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**INTRA-CDCC TRADE
IN THE 1990S**



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Introduction

Growth in world trade has consistently outstripped growth in world output in recent decades. This trend continued in 1997, when the volume of world merchandise trade grew by 9.5 per cent, the second highest rate recorded in more than two decades with the exception of 1994 when it grew by 10 per cent. World output, on the other hand, grew by 3.5 per cent in 1997¹. The recent world economic expansion and the trade liberalization policies implemented by many countries have contributed significantly to increased volumes of trade and deepening world economic integration².

Economic reform programmes, including trade liberalization policies, have been ongoing in the Caribbean for the last two decades. Within these trade liberalization programmes, specific policies and trade promotion activities have been targeting markets in the Caribbean with a view to increasing trade flows among Caribbean countries. These policies included those adopted and implemented within the Caribbean Community (CARICOM)³ to facilitate the establishment of the single market and economy and to expand the integration movement to other countries in the area. Efforts towards the expansion of the integration movement was reflected in the recent provisional admission of Haiti to CARICOM and the ongoing negotiations with the Dominican Republic. In addition, the recent initiatives intended to increase trade and strengthen cooperation among Caribbean countries included the expansion of economic cooperation arrangements to the wider Caribbean through the recent establishment of the Association of Caribbean States (ACS) one of whose objectives is the promotion of trade and investment among its member countries.

The trade of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC)⁴ member countries is still largely conducted with the developed countries. The exports of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)⁵ go mainly to the European Union while those of the rest of CDCC

¹ See WTO Secretariat: World trade growth in 1997 despite turmoil in some Asian financial markets, Geneva 19 March 1998.

² One hundred and twenty out of 140 economies for which data were estimated recorded positive per capita growth in 1997. United Nations Press Release, DEV/2179 16 December 1997.

³ The countries comprising the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) are Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago. Haiti was provisionally admitted to CARICOM in 1997.

⁴ The CDCC member and associate member countries are: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Puerto Rico, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and the United States Virgin Islands.

⁵ The OECS member countries are: Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

go mainly to North America. Caribbean exports are granted preferential access to these markets under various preferential arrangements schemes such as Lomé IV, Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) and CARIBCAN as well as various Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) schemes operated by the countries of destination. CDCC imports come mainly from North America.

Diversification of national production and exports have not yet been fully realized despite the long-standing efforts of many countries to move away from their over-dependence on a limited number of primary commodities. Exports from Caribbean countries are still largely made up of primary commodities while the majority of their imports comprise manufactured products. These characteristics of Caribbean trade subsist despite the fact that manufactured products are in clear progression in world merchandise trade and make up 75 per cent of that trade in 1995⁶. Although some progress has been made in increasing manufacturing activities in some of the countries, manufactures are still not significant in Caribbean national production and exports. On the other hand, agriculture and mining, whose share of world merchandise trade is decreasing, still constitute the bulk of Caribbean exports.

In general, total CDCC trade increased over the period 1990-1996. However some countries including Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Cuba, Haiti, the Netherlands Antilles and Suriname experienced a decrease in value of exports for most of that period. In 1996, the value of exports from Saint Lucia, Suriname, Haiti and the Bahamas was lower than in 1990. Imports, on the other hand, were all higher in 1996 than they were in 1990 despite experiencing a decrease in value in some of the years of the period under consideration.

Intra-CDCC trade, which was largely composed of processed goods, is still limited compared with the overall trade of the individual countries with the rest of the world despite the preferential treatment usually granted to this type of trade within the Caribbean.

The purpose of this paper is to analyze the evolution of trade flows among the CDCC member countries and highlight the recent developments in the individual trade policies of the countries. The analysis will concentrate on trade flows because of the limited data available on the products traded.

⁶ See WT/COMTD/W/15 "Participation of developing countries in world trade: Overview of major trends and underlying factors". Note by the WTO Secretariat, 16 Aug.1996.

RECENT EVOLUTION OF INTRA-CDCC TRADE

I. Trade among CARICOM countries

The nominal value of intra-CARICOM exports increased progressively from US\$509.7 million in 1990 to US\$535.6 million and US\$845.5 million in 1993 and 1996, respectively. However, the value of these exports experienced a decrease in both 1991 and 1992. That decrease was largely accounted for by the drop in the value of intra-non OECS CARICOM exports for those two years. The total value of the OECS intra-CARICOM exports declined from US\$86 million in 1990 to US\$77 million in 1993 and then to \$61 million in 1996 in contrast with the total value of intra-non-OECS CARICOM⁷ countries' exports which declined only in 1991 and 1992 before recovering strongly to reach US\$779.7 million in 1996.

CARICOM Countries	1990	% of total	1993	% of total	1996	% of total
CARICOM	509.70	10.95	535.67	13.15	845.56	13.01
Non-OECS CARICOM	415.15	11.66	453.37	12.33	779.74	13.67
Barbados	65.96	31.56	70.63	52.32	100.59	43.17
Guyana	13.52	5.83	...	...	...	...
Jamaica	71.00	6.27	59.85	4.05	53.22	2.79
Suriname	...	...	...	...	...	...
T & T	264.63	13.32	322.89	19.82	625.93	25.03
Belize	8.56	6.53	4.85	3.70	4.70	2.80
OECS	86.00	13.63	77.44	20.17	61.11	13.67
Antigua/Barbuda	10.93	34.14	4.41	16.32	...	...
Dominica	13.93	25.32	14.93	17.56	23.89	26.54
Grenada	6.96	33.16	6.56	23.41	...	...
Montserrat	0.59	37.99	0.81	28.59	0.93	...
St. Kitts/Nevis	3.59	14.97	3.30	5.23	0.93	2.44
Saint Lucia	21.70	14.87	20.74	16.86	10.67	8.47
St. Vincent/Grenad.	28.33	34.14	26.70	46.04	24.74	23.34
Source: CARICOM Secretariat Selected Statistical Indicators of Caribbean Countries - 1996 Vol. VIII and IX ... Data not available						

The OECS countries with the highest values of intra-CARICOM exports accounted for less than 5 per cent of total intra-CARICOM exports in each of the three years considered. For example,

⁷ The group of countries referred to as non-OECS CARICOM comprise Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines accounted for 4.9 per cent of total intra-CARICOM exports in 1990 and 2.9 per cent of these exports in 1996.

Antigua and Barbuda's exports to the rest of CARICOM decreased substantially from US\$10.9 million in 1990 to US\$4.4 million in 1993. In addition, Saint Lucia saw its exports to CARICOM decrease from US\$21.7 million in 1990 to US\$20.7 million in 1993 and to US\$10.6 million in 1996. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Saint Kitts and Nevis also experienced decreases in their exports to CARICOM for the years under consideration. These decreases reflect the weaknesses of the manufacturing sector in these countries. Only Dominica increased its exports for the period from US\$13.9 million in 1990 to US\$14.9 in 1993 and US\$ 26.5 in 1996.

The importance of intra-CARICOM exports in the total value of CARICOM's exports varied among the countries. These exports were significant for Barbados where they represented 31.5 per cent in 1990, 52.3 per cent in 1993 and 43 per cent in 1996 of that country's total exports. On the other hand, exports to CARICOM represented less than 6 per cent for Guyana, Jamaica and Belize. For Trinidad and Tobago which posted the highest value of exports to CARICOM for each of the years under consideration, exports to CARICOM increased steadily representing 13.3 per cent, 19.8 per cent and 25 per cent of the country's total exports for the years 1990, 1993 and 1996, respectively. Trinidad and Tobago's success in exporting to CARICOM was due to that country's implementation of far-reaching trade and industrial reforms which have benefited its manufacturing sector in terms of increased relative efficiency.

The value of OECS exports to CARICOM as a share of their total exports, although fluctuating and decreasing, tended to be more significant than that of non-OECS CARICOM countries. Antigua and Barbuda's exports to CARICOM represented 34 per cent of that country's total exports in 1990 but only 16.3 per cent in 1993. The same pattern was true for Grenada where exports to CARICOM accounted for 33.1 per cent in 1992 but only 6.56 per cent in 1993. In Dominica, exports to CARICOM decreased from 25.3 per cent of total exports in 1990 to 14.9 per cent in 1993 before recovering strongly to reach 26.5 per cent of total exports in 1996.

Intra-CARICOM imports increased every year for the period 1990-1996 except for 1991. They stood at US\$709.1 million in 1996 compared to US\$500.1 in 1990. However as a share of total CARICOM imports these imports decreased from 9.6 per cent in 1990 to 9.5 per cent in 1993 and then to 8 per cent in 1996. Jamaica and Barbados were the largest recipients of imports from other CARICOM countries. Their imports amounted to US\$87.7 million and US\$109.48 million in 1990, US\$115.4 million and US\$108.3 million in 1993 and US\$287.3 million and US\$124.1 million in 1996 respectively.

Although in most years the value of Jamaica's imports from the rest of CARICOM was greater than that of Barbados, Barbados' imports from CARICOM as a share of that country's total imports were higher. Barbados' CARICOM imports accounted for 15.6 per cent, 18.8 per cent and 17.4 per cent of that country's total imports in 1990, 1993 and 1996, respectively. Those of Jamaica, on the other hand, represented 4.7 per cent, 5.3 per cent and 10.5 per cent in 1990, 1993 and 1996,

respectively. Both countries increased their imports from other CARICOM countries for each of the years under consideration. Trinidad and Tobago's imports from the rest of CARICOM, which were the third largest, accounted for less than 5 per cent of that country's total imports for the years 1993 and 1996. These imports also decreased substantially from US\$79.2 million in 1990 to US\$52.4 million in 1993 before recovering to stand at US\$84.4 million in 1996.

CARICOM countries	1990	% total	1993	% total	1996	% total
CARICOM	500.11	9.66	556.15	9.51	709.11	8.01
Non-OECS CARICOM	301.22	7.39	330.48	7.13	496.00	7.62
Barbados	109.48	15.64	108.30	18.87	124.19	17.49
Guyana	24.74	8.87	54.26	10.87	...	...
Jamaica	87.70	4.70	115.41	5.30	287.33	10.54
Suriname	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trinidad/Tobago	79.26	6.44	52.48	3.78	84.44	4.67
Belize	13.00	6.16	10.81	3.82	10.67	4.17
OECS	186.30	20.93	214.81	22.51	202.44	16.55
Antigua/Barbuda	34.37	19.64	33.26	19.80	0.00	0.00
Dominica	25.11	21.28	24.00	14.29	32.07	13.88
Grenada	25.74	23.62	39.93	35.02	40.11	38.20
Montserrat	7.85	17.80	6.78	24.65	...	...
St. Kitts/Nevis	15.93	14.75	20.63	16.12	26.33	15.77
Saint Lucia	48.70	24.35	58.67	27.41	65.30	29.55
St. Vincent/Grenad.	28.26	20.78	31.56	23.37	38.63	21.70

Source: CARICOM Secretariat
Selected Statistical Indicators of Caribbean Countries - 1996 Vol. VIII and IX

Note: ... data not available

Imports of the OECS countries from the other CARICOM countries represented generally higher percentages of these countries' total imports and, in all instances, higher than those of Barbados whose imports from CARICOM are the highest among the non-OECS CARICOM countries. For example, Grenada's imports from the rest of CARICOM represented 35 per cent and 38 per cent of that country's total imports for the years 1993 and 1996, respectively. Saint Lucia's imports from CARICOM represented 27 per cent and 29 per cent of that country's total imports in 1993 and 1996, respectively.

Intra-CARICOM domestic exports were dominated by petroleum oils in the period 1991-1996. These products represented 18.9 per cent of these exports in 1991 and 35 per cent in 1996. Paper and paperboard including cartons, cases and bags etc. were among the other products which remained significant in intra-CARICOM domestic exports although not experiencing any increase

in their share of these exports. They represented 5.9 per cent of total intra-CARICOM domestic exports in both 1991 and 1996.

In 1996, edible products, food preparations and aerated and mineral waters accounted for 4.1 per cent and 3.9 per cent of total intra-CARICOM domestic exports, respectively. The latter category of products increased its share slightly from 2.4 per cent in 1991 while the former saw a decrease in its share from 4.7 per cent in 1991.

The share of products manufactured from metals, that is, metal containers, nails, screws, nuts, bolts, cutlery and household equipment in total intra-CARICOM domestic exports decreased from 4.4 per cent in 1991 to 3.1 per cent in 1996. The same was true of washing and cleansing preparations and household soap bars which decreased from 3.2 per cent of intra-CARICOM domestic exports in 1991 to 3 per cent in 1996. Iron and steel also experienced a decrease from 4.2 per cent in 1991 to 2.8 per cent in 1996. On the other hand, the share of foods including biscuits, ice cream and bread remained the same in 1996 as it was in 1991. The exports of apparel and clothing accessories declined from 2.4 per cent in 1991 to 1.4 per cent in 1996. Many other products, including milk and milk products, furniture, soft drinks, plastic reservoir and footwear have generally declined from 1991 to 1996 and constituted less than 1 per cent of total intra-CARICOM domestic exports in the latter year.

A. Trade among OECS countries

The total value of intra-OECS imports remained virtually at the same level in 1990, 1994 and 1996. It amounted to EC\$103.9 million in 1990, EC\$83.5 million in 1994 and EC\$80.4 million in 1996⁸. Saint Lucia and Dominica were respectively the first and second largest importers from the rest of the OECS. On the other hand, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Saint Lucia were respectively the first and second largest exporters to the rest of the OECS for the years 1990, 1992, 1994 and 1996.

In 1990, intra-OECS imports amounted to EC\$103.9 million, half of which was accounted for by Saint Lucia and Dominica which imported respectively EC\$27.4 million and EC\$24.8 million from the rest of the OECS. These two countries were followed by Antigua and Barbuda and Saint Kitts and Nevis which imported EC\$17.2 million and EC\$10 million respectively from the rest of the OECS.

⁸ The figures for 1996 and 1994 do not include the value of the imports of Antigua and Barbuda and Saint Kitts and Nevis.

Table III								
Value of intra-OECS imports, classified by country 1990								
EC\$'000								
Imports by	OECS	Ant & Bar	Dominica	Grenada	Mont	St. K & N	St. Lucia	St. V & G
OECS	103992	10373	10352	7542	266	6474	31790	37195
Antigua & Bar	17252		2206	423	106	2140	4834	7543
Dominica	24848	2415		1127	32	1239	13449	6586
Grenada	8479	507	1238		2	609	4553	1570
Montserrat	6833	1919	393	17		845	2021	1638
St. K & N	10096	2385	1579	731	96		1335	3970
St. Lucia	27427	2585	3148	4528	1	1277		15888
St. V & Gre	9057	562	1788	716	29	364	5598	
Source: CARICOM Secretariat								
Notes: 0 - Means Less than EC\$500.00								

Over half of Saint Lucia's imports from the OECS came from Saint Vincent and the Grenadines while half of Dominica's imports came from Saint Lucia. More than 60 per cent of Antigua and Barbuda's imports for the year came from Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Saint Lucia. Imports from Saint Vincent and the Grenadines amounted to EC\$7.5 million and those from Saint Lucia amounted to EC\$4.8 million in 1990. Saint Kitts and Nevis' imports for the year were mainly accounted for by imports from Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Antigua and Barbuda which were respectively valued at EC\$3.9 million and EC\$2.3 million. Most of Grenada's imports came from Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines while those from Montserrat came mainly from Saint Lucia and Antigua and Barbuda. Over 70 per cent of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines' imports from the rest of the OECS were accounted for by imports from Saint Lucia.

Table IV								
Value of intra-OECS imports, classified by country 1992								
EC\$'000								
Imports by	OECS	Ant & Bar	Dominica	Grenada	Mont	St. K & N	St. Lucia	St. V & G
OECS	105556	14433	10802	10578	243	5205	19903	44392
Ant & Bar	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominica	23992	2180		2651	72	1331	9835	7923
Grenada	13596	782	1873		13	765	4124	6039
Montserrat	4141	426	262	181		809	1272	1191
St. K & N	14570	2183	1844	974	149		1626	7794
St. Lucia	41222	8228	4257	5083	2	2207		21445
St. V & Gre	8035	634	2566	1689	7	93	3046	
Source: CARICOM Secretariat								
Notes: ... data not available								

In 1992, intra-OECS imports amounted to EC\$105.5 million. As in 1990, most of these imports were accounted for by Saint Lucia and Dominica with imports from the rest of the OECS amounting to EC\$41.2 million and EC\$23.9 million, respectively. More than half of Saint Lucia's imports came from Saint Vincent and the Grenadines with the remainder coming mainly from Antigua and Barbuda and Grenada. Dominica's imports for the year came mainly from Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Saint Kitts and Nevis whose imports from the OECS amounted to EC\$1.4 million imported most of its goods from Saint Lucia and Antigua and Barbuda. Grenada and Montserrat's imports which amounted to EC\$1.3 million and EC\$0.4 million, respectively, came mainly from Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Saint Lucia. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines' imports which amounted to EC\$0.8 million came mainly from Saint Lucia and Dominica.

Imports by	EC'000s							
	OECS	Ant & Bar	Dominica	Grenada	Mont	St. K & N	St. Lucia	St. V & G
OECS	83519	6636	13264	7947	545	3935	18611	32581
Ant & Bar	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominica	26561	1774		1719	17	1482	13463	8106
Grenada	9420	375	2508		19	531	2495	3492
Montserrat	3964	519	-	219		694	948	1584
St. K & N	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
St. Lucia	35316	2780	7796	4616	42	683		19399
St. V & Gre	8258	1188	2960	1393	467	545	1705	

Source: CARICOM Secretariat
Note: ... means data not available

In 1994, intra-OECS imports amounted to EC\$83.5 million most of which were again accounted for by Saint Lucia and Dominica which imported goods to the value of EC\$35.3 million and EC\$26.5 million, respectively, from the rest of the OECS. Most of Saint Lucia's imports for the year came from Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Dominica while most of those of Dominica came from Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Grenada's imports which amounted to EC\$0.9 million also came mainly from Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Montserrat imports from the rest of the OECS which amounted to EC\$0.3 million in 1994 came mainly from Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Saint Lucia. On the other hand, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines' imports in the amount of EC\$0.8 million came mainly from Dominica and Saint Lucia.

Imports by	EC\$'000s							
	OECS	Ant&Bar	Dominica	Grenada	Mont	St. K & N	St. Lucia	St. V & G
OECS	80438	7327	13417	9845	829	2960	14428	31632
Ant & Barbuda	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominica	22552	1465		3066	3	1442	9611	6965
Grenada	6118	363	1266		16	117	1744	2612
Montserrat	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
St. K & N	12457	2544	1958	214	805		1206	5730
St. Lucia	30783	1868	6811	4769	2	1008		16325
St. V & Gren	8528	1087	3382	1796	3	393	1867	

Source: CARICOM Secretariat

Note : ... Data not available

In 1996, the same pattern as in previous years was observed, with Saint Lucia and Dominica being the first and second largest recipient of imports from the rest of the OECS with imports worth EC\$30.7 million and EC\$22.5 million, respectively. Over half of Saint Lucia's imports came from Saint Vincent and the Grenadines with other significant parts coming from Dominica and Grenada. Dominica's imports, on the other hand, came mainly from Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Saint Kitts and Nevis which imported EC\$12.4 million from the rest of the OECS in 1996 bought its imports mainly from Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Antigua and Barbuda. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines' imports for the year which amounted to EC\$8.5 million came mainly from Dominica, Saint Lucia and Grenada. Grenada's imports of EC\$6.1 million, on the other hand, came mainly from Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Saint Lucia.

B. Trade between the OECS and the rest of CARICOM

The value of OECS exports to the rest of CARICOM decreased over the period under consideration. It decreased from EC\$114.1 million in 1990 to EC\$96.4 million in 1992 and then to EC\$76.2 million in 1994. It then recovered in 1996 to reach EC\$91.8 million, still lower than its 1990 and 1993 levels.

Most of the OECS exports to the rest of CARICOM were accounted for by Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Lucia and Dominica. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, which exported EC\$32.7 million in 1990 to the rest of CARICOM, sent most of its exports (76 per cent) to Trinidad and Tobago. Saint Lucia whose exports amounted to EC\$28.9 million in 1990 were less concentrated in terms of their destinations. Barbados received 39 per cent of these exports while Trinidad and Tobago and Jamaica received 33 per cent and 25 per cent, respectively. Dominica's exports for the year went mainly to Jamaica (66 per cent) and Trinidad and Tobago (18 per cent).

Table VII						
OECS exports to the rest of CARICOM, classified by country 1990						
EC\$'000						
Exports to	Total	Barbados	Guyana	Jamaica	T & T	Belize
OECS	114119	27742	2901	27757	55422	377
Antigua & Barbuda	9066	4839	464	310	3449	4
Dominica	25132	2794	1087	16718	4533	-
Grenada	16686	3278	170	1184	12054	-
Mont	2	2	0	-	-	-
St. Kitts & Nevis	1611	357	406	107	741	-
St. Lucia	28942	11288	211	7293	9777	373
St. Vincent & Gren	32760	5184	563	2145	24868	-

Source: CARICOM Secretariat

Notes: - Means Value equals zero
0 means Less than EC\$500.00

The fourth largest OECS exporter to the rest of CARICOM was Grenada, which exported EC\$16.6 million in 1990, 72 per cent of which went to Trinidad and Tobago and 11 per cent to Barbados. Antigua and Barbuda's exports, which amounted to EC\$9 million, went mainly to Barbados (53 per cent) and Trinidad and Tobago (38 per cent). On the other hand, Montserrat's exports in 1990 went exclusively to Barbados. Half of the exports of Saint Kitts and Nevis of EC\$1.6 million went to Trinidad and Tobago (50 per cent). Antigua and Barbuda and Saint. Lucia were the only OECS countries to export to Belize and their exports were not significant amounting to EC\$0.004 million and EC\$0.3 million, respectively.

Table VIII						
OECS exports to the rest of CARICOM, classified by country 1992						
EC\$'000						
Exports to	Total	Barbados	Guyana	Jamaica	T & T	Belize
OECS	96438	28552	5610	26036	35238	1002
Ant & Bar	9732	1391	83	748	7472	38
Dominica	33341	5472	4106	18201	5191	371
Grenada	5867	3165	88	346	2268	0
Mont	598	3	35	-	560	-
St. K & N	2437	1150	165	20	1102	-
St. Lucia	17106	8260	1057	3017	4182	590
St. V & G	27357	9111	76	3704	14463	3

Source: CARICOM Secretariat

Notes: - Means Value equals zero;
0 means Less than EC\$500.00

In 1992, OECS exports to the rest of CARICOM amounted to EC\$ 96.4 million, or a decrease of 16 per cent compared to the value of these exports in 1990. Most of these exports were accounted for by three countries: Dominica, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Dominica, which exported goods to the value of EC\$33.3 million to the rest of CARICOM or 34.5 per cent of OECS total exports to that group of countries, was the single largest OECS exporter for the year, a much improved performance compared to 1990. Dominica sent 54.6 per cent of its exports to Jamaica while 16 per cent and 15 per cent went to Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago, respectively. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, which exported goods to the value of EC\$27.3 million sent more than half of its exports or 53 per cent to Trinidad and Tobago with another 33 per cent going to Barbados and another 13 per cent going to Jamaica.

Saint Lucia's exports to the rest of CARICOM, which amounted to EC\$17.1 million, went mainly to Barbados (48 per cent), Trinidad and Tobago (24 per cent) and Jamaica (17 per cent). Antigua and Barbuda whose exports amounted to EC\$9.7 million for the year sent most of them to Trinidad and Tobago (77 per cent) and a significant proportion to Barbados (14 per cent). Grenada's exports, which amounted to EC\$ 5.8 million in 1992, went mainly to Barbados (54 per cent) and Trinidad and Tobago (39 per cent). Like Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis' exports for the year went mainly to Barbados (47 per cent) and Trinidad and Tobago (45 per cent) while those of Montserrat went almost exclusively to Trinidad and Tobago (94 per cent).

In 1994, the value of OECS exports to the rest of CARICOM which amounted to EC\$76.2 million was 33 per cent lower than its value in 1990. Once again, Dominica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Saint Lucia which exported goods valued at EC\$26.5 million, EC\$21.5 million and EC\$17.6 million, respectively, accounted for most of these exports. A high proportion of Dominica's exports (46 per cent) went to Jamaica with another 22 per cent going to Trinidad and Tobago and 17 per cent going to Barbados. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines' exports, on the other hand, went mainly to Barbados (70 per cent) and Trinidad and Tobago (16 per cent). Saint Lucia's exports were less concentrated and went to Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados. Jamaica received 32 per cent of these exports with Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados receiving 31 per cent and 28 per cent, respectively. This pattern of destinations may also be a reflection of Saint Lucia's relatively more diverse export production.

Grenada's exports, which amounted to EC\$8.2 million in 1994, went mainly to Barbados 62 per cent, Jamaica 15 per cent and Trinidad and Tobago 14 per cent. Over half of the EC\$0.8 million exports of Saint Kitts and Nevis went to Trinidad and Tobago (55 per cent) with another sizeable proportion or 40 per cent going to Barbados. Antigua and Barbuda's exports which amounted to EC\$ 1.2 million went to Barbados (26 per cent), Guyana (21 per cent), Trinidad and Tobago (19 per cent) and Belize (18 per cent).

Table IX						
OECS exports to the rest of CARICOM, classified by country 1994						
EC\$'000						
Exports to	Total	Barbados	Guyana	Jamaica	T & T	Belize
OECS	76201	30643	6961	21046	16586	965
Ant & Bar	1218	312	261	184	234	227
Dominica	26597	4650	3643	12238	5962	104
Grenada	8209	5097	1260	729	1118	5
Mont	156	113	16	15	0	12
St. K & N	890	357	25	-	494	14
St. Lucia	17614	4971	1013	5636	5391	603
St. V & G	21517	15143	743	2244	3387	-

Source: CARICOM Secretariat

Notes: - Means Value equals zero
0 means Less than EC\$500.00

The value of OECS exports to the rest of CARICOM stood at EC\$91.8 million in 1996⁹ or a 17 per cent increase compared to 1994. However, the value of these exports remained below their 1990 and 1992 levels. For this year, Saint Lucia was the OECS single largest exporter to the rest of CARICOM, with exports worth EC\$12.9 million. It was followed by Dominica and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines which exported respectively EC\$45 million and EC\$27.8 million. Most of Saint Lucia's exports (48 per cent) went to Trinidad and Tobago with another 38 per cent going to Barbados, while most of Dominica's exports went to Jamaica (64 per cent), another 14 per cent went to Guyana and an additional 13 per cent went to Trinidad and Tobago. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines sent 52 per cent of its exports to the rest of CARICOM to Trinidad and Tobago and another 32 per cent to Barbados. Grenada's exports which amounted to EC\$4.1 million in 1996 went mainly to Barbados (44 per cent) with another 22 per cent going to Trinidad and Tobago and 15 per cent to Jamaica. Saint Kitts and Nevis and Montserrat sent most of their exports for the year to Trinidad and Tobago and Guyana. Saint Kitts and Nevis and Montserrat also sent 45 per cent and 34 per cent of their exports, respectively, to Guyana while 50 per cent and 36 per cent of the exports of these two countries, respectively, went to Trinidad and Tobago.

⁹ This figure does not include the value of the exports of Antigua and Barbuda.

Exports to	Total	Barbados	Guyana	Jamaica	Suriname	T & T	Belize
OECS	91888	20524	10378	32302	485	27779	420
Antigua & Bar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominica	45023	3842	6437	28783	57	5785	119
Grenada	4199	1899	570	698	89	943	0
Montserrat	670	81	258	13	0	318	0
St. Kitts & Nevis	1157	158	506	84	0	409	0
St. Lucia	12996	4997	1144	0.001	325	6229	301
St. Vin & Gre.	27843	9547	1463	2724	14	14095	0

Source: CARICOM Secretariat

Note: ... Data not available

In 1990, OECS imports amounted to EC\$373.1 million of which 68 per cent came from Trinidad and Tobago. Saint Lucia was the largest importer from the rest of CARICOM, importing goods to the value of EC\$104.1 million or 28 per cent of the total value of OECS imports. Saint Lucia's imports came mainly from Trinidad and Tobago (66 per cent) with another 20 per cent coming from Barbados. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines whose imports amounted to EC\$67.2 million, also sourced most of its imports from Trinidad and Tobago (68 per cent) and Barbados (22 per cent). The same was true of Grenada, with total imports for the year amounting to EC\$61 million of which 75 per cent came from Trinidad and Tobago and 16 per cent from Barbados.

Imports by	Total	Barbados	Guyana	Jamaica	T & T	Belize
OECS	373140	72786	10856	35156	253550	792
Ant & Bar	50601	8607	1780	6805	33409	-
Dominica	42901	7903	1157	4453	29388	-
Grenada	61013	9831	762	4197	46223	-
Montserrat	14396	2640	166	1260	10330	-
St. K & N	32924	8319	248	4856	19500	1
St. Lucia	104100	20518	5601	8794	68691	496
St. V & Gre	67205	14968	1142	4791	46009	295

Source: CARICOM Secretariat

Notes: - Means Value equals zero
0 means Less than EC\$500.00

Antigua and Barbuda's imports, which were worth EC\$50.6 million originated mainly in Trinidad and Tobago (66 per cent) and Barbados (17 per cent). Dominica and Saint Kitts and Nevis which imported, respectively, EC\$42.9 million and EC\$32.9 million from the rest of CARICOM sourced 68 per cent and 59 per cent of their respective imports from Trinidad and Tobago while most of the rest of their imports came from Barbados. Like the other OECS countries most of Montserrat's imports came from Trinidad and Tobago (72 per cent) and the rest mainly from Barbados.

In 1992, OECS imports from the rest of CARICOM amounted to EC\$380.4 million¹⁰. Most of these imports came from Trinidad and Tobago (72 per cent) and Barbados (17 per cent). Saint Lucia was again the largest OECS importer from the rest of CARICOM with imports for the year amounting to EC\$115.2 million. Saint Lucia received 68 per cent of its imports from Trinidad and Tobago with another 19 per cent coming from Barbados. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines which imported goods to the value of EC\$83.9 million sourced these imports mainly from Trinidad and Tobago (75 per cent) and Barbados (14 per cent). Grenada, Dominica, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Montserrat which imported EC\$81.9 million, EC\$48.3 million, EC\$33 million and \$17.9 million, respectively, bought most of their imports from Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados. Grenada sourced 76 per cent of its imports from Trinidad and Tobago while 67 per cent, 65 per cent and 86 per cent of those of Dominica, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Montserrat, respectively, also came from Trinidad and Tobago. Grenada sourced 17 per cent of its imports from Barbados while Dominica, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Montserrat sourced, respectively, 19 per cent, 18 per cent and 7 per cent from that country.

ECS'000						
Imports by	Total	Barbados	Guyana	Jamaica	T & T	Belize
OECS	380445	64976	8278	31620	275218	353
Ant & Bar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominica	48327	9214	1693	4839	32552	29
Grenada	81931	13917	1222	3901	62891	-
Montserrat	17999	1316	65	1065	15521	32
St. K & N	33019	6013	435	4933	21612	26
St. Lucia	115234	22278	2148	11411	79131	266
St. V & Gre	83935	12238	2715	5471	63511	-
Source: CARICOM Secretariat						
Notes: - Means Value equals zero						
0 means Less than EC\$500.00						

¹⁰ This figure does not include the value of the exports of Antigua and Barbuda.

In 1994, the value of total OECS imports from the rest of CARICOM was EC\$367.9 million¹¹. Of these imports, 71 per cent originated in Trinidad and Tobago with another 16 per cent originating in Barbados. Saint Lucia was the OECS country with the largest imports from the rest of CARICOM with imports for the year valued at EC\$137.1 million of which 68 per cent came from Trinidad and Tobago and 17 per cent came from Barbados. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines imported goods to the value of EC\$84.1 million in 1994, 70 per cent of which came from Trinidad and Tobago with another 16 per cent coming from Barbados. In addition, 77 per cent and 11 per cent of Grenada's imports of EC\$82.2 million came from Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados, respectively. Similarly, most of the imports of Dominica and Montserrat, 65 per cent and 83 per cent, respectively, came from Trinidad and Tobago while 20 per cent and 8 per cent respectively of these two countries' imports came from Barbados.

	Total	Barbados	Guyana	Jamaica	T & T	Belize
OECS	367910	57442	19864	29682	260202	720
Ant & Bar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominica	49763	10010	1830	5040	32544	339
Grenada	82225	8742	5323	4615	63534	11
Montserrat	14638	1179	317	1038	12104	0
St. K & N	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Lucia	137165	23618	7561	12924	92996	66
St. V & Gre	84119	13893	4833	6065	59024	304

Source: CARICOM Secretariat

Notes: - Means Value equals zero
0 means Less than EC\$500.00

In 1996, OECS imports from the rest of CARICOM amounted to EC\$474.9 million¹², 74 per cent of which came from Trinidad and Tobago and 17 per cent came from Barbados. The largest OECS importer from the rest of CARICOM was Saint Lucia with imports worth EC\$154 million in 1996. Saint Lucia sourced 70 per cent of its exports for the year from Trinidad and Tobago and 20 per cent from Barbados. Grenada's imports, which amounted to EC\$103 million, came mainly from Trinidad and Tobago (84 per cent) and Barbados (11 per cent). The same was true for the imports of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Dominica and Saint Kitts and Nevis which amounted to EC\$95.7 million, EC\$64 million and EC\$57.9 million, respectively, and which came mostly

¹¹ This figure does not include the value of imports by Antigua and Barbuda and Saint Kitts and Nevis.

¹² This figure does not include the imports of Antigua and Barbuda and Montserrat.

from Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines sourced 74 per cent of its imports from Trinidad and Tobago and another 17 per cent from Barbados. Dominica and Saint Kitts and Nevis sourced 68 per cent and 70 per cent of their imports, respectively, from Trinidad and Tobago and another 11 per cent and 17 per cent, respectively, from Barbados.

Table XIV							
OECS imports from the rest of CARICOM, classified by country 1996							
EC\$'000s							
Imports by	Total	Barbados	Guyana	Jamaica	Suriname	T & T	Belize
OECS	474906	81302	14486	28432	33	349859	794
Ant & Bar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominica	64055	12846	1212	5788	20	43882	307
Grenada	103073	11131	2201	3004	13	86719	5
Montserrat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. K & N	57983	10092	2366	5070	0	40401	54
St. Lucia	154026	30449	5019	10257	0	108196	105
St. V & Gren	95769	16784	3688	4313	0	70661	323
Source: CARICOM Secretariat							
Note: ... data not available							

C. Trade among the non-OECS CARICOM countries

The total value of exports of non-OECS CARICOM countries to each other amounted to EC\$734 million in 1990, then increased to reach EC\$983.6 million and EC\$1,559.6 million in 1994 and 1996, respectively. These exports were dominated by exports from Trinidad and Tobago which accounted for the highest value of exports to the other non-OECS CARICOM countries for each of the years under consideration. Most of the intra-non-OECS CARICOM countries' exports for the year went to Barbados and Jamaica.

In 1990, Trinidad and Tobago exported goods to the value of EC\$410.1 million or 56 per cent of the total value of the internal exports of this group of countries to the other non-OECS CARICOM countries. Trinidad and Tobago sent 51 per cent of its exports to Barbados with another 35 per cent going to Jamaica. Jamaica, the second largest exporter within this group of countries, exported goods to the value of EC\$172.5 million of which 53 per cent went to Trinidad and Tobago, 27 per cent went to Barbados and 16 per cent went to Belize. Barbados which exported EC\$91.9 million for the year sent its exports mainly to Trinidad and Tobago (52 per cent) and Jamaica (40 per cent). Guyana and Belize which exported EC\$32.8 million and EC\$26.5 million, respectively, sent most of their exports to Jamaica, 42 per cent and 50 per cent, respectively, and another 29 per cent and 38 per cent to Trinidad and Tobago, respectively.

Exports to	Total	Barbados	Guyana	Jamaica	T & T	Belize
Total	734068	267809	63887	209085	158592	34695
Barbados	91900		5084	36682	47680	2454
Guyana	32879	9320		13906	9653	-
Jamaica	172540	45974	8150		90999	27417
T & T	410196	209585	50653	145134		4824
Belize	26553	2930	0	13363	10260	

Source: CARICOM Secretariat

Notes: - Means Value equals zero
0 means Less than EC\$500.00

In 1994, the value of total exports of non-OECS CARICOM countries to each other amounted to EC\$983.6 million, of which 68 per cent was accounted for by Trinidad and Tobago, with Jamaica and Barbados accounting for most of the rest of these exports. For that year, Trinidad and Tobago's exports were valued at EC\$666.6 million, a high proportion of which (49 per cent) went to Jamaica with another 32 per cent going to Barbados and 17 per cent going to Guyana. Jamaica's exports to this group of countries, which amounted to EC\$140.2 million for the year went mainly to Trinidad and Tobago (46 per cent) and Barbados (35 per cent). Belize and Guyana took 11 per cent and 8 per cent, respectively, of Jamaica's exports to this group of countries. Barbados' exports which amounted to EC\$103.9 million went mainly to Trinidad and Tobago (52 per cent) and Jamaica (31 per cent). Guyana's exports amounting to EC\$58.5 million went mainly to Trinidad and Tobago (37 per cent), Barbados (36 per cent) and Jamaica (26 per cent). The main destinations for Belize's exports, which amounted to EC\$14.5 million, were Jamaica (43 per cent), Trinidad and Tobago (41 per cent) and Barbados (16 per cent).

Exports by	Total	Barbados	Guyana	Jamaica	T & T	Belize
Total	983697	286245	140160	381581	146359	29352
Barbados	103913		11059	32211	54066	6577
Guyana	58523	21379		15191	21919	34
Jamaica	140204	48878	16034		64404	10888
T & T	666490	213714	113067	327856		11853
Belize	14567	2274	0	6323	5970	

Source: CARICOM Secretariat

Notes: - Means Value equals zero
0 means Less than EC\$500.00

In 1996, the value of total exports of non-OECS CARICOM countries was EC\$1,694.8 million, of which EC\$1,277.4 million or 75 per cent was accounted for by Trinidad and Tobago. That country sent 47 per cent of its exports to Jamaica, 19 per cent to Barbados and 19 per cent to Guyana. Barbados' exports, which amounted to EC\$159.1 million, went mainly to Jamaica (43 per cent) and Trinidad and Tobago (35 per cent). Jamaica's exports of EC\$111.4 million in 1996 went mainly to Trinidad and Tobago (41 per cent) and Barbados (29 per cent).

Like Jamaica's exports, those of Guyana to this group of countries, which amounted to EC\$67 million in 1996, went mainly to Trinidad and Tobago (47 per cent) and Barbados (31 per cent). Suriname's exports of EC\$68.1 million, went almost exclusively to Trinidad and Tobago (94 per cent) while Belize's exports to this group of countries went mainly to Jamaica (61 per cent) and Trinidad and Tobago (23 per cent).

Exports to	Total	Barbados	Guyana	Jamaica	Suriname	T & T	Belize
Total	1694883	296132	282904	686670	231963	171668	25546
Barbados	159184		23064	67854	7755	55558	4953
Guyana	67095	20520		14850	31725 ...	...
Jamaica	111141	32442	15734		6408	45995	10562
Suriname	68121	.....		4050		64071 ...	
T & T	1277400	241819	243470	596005	186075		10031
Belize	11942	1351	636	3911	0	6044	

Source: CARICOM Secretariat and ECLAC

Note: ... Data not available
0 means less than EC\$500

II. Trade between CARICOM and non-CARICOM CDCC member countries

Among the non-CARICOM CDCC countries, the Netherlands Antilles were the main source of imports for the CARICOM countries in 1990. The largest recipient of these imports was Guyana which imported goods worth EC\$102.6 million. Jamaica, Barbados, Dominica and Belize received imports from the Netherlands Antilles to the value of EC\$67.5 million, EC\$99.9 million, EC\$2.7 million and EC\$8.1 million, respectively. For the year 1990, CARICOM countries also imported goods to the value of EC\$22.1 million from the Dominican Republic.

The main recipients of these imports were Trinidad and Tobago, Saint. Lucia, Jamaica, Barbados and Grenada. CARICOM's imports from Aruba amounted to EC\$5.7 million in 1990,

most of which was accounted for by Trinidad and Tobago and Antigua and Barbuda which imported, respectively, EC\$1.9 million and EC\$1.7 million worth of goods from that country. CARICOM's imports from Cuba for the year which amounted to EC\$2.5 million were mainly accounted for by Guyana, Barbados and Saint Lucia.

The main CARICOM exporters to non-CARICOM CDCC countries in 1990 were Trinidad and Tobago and Jamaica. Trinidad and Tobago exported goods worth EC\$454.5 million, which went mainly to the Netherlands Antilles (37 per cent), Suriname (33 per cent) and Cuba (29 per cent). Jamaica's exports, which amounted to EC\$16.8 million, went mainly to Suriname, the Netherlands Antilles, the Dominican Republic and Haiti.

	Bahamas	Cuba	Dom Rep	Haiti	Suriname	Neth Ant.	Aruba
Barbados	32	624	2279	336	1	99900	750
Guyana	0	1722	348	1	119	102600	...
Jamaica	764	2	3898	64	66	67500	750
T & T	111	14	5660	72	21440	13500	1950.9
Belize	45	-	167	-	-	8100	...
Ant & Bar	...	...	...	...	...	...	1799.9
Dominica	50	-	1536	15	33	2700	450
Grenada	-	0	2058	29	-	...	...
Mont	1	-	1	14	-	...	...
St. K & N	0	-	1079	10	-	...	...
St. Lucia	6	188	4439	89	25	...	...
St. V & G	-	2	713	33	1	...	...
Total	1009	2552	22178	663	21685	294300	5700.8

Source: CARICOM Secretariat and ECLAC

Note: ... Data not available
0 Less than EC\$500
- Value equals zero

In 1994, most of the imports of CARICOM countries from non-CARICOM countries originated from the Netherlands Antilles and the Dominican Republic, with the former exporting goods to CARICOM worth EC\$299.7 million while the latter exported EC\$25.3 million. Imports from the Netherlands Antilles were mainly received by Guyana (37 per cent), Jamaica (34 per cent) and Belize (13 per cent). The rest of CARICOM's imports from the Netherlands Antilles was accounted for by Barbados, Belize and Trinidad and Tobago. The main CARICOM exporters to non-CARICOM CDCC countries for the year were Trinidad and Tobago and Guyana. Trinidad and

Tobago, which exported EC\$180.4 million to the non-CARICOM CDCC member countries, sent its exports mainly to the Dominican Republic, Suriname, the Netherlands Antilles and Cuba while total exports of Guyana to this group of countries went exclusively to the Netherlands Antilles.

Table XIX						
Imports of CARICOM from non-CARICOM CDCC countries - 1994						
(EC '000s)						
	Bahamas	Cuba	Dom Rep.	Haiti	Suriname	Neth Ant
Barbados	37	48	4504	2	644	5400
Guyana	127	3	2794	0	489	110700
Jamaica	8822	927	9477	-	193	102600
T & T	60	4	4573	26	663	5400
Belize	-	-	153	-	-	32400
Ant & Bar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominica	...	...	...	...	...	48600
Grenada	25	30	855	5	52	...
Mont	3	-	-	1	-	...
St. K & N	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Lucia	1	-	2632	2	-	...
St. V & G	99	115	341	2	25	...
Total	9174	1127	25329	38	2066	305100

Source: CARICOM Secretariat and International Monetary Fund, Direction of Trade Statistics 1997

Note: ... Data not available
 0 Less than EC\$500
 - Means value equals 0

In 1996, most of CARICOM's imports from the non-CARICOM CDCC countries came from the Netherlands Antilles. These imports were valued at EC\$491.4 million and were received by Guyana, Jamaica and Dominica. CARICOM countries also imported goods worth EC\$320.7 million from Puerto Rico. The main importers were Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Antigua and Barbuda, Saint. Lucia and Haiti. The Dominican Republic's exports for the year went mainly to Haiti and Jamaica.

CARICOM's exports to non-CARICOM CDCC countries were mostly accounted for by Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana and Suriname. Trinidad and Tobago exported EC\$419.9 million to these countries in 1996. Most of these exports went to Puerto Rico (48 per cent) and the Netherlands Antilles (31 per cent). Guyana's exports to these countries, which amounted to EC\$132.3 million, went entirely to the Netherlands Antilles. Suriname's exports of EC\$118.8 million also went exclusively to the Netherlands Antilles.

Table XX					
Imports of CARICOM from non-CARICOM CDCC countries-1996					
(EC '000s)					
Imports by	Bahamas*	Cuba	Dom Rep.	Neth Ant	Puerto Rico
Barbados	772.6	...	...	5400	64812.15
Guyana	33	...	...	175500	...
Jamaica	153.9	...	13500	164700	23803.47
T & T	630	...	...	10800	80263.98
Haiti	...	...	67500	27000	33816.96
Belize	275.7	...	...	5400	...
Suriname	...	...	...	24300	...
Ant & Bar	251.6	...	...	...	45213.66
Dominica	..	...	...	78300	8022.51
Grenada	71.9	...	...	...	4751.19
Mont	...	...	...	...	2681.1
St. K & N	...	...	...	...	20852.37
St. Lucia	149.6	...	...	...	27838.35
St. V & G	...	...	...	...	8699.94
Total	2338.3	...	81000	491400	320755.68

Source: International Monetary Fund, Direction of Trade Statistics 1997
 *Commonwealth of Bahamas, External Trade Statistics Report 1995 -
 *1995 statistics
 Selected Statistics on Puerto Rico's External Trade - 1996
 Notes: ... Data not available

III. Trade among non-CARICOM CDCC countries¹³

In 1990, the main destinations of the Netherlands Antilles' exports to the non-CARICOM CDCC countries were the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Suriname which imported, respectively, US\$76 million, US\$55 and US\$20 million worth of goods from the Netherlands Antilles. The Netherlands Antilles main source of imports for the year from this group of countries was Suriname. On the other hand, exports from the Dominican Republic went mainly to Haiti and Suriname.

In 1992, the Netherlands Antilles exported goods worth of US\$109 million and US\$18 million to the Dominican Republic and Suriname, respectively. The exports of Suriname and the Dominican Republic went mainly to the Netherlands Antilles. On the imports side, Suriname's imports came mainly from the Netherlands Antilles and the Dominican Republic, while those of the Dominican Republic came mainly from the Netherlands Antilles and Haiti. The Netherlands Antilles' imports came mainly from Suriname and the Dominican Republic.

¹³ Lack of data prevented a more extensive analysis of this trade.

Table XXI					
Intra non-CARICOM CDCC exports 1992					
Millions of US\$					
Export to	The Bahamas	Dom Rep	Neth Ant	Haiti	Suriname
The Bahamas		1	...	...	...
Dom Rep	...		1	...	...
Neth Ant	43	109		1	18
Haiti	...	1	...		
Suriname	...	...	12	...	
Source: International Monetary Fund, Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook - 1997					
Notes: ... Data not available					

Table XII					
Intra non-CARICOM CDCC imports - 1992					
Millions of US\$					
Imports by	The Bahamas	Dom Rep	Neth Ant	Haiti	Suriname
The Bahamas		...	48	...	...
Dom Rep	...		109	4	...
Neth Ant	...	1		...	13
Haiti	1		...
Suriname	...	2	9	...	
Source: International Monetary Fund, Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook - 1997					
Notes: ... Data not available					

In 1996, the exports of the Netherlands Antilles and the Dominican Republic went mainly to Puerto Rico. Puerto Rico's exports for the year went mainly to the Dominican Republic and the Netherlands Antilles.

IV. Trade policy developments in CDCC countries

Economic reforms, which were widely implemented in CDCC countries and invariably included trade policy reforms, have resulted in generally more open trading regimes in the Caribbean. Tariffs have been lowered and non-tariff barriers eliminated or reduced substantially in most of the countries. However, some countries still retain high tariffs for some commodities, especially luxury goods and agricultural products, in addition to quantitative restrictions and licensing requirements.

In 1998, CARICOM countries have started the implementation of the final stage of their Common External Tariff which, when fully implemented, will bring down the range of CET tariff rates to the range of 0 to 20 per cent with the exception of the tariff rate on agricultural products

which will remain at 40 per cent. In addition, exceptions to the CET reflected in Lists A and B (lower CET rates for cost of living reasons) and D (pharmaceuticals and appliances) are to be eliminated as part of this latest stage of tariff reforms. Within CARICOM itself, there are now fewer impediments to intra-CARICOM trade with the elimination in most countries of quantitative restrictions, licensing requirements, stamp duties and surcharges for products originating and trading within the integration grouping. However, some CARICOM countries still impose licenses for products imported from other member countries. For example, in Barbados licenses are required for the import from CARICOM of milk and cream, mineral water and soap. Barbados also operates anti-dumping measures against milk and milk products manufactured in Trinidad and Tobago. In Grenada and other OECS countries, licenses are required for the import from other CARICOM countries of pasta products, beer and aerated beverages. In addition, import licenses are required for all imports into Suriname. Most CARICOM countries apply a customs service charge which is payable on all goods in some countries but only on specified goods in others, that is, in Dominica a 15 per cent custom surcharge is imposed on motor vehicles, motorcycles and fruits such as grapes, apples and pears. In Barbados, a customs surtax of 75 per cent applies to specified goods but is scheduled to be phased out after March 1999.

Consumption taxes on imports, together with service charges, are widely used in CARICOM countries to offset the shortfall in revenues due to tariff reductions. Consumption taxes vary from 15 per cent to 25 per cent and are applied in some countries to a specified number of products.

Trade between CARICOM and other CDCC member countries is the subject of more restrictions than intra-CARICOM trade. Licenses for imports to some of the countries are required for a long list of products and quotas are in operation for a number of products, such as sugar and canned fruit, in Barbados. Administrative pricing mechanisms are also in operation in some of the countries, for example, in Grenada household products such as refrigerators, cookers and freezers are subject to administratively fixed prices.

The OECS countries, Barbados and Belize operate national marketing corporations with import monopolies on a number of products usually food products considered essential in these countries. A number of CARICOM countries also apply a tax on foreign exchange transactions involved in the payments for imports and in some countries, like Barbados and Belize, imports require Central Bank permission. However, in other countries, such as Belize, permission is automatically granted.

Over recent years, the Dominican Republic substantially reformed its trade regime. Most of its tariff rates have now been lowered to a range from 5 per cent to 35 per cent with higher rates imposed on luxury goods, including an excise tax of between 5 per cent and 80 per cent. A negative list including mainly agricultural products is still in operation and there are still a few products which require licenses. The import of oil is the exclusive monopoly of the State refinery. The Dominican Republic operates a dual exchange rate system: an official exchange rate and an interbank rate. The official exchange rate is adjusted weekly based on the movements of the interbank rate which is determined by supply and demand. There is a charge of 1.5 per cent on all sales of foreign exchange

including those for the payment for imports. The free trade zones are not the subject of any trade or exchange rate regulations.

In Haiti, recently, tariffs have come down substantially. There are now three standard tariffs of 5 per cent, 10 per cent and 15 per cent. Basic commodities, like rice and sugar, attract a lower tariff rate of 3 per cent. Other commodities, such as gasoline, are subject to higher rates of 25 per cent. All imports into Haiti are subject to a 4 per cent verification fee which replaced the former 3 per cent consular fee and 1 per cent administrative fee. There are no licensing requirements or quantitative restrictions presently in operation in Haiti.

In Cuba, major trade reforms have also taken place since 1990. Average tariffs have been substantially reduced from 51.5 per cent to 16.9 per cent during the reforms in 1990, 1992 and 1996. Essential commodities benefit from much lower tariffs while luxury goods attract much higher tariffs.

The use of trade measures such as antidumping and countervailing duties, standards, sanitary and phytosanitary measures and technical standards is still lowered in the Caribbean. Countervailing and antidumping duties have, however, been imposed in recent cases by Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago.

Conclusion

Intra-CDCC trade remained limited compared to CDCC member countries' trade with the rest of the world. In 1996, intra-CARICOM exports represented 15.3 per cent of CARICOM's total exports while intra-CARICOM imports represented 9.4 per cent of total imports. These shares were 12.4 per cent and 9.3 per cent, respectively, in 1990. The similarities in production patterns and exports together with the existence of barriers to trade are among the factors accounting for limited trade within CDCC countries.

Intra-CARICOM exports were dominated by Trinidad and Tobago whose exports accounted for most intra-CARICOM exports. The exports of Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados to other CARICOM countries increased over the 1990s, while those of Jamaica, Belize and the OECS countries declined. Intra-CARICOM exports represented significant portions of the total exports of Barbados and the OECS and were becoming increasingly significant in the total exports of Trinidad and Tobago, the largest CARICOM exporter. These exports represented 19.8 per cent and 25 per cent of Trinidad and Tobago's total exports in 1993 and 1996 respectively.

Despite the steady increase of their value in the 1990s, intra-CARICOM imports did not represent a higher share of CARICOM total imports over the period under consideration. Jamaica and Barbados were the largest importers from the other CARICOM countries. However, these imports were less significant for Jamaica as a share of total imports than they were for Barbados. The OECS imports from the rest of CARICOM represented a significant part of these countries' total imports despite their generally lower value.

The value of intra-OECS exports barely changed from 1990 to 1996. Saint. Lucia and Dominica accounted for most of this group of countries' internal imports while Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Saint Lucia accounted for most of their internal exports.

In 1996, OECS exports to the rest of CARICOM, which were mainly accounted for by Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Dominica were below their 1990 level. Dominica's exports to the rest of CARICOM went mainly to Jamaica while those of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines went mainly to Trinidad and Tobago. Saint. Lucia's exports were more widely spread among the rest of CARICOM.

OECS imports from the rest of CARICOM increased substantially during the period 1990 to 1996 with Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines accounting for most of these imports and Trinidad and Tobago being the main exporter to this group of countries.

Trade among the non-OECS CARICOM countries also increased over the 1990s with Trinidad and Tobago being the main exporter to this group of countries and Jamaica and Barbados the largest importers from this group.

Trade among CARICOM and non-CARICOM CDCC countries was conducted mainly between Trinidad and Tobago and Jamaica, on the one hand, and the Netherlands Antilles, Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic, on the other. Trade among non-CARICOM CDCC countries took place mainly among the Netherlands Antilles, Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.

CDCC trade policies have generally become more liberalized in the 1990s. However, many high tariffs and non-tariff barriers which are among the obstacles to the development of intra-CDCC trade still remain. The continuation of trade policy reforms along with improvement in productivity and other trade-related measures will contribute to the further development of intra-CDCC trade.

Annex 1

Value of CDCC exports							
	Millions of US\$						
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Antigua & Barbuda	32	25	28	27	32	45	53
Montserrat	1.56	1.3	1.92	2.85	...	...	...
The Bahamas	990	864	1057	825	572	584	623
Barbados	209	206	133	135	137	185	233
Belize	131	124	112	131	143	162	168
Cuba	1357	1065	1159	1141	1355	1479	1831
Dominica	55	116	115	85	83	87	90
Dom Rep	746	658	566	511	733	814	886
Grenada	21	28	59	28	23	27	34
Guyana	232	292	363	434	483	502	572
Haiti	247	317	137	180	80	174	181
Jamaica	1133	1166	1349	1479	1598	1790	1910
Neth Ant.	1798	1610	1559	1325	1276	1718	2209
St. Kitts & Nevis	24	28	40	63	37	39	38
St. Lucia	146	117	139	123	103	125	126
St. Vin & Gre	83	67	79	58	50	45	106
Suriname	455	379	387	375	375	504	489
T & T	1986	1982	1858	1629	1959	2456	2501
Puerto Rico	19305.4	21323	21051.2	19790.7	21752.6	23811.3	22944.4

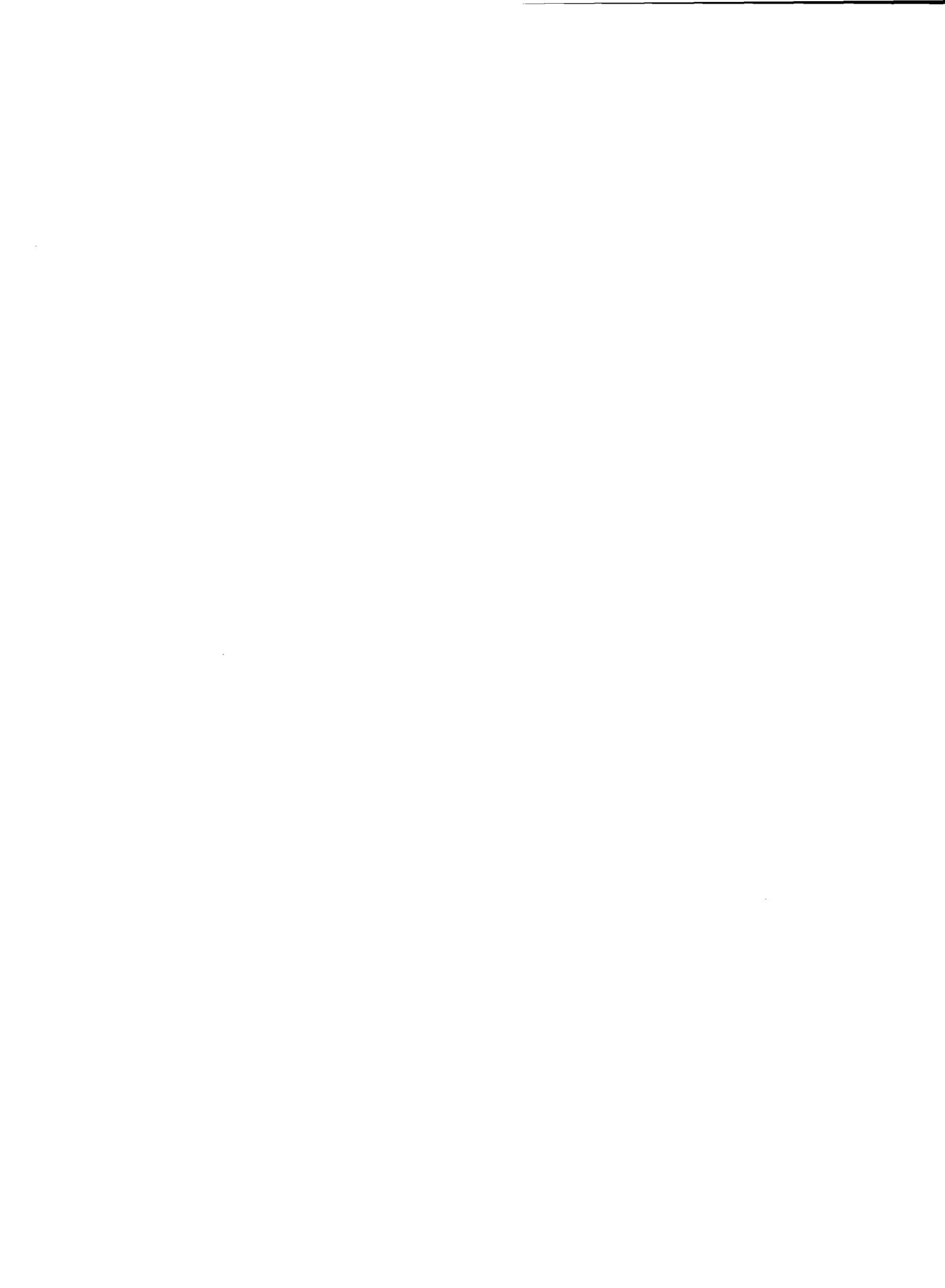
Source: International Monetary Fund, Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook - 1997
* Selected Statistical Indicators of Caribbean Countries - 1996 Vol. VIII and IX

Notes: ... Data not available

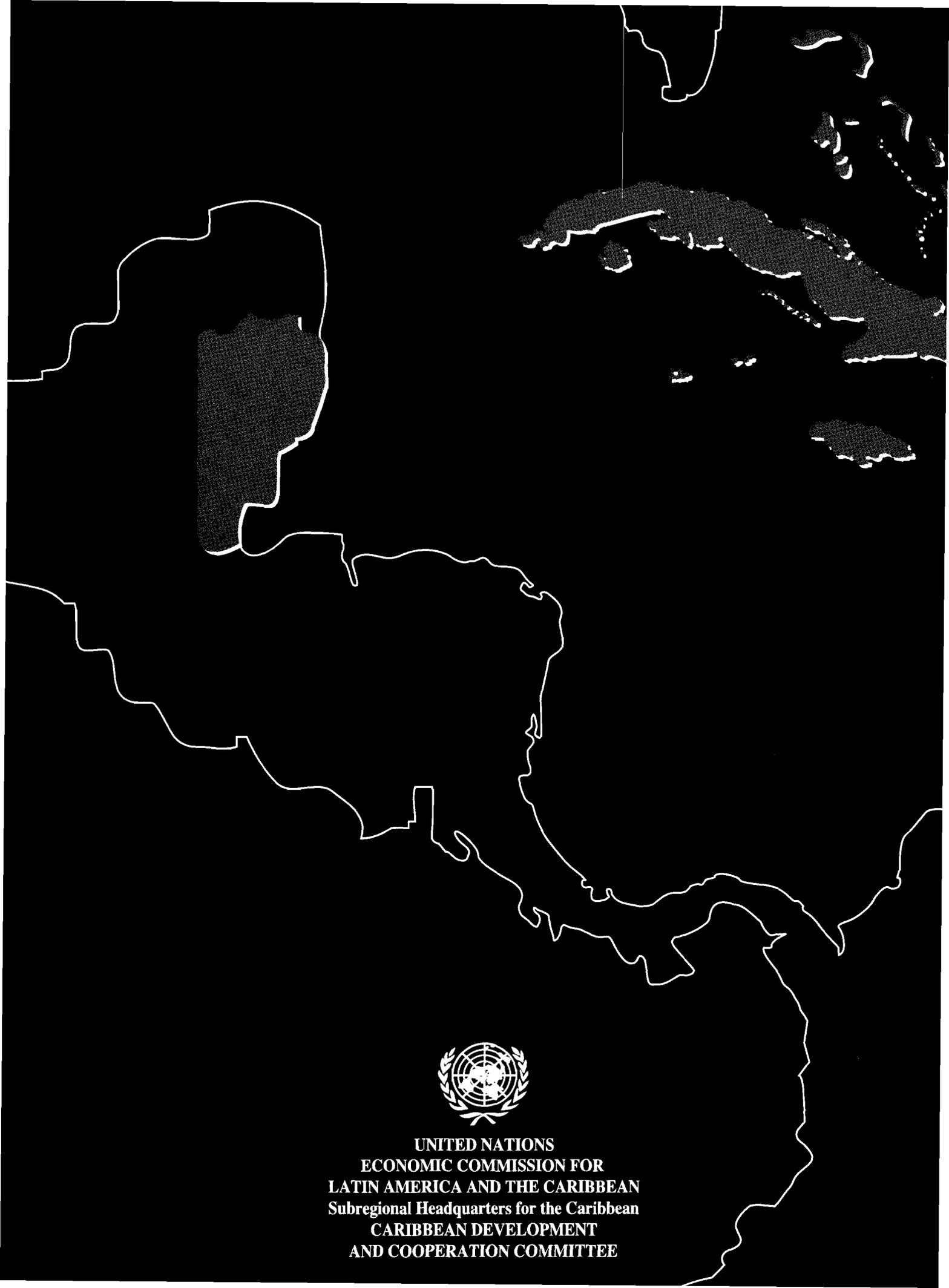
Annex 2

Value of CDCC imports							
	In Millions of US\$						
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Antigua & Barbuda	175	629	196	168	340	275	321
Montserrat*	44.1	38.8	35.9	27.5	...	...	...
The Bahamas	2311	2223	2496	3463	2876	2335	3270
Barbados	700	700	553	574	608	622	710
Belize	211	256	280	283	259	259	256
Cuba	2956	2361	1517	1561	1873	2645	3010
Dominica	118	110	198	168	193	208	231
Dominican Republic	2194	2312	2731	2965	5123	5351	6300
Grenada	109	117	102	114	79	90	105
Guyana	279	313	399	499	325	503	687
Haiti	524	688	392	433	377	956	873
Jamaica	1867	1798	1855	2178	2041	2679	2726
Neth. Ant.	2157	2189	1869	1807	1810	2976	3549
St. Kitts & Nevis	108	93	574	128	126	162	167
St. Lucia	200	222	224	214	239	299	221
St. Vin & Gre	136	140	125	135	130	136	178
Suriname	485	509	553	1008	444	509	575
T & T	1230	1647	1430	1387	1159	1713	1807
Puerto Rico*	15721.6	15904.3	15387.3	16385.9	16654.2	18816.6	19060.9

Source: International Monetary Fund, Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook - 1997
 * Selected Statistical Indicators of Caribbean Countries - 1996 Vol. VIII, IX and X
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