

CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY AND COMMON MARKET

Biennial Report on the Operation of the Agreement

Communication from the Parties

The report below, dated 21 May 1999, presents the information received from the Permanent Mission of Jamaica, also on behalf of the other parties to the Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM) who are Members of the WTO (Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, St Lucia, St Kitts and Nevis, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago) and is organized in accordance to the Standard Formats for Information on Regional Trade Agreements and on Economic Integration Agreements on Services (WT/REG/W/6 and WT/REG/W/14, respectively).

Overview

In keeping with the relevant provisions of Article XXIV of the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT), the report on the developments in the Caribbean Common Market is prepared for the consideration of the WTO Council for Trade in Goods and the Committee on Regional Trade Agreements.

The CARICOM Agreement was notified under GATT Article XXIV as an interim agreement for the formation of a Customs Union.¹ The Agreement was examined by a GATT Working Party and it was generally agreed that "the Caribbean Common Market constituted an Interim Agreement leading to the establishment of a Customs Union and as such was consistent with the Provisions of Article XXIV of the General Agreement".²

Since the submission of the last report to the GATT,³ there have been several major developments in the CARICOM, towards the objective of deeper regional economic integration and adherence to the disciplines of the multilateral trading system. CARICOM Member States have been promoting economic development and the expansion and diversification of trade in the region through closer integration and an extension of the scope of liberalization among each other. Closer internal integration and liberalization have been paralleled by a reduction in barriers to trade with third countries, an increase in economic and trade cooperation with neighbouring countries and an expansion of trade with other countries. Agreement has been reached on proposals to deepen the integration arrangement, strengthen economic relations with third countries, and participate in the process of liberalization which is rapidly advancing in the global economy. To this end, a number of trade liberalization measures such as lowering tariffs, elimination of quantitative restrictions (QRs)

¹ L/4083 of 14 October 1974.

² Paragraph 13 of the Report, adopted on 2 March 1977 (24S/68).

³ L/5671, of 4 September 1984.

and reduction in the scope of licensing arrangements have been adopted by the grouping and by individual CARICOM Member States.

Since the establishment of the Caribbean Free Trade Association (CARIFTA) in 1968, and the Caribbean Community and Common Market in 1973, the Member States of the CARICOM have made significant strides in consolidating the regional integration movement by strengthening and deepening the Customs Union arrangements. Much emphasis has been on the further harmonization of customs tariffs, the development of the common market origin rules and the improvement of the scheme for the harmonization of fiscal incentives.

In 1989, five years prior to the establishment of the WTO, CARICOM Member States agreed to advance beyond the Common Market towards more comprehensive economic integration, recognizing that while it had achieved significant liberalization of the market for goods, the further development of the regional economy required measures to encourage the movement of, and access to, the factors of production, the delivery of services and the establishment of business. In 1991, the main areas of emphasis in the creation of the Single Market and Economy were agreed. These included the completion of the arrangements of the free internal movement of goods of area origin; mechanisms for the free movement of services, capital and labour; and the greater harmonization of laws and regulations affecting commerce, including customs laws and procedures, intellectual property, competition policy, corporate taxation, dumping and subsidization.

Specifically, the policy to create the Single Market and Economy advocates:

- (a) The free movement of goods, services and factor of production, namely:
 - (i) free movement of goods and services;
 - (ii) free movement of capital;
 - (iii) free movement of labour; and
 - (iv) the freedom of CARICOM nationals to establish enterprises anywhere in the Community.
- (b) More comprehensive harmonization of laws affecting commerce and regulation of economic activities within the market area, including customs laws, intellectual property, competition, corporate taxation and commercial legislation in such areas as dumping and subsidization.
- (c) The reform of the institutions of the Community, including the administrative system and procedures, and the establishment and joint management of common services with particular reference to customs services and data and information services.
- (d) More intensive coordination of macro-economic policy and planning, external trade and economic relations.
- (e) Completion of the application of the Common External Tariff (CET). This was accompanied by a decision to simplify the structure and systematically reduce the level of the CET on a programmed basis to a maximum of 20 per cent on non-agricultural goods and 40 per cent on agricultural goods.

In order to effectively implement the Single Market and Economy, new arrangements have been put in place, new institutions have been created and new rules established for internal consultation, coordination and cooperation in macro-economic policy and planning, monitoring of economic policy convergence, development of a common currency, harmonization of fiscal and other incentives, double taxation, capital market integration and legislative and administrative practices.

In keeping with the process of global liberalization, the Community decided to reduce the level of the CET in a harmonized manner by adopting a strategy of scheduled cuts in four phases.

All of the independent countries of CARICOM, except The Bahamas, are Members of the WTO. Nine CARICOM Member States, as contracting parties to the GATT 1947, participated in the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations. All made binding offers in goods and services and signed the Marrakesh Agreement in 1994, which became effective with the establishment of the WTO on 1 January 1995.

I. BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE AGREEMENT

The 1973 Treaty Establishing the Caribbean Community was intended primarily to achieve three broad objectives, namely:

- (a) The economic integration of the Member States by the establishment of a Common Market Regime;
- (b) the coordination of the foreign policies of Member States; and
- (c) functional cooperation.

The Annex to the Treaty Establishing the Caribbean Community contains instruments for the establishment and operation jointly by the Contracting Parties of a Caribbean Common Market, which was established with its own international juridical personality. The Common Market has three objectives, namely:

- (a) To strengthen coordination and regulation of the economic and trade relations among members;
- (b) sustained expansion and continuing integration of the economies of members; and
- (c) achievement of a greater measure of independence and effectiveness in dealing with states, groups of states and entities of whatever description.

1. Membership and Dates of Signature, Ratification and Entry into Force

The membership of the Caribbean Community now stands at 14 States and Territories, 13 of which are independent and one, Montserrat, is an Overseas Territory of the United Kingdom. Thirteen are full members of the Common Market.² In January 1996, Suriname became the fourteenth Member State when that State acceded to the Treaty. Haiti will be the fifteenth State, since its application for full membership has been accepted by the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community (the Conference), and the Terms and Conditions of Accession are currently under negotiation. Two territories, the British Virgin Islands and the Turks and Caicos Islands, are associate Members of the Caribbean Community, which is in the process of negotiating similar membership with Anguilla.

² The Bahamas is an associate but not a full member of the Common Market.

Article 24 of the Treaty provided that the Agreement enter into force on 1 August 1973 if the instruments of ratification were deposited in accordance with Article 23 by Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago; if not, then entry into force would occur on such later date on which the fourth such instrument had been deposited. The condition was met and the Treaty thus entered into force on 1 August 1973.

Table 1 - Dates of Entry into Force of the Treaty

State	Date Signed	Ratification Deposited	Effective Date
Antigua and Barbuda	4.7.74	4.7.74	4.7.74
The Bahamas	4.7.83	4.7.83	4.7.83
Barbados	4.7.73	30.7.73	1.8.73
Belize	17.4.74	17.4.74	1.5.74
Dominica	17.4.74	17.4.74	1.5.74
Grenada	17.4.74	17.4.74	1.5.74
Guyana	4.7.73	28.7.73	1.8.73
Jamaica	17.4.73	31.7.73	1.8.73
Montserrat	17.4.74	17.4.74	1.5.74
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	26.7.74	26.7.74	26.7.74
St. Lucia	17.4.74	29.4.74	1.5.74
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	17.4.74	23.4.74	1.5.74
Suriname	did not sign	4.7.95	4.7.95
Trinidad & Tobago	4.7.73	30.7.73	1.8.73

The membership of the CARICOM Common Market is comprised of the States and Territories which make up the Caribbean Community. Only one country, The Bahamas, which is a member of the Caribbean Community, is not a member of the Common Market.

4. Trade Data

Trade in goods

CARICOM's total imports increased in nominal terms from US\$5.257 billion in 1990 to US\$9.036 billion in 1997, or 72 per cent. This represented an annual growth of 8 per cent. Intra-CARICOM imports, which varied between 8.4 and 10.5 per cent of total imports over the 1990-7 period, grew from US\$0.5 billion to US\$0.853 billion. This represented a period growth of 71 per cent and of 7.9 per cent per annum. Total imports thus grew marginally faster than intra-regional imports over the period. Given the relative magnitude of total and intra-regional imports and the relative growth rates, it is clear that the CARICOM trade arrangements have not diverted import trade (see Table 2).

Viewed from the perspective of exports, CARICOM's total domestic exports increased in nominal terms from US\$3.871 billion in 1990 to US\$5.0396 billion in 1997 or by 30 per cent. This represented an annual growth of 3.8 per cent over the period. Intra-CARICOM domestic exports varied between 11.9 and 17.1 per cent of total domestic exports in the 1990-97 period. In normal terms, intra-regional domestic exports increased from US\$0.475 billion in 1990 to US\$0.857 billion in 1997 or by 80 per cent. This represented an annual rate of increase of 8.8 per cent over the period. Domestic exports to extra-CARICOM destinations increased from US\$3.396 billion in 1990 to US\$4.182 billion in 1997 or by 3 per cent. The annual growth was 23 per cent (see Table 3).

The rate of growth of domestic exports to extra-CARICOM destinations was markedly lower than intra-CARICOM domestic exports. The commodity composition of intra-CARICOM exports and exports to extra-regional destination is significantly concentrated. Intra-CARICOM exports are dominated by petroleum and petroleum products and non-traditional manufactures, while extra-regional domestic exports are dominated by petroleum and petroleum products, traditional agricultural commodities (sugar, bananas and rice), minerals (bauxite and alumina, and gold). The change in trade performance is therefore not a result of the diversion of export products to the regional market, but of a tightening of external markets.

Detailed trade statistics can be found in the Annex.

Table 2 – Total and Intra-CARICOM Imports, 1990-1997
(US\$ 000)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	% Average growth ⁴ (90-97)
Total imports	5,257,358	5,747,783	5,347,559	5,922,426	5,961,279	7,249,6556	7,496,556	9,035,966	8.0
Intra-regional imports	500,111	483,663	504,846	555,479	626,060	708,317	761,726	853,309	7.9
Extra-reg. imports	4,757,247	5,264,120	4,842,713	5,366,947	5,335,219	6,541,309	6,734,830	8,182,657	8.1
	Percentage shares								
Intra-reg./ Total imports	9.5	8.4	9.4	9.4	10.5	9.8	10.2	9.4	
Extra-reg./ Total imports	90.5	91.6	90.6	90.6	89.5	90.2	89.8	90.6	

Note: 1995-97 excludes data for Antigua and Barbuda, Guyana and Montserrat. Suriname became a Member of the Caribbean Community and Common Market in July 1995.

Source: Based on data from the trade database in the CARICOM Secretariat's Statistics Section.

⁴ Average growth was calculated using the formula $@RATE \{future\ value; present\ value; term\}$ where future value is value for 1997, present value is value for 1990 and term is the number of years, 7.

Table 3 – Total and Intra-CARICOM Domestic Exports, 1990-1997
(US\$ 000)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	% Average growth ⁴ (90-97)
Total exports	3,871,112	3,499,324	3,375,867	3,111,191	3,832,313	4,849,652	4,832,339	5,039,402	3.8
Intra-regional exports	475,391	417,298	416,723	495,291	603,750	795,331	826,166	857,261	8.8
Extra-reg. exports	3,395,721	3,082,026	2,959,144	2,615,900	3,228,563	4,054,321	4,006,173	4,182,141	3.0
	Percentage shares								
Intra-reg./ Total exports	12.3	11.9	12.3	15.9	15.8	16.4	17.1	17.0	
Extra-reg./ Total exports	87.7	88.1	87.7	84.1	84.2	83.6	82.9	83.0	

Notes: 1991 excludes data from Guyana; 1992 excludes data for Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada and Guyana; 1993-1996 excludes data for Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada and Guyana; 1997 excludes data for Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada and Guyana. Suriname became a Member of the Caribbean Community and Common Market in July 1995.

Source: Based on data from the trade database in the CARICOM Secretariat's Statistics Section.

Trade in services

The services sector share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for CARICOM countries in 1996-1997 averaged 73 per cent, ranging from Antigua and Barbuda with 88 per cent to Guyana at 28 per cent.

Table 4 - Services Sector Share of GDP for CARICOM Countries
at Current Market Prices, 1996-1997

CARICOM Countries	Share %	
	1996	1997
Antigua and Barbuda	88.2	87.9
The Bahamas	n.a.	n.a.
Barbados	82.6	83.1
Belize	62.8	64.4
Dominica	70.6	71.2
Grenada	81.7	82.5
Guyana	27.3	30.2
Jamaica	77.1	77.3
Montserrat	86.2	84.0
St. Kitts and Nevis	79.8	80.1
St. Lucia	85.3	87.2
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	74.7	75.9
Suriname	n.a.	n.a.
Trinidad & Tobago	56.4	55.8
Average for 12 CARICOM Countries	72.7	73.3

Source: Statistics section, CARICOM Secretariat, National Accounts Database

Statistics on the regional cross border trade in services, as measured by the balance-of-payments data, are highly aggregated. It is difficult at this time to differentiate and compare Member States' trade with the rest of the world and trade with other CARICOM countries. Data from 1986 to 1995 suggest that the region had a positive net services balance averaging US\$59.6 million. This ranged from US\$10.9 million in 1986 to US\$102.5 million in 1995. Guyana recorded a persistent negative net service balance which averaged US\$111.8 million per year. Trinidad and Tobago and Dominica recorded negative services balances during the late 1980's but these changed to positive balances during 1990-1995.⁵

II. TRADE PROVISIONS⁶

Provisions Affecting Trade in Goods

The vigorous effort at implementing the trade provision and policies of the Common Market Annex, particularly in the period since the 1989, and the 1991 decisions towards the Single Market and Economy have in effect completed the creation of a free-trade area of goods of common market origin. The regime provides for all goods of common market origin, except in a limited number of clearly identified circumstances, to be free of customs duties, tariff quotas and charges having equivalent effect to customs and fiscal duties, and of any QRs and measures having equivalent effect to QRs, except where domestic production is similarly treated. Member States are committed to maintaining liberalized trade in goods among the participating States. Compliance is monitored by the Council for Trade and Economic Development (COTED), which reports to the Conference on cases of persistent violation.

The Conference, at its Seventeenth Meeting in July 1996, instructed that all residual tariff or non-tariff barriers to intra-regional trade on goods which were not in accordance with the Treaty be eliminated by 31 December 1996. A review in January 1999 revealed that there were only three Member States which had unauthorized non-tariff barriers, that is, licensing requirements on four Common Market products (namely, aerated beverages, fresh milk, malt stout and toilet paper). The COTED is monitoring the removal of these licenses.

1. Import Restrictions

- 1.1 Duties and charges &
- 1.2 Quantitative restrictions

Article 15 of the Common Market Annex prohibits the application by a Member State of import duties, or any charges having an effect equivalent to an import duty, on goods which are of Common Market origin. Article 21 on Quantitative Import Restrictions prohibits the application of QRs by a Member State on goods of Common Market origin.

There are some exceptions for special circumstances, mainly relating to health and security, safeguard, revenue and the facilitation of development in the less-developed countries (LDCs). These special circumstances are embodied in different Articles, namely Article 13 (Exclusion from this Annex) and Schedule I (Products excluded from the Annex to the Treaty in pursuance of contractual obligations of Member States); paragraph 5 of Schedule III (Reserve list applying to the less developed countries); Article 19 (Dumped and Subsidized Imports); Article 23 (General Exceptions); Article 24 (Security Exceptions); Article 28 (Import Restrictions arising from Balance-of-Payment

⁵ Regional Services Sector Development Programme – CARICOM Secretariat, 1998.

⁶ Trade provisions are those of the CARICOM Agreement.

Difficulties); Article 29 (Difficulties in Particular Industries); Article 56 (Promotion of Industrial Development in the Less Developed Countries);⁷ and Schedule IX (Marketing of oils and fats products).⁸

Since the conclusion of the Treaty, there have been significant efforts to eliminate, wherever possible, the exceptions:

- (a) The items under Schedule I have been greatly reduced. This Schedule now contains only 9 products.
- (b) The list of products under paragraph 5 of Schedule III has also been reduced. The remaining facility relates to the suspension of Common Market tariff treatment by some of the LDCs on rum, cigarettes and motor vehicles for a period of three years from 1998. Three LDCs (Belize, Dominica and Grenada) continue to apply import duty on these items when imported from the more developed countries (MDCs) of the Common Market.
- (c) The operation of the Protocol contained in Schedule IX has been simplified and the private sector integrally involved to ensure that the element of protection is only to ensure the objective of facilitating the trade from the LDCs.
- (d) Nine product groups currently benefit from Article 56 treatment: curry powder, pasta products, candles, industrial gases, wheat flour, aerated beverages, beer, solar water heaters, and furniture of wood and upholstered fabric. The agreement is for the application of Article 56 treatment on these products to the year 2004.

1.3 Common External Tariff

The 1973 Treaty (Articles 31 and 32 of the Annex) provided for a Common Protective Policy which would incorporate the establishment and operation of a CET, the progressive elimination of national QRs on goods from third countries and their replacement by regional QRs, where appropriate. Under the plan and schedule, the CET was to be achieved in 1983. Economic difficulties emanating from the oil crises and the resultant international economic recessions of 1973/74 and 1979/80 made the achievement of this target impossible. Further, the Conference decided in the Nassau Declaration of 1984 to jettison the use of regional QRs for affording protection against third-country goods and to encourage Member States to phase out the use of national QRs. The CET has thus become the regional instrument affecting the importation of goods from third countries.

The objective of an agreed common structure and level for the CET was achieved in 1991. There was a simultaneous decision, however, to gradually reduce its level thereby reducing its protective content. A schedule for the phased reduction of the CET was established in 1992; it provided for the reduction of the rates over a period of five years, with effect from January 1993 and to be completed by 30 June 1998. The maximum applied rates of tariff would be 40 per cent for

⁷ Article 56 provides for the promotion of industrial development in the LDCs of the Common Market through the application of licensing or import duty on imports of specified products from the more developed countries.

⁸ Schedule IX permits the application of import licences on oils and fats products, including soaps, to ensure a market for those products from the LDCs.

primary agricultural products and 20 per cent for all other products.⁹ All CARICOM Member States have committed to and are required to apply both the structure and the agreed rates of the CET.

A rate structure of 0, 5, 10, 15 and 20 per cent was to be achieved at the end of the period 1.1.93 to 1.1.98, by the way of a phased reduction of the rate of the CET. One Member State (Belize) was granted a derogation to implement the rate structure two years after the commencement of each implementation period. The CET rate structure is phased in as follows:

Phase	Period of application	Implementation period	Rate structure
Phase I	1.1.93 to 31.12.94	1.1.93 to 30.6.93	0-5% to 30/30%
Phase II	1.1.95 to 31.12.96	1.1.95 to 30.6.95	0-5% to 25/30%
Phase III	1.1.97 to 31.12.97	1.1.97 to 30.6.97	0-5% to 20/25%
Phase IV	1.1.98 onwards	1.1.98 to 30.6.98	0-5% to 20%

There has been some slippage in the reduction timetable. 1999 remains the target year with the current status of implementation by Member States as follows:

Phase	Implementation by	Percentage of extra-regional import trade ¹⁰
Phase IV	Barbados, Jamaica, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad & Tobago	83.0
Phase III	Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Suriname	12.4
Phase II	St. Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia	4.6
Phase I	Antigua and Barbuda	n.a.

2. Export Restrictions

Article 22 of the Annex to the CARICOM Treaty prohibits the application of QRs on exports by Member States to any other Member State of the Common Market, except where otherwise provided in the Annex. Articles 23 and 24 provide the possibility of quantitative export restrictions being applied under special circumstances. Neither of these provisions has ever been invoked.

3. Rules of Origin

Specific rules of origin are maintained to distinguish between goods which qualify for preferential treatment in the Common Market and goods produced or imported from non-CARICOM countries, which do not qualify for such treatment.

The CARICOM Rules of Origin, based on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System 1996, are detailed in Article 14 of the Annex to the 1973 Treaty. Goods are treated as being of Common Market origin if they have been wholly produced within the Common Market, or if they have been produced within the Common Market wholly or partly from materials imported from third countries, provided substantial transformation has taken place within the Common Market.

Substantial transformation may be achieved by the goods being classified under a different tariff heading from the materials utilized, or by the achievement of a prescribed level of local or regional value added. Goods may be treated as being of Common Market origin in accordance with the specific criteria defined specifically for each tariff heading in Part A of the List in Schedule II of

⁹ This was a unilateral decision taken by the Community and not compensated in the Uruguay Round.

¹⁰ Computation based on 1997 data, excluding Antigua and Barbuda and Guyana.

Article 14 of the CARICOM Treaty. For Common Market origin treatment based on value-added, a good should have at least 65 per cent local or regional value added; i.e. incorporated inputs from third countries should not exceed 35 per cent.

4. Standards

The issue of standardization is dealt with in Article 42 of the Annex to the Treaty (Harmonization of Laws) in respect to industrial standards and sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) arrangements pertaining to agricultural products. There have been efforts to harmonize standards across Member States.

The Caribbean Common Market Standards Council (CCMSC) was created as a specific institution charged with responsibility for advising the COTED on standards matters. The CCMSC was established in 1976 with the objective of promoting the progressive development and harmonization of standards, as well as of standards institutions throughout the region.

The development of harmonized regional standards is based on the importance of the issue of intra-regional trade, consumer health and safety, and environment protection. CARICOM standards are usually adopted or adapted from international standards such as ISO, IEC, Codex and those of the region's major trading partners. Since 1976, over 100 standards have been drafted under the auspices of the CCMSC and circulated to Member States for comment. To date, 44 standards have been declared as CARICOM standards.

SPS measures are provided for under Articles 21 and 22 of the Annex to the Treaty (Quantitative Import Restrictions and Quantitative Export Restrictions, respectively), and are applied to protect animal or plant life or health, as well as with respect to food safety.

5. Safeguards

There are provisions for Member States to seek relief from obligations where difficulties arise in respect of particular industries, including agriculture, or to secure the stability of the balance-of-payments (BOP).

Balance-of-payments

Article 28 provides for the temporary imposition by a Member State of restrictions on Common Market origin imports for the purpose of safeguarding its BOP. The restrictions may not be imposed for longer than eighteen months without the review and approval of the COTED. No Member State has resorted to the provision in this Article since 1980.

Special industry

Article 29 allows a Member State, in the event of serious threat to an industry or particular sector of an industry, due to a substantial decrease in internal demand for a domestic product as a result of an increase in imports consigned from other Member States, to take action to limit such inflows.

Article 29A is a parallel provision to Article 29 in respect of Primary Agricultural Products. This Article was not in the original Treaty, which was amended in 1995 to make it clear that the provisions of Article 29 apply *mutatis mutandis* to primary agricultural products as they apply to an industry or a particular sector or an industry.

Revenue

Paragraph 5 of Schedule III provides the possibility of safeguards measures where a less developed country has suffered, or is likely to suffer, loss of revenue as a result of the conditions regarding eligibility of goods for Common Market tariff treatment under Article 14 of the Annex to the Treaty.

6. Anti-dumping and Countervailing Measures & 7. Subsidies and State-aid

The internal regime prohibits dumping and subsidization and restrictive business practices.

Provisions Affecting Trade in Services

The CARICOM Treaty did not contain significant cooperative policies or mechanisms to give CARICOM services providers any preferred market access or even national treatment when they cross national borders. There have been cross national border activities, but these were not specifically provided for in the Treaty.⁷

The decision to create a Single Market and Economy is leading to developments which will significantly impact on services sector development and cooperation. These include:

- (a) The 1993 arrangement which offers the facility for companies in any Member State to list on any stock exchange in the region on the condition as national companies;
- (b) the negotiation of a Protocol (Protocol II) on establishment, services and capital;
- (c) the process of negotiations to amend the 1973 Treaty by replacing, in whole or in part, Articles 28, 35, 36, 37 and 43 of its Annex. These amendments will provide for the right of establishment, the right to provide services and the right to move capital by any national in the Community;
- (d) a 1995 Policy decision to provide, on a phased basis, for the free movement of skilled persons on the basis of mutual recognition or agreement on equivalency of educational qualifications; and
- (e) a multilateral agreement concerning the operation of air services within the Caribbean Community of the CARICOM Multilateral Air Services Agreement.

These developments and the negotiations in process will significantly modify the environment for service sector activity.

⁷ For example, commercial banks from other jurisdictions account for the following share of the total banking system: Guyana (29 per cent), Antigua and Barbuda (11 per cent), Grenada (40 per cent), St. Kitts and Nevis (17 per cent), St. Lucia (14 per cent) and St. Vincent and the Grenadines (20 per cent). Source: *Competitiveness of Caribbean Financial Services and WTO Related Negotiating Strategies*, M. Odle et al, CARICOM Secretariat/Regional Negotiating Machinery, 1998.

III. GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE AGREEMENT

2. Accession

The Treaty is open to accession by other Caribbean countries (Article 29). In this regard, The Bahamas joined the Community (though not the Common Market) in 1983, Suriname in 1995 and final negotiations for Haiti's accession are advanced. The Community has also negotiated trade arrangements with neighbouring Colombia and Venezuela and is negotiating a reciprocal broad-based Free Trade Agreement with the Dominican Republic.

4. Relation with Other Trade Agreements

The Community has the capacity to negotiate cooperation agreements with other countries. The Community has negotiated trade arrangements with neighbouring Colombia and Venezuela and is negotiating a reciprocal broad-based Free-Trade Agreement with the Dominican Republic.

CARICOM/Venezuela

The CARICOM-Venezuela Trade and Investment Agreement was signed in October 1992 and became effective on 1 January 1993. This one-way preferential agreement was concluded under the facility for non-reciprocal partial scope agreement available to members of the Latin American Integration Association (LAIA). It is aimed at encouraging CARICOM exports to Venezuela on the basis of duty-free or duty-reduced access for identified products. CARICOM exports not included in the identified list of products enter Venezuela under Most Favoured Nation (MFN) provisions.

The Agreement contains safeguard provisions which may be applied by Venezuela in case of injury to domestic production or BOP difficulty and to prevent unfair trade practices. It also targets the promotion of investment, especially through the creation of joint venture arrangement between firms. There are no specific facilities for this however.

CARICOM/Colombia

The CARICOM/Colombia Agreement on Trade, Economic and Technical Cooperation was signed on 24 July 1994 and became effective 1 January 1995. The Agreement was also concluded under the facility for partial scope agreements available to members of the LAIA. The Agreement is an asymmetrical reciprocal arrangement, under which CARICOM was granted unilateral preferential access to its exports into the Colombian market for a period of four years. At the end of this period, the arrangement becomes reciprocal in relation to the four CARICOM MDCs, namely Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. A revision to this Agreement, effective 1 June 1999, provides that these four CARICOM Members grant duty-free or duty-reduced treatment to identified products from Colombia, while Colombia provides similar treatment to a different set of identified product from CARICOM Member States. MFN treatment applies with respect to other products.

The Agreement also provides for the phasing out of any non-tariff barriers and includes provisions for safeguard measures in the event of BOP problems or of injury or threat to domestic production, as well as for the application of anti-dumping and countervailing measures.

CARICOM/Dominican Republic

CARICOM and the Dominican Republic are in the process of negotiating a reciprocal trade agreement. A framework for the Agreement establishing the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between the Caribbean Community and the Dominican Republic was signed on 22 August 1998. The

Agreement provides for the immediate elimination of duties or the phasing out of duties on all goods except for products which might be identified as sensitive. It also covers services, investment and government procurement. A Plan of Action attached to the Framework Agreement outlines the activities to be undertaken to conclude the detailed negotiations.

Free-Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA)

CARICOM Member States, along with all other independent countries of the Western Hemisphere (except Cuba), are in the process of negotiating a FTAA. The final structure of this Agreement will need to respond to important challenges, given the vast differences in size, levels of development and development potentials of the States involved in the enterprise.

5. Institutional Framework

The 1973 Treaty provides for the creation of two distinct entities, the Caribbean Community and the Caribbean Common Market. The Treaty was amended in 1997 with the signature of Protocol I, which restructures the Organs and Institutions of the Community.

The principal organs of the Community are:

- The Conference of Heads of Government:¹¹

The Conference is the Supreme Organ of the Community. It consists of the Heads of Government of the Member States and is the final authority of the Community.

The primary responsibility of the Conference is to determine and to provide the policy direction for the Community. The Conference is the final authority for the conclusion of Treaties on behalf of the Community and for entering into relationships between the Community and International Organizations and States.¹² It is also responsible for making the financial arrangements to meet the expenses of the Community but has delegated this function to the Community Council.

Decisions of the Conference are generally taken unanimously.

- The Community Council of Ministers (the Council):

The Council is the second highest organ. It consists of ministers responsible for community affairs and any other minister designated by Member States in their absolute discretion.

¹¹ A Bureau of the Conference came into operation in December 1992, following the adoption of a decision at the Special Meeting of Heads of Government in October 1992. The responsibility of the Bureau is to initiate proposals; update consensus; mobilize and secure implementation of CARICOM decisions in an expeditious and informed manner. The Bureau consists of the Chairman of the Conference, as Chairman, as well as the incoming and outgoing Chairmen of the Conference and the Secretary-General in the capacity of the Chief Executive Officer.

¹² The Prime Ministerial Sub-Committee on External Negotiations was established by the Conference of Heads of Government to ensure a common, coherent and coordinated external economic negotiations profile for the CARICOM Community, on behalf of the Community; and to facilitate the orderly coordinated and managed integration of the Community into the international economy.

The Council is responsible for the development of Community strategic planning and coordination in the areas of economic, integration, social and functional cooperation and external relations.

The principal organs of the Community are assisted in the performance of their functions by the following four Ministers Councils:

- (a) The Council for Trade and Economic Development (COTED), which manages the internal and external trade regime, the policies relating to movements of factors and the sectoral programmes of cooperation.¹³ The COTED promotes trade and economic development of the Community and oversees the operations of the CARICOM Single Market and Economy;
- (b) The Council for Foreign and Community Relations (COFCOR) determines relations with international organizations and third States;
- (c) The Council for Human and Social Development (COHSOD) promotes human and social development; and
- (d) The Council for Finance and Planning (COFAP) coordinates economic policy and financial and monetary integration of Member States.

The Caribbean Community has a number of Institutions, namely:

- Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CDERA);
- Caribbean Meteorological Institute (CMI);
- Caribbean Meteorological Organization (CMO);
- Caribbean Food Cooperation (CFC);
- Caribbean Environment Health Institute (CEHI);
- Caribbean Agriculture Research and Development Institute (CARDI);
- Caribbean Regional Centre for the Education and Training of Animal Health and Veterinary Public Health Assistants (REPAHA);
- Association of Caribbean Community Parliamentarians (ACCP);
- Caribbean Centre for Development Administration (CARICAD); and
- Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute (CFNI).

The following are Associate Institutions of the Community:

- Caribbean Development Bank (CDB);
- University of Guyana (UG);
- University of the West Indies (UWI); and
- Caribbean Law Institute/Caribbean Law Institute Centre (CLI/CLIC).

The Treaty establishes the Caribbean Community Secretariat as the principal administrative organ of the Community. Its functions are:

- (a) To service meetings of the Organs and Bodies of the Community and take appropriate follow up action on determinations issuing from such meetings;

¹³ The COTED is now responsible for trade and economic development issues, which were previously dealt with by the Common Market Council, and which has been replaced by the Community Council.

- (b) to initiate, organize and conduct studies on issues for the achievement of the objectives of the Community;
- (c) to provide, on request, services to Member States of the Community on matters relating to the achievement of its objectives;
- (d) to collect, store and disseminate to Member States of the Community information relevant for the achievement of its objectives;
- (e) to assist Community Organs in the development and implementation of proposals and programmes for the achievement of objectives of the Community;
- (f) to co-ordinate in relation to the Community the activities of donor agencies, international, regional and national institutions for the achievement of objectives of the Community;
- (g) to prepare the draft budget of the Community for examination by the Budget Committee;
- (h) to provide, on request, technical assistance to national authorities to facilitate implementation of Community decisions;
- (i) to conduct, as mandated, fact-finding assignments in Member States; and
- (j) to initiate or develop proposals for consideration and decision by competent Organs in order to achieve Community objectives.

IV. OTHER

In addition to the trade regime, the Common Market provides for internal consultation, coordination and cooperation among Members in the areas of macro-economic policy and planning, harmonization of fiscal incentives, double taxation, legislation and administration practices (in such areas as companies, trade marks, patents, design and copy rights, industrial standards, marks of origin, labelling of food and drugs, restrictive business practices, dumping and subsidization, plant and animal health), monetary payments and exchange rate policies; joint development of natural resources and marketing of agricultural products.

A special regime for LDCs is also integral to the Common Market Arrangement. The main purpose of the special regime is to provide support to the smaller and lesser developed Members of the Common Market and phase in the impact of the competition from the MDCs, in order to minimise the economic dislocation and create conditions in which, over time, they would be able to fully discharge the obligations assumed under the Annex to the Treaty. The main areas of authorized derogation from the requirements for full free-trade area treatment to give effect to this objective included: the right to apply duty and or QRs on identified products for a specific period (Article 56); the right to maintain duty on a limited number of goods for revenue purposes (Schedule III); a longer period to phase in the CET; and less rigorous origin requirements.

Conclusion

This Report is submitted in the context of a major effort to restructure, deepen and broaden the Customs Union arrangement envisaged in the 1973 Treaty of Chaguramas into a Single Market

and Economy. Negotiations for the substantive revision of the Treaty are not yet complete, however and hence, a revised Treaty is not now being submitted. This will, in all probability, be the last report submitted in the framework of the original 1973 Treaty.

The process of creating an internal Free-Trade Area for trade in goods is essentially complete. Significantly, less than one per cent of intra-regional trade (four products) are affected by unauthorized non-tariff measures maintained by four states. Trade in a limited number of other products from the MDCs are constrained as a matter of community policy, to provide some developmental advantage to the LDCs.

The original timetable and plan for the establishment of the CET (1983) was not met; the CET was established in 1992. A policy decision was taken to systematically reduce its rates to a maximum of 20 per cent on manufactured goods and 40 per cent on agricultural goods. These rates are well within the rates bound by the individual member countries in the Marrakesh Agreement.

Four Member countries, representing over 80 per cent of the import trade of the Common Market, have brought the CET to the agreed limits. The majority, if not all Member States, should complete the process by the end of the 1999 so that there should be a single tariff at the new reduced level in 2000.

The Community has jettisoned the use of QRs as a protective policy device. Individual Member States have also adopted this policy. There are no CARICOM-wide sanctioned QRs except in relation to oils and fats products and a small number of other products, specially to provide some developmental advantage to the LDCs.

The trade performance in the period since 1990 shows imports from the rest of the world growing at an even faster rate than intra-CARICOM imports. The intra-regional cooperation did not result in trade diversion from the rest of the world.

The Community has been structuring and strengthening the institutional capacity for discharging its internal and external responsibility to facilitate trade. All independent Common Market Member States are WTO Members. The Community has been assisting Member States, especially the small States, in their efforts to comply with WTO commitments.

ANNEX 1

**Table 1 - Shares of CARICOM's Intra-regional Imports to Total Imports and
Intra-Regional Domestic Exports to Total Domestic Exports, by Country: 1990-1997**

(US\$000)																		
YEAR	TRADE TYPE	CARICOM MEMBER STATES																
		CARICOM	MDCs	BRB	GUY	JAM	SUR	TTO	LDCs	BLZ	OECs	ATG	DMA	GRD	MSR	KNA	LCA	VCT
1990	A. Intra - Regional Imports	500,100	301,182	109,463	24,736	87,719	...	79,264	1,98,928	12,990	185,938	34,353	26,092	25,738	7,863	15,933	48,714	28,245
	B. Total Imports (C.I.F.)	5,257,357	406,424	703,959	220,474	1,877,147	...	1,263,044	1,192,733	211,248	981,485	192,180	117,923	108,944	44,134	110,729	271,498	136,077
	A/B (%)	9.5	7.4	15.5	11.2	4.7	...	6.3	16.7	6.1	18.9	17.9	21.3	23.6	17.8	14.4	17.9	20.8
	C. Intra - Regional Domestic Exports	475,391	392,175	62,973	12,320	70,463	...	256,419	83,216	8,341	74,875	6,294	13,584	6,002	37	2,591	20,254	2,6113
	D.Total Domestic Exports (F.O.B.)	3,871,113	3,460,212	126,958	179,953	1,122,041	...	2,031,260	410,901	104,549	306,352	9,715	52,752	21,333	166	24,367	120,242	77,777
	C/D (%)	12.3	11.3	41.7	6.8	6.3	...	12.6	20.3	8.0	24.4	64.8	25.8	28.1	22.3	10.6	16.8	33.6
1991	A. Intra - Regional Imports	483,662	282,289	101,752	31,569	67,581	...	81,367	201,373	6,887	194,486	26,909	26,299	27,687	9,527	20,071	50,974	33,019
	B. Total Imports (C.I.F.)	5,747,781	4,407,698	698,860	205,780	1,828,574	...	1,674,484	1,340,083	256,177	1,083,906	275,922	109,621	117,231	38,786	110,280	292,382	139,684
	A/B (%)	8.4	6.4	14.6	15.3	3.7	...	4.9	15.0	2.7	17.9	9.8	24.0	23.6	24.6	18.2	17.4	23.6
	C. Intra - Regional Domestic Exports	417,300	343,968	53,224	...	62,284	...	227,560	74,232	6,694	67,538	3,489	13,206	7,036	81	2,859	16,499	24,368
	D.Total Domestic Exports (F.O.B.)	3,499,324	3,138,549	122,304	...	1,056,636	...	1,959,609	360,775	94,428	266,347	7,938	51,452	20,053	245	24,388	97,197	65,074
	C/D (%)	11.9	10.9	43.5	...	5.9	...	11.6	20.6	7.1	25.4	44.0	25.7	35.1	33.1	11.7	17.0	37.4
1992	A. Intra - Regional Imports	504,847	286,107	99,755	43,268	67,318	...	75,766	218,740	10,809	207,931	34,404 E	26,785	29,066	8,200	17,626	57,787	34,063
	B. Total Imports (C.I.F.)	5,347,560	4,042,743	524,229	366,390	1,775,393	...	1,376,731	1,304,817	274,086	1,030,731	244,513	105,442	112,320	35,986	95,626	303,270	133,574
	A/B (%)	9.4	7.1	19.0	11.8	3.8	...	5.5	16.8	3.9	20.2	14.1	25.4	25.9	22.8	18.4	19.1	25.5
	C. Intra - Regional Domestic Exports	416,725	348,364	53,096	...	58,511	...	236,757	68,361	6,019	62,342	...	15,151	...	137	2,689	13,473	30,892
	D.Total Domestic Exports (F.O.B.)	3,375,866	299,763	134,569	...	1,028,609	...	1,834,785	377,903	110,980	266,923	...	51,860	...	333	24,120	114,594	76,016
	C/D (%)	12.3	11.6	39.5	...	5.7	...	12.9	18.1	5.4	23.4	...	29.2	...	41.1	11.1	11.8	40.6
1993	A. Intra - Regional Imports	555,480	330,488	108,283	54,301	115,414	...	52,490	224,992	10,831	214,161	33,276 E	24,011	39,276	6,779	20,612	58,651	31,556
	B. Total Imports (C.I.F.)	5,922,425	4,610,639	576,941	456,443	2,189,243	...	1,388,012	1,311,786	280,913	1,030,873	233,773	93,704	125,001	27,549	117,923	299,199	133,724
	A/B (%)	9.4	7.2	18.8	11.9	5.3	...	3.8	17.2	3.9	20.8	14.2	25.6	31.4	24.6	17.5	19.6	23.6
	C. Intra - Regional Domestic Exports	495,290	429,196	61,404	...	57,968	...	309,824	55,094	4,740	61,354	...	14,324	5,862	194	2,051	13,218	25,705
	D.Total Domestic Exports (F.O.B.)	3,111,189	2,751,038	136,121	...	1,058,322	...	1,556,595	360,151	108,984	251,167	...	47,627	18,140	574	24,763	105,836	54,227
	C/D (%)	15.9	15.6	45.1	...	5.5	...	19.9	18.4	4.3	24.4	...	30.1	32.3	33.8	8.3	12.5	47.4

Table 1 (cont'd)

(US\$000)																		
YEAR	TRADE TYPE	CARICOM MEMBER STATES																
		CARICOM	MDCs	BRB	GUY	JAM	SUR	TTO	LDCs	BLZ	OECs	ATG	DMA	GRD	MSR	KNA	LCA	VCT
1994	A. Intra - Regional Imports	52,6061	382,850	118,284	54,489	149,114	...	60,963	243,211	11,229	231,982	43,747 E	28,314	34,179	6,890	20,766	63,882	34,204
	B. Total Imports (C.I.F.)	5,961,279	4,631,578	615,197	451,599	2,233,945	...	1,330,837	1,329,701	259,942	1,069,759	264,595	96,332	119,004	30,907	127,140	301,772	130,009
	A/B (%)	10.5	8.3	19.2	12.1	6.7	...	4.6	18.3	4.3	21.7	16.5	29.4	28.7	22.3	16.3	21.2	26.3
	C. Intra - Regional Domestic Exports	503,753	535,539	53,396	...	5,6073	...	426,070	68,214	4,864	63,350	...	17,162	5,013	299	1,751	13,469	25,656
	D.Total Domestic Exports (F.O.B.)	3,832,314	3,496,012	132,724	...	1,184,245	...	2,179,043	336,302	119,393	216,909	...	46,035	19,693	2,171	19,452	83,362	46,196
	C/D (%)	15.8	15.3	40.2	...	4.7	...	19.6	20.3	4.1	29.2	...	37.3	25.5	138	9.0	16.2	55.5
1995	A. Intra - Regional Imports	708,315	501,161	123,673	...	250,843	48,801	77,844	207,154	12,764	194,390	...	31,556	35,322	...	22,821	68,227	36,464
	B. Total Imports (C.I.F.)	7,249,624	6,172,227	770,571	...	2,831,778	575,370	1,994,508	1,077,397	258,513	81,884	...	117,281	128,904	...	132,261	306,026	134,412
	A/B (%)	9.8	8.1	16.0	...	8.9	8.5	3.9	19.2	4.9	23.7	...	26.9	27.4	...	17.3	22.3	27.1
	C. Intra - Regional Domestic Exports	795,333	722,096	72,406	...	56,687	11,264	581,739	73,237	5,436	67,801	...	18,660	5,226	186	1,896	15,424	26,409
	D.Total Domestic Exports (F.O.B.)	4,849,652	4,479,311	169,406	...	1,388,130	468,935	2,452,840	370,341	142,920	227,421	...	43,550	20,234	11,389	17,323	93,764	41,161
	C/D (%)	16.4	16.1	42.7	...	4.1	2.4	23.7	19.8	3.8	29.8	...	42.8	25.8	1.6	10.9	16.4	64.2
1996	A. Intra - Regional Imports	761,726	545,373	124,185	...	287,346	49,381	84,461	216,353	10,669	205,684	...	32,077	40,441	...	126,089	68,448	38,629
	B. Total Imports (C.I.F.)	7,496,553	635,553	830,798	...	2,916,358	403,930	2,204,467	1,141,000	255,211	885,789	...	129,943	151,366	...	1,458,554	313,511	145,115
	A/B (%)	10.2	8.6	14.9	...	9.9	12.2	3.8	19.0	4.2	23.2	...	24.7	26.7	...	17.9	21.8	26.6
	C. Intra - Regional Domestic Exports	826,165	758,393	86,069	...	50,924	15,473	605,927	67,772	4,606	53,155	...	23,704	5,107	241	359	10,168	23,587
	D.Total Domestic Exports (F.O.B.)	4,832,339	4,454,239	214,231	...	1,347,054	436,515	2,456,439	378,100	143,706	234,394	...	49,984	18,247	23,523	18,406	77,174	47,060
	C/D (%)	17.1	17.0	40.2	...	3.8	3.5	24.7	17.9	3.2	26.9	...	47.4	28.0	1.0	2.0	13.2	50.1
1997	A. Intra - Regional Imports	853,309	620,126	123,507	...	315,323	83,446	97,850	233,183	11,018	222,165	...	34,659	46,739	...	27,741	70,837	42,189
	B. Total Imports (C.I.F.)	9,035,964	7,786,329	995,500	...	3,112,941	599,286	3,078,602	1,249,635	286,074	963,561	...	134,571	167,672	...	147,171	332,122	182,025
	A/B (%)	9.4	8.0	12.4	...	10.1	13.9	3.2	18.7	3.9	23.1	...	25.8	27.9	...	18.8	21.3	23.2
	C. Intra - Regional Domestic Exports	857,261	780,263	87,670	...	44,242	25,687	622,664	76,998	7,252	69,746	...	26,340	7,577	...	1,194	9,324	25,311
	D.Total Domestic Exports (F.O.B.)	5,039,402	4,670,795	210,478	...	1,353,578	638,821	2,467,918	368,607	158,937	209,670	...	51,353	2,3667	...	35,580	56,643	42,427
	C/D (%)	17.0	16.7	41.7	...	3.3	4.0	25.2	20.9	4.6	33.3	...	51.3	32.0	...	3.4	16.5	59.7

Notes: ... Means data not available
E Means Country Statistics Office (CSO) Estimate.

Source: Based on data from the Trade Database in the CARICOM Secretariat's Statistics Section.

Table 2 - Value and Distribution of CARICOM's Imports by Principal Sources: 1990-1997

Principal Sources	1990 (a)		1991 (b)		1992 (a)		1993 (a)		1994 (a)		1995 (c)		1996 (d)		1997 (c)	
	Value	%	Value	&	Value	%	Value	&	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
CARICOM'S TOTAL IMPORTS	5,065,179	100.0	5,215,685	100.0	5,103,044	100.0	5,688,652	100.0	5,696,684	100.0	7,249,626	100.0	6,947,510	100.0	8,436,680	100.0
CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY & COMMON MKT	446,131	9.2	450,240	8.6	470,873	9.2	524,575	9.2	585,755	10.3	714,059	9.8	675,057	9.7	775,033	9.2
CARIBBEAN COMMON MARKET	465,758	9.2	449,867	8.6	470,442	9.2	522,204	9.2	582,313	10.2	708,317	9.8	673,716	9.7	769,862	9.1
THE BAHAMAS	374	0.0	373	0.0	431	0.0	2,371	0.0	3,442	0.1	5,742	0.0	1,341	0.0	5,171	0.1
OTHER CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES	176,509	3.5	205,122	3.9	178,534	3.5	192,963	3.4	165,358	2.9	172,854	2.4	176,262	2.5	215,991	2.6
CANADA	272,739	5.4	241,806	4.6	219,894	4.3	233,173	4.1	247,796	4.3	267,310	3.7	233,549	3.4	247,782	2.9
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	2,087,449	41.2	2,156,692	41.4	2,305,827	45.2	2,473,636	43.5	2,676,741	47.0	3,085,860	42.6	3,085,277	44.4	4,022,880	47.7
LATIN AMERICAN INTEGRATION ASSOCIATION	569,183	11.2	580,922	11.1	520,280	10.2	598,985	10.5	415,443	7.3	655,767	9.0	848,404	12.2	829,816	9.8
CENTRAL AMERICAN COMMON MARKET	34,620	0.7	31,792	0.6	36,667	0.7	38,606	0.7	43,967	0.8	45,873	0.6	56,464	0.8	65,404	0.8
EUROPEAN UNION	783,525	15.5	844,843	16.2	721,612	14.1	812,291	14.3	739,581	13.0	1,100,207	15.2	978,492	14.1	1,182,431	14.0
UNITED KINGDOM	434,327	8.6	439,676	8.4	405,613	7.9	427,747	7.5	419,563	7.4	436,838	6.0	407,000	5.9	453,910	5.4
REST OF EEC	349,199	6.9	405,166	7.8	315,999	6.2	384,543	6.8	320,018	5.6	663,369	9.2	571,492	8.2	728,521	8.6
EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION	87,338	1.7	65,833	1.3	77,372	1.5	73,387	1.3	85,486	1.5	66,411	0.9	55,296	0.8	59,599	0.7
SELECTED ASIAN COUNTRIES (1)	389,454	7.7	479,510	9.2	428,563	8.4	551,505	9.7	498,743	8.8	606,119	8.4	568,869	8.2	709,831	8.4
JAPAN	231,651	4.6	312,921	6.0	254,224	5.0	325,910	5.7	277,353	4.9	346,524	4.8	335,107	4.8	442,226	5.2
REST OF SELECTED ASIAN COUNTRIES	157,803	3.1	166,589	3.2	174,339	3.4	225,595	4.0	221,389	3.9	259,595	3.6	233,762	3.4	267,605	3.2
REST OF THE WORLD	198,231	3.9	158,920	3.0	143,421	2.8	189,530	3.3	237,813	4.2	535,166	7.4	269,841	3.9	327,913	3.9

- Notes: (a) Excludes data for Antigua & Barbuda which are not available.
 (b) Excludes data for Antigua & Barbuda and Belize which are not available.
 (c) Excludes data for Antigua & Barbuda, Guyana and Montserrat which are not available.
 (d) Excludes data for Antigua & Barbuda, Guyana, Montserrat, St. Vincent & the Grenadines and Suriname which are not available.
 (e) Excludes data for Antigua & Barbuda, Guyana, Montserrat and Suriname which are not available.
 (1) The SELECTED ASIAN COUNTRIES are: China, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan and Thailand.

Source: Based on data from the Trade Database in the CARICOM Secretariat's Statistics Section.

Table 3 - Value and Distribution of CARICOM's Exports by Principal Destinations: 1990-1997

Principal Destinations	(US\$'000)															
	1990 (a)				1991 (b)				1992 (c)				1993 (d)			
	Domestic Export	Re-Export	Total Exports		Domestic Export	Re-Export	Total Exports		Domestic Exports	Re-Exports	Total Exports		Domestic Exports	Re-Exports	Total Exports	
			Value	%			Value	%			Value	%			Value	%
TOTAL CARICOM EXPORTS	3,861,397	226,156	4,087,553	100.0	3,396,958	223,950	3,620,908	100.0	3,375,867	149,655	3,525,522	100.0	3,111,191	179,959	3,291,150	100.0
CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY & COMMON MKT	473,343	29,391	502,734	12.3	421,837	32,938	454,775	12.6	423,836	32,190	456,026	12.9	498,367	36,806	535,173	16.3
CARIBBEAN COMMON MARKET	469,098	29,120	498,218	12.2	407,116	32,621	439,737	12.1	416,724	31,906	448,630	12.7	495,290	36,450	531,740	16.2
THE BAHAMAS	4,245	271	4,516	0.1	14,721	316	15,037	0.4	7,112	284	7,396	0.2	3,076	356	3,432	0.1
OTHER CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES	308,146	5,555	313,701	7.7	287,250	7,458	294,708	8.1	340,146	3,812	343,958	9.8	252,936	16,864	269,800	8.2
CANADA	168,071	6,640	174,711	4.3	154,990	6,658	161,648	4.5	160,714	5,471	166,185	4.7	137,131	18,440	155,571	4.7
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	1,619,133	42,522	1,661,655	40.7	1,347,263	27,961	1,375,224	38.0	1,371,805	30,081	1,408,886	39.8	1,248,354	45,407	1,293,761	39.3
LATIN AMERICAN INTEGRATION ASSOCIATION	90,700	25,705	116,405	2.8	165,104	9,746	174,850	4.8	129,115	24,810	153,925	4.4	97,359	13,056	110,415	3.4
CENTRAL AMERICAN COMMON MARKET	16,900	1,509	18,409	0.5	7,573	47	7,620	0.2	19,590	932	20,522	0.6	17,966	1,164	19,130	0.6
EUROPEAN UNION	799,631	41,289	840,920	20.6	658,191	76,048	734,239	20.3	577,780	13,281	591,061	16.8	551,907	13,908	565,815	17.2
UNITED KINGDOM	502,762	33,140	535,902	13.1	382,028	4,814	386,842	10.7	407,531	7,996	415,527	11.8	368,059	7,339	375,398	11.4
REST OF EEC	296,869	8,149	305,018	7.5	276,164	71,234	347,398	9.6	170,249	5,285	175,534	5.0	183,848	6,569	190,417	5.8
EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION	154,025	230	154,255	3.8	133,782	186	133,968	3.7	146,317	414	146,731	4.2	106,753	181	106,934	3.2
SELECTED ASIAN COUNTRIES (1)	40,974	7,110	48,084	1.2	65,527	514	66,041	1.8	57,038	984	58,022	1.6	65,053	761	65,814	2.0
JAPAN	32,473	3,563	36,036	0.9	35,427	255	35,682	1.0	36,796	727	37,523	1.1	38,208	279	38,487	1.2
REST OF SELECTED ASIAN COUNTRIES	8,501	3,547	12,048	0.3	30,101	259	30,360	0.8	20,242	257	20,499	0.6	26,846	482	27,328	0.8
REST OF THE WORLD	190,475	66,205	256,680	6.3	155,440	62,393	217,833	6.0	149,526	37,679	187,205	5.3	135,365	33,372	168,737	5.1

Table 3 (cont'd)

Principal Destinations	(US\$'000)															
	1994 (d)				1995 (d)				1996 (d)				1997 (f)			
	Domestic Export	Re-Export	Total Exports		Domestic Export	Re-Export	Total Exports		Domestic Exports	Re-Exports	Total Exports		Domestic Exports	Re-Exports	Total Exports	
			Value	%			Value	%			Value	%			Value	%
TOTAL CARICOM EXPORTS	3,832,314	200,136	4,032,450	100.0	4,849,652	252,410	5,102,062	100.0	4,395,824	262,211	4,658,035	100.0	4,400,581	257,026	4,657,607	100.0
CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY & COMMON MKT	611,369	32,450	643,819	16.0	801,123	48,273	849,396	16.6	817,579	42,230	859,809	18.5	838,462	53,025	891,487	19.1
CARIBBEAN COMMON MARKET	603,751	31,964	635,715	15.8	795,329	47,231	842,560	16.5	810,692	40,886	851,578	18.3	831,574	51,374	882,948	19.0
THE BAHAMAS	7,618	486	8,104	0.2	5,794	1,042	6,836	0.1	6,887	1,344	8,231	0.2	6,889	1,650	8,539	0.2
OTHER CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES	278,190	8,418	286,608	7.1	385,708	8,207	393,915	7.7	366,255	10,378	376,633	8.1	364,970	5,623	370,593	8.0
CANADA	247,885	4,293	252,178	6.3	231,467	7,696	239,163	4.7	232,583	5,715	238,298	5.1	232,330	2,670	235,000	5.0
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	1,473,782	89,022	1,562,804	38.8	1,657,743	81,471	1,739,214	34.1	1,678,094	117,264	1,795,358	38.5	1,553,694	92,209	1,645,903	35.3
LATIN AMERICAN INTEGRATION ASSOCIATION	224,819	16,755	241,574	6.0	257,790	19,656	277,446	5.4	219,686	23,654	243,340	5.2	189,454	22,925	212,379	4.6
CENTRAL AMERICAN COMMON MARKET	20,995	1,345	22,340	0.6	19,807	1,372	21,179	0.4	20,851	2,070	22,921	0.5	71,072	3,504	74,576	1.6
EUROPEAN UNION	639,096	13,174	652,270	16.2	1,027,081	41,693	1,068,774	20.9	818,491	19,044	837,535	18.0	835,944	8,876	844,820	18.1
UNITED KINGDOM	376,229	7,234	383,463	9.5	443,340	30,725	474,065	9.3	436,950	13,106	450,056	9.7	426,054	4,554	430,608	9.2
REST OF EEC	262,868	5,940	268,808	6.7	583,741	10,969	594,710	11.7	381,542	5,938	387,480	8.3	409,890	4,322	414,212	8.9
EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION	125,774	191	125,965	3.1	234,417	339	234,756	4.6	91,672	330	92,002	2.0	87,706	126	87,832	1.9
SELECTED ASIAN COUNTRIES (1)	46,504	1,630	48,134	1.2	76,602	1,682	78,284	1.5	42,636	1,019	43,655	0.9	44,578	2,869	47,447	1.0
JAPAN	21,459	333	21,792	0.5	56,933	352	57,285	1.1	38,155	399	38,554	0.8	34,334	2,364	36,698	0.8
REST OF SELECTED ASIAN COUNTRIES	25,046	1,297	26,343	0.7	19,669	1,330	20,999	0.4	4,481	620	5,101	0.1	10,243	505	10,748	0.2
REST OF THE WORLD	163,898	32,858	196,756	4.9	157,913	42,021	199,934	3.9	107,977	40,508	148,485	3.2	182,369	65,199	247,568	5.3

- Notes: (a) Excludes data for Antigua & Barbuda which are not available.
 (b) Excludes data for Antigua & Barbuda, Belize and Guyana which are not available.
 (c) Excludes data for Antigua & Barbuda, Grenada and Guyana which are not available.
 (d) Excludes data for Antigua & Barbuda and Guyana which are not available.
 (e) Excludes data for Antigua & Barbuda, Guyana and Suriname which are not available.
 (f) Excludes data for Antigua & Barbuda, Guyana, Montserrat and Suriname which are not available.
 (1) The SELECTED ASIAN COUNTRIES are: China, Hong Kong, India Japan, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan and Thailand.

Source: Based on data from the Trade Database in the CARICOM Secretariat's Statistics Section.

Table 4 - Value of Intra-Regional Imports By Country: 1990-1997

(US\$000)								
CARICOM COUNTRIES	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
CARICOM	500,110	483,662	504,847	555,480	626,061	708,315	761,726	853,309
MDC's	301,182	282,289	286,107	330,488	382,850	501,161	545,373	620,126
Barbados	109,463	101,752	99,755	108,283	118,284	123,673	124,185	123,507
Guyana	24,736	31,569	43,268	54,301	54,489	...	...	...
Jamaica	87,719	67,581	67,318	115,414	149,114	250,843	287,346	315,323
Suriname						48,801	49,381	83,446
Trinidad & Tobago	79,264	81,387	75,766	52,490	60,963	77,844	84,461	97,850
LDC's	198,928	201,373	218,740	224,992	243,211	207,154	216,353	233,183
Belize	12,990	6,887	10,809	10,831	11,229	12,764	10,669	11,018
OECS	185,938	194,486	207,931	214,161	231,982	194,390	205,684	222,165
Antigua & Barbuda	34,353	26,909	34,404	33,276	43,747	...	...	...
Dominica	25,092	26,299	26,785	24,011	28,314	31,556	32,077	34,659
Grenada	25,738	27,687	29,066	39,276	34,179	35,322	40,441	46,739
Montserrat	7,863	9,527	8,200	6,779	6,890	...	...	...
St. Kitts & Nevis	15,933	20,071	17,626	20,612	20,766	22,821	26,089	27,741
Saint Lucia	48,714	50,974	57,787	58,651	63,882	68,227	68,448	70,837
St. Vincent & Gr'dines	28,245	33,019	34,063	31,556	34,204	36,464	38,629	42,189

Notes Suriname became a member of the Caribbean Community and Common Market in July 1995.

... Means data not available

1996 data for St. Vincent and the Grenadines is Estimated.

Source: Based on Data from the Trade Database in the CARICOM Secretariat's Statistics Section.

Table 5 - Value and Percentage Change of Intra-Regional Imports by Country: 1990-1997

(US\$000)

CARICOM COUNTRIES	Change: 1991 Over 1990		Change: 1992 Over 1991		Change: 1993 Over 1992		Change: 1994 Over: 1993		Change: 1995 Over: 1994		Change: 1996 Over: 1995		Change: 1997 Over: 1996	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
CARICOM	-16,448	-3.3	21,185	4.4	50,633	10.0	70,581	12.7	82,254	13.1	53,411	7.5	91,583	12.0
MDC's	-18,893	-6.3	3,818	1.4	44,381	15.5	52,362	15.8	118,311	30.9	44,212	8.8	74,753	13.7
Barbados	-7,711	-7.0	-1,997	-2.0	8,528	8.5	10,001	9.2	5,389	4.6	512	0.4	-678	-0.5
Guyana	6,833	27.6	11,699	37.1	11,033	25.5	188	0.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jamaica	-20,138	-23.0	-263	-0.4	48,096	71.4	33,700	29.2	101,729	68.2	36,503	14.6	27,977	9.7
Suriname									(a)	(a)	580	1.2	34,065	69.0
Trinidad & Tobago	2,123	2.7	-5621	-6.9	-23,276	-30.7	8,473	16.1	16,881	27.7	6,617	8.5	13,389	15.9
LDC's	2,445	1.2	17,367	8.6	6,252	2.9	18,219	8.1	-36,057	-14.8	9,199	4.4	16,830	7.8
Belize	-6,103	-47.0	3,922	56.9	22	0.2	398	3.7	1,535	13.7	-2,095	-16.4	349	3.3
OECS	8,548	4.6	13,445	6.9	6,230	3.0	17,821	8.3	-37,592	-16.2	11,294	5.8	16,481	8.0
Antigua & Barbuda	-7,444	-21.7	7,495	27.9	-1,128	-3.3	10,471	31.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominica	1,207	4.8	486	1.8	-2,774	-10.4	4,303	17.9	3,242	11.5	521	1.7	2,582	8.0
Grenada	1,949	7.6	1,379	5.0	10,210	35.1	-5,097	-13.0	1,143	3.3	5,119	14.5	6,298	15.6
Montserrat	1,664	21.2	-1,327	-13.9	-1,421	-17.3	111	1.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Kitts & Nevis	4,138	26.0	-2,445	-12.2	2,986	16.9	154	0.7	2,055	9.9	3,268	14.3	1,652	6.3
Saint Lucia	2,260	4.6	6,813	13.4	864	1.5	5,231	8.9	4,345	6.8	221	0.3	2,389	3.5
St. Vincent & Gr'dines	4,774	16.9	1,044	3.2	-2,507	-7.4	2,648	8.4	2,260	6.6	2,165	5.9	3,560	9.2

Notes: (a) Suriname became a member of the Caribbean Community and Common Market in July 1995
 ... Means data not available.
 1996 data for St. Vincent and the Grenadines is estimated

Sources: Based on data from the Trade Database in the CARICOM Secretariat's Statistics Section

Table 6 - Value of Extra-Regional Imports by Country: 1990-1997

	(US\$000)							
CARICOM COUNTRIES	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
CARICOM	4,757,248	5,264,120	4,842,714	5,366,949	5,335,218	6,541,308	6,734,832	8,182,657
MDC's	3,763,440	4,125,409	3,756,637	4,280,154	4,248,728	5,671,065	5,810,181	7,166,203
Barbados	594,496	597,108	424,474	468,658	496,913	646,897	706,613	871,993
Guyana	195,737	174,211	323,122	402,143	397,100	...	...	...
Jamaica	1,789,427	1,760,993	1,708,075	2,073,830	2,084,831	2,580,935	2,629,013	2,797,618
Suriname	...	...	...	...	...	526,569	354,549	515,840
Trinidad & Tobago	1,183,780	1,593,097	1,300,966	1,335,523	1,269,874	1,916,664	2,120,006	2,980,752
LDC's	993,808	1,138,711	1,086,077	1,086,795	1,086,490	870,243	924,651	1,016,454
Belize	198,259	249,290	263,276	270,082	248,713	245,749	244,543	275,056
OECS	795,549	889,421	822,801	816,713	837,777	624,494	680,108	741,398
Antigua & Barbuda	157,827	249,013	210,110	200,497	220,848	...	...	...
Dominica	92,831	83,323	78,657	69,693	68,017	85,725	97,867	99,912
Grenada	83,207	89,544	83,254	85,725	84,825	93,582	110,925	120,934
Montserrat	36,272	29,260	27,786	20,770	24,018	...	...	...
St. Kitts & Nevis	94,796	90,209	78,000	97,311	106,375	109,440	119,766	119,430
Saint Lucia	222,784	241,407	245,483	240,548	237,890	237,799	245,063	261,286
St. Vincent & Gr'dines	107,832	106,665	99,511	102,169	95,804	97,948	106,487	139,836

Notes Suriname became a member of the Caribbean Community and Common Market in July 1995.
 ... Means data not available

Source: Based on Data from the Trade Database in the CARICOM Secretariat's Statistics Section

Table 7 - Value and Percentage Change of Extra-Regional Imports by Country: 1990-1997

CARICOM COUNTRIES	(US\$000)													
	Change: 1991 Over 1990		Change: 1992 Over 1991		Change: 1993 Over 1992		Change: 1994 Over: 1993		Change: 1995 Over: 1994		Change: 1996 Over: 1995		Change: 1997 Over: 1996	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
CARICOM	506,872	10.7	-421,406	-8.0	524,235	10.8	-31,731	-0.6	1,206,090	22.6	193,524	3.0	1,447,825	21.5
MDC's	361,969	9.6	-368,772	-8.9	523,517	13.9	-31,426	-0.7	1,422,337	33.5	139,116	2.5	1,356,022	23.3
Barbados	2612	0.4	-172,634	-28.9	44,184	10.4	28,255	6.0	149,984	30.2	59,716	9.2	165380	23.4
Guyana	-21,526	-11.0	148,911	85.5	79,021	24.5	-5,033	-1.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jamaica	-28,434	-1.6	-52,918	-3.0	365,755	21.4	11,001	0.5	496,104	23.8	48,078	1.9	168,605	6.4
Suriname									(a)	(a)	-172,020	-32.7	161,291	45.5
Trinidad & Tobago	409,317	34.6	-292,131	-18.3	34,557	2.7	-65,649	-4.9	646,790	50.9	203,342	10.6	860,746	40.6
LDC's	144,903	14.6	-52,634	-4.6	718	0.1	-305	0.0	-216,247	-19.9	54,408	6.3	91,803	9.9
Belize	51,031	25.7	13,986	5.6	6,806	2.6	-21,369	-7.9	-2,964	-1.2	-1,206	-0.5	30,513	12.5
OECS	93,872	11.8	-66,620	-7.5	-6,088	-0.7	21,064	2.6	-213,283	-25.5	55,614	8.9	61,290	9.0
Antigua & Barbuda	91,186	57.8	-38,903	-15.6	-9,613	-4.6	20,351	10.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominica	-9,508	-10.2	-4,666	-5.6	-8,964	-11.4	-1,676	-2.4	17,708	26.0	12,142	14.2	2,045	2.1
Grenada	6,337	7.6	-6,290	-7.0	2,471	3.0	-900	-1.0	8,757	10.3	17,343	18.5	10,009	9.0
Montserrat	-7,012	-19.3	-1,474	-5.0	-7,016	-25.3	3,248	15.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Kitts & Nevis	-4,587	-4.8	-12,209	-13.5	19,311	24.8	9,064	9.3	3,065	2.9	10,326	9.4	-336	-0.3
Saint Lucia	18,623	8.4	4,076	1.7	-4,935	-2.0	-2,658	-1.1	-91	0.0	7,264	3.1	16,223	6.6
St. Vincent & Gr'dines	-1,167	-1.1	-7,154	-6.7	2,658	2.7	-6,365	-6.2	2,144	2.2	8,539	8.7	33,349	31.3

Notes: (a) Suriname became a member of the Caribbean Community and Common Market in July 1995
 ... Means data not available
 1996 data for St. Vincent and the Grenadines is estimated.

Source: Based on data from the Trade Database in the CARICOM Secretariat's Statistics Section.

Table 8 - Value of CARICOM's Total Imports, by Country, 1990-1997

(US\$000)

CARICOM COUNTRIES	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
CARICOM	5,257,357	5,747,781	5,347,560	5,922,425	5,961,279	8,064,250	8,360,775	9,961,296
MDC's	4,064,624	4,407,698	4,042,743	4,610,639	4,631,578	6,699,246	6,925,859	840,1061
Barbados	703,959	698,860	524,229	576,941	615,197	770,571	830,798	995,500
Guyana	220,474	205,780	366,390	456,443	451,599	527,019	570,306	614,732
Jamaica	1,877,147	1,828,574	1,775,393	2,189,243	2,233,945	2,831,778	2,916,358	3,112,941
Suriname						575,370	403,930	599,286
Trinidad & Tobago	1,263,044	1,674,484	1,376,731	1,388,012	1,330,837	1,994,508	2,204,467	3,078,602
LDC's	1,192,733	1,340,083	1,304,817	1,311,786	1,329,701	1,365,004	1,434,916	1,560,235
Belize	211,248	256,177	274,086	280,913	259,942	258,513	255,211	286,074
OECS	981,485	1,083,906	1,030,731	1,030,873	1,069,759	1,106,491	1,179,705	1,274,161
Antigua & Barbuda	192,180	275,922	244,513	233,773	264,595	287,607	293,916	310,600
Dominica	117,923	109,621	105,442	93,704	96,332	117,281	129,943	134,571
Grenada	108,944	117,231	11,232	125,001	119,004	128,904	151,366	167,672
Montserrat	44,134	38,786	35,986	27,549	30,907	...	...	...
St. Kitts & Nevis	110,729	110,280	95,626	117,923	127,140	132,261	145,854	147,171
Saint Lucia	271,498	292,382	303,270	299,199	301,772	306,026	313,511	332,122
St. Vincent & Gr'dines	136,077	139,684	133,574	133,724	130,009	134,412	1,451,15 E	182,025

Notes: E Estimated Figure
 ... Means data not available
 Suriname became a member of the Caribbean Community and Common Market in July 1995.

Source: Based on data from the Trade Database in the CARICOM Secretariat's Statistics Section

Table 9 - Value and Percentage Change of CARICOM's Total Imports, By Country, 1990-1997

(US\$000)

CARICOM COUNTRIES	Change: 1991 Over 1990		Change: 1992 Over 1991		Change: 1993 Over 1992		Change: 1994 Over: 1993		Change: 1995 Over: 1994		Change: 1996 Over: 1995		Change: 1997 Over: 1996	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
CARICOM	490,424	9.3	-400,221	-7.0	574,865	10.8	38,854	0.7	2,102,971	0.4	296,525	3.7	1,600,521	19.1
MDC's	343,074	8.4	-364,955	-8.3	567,896	14.0	20,939	0.5	2,067,668	0.4	226,613	3.4	1,475,202	21.3
Barbados	-5,099	-0.7	-174,631	-25.0	52,712	10.1	38,256	6.6	155,374	0.3	60,227	7.8	164,702	19.8
Guyana	-14,694	-6.7	160,610	78.0	90,053	24.6	-4,844	-1.1	75,420	0.2	43,287	8.2	44,426	7.8
Jamaica	-48,573	-2.6	-53,181	-2.9	413,850	23.3	44,702	2.0	597,833	0.3	84,580	3.0	196,583	6.7
Suriname									(a)	(a)	-171,440	-29.8	195,356	48.4
Trinidad & Tobago	411,440	32.6	-297,753	-17.8	11,281	0.8	-57,175	-4.1	663,671	0.5	209,959	10.5	874,135	39.7
LDC's	147,350	12.4	-35,266	-2.6	6,969	0.5	17,915	1.4	35,303	0.0	69,912	5.1	125,319	8.7
Belize	44,929	21.3	17,909	7.0	6,827	2.5	-20,971	-7.5	-1,429	0.0	-3,302	-1.3	30,863	12.1
OECS	102,421	10.4	-53,175	-4.9	142	0.0	38,886	3.8	36,732	0.0	73,214	6.6	94,456	8.0
Antigua & Barbuda	83,742	43.6	-31,409	-11.4	-10,740	-4.4	30,822	13.2	23,012	0.1	6,309	2.2	16,684	5.7
Dominica	-8,302	-7.0	-4,179	-3.8	-11,738	-11.1	2,628	2.8	20,949	0.2	12,662	10.8	4,628	3.6
Grenada	8,287	7.6	-4,911	-4.2	12,681	11.3	-5,997	-4.8	9,900	0.1	22,462	17.4	16,306	10.8
Montserrat	-5,348	-12.1	-2,800	-7.2	-8,437	-23.4	3,358	12.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Kitts & Nevis	-449	-0.4	-14,654	-13.3	22,297	23.3	9,217	7.8	5,121	0.0	13,593	10.3	1,317	0.9
Saint Lucia	20,884	7.7	10,888	3.7	-4,071	-1.3	2,573	0.9	4,254	0.0	7,485	2.4	18,611	5.9
St. Vincent & Gr'dines	3,607	2.7	-6,110	-4.4	150	0.1	-3,715	-2.8	4,403	0.0	10,703	8.0	36,910	25.4

Notes: ... Means data not available.
(a) Suriname became a member of the Caribbean Community and Common Market in July 1995.

Source: Based on data from the Trade Database in the CARICOM Secretariat's Statistics Section.

Table 10 - Value of Intra-Regional Domestic Exports by Country: 1990-1997

	(US\$000)							
CARICOM COUNTRIES	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
CARICOM	475,391	417,300	416,725	495,290	603,753	795,333	826,165	857,261
MDC's	392,175	343,068	348,364	429,196	535,539	722,096	758,393	780,263
Barbados	52,973	53,224	53,096	61,404	53,396	72,406	86,069	87,670
Guyana	12,320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jamaica	70,463	62,284	58,511	57,968	56,073	56,687	50,924	44,242
Suriname						11,264	15,473	25,687
Trinidad & Tobago	256,419	227,560	236,757	309,824	426,070	581,739	605,927	622,664
LDC's	83,216	74,232	68,361	66,094	68,214	73,237	67,772	76,988
Belize	8,341	6,694	6,019	4,740	4,864	5,436	4,606	7,252
OECS	74,875	67,538	62,342	61,354	63,350	67,801	63,166	69,749
Antigua & Barbuda	6,294	3,489	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominica	13,584	13,206	15,151	14,324	17,162	18,660	23,704	26,340
Grenada	6,002	7,036	...	5,862	5,013	5,226	5,107	7,577
Montserrat	37	81	137	194	299	186	241	...
St. Kitts & Nevis	2,591	2,859	2,689	2,051	1,751	1,896	359	1,194
Saint Lucia	20,254	16,499	13,473	13,218	13,469	15,424	10,168	9,324
St. Vincent & Gr'dines	26,113	24,368	30,892	25,705	25,656	26,409	23,587	25,311

Notes Suriname became a member of the Caribbean Community and Common Market in July 1995.
 ... Means data not available

Source: Based on Data from the Trade Database in the CARICOM Secretariat's Statistics Section

Table 11 - Value and Percentage Change of Intra-Regional Domestic Exports by Country: 1990-1997

(US\$000)

CARICOM COUNTRIES	Change: 1991 Over 1990		Change: 1992 Over 1991		Change: 1993 Over 1992		Change: 1994 Over: 1993		Change: 1995 Over: 1994		Change: 1996 Over: 1995		Change: 1997 Over: 1996	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
CARICOM	-58,091	-12.2	-575	-0.1	78,565	18.9	108,463	21.9	191,580	31.7	30,832	3.9	31,096	3.8
MDC's	-49,107	-12.5	5,296	1.5	80,832	23.2	106,343	24.8	186,557	34.8	36,297	5.0	21,870	2.9
Barbados	251	0.5	-128	-0.2	8,308	15.6	-8,008	-13.0	19,010	35.6	13,663	18.9	1,601	1.9
Guyana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jamaica	-8,179	-11.6	-3,773	-6.1	-543	-0.9	-1,895	-3.3	614	1.1	-5,763	-10.2	-6,682	-13.1
Suriname									(a)	(a)	4,209	37.4	10,214	66.0
Trinidad & Tobago	-28,859	-11.3	9,197	4.0	73,067	30.9	116,246	37.5	155,669	36.5	24,188	4.2	16,737	2.8
LDC's	-8,984	-10.8	-5,871	-7.9	-2,267	-3.3	2,120	3.2	5,023	7.4	-5,465	-7.5	9,226	13.6
Belize	-1,647	-19.7	-675	-10.1	-1,279	-21.2	124	2.6	572	11.8	-830	-15.3	2,646	57.4
OECS	-7,337	-9.8	-5,196	-7.7	-988	-1.6	1,996	3.3	4,451	7.0	-4,635	-6.8	6,580	10.4
Antigua & Barbuda	-2,805	-44.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominica	-378	-2.8	1,945	14.7	-827	-5.5	2,838	19.8	1,498	8.7	5,044	27.0	2,636	11.1
Grenada	1,034	17.2	...	...	...	...	-849	-14.5	213	4.2	-119	-2.3	2,470	48.4
Montserrat	44	118.9	56	69.1	57	41.6	105	54.1	-113	-37.8	55	29.6	...	...
St. Kitts & Nevis	268	10.3	-170	-5.9	-638	-23.7	-300	-14.6	145	8.3	-1,537	-81.1	835	232.6
Saint Lucia	-3,755	-18.5	-3,026	-18.3	-255	-1.9	251	1.9	1,955	14.5	-5,256	-34.1	-844	-8.3
St. Vincent & Gr'dines	-1,745	-6.7	6,524	26.8	-5,187	-16.8	-49	-0.2	753	2.9	-2,822	-10.7	1,724	7.3

Notes: (a) Suriname became a member of the Caribbean Community and Common Market in July 1995.
 ... Means data not available

Source: Based on data from the Trade Database in the CARICOM Secretariat's Statistics Section.

Table 12 - Value of Extra-Regional Domestic Exports by Country: 1990-1997

	(US\$000)							
CARICOM COUNTRIES	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
CARICOM	3,395,719	3,082,026	2,959,145	2,615,899	3,228,563	4,054,320	4,006,173	4,182,142
MDC's	3,068,036	2,795,482	2,649,602	2,321,842	2,960,473	3,757,216	3,695,845	3,890,532
Barbados	73,985	69,081	81,474	74,717	79,328	97,000	128,162	122,808
Guyana	167,633	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jamaica	1,051,578	994,352	970,099	1,000,354	1,128,172	1,331,444	1,296,130	1,309,336
Suriname						457,671	421,041	613,134
Trinidad & Tobago	1,774,840	1,732,049	1,598,029	1,246,771	1,752,973	1,871,101	1,850,512	1,845,254
LDC's	327,683	286,544	309,543	294,057	268,090	297,104	310,328	291,610
Belize	96,207	87,734	104,961	104,244	114,530	137,484	139,1"	151,686
OECS	231,476	198,810	204,582	189,813	153,560	159,620	171,228	139,924
Antigua & Barbuda	3,421	4,450	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominica	39,167	38,246	35,710	33,303	28,873	24,890	26,280	25,012
Grenada	15,331	13,017	...	12,278	14,680	15,008	13,141	16,090
Montserrat	129	164	196	380	1,872	11,203	23,281	...
St. Kitts & Nevis	21,776	21,529	21,430	22,712	17,701	15,428	18,047	34,386
Saint Lucia	99,988	80,698	101,122	92,618	69,894	78,339	67,006	47,319
St. Vincent & Gr'dines	51,664	40,706	45,124	28,522	20,540	14,752	23,473	17,117

Notes Suriname became a member of the Caribbean Community and Common Market in July 1995.
 ... Means data not available

Source: Based on Data from the Trade Database in the CARICOM Secretariat's Statistics Section

Table 13 - Value of Percentage Change of Extra-Regional Domestic Exports by Country: 1990-1997

CARICOM COUNTRIES	Change: 1991 Over 1990		Change: 1992 Over 1991		Change: 1993 Over 1992		Change: 1994 Over: 1993		Change: 1995 Over: 1994		Change: 1996 Over: 1995		Change: 1997 Over: 1996	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
CARICOM	-313,693	-9.2	-122,881	-4.0	-343,246	-11.6	612,664	23.4	825,757	25.6	-48,147	-1.2	175,969	4.4
MDC's	-272,554	-8.9	-145,880	-5.2	-327,760	-12.4	638,631	27.5	796,743	26.9	-61,371	-1.6	194,687	5.3
Barbados	-4,904	-6.6	12,393	17.9	-6,757	-8.3	4,611	6.2	17,672	22.3	31,162	32.1	-5,354	-4.2
Guyana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jamaica	-57,226	-5.4	-24,253	-2.4	30,255	3.1	127,818	12.8	203,272	18.0	-35,314	-2.7	13,206	1.0
Suriname									(a)	(a)	-36,630	-8.0	192,093	45.6
Trinidad & Tobago	-42,791	-2.4	-134,020	-7.7	-351,258	-22.0	506,202	40.6	118,128	6.7	-20,589	-1.1	-5258	-0.3
LDC's	-41,139	-12.6	22,999	8.0	-15,486	-5.0	-25,967	-8.8	29,014	10.8	13,224	4.5	-18,718	-6.0
Belize	-8,473	-8.8	17,227	19.6	-717	-0.7	10,286	9.9	22,954	20.0	1,616	1.2	12,586	9.0
OECS	-32,666	-14.1	5,772	2.9	-14,769	-7.2	-36,253	-19.1	6,060	3.9	11,608	7.3	-31,304	-18.3
Antigua & Barbuda	1,029	30.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominica	-921	-2.4	-1,536	-4.0	-3,407	-9.3	-4,430	-13.3	-3,983	-13.8	1,390	5.6	-1,268	-4.8
Grenada	-2,314	-15.1	...	...	...	...	2,402	19.6	328	2.2	-1,867	-12.4	2,949	22.4
Montserrat	35	27.1	32	19.5	184	93.9	1,492	392.6	9,331	498.5	12,078	107.8	...	...
St. Kitts & Nevis	-247	-1.1	-99	-0.5	1,282	6.0	-5,011	-22.1	-2,273	-12.8	2619	17.0	16,339	90.5
Saint Lucia	-19,290	-19.3	20,424	25.3	-8,504	-8.4	-22,724	-24.5	8,445	12.1	-11,333	-14.5	-19,687	-29.4
St. Vincent & Gr'dines	-10,958	-21.2	4,418	10.9	-16,602	-36.8	-7982	-28.0	-5,788	-28.2	8,721	59.1	-6,356	-27.1

Notes: (a) Suriname became a member of the Caribbean Community and Common Market in July 1995.
 ... Means data not available.

Source: Based on data from the Trade Database in the CARICOM Secretariat's Statistics Section.

Table 14 - Value of CARICOM's Total Domestic Exports, by Country, 1990-1997

	(US\$000)							
CARICOM COUNTRIES	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
CARICOM	3,871,113	3,743,261	3,745,283	3,522,762	4,282,778 3,946,476	5,328,558	5,380,746	557,6781
MDC's	3,460,212	3,382,486	3,338,513	3,153,905	132,724	4,958,217	5,002,646	5,208,174
Barbados	126,958	122,304	134,569	136,121	450,464	169,406	21,431	210,478
Guyana	179,953	243,937	340,550	402,867	1,184,245	478,906	548,407	537,379
Jamaica	1,122,041	1,056,636	1,028,609	1,058,322		1,388,130	1,347,054	1,353,578
Suriname						468,935	436,515	638,821
Trinidad & Tobago	2,031,260	1,959,609	1,834,785	1,556,595	2,179,043	2,452,840	2,456,439	2,467,918
LDC's	410,901	360,775	406,770	368,857	336,302	370,341	378,100	368,607
Belize	104,549	94,428	110,980	108,984	119,293	142,920	143,706	158,937
OECS	306,352	266,347	295,790	259,873	216,909	227,421	234,394	209,670
Antigua & Barbuda	9,715	7,938	10,496	8,706	...	...	...	...
Dominica	52,752	51,452	51,860	47,627	46,035	43,550	49,984	51,353
Grenada	21,333	20,053	18,371	18,140	19,693	20,234	18,247	23,667
Montserrat	166	245	333	574	2,171	11,389	23,523	...
St. Kitts & Nevis	24,367	24,388	24,120	24,763	19,452	17,323	18,406	35,580
Saint Lucia	120,242	97,197	114,594	105,836	83,362	93,764	77,174	56,643
St. Vincent & Gr'dines	777,777	65,074	76,016	54,227	46,196	41,161	47,060	42,427

Notes: E Estimated figure.
 ... Means data not available.
 Suriname became a member of the Caribbean Community and Common Market in July 1995.

Source: Based on data from the Trade Database in the CARICOM Secretariat's Statistics Section.

Table 15 - Value and Percentage Change of CARICOM's Total Domestic Exports by Country, 1990-1997

(US\$000)

CARICOM COUNTRIES	Change: 1991 Over 1990		Change: 1992 Over 1991		Change: 1993 Over 1992		Change: 1994 Over: 1993		Change: 1995 Over: 1994		Change: 1996 Over: 1995		Change: 1997 Over: 1996	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
CARICOM	-127,852	-3.3	2,022	0.1	-222,521	-5.9	760,016	21.6	1,045,780	0.2	52,188	1.0	196,035	3.6
MDC's	-77,726	-2.2	-43,973	-1.3	-184,608	-5.5	792,571	25.1	1,011,741	0.3	44,429	0.9	205,528	4.1
Barbados	-4,654	-3.7	12,265	10.0	1,552	1.2	-3,397	-2.5	36,682	0.3	44,825	26.5	-3,753	-1.8
Guyana	63,984	35.6	96,613	39.6	62,317	18.3	47,597	11.8	28,442	0.1	69,501	14.5	-11,028	-2.0
Jamaica	-65,405	-5.8	-28,027	-2.7	29,713	2.9	125,923	11.9	203,885	0.2	-41,076	-3.0	6524	0.5
Suriname									(a)	(a)	-32,420	-6.9	202,306	46.3
Trinidad & Tobago	-71,651	-3.5	-124,824	-6.4	-278,190	-15.2	622,448	40.0	273,797	0.1	3,599	0.1	11,479	0.5
LDC's	-50,126	-12.2	45,995	12.7	-37,913	-9.3	-32,555	-8.8	34,039	0.1	7,759	2.1	-9,493	-2.5
Belize	-10,121	-9.7	16,552	17.5	-1,996	-1.8	10,409	9.6	23,527	0.2	786	0.5	15,231	10.6
OECS	-40,005	-13.1	29,443	11.1	-35,917	-12.1	-42,964	-16.5	10,512	0.0	6,973	3.1	-24,724	-10.5
Antigua & Barbuda	-1,777	-18.3	2,558	32.2	-1,790	-17.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominica	-1,300	-2.5	408	0.8	-4,233	-8.2	-1,592	-3.3	-2,485	-0.1	6,434	14.8	1,369	2.7
Grenada	-1,280	-6.0	-1,682	-8.4	-231	-1.3	1,553	8.6	541	0.0	-1,987	-9.8	5,420	29.7
Montserrat	79	47.6	88	35.9	241	72.4	1,597	278.2	9,218	4.2	12,134	106.5	...	...
St. Kitts & Nevis	21	0.1	-268	-1.1	643	2.7	-5,311	-21.4	-2,129	-0.1	1,083	6.3	17,174	93.3
Saint Lucia	-23,045	-19.2	17,397	17.9	-8,758	-7.6	-22,474	-21.2	10,402	0.1	-16,590	-17.7	-20,531	-26.6
St. Vincent & Gr'dines	-12,703	-16.3	10,942	16.8	-21,789	-28.7	-8,031	-14.8	-5,035	-0.1	5,899	14.3	-4,633	-9.8

Notes: ... Means data not available
 (a) Suriname became a member of the Caribbean Community and Common Market in July 1995.

Source: Based on data from the Trade Database in the CARICOM Secretariat's Statistics Section.

**Table 16 - Manufacturing Sector Share of GDP for CARICOM Countries
at Current Market Prices: 1996-1997**

CARICOM Countries	% Share	
	1996	1997
Antigua & Barbuda	2.2	2.2
Bahamas	...	...
Barbados	6.1	6.3
Belize	13.7	13.8
Dominica	7.3	6.3
Grenada	6.8	6.5
Guyana	10.3	11.5
Jamaica	16.7	16.3
Montserrat	6.0	3.7
St. Kitts and Nevis	10.3	10.1
St. Lucia	6.8	6.5
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	8.4	8.1
Suriname	...	...
Trinidad & Tobago	17.7	18.6
Average for 12 CARICOM Countries	9.3	9.2

**Table 17 - Agriculture Sector Share of GDP for CARICOM Countries
at Current Market Prices: 1996-1997**

CARICOM Countries	% Share	
	1996	1997
Antigua & Barbuda	3.8	4.1
Bahamas	...	...
Barbados	6.2	4.9
Belize	17.1	15.6
Dominica	20.8	20.5
Grenada	8.8	8.3
Guyana	38.9	35.8
Jamaica	8.3	8.0
Montserrat	5.0	1.1
St. Kitts and Nevis	5.2	5.1
St. Lucia	9.0	8.0
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	12.7	10.4
Suriname	...	...
Trinidad & Tobago	1.8	1.6
Average for 12 CARICOM Countries	11.5	10.3

Note: ... Means data not available
Data for Belize refers to mining only.

Source: Based on data from the National Accounts Database in the CARICOM Secretariat's Statistics Section.

**Table 18 - Mining and Quarrying Sector Share of GDP for CARICOM Countries
at Current Market Prices: 1996-1997**

CARICOM Countries	% Share	
	1996	1997
Antigua & Barbuda	1.7	1.7
Bahamas	...	...
Barbados	0.6	0.6
Belize	0.6	0.6
Dominica	0.9	0.9
Grenada	0.5	0.5
Guyana	18.9	17.5
Jamaica	5.9	5.6
Montserrat	1.0	1.3
St. Kitts and Nevis	0.3	0.3
St. Lucia	0.4	0.5
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0.3	0.3
Suriname	...	...
Trinidad & Tobago	13.7	12.5
Average for 12 CARICOM Countries	3.7	3.5

Note: ... Means data not available.
Data for Belize refers to mining only

Source: Based on data from the National Accounts Database in the CARICOM Secretariat's Statistics Section.