems must engage the attention of policy-makers during 1974, and subsequent years, for inability to solve them could well lead to economic chaos. Meanwhile the perennial problem, unemployment, has so far remained intractable.

There is however, one major bright prospect, and that is the petroleum sector. The world energy crisis has increased petroleum prices three-fold, and as long as these higher prices prevail there will be substantial revenues from this industry. This would make available considerable financial resources for restructuring and developing the economy.

TABLE I  
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST: 1960, 1968, 1971-73

	Millions of TT Dollars (Current Prices)					Percentages				
	1960	1968	1971 <sup>E</sup>	1972 <sup>E</sup>	1973 <sup>E</sup>	1960	1968	1971	1972	1973
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Quarrying	108.4	127.0	130.0	134.5	118.5	12.5	8.3	7.3	6.7	5.0
Mining & Refining of Petroleum Asphalt & Gas	263.4	366.0	349.0	386.0	530.0	30.4	24.0	19.6	19.5	22.5
Manufacturing	108.2	260.0	333.0	369.0	419.0	12.5	17.0	18.7	18.6	17.8
Construction	40.6	65.0	89.0	106.0	124.5	4.7	4.3	5.0	5.4	5.3
Transport & Distribution	149.6	273.0	321.0	347.0	408.0	17.2	17.9	18.1	17.5	17.3
Public Utilities	40.6	89.0	93.5	102.5	115.0	4.7	5.8	5.3	5.2	4.9
Government	82.5	162.0	218.0	251.8	294.0	9.5	10.6	12.3	12.7	12.5
Ownership of Dwellings	16.8	55.5	64.5	72.0	349.0	1.9	3.6	3.6	3.6	14.8
Banking and Finance	20.0	47.0	67.0	82.0		2.3	3.1	3.8	4.1	
Other Services	34.9	79.0	111.5	130.0		4.0	5.2	6.3	6.6	
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>865.0</b>	<b>1,523.5</b>	<b>1,776.5</b>	<b>1,980.8</b>	<b>2,358.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

E - ECLA Staff provisional estimates.

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

TABLE II

TRINIDAD-TOBAGO

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT SECTORAL GROWTH: 1964-1973

Percentages

	Average 1964-1967	1967-1968	1970-1971	1971-1972	1972-1973
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Quarrying	0.2	13.8	1.2	3.4	-11.9
Mining and Refining of Petroleum, Asphalt and Gas	5.5	4.5	- 0.5	10.6	37.3
Manufacturing	10.6	18.9	6.1	10.8	13.6
Construction	- 2.4	22.2	21.1	19.1	17.5
Transport and Distribution	7.7	13.4	5.3	8.1	17.6
Public Utilities	11.0	22.8	7.2	9.6	12.2
Government	9.2	8.3	15.8	15.5	16.8
Ownership of Dwellings	6.6	3.4	6.6	11.6	} 22.9
Banking and Finance	8.1	- 0.6	19.2	22.4	
Other Services	11.1	- 1.5	13.2	16.6	
GDP at Current Factor Cost	6.7	10.6	6.9	11.5	19.0

Source: See Table I.



TABLE III  
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO  
DISTRIBUTION OF IMPORTS BY SITC SECTIONS  
 (TT\$ Mill.)

SITC Sections	1960	1970	1971	1972	1973 <sup>P</sup>
0 Food	70.6	103.4	114.5	132.9	153.0
1 Beverages and Tobacco	8.2	8.1	10.9	10.6	11.3
2 Crude materials, inedible except fuels	9.0	13.0	13.3	16.6	19.3
3 Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	171.1	578.5	665.5	704.8	789.3
4 Animal and vegetable oils & fats	2.6	9.0	8.1	9.0	11.1
5 Chemicals	22.7	47.4	52.1	64.6	82.7
6 Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials	90.5	139.4	196.5	201.8	207.4
7 Machinery and transport equipment	89.1	135.4	201.1	256.8	196.8
8 Miscellaneous manufactured articles	36.7	46.3	61.4	68.9	59.8
9 Miscellaneous transactions and commodities n.e.s.	4.2	6.5	5.8	5.3	5.6
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>504.6</b>	<b>1,087.0</b>	<b>1,329.3</b>	<b>1,471.1</b>	<b>1,536.4</b>

P - Provisional

Source: Annual Overseas Trade Reports, Overseas Trade - Monthly Report,  
 Vol. 23, No. 7, December 1973, Central Statistical Office, Trinidad.

**TABLE IV**  
**TRINIDAD-TOBAGO**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF EXPORTS BY SITC SECTIONS**  
**(TT\$ Mill.)**

SITC Sections		1960	1970	1971	1972	1973 <sup>P</sup>
0	Food	56.9	81.6	80.1	92.4	85.2
1	Beverages and Tobacco	3.5	2.8	3.1	3.9	10.8
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	6.5	6.9	5.1	5.3	6.7
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	393.5	744.2 <sup>R</sup>	805.9	833.1	1,124.5
4	Animal and vegetable oils & fats	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.4
5	Chemicals	10.5	76.2	72.9	77.9	75.9
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials	8.1	19.6	20.4	19.6	21.6
7	Machinery and transport equipment	5.9	9.4	27.9	9.2	13.1
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3.4	18.8	22.6	26.7	26.5
9	Miscellaneous transactions and commodities n.e.s.	3.3	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.6
TOTAL:		491.7	963.3 <sup>R</sup>	1,041.6	1,071.5	1,368.3

P - Provisional.

R - Revised.

Source: Overseas Trade - Monthly Report, Vol. 23, No. 7, December 1973,  
 Central Statistical Office, Trinidad.

TABLE V  
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO  
DIRECTION OF EXTERNAL TRADE  
(TT\$ Mill.)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 <sup>P</sup>
	<u>E X P O R T S (f.o.b.)</u>				
United Kingdom	92.7	92.6	92.9	87.0	64.1
United States of America	450.3	446.2	421.8	451.7	719.2
Canada	28.8	13.5	14.6	29.5	21.8
EEC <sup>1/</sup>	27.2	21.5	28.5	31.3	24.0
Denmark and Eire	3.5	6.0	3.8	5.2	5.3
CARIFTA	78.5	91.6	108.0	121.0	149.4
Latin America <sup>2/</sup>	41.9	40.0	48.6	34.9	38.8
Others	227.4	251.7	323.4	310.9	345.7
TOTAL:	950.3	963.1 <sup>R</sup>	1,041.6	1,071.5	1,368.3
	<u>I M P O R T S (c.i.f.)</u>				
United Kingdom	133.9	144.2	175.5	188.3	171.0
United States of America	144.7	176.1	233.2	274.4	242.4
Canada	43.5	47.6	43.6	53.0	64.2
EEC <sup>1/</sup>	36.2	45.4	55.0	61.4	68.2
Denmark and Eire	6.4	6.6	6.1	8.3	9.4
CARIFTA	22.1	26.9	32.0	41.2	39.6
Latin America <sup>2/</sup>	374.7	290.3	150.6	136.3	215.8
Others	207.0	349.9	633.3	708.2	725.8
TOTAL:	968.5	1,087.0	1,329.3	1,471.1	1,536.4

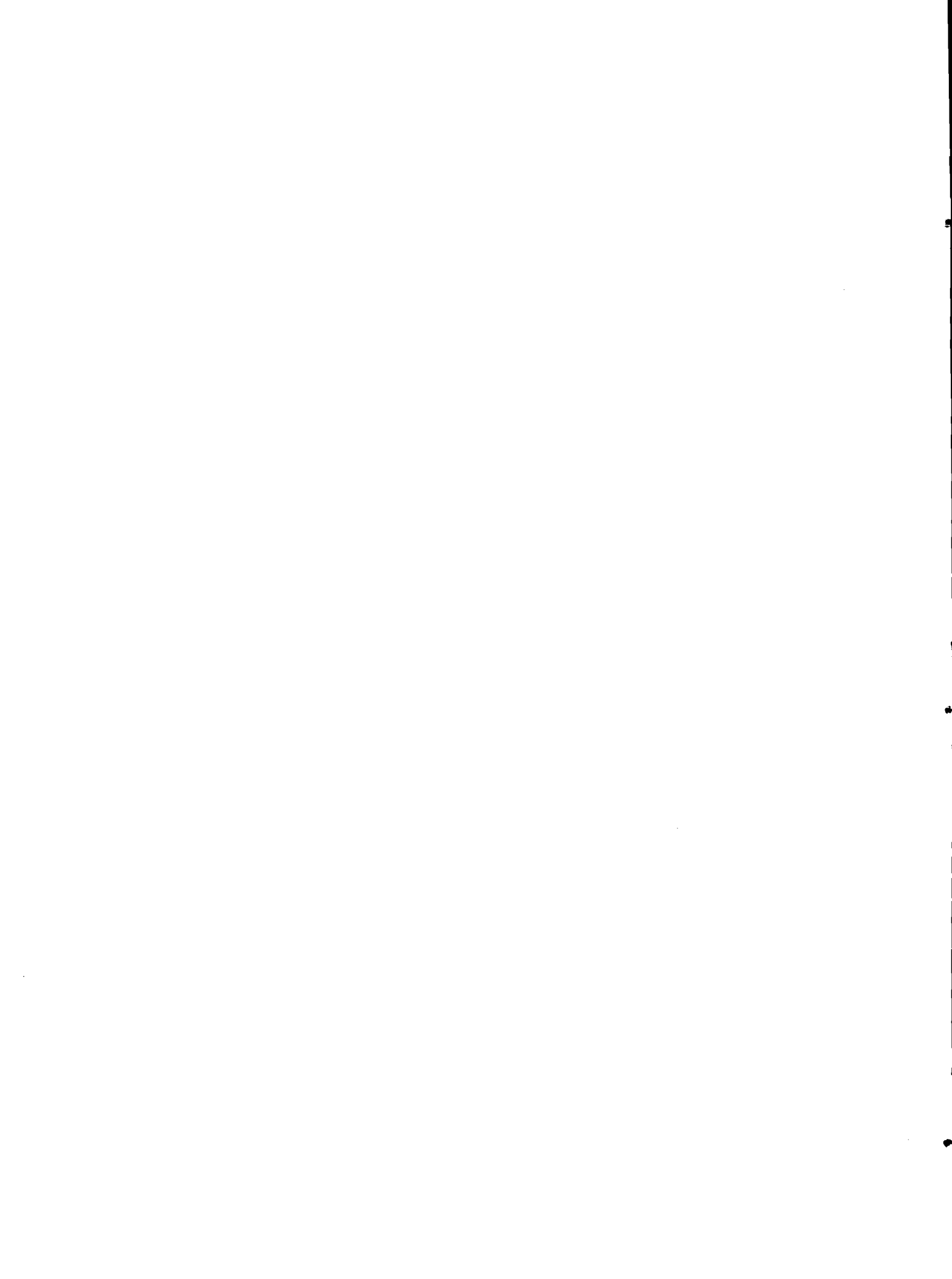
P - Provisional

R - Revised

<sup>1/</sup> Original six members of EEC.

<sup>2/</sup> Continental Latin America.

Source: Annual Overseas Trade Reports and Overseas Trade - Monthly Report, Vol. 23, No. 7, Central Statistical Office, Trinidad



ECONOMIC SURVEY 1973

WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES



ECONOMIC SURVEY 1973

WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES

(East Caribbean dollars used throughout)

GENERAL DEVELOPMENTS

Recently revised and updated estimates of Gross Domestic Product are given in Tables I and II of the Statistical Appendix. Compared with 1968, GDP measured in current prices, had increased 50 per cent by 1972, an average annual rate of growth of nearly 11 per cent. A further increase of around 7 or 8 per cent is projected for 1973.

Agriculture, Construction, Tourism and Government provide the main thrust to economic activity in these States. After peaking in 1969, Agriculture declined sharply in 1970 but has slowly recovered to its 1969 level largely on the strength of price increases. The most dynamic sectors were Tourism and Government which together strongly stimulated the Construction sector as well as the Services sectors. The rate of growth of the Construction and Tourism sectors tapered off after the large additions to hotel accommodation between 1970 and 1972. Governments' spending plans seem certain to further accelerate economic activity especially in Construction, but growth of Tourism will depend partly on improvement in international economic conditions especially in North America, where the largest proportion of visitors originate.

In the External sector the large deficit on Merchandise Trade has continued to grow. There was some indication however, of a slowing down of the rate in 1972 and 1973 as exports seem to be growing slightly faster than imports. The net position, however, continues to deteriorate. This is reflected in the change from a surplus in net foreign assets of Commercial banks in 1971 to a deficit in 1972 and 1973.

The economies of these countries have been hard hit by inflation and shortages of various commodities. In view of the high propensity to import, the impact of world wide price increases is quite severe.

These large price increases however, have had at least one beneficial effect in that they have stimulated increased commitment to developing local production, especially of foodstuffs. Given the favourable turn in commodity prices, if the inflows of investment funds can be sustained, weather conditions permitting, the production prospects for 1974 appear to be more favourable than in 1973.

## THE MAIN SECTORS

### Agriculture

Revised estimates of Gross Domestic Product at current factor cost show a moderate recovery of the Agriculture sector in 1972 after the declines of 1970 and 1971. In current value terms, Agriculture Gross Domestic Product is valued at nearly \$62 million compared with \$59 million for 1971, that is, an increase of 5 per cent. Preliminary figures indicate another mild increase in 1973. While export agriculture is still the major sub-sector it has been depressed since 1970. On the other hand, the domestic sub-sector has been gradually increasing its output so that its share of total Agriculture GDP was 47 per cent in 1972. The sector has suffered from unfavourable weather and production and marketing problems in the last four years. Also, the withdrawal of Antigua from sugar production in 1972 caused a gap in output that has not yet been filled.

Available data show export volume of most crops decreased in 1972 compared with 1971; this trend continued during 1973. One exception to this pattern was citrus. Prices were higher for most of the major commodities both in 1972 and 1973, offsetting the decline in volume.

On the domestic side, production of root crops, vegetables and fruit generally has been increasing in most of the States despite the effects of the drought. There has been an increase in trade of these commodities to CARIFTA member territories and to the United Kingdom. Livestock, particularly small-stock, has also made some progress and there have been increases in the catch of fish and lobsters.



Table 1  
Exports of Selected Items  
(1971 - 1973)  
(Quantity in '000 tons: Value in EC\$ Million)

	<u>1 9 7 1<sup>P</sup></u>		<u>1 9 7 2<sup>P</sup></u>		<u>1 9 7 3<sup>P</sup></u>	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
<u>BANANAS</u>						
Dominica	39	7.6	37	7.7	28	5.2
Grenada	14	1.8	12	1.5	11	1.7
St. Lucia	48	6.9	45	8.3	35	4.9
St. Vincent	26	2.9	26	3.2	n.a.	n.a.
TOTAL:	127	19.2	120	20.7	n.a.	n.a.
<u>SUGAR</u>						
Antigua	11 <sup>1/</sup>	n.a.	-	-	-	-
St. Kitts	19	4.9	24	7.1	22 <sup>E</sup>	6.5 <sup>E</sup>
TOTAL:	30	n.a.	24	7.1	22 <sup>E</sup>	6.5 <sup>E</sup>
<u>ARROWROOT</u>						
St. Vincent	0.803	0.4	0.834	0.7	n.a.	n.a.

P - Provisional

E - Estimate

n.a.- not available

- = nil

<sup>1/</sup> Production data.

Source: Official External Trade Reports and data supplied ECLA.

### Government Sector

The aggregated GDP contribution of the Government sector of all the States is estimated at more than \$61 million in 1972 compared with approximately \$55 million in 1971. This is equivalent to an increase of 11 per cent as against the 15 per cent increase achieved in 1971. Crude estimates indicate a GDP of \$69 million for 1973, a 12 per cent increase over the previous year. The Government sector, therefore, has increased its contribution to total GDP to more than 19 per cent in 1973.

Government expenditure is shown in Table IV of the Statistical Appendix. Actual capital expenditure is not available for some countries after 1970 so that the total for these years will be lower than the figures shown which include forecasted spending. Despite this situation, the upward movement of both recurrent and capital expenditure is clear. Expenditure on general administration (mainly salaries) and social services form an overwhelming proportion of total recurrent expenditure. In terms of structure, there is fluctuation by type of capital expenditure from year to year as projects are completed. It has been observed however, that there is recent emphasis on agriculture, tourism and infrastructure projects.

Total recurrent revenue in the Budgets of the Governments is estimated at more than \$120 million for 1973. In line with recent experience the final outturn is expected to be somewhat higher. In any case, this more conservative figure is 45 per cent above the 1969 level.

Consistent with a high dependence on import trade, the States derive most of their recurrent revenue from import duties. The share of import duties in 1972 and 1973 was just over 29 per cent of the total recurrent revenue, but is lower than the 33 per cent share in 1970. Income tax is the second most important single revenue source, with a contribution of 20 per cent in 1972 but its share is estimated to have declined in 1973. Miscellaneous taxes, fees, licences etc. continue to increase sharply. Generally, Government revenue is derived mainly from local sources and receipts from the United Kingdom government to finance capital expenditure. The States also receive financial and technical assistance from other Governments and international organisations, particularly for development projects.

Table 2  
Government Recurrent Revenue  
(EC\$' 000)

	1969 <sup>R</sup>	1970	1971	1972	1973
Import duties	25,769 <sup>R</sup>	30,650	33,558	32,846	35,185
Export duties	2,988	2,466	1,961	1,953	1,878
Consumption taxes	4,203 <sup>R</sup>	6,434	8,655	11,219	12,863
Income tax	12,525 <sup>R</sup>	17,857	20,083	22,023	21,836
Other taxes, fees, licences, etc.	27,431 <sup>R</sup>	30,912	32,076	36,539	42,870
Grants-in-aid <sup>1/</sup>	10,028 <sup>R</sup>	5,220	6,970	5,500	5,645
TOTAL:	82,944 <sup>R</sup>	93,539	103,303	110,080	120,277

Note: 1969, 1970 and 1971 figures relate to actual receipts. For 1972, data are actual except for Grenada and St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, which are estimates. For 1973, receipts are official Budget Estimates except for St. Lucia and St. Vincent which are actual.

R - Revised

<sup>1/</sup> Include loans to finance recurrent expenditure.

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

### Tourism

In 1972, the Tourist sector remained relatively buoyant though the rate of annual increases continued to decline. Estimates of Contribution to GDP for that year are put at approximately \$24 million compared to \$22 million in the previous year, equivalent to about a 12 per cent increase as against 20 per cent during 1971. Projections to 1973 on the basis of incomplete data suggest a moderate increase limited to less than 5 per cent. The relative importance to total GDP, however, continues to increase and is now estimated at about 7 per cent.

Available figures indicate that stop-over visitors did not increase appreciably in 1973, but the number of cruise ship visitors grew significantly. The decline in growth of the number of visitors

can be attributed largely to external factors such as the international currency problem and world wide inflation. These have led to the US currency devaluation and institution of an Economic Stabilization Programme and added to the general atmosphere of uncertainty which apparently caused a cutback in vacation travel. Also, the Associated States have not been spared the effects of inflation, so that some price increases would have been passed on to the Tourist sector thereby increasing the cost to visitors.

Table 3  
Selected Visitor Statistics 1971-1973  
( '000 persons )

	1971	1972	1973
Stop-over visitors	190	209	210 <sup>E</sup>
Cruise ship visitors	145	213	262 <sup>E</sup>

E - Estimate

Source: Data supplied by the States.

#### Other Sectors

Available data for 1972 and 1973 indicate that these sectors were not as dynamic as in earlier years. Additions to tourist accommodations have been tapering off during this period and the somewhat slower growth in government expenditure plus the shortages in imported construction materials and higher prices have resulted in lower growth rates for construction. Manufacturing appears to be just about maintaining its 4 per cent share of total GDP. Distribution, which is very import-dependent in the Associated States is estimated to have increased in 1972 and 1973, but at rates below the 14 per cent level of 1971. The banking sector was also extremely active in 1972 but reflecting developments in other sectors its growth rate declined somewhat in 1973.

PRICES

Retail price indexes are available currently for four of the seven Associated States and are shown in Table VI of the Statistical Appendix. Generally, after a very sharp rise in 1970, prices have been increasing more slowly. However, in 1973, the level of the price index increased by 12 per cent or more in all countries for which data are available, excepting St. Kitts.

Similar to the pattern noted elsewhere the food component with its large weight has been leading the total index. In the cases of St. Lucia and St. Vincent, the increase in the food index for 1973 approximated 19 and 21 per cent respectively. In St. Vincent some other sectors also have contributed strongly to the 16 per cent rise in the total index during 1973.

Increases in the prices of imported goods, including foodstuffs, undoubtedly made a major impact on the price index in 1973. This fact has serious complications for these countries. However, it should also provide a stimulus to increasing domestic output especially of local food crops.

Table 4  
Percentage Changes in Retail Price Indexes  
St. Lucia & St. Vincent 1972-1973

GROUP	ST. LUCIA	ST. VINCENT
	Percentage Change 1973/1972	Percentage Change 1973/1972
Food	18.6	21.3
Fuel and Light	4.1	22.2
Household and Miscellaneous	8.2	19.1
Services	12.8	4.8
All Items	13.4	16.3

Source: Compiled from data supplied ECLA.

## EXTERNAL TRADE

External trade is overwhelmingly important to the economies of the West Indies Associated States; the production structure being oriented towards export agriculture, principally, combined with heavy reliance on imports for a wide range of consumption goods and production inputs.

External trade data are given in the Statistical Appendix. It will be observed that the rate of annual increases in imports has declined since 1969. On the other hand, available export data for 1972 indicate a recovery, reversing the lower trend of 1970 and 1971. During these latter years, some of the major exports, principally bananas had declined. In 1972, volume of banana exports fell but earnings increased. Value of exports of spices, sugar, citrus and coconut oil also increased in 1972 while cocoa exports declined. 1973 trade data are not available but there are some indications of an improvement in export over 1972.

As of 1972 the UK was the largest trading partner followed by CARIFTA member countries (taken together) the USA and Canada. Although data are not available for 1973 there are no indications of changes in these positions.

In spite of improvement in export performance during 1972, the deficit on merchandise trade remained substantial. Revised estimates put the 1971 figure at around \$220 million and a higher level is projected for 1972 and 1973. To some extent these deficits will have been offset by the increased inflows of foreign investment in tourism in recent years and official capital inflows. Net foreign assets of commercial banks have been a negative figure since 1972 indicating the deteriorating foreign payments position.

WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES

TABLE I

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

Sector	1968	1969 <sup>P</sup>	1970 <sup>P</sup>	1971 <sup>P</sup>	1972 <sup>P</sup>	1973 <sup>E</sup>
Export Agriculture	35.3	37.9	31.5	31.2	32.6	n.a.
Other Agriculture, Livestock & Fishing	24.2	24.9	26.4	27.6	29.2	n.a.
Mining & Manufacturing	9.3	10.1	10.3	11.2	12.1	n.a.
Construction	25.7	31.3	42.0	47.9	51.3	n.a.
Distribution	30.1	35.9	47.7	54.2	60.2	n.a.
Government <sup>1/</sup>	39.2	42.3	48.2	55.4	61.4	(69.0)
Others	57.1	62.6	71.8	79.8	86.3	n.a.
Hotels	(10.4)	(13.2)	(18.0)	(21.6)	(24.3)	n.a.
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>220.9</b>	<b>245.0</b>	<b>277.9</b>	<b>307.3</b>	<b>333.1</b>	<b>(358.0)</b>

Note: Revisions have been made to several figures on the basis of more definitive data.

P - Provisional estimates.

E - ECLA's preliminary projections.

<sup>1/</sup> Include Public Utilities.

Source: Based mainly on Economic Survey and Projections (Several issues).  
British Development Division in the Caribbean, Barbados; and data  
provided by the territories.  
(Adjustments have been made to projected figures on the basis of  
data available in ECLA's files).

WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES

TABLE I(a)

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

	A N T I G U A				D O M I N I C A			
	1967	1968 <sup>P</sup>	1971 <sup>P</sup>	1972 <sup>E</sup>	1967	1968 <sup>P</sup>	1971 <sup>P</sup>	1972 <sup>E</sup>
Export Agriculture	0.2	0.2	2.0	0.5	6.0	7.6	6.8	6.4
Other Agriculture, Livestock & Fishing	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	4.3	4.6	5.9	6.1
Mining & Manufacturing	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	2.1	2.6	3.3	3.5
Construction	9.0	9.7	10.5	11.5	1.9	2.1	6.9	7.1
Distribution	4.4	4.9	7.3	8.8	2.5	2.5	2.9	3.1
Government	7.3	6.5	6.0	7.2	4.8	5.8	8.0	8.6
Others	11.4	13.8	20.6	22.4	7.4	7.2	9.4	9.9
(Hotels)	( 4.5)	( 5.6)	( 9.5)	(10.3)	( 0.4)	( 0.3)	( 1.5)	( 1.7)
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>44.6</b>

Note: Totals may not agree because of rounding.

P - Provisional

E - ECLA's estimates.

Source: ANTIGUA:- 1967: Economic Survey and Projections, July 1969, British Development Division in the Caribbean, Ministry of Overseas Development (UK); 1968, 1971 & 1972: ECLA's estimates.

DOMINICA:- 1967, 1968 & 1971: Ministry of Planning & Development, Dominica; 1972: ECLA's estimates.



WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES

TABLE I(a) Cont'd

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

	G R E N A D A				M O N T S E R R A T			
	1967	1968 <sup>P</sup>	1971 <sup>P</sup>	1972 <sup>E</sup>	1967	1968 <sup>P</sup>	1971 <sup>P</sup>	1972 <sup>E</sup>
Export Agriculture	7.9	7.8	7.4	7.5	0.1	0.1	0.02	0.03
Other Agriculture, Livestock & Fishing	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.7	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.1
Mining & Manufacturing	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Construction	3.2	3.1	6.1	6.1	2.0	1.5	3.9	3.9
Distribution	5.2	5.4	10.9	12.8	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.5
Government	6.1	7.3	11.9	11.8	1.9	1.8	2.9	3.0
Others	9.1	9.6	14.0	14.0	2.0	2.5	3.4	3.7
(Hotels)	( 2.0)	( 1.7)	( 4.9)	( 4.5)	( 0.3)	( 0.5)	( 0.6)	( 0.8)
TOTAL:	38.0	40.0	57.4	59.6	8.6	9.2	14.1	15.5

Note: Totals may not agree because of rounding.

P - Provisional

E - ECLA's estimates.

Source: GRENADA:- 1967: Economic Survey and Projections, 1967, British Development Division in the Caribbean, Ministry of Overseas Development (UK); 1968, 1971 & 1972: ECLA's estimates.

MONTSERRAT:- 1967 & 1968: Economic Survey and Projections, Montserrat, March 1971, British Development Division in the Caribbean, Ministry of Overseas Development (UK); 1971 & 1972: ECLA's estimates.

WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES

TABLE I(a) Cont'd

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

	ST. KITTS-NEVIS-ANGUILLA				ST. LUCIA			
	1967	1968 <sup>P</sup>	1971 <sup>P</sup>	1972 <sup>E</sup>	1967	1968 <sup>P</sup>	1971 <sup>P</sup>	1972 <sup>E</sup>
Export Agriculture	6.4	5.8	4.4	5.8	7.7	9.2	7.1	8.2
Other Agriculture, Livestock & Fishing	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.8	3.2	3.3	4.0	4.4
Mining & Manufacturing	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.6
Construction	2.4	2.4	5.1	8.7	4.7	4.9	11.1	9.8
Distribution	3.1	3.3	5.1	6.0	6.9	7.0	16.5	16.8
Government	5.4	5.0	9.0	8.8	6.6	6.9	10.7	14.6
Others (Hotels)	5.2 ( 0.4)	5.6 ( 0.6)	6.9 ( 1.0)	7.8 ( 1.1)	8.8 ( 0.7)	10.0 ( 1.2)	14.7 ( 2.5)	16.9 ( 4.0)
TOTAL:	27.5	27.1	35.7	43.0	39.7	43.3	66.3	73.3

Note: Totals may not agree because of rounding.

P - Provisional.

E - ECLA's estimates.

Source: ST. KITTS-N-A.:-- 1967 & 1968: Economic Survey and Projections, St. Kitts & Nevis, September 1971, British Development Division in the Caribbean, Ministry of Overseas Development (UK); 1971 & 1972: ECLA's estimates.

ST. LUCIA:-- 1967 & 1968: Economic Survey and Projections, St. Lucia, September 1970, British Development Division in the Caribbean, Ministry of Overseas Development (UK); 1971 & 1972: ECLA's estimates.

WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES

TABLE I(a) Cont'd

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

	ST. VINCENT			
	1967	1968 <sup>P</sup>	1971 <sup>P</sup>	1972 <sup>E</sup>
Export Agriculture	4.5	4.6	3.5	4.2
Other Agriculture, Livestock & Fishing	4.0	4.3	4.7	5.0
Mining & Manufacturing	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.5
Construction	1.8	2.0	4.3	4.2
Distribution	4.2	5.4	9.7	10.2
Government	5.4	5.9	6.9	7.3
Others	7.5	8.3	10.8	11.7
(Hotels)	( 0.2)	( 0.5)	( 1.5)	( 2.0)
TOTAL:	28.4	31.7	41.4	44.1

Note: Totals may not agree because of rounding.

P - Provisional

E - ECLA's estimates.

Source: 1967 & 1968: Economic Survey and Projections, April 1970, British Development Division in the Caribbean, Ministry of Overseas Development (UK); 1971 & 1972: ECLA's estimates.

WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES

TABLE II

ESTIMATES OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	Sector Contribution					Annual Percentage Change				
	1968	1969 <sup>P</sup>	1970 <sup>P</sup>	1971 <sup>P</sup>	1972 <sup>P</sup>	Avg. annual rate of growth 1968-72	1968-1969 <sup>P</sup>	1969-1970 <sup>P</sup>	1970-1971 <sup>P</sup>	1971-1972 <sup>P</sup>
Export Agriculture	16.0	15.5	11.3	10.2	9.8	- 2.0	7.4	-16.9	- 1.0	4.5
Other Agriculture, Livestock & Fishing	11.0	10.2	9.5	9.0	8.8	4.8	2.9	6.0	4.5	5.8
Mining & Manufacturing	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.6	6.8	8.4	2.0	8.7	8.0
Construction	11.6	12.8	15.1	15.6	15.4	18.9	21.8	34.2	14.0	7.1
Distribution	13.6	14.7	17.2	17.6	18.1	18.9	19.3	32.9	13.6	11.1
Government <sup>1/</sup>	17.7	17.3	17.3	18.0	18.4	11.8	7.9	13.9	14.9	10.8
Others	25.8	25.5	25.9	26.0	25.9	10.9	9.6	14.7	11.1	8.1
Hotels	( 4.7)	( 5.4)	( 6.5)	( 7.0)	( 7.3)	(23.6)	(26.9)	(36.4)	(20.0)	(12.5)
TOTAL:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	10.8	10.9	13.4	10.6	8.4

P - Provisional estimates.

<sup>1/</sup> Include Public Utilities.

Source: Derived from Table I.

## WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES

TABLE III

GOVERNMENT RECURRENT REVENUE  
(EC\$ '000)

	Import Duties	Export Duties	Con- sump- tion Taxes	Income Tax	Other Taxes Fees & Licences etc.	Grants- in- aid <sup>1/</sup>	Total
<u>1 9 7 2</u>							
Antigua	5,405	4	2,694	4,745	10,252	61	23,161
Dominica	3,574	304	2,461	2,872	3,386	637	13,234
Grenada	7,000	1,000	1,700	4,200	7,102	128	21,130
Montserrat	931	-	659	661	1,358	895	4,504
St. Kitts-N-A.	2,900	243	800	1,700	4,686	2,407	12,736
St. Lucia	8,286	312	2,092	5,111	6,005	372	22,178
St. Vincent	4,750	90	813	2,734	3,750	1,000	13,137
TOTAL:	32,846	1,953	11,219	22,023	36,539	5,500	110,080
<u>1 9 7 3</u>							
Antigua	6,150	5	2,640	4,500	14,571	-	27,866
Dominica	3,920	350	3,600	2,708	3,531	-	14,109
Grenada	7,000	1,000	1,250	4,000	7,178	118	20,546
Montserrat	902	-	648	520	1,302	126	3,498
St. Kitts-N-A.	3,210	246	1,000	1,500	6,703	3,900	16,559
St. Lucia	8,765	277	2,331	5,832	5,567	301	23,073
St. Vincent	5,238	-	1,394	2,776	4,018	1,200	14,626
TOTAL:	35,185	1,878	12,863	21,836	42,870	5,645	120,277

Note: For 1972 receipts are actual except for Grenada and St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla. For 1973 receipts are official estimates except for St. Lucia and St. Vincent which are actual.

<sup>1/</sup> Include loans to finance recurrent expenditure.

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

WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES  
TABLE IV  
RECURRENT AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE  
(EC\$'000)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
<u>RECURRENT EXPENDITURE</u>					
Antigua	17,655	20,833	22,248	22,854	35,395
Dominica	9,260	11,398	13,254	13,181	16,354 <sup>1/</sup>
Grenada	14,572	20,166	21,949	19,367 <sup>1/</sup>	20,448
Montserrat	3,262	3,917	4,186	4,859	4,691
St. Kitts-N-A.	8,155	9,328	13,562	14,266	16,559
St. Lucia	10,309	13,968	15,936	21,747	25,841 <sup>1/</sup>
St. Vincent	9,164	13,183	14,524	15,890	17,207 <sup>2/</sup>
TOTAL:	72,377	92,793	105,659	112,164	136,495
<u>CAPITAL EXPENDITURE</u>					
Antigua	1,296	1,200	750	878	3,843
Dominica	1,987	4,535 <sup>1/</sup>	8,195	19,429	7,935 <sup>1/</sup>
Grenada	6,450	3,071	14,328 <sup>E</sup>	14,115 <sup>E</sup>	18,104
Montserrat	787	2,644	2,428	1,761 <sup>E</sup>	1,661
St. Kitts-N-A.	2,664	3,903	10,309	10,717 <sup>1/</sup>	17,993
St. Lucia	1,453	1,227	1,444	8,849 <sup>1/</sup>	19,979
St. Vincent	1,967	5,190	6,236	4,591	4,472 <sup>2/</sup>
TOTAL:	16,604	21,770	43,690	60,340	73,987
GRAND TOTAL:	88,981	114,563	149,349	172,504	210,482

Note: For 1969, 1970, 1971 and 1972 figures are Actual Expenditure except where otherwise specified. All 1973 figures are official Estimates except where specified. Actual capital expenditure generally is much lower than the Estimates.

E - Government Approved Estimates.

<sup>1/</sup> Revised Estimates.

<sup>2/</sup> Actual.

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

WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES

TABLE V

SELECTED DATA ON TOURISM

	1 9 7 0			1 9 7 1		
	No. of <sup>1/</sup> tourists	Estimated Expen- diture (EC\$'000)	Tourist <sup>2/</sup> Accom- modation (No. of beds)	No. of <sup>1/</sup> tourists	Estimated Expen- diture (EC\$'000)	Tourist <sup>2/</sup> Accom- modation (No. of beds)
Antigua	65,369	n.a.	2,182	67,637	n.a.	2,130
Dominica	13,369	n.a.	250	14,708	n.a.	307
Grenada	30,436	21,400	1,600	35,626	25,692	1,710
Montserrat	10,203	n.a.	170	9,073	n.a.	177
St. Kitts-N.A.	11,504	3,908	398	12,718	n.a.	n.a.
St. Lucia	29,529	5,550	560	33,198	7,351	850
St. Vincent	17,586	5,500	693	17,407	5,100	684
TOTAL:	177,996	n.a.	5,853	190,367	n.a.	n.a.
	1 9 7 2			1 9 7 3		
Antigua	72,328	n.a.	2,334	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Dominica	15,294	n.a.	431	16,280	n.a.	437
Grenada	37,933	24,381	1,800	33,490	23,255	1,800
Montserrat	10,102	n.a.	230	10,823	n.a.	230
St. Kitts-N.A.	13,835	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
St. Lucia	42,399	8,575	1,139	45,809	8,712	1,205
St. Vincent	16,902	n.a.	704	16,606	n.a.	856
TOTAL:	208,793	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

n.a. - not available.

<sup>1/</sup> Excluding cruise ship passengers.

<sup>2/</sup> Refers to first class hotels and guest houses.

Source: Data furnished by the States.

WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES

TABLE VI

RETAIL PRICE INDEX OF SELECTED STATES

PERIOD	DOMINICA April 1964 = 100	GRENADA Feb. 1964 = 100	ST. KITTS-NEVIS- ANGUILLA 1964 = 100	ST. LUCIA April 1964 = 100	ST. VINCENT March 1964 = 100
1968	111.0	121.6	113.1	114.6	n.a.
1969	116.0	129.9	117.5	117.2	n.a.
1970	130.0	135.8 <sup>1/</sup>	135.3	132.9	132.6
1971	136.0	n.a.	133.0	144.0	141.2
1972	140.7	n.a.	141.4	155.4	144.9
1973	157.6	n.a.	147.4 <sup>2/</sup>	176.3	168.5

<sup>1/</sup> Average of January to April; not available thereafter.

<sup>2/</sup> Average of January to October.

Source: Official country publications and data supplied ECLA.



WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES

TABLE VII

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

	USA	UK	CANADA	EEC	LATIN AMERICA <sup>1/</sup>	CARIFTA	OTHERS	TOTAL
	<u>AVERAGE 1969-1970</u>							
Antigua <sup>2/</sup>	10,583	12,249	5,166	2,635	206	12,601	13,369	56,809
Dominica	3,878	10,099	2,478	3,327	451	5,300	2,637	28,170
Grenada	4,931	12,352	3,698	2,084	1,111	8,406	6,398	38,980
Montserrat <sup>2/</sup>	1,341	2,864	729	522	129	1,766	917	8,268
St. Kitts-N-A.	2,956	6,577	2,787	1,882	487	3,924	2,753	21,366
St. Lucia	7,521	16,169	5,047	4,175	195	8,842	6,094	48,043
St. Vincent	2,535	9,172	2,686	2,291	71	6,860	3,547	27,162
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>33,745</b>	<b>69,482</b>	<b>22,591</b>	<b>16,916</b>	<b>2,650</b>	<b>47,699</b>	<b>35,715</b>	<b>228,798</b>
	<u>1 9 7 2<sup>P</sup></u>							
Antigua	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Dominica	3,844	8,939	1,967	3,560	1,590	8,272	6,521	34,693
Grenada	4,196	10,933	3,900	5,073	341	11,580	6,788	42,811
Montserrat	1,830	3,726	1,477	897	39	2,428	1,683	12,080
St. Kitts-N-A.	3,678	8,538	3,138	2,415	584	4,976	7,233	30,562
St. Lucia	10,169	21,519	5,751	6,826	1,744	12,524	10,158	68,690
St. Vincent	3,073	9,911	3,274	n.a.	n.a.	8,870	10,036	35,164
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>(26,790)</b>	<b>(63,566)</b>	<b>(19,507)</b>	<b>(18,771)</b>	<b>(4,298)</b>	<b>(48,650)</b>	<b>(42,419)</b>	<b>(224,001)</b>

P - Preliminary

<sup>1/</sup> Continental Latin America.

<sup>2/</sup> Data refer to 1969 only.

Source: External Trade Reports; and data supplied ECIA.

WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES

TABLE VIII

EXPORTS BY SELECTED DESTINATIONS

(EC\$'000)

	USA	UK	CANADA	EEC	LATIN AMERICA <sup>1/</sup>	CARIFTA	OTHERS	TOTAL
	<u>AVERAGE 1969-1970</u>							
Antigua <sup>2/</sup>	3,005	338	3,312	-	1	3,834	5,137	15,627
Dominica	468	10,742	79	173	neg.	1,015	339	12,816
Grenada	993	6,671	298	1,350	276	600	3,602	13,790
Montserrat <sup>2/</sup>	neg.	197	1	-	-	54	26	278
St. Kitts-N-A.	71	6,273	417	33	neg.	689	974	8,457
St. Lucia	226	9,728	11	581	neg.	1,968	120	12,634
St. Vincent	640	4,286	265	100	10	2,015	20	7,336
TOTAL:	5,403	38,235	4,383	2,237	287	10,175	10,218	70,938
	<u>1 9 7 2<sup>P</sup></u>							
Antigua	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Dominica	592	10,212	33	251	-	1,598	773	13,459
Grenada	744	3,783	258	3,680	205	995	826	10,491
Montserrat	neg.	12	neg.	-	-	85	24	122
St. Kitts-N-A.	22	7,227	30	-	-	661	4,177	12,117
St. Lucia	321	8,712	17	232	66	5,675	95	15,118
St. Vincent	362	4,058	154	n.a.	n.a.	2,044	86	6,704
TOTAL:	(2,041)	(34,004)	( 492)	(4,163)	(271)	(11,058)	(5,981)	(58,011)

P - Preliminary

<sup>1/</sup> Continental Latin America.

<sup>2/</sup> Data refer to 1969 only. Exports are Domestic Exports for Montserrat.

Source: External Trade Reports; and data supplied ECLA.

WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES

TABLE IX

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

	1 9 6 9			1 9 7 0		
	Imports	Exports	Balance	Imports	Exports	Balance
Antigua	57,184	16,870	- 40,314	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Dominica	24,827	14,201	- 10,626	31,514	11,430	- 20,084
Grenada	33,880	15,463	- 18,417	44,080	12,116	- 31,964
Montserrat	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8,806	451	- 8,355
St. Kitts-N-A.	19,304	8,621	- 10,683	23,427	8,294	- 15,133
St. Lucia	14,500	11,446	- 30,054	54,585	8,725	- 45,860
St. Vincent	23,804	7,547	- 16,257	30,519	7,124	- 23,395
TOTAL:	(200,499)	(74,148)	(- 126,351)	(192,931)	(48,140)	(- 144,791)
	1 9 7 1			1 9 7 2		
	Imports	Exports	Balance	Imports	Exports	Balance
Antigua	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Dominica	31,963	13,286	- 18,677	34,693	13,459	- 21,234
Grenada	45,590	10,163	- 35,427	42,811	10,491	- 32,320
Montserrat	8,558	279	- 8,279	12,080	122	- 11,958
St. Kitts-N-A.	30,505	8,059	- 22,446	30,563	12,117	- 18,446
St. Lucia	68,998	12,227	- 56,771	68,690	15,118	- 53,572
St. Vincent	36,172	5,957	- 30,215	35,164	6,704	- 28,460
TOTAL:	(221,786)	(49,971)	(- 171,815)	(224,001)	( 58,011)	(- 165,990)

Note: Total excludes Montserrat for 1969, and Antigua from 1970 to 1972.

n.a. - not available

Source: External Trade Reports and data supplied  
ECLA.



SELECTED LIST OF STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS AND SOURCES

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

St. Vincent	Annual Trade Report Quarterly Overseas Trade Report Digest of Statistics	Statistical Unit
Trinidad & Tobago	Annual Statistical Digest Annual Overseas Trade Report International Travel Report Overseas Trade Monthly Report Quarterly Economic Report	Central Statistical Office
General	Economic Survey and Projections (for most of the Associated States)  Economic and Financial Review	British Development Division in the Caribbean, Ministry of Overseas Development (UK) East Caribbean Currency Authority



