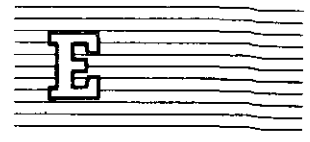


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ECONOMIC SURVEY  
OF LATIN AMERICA

1981

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

This preliminary version of the *Economic Survey of Latin America, 1981* is being distributed in the form of a general introduction, under the symbol E/CEPAL/L.268, and a number of addenda, each containing a study of the economic evolution of a country of the region. These studies will not be published in alphabetical order, but in order of completion. The final version of the complete *Survey* will be published once the observations regarding this preliminary version have been received.

### Notas explicativas

En los cuadros del presente estudio se han empleado los siguientes signos:

Tres puntos (...) indican que los datos faltan o no constan por separado.

La raya (—) indica que la cantidad es nula o despreciable.

Un espacio en blanco en un cuadro indica que el concepto de que se trata no es aplicable.

Un signo menos (-) indica déficit o disminución, salvo que se especifique otra cosa.

El punto (.) se usa para separar los decimales. La raya inclinada (/) indica un año agrícola o fiscal (por ejemplo, 1970/1971).

El guión (-) puesto entre cifras que expresen años, por ejemplo 1971-1973, indica que se trata de todo el período considerado, ambos años inclusive.

La palabra "toneladas" indica toneladas métricas, y la palabra "dólares" de los Estados Unidos, salvo indicación contraria. Salvo indicación en contrario, las referencias a tasas anuales de crecimiento o variación corresponden a tasas anuales compuestas.

Debido a que a veces se redondean las cifras, los datos parciales y los porcentajes presentados en los cuadros no siempre suman el total correspondiente.

## ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

### 1. Recent economic trends: Introduction and summary

Antigua attained political independence on 1 November 1981. The new nation consists of three islands: Antigua, the seat of the central government, with an area of 280 km<sup>2</sup>, Barbuda (160 km<sup>2</sup>) and Redonda, an uninhabited rocky islet of 2.5 km<sup>2</sup>. The population in mid-1981 was estimated at 75 235, with 74 000 residing on Antigua and 1 235 on Barbuda. The crude birth rate is 16.0 and the death rate 5.1 per 1 000; net population increase is 1.2%.

The GDP for 1980 was EC\$ 143 million,<sup>1</sup> with a per capita income of EC\$ 1 900 at 1975 prices. The annual average growth rate of the GDP during the four years 1976 to 1980 was 6.8% (see table 1), but the high growth rate of 8.3% recorded in 1979 declined to 3.6% in 1980. Allowing for inflation, real growth during 1981 is likely to have been marginal

Table 1

#### ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA: MAIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	1977	1978	1979	1980 <sup>a</sup>
<b>A. Basic economic indicators</b>				
Gross domestic product at 1975 prices (millions of East Caribbean dollars)	117.8	127.1	137.7	142.7
	<b>Growth rates</b>			
<b>B. Short-run economic indicators</b>				
Gross domestic product	7.3	7.9	8.3	3.6
Current value of exports of goods	...	...	-19.5	175.1
Current value of imports of goods	...	...	53.6	56.0
Consumer price index				
December-December	11.1	6.5	21.1	16.2
Variation between annual averages	13.8	6.1	16.3	19.0
Rate of unemployment	...	20.4	20.2	20.7
Total expenditure of government	24.5	-3.9	...	...

Source: CEPAL, on the basis of official data.

Changes in the 1980 GDP for various sectors of the economy show that manufacturing increased by 1.9%, mining and quarrying by 8.3%, and transport and communications by 1.2%. However, construction registered no growth and electricity and water even declined by 9%. Agriculture, fisheries and forestry also declined by 3.3%. The government sector, which has the largest share in GDP, showed the highest rate of growth at 19.5% and hotels and restaurants, the third largest contributor to GDP, recorded a 6.7% increase (see table 2).

A full analysis of the performance of the various sectors of the economy during 1981 cannot be made at this time due to the inadequate data base. However, significant changes in the relative performance of the various sectors are not anticipated. Available information indicates that costs and prices increased more slowly in 1981 than in 1980, possibly as a result of more stable oil prices.

<sup>1</sup>The exchange rate of the East Caribbean dollar is EC\$ 2.70 = US\$ 1.00.

Table 2

**ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, AT FACTOR COST**

	Millions of East Caribbean dollars at 1975 prices			Percentage breakdown		Growth rates		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1980	1978	1979	1980
<b>Total gross domestic product</b>	127.1	137.7	142.7	100.0	100.0	7.9	8.3	3.6
<b>Goods</b>	29.3	32.4	32.7	25.1	22.9	9.3	10.6	0.9
Agriculture, fisheries and forestry	4.1	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.0	7.9	-26.8	-3.3
Livestock	7.8	8.4	8.5	4.9	6.0	9.9	7.7	1.2
Mining and quarrying	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.6	0.9	22.2	9.1	8.3
Manufacturing	7.8	10.4	10.6	9.1	7.4	27.9	33.3	1.9
Construction	8.5	9.4	9.4	7.5	6.6	-4.5	10.6	-
<b>Basic services</b>	24.2	27.7	27.8	17.8	19.5	16.3	14.5	0.4
Electricity and water	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.2	1.4	26.7	15.8	-9.1
Transport and communications	22.3	25.5	25.8	16.6	18.1	15.5	14.3	1.2
<b>Other services</b>	73.6	77.6	82.2	57.1	57.6	4.8	5.4	5.9
Wholesale and retail trade	15.5	17.2	17.4	12.7	12.2	10.7	11.0	1.2
Hotels and restaurants	14.1	16.4	17.5	9.3	12.3	12.8	16.3	6.7
Government services	18.5	18.5	22.1	12.7	15.5	1.2	-	19.5
Others	25.5	25.5	25.2	22.3	17.6	4.9	-	-1.2

Source: Economic Affairs Division, Organization of East Caribbean States.

The production sector is expected to show only marginal changes, while the service sectors, in particular government services, are expected to maintain average growth in terms of current prices.

## 2. Trends in economic activity

### (a) *Growth of the main sectors*

(i) *Agriculture.* Agricultural GDP (agriculture, fishery, forestry and livestock) at 1975 prices was EC\$ 11 million in 1980, representing zero growth over the 1979 figure. The contribution of the sector to the GDP was 8%. Increased agricultural earnings were expected during 1981 due to expansion of local food production and increases in commodity prices. Vegetables, root crops and livestock are the mainstay of the agricultural sector in terms of stability, employment and contribution to the economy.

The reactivated sugar industry now makes significant demands on the available land and other resources, in particular capital. However, its contribution to the economy is still for the future. Fishing is also important but provides relatively little direct employment.

Agricultural production and levels of productivity are constrained by low, unreliable rainfall and factors common to many poorly financed, developing inland economies, viz., insufficient machinery, inadequate storage, poorly developed markets, inadequate technical services and the inability of large numbers of farmers to qualify for available lines of credit. Most farmers are responsible for all steps in the system, from production through marketing, with no storage or holding facilities. Such conditions result in brief gluts and prolonged periods of scarcity during which the island is dependent on imports. Efforts have been made to reduce these problems by taking measures to improve the purchasing and storage capacity of the national Central Marketing Corporation and to expand credit facilities through the National Development Bank.

Small farmers dominate the agricultural sector, accounting for approximately 75% of locally produced vegetable and food crops, virtually all fruits (excepting pineapples), 75% of animal products (including all milk), and 50% of cotton and 25% of sugar cane acreage. Government agencies and corporations account for 75% of the sugar cane acreage, 50% of the cotton, the residue of vegetables, root crops and fruits, and also some cattle.

The total acreage used for vegetable and food crop production increased from approximately 530 hectares in 1980 to 610 hectares in 1981, with the volume of output increasing from approximately 770 to 1 000 tons.

The sugar industry was restarted during 1981. The ultimate production target is 5 000 tons of raw sugar and 1 million litres of molasses for local consumption from 12 000 hectares of sugar cane. During 1981 raw sugar output amounted to 45 tons, with 250 hectares of cane being cultivated by the State-owned Sugar Industry Corporation and 80 hectares by small farmers.

Cotton production declined further to 6 000 kg from 135 hectares during the 1980/1981 season. Small farmers accounted for 2 870 kg from 50 hectares and Government agencies 3 130 kg from 85 hectares. Although the current price is US\$ 5.50 FOB per kg of clean lint, the outlook is for continued low levels of production. The major constraints are insufficient machinery to effect timely cultivation, poor pest control, and severe problems with harvesting, which is done by hand.

Fruit production increased marginally during 1981, the total output being estimated at 198 000 kg, of which pineapples contributed 132 000 kg, mangoes 35 500 kg, avocados 12 700 kg and citrus fruits 15 800 kg; in addition, production of bananas was estimated at 127 000 kg. Except for small exports of pineapples and mangoes, the entire production was sold on the local market (see table 3).

Table 3

## ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA: OUTPUT OF MAIN PRODUCTS

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 <sup>a</sup>	1981
Raw cotton <sup>b</sup>	523	449	528	36	...	32
Sweet potatoes <sup>b</sup>	558	158	374	615	131	243 <sup>c</sup>
Yams <sup>b</sup>	134	102	176	240	69	44 <sup>c</sup>
Tomatoes <sup>b</sup>	241	87	309	300	58	78 <sup>c</sup>
Onions <sup>b</sup>	160	18	35	279	12	15 <sup>c</sup>
Carrots <sup>b</sup>	300	47	195	323	54	86 <sup>c</sup>
Pineapples <sup>b</sup>	88	57	67	61	1	2 <sup>c</sup>
BAnanas <sup>b</sup>	98	24	512	336	300	179 <sup>c</sup>
Ginger <sup>b</sup>	3	7	20	6	14	20 <sup>c</sup>
Lobsters <sup>b</sup>	300	385	265	223	141	112 <sup>c</sup>
Animal feed <sup>b</sup>	...	164	298	93	128	82
Rum <sup>d</sup>	178	91	203	181	137	162
Cotton lint <sup>b</sup>	179	164	174	12	35	13
Cottonseed oil <sup>b</sup>	...	3	2	...	18	14
Clothing (outerwear and underwear) <sup>f</sup>	27 180	37 000	30 440 <sup>g</sup>	156 869 <sup>g</sup>	265 296 <sup>h</sup>	...

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Antigua and Barbuda.

<sup>a</sup>Data for small farmers only.

<sup>b</sup>Thousands of pounds.

<sup>c</sup>Thousands of gallons.

<sup>d</sup>Dozens.

<sup>e</sup>January-November.

<sup>f</sup>Financial year-September-October.

<sup>g</sup>3 of 5 factories.

<sup>h</sup>1 of 5 factories.

The livestock subsector is the main contributor to the agricultural share of the GDP. The animal population is estimated at 10 800 cattle, 15 200 sheep, 16 500 goats and 2 000 pigs. Animals are kept mainly for meat production: there are no specialized dairy units and milk is virtually a by-product of the beef industry.

Efforts are being made to promote agro-industrial activity linked with local production of fruits and vegetables. The Ministry of Agriculture operates a small food processing unit which bottles seasonally available material, and a pilot food processing plant is to be commissioned during 1982. In addition to the production of raw sugar, there is a State-owned edible oil facility which processes locally produced cotton seed and copra imported from the CARICOM region. A privately owned milk processing facility reconstitutes imported dried milk and handles small quantities of locally produced fresh milk.

The fishing industry is based on small boats which exploit inshore areas. Although the number of boats in operation remained at 250 during 1980 and 1981, and crews increased from 500 to 550, the fish landed declined from 1 107 tons to 851 tons and lobster from 64 to 38 tons, while the value of the fish landed decreased from an estimated EC\$ 4.9 million in 1980 to EC\$ 3.8 million in 1981 and the value of the lobster caught went down from EC\$ 846 000 to EC\$ 509 000. It is estimated that 50% of the total catch was exported during 1980 but only 355 tons of fish and 10 tons of lobster were exported during 1981 (see table 4).

Table 4

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA: FISH LANDINGS

	1980	1981 <sup>a</sup>	Growth rates
Number of boats	250	250	-
Number of crew	500	550	10.0
Fish landed <sup>b</sup>	1 107	851	-27.3
Lobster landed <sup>b</sup>	64	38	-40.6
Fish exported <sup>b</sup>	500 <sup>c</sup>	355	-29.0
Lobster exported <sup>b</sup>	30 <sup>c</sup>	10	-66.7
Value of fish <sup>d</sup>	4.9	3.8	-22.4
Value of lobster <sup>e</sup>	846	509	-40.0

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Antigua and Barbuda.

<sup>a</sup>Preliminary figures.

<sup>b</sup>Tons.

<sup>c</sup>Estimated.

<sup>d</sup>Millions of East Caribbean dollars.

<sup>e</sup>Thousands of East Caribbean dollars.

Although fish and lobster are exported, the island suffers chronic shortages of these products. The Government and the Caribbean Food Corporation have therefore financed a fishing venture as a part of the Caribbean Food Plan to exploit fish resources beyond the 50 fathom limit. Operations are to commence during 1982, and when full output capacity is achieved, the island should approach self-sufficiency in fresh fish.

Most small farmers make only limited use of credit. This may be attributed to poorly developed marketing systems, low levels of technology and inadequate support services, which result in low yields and a situation of high risk. The Antigua and Barbuda Development Bank is now the main source of credit for small farmers. During 1981 it approved some 66 loans for crop production, 10 for livestock improvement and 16 for fishing; total disbursements amounted to EC\$ 550 000.

(ii) *Manufacturing*. Although efforts have been made to promote industrial development by offering incentives such as rental of factory shells at concessionary rates, tax rebates and opportunities to repatriate profits, this sector remains small, only contributing 7% of the GDP and

providing some 6% of available jobs. It is also relatively weak, as it has not shown significant growth or stability in output and development opportunities.

Enclave and assembly-type operations are dominant, with almost total dependence on imported materials and on markets in North America and in the CARICOM area. The product range includes rum, garments, beds, stoves, refrigerators, household and office furniture, doors and windows. Reactivation of the oil refinery and production of raw sugar will strengthen this sector.

The enclave industries registered decreases in both output and employment during 1981, when the number of employees fell from 1 065 at mid-year to 825 at the end of the year. This decline in activities may have been a direct reaction to market conditions in North America.

(iii) *Basic services.* The Antigua Public Utilities Authority is the sole supplier of electricity, water and internal telephone services to the public. Generation of electricity is based exclusively on imported diesel oil. The installed capacity of the public utilities is 15 000 kW and of the industrial sector 5 300 kW. Electrical output by the public utilities increased from 53 million kWh in 1980 to 56 million kWh in 1981, with industrial production constant at 1 million kWh. It is estimated that the public utilities consumed 102 thousand barrels of oil equivalent (kboe) in 1980 and some 114 kboe in 1981. Electrical energy sold to various categories of users during 1981, in millions of kWh, was: households 19, commercial enterprises 14, industrial operations 6, municipal lighting 2, and others 2 (see table 5).

Table 5

**ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA: INSTALLED CAPACITY, PRODUCTION  
AND CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY**

	Installed capacity (thousands of kW)			Production (millions of kWh)			Public consumption (millions of kWh)			
	Total	Industrial	Public	Total	Industrial	Public	Total	Residential	Commercial	Industrial
1976	17.0	4.0	13.0	47.4	7 <sup>a</sup>	40.4	...	...	...	...
1977	18.0	5.0	13.0	51.6	7 <sup>a</sup>	44.6	34.3	14.0	12.0	5.0
1978	16.5	5.0	11.5	53.0	7 <sup>a</sup>	46.0	35.5	15.0	12.0	5.0
1979	20.0	5.0	15.0	52.0	7 <sup>a</sup>	45.0	34.6	15.0	10.0	7.0
1980	20.3	5.3	15.0	53.7	1	52.7	37.7	17.0	12.0	5.0
1981	20.3	5.3	15.0	57.2	1	56.2	42.8	19.0	14.0	6.0

Source: Electricity Department, Public Utilities Authority, Antigua and Barbuda.

<sup>a</sup>Estimated.

Municipal water supplies are derived from surface catchments and subsurface sources, the latter being located mainly in the southern part of the island. The demand/supply ratio for water is at a critical level and an additional surface reservoir is to be constructed. During 1981, the north shore pipeline was installed to improve supplies to that part of the island, where the tourist facilities are concentrated. The telephone service is being upgraded and expanded but has yet to satisfy the basic needs of population centres.

(iv) *Tourism.* The tourist sector continued to dominate the economy in 1980, when it contributed 12% of the GDP, at 1975 prices. The value of earnings during 1981 is not yet available.

The number of stop-over visitors (by air only) declined by 13%, while cruise ship visitors increased by 6%, thus giving a net decrease of 3% in total visitors from 1980 levels. It is estimated that visitor arrivals on yachts increased marginally from 11 830 in 1980 to approximately 12 000 during 1981 (see table 6).

The composition of the tourist market, in particular the air arrivals, has shown a decline in numbers from the United States and Canada and an increase from the United Kingdom and other destinations. Visitors from Europe registered a 40% increase during 1980 but declined during 1981 to the 1979 levels.

Table 6

## ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA: SELECTED TOURIST INDICATORS

	1978	1979	1980	1981 <sup>a</sup>	Growth rates			
					1978	1979	1980	1981 <sup>a</sup>
Total visitors <sup>b</sup>	128.8	169.7	205.0	198.1	23.8	31.8	20.7	-3.4
Stopover visitors	76.9	99.5	97.9	84.7 <sup>c</sup>	12.6	29.4	-1.6	-13.5
Cruise-ship visitors	51.9	70.3	107.1	113.4	45.1	35.3	52.4	5.8
Number of cruise-ship calls	96	120	164	177	62.7	25.0	36.7	7.9
Number of yacht calls	2 731	2 040	2 707	...	28.2	-25.3	32.7	...
Hotels and guest house beds	2 609	2 747	3 475	3 644	-10.0	5.3	26.5	4.9
Estimated visitors expenditures <sup>d</sup>	76.1	95.0 <sup>d</sup>	104.0 <sup>d</sup>	...	14.3	24.8	9.5	...

Source: Antigua and Barbuda Department of Tourism and data supplied to CEPAL.

<sup>a</sup>Preliminary figures.

<sup>b</sup>Thousands.

<sup>c</sup>Visitors by air only.

<sup>d</sup>Millions of East Caribbean dollars.

Tourist arrivals show marked seasonal fluctuations. The peak season for arrivals by air is January through April and for cruise ship visitors November through April. Concerted efforts are being made by the Government and local tourism interests, in co-operation with regional tourism associations, to promote the island as a year-round destination and to secure new markets.

(v) *Employment.* There are no recent data relating to national employment. The Ministry of Labour estimates the total labour force at 29 229 with 23 159 persons employed and an unemployment rate of 21% (see table 7).

Table 7

## ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA: ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS (WAGE EARNERS AND SELF-EMPLOYED) WORKING IN THE PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTORS AT 31 DECEMBER 1978 AND 1979

	1978			1979		
	Public sector	Private sector	Total	Public sector	Private sector	Total
Agriculture, livestock and fishing	1 548	1 551	2 099	527	1 565	2 092
Quarrying	16	55	71	16	59	75
Manufacturing	20	1 427	1 447	17	1 522	1 539
Electricity, gas and water	392	-	392	319	-	319
Construction	553	1 816	2 369	5 67	1 909	2 476
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants hotels and guest houses	56	4 515	4 571	55	4 812	4 867
Transport, storage and communications	460	1 967	2 427	540	2 056	2 596
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	41	658	699	41	701	742
Community, social and personal services	3 844	3 387	7 231	3 820	3 502	7 322
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 930</b>	<b>15 376</b>	<b>21 306</b>	<b>5 902</b>	<b>16 126</b>	<b>22 028</b>

Source: A Synoptic Picture of the Employment Situation in the Years 1978 and 1979, by M. Lewis and V. Grosman. Ministry of Labour, Antigua and Barbuda, March 1981.



The public sector is the largest direct employer, with an estimated 2 658 employees in the central government civil service, 920 in statutory bodies, plus fluctuating numbers of weekly and daily paid workers. Although absolute figures are not available, it is indicated that the tourist and service sectors are of greatest importance in terms of direct and indirect employment. Seasonal employment is a characteristic of agriculture, the hotel industry and the transportation service.

Positive indicators as regards employment during 1981 include the reactivation of the sugar industry, rehabilitation of the oil refinery, and increased construction activity, particularly by the public sector and also in the service sector since independence. However, such gains were offset in part by declines in cotton production and in employment by enclave industries.

### 3. The external sector

#### (a) *Merchandise trade*

Balance of payments statements are not available beyond 1979, when the visible trade deficit was EC\$ 137 million, the current account had a deficit of EC\$ 22 million and the overall balance showed a deficit of EC\$ 6 million.

The visible trade deficit for the first five months of 1981 was EC\$ 94 million, with imports valued at EC\$ 127 million and exports at EC\$ 33 million. Petroleum, foodstuffs, construction materials and machinery and equipment for the transport sector continue to dominate the import sector, while clothing, rum, fish and lobster are the main exports (see tables 8 and 9).

Table 8

#### ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA: EXPORTS OF GOODS

	Thousands of East Caribbean dollars				Percentage breakdown		Growth rates	
	1978	1979 <sup>a</sup>	1980 <sup>a</sup>	1981 <sup>a,b</sup>	1978	1980 <sup>a</sup>	1979	1980 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>33 883</b>	<b>27 261</b>	<b>74 994</b>	<b>32 953</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-19.5</b>	<b>175.1</b>
Food	861	716	7 008	451	2.5	9.3	-16.8	878.3
Beverages and tobacco	1 555	145	1 884	610	4.6	2.5	-90.6	1 195.9
Crude materials	772	32	353	11	2.3	0.5	-95.9	1 007.2
Minerals, fuels and lubricants	104	60	48	19	0.3	0.1	-42.4	-19.5
Chemicals	1 338	89	1 240	1 342	3.9	1.7	-93.3	1 286.7
Manufactured goods	3 996	1 352	5 204	2 312	11.8	6.9	-66.2	284.9
Machinery and transport equipment	6 807	6 917	18 898	11 084	20.1	25.2	1.6	173.2
Miscellaneous manufactures	17 546	17 949	40 357	17 114	51.8	53.8	2.3	124.8
Miscellaneous transactions	904	1	2	10	2.7	-	-99.9	260.0

Source: Statistical Division, Ministry of Finance and data supplied to CEPAL.

<sup>a</sup>Provisional figures.

<sup>b</sup>Data for first five months.

### 4. Prices and wages

Inflation was approximately 12% in 1981, compared with 19% the year before (see table 10). This reduction was due to a combination of circumstances, including the stabilization of world petroleum prices, a slowdown in the inflation rate of countries from which most imports are purchased, and the relative strength of the US dollar, to which the East Caribbean dollar is linked.

Table 9

## ANTIGUA Y BARBUDA: IMPORTS OF GOODS

	Thousands of East Caribbean dollars				Percentage breakdown		Growth rates	
	1978	1979	1980 <sup>a</sup>	1981 <sup>ab</sup>	1978	1980 <sup>a</sup>	1979	1980 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Total imports</b>	<b>109 718</b>	<b>168 581</b>	<b>262 939</b>	<b>126 657</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>56.0</b>
Food	31 911	70 609	90 222	49 359	29.1	34.3	121.3	27.8
Beverages and tobacco	2 942	6 048	9 325	4 494	2.7	3.5	105.6	54.2
Crude materials	2 065	2 953	5 904	3 503	1.9	2.2	42.9	100.0
Minerals, fuels and lubricants	1 635	800	4 836	2 800	1.5	1.8	-51.1	504.5
Animal and vegetables oils and fats	479	333	387	285	0.4	0.2	-30.5	16.1
Chemicals	9 689	8 496	21 308	6 664	8.8	8.1	-12.3	150.8
Manufactured goods	24 461	21 439	48 981	21 052	22.3	18.6	-12.4	128.5
Machinery and transport equipment	26 005	36 844	56 119	28 426	23.7	21.3	41.7	52.3
Miscellaneous manufactures	10 076	20 960	25 745	8 997	9.2	9.9	108.0	22.8
Miscellaneous transactions	455	99	112	77	0.4	-	-78.2	12.9

Source: Statistical Division, Ministry of Finance and data supplied to CEPAL.

<sup>a</sup>Provisional figures.

<sup>b</sup>Data for first five months.

Table 10

## ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA: EVOLUTION OF DOMESTIC PRICES

	1978	1979	1980	1981
<b>Variation between annual averages</b>				
Consumer price index	6.1	16.3	19.0	11.5
Food and beverages	6.2	13.1	17.1	12.6
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	6.2	19.1	17.1	11.8
Housing	5.1	7.5	21.0	8.4
Utilities	5.5	39.2	41.9	6.0
Clothing and accessories	2.7	10.6	13.2	16.8
Transportation	5.5	42.9	18.1	8.8
Household operations and miscellaneous	12.2	15.0	16.2	13.4
<b>Variation from December to December</b>				
Consumer price index	6.5	21.1	16.2	7.0
Food and beverages	5.9	14.6	16.5	6.9
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	8.0	26.4	12.0	7.1
Housing	5.2	17.0	15.2	7.9
Utilities	3.4	59.6	25.8	2.4
Clothing and accessories	-	18.9	11.1	12.6
Transportation	5.7	48.1	18.6	2.4
Household operations and miscellaneous	25.9	14.6	14.2	12.9

Source: Statistical Division, Ministry of Finance, Antigua and Barbuda.

The January to January price changes for gasoline, diesel oil, kerosene and LPG were 20, 25, 29 and 30% for the 1980-1981 period and 5, 9, 4 and 8% respectively during the 1981-1982 period. This led to smaller changes in the consumer price index for utilities, transportation and housing. Food items, clothing and household maintenance, however, showed higher levels of inflation than other components of the consumer price index.

## 5. Monetary and fiscal policy

Direct taxes on wages and salaries were abolished in 1976 and a number of indirect taxes introduced. The total collected by the Inland Revenue Department increased substantially during 1981 as the result of a revision of tax structures and measures, greater efficiency in collection, and some economic growth. Thus, company tax increased from EC\$ 5.4 million in 1980 to EC\$ 9.6 million in 1981; the 20% tax on external telecommunications yielded EC\$ 998 700, an increase of 53%; foreign currency levies of 1.0% yielded some EC\$ 4.0 million, and stamp duties on sales and legal transactions amounted to EC\$ 2.1 million, an increase of 17%. Licencing categories were extended and fees increased during 1981 to yield some EC\$ 1.5 million: an increase of 126% over 1980. Property tax levied on buildings amounted to EC\$ 0.9 million.

Table 11

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

	Millions of East Caribbean dollars				Growth rates			
	1978	1979	1980	1981 <sup>a</sup>	1978	1979	1980	1981 <sup>a</sup>
1. Current income	37.1	43.5	53.5	77.2	12.1	17.3	23.1	44.5
Tax revenue	29.2	35.8	49.2	56.8	21.2	22.7	37.4	15.7
Direct	3.9	3.8	7.9	10.2	-10.7	-1.6	106.5	30.0
Indirect	25.3	32.0	41.3	46.6	28.3	26.5	29.2	12.9
On foreign trade	10.5	11.9	16.4	17.1	32.9	13.6	37.8	4.5
Other current revenue	7.9	7.7	4.3	20.4	-12.2	-2.9	-43.4	369.9
2. Current expenditure	43.9	58.6	57.2	93.3	-	33.3	-2.2	63.0
3. Savings on current account (1 - 2)	-6.8	-15.1	-3.7	-16.1	-36.9	119.7	-75.1	326.3
4. Capital expenditure	5.2	...	23.7	18.5	-27.7	...	...	21.9
5. Total expenditure (2 + 4)	49.1	...	80.9	111.8	-3.9	...	...	38.2
6. Fiscal deficit surplus (1 - 5)	-12.0	...	-27.4	-34.6	-33.3	...	...	25.9

Source: Ministry of Finance, Antigua and Barbuda.

<sup>a</sup>Preliminary figures.

In the tourism sector, hotel and guest taxes increased by 12% to EC\$ 4.3 million and a 10% tax on all airline tickers realized EC\$ 0.7 million. Embarkation fees paid by airline passengers yielded EC\$ 0.68 million—a marginal decrease from the high of EC\$ 0.71 million in 1980—while the tax on cruise ship passengers had its first full year of operation and yielded EC\$ 0.7 million.

Import duties amounted to EC\$ 17.4 million, while the consumption taxes associated with these imports yielded EC\$ 16.0 million.

Data relating to commercial banking activities are available only up to the end of September 1981, at which time demand deposits amounted to EC\$ 40 million (an increase of EC\$ 8 million over the December 1980 figures) time deposits EC\$ 69 million (an increase of EC\$ 5 million), and savings deposits EC\$ 67 million (an increase of just over EC\$ 7 million).

Total loans and advances to 31 December 1981 amounted to EC\$ 188 million, some EC\$ 51 million over the 1980 full-year figure. Growth in loans considerably exceeded that of savings, which showed an increased of EC\$ 9 million.

With regard to public financing, treasury bills held by commercial banks increased from EC\$ 8.5 million at the end of 1980 to EC\$ 8.8 million at 30 September 1981. Loans and advances to government and statutory bodies increased from EC\$ 29 to EC\$ 32 million during the same period. Government deposits with commercial banks amounted to EC\$ 8 million and the net foreign assets of the treasury EC\$ 1.7 million at 30 September 1981.

