



BARBADOS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REPORT 2016

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The Hon. Christopher Sinckler
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*B*ARBADOS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REPORT 2016

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SELECTED KEY INDICATORS
2012 – 2016

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015R	2016P
Real Sector:					
Real GDP Growth (%)	0.0	-0.1	0.2	0.8	1.6
Per Capita GDP basic prices ('000s)	26.5	27.2	26.5	31.7	28.6
Capital Formation as % of GDP	13.3	13.3	13.0	16.3	
Inflation Rate (%)	4.5	1.8	1.9	1.1	1.1
Unemployment Rate (%) average	11.6	11.6	12.3	11.3	9.0*
Index of Industrial Production (% change)	-6.1	2.8	2.9	0.6	-0.4
Tourism Expenditure (% change)	-5.8	7.6	n.a.	1.3	n.a.
Tourism Arrivals (% change)	-5.5	-5.2	2.2	14.9	6.7
Fiscal Sector:					
Fiscal Deficit as % of GDP	-8.8	-11.8	-6.9	-6.9	-6.3
Total Debt as % of GDP	112.7	126.2	130.7	138.4	147.4
Primary Balance as % of GDP	-0.2	-4.0	-0.6	-0.6	1.9
Current Revenue as % of GDP	28.6	25.7	28.6	29.7	29.1
Current Expenditure as % of GDP	41.2	44.5	43.1	44.3	42.4
Government Debt Service as % of Total Revenue	38.8	49.3	49.3	49.3	49.3
External Sector:					
BOP Current Account as % of GDP	-4.6	-10.3	-8.5	-5.5	-4.9
Export Growth (% change)	18.9	-9.8	3.7	1.8	2.1
Import Growth (% change)	-2.5	0.5	-1.1	-7.0	4.3
Net International Reserves (% change)	7.1	-22.9	-19.8	-5.1	-26.5
Reserve Cover (Weeks of Imports of goods and services)	19.9	15.6	14.7	13.7	10.3
Capital and Financial Account (% change)	-85.0	57.1	32.9	-49.9	-58.0
Monetary Sector:					
Money Supply (% change)	-0.6	-1.2	2.3	20.9	14.5
Credit to Private Sector (% change)	10.6	-2.3	-4.6	0.5	1.2
Total Bank Deposits (% change)	5.4	2.9	-1.2	6.3	4.6
Excess Liquidity Ratio (%)	15.3	18.1	21.7	26.3	n.a.
Social Sector:					
Human Development Index Ranking	38.0	38.0	57.0	54.0	54.0
Adult Literacy Rate (%)	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7
Life Expectancy Rate	74.8	75.0	75.0	78.0	78.0
Mortality Rate (%)	11.0	7.3	10.0	8.0	13.5
Crimes Reported (% change)	4.2	-4.8	-14.8	n.a.	n.a.
Access to Clean Water	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Expenditure on Education as % of Total Expenditure	13.7	11.9	12.6	19.1	24.1
Expenditure on Health as % of Total Expenditure	11.2	11.2	10.6	12.2	15.5
Expenditure on Social Development as % of Total Expenditure**	11.6	13.8	13.4	18.1	30.2

SOURCE: Central Bank of Barbados, IMF, UNDP, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Barbados Statistical Service
 Expenditure on Education, Health, Social Security etc calculations are taken from table 5 of the Estimates 2017/2018 .

* The unemployment rate is for the fourth quarter 2016

** Social Development is the sum of Social Protection, Housing & Community Amenities

R - Revised P - Provisional

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Barbados economy during the year 2016 has continued to demonstrate its resilience in a number of ways but prevailing headwinds present evident downside risks to the sustainability of the economy.

The economy has grown by 1.6 per cent at the end of the review period. This represents a 0.7 percentage point increase when compared to the previous period and marks the third consecutive year of growth.

Underpinning this growth were developments in the traded and non-traded sectors, which grew by 2.2 per cent and 1.5 per cent respectively.

Driving the growth of the traded sector was the burgeoning tourism industry, which increased by 4.8 per cent over the preceding year. This was followed by the non-sugar agriculture sub-sector, which recorded a 1.5 per cent growth rate. Notably, sugar production recorded the largest decline of 33.3 per cent marking the fourth consecutive year of negative growth.

Growth within the non-traded sector was attributed to increased activity in the construction as well as the finance and other services industries. These sub-sectors grew by 2.8 and 2.5 per cent respectively. The transport sector also continued to register its strongest performance since 2012 registering a 1.8 per cent growth over the 2015 period.

At the end of 2016, provisional estimates of the Nominal Gross Domestic Product (NGDP) at market prices

indicated a decline by 1.2 per cent to register total output at \$9,058.1 million when compared to the 2015 output value of \$9,168.3 million. This decline in market activity was attributed to the relatively low international prices coupled with dampened domestic demand conditions, which led to a cost competitive environment.

Driving the decline in nominal output levels were key sectors such as the manufacturing sector which declined by 14.9 per cent amounting to a \$76.8 million fall off in output value. This was followed by a decline in the construction industry whose value-added contribution contracted by 7.6 per cent or \$40 million while the real estate sub-sector also decline by 5.6 per cent reflecting a market price decline of \$58.4 million.

Per capita GDP (basic prices) declined by an estimated 1.6 per cent to record BDS\$28.6 thousand (US\$14.3 thousand) compared with BDS\$29.1 thousand (US\$14.5 thousand) in 2015.

The stock of foreign reserves at the end of December 2016 was estimated at \$681.1 million, 10.3 weeks of import cover. This represents a decline of 26.5 per cent when compared to the previous year's stock of \$926.8 million at 13.6 weeks of import cover.

The unemployment rate fell to 9.0 per cent at the end of the 2016 period, down by 1.2 percentage points when compared to the 2015 period. The male unemployment rate settled at 9.4 per cent, a reduction of 2.3 percentage points, while the unemployment rate for females remained unchanged at 8.6 per cent.

At the end of October 2016, the average rate of inflation, as measured by the Index of Retail Prices, was estimated at -0.5 per cent compared with -0.2 per cent at the same period in 2015.

Provisional estimates of the external current account deficit stood at \$444.6 million, representing approximately 4.9 per cent of GDP at market prices. This outturn was as a result of increased export earnings as well as a fall off in retained imports.

The tourism sector registered just around 1,223.4 million visitors, both long-stay and cruise ship passengers commuting to the shores of Barbados. The number of stay-over visitors rose by 6.7 per cent while cruise ship visitors increased by 1.2 per cent compared to the previous year. The major stay-over source markets were the United Kingdom recording 218,638 persons representing an increase of 2.1 per cent, the United States with arrivals of 168,945 persons, an increase of 14.1 per cent, and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) with tourist arrivals of 99,679 which is an increase of 13.3 per cent. Canada, another important source market also recorded an increase of 5.9 per cent to bring total arrivals to 78,903 persons.

The number of new entities licensed in the international business sector at the end of 2016 totaled 491 compared to 456 entities in 2015. This represented a 7.7 per cent increase. New International Societies with Restricted Liability (ISRL) licenses at the end of 2016 totaled one hundred and seventeen (117), representing an increase of 213.0 per cent. In addition, however, the International Trust recorded a decline of 20.0 per cent to bring the total to twenty-eight (28) at the end of 2016.

Total exports (fob) increased by 7.6 per cent to reach \$1,039.7 million, compared with \$965.8 million in 2015.

The value of domestic exports in like manner, increased by 5.0 per cent, to record \$510.5 million compared with export earnings of \$486.3 million recorded a year earlier. One of the key sectors which contributed to this outcome was the food and beverage industry which registered increased export earnings by 5.0 per cent. An increase of 8.0 per cent was also registered in the 'all other products' category with notable increases in orthopaedic appliance exports which increased by 9.7 per cent.

During 2016, total imports (cif) stood at \$3,247.3 million, an increase of \$10.1 million or an increase of 0.3 per cent. This increase was driven by strengthened demand in the Asian market (excluding Japan) which expanded by \$83.7 million or 24.3 per cent, the USA market, which increased by \$33.3 million or 2.9 per cent, and the United Kingdom with an increase of \$21.2 million or 16 per cent. The Japanese market was also a critical import source market, which recorded a significant increase of \$17.6 million or 26.0 per cent, over the previous year.

The provisional figures of the fiscal deficit for the end of the financial year 2016/2017 stood at an estimated 6.3 per cent compared with the 8.2 per cent registered in 2015/2016. This outcome was attributed to the improved receipts from income and profits, in which an additional \$71.5 million was earned, excise taxes also improved by \$49.8 million or 29.5 per cent.

Total current revenue is estimated to have increased by 2.1 per cent, on

account of improvements direct tax receipts, income and profits, as well as excise revenues; while total expenditure fell by 4.2 per cent driven by expenditure savings in the area of goods and services and current transfers.

Current expenditure is estimated to have settled around \$3,826.8 million thus signifying that expenditure was contained to an increase of \$50.0 million, a tremendous feat given the increase of \$297.0 million between the previous two fiscal periods 2015/16 and 2014/15.

The 2016 Financial Statements and Budgetary Proposals marked the continuation of government's steadfast endeavours to strengthen its fiscal consolidation efforts. With the establishment of the National Social Responsibility levy, an increased bank asset tax, reinvigorated efforts of expenditure reduction and the raising of necessary financing from the imposition of a six month amnesty all contributed to reducing the debt burden currently facing the country.

At the end of December 2016, the stock of central government debt stood at an estimated \$13,287.6 million or 146.7 per cent of GDP (market prices). This represented an increase of \$1,150.5 million or 9.5 per cent over 2015. Domestic debt stood at \$10,454.3 million, which is representative of 115.4 per cent of GDP (market prices).

The Banking sector during the year 2016 continued to be highly capitalised and liquid amidst lower demand for commercial bank credit particularly by financial institutions. Total commercial bank credit stood at an estimated \$5,888.1 million, a reduction of 0.5 per cent when compared to the year-end

total of \$5,919.2 million in 2015. On the other hand total commercial bank deposits increased by an estimated 4.5 per cent to \$9,445.5 million during 2016.

Total money supply, which comprised primarily narrow money (M1), increased by \$596.5 million or 14.5 per cent to \$4,702.7 million. Demand deposits contributed significantly to money supply by an additional \$561.8 million, a 15.7 per cent increase over the preceding period. Notes in circulation also increased by 9.8 per cent representing an increase of \$59.8 million registered at the end of the year.

The year ended December 31, 2016 proved to be a challenging year for the Barbados Stock Exchange Inc. (BSE). Overall trading volume and value decreased by 31 per cent and 11 per cent respectively. Unlike the positive outturn for all markets in 2015, only the regular market recorded an increase while no activity was recorded on the Junior Market. All other markets recorded declines.

During 2016, Government's Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP) continued in earnest despite the current economic environment. The major investments in 2016 were concentrated in the areas of Infrastructure, Environment, Roads and Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building. The Government of Barbados signed three (3) new agreements totaling US\$60,883,000 in 2016. These programmes were Road Rehabilitation and Improving Connectivity of Road Infrastructure for US\$25,000,000 and the Water Supply Network Upgrade Project Loan and Grant agreements for US\$35,667,000 and US\$216,000 respectively.

The Government of Barbados has also sought to fortify its efforts to expand the provision of the education product. During the year, additions to the stock of schools at the nursery level were realized via the construction of the Maria Holder Nursery Schools at Gall Hill, Christ Church and at Oldbury, St. Philip. Meanwhile, at the secondary level, implementation and facilitation of Caribbean Vocational Qualifications (CVQs) in a number of schools continued. At the tertiary level, a policy decision was taken by the committee of the Student Revolving Loan Fund (SRLF) to make 75 per cent of the Fund's financial resources available to students attending any of the three campuses of the University of the West Indies (UWI).

Emphasis was placed on the development of policies and programmes to ensure the provision of quality health services to the public of Barbados. In this regard, the Ministry of Health continued to place emphasis on the identification of new approaches to the financing of healthcare, to ensure continued universal health coverage to the population of Barbados. Along with the designing and adopting of any new health financing model, the Ministry of Health remained committed to strengthening efforts to improve quality and improve efficiency within the health sector.

The resident population was estimated at 275.4 thousand persons at December 31, 2016. This represented a decrease of 958 persons when compared with 276.4 thousand persons in the previous year. There were 132.8 thousand males compared with 133.1 thousand males in 2015. Females accounted for 142.6 thousand, when

compared with 143.2 thousand in 2015. Females accounted for 51.8 per cent of the resident population.

Within the energy production sector the National Oil Company Limited, estimated total amount of crude oil barrels available at 1.91 million bbls and 3,292,000 cubic feet (mcf) of gas. This represents a decline over 2015 reserves of 9.0 per cent in the case of crude oil which stood at 2.10 million and 13.0 per cent in the case of natural gas which stood at 3,800,000 mcf. The products extracted during the year came from existing wells including those drilled in 2005, commissioned in 2006 and brought on stream in 2009. The drilling programme which commenced in December 2015 was completed in 2016 and five (5) of these wells were also brought online.

The Ministry of Environment and Drainage (MED) finalized the Small Scale Funding Agreement (SSFA) with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) for the sixth operational phase of the Institutional Strengthening Project (ISP6). ISP6 will provide US\$149,760.00 in grant funding over the 2016-2018 period of implementation.

The Economic Affairs Division is now established as the National Designated Authority (NDA) for the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and is the interface between the Government of Barbados and the Fund. The Economic Affairs Division has submitted Barbados' readiness and preparatory support project proposal to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) in 2016. Approval for the project was also given in 2016. The total grant amount is US\$299,439.

The readiness support will assist the NDA in building the necessary capacity needed to handle large cross sectoral projects involving multiple stakeholders and interest groups. The development of a Country Programme will assist in aligning the national GCF approach with existing national policies/programmes. It is anticipated that the

Country Programme will provide clear guidelines in project selection and ensure that all projects are linked to the national green economy priorities and Barbados' INDC which seeks to achieve an economy-wide reduction in GHG emissions of 44 per cent by 2030, with the Energy and Waste sectors identified as areas which will contribute to this reduction.

I. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

OVERVIEW

Global growth ended on a stronger footing at the end of 2016 as the global economy accelerated in the final quarter by an estimated annualized rate of 3.0 per cent. This was mainly due to a combination of improved conditions in emerging market countries and stronger growth in developed economies after a somewhat weak first half of 2016. Notwithstanding this, the global economy managed to navigate its way through troubled waters and perform at a still decent rate. Geopolitical risks remained high in 2016 as a result of the Brexit vote and other global developments. Nonetheless, advanced countries saw stronger than expected activity owing to reduced drag from inventories and a pick-up in manufacturing output. On the other hand, emerging economies experienced some slowdown.

On the commodity side oil prices made a rally as it rebounded from just under US\$30 per barrel at the end of January 2016 to a little over US\$50 per barrel at the end of December 2016. With continued strong infrastructure and real estate activities the price for metals strengthened, which helped to drive up inflation rates in some markets. In the financial markets interest rates, both long-term real and nominal rose in the UK and USA markets. For example, the US 10-year Treasury bond increased owing to anticipated shifts in the U.S. policy mix. Also, the U.S. dollar appreciated in real terms during the latter part of 2016 which strengthened the dollar when compared to weakened yen and euro.

COUNTRY AND REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES

ADVANCED ECONOMIES

According to IMF estimates, growth in the advanced economies stood at 1.6 per cent, weaker than the 2.1 per cent at the end of 2015. The United Kingdom was the main contributor to this growth at 2.0 per cent, which was driven mainly by the manufacturing and service sectors, particularly the consumer-focused industries such as retail sales and travel agency services. Loose monetary and fiscal policies, coupled with the depreciation of the pound sterling, also helped to support the economy in the second half of 2016.

In the United States real output expanded at a slower rate of 1.6 per cent when compared to 2.6 per cent at the end of 2015. The expansion reflected increases mainly in consumer spending and residential investment. However, these contributions were partly offset by declines in private inventory investment and business investment. In Canada real output improved to 1.3 per cent, up from 0.9 per cent the year earlier. Seeming to have turned the corner, the last two quarters of 2016 were strong, driven primarily by trade and consumer spending which was robust during the last quarter of 2016. Residential construction also contributed to the growth. However, it appeared that business investment remained soft.

In the Euro area growth was recorded at 1.7 per cent, slower than the growth at the end of 2015. This performance was helped by government's

expenditure on housing and social services to address the migrant crisis. Germany and Spain were the two top contributors to the EU performance at 1.7 per cent and 3.2 per cent respectively. The performance by Germany was driven by fixed investments, while Spain's results were on account of improved labour market conditions and strong export growth.

After seeing no growth in 2014 and with a better performance in 2015 of 1.2 per cent, the Japanese economy in 2016 faltered slightly to 0.9 per cent. This occurred despite efforts by government to stimulate household spending. The benefits of a weak yen and higher exports owing to stronger global demand were contributors to the still positive expansion.

The United Kingdom secured its seventh consecutive year of growth since the recession growing by 2.0 per cent compared with 2.2 per cent in 2015. This was in the aftermath of the Brexit vote, which indicated that domestic demand and overall economic performance held up better than was expected. The services sector led the growth owing to strong consumer spending, while manufacturing saw some expansion due to pharmaceuticals exports.

EMERGING AND DEVELOPING ECONOMIES

Growth in emerging and developing economies for 2016 was estimated to be 4.1 per cent, similar to what was recorded in 2015. The subdued growth reflected weak performance of commodity exporters, although for many commodity importers the growth was somewhat robust. For example China, whose economy, while rebalancing from manufacturing to services, still grew at 6.7 per cent. This is compared to other

economies like Brazil and Argentina who are still in recession. On top of this, 2016 was seen as a stagnant year for global trade, the slowest it has been since 2013. On the other hand, external financing conditions for emerging economies remained strong in general.

In Brazil the economy failed to make significant gains during 2016 as GDP recorded another steep contraction of 3.5 per cent. This held the country in its worst recession on record, which was marked by high unemployment, austerity measures and tight monetary policy. Preliminary data suggest that the Russian economy was able to absorb the dual shocks of lower oil prices and the continuation of Western sanctions in 2016. Compared to 2015 when economic output fell by 3.7 per cent, the contraction for 2016 was just 0.2 per cent. This reflected tighter fiscal and monetary policy, firmer oil prices and a flexible exchange rate.

The Chinese economy expanded by 6.7 per cent at the end of 2016 in contrast to 6.9 per cent at the end of 2015. This was driven by strong infrastructure and real estate investment as well as continued fiscal stimulus. Services and consumption also remained significant contributors to growth. In line with China's economic rebalancing, retail sales during 2016 continued to grow, much faster than industrial production. The main downside risk during 2016 was an increase in the number of non-performing corporate and real estate loans.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, economic activity during 2016 contracted by 0.7 per cent after stagnant growth of just 0.1 per cent at the end of 2015. Deep and prolonged recessions in Brazil and Venezuela, and a notable slump in total

output in Argentina and Ecuador, largely explained the aggregate performance in the region. Notable causes were the slump in commodity prices, heightened exchange rate volatility and structural weaknesses. Similarly, in Central America and the Caribbean economic activity softened in 2016 mainly due to weak external demand, particularly from the United States. However, economic growth did accelerate in the second half of 2016, supported by improving dynamics in the U.S. and higher commodity prices. Overall, growth in Central America and the Caribbean benefited from low interest rates and subdued inflationary pressures owing to low energy prices and rising remittances from overseas.

GLOBAL INFLATION

Inflation has fallen in many countries with disinflation being broad base in many countries. In advanced economies, headline inflation for 2016 rose to 0.5 per cent up from 0.3 per cent at the end of 2015. According to the IMF World Economic Outlook (October 2016), this rate was reflective of the increase in oil prices in contrast with 2015 when low oil prices had a significant drag on inflation. In the United States, inflation averaged slightly above 2.0 per cent in the first half of the year, which reflected temporary factors and seasonality factors. In the euro area and Japan inflation was lower at about 0.75 per cent. Alternatively, inflation held steady in emerging markets and developing economies as exchange rates remained broadly stable or appreciated. Also, the effects of past exchange rate depreciations started to fade.

COMMODITY AND NON-COMMODITY PRICES

Most commodity prices continued to rise in the latter half of 2016 from their earlier lows. Energy prices rose more than 3.0 per cent in the third quarter of 2016 as oil prices jumped in late September when OPEC members announced a plan to limit oil output. In addition, coal prices surged 30.0 per cent reflecting strong import demand and tightening supply in China following restrictions on production aimed at reducing pollution. The U.S. natural gas prices jumped more than 33.0 per cent owing to stronger demand, falling production, lower injections into storage, and increased exports to Mexico and to South America.

The Non-Energy commodity price index rose marginally in the third quarter of 2016 with large variations across individual commodities, mostly because of supply conditions. Metal prices increased 4.0 per cent from the second quarter due to mine closures in a number of countries and production cuts. Precious metal prices jumped 8.0 per cent due to strong investment demand. The beverage price index rose 4.0 per cent, led by a 10.0 per cent increase in coffee prices owing to drought-related crop losses. Grain prices declined 8.0 per cent following wheat and maize price drops of 15.0 per cent and 10.0 per cent, respectively.

GLOBAL FINANCIAL MARKET DEVELOPMENTS

According to the IMF World Economic Outlook (January 2017) long-term nominal and real interest rates rose

substantially, particularly in the United Kingdom and in the United States. Initially supported by positive macroeconomic news globally, the rise in yields sharply accelerated after the US presidential election. Given the global rise in yields and the strengthening of the dollar, this weighed on the assets of emerging market economies (EMEs). The EMEs who were unscathed by developments in advanced economies, saw a marked shift in investor sentiment as evident by bond outflows and exchange rate depreciation.

FISCAL POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

The overall fiscal thrust of the Eurozone, Japan, United Kingdom and

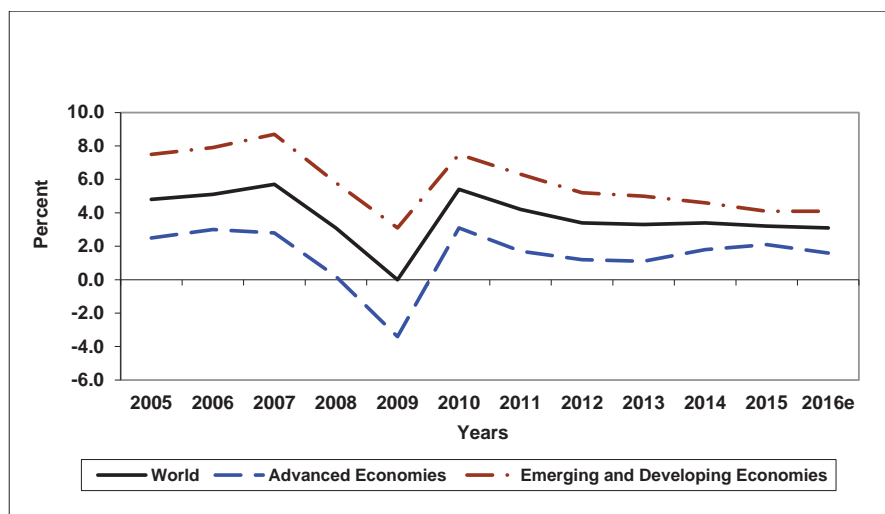
United States was positive in 2016, the first time since 2010. Notably, stimulus packages were announced in several countries. In March 2016, Canada promised 3.0 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP), then in June, South Korea promised 1.2 per cent of GDP and in August, Japan announced a package of 6.7 per cent of GDP, including loans. Most important, China also introduced a substantial fiscal stimulus over the course of the year, which provided tangible support to demand, though not enough to meaningfully reduce the external imbalances the country faces. These efforts included a loan-bond swap program for local governments to reduce debt costs, engage in new infrastructure investment, and tax cuts.

Table 1.1-1
Indicators of Economic Performance in Advanced Economies
2015 – 2016

Country	Real GDP (% change)		Unemployment Rate (Annual Avg.) (% change)		Consumer Price Index (% change)	
	2015	2016e	2015	2016e	2015e	2016e
United States	2.6	1.6	5.3	4.9	0.1	1.2
Japan	1.2	0.9	3.4	3.2	0.8	-0.2
Germany	1.5	1.7	4.6	4.3	0.1	0.4
France	1.3	1.3	10.4	9.8	0.1	0.3
Italy	0.7	0.9	11.9	11.5	0.1	-0.1
U.K	2.2	2.0	5.4	5.0	0.1	0.7
Canada	0.9	1.3	6.9	7.0	1.1	1.6

SOURCE: IMF World Economic Outlook 2016

Figure 1
Global GDP Growth: Actual and Projections



SOURCE: IMF World Economic Outlook January

II. REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

OVERVIEW

The year 2016 saw another year of slow growth for the Caribbean economies as a result of international and local challenges emanating from respective local economies. According to the Caribbean Development Bank commodity-based countries' economic performance was affected by the slow recovery of international commodity prices which reached their lows in 2015. The service-based economies however, faced better prospects as tourism and construction activities continued to grow over the 2015 period. This growth was bolstered by the relatively low oil prices which helped improve the current account of the balance of payments.

Comparatively real GDP growth underperformed relative to other country groups worldwide. Growth in the region was estimated at 1.2 per cent, just 0.4 percentage points lower than what obtained in 2015.

COUNTRY PERFORMANCE IN 2016

Most of the economies within the region reported a relatively strong growth performance with the exception of commodity-based economies. Economies such as Trinidad, Guyana, Suriname and Belize, the regions principal commodity exporters, recorded a down-turn in its economic prospects.

Trinidad and Tobago in particular recorded the largest decline which was estimated to be around 5 per cent in 2016. This marked three years of negative growth following contractions

of 0.6 per cent and 0.5 per cent in 2014 and 2015, respectively. Natural gas production shortages along with weak energy prices not only contributed to the deterioration of the energy sector but also the current deficit. The slightly weaker exchange rate was not enough to stave off the widening of the current account deficit. Notwithstanding these challenges foreign direct investment has recovered moderately.

In Guyana, the economy grew by 2.6 per cent which was down by 0.4 percentage points following the performance of 2015. This outturn was attributed to the decline in the agricultural and manufacturing sectors which in turn were affected by the adverse weather conditions during 2016; the lower aggregate global demand also played a role. Compared with 2015 however, gold production rose significantly as prices for precious metals rose also, in addition to this market event, the opening of a mine in 2015 and the recent incentive framework tailored for small-scale miners lent to the increase in gold production.

The Jamaican economy faced positive economic prospects albeit at a very miniscule level. The economy is projected to have grown by 1.1 per cent on account of the strengthening of the macro-economic credentials through the new agreement between the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Jamaican government. This new arrangement will be supported by a 36-month standby arrangement with the IMF.

A confluence of factors impacted the economic output of the Belize market

ranging from adverse weather conditions and diseases affecting agricultural production to exhausted oil reserves. In 2016 the economy registered 1.2 per cent growth which is down from the 2.9 per cent growth recorded a year earlier. This performance was mainly attributed to contractions in the primary and secondary sectors by 29 per cent and 0.2 per cent respectively. Notwithstanding these challenges the current account deficit improved marginally to 9.6 per cent of GDP from 9.7 per cent in 2015.

The aftermath of the global economic crisis combined with the low commodity price outturn worldwide continued to deteriorate the growth prospects of the Surinamese economy. Growth was estimated to be -10.46 per cent, down from the -2.7 per cent posted in 2015. The lower price yield from commodity-based exports was accompanied by a decline in the international reserves which were not at critically low levels. Fiscal consolidation was the response to the troubled economy's ailing conditions with a US\$481 million Stand-By Arrangement with the IMF in the early part of 2016.

The Bahamas economy fell short of its original growth projection of 0.5 per cent falling to 0.3 per cent at the close of the year 2016. This growth estimate is now 1.4 percentage points down from the 1.7 per cent posted in 2015. This outturn was largely attributed to the aftermath of Hurricane Matthew, which affected Bahamas in October of 2016. Apart from the hurricane, growth was restrained due to the delay in the opening of the Baha Mar Resort. To this end, stay-over visitor arrivals, spending and employment would also have been affected.

Some islands experienced good economic fortunes such as Antigua and Barbuda and the Turks and Caicos Islands. Both countries experienced growth of over 4.0 per cent as a result of the burgeoning tourism industry.

The Barbados economy also grew thanks to the promising tourism arrivals from key markets. This growth coincided with growth in other key industries such as agriculture.

Within the Eastern Caribbean Currency Union economic growth expanded albeit at a slower pace in 2016. Real GDP in the currency union was estimated to have expanded for the fifth consecutive year at 2.2 per cent compared with 2.6 per cent in 2015. Expansions were recognized in key sectors including construction, wholesale and retail trade as well as hotels and restaurants.

SECTORAL PERFORMANCE

TOURISM

Tourism prospects for the region continued its upward trek breaking new ground in the process. Over 29 million arrivals were registered in 2016, making a historical record high, and for the year 2016 represents once again a year of growth faster than the global average. According to the Caribbean Tourism Organization (CTO), the region in 2016 saw a 4.2 per cent increase in arrivals (29.3 million arrivals), a 0.3 percentage point better than the figure recorded overall globally. Likewise cruise passenger arrivals grew by an estimated 1.3 per cent, to approximately 26.3 million.

The positive developments in the regional tourism industry was bolstered by improved marketing campaigns. Unemployment conditions have also been alleviated due to the positive spinoffs emanating from the tourism related activities.

The European market registered the strongest growth in tourist arrivals to the Caribbean, despite the lingering uncertainty surrounding the Brexit referendum in the United Kingdom. The United States also continued to be the region's primary market for long-stay arrivals increasing by 3.5 per cent and accounting for approximately half of all arrivals. The Canadian market declined by just about 3.5 per cent reflecting the current state of the economy with a weaker Canadian dollar, and a relative sluggish economy.

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

Construction activity, to a small extent, has contributed to the growth in tourism-based economies, particularly Barbados and the OECS member states. In the OECS countries and Barbados construction activity expanded by 7.0 per cent and 2.8 per cent respectively. For the most part, these construction activities surrounded a number of private sector tourism related activities comprising of hotels, condominiums, villas and resorts and to a lesser extent, residential properties. This expansion lead to meaningful reduction in unemployment levels across the aforementioned economies and provided positive spillover effects to other linked sectors as well.

However in markets such as Bahamas, Belize and Guyana construction

output has been lower overall owing primarily to lower demand conditions within the respective domestic markets. This was also matched by lower demand for private sector investment and less domestic consumption patterns.

AGRICULTURE

Output performance within the agricultural sector was not as favourable for most OECS countries. Overall agricultural output in 2016 contracted by 2.1 per cent in contrast to the 9.5 per cent recorded a year earlier. This decline was mainly attributed to a fall in crop production in most islands, particularly in Grenada where nutmeg production fell by 16.7 per cent. In the OECS countries production of other crops fell by 3.9 per cent driven primarily by declines in Grenada by 20.7 per cent and St. Kitts and Nevis by 7.0 per cent. According to the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank report these declines were partially offset by an increase in output of the banana industry in Grenada and St. Vincent and the Grenadines by 11.2 per cent and 7.0 per cent respectively.

In Belize, drought conditions had affected the production yield of various crops including bananas, papayas and citrus fruits. Banana production in particular contracted by 30 per cent while papaya production fell by 70 per cent. Belize was also affected by diseases found in the shrimp production industry.

Economies such as Jamaica and Guyana also registered declines in their agricultural industry.

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing output had contracted across most Caribbean

states due to the suppressed demand conditions emanating from respective economies. In Guyana manufacturing declined by 14.1 per cent, while in Jamaica and Trinidad it fell by 1.1 per cent and 5.7 per cent respectively.

As it relates to the OECS economies, manufacturing output was estimated to have declined by 7.5 per cent following a marginal increase of 0.8 per cent in 2015. Some of the major declines were registered in Dominica which contracted by 30 per cent, St. Kitts and Nevis by 11.6 per cent, Anguilla by 10.0 per cent, St. Lucia by 7.4 per cent, St. Vincent and the Grenadines by 5.0 per cent, Montserrat 2.5 per cent and Antigua and Barbuda 2.0 per cent.

MINING SECTOR

The mining sector in the Region continued to be affected by the low commodity prices. In Guyana however, gold production rose significantly as a result of increased world prices in precious metals and incentives tailored to small-scale farmers *inter alia*.

Suriname also opened a new gold mine in October of 2016, and is expected to contribute significantly to the recovery of the economy.

In Jamaica the mining and quarrying sector declined by 0.6 per cent on account of declines in commodity prices.

INFLATION

Prices were on a downward trajectory over the region particularly in

territories such as Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Cayman Islands, Dominica, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

On the other hand, provisional end of period inflation estimated up to the month of October for Trinidad and Tobago, was posted at 2.0 per cent. This outcome followed a slight fluctuation over the 9-month period and was attributed to large price increases in the food subcategory, where inflation peaked at 9.9 per cent in April before gradually moderating downward to 6.1 per cent.

Jamaica is expecting inflation to close on average around 4.0 per cent given no further movements in the exchange rate. In particular to the Jamaican economy, the Central Bank had successfully intervened in the market to contain further depreciation of the currency, thereby curbing the imported inflation and increases in external debt costs. During the year the Jamaican dollar had depreciated by 5.0 per cent, effectively lending to the increase in the price levels. The end-December 2016 inflation rate of 1.7 per cent was the lowest recorded since 1967.

Suriname, on the other hand, witnessed inflation in excess of 60 per cent by the end of December 2016 due to the exchange rate adjustments and depreciation. Drought conditions caused inflation to increase also in Belize, Guyana and Haiti.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The CDB's annual Economic Review reveals that there were double-digit unemployment rates across the Region. In St. Lucia, increased construction activity helped the overall unemployment rate

fall by 4.1 percentage points to 20.0 per cent. Similarly, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize and Jamaica also reported declines. However, unemployment increased in Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago. Grenada in particular continued to register a high unemployment rate at 28.6 per cent.

FINANCIAL AND MONETARY SECTOR

According to the Caribbean Development Bank the nominal growth of the monetary bases across the Caribbean region reflected the benign inflationary environment and weak economic growth prospects. Credit growth remained sluggish in the midst of weak growth expectations. Jamaica however, was the exception to this trend. Buoyant household and private sector credit growth of 16.0 per cent and 14.8 per cent respectively was underpinned by an easing of credit conditions in Jamaica.

Conversely, in the ECCU area, credit did not increase despite the lowering of the minimum savings rate, which was intended to reduce costs to the banks, and therefore encourage them to lend.

Vulnerabilities persist across the high but declining levels of non-performing loans. The loss of correspondent banking relationships posed a threat to the viability of several domestic banks, amidst tighter lending conditions and increased oversight for anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism.

FISCAL OUTTURN AND DEBT

High debt levels within the region remain of paramount importance to the policy makers. The increasing debt

service payments has effectively crowded out productive expenditure that is critically needed to stimulate growth.

The economies of Grenada and Jamaica have benefited from reform programmes that were implemented through the support of the CDB, IMF and other international financial institutions and donors. As reported by the CDB both countries recorded primary surpluses in 2016; and, in respect to Grenada, it had obtained its first overall fiscal surplus in a decade.

Jamaica's sovereign credit rating by Moody's was upgraded to B3 from Caa2. The country also replaced its IMF Extended Fund Facility (EFF) with a three-year precautionary Stand-By Arrangement (SBA), signaling its intention for continued fiscal reform.

In like manner, Grenada met all of the targets under the IMF Extended Credit Facility (ECF), with improved revenue performance and falling public debt-to-GDP ratio which is reflective of enhanced revenue administration and continued debt restructuring with creditors.

REGIONAL OUTLOOK FOR 2016

The outlook for the Caribbean region remains mixed with economic recovery still expected to be weak for most countries. As seen in 2015, the tourism sector which was a key driver of growth should continue to

contribute positively to output, especially given the on-going recovery in the U.S. For those economies dependent on commodities, low prices will remain a challenge especially for the oil producing countries like Trinidad and Tobago and Suriname. However, the projected 2.5 per cent increase in prices for 2016 showed positive effects. This increase in prices should see a short-lived period of deflation as the risk of higher fuel prices will bring inflation pressures.

While the IMF had forecasted growth of above 2.0 per cent for the region in 2016, their recent downward revision of global growth relative to an earlier outlook, could further weaken regional economies. Also, the projected slowdown in China, with whom the region has increased trade and economic ties with, could negatively impact growth going forward. As such, it is expected that countries will continue their fiscal adjustments with a focus on tackling high debt and their competitiveness.

III. THE BARBADOS ECONOMY

A. THE REAL SECTOR

OVERVIEW

The Barbados economy continues to demonstrate its resilience, real GDP is slowly returning to a sustainable growth path after registering 1.6 per cent growth at the end of the year 2016. This marks three consecutive years of positive growth, each year with improved economic activity in key sectors.

The traded sector grew by 2.2 per cent on account of the robust performance of the tourism sector which increased by 4.8 per cent.

The non-tradable sector grew stronger in 2016 with a 1.5 per cent growth aided primarily by the construction sub-sector which grew by 2.8 per cent and the finance and other services sub-sector by 2.5 per cent.

At the end of 2016 the average inflation rate stood at 1.1 per cent and the unemployment rate also fell marginally to 9.0 per cent, compared with 11.3 per cent at the end of 2015.

Per capita GDP (basic prices) declined by an estimated 1.6 per cent to record BDS\$28.6 thousand (US\$14.3 thousand) compared with BDS\$29.1 thousand (US\$14.5 thousand) in 2015.

TRADED SECTOR

Real value added output in the tradable sector increased by 2.2 per cent. This growth was largely attributable to the tourism industry which recorded the largest growth of 4.8 per cent. This

was followed by non-sugar agriculture production which recorded a 1.5 per cent growth.

Sugar production recorded the largest decline of 33.3 per cent marking the fourth consecutive year of a significant slowdown in production.

Other sub-sectors slowing the pace of growth in the traded sector were the chemicals and manufacturing industry recording a fall in output by 3.7 and 1.6 per cent respectively. The rum and other beverages industry was largely contributing to overall reduction in the manufacturing sector.

The tourism sector registered just around 1,223.4 million visitors, comprising both long-stay and cruise ship passengers commuting to the shores of Barbados. The number of stay-over visitors rose by 6.7 per cent while cruise ship visitors increased by 1.2 per cent compared to the previous year. The major stay-over source markets were the United Kingdom recording 218,638 persons representing an increase of 2.1 per cent, the United States with arrivals of 168,945 persons, an increase of 14.1 per cent, and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) with tourist arrivals of 99,679 which is an increase of 13.3 per cent. Canada, another important source market also recorded an increase of 5.9 per cent to bring total arrivals to 78,903.

The number of new entities licensed in the international business sector at the end of 2016 totaled 491 compared to 456 entities in 2015. This represented a 7.7 per cent increase. New International Societies with Restricted

Liability (ISRL) licenses at the end of 2016 totaled one hundred and seventeen (117), representing an increase of 213.0 per cent. In addition, however, the International Trust recorded a decline of 20.0 per cent to bring the total to twenty-eight (28) at the end of 2016.

NON-TRADED SECTOR

The non-tradable sector increased marginally by 1.5 per cent. This was largely attributed to expansion in the construction sector as well as the finance and other services industry, which recorded a 2.8 and 2.5 per cent increase respectively.

The transport sector continued to register its strongest performance since 2012 registering a 1.8 per cent growth. The distribution sector recovered from a small setback in 2015 moving from a decline of 0.2 per cent to register positive growth of 1.6 per cent.

The mining and quarrying sub-sector was the only industry registering a decline in output of 8.6 per cent.

CONTRIBUTION TO GDP¹

In 2016, total value added activity at market prices had tapered off somewhat compared to the previous period, as low international prices coupled with dampened domestic demand led to a cost competitive environment. This environment could be attributed to the lower overall levels of nominal value added activity which had evidently tapered off compared to the 2015 levels.

¹ It should be noted that information contained in this section and down to Per Capita GDP reflects changes, when compared with previous reports, due to the approved use of the 1993 SNA-based methodology in the calculation of Nominal GDP. This revision was carried out by the BSS in conjunction with CARTAC.

Driving the decline in nominal output levels were key sectors such as the manufacturing sector which declined by 14.9 per cent amounting to a \$76.8 million falloff in output value. This was followed by a decline in the construction industry whose value added contribution contracted by 7.6 per cent or \$40 million while the real estate sub-sector also decline by 5.6 per cent reflecting a market price decline of \$58.4 million.

Notwithstanding these developments the fall in overall levels were contained due to some appreciable activity in three key economic sub-sectors. These were the Accommodation and Food Services sub-sector which increased by 5.6 per cent equaling a total value added of \$58.5 million; Business Services sub-sector also increased by 3.7 per cent or \$25.5 million followed by Personal and other services which increased by 3.2 per cent with a total and business nominal increase of \$17.4 million.

EXPENDITURE ON GDP

The revised Gross Domestic Product figures at market prices showed a marginal decline in overall economic growth by 1.2 per cent to reach an estimated \$9,058.1 million when compared with \$9,168.3 million recorded in 2015.

Consumption expenditure over the review period increased by 0.7 per cent to record \$8,788.0 million. Government expenditure accounted for \$1,235.2 million of total consumption, an increase of 1.1 per cent while personal consumption accounted for \$7,552.8 million, an increase of approximately 0.6 per cent over the 2015 estimate.

Gross capital formation amounted to an estimated \$1,550.6 million, representing a decline of 2.5 per cent over 2015. This outturn was attributed to a net reduction in building assets, which decreased by 7.6 per cent.

At the end of 2016, exports of goods and services rose by an estimated 2.1 per cent to register \$3,297.7 million compared with \$3,229.8 million recorded a year earlier. This increase was largely attributed to a rise in the export of goods by 7.0 per cent. On the other hand, imports of goods and services increased at a slower pace by 4.3 per cent in total. Goods importation, which increased by 5.6 per cent was the main element contributing to this increase.

Demand for exported services and imported services remained flat through the review period.

PER CAPITA INCOME

Per capita GDP (basic prices) declined by an estimated 1.6 per cent to record BDS\$28.6 thousand (US\$14.3 thousand) compared with BDS\$29.1 thousand (US\$14.5 thousand) in 2015.

B. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS²

OVERVIEW

During 2016, Barbados recorded a reduction in its external current account deficit. This outturn was as a result of increased export earnings as well as a fall-off in retained imports. The capital and financial account balance was estimated at \$171.1 million driven primarily by

long-term and private net inflows. This was down by \$235.8 million indicating a reduction in claims by other economies.

The Net International Reserves (NIR) of the monetary authorities continued to slip to 681.1 million at the end of 2016.

CURRENT ACCOUNT

At the end of 2016, the balance on the external current account was estimated to be in deficit to the tune of \$444.6 million or approximately 4.9 per cent of GDP (at market prices). This represented a reduction in the deficit when compared with the deficit of \$558.2 million recorded a year earlier.

The merchandise trade deficit declined by 1.1 per cent to \$1,457.8 million, compared with \$1,473.4 million in the previous year. Total exports (fob) increased by 7.6 per cent to \$1,039.7 million, compared with earnings of \$965.8 million in 2015. In 2016, the value of domestic exports increased by 5.0 per cent, to record \$510.5 million compared with the \$486.3 million recorded in 2015. The key sector which contributed to this outcome was the food and beverage industry which increased export earnings by 5.0 per cent representing \$7.7 million increase. Notwithstanding this increase however, a number of declines were recorded in major areas including articles of plastic by 58.5 per cent, metal containers by 52.6 per cent and lime cement by 45.7 per cent.

The total value of imports (cif) for 2016 increased by 1.9 per cent to reach \$3,297.8 million compared with \$3,236.2 million in 2015. Retained imports accounted for 84.0 per cent of

²The source of the Balance of Payments data is the Central Bank of Barbados.

total imports or \$2,768.6 million, 0.4 per cent increase from the \$2,768.6 million recorded in 2015. This increase in retained imports was attributed to increases in consumer and capital goods by 6.8 and 6.5 per cent respectively.

Net Travel services in 2016 were estimated at \$1,990.0 million, which represents a 9.5 per cent increase in revenues compared with \$1,817.3 million in 2015. Net receipts from the export of services increased by 13.6 per cent to \$1,519.1 million compared with \$1,337.1 million recorded in 2015.

CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT

The capital and financial account recorded a surplus of \$171.1 million in 2016, a 58.0 per cent decrease when compared with the surplus of \$406.8 million for 2015. Net long-term private inflows was estimated at \$243.6 million compared with inflows of \$431.3 million a year earlier. Net long-term public sector investment amounted to an outflow of \$170.4 million compared with an outflow of \$72.2 million in 2015. Net short-term outflows for 2015 were \$76.8 million relative to \$8.6 million in outflows registered a year earlier.

NET INTERNATIONAL RESERVES (NIR)

The stock of foreign reserves at the end of December 2016 was estimated at \$681.1 million, representing 10.3 weeks of import cover. This represents a decline of 26.5 per cent when compared to the previous period end of year stock of \$926.8 million which was previously estimated at 13.6 weeks of import cover.

DIRECTION OF TRADE

EXPORTS

Domestic exports during 2016 were estimated at \$524.1 million, representing an increase of 3.6 per cent or \$18.1 million above the value of \$506.0 million recorded for 2015. The primary market for Barbados' domestic exports continued to be the CARICOM region, where out of the total exports, accounted for a 31 per cent share in 2016.

When compared to last year, total CARICOM export share to the region declined by 1 percentage point. This decline was on account of stronger export growth in Germany, Asian territories other than Japan (Other Asia) and the Latin American Region which increased by 91.2 per cent, 53.6 per cent and 40.3 per cent respectively. In absolute terms the increases were recorded as \$2.0 million, \$23.4 million and \$4.9 million.

The United States of America (USA) export market outpaced that of the CARICOM region to become the chief export market in 2016. This represents the first time in 31 years this feat have been accomplished and bears testament to the changing dynamic of export competitiveness as Barbadian businesses become further intertwined in the global supply value chain.

Exports to the CARICOM region expanded by 2.8 per cent or \$8.8 million. Trinidad and Tobago continued to be the dominant source market for Barbadian exports with an increase of 0.4 per cent to reach \$79.9 million at the end of 2016. This accounts for approximately 25.0 per cent of regional exports, representing a one per cent decline in share ownership since 2015.

Table 3.2-1
Balance of Payments
2011 – 2016

	(\$M)					
Year	2011	2012	2013R	2014R	2015	2016
Current Account	-1116.8	-803.9	-793.4	-862.7	-558.2	-446.6
Total Exports (fob)	950.3	1130.1	935.2	948.8	965.8	1039.7
of which Domestic Exports	568.3	592.8	534.1	539.4	486.3	510.5
Imports (CIF)	3651.2	3559.3	3538.4	3478.3	3236.2	3297.8
of which Retained Imports	3195.8	2961.7	3124.3	3068.8	2756.7	2768.6
Services (Net)	1320.4	1282.6	1412.6	1281.5	1337.1	1519.1
of which Tourism	1783.0	1745.9	1836.7	1685.3	1817.3	1990.0
Income	-600.3	-344.8	-389.2	-394.9	-425.9	-442.9
Transfers	-78.1	-17.8	-26.4	-29.0	3.9	-65.0
Capital and Financial Account	1076.9	299.2	504.4	724.6	406.8	171.1
E and O ¹	222.7	-56.8	-194.3	229.2	23.4	-49.4
Overall Surplus/Deficit	-8.9	43.0	-313.6	-91.7	-125.4	-246.0
Net Official Financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IMF Credit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other M.A. ²	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other F.I. ³	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Change in Foreign Reserves						
(CBB Basis)						
(-increase/+decrease)	8.9	-43.0	313.6	91.7	125.4	246.0
Adjusted by: Commercial Banks' Position(net)	522.7	340.5	-164.1	23.8	256.7	0.0
IMF Resources	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Change in NIR(IMF Basis)						
(-increase/+decrease)	8.9	-43.0	313.6	91.7	125.4	246.0

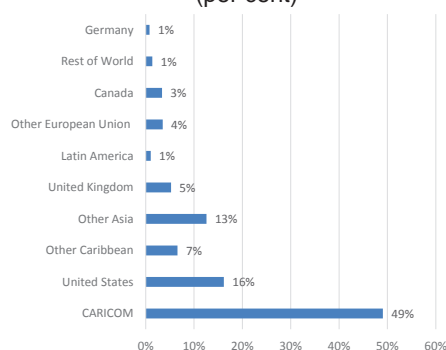
SOURCE: Central Bank of Barbados

1: Errors and Omissions

2: Monetary Authorities

3: Financial Institutions

Figure 2
Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports for 2016
(per cent)



SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

Rest of the World Includes Germany, Latin America, Africa, Other Europe, Japan and Other Countries

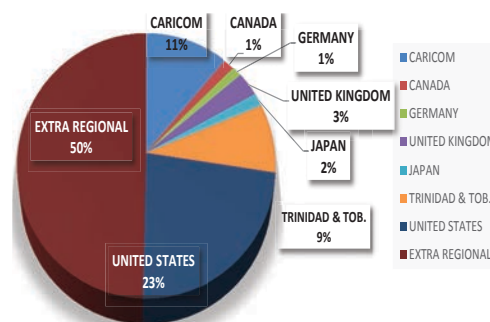
The United Kingdom the third largest market followed with a 15.6 per cent increase in trade volume an increase of \$4.4 million to end the year at \$32.5 million in total domestic exports.

IMPORTS

During 2016, total imports (cif) stood at \$3,247.3 million, an increase of \$10.1 million or 0.3 per cent. This increase was driven by strengthened demand in the Asian market (excluding Japan) which expanded by \$83.7 million or 24.3 per cent, the USA market which increased by \$33.3 million or 2.9 per cent and the United Kingdom with an increase of \$21.2 million or 16.0 per cent. The Japanese market was also a notable import source market which recorded a significant increase of \$17.6 million or 26 per cent, over the previous year.

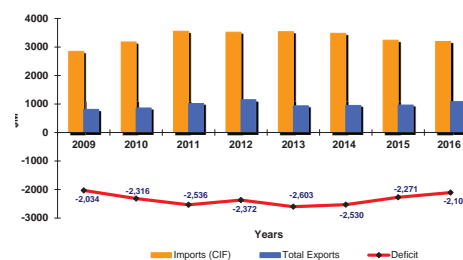
During 2016, the CARICOM market being the second largest source market for imports, accounted for 18 per cent share of total imports. This represents a falloff in supplies by 14.0 per cent or \$96.8 million, bringing the total import value from CARICOM to \$585.3 million. Within the CARICOM region imports from Trinidad declined by 14.8 per cent while the remaining CARICOM territories together declined by 12.5 per cent. As it relates to the Other Caribbean Territories encompassing those countries not part of the common market, import trade had also declined amongst these territories by 28.1 per cent at the end of 2016 bringing total imports down to \$114.8 million.

Figure 3
Direction of Trade - Total Imports for 2016
(percentage share)



SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

Figure 4
Visible Trade Balance (2009 - 2016)



SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

The composite Asian Community with the exception of Japan, represented the third largest source market for supplies to Barbados. Together this market accounted for a 13.2 per cent share of total imports this was up by 2.6 percentage points.

Increased demand for supplies from the Latin American region was also up by \$7.2 million or 6.0 per cent.

C. FISCAL DEVELOPMENTS AND PUBLIC FINANCES

FISCAL DEVELOPMENTS

OVERVIEW

The estimated fiscal deficit for the end of the financial year 2016/2017 stood at 6.3 per cent compared with the 8.2 per cent registered in 2015/2016. This outcome was attributed to the improved receipts from income and profits, in which an additional \$71.5 million was earned, excise taxes also improved by \$49.8 million or 29.5 per cent.

Total current revenue is estimated to have increased by 2.1 per cent, on account of improved direct tax receipts, income and profits, as well as excise revenues; while total expenditure fell by 4.2 per cent driven by expenditure savings in the area of goods and services and current transfers.

FISCAL POLICY FRAMEWORK

The 2016 Financial and Budgetary proposals marked the continuation of government's steadfast endeavours to strengthen its fiscal consolidation efforts. The main revenue thrust came from the establishment of a 2.0 per cent national social responsibility levy, and an increase in the bank asset tax from 0.2 per cent to 0.35 per cent.

As it relates to the expenditure measures a further 2.0 per cent cut in residual government expenditures (meaning the remaining value of expenditures after accounting for all major commitments such as salaries, national insurance contributions,

pensions, statutory investments and the like). The budgetary proposals also sought to address arrears through the establishment of a six-month tax amnesty which will provide crucial financing for the consolidated fund.

PUBLIC FINANCES

CURRENT REVENUE

Preliminary information from the Ministry of Finance indicates that total current revenue for fiscal year 2016/2017 was estimated at \$2,619.6: this represented an increase of \$53.1 million or 2.1 per cent when compared to fiscal year 2015/2016. Tax revenues improved by \$77.9 million reflecting to some degree the successful implementation of the new tax regimes within the 2016 Financial and Budgetary proposals.

The major tax revenue streams accounting for this increase were personal income taxes by \$72.9 million or 18.4 per cent, excise taxes by \$49.8 million or 29.5 per cent. The introduction of the Social Responsibility levy brought a very important fillip of \$28.3 million to the coffers of the treasury.

CURRENT EXPENDITURE

The preliminary figures at the conclusion of the fiscal year 2016/2017 indicates that current expenditure has settled around \$3,826.8 million, thus signaling that expenditure was contained in line with planned adjustment alluded to in the 2016 Financial and Budgetary statement.

Current expenditure was reduced by approximately \$142.0 million, or 3.6

Table 3.3-1
Current Revenue by Source
2011/2012 – 2016/2017

Year	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Taxes on Income and Profits	772.3	746.2	627.9	666.1	723.5	795.0
Taxes on Property	133.8	146.6	131.1	164.3	187.5	135.1
Taxes on Goods and Services	1,212.8	1,130.6	1,137.7	1,074.3	1,248.8	1,285.2
Taxes on International Trade	195.6	201.2	193.6	223.7	231.6	242.9
Other Taxes	11.7	11.2	11.6	11.0	10.1	9.4
Non-Tax Revenue	112.0	113.4	94.0	107.7	111.0	104.3
Special Receipts	70.1	44.5	81.2	83.5	35.7	42.8
Grant Income	15.9	33.5	-	-	-	-
Loans and Advances	-	-	-	57.5	18.1	-
Total Revenue	2,524.20	2,427.21	2,277.08	2,388.06	2,566.50	2,614.61

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs

per cent. Driving the reduction in public expenditures were goods and services, which declined by \$66.0 million or by 15.0 per cent and current transfers which decreased by \$52.9 million, representing a decline of 4.5 per cent. As it relates to savings in the transfers category, all sub-components registered declines.

Overall expenditures were reduced by \$176.7 million, this was on account of major reductions in capital transfers which declined by \$102.8 million during the review period.

There were some additional savings made in key areas also; namely, wages and salaries which recorded a decline of \$8.2 million or 1.1 per cent and national insurance contributions by \$0.4 million, a decline of 0.8 per cent.

Amortization payments a major financing outlay, also registered significant savings particularly as it relates to

financing foreign debt commitments, as they declined by \$77.9 million, a 27.2 per cent decrease.

FINANCING

The overall fiscal deficit for 2016/2017 of \$1,674.1 million was financed primarily from domestic sources totaling \$1,292.5 million, while foreign financing amounted to \$141.3 million. The major sources of domestic financing were Treasury Notes to the tune of \$450.0 million followed by Treasury Bills which registered \$377.5 million.

The foreign financing component, was capitalized mainly through project provisions, in which the major source was provided by the People's Republic of China to the tune of \$68.0 million. The Inter-American Development Bank also contributed \$38.5 million while the Citibank made available \$30.9 million in financing.

Table 3.3-2
Current Government Expenditure by Item
2012/2013 – 2016/2017

	(\$M)				
YEAR	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Employment Expenses	882.339	871.844	803.722	787.146	778.482
Wages and Salaries	816.875	807.829	743.943	729.037	720.817
National Insurance Contributions	65.464	64.015	59.779	58.109	57.665
Goods and Services	391.793	382.221	341.555	441.264	375.268
Amortization	540.669	671.318	798.329	883.317	805.492
Interest	568.937	608.66	653.8	672.527	735.951
Current Transfers	1,233.63	1,261.47	1,119.88	1,184.52	1,131.601
Total	3,617.37	3,795.51	3,717.29	3,968.77	3,826.79

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs

Table 3.3-3
Central Government Operations
2012/2013 – 2016/2017

	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
Current Expenditure	2,536.0	2,452.9	2,120.6	3,968.8	3,826.8
Amortization	-540.7	-671.3	-798.3	883.3	805.5
Other	3,076.7	3,124.2	2,919.0	3,085.5	3,021.3
Current Revenue	2,427.2	2,277.1	2,388.1	2,566.5	2,619.6
Tax	2,280.3	2,183.1	2,222.9	2,437.4	2,515.3
Non-Tax	113.4	94.0	107.7	111.0	104.3
Loans and Advances	0.0	0.0	57.5	18.1	0.0
Grant Income	33.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Current Surplus/ Deficit	-108.8	-175.8	267.4	-1,402.3	-1,207.2
Capital Expenditure and Net Lending	94.8	143.9	173.1	216.6	181.9
Capital Expenditure	94.8	143.9	173.1	216.6	181.9
Gross Lending	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Expenditure	3,171.5	3,268.1	3,092.0	3,968.8	3,826.8
Total Financing Requirements/					
Fiscal Deficit	-744.3	-991.1	-704.0	-735.5	-469.8
Amortization	-540.7	-671.3	-798.3	883.3	805.5
Net Financing Requirements	-202.8	-269.9	168.0	271.1	335.7
Financing					
Domestic	422.3	473.4	488.5	508.8	596.9
Foreign	146.7	135.3	165.3	163.7	208.6
Financing Gap	593.2	634.9	833.0	958.4	335.7
Overall Deficit Net of Amortization as % of GDP (at market prices)	-8.6	-11.3	-8.1	-8.3	-6.3

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance

Table 3.3-4
Fiscal Deficit and Financing
2012/2013 – 2016/2017
(\$M)

Year	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17P
Overall Deficit	1,284.2	1,631.1	1,439.9	1,495.5	1,433.8
Foreign Financing	39.1	542.9	62.7	297.6	141.3
Project Financing	39.1	92.9	62.7	297.6	141.3
Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)	18.9	45.5	48	50.1	38.5
World Bank (IBRD)	7.4	28.92	11.5	0.0	0.0
Caribbean Development Bank	12.8	18.5	3.2	10.2	3.9
Corporación Andina de Fomento (CAF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	150.0	0.0
Citibank	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.3	30.9
European Investment Bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
European Development Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Projects	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Republic of China	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-Project Financing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Foreign Commercial	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Domestic Financing	1,297.6	1,057.8	1,377.2	1,273	1,292.5
Government Savings Bonds	20.0	11.1	30.0	90.0	40.0
Debentures	570.3	373.9	335.0	800.0	425
Tax Reserve Certificates	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tax Refund Certificates	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Treasury Bills	513.3	558.5	527.2	383.0	377.5
Treasury Notes	190.0	114.3	400.0	0.0	450.0
Other Domestic	4.0	0.0	35.0	0.0	0.0
Total Financing	1,336.7	1,600.7	1,439.9	1,570.6	1,433.8

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance

DEBT SERVICE PAYMENTS

Total debt service payments at the end of December 2016 stood at \$1,590.2 million compared to \$1,478.2 million at the end of the year 2015. Total amortization payments amounted to \$869.4 million, an increase of \$67.2 million, while total interest payments amounted to \$720.8 million representing an increase of \$44.7 million.

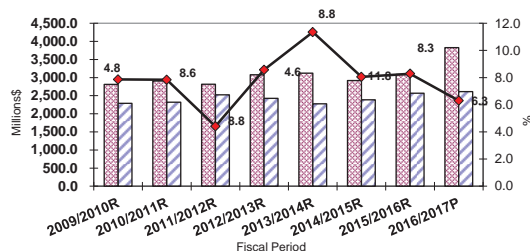
Domestic debt service at the end of the period, stood at an estimated \$1,208.6 million of which amortization was \$656.5 million and interest payments were \$552.1 million. Foreign

debt service, which amounted to an estimated \$381.6 million, comprised of \$212.9 million in amortization payments and \$168.7 million in interest payments.

NATIONAL DEBT

At the end of December 2016, the stock of central government debt stood at an estimated \$3,287.6 million or 146.7 per cent of GDP (market prices). This represented an increase of \$150.5 million or 9.5 per cent over. Domestic debt stood at \$0,454.3 million which is representative of 115.4 per cent of GDP (market prices).

Figure 5
Public Finance



SOURCE: Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs

With respect to domestic debt, short-term debt stood at \$,78.5 million or 36.2 per cent of the total domestic debt, long-term debt, which was estimated at \$,664.9 million, represented 63.8 per cent of total domestic debt while short-term debt accounted for 36.2 per cent. The foreign debt component, consisted primarily of foreign bonds valued at \$1,190.7 million and loans from international financial institutions valued at \$,1 90.7 million and \$69.8 m illion respectively.

D. MONEY, BANKING AND CAPITAL MARKETS

OVERVIEW

The Banking sector during the year 2016 continued to be highly capitalised and liquid amidst lower demand for commercial bank credit particularly by financial institutions. Total commercial bank credit stood at an estimated \$5,888.1 million, a reduction of 0.5 per cent when compared to the year-end total of \$5,919.2 million in 2015. On the other hand total commercial bank

deposits increased by an estimated 4.5 per cent to \$9,445.5 million during 2016.

The credit union movement saw an increase in its membership by 5.3 per cent to reach approximately 185,000 individuals representing just over 67 per cent of the population.

Total money supply, which comprised primarily of narrow money (M1), increased by \$596.5 million or 14.5 per cent to \$4,702.7 million. Demand deposits contributed significantly to money supply by an additional \$561.8 million, a 15.7 per cent increase over the preceding period.

The Barbados Stock Exchange Inc. (BSE) experienced a slow-down in activity as overall trading volume and value decreased by 31.0 per cent and 11.0 per cent respectively. Unlike the positive outturn for all markets in 2015, only the regular market recorded an increase while no activity was recorded on the Junior Market. All other markets recorded a reduction in activity.

COMMERCIAL BANK DEPOSITS

Total commercial bank deposits increased by an estimated 4.5 per cent to \$9,445.5 million during 2016. Of this total, domestic deposits stood at \$8,737.6 million, an increase of 3.7 per cent when compared with the previous year. Deposits in foreign currency, declined by 8.6 per cent to reach an ending balance of \$553.3 million.

Table 3.4-1
Selected Indicators of the Banking System
as at December 2011 – 2016

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015P	2016 (\$M)
Net International Reserves	2,527.4	2,910.7	2,433.1	2,365.2	2,496.5	2,220.4
Monetary Authorities	1,414.8	1,457.7	1,144.1	1,052.4	926.8	681.1
Commercial Banks	1,112.6	1,453.0	1,289.0	1,312.8	1,569.5	1,539.3
Other Public Bodies	292.7	292.7	292.7	292.7	292.7	292.7
Net Domestic Assets	4,417.0	4,467.9	5,400.4	5,670.8	5,791.8	6,110.3
Credit to Public Sector	666.5	1,130.2	1,939.2	2,026.0	2,821.7	3,208.8
Central Government (net)	839.7	1,278.2	1,811.4	2,092.2	2,780.2	3,393.2
Other Public Sector	(238.4)	(180.2)	(21.5)	82.5	(37.9)	(184.4)
Credit to Rest of Financial System	278.1	75.0	32.9	31.3	45.6	23.9
Liabilities to other Finance System	746.8	703.7	707.6	562.6	753.4	811.8
Credit to Private Sector	5,199.9	5,746.1	5,622.3	5,363.5	5,392.0	5,454.6
Liabilities to the Private Sector	6,944.4	7,378.6	7,833.5	8,036.0	8,288.1	8,330.6
Monetary Base	1,151.0	1,440.4	1,378.0	1,567.0	1,915.9	2,240.8
Currency in circulation	498.2	510.8	504.7	555.6	534.1	519.4
Currency held by banks	652.8	929.6	873.3	1,011.4	1,381.8	1,721.3
Memo items:						
Domestic Deposits	7,622.9	7,956.7	8,176.4	8,077.8	8,429.4	8,737.6
Excess Liquidity Ratio (%)	9.7	15.3	18.3	21.7	26.3	n.a.

SOURCE: Central Bank of Barbados

Deposits by business firms recorded the largest increase by 16.5 per cent or \$305 million to reach \$2,136.8 million. Statutory bodies increased their deposits by \$31.8 million representing the second largest increase by deposit source by 15.3 per cent.

At the end of 2016, total demand deposits stood at \$4,158.9 million, an increase of 16.3 per cent compared with \$3,574.4 million recorded a year earlier. Of this amount, domestic demand deposits stood at \$3,540.4 million, representing a 17.6 per cent increase. Foreign currency demand deposits increased by 9.6 bringing the ending balance to \$618.5 million.

Time deposits decreased by 12.6 per cent during the review period to end at \$837.8 million. One of the major group

of depositors driving this decline was business firms, which registered a decline of 21.5 per cent or \$30.5 million. Also contributing to this fall-off was financial institutions which recorded a decline in deposits by 11.9 per cent. Market agents comprising the other sub-category also contributed significantly to the lower time deposits falling together by 15.1 per cent or \$61.9 million.

The level of saving deposits during the year fell by \$52.1 million to \$4,448.8 million. Decreased private savings was the major factor contributing to the lower outturn falling by \$47.3 million or 1.2 per cent. Foreign currency saving deposits also fell by \$2.5 million or 27.7 per cent while saving deposits by business firms being the third largest category of saving deposits fell by \$18.4 million or 14.2 per cent.

Table 3.4-2
Commercial Bank Deposits
2010 – 2016

Type of Deposit	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016P
Demand	3040.8	2616.0	2453.8	2762.0	2878.8	3574.4	4158.9
Savings	4110.3	4131.2	4237.9	4387.1	4493.0	4500.9	4448.8
Time	1498.9	1411.5	1668.6	1405.2	1123.9	959.0	837.8
Total Deposits	8650.0	8158.8	8360.3	8554.3	8495.7	9034.3	9445.4

SOURCE: Central Bank of Barbados

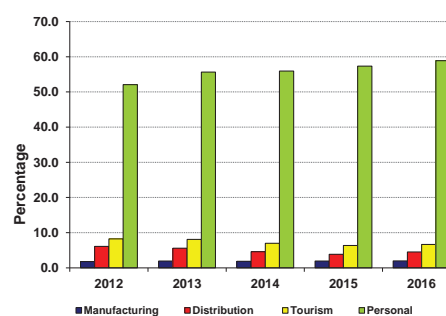
COMMERCIAL BANK SECTORAL CREDIT

At the end of 2016, total commercial bank credit stood at an estimated \$5,888.1 million, a reduction of 0.5 per cent when compared to the year-end total of \$5,919.2 million in 2015.

The largest decline in sectoral credit was registered by the Financial Institutions which fell by 59.3 per cent. This was followed by the mining and quarrying and the transport sub-sector which fell by 54.3 per cent and 39.0 per cent respectively.

The main subs-sectors however, which contributed most significantly to the decline in credit receipts due to

Figure 6
Commercial Bank Sectoral Credit
2012 – 2016



SOURCE: Central Bank of Barbados

mere size of the credit portfolios was the professional and other services sector which declined by 1.1 per cent (\$66.9 million) followed by the statutory bodies which declined by 0.6 per cent (\$37.4 million).

MONEY SUPPLY

At the end of the review period 2016, total money supply, which comprised primarily of narrow money (M1), increased by \$596.5 million or 14.5 per cent to \$4,702.7 million. Demand deposits contributed significantly to money supply by an additional \$561.8 million, a 15.7 per cent increase over the preceding period. Notes in circulation also increased by 9.8 per cent representing an increase of \$59.8 million registered at the end of the year.

BANK REGULATION AND SUPERVISION

The Bank Supervision Department (BSD) continued to operate in a dynamic financial sector during the year 2015. At the end of the period, the number of financial institutions regulated by the BSD was forty-eight compared to fifty-four a year earlier (See Appendix 1). During the year, one of the commercial banks relinquished its Part II license and reverted to a Part III licensee. In 2015, no new entities were licensed, two international banks were in the process of winding up and six completed this process.

At the end of September 2015, total assets in the domestic banking sector increased slightly by 6.4 per cent to \$14.78 billion when compared to September 2014. The assets of the international banking sector increased by \$2,584 billion to \$2,872 billion (see Appendix 2), mainly as a result of one entity's increase in its asset base.

The BSD continues to improve its regulatory framework and compliance with international standards and best practices in response to emerging developments. Initiatives include

updates to internal supervisory guidance and updates to legislation. Risk profiles on financial institutions continue to be developed through offsite surveillance, onsite inspections, and meetings with the directors and senior management of both domestic and international banks. During 2015, the department conducted onsite inspections on credit risk management, treasury operations, anti-money laundering, compliance and corporate governance for some of the domestic licensees. Additionally, anti-money laundering and corporate governance inspections were completed for some of the international banks.

The Bank continued its efforts with the implementation of Basel II/III via the hosting of a Basel II Pillar 1 Seminar for the Industry during the year. Additionally, the Bank issued the following final guidelines to the industry which facilitated the live implementation of Pillar 1 of the Basel II framework at the end of 2015. Live implementation required licensees to report Capital Adequacy Ratios using the Basel II methodology from the December 2015 reporting period:

- Capital Adequacy Guideline: Standardised Approach to Credit Risk – The Guideline provides the framework for calculating risk-weighted assets by assigning on-balance sheet assets and off-balance sheet exposures in the banking book to broad categories of credit risk for the purpose of computing a licensee's capital adequacy ratio.
- Capital Adequacy Guideline: Measurement of Operational Risk – The Guideline is based on the Basic Indicator

and Standardised Approach options outlined in the Base 1 Committee on Banking Supervision (Committee) Revised Framework on Capital Measurement and Capital Standards.

The BSD continued to contribute to the development of the financial sector, and sits on various national committees. These include the Anti-Money Laundering Authority and the Joint Policy Working Group. The BSD also serves as a Director on the Board of the Barbados Deposit Insurance Corporation.

During 2015, the BSD maintained close relationships with local, regional and international bodies involved in the supervision of financial institutions and continued to be represented at the Caribbean Group of Banking Supervisors (CGBS) working group meetings to discuss matters such as Basel II/III. The department remained active in groups such as the Association of Supervisors of Banks of the Americas (ASBA), the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (as a member of its Steering Group and several working groups) and the Group of International Finance Centre Supervisors where issues pertinent to global standards and international financial centres are discussed.

NON-BANK FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

CREDIT UNIONS

The number of credit unions remains at thirty-four, as no new credit unions have emerged during the year ended December 31, 2016. It is

expected that this number may decline in the medium-term due to some of the challenges being experienced, particularly by small credit unions. With the growth prospects of the smaller, mature credit unions being constrained by an aging membership base and, a scarcity of members willing to serve in elected office; there is the likelihood that the merging of this type of institution with the more vibrant ones will be seen in the medium-term. Additionally, in their infancy new credit unions are only able to offer limited services. With this in mind, it is highly unlikely given the current market saturation, and, availability of alternative banking options that the registration of a new credit union will occur anytime soon.

MEMBERSHIP

For the period under review, the membership of the credit union movement has increased by 5.3 per cent to reach approximately 185,000. With an estimated population of 276,000 people, over 60 per cent of the population is currently a member of a credit union. The credit union movement is likely to continue to attract new members as the minimum account balance requirements and the fees levied in the banking sector, have resulted in the credit unions becoming the preferred provider of financial services for small savers and borrowers.

The steady growth of membership can also be attributed to the availability of services now that there has been an increase in the number of credit union branches. Additionally, the credit unions have continued to offer higher interest rates and this too may continue to drive

an increase in membership. As a result, it is therefore forecasted that reported credit union membership will increase marginally during 2017.

ASSETS

At the end of December 2016, the total assets of the credit union movement were approximately \$2.0 billion compared with \$1.9 billion at the end of December 2015. This represents an increase of 8.2 per cent in the industry's asset base. Liquid assets, comprising of, cash and investments rose by \$34.9 million or 9.7 per cent to reach \$395.5 million as at December 2016.

Growth in credit union assets is expected to be positive for the year ending December 31, 2017.

LOANS TO MEMBERS

Net loans to credit union members increased from \$1.4 billion at the end of December 31, 2015 to \$1.5 billion at the end of December 31, 2016. Whereas the absolute value of net loans have increased, the growth rate of the number of loans has declined steadily as members are less inclined to incur debt in unsure economic conditions. Additionally, the credit union movement is also experiencing a decline in its non-performing loans. As at December 2016, the value of NPLs stood at \$117.8 million dollars, \$12.9 million dollars lower than the same period one year earlier.

MEMBERS' SAVINGS

REGULAR DEPOSITS

Members' regular deposits rose by 10.5 per cent between December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2016 and this

trend is expected to continue in 2017. This significant increase is primarily due to the economic climate which is encouraging consumers to save because of the unpredictable conditions. Additionally, with changes in the rates offered by banks, consumers continue to use credit unions as alternative financial intermediaries for savings.

TERM DEPOSITS

Members' term deposits increased by 13.3 per cent to reach \$274.4 million during the year ended December 2016.

SHARES

Members' investments in shares (liabilities) decreased by approximately 3.7 per cent to reach \$234.4 million.

The current economic climate will continue to impact on the credit union membership's ability to save and it is expected that credit unions will continue to experience modest growth in 2017.

NON-MEMBERS' DEPOSITS

Non-members' deposits comprise less than 1 per cent of the total liabilities. Credit unions may be less willing to accept deposits from corporate bodies unless there is a concomitant increase in demand for loan products which will make access to this source of funds profitable. At current there has been a significant increase in interested companies wishing to utilize the deposit services of the credit unions.

STATUTORY RESERVES

Despite significant increased contributions by a number of the larger credit unions during 2016, it is expected that the rate of growth in the capital

levels of the credit union movement will be marginal.

The credit union movement continues to perform well and should experience moderate growth during 2017. The current financial indicators of credit union activity are indicative of the positive outlook for 2017. Credit unions have continued to be the primary source of financial services for an increasing number of members. It is expected that challenges will remain in the domestic economy, however there are some encouraging signs that the local economy will perform better in 2017 which augurs well for the sector.

BARBADOS STOCK EXCHANGE

OVERVIEW

The year 2016 proved to be a challenging year for the Barbados Stock Exchange Inc. (BSE). Overall trading volume and value decreased by 31 per cent and 11 per cent respectively. Unlike the positive outturn for all markets in 2015, only the regular market recorded an increase while no activity was recorded on the Junior Market. All other markets recorded decreases. There was an improvement in the total number of trades occurring as a result of transactions which took place subsequent to takeovers which were initiated in the last quarter of 2015. Activity in the Bond market declined as both the number of trades occurring and the total face value traded during 2016 fell below their corresponding values in 2015.

The extraordinary transactions occurring during 2016 were as follows:

- i. There were two (2) Block Trades which saw 369,769

shares in One Caribbean Media Limited trading at \$7.00 per share and 2,132,546 shares in Goddard Enterprises Limited trading at \$6.60 per share;

- ii. There were three (3) Regular Market trades conducted related to Emera (Barbados) Holdings No. 2 Incorporated offer to repurchase all issued and outstanding shares of Emera (Caribbean) Incorporated and Emera (Caribbean) Incorporated 5.5 per cent preference;
- iii. There were one hundred and thirty-one (131) Regular Market trades conducted as a result of SLU Beverages Limited offer to purchase all issued and outstanding shares as of Banks Holdings Limited.

There was one new listing while four securities were delisted from the board of the BSE during 2016. On January 8, 2016, Emera Deposit Receipt was listed on the board of the BSE4. Royal Fidelity TIGRS A2 was delisted on February 12, 2016 while Royal Fidelity TIGRS A3 Fund exited the board of the BSE on September 27, 2016.

There were mixed results for the market measures in 2016 when compared to the closing figures for 2015. At year-end, the Local Index was the only index measure to record an increase which was estimated at 10.05 per cent while the Cross-Listed and Composite Indices recorded decreases. All 2016 closing market capitalization measures recorded declines when compared to

the corresponding period for 2015. The Local and Composite Market Cap recorded nominal decreases below 10 per cent while the Cross-Listed Market Capitalization recorded the largest decrease of 21.65 per cent. The Cross-Listed Market Cap performance can be attributed to a decrease in the share price of Massy Holdings Limited.

There was an 11.9 per cent increase in the number of trades occurring in 2016 when compared to 2015. There were 2,474 trades in 2016 as compared to 2,211 trades for 2015.

There were large declines in both the volume and value traded for the fourth quarter of 2016 when compared to the corresponding period in 2016. The Regular Market recorded a decrease of 88 per cent in terms of volume traded while the value traded decreased by 95 per cent over its position in the corresponding period in 2015.

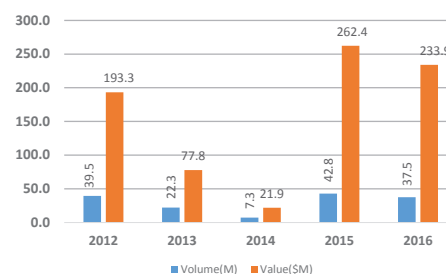
TRADING ACTIVITY

REGULAR MARKET

Year on year comparisons of activity on the regular market showed a 38 per cent increase in the volume of shares traded which translated to a 14 per cent increase in the value of traded shares. Increases were seen across the board as the average share of volume, share value and share price all rose above their respective figures for corresponding year 2015; however, there was a reduction in the number of trades which occurred in 2016 when compared to those that occurred at the close of 2015.

There were several transactions occurring on the regular market which

Figure 7
Securities Exchange of Barbados
2012 – 2016



SOURCE: Barbados Stock Exchange

were attributed to the take-over offers made during 2015, which resulted in a volume of 26,284,117 shares trading at a corresponding value of \$186.6 million. “Emera (Caribbean) Incorporated and Emera (Caribbean) Incorporated 5.5 per cent preference” were the next two securities which recorded activity as a result of the 2015 take-overs.

It should be noted however, that Banks Holdings Limited repeated its 2015 performance and was the top performer for 2016; it was the only security to exceed the 10 million shares traded mark for the year. Sagicor Financial Corporation Limited continued to be a strong performer being the second best performer in terms of volume traded. Sagicor was also the top traded security for 2016 accounting for 25.85 per cent of trades crossing the board. Banks Holdings Limited was the top performer in terms of value traded; Massy Holdings Limited and Sagicor Financial Corporation Limited rounded out the top three.

PUT-THROUGH MARKET

The Put-Through Market experienced a decrease of 87 per cent in terms of volume traded and an associated 92 per cent decrease in the value traded for the year ended December 31, 2016. The

total volume and value traded in 2016 was 644,867 shares and \$1,602,099 respectively. This is compared to a total volume of 4,872,460 shares with a corresponding value of \$19,905,540 traded for the year ended December 31, 2015.

BLOCK TRADE MARKET

For the period ended December 31, 2016, there were two (2) block trade transactions. The first transaction occurred on June 10, 2016 and saw 368,769 shares in One Caribbean Media Limited trading at \$7.00. This transaction was approved by the BSE as it was in accordance with Item 2(a), Section 7.01.20 – Block Trade Rules – of the Rules of the Barbados Stock Exchange Inc., which states, “the sale and purchase of a listed security between associates as defined under the Act. On September 8, 2016, the Block Trade of 2,132,546 shares in Goddard Enterprises Limited was sold at \$6.60 per share. The BSE approved this transaction in respect of item (e) in Section 7.01.21 Block Trade Rules of the Rules of the Barbados Stock

Exchange which states, “in any other case where in the opinion of the BSE a block trade transaction is deemed appropriate”.

FIXED INCOME MARKET

As at December 31, 2016 thirty (30) Barbados Government Debentures and fifteen (15) Barbados Government Treasury Notes traded on the board of the Exchange as compared to twenty-eight (28) Barbados Government Debentures and fourteen (14) Barbados Government Treasury Notes trading for the corresponding period in 2015. There were a total of 210 trades occurring on the Bond Market resulting in a face value of \$44,339,000 trading as compared to 255 trades and a total face value of \$50,484,000 trading as at December 31, 2015.

JUNIOR AND BLOCK TRADE MARKET

There were no activities on the Junior and Block Trade Markets for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Table 3.4-3
Securities Exchange Trading (Selected Markets)
2006 – 2016

Year	Shares			Total	Value (\$M)
	Common No.	Preferred No.	Put-thrus No.	Volume No.	
2006	12,842,607	1,123	342,799	643,431,592	2,072.9
2007	155,339,232	NA	2,584,811	162,385,901	597.3
2008	71,880,741	NA	5,912,068	78,516,134	537.6
2009	7,450,244	NA	2,756,141	10,428,654	49.5
2010	10,690,300	NA	32,180	13,783,646	71.3
2011	16,162,861	NA	890,195	17,228,797	242.6
2012	7,974,092	NA	531,269	39,468,161	193.3
2013	6,448,758	NA	2,959,128	22,322,178	77.8
2014	5,734,749	NA	1,629,561	7,364,310	21.9
2015	19,905,540	NA	4,872,460	42,846,295	262.4
2016	1,602,099	NA	644,887	37,458,413	233.9

SOURCE: Securities Exchange of Barbados

Table 3.4-4
Volume of Shares Traded (top five companies)
2015 – 2016

VOLUME LEADER	2015	2016	% Change
Fortress Caribbean Property Fund ☐ Development Fund	3,781,334	536,458	-85.8
Sagikor Financial Corporation	1,941,474	414,74	-78.6
Massy Holdings Limited	366,294	356,529	-2.7
One Caribbean Media Limited	82,470	181,350	119.9
Fortress Caribbean Property Fund ☐ Value Fund	3,781,334	163,425	-95.7

SOURCE: Securities Exchange of Barbados

Table 3.4-5
Index & Market Capitalization
2015 – 2016

Index	2015	2016	% Change
Local	2,361.5	2,598.9	10.1
Cross-Listed	1,738.1	1,357.5	-21.9
Composite	656.6	651.8	-0.7
Market Capitalization			
Local	5,898,175,671	5,643,146,945	-4.3
Cross-Listed	2,853,955,050	2,235,947,791	-21.6
Composite	8,752,130,721	7,879,094,736	-10.0

SOURCE: Securities Exchange of Barbados

INDICES AND MARKET CAPITALIZATION

For the year ended December 31, 2016, all market measures showed mixed results when compared to their closing positions at the close of 2015. The Local Index recorded an increase of 10.05 per cent while the Cross-Listed and Composite Market Indices recorded decreases of 21.9 per cent and 0.72 per cent respectively. Local Index performance can be attributed to share price appreciation in ten (10) securities;

nine (9) of which experienced increases in excess of 10.0 per cent.

Market Capitalization measures recorded declines across the board as the Local, Cross-Listed and Composite Market Cap. figures recorded decreases of 4.32 per cent, 21.65 per cent and 9.98 per cent respectively when compared to their corresponding December 2015 figures. The Cross-Listed Market measure performance was due primarily to a substantial decrease in the year on year traded price of Massy Holdings Limited.

ADVANCERS/DECLINERS

For the year under review, of the twenty-one (21) securities listed at close, ten (10) advanced, five (5) declined, five (5) remained unchanged, one (1) did not trade; three (3) securities previously listed were de-listed during the course of the year. This is compared to twenty-four (24) securities listed at close, eleven (11) advanced, five (5) declined, five (5) remained unchanged, three (3) did not trade; two (2) securities previously listed were de-listed during 2015.

Insurance Corporation of Barbados Limited recorded the greatest share price appreciation for 2016 climbing 44.62 per cent from \$2.60 at the close of 2015 to \$3.76 at the close of 2016. Goddard Enterprises Limited (36.31 per cent), West India Biscuit Company Limited (22.69 per cent), Barbados Dairy Industries Limited (18.75 per cent) and Cave Shepherd and Company Limited (16.28 per cent) were the only other securities that experienced share price appreciation greater than 15 per cent. The five remaining securities that experienced share price appreciation were Sagicor Financial Corporation Limited, BICO Limited, FirstCaribbean International Bank, Trinidad Cement Limited and Fortress Caribbean Property Fund – Development Fund.

Three (3) companies experienced declines in excess of 10 per cent in 2016. ABV Investments Incorporated suffered the largest decline as their share price fell by 93.75 per cent by the end of 2016. Massy Holdings Limited (32.5 per cent) and Barbados Farms Limited (22.5 per cent) were the other companies to experience double digit declines.

E. EMPLOYMENT, INFLATION AND LABOUR MARKET**EMPLOYMENT**

At the end of the fourth quarter of 2016, there were 133,800 employed persons in Barbados. This was an increase of 3,600 persons when compared with the same period in 2015, when 130,200 persons were recorded as being employed. Alternatively, 13,200 persons were unemployed at the end of the period, as compared with 14,800 persons the year before. As a result the unemployment rate fell to 9.0 per cent, down from 10.2 per cent for the same period in 2015. The unemployment rate for males was 9.4 per cent, a reduction of 2.3 percentage points, while for females the unemployment rate stood at 8.6 per cent, unchanged when compared with 2015.

The total labour force was estimated to be 147,000 persons, an increase of approximately 2,000 persons when compared with 2015. The composition of the labour force at the end of 2016 was 74,300 males and 72,700 females.

The Labour Force participation rate at the end of the fourth quarter 2016 was estimated at 66.5 per cent, 1.2 percentage points more than the same period in 2015. The participation rate for males stood at 70.4 per cent and for females at 62.9 per cent.

The number of persons not actively seeking work and therefore not included in the labour force increased by 1,400 to 78,300 persons at the end of 2016. The number of inactive females was 37,100 persons and males 29,600 persons. Of

the total number of inactive persons, the majority were persons who were retired (37,500) and persons at school (17,300).

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION

The Wholesale and Retail Trade Sector provided the highest level of employment, which stood at 23,900 persons at the end of 2016. The Accommodation and Food Services Sector provided jobs for 15,200 persons, while the Construction, Mining and Quarrying Sector provided jobs for 14,600 persons, Manufacturing (8,600 persons) and Public Administration and Defence (11,400 persons).

According to the Barbados Statistical Service labour force survey, 28,000 persons were employed as Service Workers/Shop Workers while 22,100 persons were listed in the category of elementary occupations. Other occupations with significant employment were – Craft and Related Workers (17,400 persons), Professionals (16,300 persons), Clerks (14,400 persons), Technicians and Associated Professionals (13,800 persons), and Legislators and Senior Officers (11,300 persons).

DISTRIBUTION OF THE LABOUR FORCE

The distribution of employed persons in the labour force among the different age groups at the end of the year showed that the 15–19 age grouping recorded 2,100 persons employed. The number of employed persons in the 20–44 age range stood at 67,000, while in the 45–64 and 65+ age groupings, the number of persons employed stood at 59,400 and 5,200 respectively. With respect to the unemployed labour force,

Table 3.5-1
Employment by Major Industrial Division

Industry	(’000)
2016	
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	3.6
Construction, Mining & Quarrying	14.6
Manufacturing	8.6
Elec. Gas, Steam, Water & Air Conditioning Supply	2.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	23.9
Transportation & Storage	5.9
Accommodation & Food Services	15.2
Finance & Insurance	5.3
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	4.8
Administrative & Support Service	8.7
Public Administration & Defence	11.4
Education	5.7
Human Health & Social Work	7.2
Other Services	4.3
Activities of Households as Employers	5.8
Other Groups	7.0
Not Stated	0.0
Total	133.8

Note: A re-classification of Industries was done in 2010 which prevents comparisons with previous years.

the largest groupings were the 20–44 age range where 7,600 persons were recorded and the 45–64 age range with 3,800 persons.

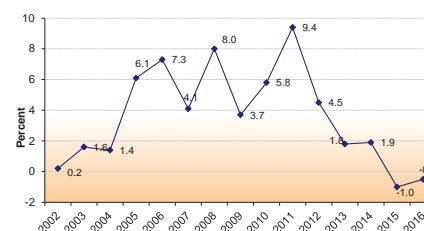
INFLATION

At the end of October 2016, the average rate of inflation, as measured by the Index of Retail Prices, was estimated at -0.5 per cent compared with -0.2 per cent at the same period in 2015.

The index of Retail Prices at October 2016 registered an increase in food and non-alcoholic beverages (1.1 per cent), alcoholic beverages, tobacco

Figure 8

Inflation 2002 □ 2016



SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

Table 3.5-2
Local Placement by Occupational Group
2010 – 2016

Local Placement by Occupational Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	1	0	0	3	1	0	0
Professionals	0	3	2	1	2	2	18
Technicians and Associate Professionals	14	11	3	8	5	4	18
Clerks	19	10	3	5	3	13	37
Service Workers, Shop and Market Sales Workers	68	59	26	22	38	22	97
Skilled Agriculture Fishery Workers	4	7	2	2	3	1	2
Craft & Related Workers	6	4	2	3	2	1	5
Plant and Machine Operations and Assemblers	13	10	6	0	3	3	3
Elementary Occupations	54	51	25	21	33	7	66
Total	167	118	59	84	74	50	246

SOURCE: Ministry of Labour and the Civil Service

Table 3.5-3
Overseas Placement Programmes
2010 – 2016

Overseas Placement Programmes	Number of Placements						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Canadian Farm Labour Programme	177	169	184	137	158	170	195
Canadian Hotel Programme	25	126	123	116	30	0	0
Industrial Cleaners	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
Fast Food Workers	0	0	0	15	0	0	0
US H2b Hotel Programme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grooms and Riders	0	2	5	1	0	0	0
Cruise Lines	3	0	7	27	0	1	0
Total	205	297	329	296	188	171	195

SOURCE: Ministry of Labour and the Civil Service

Table 3.5-4
Grievances by Category
2011 – 2016

Reason for Grievance(s)	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Dismissals	993	982	1182	1130	1020	978
Conditions of Employment	328	506	730	705	736	769
Lay-offs	84	86	135	123	74	52
Miscellaneous	257	175	205	223	227	240
Resignations	57	128	129	132	157	141
Suspensions	43	51	63	24	39	28
Wages	457	168	76	80	178	226
Redundancy	n/a	n/a	n/a	20	52	37
Severance	n/a	50	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total	2219	2146	2520	2437	2483	2471

SOURCE: Ministry of Labour and the Civil Service

Table 3.5-5
Work Stoppages by Economic Activity
2011 – 2016

Economic Activity	No. of Work Stoppages					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	0	1	0	1	0	0
Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity, Gas and Water	0	0	4	0	0	2
Construction	0	0	0	1	0	2
Tourism/Hospitality	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	n/a
Manufacturing	2	0	1	1	0	0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport, Storage and Communications	2	0	0	4	1	5
Finance, Insurance and Business Services	1	2	0	0	2	0
Community, Social, and Personal Services	5	8	4	3	4	1
Total	10	11	9	10	8	10

SOURCE: Ministry of Labour and the Civil Service

and narcotics (0.9 per cent) and transport (0.4 per cent). Alternatively, there were declines in the price levels for among others – clothing and footwear (0.7 per cent), housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels (5.6 per cent), education (1.3 per cent), and restaurants and hotels (2.1 per cent).

Overall, the all items index increased by 3.3 percentage points, moving from 167.9 at the end of October 2015 to 171.2 at the end of the same period in 2016.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAU (NEB)

During 2016, the National Employment Bureau (NEB) continued to provide a number of employment services in areas of job screening, placements, career guidance and counseling. Job seekers were placed both locally and overseas. The number of persons placed locally by the NEB stood at 246 persons of these the categories of service workers and clerk occupation

were the dominant placements. Regarding the number of overseas placements, these stood at 195 for 2016 with skilled agriculture workers being the only category in this grouping.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

During 2016, the number of formal grievances received by the Labour Department stood at 2,471 complaints, which was twelve (12) less than the 2,483 received in 2015. The number of industrial disputes referred for conciliation also fell in 2016 as thirty-six (36) disputes were recorded, thirteen (13) less than that recorded in 2015.

The number of work stoppages increased from eight (8) in 2015 to ten (10) in 2016, these were primarily in the Transport, Storage and Communication sector. Other sectors affected were, Gas and Water, Electricity, Construction and Community Social and Personal Services.

The Labour Department also continued to collect settlement payments on behalf of workers. In 2016, \$228,300.18 was collected on

the behalf of workers, which was 27.1 per cent less than what was collected in 2015. The majority of this money was for compensation, which accounted for 28.8 per cent of the total collections, whereas, payments for holiday pay, severance, notice pay and wages accounted for 23.9 per cent, 20.6 per cent, 15.3 per cent, and 11.4 per cent respectively.

Other industrial relations activities for the year 2016 included 428 shop inspection visits, three (3) employers prosecuted and two (2) recognition surveys completed. The Labour Department also carried out eighty-one (81) ERA conciliation meetings.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Under the management of the Labour Department, the Safety and Health Section monitors working conditions and practices in places of employment including but not limited to factories. During the year 2016, 402 routine inspections were carried out and in the case of non-factory inspections 261 were done.

In 2016, the number of industrial accidents reported to the Labour Department increased by 11.4 per cent from 464 in 2015 to 517 in 2016. One (1) fatality was recorded in 2015. The number of factory accident investigations increased from fifteen (15) in 2015 to

thirty-three (33) in 2016. Likewise, non-factory accident investigations increased slightly from fifteen (15) in 2015 to seventeen (17) in 2016. Additionally, some fifty-eight (58) safety and health complaints were investigated and eighteen (18) surveys were conducted to investigate specific safety and health issues. In 2016, eighteen quarries were inspected compared with thirteen (13) at the end of 2015.

Table 3.5-6
Activities of the Occupational Safety and Health Section 2016

Category	2016
Industrial Accidents Reported	517
Fatalities	1
Number of Quarries Registered	16
New Registrations	0
Routine Inspections	402
Non-Factory Inspections	261
Routine Follow-Up	7
Surveys	18
Survey Follow-up	4
Quarry Inspection	18
Quarry Follow-up	4
Factory Accident(s) Investigated	33
Non-Factory Accident(s) Investigated	17
Accident Continuation	44
Complaints Investigated	58
Advisory Visit	19
Incident Investigation	1
Follow up visit complaint/ advisory incident	33
Seminars Conducted	76
Seminars Attended	78
Reports	35
Meeting Attended	252
Technical Document	17
Educational Material	3
Court Hearing	0
Other Visits	175
Total	1555

SOURCE: Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Human Resource Development

F. PUBLIC SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME (PSIP)

During 2016, Government's Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP) continued in earnest despite the current economic environment. The major investments in 2016 were concentrated in the areas of Infrastructure, Environment, Roads and Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building.

NEW AGREEMENTS SIGNED IN 2016

The Government of Barbados signed three (3) new agreements totalling US\$60,883,000 in 2016. These programmes were Road Rehabilitation and Improving Connectivity of Road Infrastructure for US\$25,000,000 and the Water Supply Network Upgrade Project Loan and Grant agreements for US\$35,667,000 and US\$216,000 respectively.

ROAD REHABILITATION AND IMPROVING CONNECTIVITY OF ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE

The Government of Barbados and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) signed a Loan Agreement for US\$25,000,000 on February 19, 2016 to finance the Road Rehabilitation and Improving Connectivity of Road Infrastructure.

The objective of the program is to improve institutional governance, connectivity and the distribution of people and goods to and along the highway system. In particular, the program aims to (i) improve flows and safety in selected intersections by maintaining, rehabilitating and upgrading sections of road network; and

(ii) provide institutional strengthening to improve governance, planning, effectiveness, sustainability and financing mechanisms for rehabilitation and maintenance interventions undertaken by the Ministry of Transport and Works. The program has three (3) components namely:

Component 1 – Civil works: This includes the rehabilitation and improvement of roads, construction of roundabouts and sidewalks, rehabilitation of bridges and culverts, features to reduce congestion and improve safety, and a pilot program for outsourced routine road maintenance.

Component 2 – Institutional strengthening and studies: This will include the strengthening of sector governance through capacity building to improve the transport planning and asset management systems, maintenance methodologies, sector financing mechanisms, quality control, and assurance and road safety. It will also finance the studies for civil works outside of the sample including detailed designs, feasibility analyses, environmental and social assessment, road safety designs and highway safety audits.

Component 3 – Implementation support. This component will finance activities that are directly related to the implementation and supervision of Component 1, as well as for required technical and environmental audits, program evaluations and performance and completion reports.

WATER SUPPLY NETWORK UPGRADE PROJECT (LOAN)

The Government of Barbados and the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)

signed a Loan and Grant Agreement for US\$35,667,000 and US\$216,000 respectively on August 25, 2016 for the Water Supply Network Upgrade Project. The Loan of US\$33,816,000 is from the CDB Ordinary Capital Resources (OCR) Equity and Market Resources while the US\$1,851,000 OCR Loan is from the European Investment Bank (EIB) Climate Action Line of Credit (CALC) provided to CDB. The Grant Amount of US\$216,000 is from the European Investment Bank (EIB) provided to CDB.

The purpose of the project is to enhance the safety and efficiency of the potable water supply system in Barbados and to enhance water sector planning capacity in the areas of gender inclusion, non-revenue water (NRW) management and climate change adaptation planning. This would be achieved through the following:

- (i) water production and distribution facility site upgrades;
- (ii) refurbishment of masonry and limestone reservoirs;
- (iii) replacement of five (5) steel water storage tanks,
- (iv) replacement of approximately 28 km of mains;
- (v) purchase and installation of leak detection equipment;
- (vi) installation of four (4) photovoltaic systems;
- (vii) preparation of a water sector climate change adaptation master plan;
- (viii) an assessment of gender related impacts of water outages;

(ix) a cost of service study and tariff review; and

(x) staff training for water operators.

G. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS)

The Organization of American States (OAS) continued its development activities by providing scholarships, fellowships, workshops, meetings and conferences, which aided in the development of human resources in Barbados during 2016. The OAS sponsored ten (10) persons from Barbados who attended meetings, conferences and/or workshops overseas. The total cost incurred by the OAS was US\$10,823.96. In addition, four (4) workshops/meetings were held in Barbados, which amounted to US\$63,347.51. In addition, the OAS disbursed US\$183,893.17 in project funding to Barbados for national and regional projects during 2016.

UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION

The year 2016 marked the conclusion of the 2012-2016 United National Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Barbados and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), and the UN Sub-Regional Team (UNST) moved towards finalization of the activities across the outcome areas listed below:

- Outcome Area 1: Environment, energy, climate change and disaster risk reduction;

- Outcome Area 2: Enabling environment of effective economic and social governance and enhanced security;
- Outcome Area 3: Social protection and poverty reduction with a focus on vulnerable groups;
- Outcome Area 4: Food and Nutrition Security;
- Outcome Area 5: Public health within the context of the development agenda using rights-based approach, maintaining focus on HIV/AIDS and non-communicable diseases (NCDs); and
- Outcome Area 6: Capacity development and institutional strengthening.

Outcome Areas three (3) and six (6) were merged due to synergies and to prevent overlap of activities of the respective working groups.

During 2016, the UNST finalized the preparation of the new UN Multi-Country Sustainable Development Framework (UN MSDF) for 2017-2021, which brings together the UN Country Teams (UNCTs) for Barbados and the OECS, Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago under a single strategic framework. The MSDF was circulated for signature in October 2016 and Barbados signed the document in December 2016.

The MSDF has four main priority areas:

- An Inclusive, Equitable and Prosperous Caribbean;
- A Safe, Cohesive and Just Caribbean;
- A Healthy Caribbean;
- A Sustainable and Resilient Caribbean.

The normative work of the UNST was advanced by a number of high level visits to Barbados during 2016. In September, the UNDP Administrator launched the Caribbean Human Development Report in a meeting attended by ministers and other delegates from across the region. The report focused attention on securing multidimensional progress at a time when the region and individual countries are beginning to examine how best to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. In October, the UN Women Executive Director visited Barbados as part of her first official visit to the Caribbean. She met with government and civil society partners to promote UN Women's mandate and develop her understanding of the region. The UNST also hosted the ITC Executive Director in February, the UPU Executive Director in June/July, the ITU Secretary-General in February, and the PAHO Director in September, and the UNIDO Director-General in October 2016.

In addition, work commenced during 2016 on the development of a Sub-Regional Implementation Plan (SIP) for Barbados and the OECS.

ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY, CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

ENERGY

UNDP, in partnership with the Energy Division, successfully secured funding of USD\$2.0 million from the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) for the project titled “Strengthening Disaster Risk and Energy Access Management (DREAM): Promoting Solar Photovoltaic Systems in Public Buildings for Clean Energy Access, Increased Climate Resilience and Disaster Risk Management”. The project aims to strengthen the country’s disaster risk response through decentralized solar photovoltaic (PV) electricity generation in Barbados at community development centres and polyclinics throughout the country. In support of the national promotion of renewable energy technology, the project also supported the development of a new utility licensing framework that will enable the delivery of reliable, quality and less costly electricity services to consumers in Barbados.

This project commenced in April 2016, and during the year, the first phase of the installation of solar power systems began at key community and resource centres to provide these key disaster emergency response sites with electricity in the event of national grid failure, thereby improving the country’s disaster risk response.

CLIMATE CHANGE

UNDP supported the preparation of Barbados’ Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) submitted to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). During 2016, UNDP helped in the design of a National Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) framework to track the implementation of the NDC. This system will support future greenhouse gas inventories, while tracking the contribution from Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) and other climate change response/resilience building initiatives. This will all go towards achieving the country’s climate change commitments. The design process is receiving input from a range of sectors and actors including agriculture, tourism, water, gas and electric utilities, transport, environment, energy and finance.

With UNDP support, the Government of Barbados has completed its Second National Communication (SNC) to the UNFCCC, which is undergoing final technical review prior to Cabinet submission and approval for submission to the UNFCCC.

PROTECTION OF THE OZONE LAYER

In 2016, the Ministry of Environment and Drainage and UNDP finalized an agreement to support the phasing out of ozone-depleting hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs). The agreement, which will include work on policy development, capacity building and public awareness, will be primarily targeted in the refrigeration and air conditioning (RAC) sector, and also includes activities which will be undertaken by UNEP. Under the agreement, UNDP will support the procurement of goods for technology

transfer and capacity building by providing equipment for the Samuel Jackman Prescod Polytechnic (SJPP), which will be used in the training of RAC technicians.

EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS

UNDP, in partnership with the Disaster Programme of the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (DIPECHO), continued the implementation of the “Strengthening Resilience and Coping Capacities in the Caribbean Through Integrated Early Warning Systems (EWS)” project (UNDP/EU project) during 2016. National stakeholders benefitted from the regional Early Warning System meeting, jointly convened by UNDP, IFRC, UNISDR, CDEMA and the Government of Barbados during the period April 14 to 16, 2016.

This workshop facilitated:

- A shared understanding of the status of EWS in the Caribbean and requirements of key partners to successfully implement EWS in the Caribbean;
- Increased awareness and capacity among regional and national partners for the successful implementation of EWS;
- Awareness raised on the need for the consideration of vulnerable groups in the development and implementation of EWS and;

- Deeper understanding of partners/country representatives on the requirements needed to operate and maintain Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) Based EWS.

In commemoration of World Tsunami Awareness Day on November 5, 2016, the Department of Emergency Management (DEM), through support of the UNDP/EU EWS project, erected and unveiled a Tsunami Smart sign in Martin’s Bay, St. John. This was followed by a tsunami simulation exercise in Shermans, St. Lucy.

In addition, the UNDP/EU project supported the installation of the server to facilitate operation of the EWS at the Data Processing Department. As a result, two additional methods to alert the intended public are now possible: email notification and smart phone app.

Finally, the UNDP/EU project enhanced the monitoring network on the island through the installation of a rain gauge at Half Moon Fort Primary School in St. Lucy and two water level monitoring stations at Consett Bay and Colleton, both in St. John.

In an effort to help mitigate risks in the event of an onset of a humanitarian crisis, UNFPA facilitated the integration of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Gender-Based Violence into the annual Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) comprehensive training for military personnel from Barbados and the other CARICOM Member States. UNFPA’s contribution to the training focused on human rights and dignity in emergencies. The partnership between UNFPA and CDEMA will also contribute to addressing women and girls’ vulnerabilities in Disaster Risk Reduction.

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME (GEF-SGP)

The Global Environment Facility-Small Grants Programme (GEF-SGP) is implemented by UNDP and provides funding to civil society groups to address critical environmental issues. In 2016, GEF-SGP disbursed a total of US\$340,764.08 to existing grantees and US\$307,128.25 to ten (10) new grantees. During the year, there were over forty (40) active GEF-SGP funded projects in Barbados, with the majority of new projects in the focal areas of biodiversity conservation and climate change.

Some of the GEF-SGP's programme recorded results in 2016 linked to the focus areas of biodiversity conservation, land degradation and climate change mitigation. During the year, a total of 121 hectares of land (300 acres) within the Barbados National Park/Natural Heritage Conservation Areas-Scotland District was influenced by the re-introduction of natural fibres biodiversity and approximately 6.11 hectares of land has been placed under improved sustainable land management practices. In addition, over twenty (20) community representatives across Barbados demonstrated the use of renewable energy technology as a tool to mitigate climate change, reduce the dependence on fossil fuels, save foreign exchange and in some cases generate income from the sale of electricity through various initiatives. These renewable energy initiatives include a number of innovative solar powered applications, such as solar powered irrigation for pyramid home gardens, solar powered rainwater harvesting system and circulation pumps, solar powered fishing vessels and solar cooled greenhouses.

POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

During 2016, the UNFPA Subregional Office for the Caribbean coordinated a partnership with the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), CARICOM, the US Census Bureau and ECLAC, to enhance the technical capacity of eighteen (18) Caribbean National Statistical Offices (NSOs), including the Barbados Statistical Service (BSS), with the skills, tools and platform to disseminate census data (REDATAM) and conduct demographic analysis and population projections using the 2010 census data. The platform resulting from this workshop has facilitated information sharing among them and guidance to finalize their population projections and to prepare for the 2020 Census Round.

Technical support facilitated by UNFPA contributed to strengthening the capacity of the Government of Barbados to integrate population dynamics in national frameworks. Further to a request by the Government of Barbados for assistance in completing a population analysis, the government continues to conduct consultations to determine whether the Population Situation Analysis (PSA) methodology as proposed by UNFPA would be appropriate to identify population priorities and formulate policies and programmes.

CITIZEN SECURITY

During the year, UNDP, in collaboration with the Criminal Justice Research and Planning Unit, Office of the Attorney General, organized a National Evidence-Based Decision-Making Workshop and high level dialogue. The workshop sensitized key stakeholders about the importance of quality and reliable crime statistics to support analysis and evidence-based

decision-making on crime and violence. In addition, the workshop increased political and institutional buy-in, and offered a forum for Barbados to learn from the diverging approaches of Jamaica and Belize.

SOCIAL PROTECTION AND POVERTY REDUCTION WITH A FOCUS ON VULNERABLE GROUPS AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

STATISTICAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

In 2016, as part of a multi-country analysis of child poverty in the Eastern Caribbean Area, UNICEF, in collaboration with CDB and BSS, generated the monetary child poverty rates, based on Barbados Survey of Living Conditions (SLC) 2010. The analysis required disaggregation of poverty by age in order to demonstrate the disparity in poverty between children and other age groups in the Eastern Caribbean, including Barbados. The analysis is also a key contribution towards establishing Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) baselines.

In the frame of a CARICOM-CDB-UNICEF agreement, joint support continued towards strengthening the capacity of BSS to develop DevInfo databases for monitoring SDGs and other national development frameworks.

ENDING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN

During 2016, UNICEF, in collaboration with the Government Information Service, Crimestoppers

Barbados, the Child Care Board and state and non-state owned media stations, prepared public service announcements (PSAs) to support the education of parents, caregivers, families, professionals and children themselves on positive child rearing practices, recognition of violence, and how and where to seek support. These PSAs were regularly aired to increase the likelihood that positive disciplining methods and safeguards for the protection children from the incidence of child sexual abuse are always in place.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Education, UNICEF continued support for the Schools' Positive Behavioural Management Programme. This programme provides children and adolescents with knowledge and leadership skills, to allow them to better cope and manage risks and challenges without the use of violence, and to seek appropriate support when violence does occur. Such skills are crucial for reducing violence in schools and communities.

UNICEF also continued its support to the Child Care Board's Break the Silence Campaign for ending childhood abuse. As a first line of violence prevention programming, the process aims to change attitudes and social norms that hide violence. UNICEF worked with the Board and religious leaders as well as sports coaches to integrate safeguards for children participating in these spaces. Furthermore, UNICEF supported an institutional review of the Board's child safeguarding operations. The process provided strategic direction for the Board's delivery of quality professional services and support to children and their families who report incidents of violence. UNICEF also supported the Board to host networking sessions with the police, welfare and education

services to strengthen the interagency coordination and cooperation around child abuse cases.

During the year, UNICEF carried out data collection and research to support the production and use of a statistical digest on children's protection in Barbados. In addition, UNICEF supported the interagency teams to improve their capacity for collecting, analysing and assessing data on violence against children.

FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

FISHERIES

The Secretariat of the Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC) is located within the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) Sub-Regional Office for the Caribbean in Barbados. The Commission is made up of thirty-three (33) member countries and the European Union and covers Area 31 (the Western Central Atlantic Ocean) and the northern part of Area 41 (South-West Atlantic Ocean).

On January 27, 2016, the Secretariats of the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM), Organization for Fisheries and Aquaculture of Central America (OSPESCA), and FAO-WECAFC, signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to facilitate, support and strengthen the coordination of actions among the three Regional Fishery Bodies (RFBs) to increase the sustainability of fisheries. The MOU establishes the Interim Coordination Mechanism for Sustainable Fisheries in the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME+) area and contributes

to implementation of the CLME+ Strategic Action Programme (SAP) and is coordinated by the FAO-WECAFC secretariat.

From June 20 to 24, 2016, twenty-eight (28) member countries attended the 16th session of WECAFC in Guadeloupe. During the session, the Commission agreed to launch a process to establish a Regional Fisheries Management Organization (RFMO) in WECAFC mandate area and to collaborate in fisheries management and conservation in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ) of straddling stocks, deep sea fish stocks and highly migratory species that are not under the mandate of ICCAT.

The development of the RFMO will enable Barbados and Caribbean countries at large, to meet UNCLOS and UNFSA obligations, under which the relevant states have a duty to cooperate in the conservation and management of shared stocks and combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing. It will also help to address the SAMOA Pathway and Sustainable Development Goal #14. In addition, the Commission adopted the Regional Plan for Queen Conch Management and Conservation in the WECAFC area; the Sub-Regional Fisheries Management Plan for Flying Fish in the Eastern Caribbean; and specific regionally agreed spiny lobster fisheries management measures. These plans and management measures were developed together with the CRFM and OSPESCA.

WECAFC organized a regional training workshop on fisheries statistics from January 19 to 21, 2016 in Barbados. During the workshop, fact sheets for flying fish and queen conch fisheries

management were developed and progress was made towards building capacity for fisheries statistics and information. In addition, a regional Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) Project was approved by FAO for US\$468,000, with the title "Towards a Caribbean Blue Revolution". This project will assist Barbados and three (3) other countries in the development of their aquaculture sector, with an emphasis on capacity building for aquaponics.

During the review period, Barbados acceded to the 2009 FAO Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA) to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing. This enables the country to fully participate in the global efforts to combat IUU fishing.

CASSAVA AND ROOT CROPS

During 2016, the Cassava Value Chain Committee (CVCC), facilitated by FAO, piloted the use of cassava 'waste products' (dried peels, leaves and stems) in the preparation of silage for animals (small ruminant and animal feed).

DISPOSAL OF OBSOLETE PESTICIDES

In 2016, 10.208 tonnes of obsolete pesticides stocks from Barbados were safeguarded and exported to the UK for environmentally-sound destruction, thereby reducing the risk to human and environmental health posed by deteriorating obsolete pesticides stocks. Also, part of the Grantley Adams International Airport property, formerly a cotton plantation, was identified and reported as a possible pesticides-contaminated site for further investigation and possible remediation

intervention pending further assessment. Identification of such sites is the first step in working to reduce the risk to human and environmental health.

LIVESTOCK

In 2016, FAO continued the work started in select countries of the Caribbean including Barbados, for the modernization and strengthening of national and regional capacities to implement management practices of small ruminants to boost regional food production and address food and nutrition security and rising food prices.

A workshop on small ruminant policy, marketing and production was held in Barbados to: revise and validate small ruminant production models and small ruminant marketing models; finalize the small ruminant policy framework document; adopt best management practices for the Barbados black belly sheep and dairy goat production; review the small ruminant value chain and the inter-relationships between the value chain actors; and make recommendations for strengthening small ruminant production in the region through the value chain approach.

SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH RIGHTS

Forty (40) youth leaders from seven (7) Caribbean countries, including Barbados, were the primary beneficiaries from an advocacy and capacity building youth forum on addressing barriers that prevent young people from accessing Sexual and Reproductive Health Services.

UNFPA also promoted and advocated for support for the implementation of the

CARICOM-approved Integrated Strategic Framework for the Reduction of Adolescent Pregnancy in the Caribbean. UNFPA is also in the process of providing technical assistance to the Barbados Family Planning Association (BFPA) in implementing the Adolescent Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health Information and Services Programme.

CARIBBEAN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT

In September 2016, UNDP's Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean released its Caribbean Human Development Report, entitled "Multidimensional Progress: Human Resilience Beyond Income". The report examined how the region could best boost inclusive economic growth while ensuring progress across many dimensions, including eradicating poverty and tackling vulnerability. The report was launched in Barbados in September 2016 by the UNDP Administrator.

UN DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT PROJECT-VULNERABILITY RESILIENCE COUNTRY PROFILE (VRCP)

During December 2016, UNDP held a national workshop, where participants had the opportunity to develop a common knowledge base concerning the Vulnerability-Resilience Country Profile (VRCP) methodology, gain an understanding of the relevance of the use of VRCP as a tool in national planning, monitoring and capacity-building to support the follow-up of the SAMOA Pathway and the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda at the national level.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS UNION (ITU)

ITU collaborated with Barbados in finalizing the establishment of a National Computer Incident Response Team (CIRT). The CIRT was established during March 2016. A post implementation review and evaluation of the Barbados CIRT was conducted in September 2016 and the conclusions of the evaluation audit indicated that the CIRT was implemented efficiently and effectively, and results were achieved as planned. ITU will continue to collaborate where possible in the full operationalizing of the Barbados CIRT.

The ITU continues to assist in leveraging achievements of its Member States in ICT through the publication of its "Measuring the Information Society Report". In the 2016 edition, Barbados' ICT sector was ranked at No. 2 in the Caribbean and at No. 4 in the Americas Region.

During the review period, ITU collaborated with the Telecommunications Unit, Division of Energy and Telecommunications and the Prime Minister's Office in celebrating Girls and Women in ICT Day; as well in hosting a number of activities along with an ICT Job Fair for secondary schools.

EUROPEAN UNION (EU)

During 2016, the Barbados-European Union relationship involved continued dialogue regarding the implementation of the various sector budget support programmes. The programme portfolio included the 2010 Accompanying Measures for Sugar Protocol (AMSP) Countries, as well as

the 10th European Development Fund (EDF) which focused on Human Resource Development.

Having satisfactorily met the General Conditions for disbursement, Barbados received the final tranche of €3.94 million or BDS\$8.634 million, out of an allocation of €50 million.

In addition, the European Union and the Government of Barbados signed a Financing Agreement in November 2013, in the amount of €5.8 million or BDS\$15.1 million in respect of the Barbados Public Sector Smart Energy Programme (PSSEP). This programme is jointly funded between the European

Union in the form of a grant and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) as an Investment Loan in the amount of BDS\$36.0 million dollars, and is expected to implement a range of renewable energy and energy efficiency measures.

Discussions also continued during the period under review in respect of the 11th EDF. The focal sector for this programme is renewable energy and it is expected to support the energy sector goals of the Government of Barbados, as defined in the draft 2013 Government of Barbados Energy Policy. Approximately €3.5 million or BDS\$8.4 million has been allocated to this sector to be disbursed over the next three (3) years.

IV. SECTORAL PERFORMANCE

A. AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

OVERVIEW

Within the Traded sector, the contribution of sugar and non-sugar agriculture and fisheries to real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for 2016 was estimated to be \$3.0 million and \$39.6 million respectively. The contribution of sugar decreased by 33.3 per cent when compared with the previous year, while the contribution of non-sugar agriculture and fisheries increased by 0.5 per cent.

SUGAR

During the 2016 crop, 82.4 tonnes of canes were harvested, resulting in a decline by 33.6 thousand tonnes or 29.0 per cent. The acreage harvested during the period under review was an estimated 10.5 thousand acres, 38.0 per cent more than the previous year. The 2016 sugar crop yielded 7.0 tonnes of sugar, a decrease of 34.7 per cent when compared with the previous period. The sugar cane was harvested at an average conversion rate of 11.9 tonnes of cane to produce one tonne of sugar. This reflected a decline of 10.2 per cent from the previous crop, where it took 10.8 tonnes of sugar cane to produce one tonne of sugar.

Barbados' shipment of raw bulk sugar to the European Union (EU) amounted to 6.0 thousand tonnes of sugar. The export earnings from this shipment were \$6.2 million.

NON-SUGAR AGRICULTURE

VEGETABLE PRODUCTION

Overall, local vegetable production declined by 1,644.9 thousand kilogrammes or 38.7 per cent during 2016 when compared with the previous year. The decline in production was due to dry weather conditions that extended from 2015 into 2016.

During the year, there was an increase in the production of beets by 40.2 thousand kilogrammes or 92.5 per cent.

All other commodities registered a decline in production during 2016. These included: cucumbers by 560.6 thousand kilogrammes or 69.1 per cent; sweet peppers by 192.7 thousand kilogrammes or 58.4 per cent; carrots by 136.4 thousand kilogrammes or 50.3 per cent; tomatoes by 396.7 thousand kilogrammes or 54.1 per cent; and hot peppers by 51.1 thousand kilogrammes or 54.1 per cent.

VEGETABLE IMPORTS

Vegetable imports registered an increase of 15.7 per cent or 457.7 thousand kilogrammes in 2016. The commodities that recorded increases in imports during 2016 were cucumbers by 367.9 per cent; cabbages by 17.2 per cent; lettuce by 14.8 per cent; hot peppers by 785.8 per cent; carrots by 16.6 per cent each; sweet peppers by 18.7 per cent; pumpkins by 36.5 per cent; and tomatoes by 20.3 per cent.

Table 4.1-1
Vegetable Production ('000 g s)
2012 - 2016

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016P	% Change over 2015
Beans (String)	226.4	112.3	109.2	149.9	137.0	(8.6)
Beets	28.9	31.5	23.7	43.4	83.6	92.5
Cabbage	311.2	181.6	322.7	360.6	337.5	(6.4)
Carrots	244.5	295.5	310.2	271.0	134.6	(50.3)
Cucumbers	813.9	823.9	994.3	810.9	250.3	(69.1)
Lettuce	170.7	213.3	312.7	459.9	439.7	(4.4)
Melons	194.6	381.6	318.9	401.2	197.6	(50.7)
Okras	263.6	215.5	263.6	290.0	261.0	(10.0)
Peppers (Hot)	64.8	48.2	92.8	88.5	37.5	(57.7)
Peppers (Sweet)	175.1	487.8	396.3	329.9	137.2	(58.4)
Pumpkins	188.0	528.9	508.2	308.2	249.3	(19.1)
Tomatoes	1,033.3	977.0	781.0	733.6	336.9	(54.1)
TOTAL	3,714.7	4,297.0	4,433.6	4,247.1	2,602.2	
% Change	(11.9)	15.7	3.2	(4.2)	(38.7)	

SOURCE: Agricultural Planning Unit, Ministry of Agriculture
P - Provisional

Table 4.1-2
Vegetable Imports ('000 g s)
2012 - 2016

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016P	% Change over 2015
Beans (String)	0.6	0.1	3.1	0.7	0.4	(43.4)
Beets	33.0	30.1	31.1	37.1	4.9	(86.9)
Cabbage	411.6	389.9	379.4	471.7	552.7	17.2
Carrots	629.9	615.0	525.4	625.7	729.9	16.6
Cucumbers	31.0	11.7	15.1	13.2	61.7	367.9
Lettuce	606.0	568.3	549.4	670.5	769.6	14.8
Melons	543.2	384.3	401.8	481.3	474.8	(1.3)
Okras	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(100.0)
Peppers (Hot)	16.9	3.8	2.5	2.0	18.1	785.8
Peppers (Sweet)	153.0	146.4	158.9	187.0	222.1	18.7
Pumpkins	340.6	175.9	278.8	173.3	236.5	36.5
Tomatoes	163.1	169.0	156.2	245.6	295.3	20.3
TOTAL	2,928.9	2,494.4	2,501.5	2,908.1	3,365.9	
% Change	(14.0)	(14.8)	0.3	16.3	15.7	

SOURCE: Agricultural Planning Unit, Ministry of Agriculture
P - Provisional

Table 4.1- 3
Livestock and Dairy Production ('000 kg s)
2012 - 2016

Year	2012R	2013	2014	2015	2016P	% Change over 2015
Pork	2,541.2	2,498.2	2,705.0	2,846.7	2,663.8	(6.4)
Beef	147.5	139.6	153.1	170.6	176.2	3.3
Veal	1.5	3.1	2.8	2.0	1.2	(39.3)
Mutton	103.7	100.2	100.3	101.8	110.5	8.5
Chicken	14,050.8	13,399.4	14,391.9	16,134.1	14,896.8	(7.7)
Turkey	330.0	302.8	183.3	190.3	261.8	37.6
Eggs	2,732.7	3,384.1	2,915.4	2,395.2	4,260.6	77.9
Milk	6,146.1	3,987.6	4,966.0	5,227.4	4,549.4	(13.0)
TOTAL	26,053.5	23,815.0	25,417.8	27,068.0	26,920.2	
% Change	2.2	(8.6)	6.7	6.5	(0.5)	

SOURCE: Agricultural Planning Unit, Ministry of Agriculture

R – Revised

P – Provisional

Declines were registered during 2016 in imports of string beans by 43.4 per cent; beets by 86.9 per cent; and melons by 1.3 per cent.

There were no imports of okras during the year.

LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY PRODUCTION

The Livestock and Dairy Industry recorded an overall decline of 0.5 per cent in production during 2016 when compared with production for 2015.

During 2016, there were increases in egg production by 77.9 per cent; turkey production by 37.6 per cent; mutton/lamb production by 8.5 per cent and beef production by 3.3 per cent. Turkey production registered its highest production level since 2013.

Veal production declined by 39.3 per cent during the period under review; however, veal is not a major product produced. Chicken production declined by 7.7 per cent; while pork production declined by 6.4 per cent. Pork production

of 2,663.8 thousand kilogrammes in 2016, however, this maintains the production average for the period 2012 to 2016. Milk production declined by 13.0 per cent during 2016 to 4,549.4 thousand kilogrammes. The dairy industry was boosted with the importation of heifers during 2016. It is therefore anticipated that this will have some positive impact on milk production during the year 2017.

LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY IMPORTS

Total livestock and dairy imports increased by an estimated 19.5 per cent during 2016 when compared with imports for 2015.

During the year under review, imports of pork increased by 84.4 per cent; poultry by 34.5 per cent; and milk imports by 11.5 per cent.

Declines were recorded in imports of beef and veal by 0.3 per cent and mutton by 3.8 per cent.

Table 4.1- 4
Livestock and Dairy Imports ('000 kg s)
2012 - 2016

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016P	% Change over 2015
Beef & Veal	1,790.7	2,121.4	1,932.6	2,326.8	2,319.0	(0.3)
Mutton	1,398.0	1,311.9	1,350.5	1,207.5	1,161.6	(3.8)
Pork	1,371.7	1,405.5	1,320.1	1,405.0	2,590.3	84.4
Chicken	1,177.7	1,138.8	1,408.7	1,106.1	1,487.5	34.5
Eggs	0.0	0.0	22.5	66.7	0.0	(100.0)
Milk	2,521.1	2,451.6	2,406.9	3,225.3	3,597.6	11.5
TOTAL	8,259.1	8,429.3	8,441.3	9,337.2	11,156.0	
% Change	5.9	2.1	0.1	10.6	19.5	

SOURCE: Agricultural Planning Unit, Ministry of Agriculture
P - Provisional

Table 4.1-5
Root Crop Production ('000 kg s)
2012 - 2016

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016P	% Change over 2015
Cassava	184.9	1,037.6	552.9	379.1	490.5	29.4
Eddoes	65.3	173.3	74.6	156.6	250.3	59.8
Sweet Potatoes	1,211.1	1,218.1	1,231.9	1,334.6	2,897.5	117.1
Yams	346.8	751.8	567.1	578.1	378.4	(34.5)
Onions	550.1	503.8	315.3	757.8	428.7	(43.4)
Peanuts	18.5	87.3	4.6	7.9	11.2	40.8
TOTAL	2,376.6	3,771.9	2,746.4	3,214.1	4,456.7	

SOURCE: Agricultural Planning Unit, Ministry of Agriculture
P - Provisional

There were no imports of eggs during 2016.

ROOT CROP PRODUCTION

Total root crop production for 2016 was estimated at 4,456.7 thousand kilogrammes. This represents an increase of 38.7 per cent when compared with the

previous year. Increases were recorded in all root crop commodities during the year, with the exception of onions and yams.

During 2016, production of sweet potatoes increased by 1,563.0 thousand kilogrammes or 117.1 per cent; eddoes by 93.7 thousand kilogrammes or 59.8

per cent; peanuts by 3.2 thousand kilogrammes or 40.8 per cent; and cassava by 111.4 thousand kilogrammes or 29.4 per cent. However, declines were recorded in onion production by 329.0 thousand kilogrammes or 43.4 per cent; and yam production by 199.7 thousand kilogrammes or 34.5 per cent. These declines were due to the extended dry conditions from 2015 into 2016 and production of both of these crops depends on rainfall.

ROOT CROP IMPORTS

Root crop imports in 2016 increased by 109.1 thousand kilogrammes or 5.6

per cent when compared with 2015. Import levels increased for cassava by 116.8 per cent; eddoes by 40.4 per cent; yams by 28.1 per cent; onions by 2.5 per cent and peanuts by 16.8 per cent.

Reductions were recorded during the year in the import levels of sweet potatoes by 43.3 per cent.

THE BARBADOS COTTON INDUSTRY

The estimated area of cotton planted for the 2015/2016 crop was 171.6 hectares, an increase of 2.7 per cent in the area planted for the previous season. Seed cotton production

Table 4.1-6
Root Crop Imports ('000 kg s)
2012 - 2016

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016P	% Change over 2015
Cassava	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	116.8
Eddoes	106.1	105.6	76.4	108.2	151.9	40.4
Sweet Potatoes	24.6	8.1	24.2	11.1	6.3	(43.3)
Yams	33.7	50.8	51.2	84.1	107.7	28.1
Onions	2,169.3	1,717.1	1,711.6	1,715.7	1,758.1	2.5
Peanuts	9.0	26.9	21.5	22.7	26.5	16.8
TOTAL	2,344.5	1,908.8	1,884.8	1,941.8	2,050.9	

SOURCE: Agricultural Planning Unit, Ministry of Agriculture
P - Provisional

Table 4.1-7
Production of Cotton Lint ('000 kg s)
2012 - 2016

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	% Change over 2015
Cotton Lint	3.8	16.2	21.0	17.7	13.7	(22.7)

SOURCE: Cotton Project, Ministry of Agriculture

for 2015/2016 was 34.6 thousand kilogrammes, representing a decline of 28.4 per cent when compared with the previous season. Cotton lint production registered a decline of 22.7 per cent over the previous season, from 17.7 thousand kilogrammes in 2014/2015 to 13.7 thousand kilogrammes in 2015/2016. As a result, 57 running bales of cotton were produced in 2015/2016, a decline of 26.9 per cent over the previous season.

The cotton industry continues to be challenged with a lack of adequate labour to harvest the cotton crop. It is also anticipated that the number of hectares planted for the 2016/2017 crop will decrease. The industry is aiming to implement better management practices which should result in an increased yield per hectare.

COMMERCIAL BANK CREDIT

Provisional figures for Commercial Bank Credit to the Agricultural Sector showed an increase of \$0.6 million in 2016, given the \$5.7 million recorded in 2015. The Sugar Cane Sub-Sector recorded credit of \$0.4 million, a decrease of \$0.3 million from the \$0.7 million recorded in 2015; Livestock \$3.4 million, an increase of \$1.3 million from the \$2.1 million recorded in the previous year; Food Crops \$1.41 million, a decline of \$0.22 million from the \$1.39 million recorded in the previous year; and Other Agricultural Production received \$1.0 million, a decrease of \$0.3 million from the \$1.4 million recorded in 2015.

FISHERIES

In 2016, an estimated total of 1,652.0 tonnes of fish was landed in Barbados. This total represents an increase of 251.0 tonnes or 17.9 per

Table 4.1-8
Commercial Bank Credit to the Agricultural Sector (\$'000)
2004 - 2016

Year	Sugar Cane	Livestock	Food Crops	Other	Total
2004	10,117	15,809	861	5,551	32,338
2005	8,844	27,367	504	4,903	41,618
2006	5,975	37,971	377	4,415	48,738
2007	2,808	40,453	954	4,531	48,746
2008	4,610	34,784	900	4,298	44,591
2009	7,776	29,485	778	7,106	45,145
2010	9,547	7,568	658	7,095	24,868
2011	8,913	2,181	878	10,609	22,581
2012	7,992	1,590	720	6,190	16,492
2013	6,858	2,430	804	7,123	17,215
2014	3,692	3,592	767	1,125	9,176
2015	725	2,145	1,419	1,415	5,704
2016P	415	3,494	1,397	1,087	6,393

SOURCE: Central Bank of Barbados
P - Provisional, December

cent from the estimated total landings of 1,401.0 tonnes in 2015.

Total flying fish landings in 2016 amounted to 469.0 tonnes, compared with 378.0 tonnes landed in 2015, or a 24.1 per cent increase. The 2016 flying fish catch is therefore the third smallest on record, marginally exceeding the lowest annual flying fish catch of 354 tonnes recorded for the year 2012.

Flying fish remained the major contributor to the island's fish catch in 2016, accounting for 28.4 per cent of the total fish catch. The increase in flying fish landings may be attributed to the annual life cycle of flying fish and their ability to rebound when exposed to supportive environmental conditions. Dolphin was the second largest contributor to the total catch, accounting for 24.5 per cent.

Table 4.1-9
Fish Landings by Type (Tonnes)
2010 - 2016

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016P
Flying Fish	2,424.0	908.0	354.0	1,909.0	1,314.0	378.0	469.0
Dolphin	465.0	505.0	459.0	514.0	278.0	373.0	405.0
Kingfish	29.0	27.0	26.0	22.0	21.0	12.0	13.0
Billfish	27.0	44.0	46.0	46.0	55.0	83.0	76.0
Tuna	117.0	114.0	184.0	178.0	211.0	247.0	307.0
Snapper	28.0	10.0	19.0	14.0	11.0	21.0	31.0
Reef Fish (Carangids)	20.0	10.0	39.0	9.0	16.0	43.0	43.0
Shark	8.0	9.0	12.0	8.0	11.0	19.0	13.0
Swordfish	10.0	19.0	16.0	12.0	16.0	22.0	16.0
Any Other Variety	98.0	127.0	145.0	23.0	19.0	48.0	63.0
Total	3,226.0	1,773.0	1,300.0	2,735.0	1,952.0	1,246.0	1,436.0

SOURCE: Fisheries Division, Ministry of Agriculture
P - Provisional

Among the large pelagic species, catches of dolphin, which is the main predator species of flying fish, increased in 2016 to 405.0 tonnes, compared with 373.0 tonnes in 2015, representing an increase of 8.6 per cent. Nevertheless, the 2016 dolphin catch was still below the average annual catch (506.0 tonnes) reported for the ten-year period (2006-2015). As a predator of flying fish, the increase in dolphin catches over the period could be attributed to the increase in flying fish catches. However, concern remains over the numbers of small juvenile dolphins that are being landed, which would affect the numbers of subsequent generations of stock.

The estimated landings of kingfish in 2016, 13.0 tonnes, were half of the mean annual landings of this category of fish (26 tonnes) for the previous ten-year period (2006-2015). This represented an 8.3 per cent increase in the total catch when compared with 2015's total of 12.0 tonnes.

There was no change in the total catch of Carangids (Jacks, Cavallies, etc.) in 2016 when compared with 2015. The total catch of snappers increased by 47.6 per cent (31.0 tonnes in 2016 compared to 21.0 tonnes in 2015).

In other categories of large pelagic species, tunas recorded an increase in 2016 of 24.3 per cent (307.0 tonnes in 2016 compared to 247.0 tonnes in 2015). Meanwhile, a 27.2 per cent decline in swordfish landings (16.0 tonnes in 2016 compared to 22.0 tonnes in 2015) and a decline of 8.4 per cent for billfish (76.0 tonnes in 2016 compared with 83.0 tonnes in 2015) was observed.

The largest proportions of the island's fish catches landed at the Bridgetown Fishing Complex and the Berinda Cox Fishing Complex, estimated at around 61.0 per cent and 8.0 per cent respectively.

SEA EGG FISHERY

In 2016, the Fisheries Division continued its collaboration with fish divers to assess the status of local sea-egg stocks. Despite a reduced stock size, it was decided to allow a one-month fishing season in October 2016. Six hundred and two (602) persons were registered in 2016. This was slightly less than the six hundred and twenty-five (625) persons who registered in 2015. The 2016 sea egg harvest was estimated to have a value of Bds\$500,000.

LIONFISH

In 2016, an estimated total landing of just under 1 tonne of lionfish was recorded.

REGISTERED FISHING FLEET

The composition of the local registered fishing fleet in 2016 compared with 2015 is presented in Table 4.1-10. In 2016, there were increases by sixty-five (65) in the number of moses, four (4) each in the number of day-boats and long-liners, and fourteen (14) in the number of ice boats in the registered fishing fleet.

Table 4.1-10
Fishing Fleet by Type
2011 - 2016

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Moses	587	615	622	588	607	672
Day-boats	249	235	237	230	230	234
Ice boats	187	191	191	175	179	193
Long-liners	39	42	40	41	43	47
Total	1,062	1,083	1,090	1,034	1,059	1,146

SOURCE: Fisheries Division, Ministry of Agriculture

B. INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING

OVERVIEW¹

Employment in the manufacturing and services sector rose at the end of 2016. The number of enterprises established and investment in the manufacturing and services sector decreased during the review period. Declines were also recorded in the index of industrial production; while commercial bank credit to the manufacturing sector rose. Total domestic

exports at the end of 2016 rose to \$524.1 million compared with \$506.0 million in 2015, representing 3.5 per cent increase.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE SECTOR²

According to the Barbados Investment and Development Corporation's (BIDC) Statistical Report for November 2016 (most recent data available), employed persons within the industrial and related services establishments was 10,263 persons, an increase of about 0.3 per cent when compared with the

Table 4.2-1
Employment in the Manufacturing Sector and Related Services 2009-2016

Sub-Sector	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015R	2016P
Food, Beverages & Tobacco	3,469	3,559	3,603	3329	3371	3245	3213	3053
Textiles, Apparel & Leather	610	544	551	521	478	421	419	425
Wood, Wooden Prod. & Fittings	373	425	398	294	266	236	225	231
Paper Prod., Print & Publishing	741	741	712	680	677	648	640	623
Chemicals & Chemical Products	397	395	380	385	366	362	354	329
Plastic Products	211	213	199	188	170	173	167	179
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	1,059	1,051	844	886	893	819	778	688
Fabricated Metal Products	873	954	989	701	674	717	739	712
Precision Instruments	169	168	211	209	232	252	252	276
Electronic Components & Devices	279	237	224	205	193	180	182	169
Handicraft	126	132	123	121	119	113	106	101
Other Manufacturing	150	147	140	140	134	122	111	121
Manufacturing Sub-Total	8,457	8,566	8,374	7,659	7,573	7,288	7,186	6,907
Accounting and Financial Services	675	692	663	649	627	667	701	679
Advertising & Public Relations Services	74	74	73	67	64	59	56	35
Graphic Art & Photography Services	6	7	3	2	3	3	3	3
Architectural Services	90	78	69	66	52	62	51	44
Contract & Construction Services	1,157	963	946	990	963	869	846	832
Technical & General Consulting Services	54	72	68	58	55	56	61	62
Engineering Services	110	106	102	86	82	77	63	64
Information Services	2,087	1,915	1,361	688	636	638	878	1271
Repair & Refabrication Services	10	15	13	11	9	10	8	5
Other Services	339	410	420	404	397	405	376	361
Total Services	4,602	4,332	3,718	3,021	2,888	2,846	3,043	3,356
Total	13,059	12,898	12,092	10,680	10,461	10,134	10,229	10,263

SOURCE: Barbados Investment and Development Corporation

Note: The data for 2016 is for the period a n-Nov 2016

R - Revised

P - Provisional

¹The information in the overview was obtained from the BIDC's report.

²Employment numbers only capture persons work ng in companies that are listed in the BIDC's database.

corresponding period of 2015. Total investment during the same period rose significantly by 61.3 per cent to reach BDS\$33.3 million. During the period January to November, the Corporation's Entrepreneurial Development Division recorded the establishment of six (6) small enterprise start-ups. In the coming year, the Corporation will seek to enhance its efforts to further stabilize the manufacturing and related services sector and empower the more vulnerable micro to small enterprises.

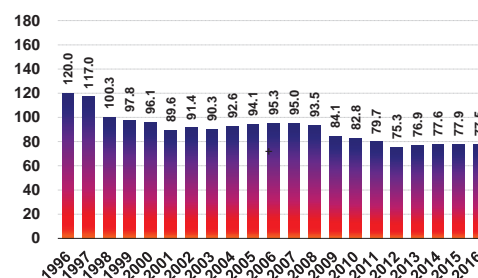
According to the BDC's Report, total job creation for 2016 was approximately 978 jobs which represented an increase of five hundred and three (503) jobs, when compared with 2015. The following Manufacturing Sub-Sectors were the major generators of employment for 2014: Food, Beverages & Tobacco Sub-Sector generated 205 jobs; Textiles, Apparel & Leather Sub-Sector created 56 jobs; Paper products & printing produced forty-nine (49) jobs and thirty-seven (37) jobs were generated in the Non-Metallic mineral products Sub-Sector. The major generators of jobs in the Services Sector were the: Information Services Sub-Sector (410 jobs); Other services (24 jobs); Accounting & International Financial Services (19 jobs) and fourteen (14) jobs were created in the Technical & General Consulting Sub-Sector.

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

The Index of Industrial Production for December 2016 stood at 77.5 per cent, a decrease of 0.4 per cent when compared with the index for December 2015. With a decline of 3.8 per cent being reflected in the Index for Manufacturing. Meanwhile, an increase was recorded for Mining and

Quarrying Sector and the Electricity, Gas and Water Sub-Sector by 36.1 per cent and 3.3 per cent respectively. Declines were recorded in the indices of: Food (3.9 per cent); Wooden Furniture (4.8 per cent) and Chemicals (8.9 per cent). The index for Non-Metallic decreased by 14.5 per cent and the Other Manufacturing index fell by 6.9 per cent. Increases were recorded for Beverages and Tobacco (13.7 per cent); Wearing Apparel (6.5 per cent) and the Electronic Components increased by 89.5 per cent.

Figure 9
Index of Industrial Production
1996 - 2016



SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

INVESTMENT IN MANUFACTURING AND RELATED SERVICES

For the period January to November 2016, total investment in the Manufacturing and related Services sectors reached \$33.3 million, 61.7 per cent higher than the \$20.6 million invested for the same period in 2015. During the review period, New Investments accounted for \$400,000, which was 68.3 per cent lower than New Investments recorded for the same period in 2015. Investment in the expansion of existing plant reached \$32.9 million, 69.6 per cent more than the \$19.4 million invested in 2015. New investments represented 1.2 per cent of total investments, while investment in expansion of existing plant represented 98.8 per cent of the total investments.

Table 4.2-2
Investment in BIDC Assisted Companies
2007 - 2016

Investment	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015R	2016P
New:										
Manufacturing	3,000	56,900	292,730	69,000	0	227,000	75,000	104,800	591,575	363,000
Services	1,244,200	247,000	173,200	208,300	111,700				9,000	
Other	-	280,000	223,040	399,153	94,788	519,750	55,000	95,000	674,874	37,000
Sub-Total	1,247,200	583,900	688,970	676,453	206,488	746,750	130,000	199,800	1,275,449	400,000
Expansion:										
Manufacturing	66,160,601	58,167,704	27,591,527	43,373,742	14,508,097	10,015,056	9,811,265	7,649,513	16,059,803	31,007,523
Services	1,708,851	7,625,921	2,157,907	1,871,566	3,764,686	5,986,978	1,509,703	833,868	3,322,541	1,908,460
Sub-Total	67,869,452	65,793,625	29,749,434	45,245,308	18,272,783	16,002,034	11,320,968	8,483,381	19,382,344	32,915,983
Grand Total	69,116,652	66,377,525	30,438,404	45,921,761	18,479,271	16,748,784	11,450,968	8,683,181	20,657,793	33,315,983

SOURCE: Barbados Investment and Development Corporation

Note: Figures for 2016 are for the period 1 Jan - Nov

ENTERPRISES ESTABLISHED BIDC (MANUFACTURING AND RELATED SERVICES)

During the period January to November 2016, six (6) small business companies were established with the assistance of the BIDC. Of the new companies established, four (4) were in the Manufacturing Sector; and two (2) businesses were established in the Other Services Sector.

CREDIT TO MANUFACTURING³

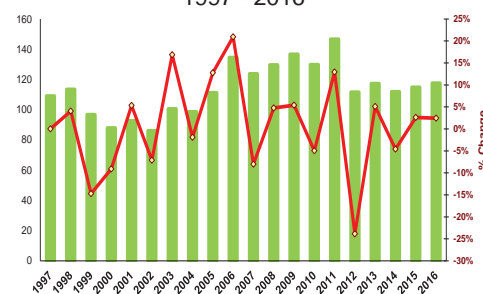
At the end of December 2016, commercial credit to the Manufacturing Sector was approximately \$117.6 million, which represented an increase of \$2.8 million or 2.4 per cent when compared with December 2015. The main beneficiaries of commercial bank credit at the end of December 2016 were the: Other Manufacturing Sector; Food and Non-alcoholic Beverages Sector and the Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco Sector.

Credit to the Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco Sector totaled \$22.7 million which represented a decrease of \$1.5 million below the previous period. The

³ Source: Central Bank of Barbados.

Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages Sector received approximately \$34.9 million in commercial credit which represented an increase of \$1.6 million when compared to 2015. Commercial credit to the Petrochemicals Sector and the Electrical Products declined by 4.2 per cent and 7.7 per cent respectively. Declines in commercial credit were also recorded in the Textile Sector (\$0.1 million) and the Other Manufacturing Sector (\$1.1 million) respectively. Increases in commercial credit were recorded in the following Sector: Sugar and Molasses (48.6 per cent); Building Material and Metal Production (7.5 per cent) and credit to the Furniture and Wood Products Sector rose by 7.1 per cent.

Figure 10
Credit to Manufacturing
1997 - 2016



SOURCE: Central Bank of Barbados.

Table 4.2-3
New Enterprises Established
2007 - 2016

Categories	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015R	2016P
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	1	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Textiles, Apparels and Leather	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Wood, Wooden Products and Leather	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Paper Products, Printing and Publishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Chemicals & Chemical Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plastic Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Fabricated Metal products	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Precision Instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electronic Components and Devices	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handicraft	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	0
Other Manufacturing	0	1	3	2	0	1	0	1	0	1
Accounting & International Financial Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Advertising & Public Relations	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Graphic Arts & Photography Services	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Architectural Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contact & Construction Services	1	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technical & General Consulting	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Information Services	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Repair & Refabrication Services	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other Services	10	4	17	27	13	7	5	7	6	2
Total	13	21	26	37	15	11	7	8	11	6

SOURCE: Barbados Investment and Development Corporation

R - Revised

P - Provisional

Table 4.2-4
Direction of Trade with CARICOM Countries Domestic Exports 2007 - 2016

Country	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Antigua	17,158	17,667	15,772	12,184	13,579	14,748	14,183	17,699	16,305	16,608
Belize	4,428	4,311	2,698	3,367	2,694	2,794	3,112	2,505	3,146	3,116
Dominica	8,562	9,059	6,852	6,177	6,250	5,932	5,764	6,394	6,791	6,793
Grenada	17,701	17,290	19,283	20,413	15,336	14,037	16,082	18,477	14,975	16,885
Guyana	18,308	26,285	25,332	28,167	26,822	29,829	42,099	48,441	50,399	45,881
Haiti	1,650	605	7,283	1,219	1,157	795	1,006	1,575	588	473
Jamaica	32,938	30,446	27,710	27,831	28,672	30,381	31,962	29,223	35,839	34,214
St. Kitts & Nevis	9,804	14,231	8,320	9,956	6,654	6,406	9,019	10,509	11,656	12,365
St. Lucia	39,379	41,340	32,855	29,570	32,815	32,982	31,133	29,652	28,320	29,803
Montserrat	528	607	340	306	350	310	394	363	424	747
Suriname	9,841	8,488	4,354	8,307	7,000	7,114	11,428	4,844	5,805	7,527
Trinidad & Tobago	86,855	77,990	54,851	75,530	77,001	114,623	90,767	96,590	66,536	60,952
St. Vincent	24,412	23,615	21,851	19,265	20,687	18,556	18,946	19,459	19,294	21,730
Total	271,564	271,934	227,501	242,292	239,017	278,507	275,895	285,731	260,078	257,096

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

DOMESTIC EXPORT PERFORMANCE

Total domestic exports at the end of 2016 rose to \$524.1 million compared with \$506.0 million in 2015, representing 3.5 per cent increase. Other Domestic Exports increased by \$7.2 million or 3.1 per cent at the end of 2016. Domestic export of Rum increased by 1.7 per cent to reach \$77.6 million; exports of Sugar fell by \$0.1 million. Exports of Other Food and Beverages rose by 9.4 per cent; exports earnings of Lard & Margarine fell to \$18.5 million. Domestic exports earnings from Clothing stood at \$0.3 million while the export earnings of Electrical Components increased by 30 per cent. The exports of Chemicals fell by \$1.9 million while, export earnings from Molasses remained unchanged.

CARICOM was the largest export market contributing \$349.8 million in export earnings for the period January to December 2016, which was an increase of \$38.7 million or 12.4 per cent. Exports to the United States totaled \$349.4 million which represented an increase of \$39.5 million or 12.7 per cent. Domestic exports to the United Kingdom and Canada rose to reach \$32.5 million and 18.3 million respectively.⁴

Within CARICOM, Trinidad and Tobago continued to be the largest trading partner, purchasing \$60.9 million in exports compared with \$66.5 million from the previous year. Exports to St. Lucia amounted to \$29.8 million, which represented an increase of 5.3 per cent when compared with the 2015 figure. Exports to Jamaica fell by approximately \$1.6 million to reach \$34.2 million during 2016. Antigua and Barbuda imported \$16.6 million worth

of goods compared with \$16.3 million in 2015, while Grenada purchased \$16.8 million which represented an increase of \$1.9 million. Exports to Guyana decreased to \$45.8 million compared with \$50.4 million recorded in 2015. St. Vincent and the Grenadines purchased \$21.7 million during the review period, \$2.2 million more than what was recorded in 2015. Exports to St. Kitts & Nevis increased by 5.9 per cent to reach \$12.4 million from \$11.7 million recorded in 2015. The value of exports to Suriname rose to \$7.5 million in 2016 while exports to Dominica rose slightly to \$6.7 million. Domestic exports to Belize and Haiti, declined by \$30,000 and \$115,000 respectively. Exports earnings from Montserrat increased to reach \$747,000.⁵

ENTERPRISE GROWTH FUND LIMITED (EGFL)

The Enterprise Growth Fund Limited (EGFL) provides loan financing, equity financing, business advisory services and technical assistance to small and medium-sized Barbadian companies. EGFL manages nine (9) funds: the Agricultural Development Fund, The Disaster Revolving Relief Fund, the Enterprise Growth Fund; Export Promotion & Marketing Fund, the Innovation Fund, the Industrial, Investment & Employment Fund; the Small Hotels Investment Fund, the Tourism Loan Fund and the Energy Smart Fund. The level of funds capitalized by the government for 2016 was estimated at \$4.0 million. The total funds disbursed during the review period amounted to \$21.4 million. At the end of December 2016, five (5) loans and one (1) grant were approved totaling \$10.3 million and \$40,000 respectively. The accumulated value of loans approved for the period 1998 to 2016, totaled \$378.6 million. The total amount available for lending was

⁴ The information was analyzed based on the figures contained in Appendix 6.

⁵ The information was analyzed based on the information contained in Table 4.2-5.

approximately \$26.6 million at the end of December 2016.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (ADF)

During the review period, the Agricultural Development Fund continued to increase the competitiveness of local farming and fishing communities. There was no new capitalization by the government during 2016. Total funds disbursed during the review period of 2016 amounted to \$1.9 million. One (1) loan amounting to (\$850,000) and no grants were approved over the review period. The total amount available for lending as at December 2016 was \$346,370.

DISASTER REVOLVING RELIEF FUND (DRRF)

The Disaster Relief Fund did not receive capital funds from the government during the review period, and no funds were disbursed. The total amount available for lending, at the end of December 2016 was \$2.3 million.

THE ENTERPRISE GROWTH FUND (EGF)

The Enterprise Growth Fund was not capitalized by government during the review period. At the end of 2016, the total funds disbursed amounted to \$1.1 million. There were no loan approvals over the review period. The amount available for lending as at December 2016 was approximately \$6.6 million.

EXPORT PROMOTION AND MARKETING FUND (EPMF)

The Export Promotion and Marketing Fund, was created to provide

funding by way of a grant to corporate entities including statutory corporations involved in the business of exporting. The Enterprise Growth Fund Limited (EGFL) did not receive capital funds from the government for the Export Promotion and Marketing Fund during the period under review. Amounts totaling \$774,896 were disbursed to five (5) clients during the review period. The amount available for lending as at December 2015 was approximately \$1.0 million.

THE INNOVATION FUND (IF)

The Innovation Fund continued to provide seed capital and technical expertise to entrepreneurs with innovative ideas. The Innovation Fund was not capitalized by government during the review period. The amount of funds disbursed totaled \$4,302. During the review period, no new equity facilities were approved. The amount available for lending as at December 2016 was approximately \$0.3 million.

THE INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT AND EMPLOYMENT FUND (IIEF)

At the end of 2016, the Industrial Investment and Employment Fund continued to enhance the local manufacturing sector by providing attractive loan financing. This fund was not capitalized by government during the review period, however disbursements totaled \$15,514. No loans were approved and the amount available for lending as at December 2016 was approximately \$2.5 million.

SMALL HOTELS INVESTMENT FUND (SHIF)

During the review period, the Small Hotels Investment Fund (SHIF)

continued to assist small hotels with marketing, management, procurement of joint services and refurbishment. There was no capitalization by government for the review period and \$10.5 million was disbursed. One (1) loan totaling \$5.6 million was approved and the amount available for lending as at December 2016 was approximately \$2.9 million.

THE ENERGY SMART FUND (ESF)

The Energy Smart Fund was established to provide financial and technical support to renewable energy and energy efficiency projects. This fund was capitalized by the government with an injection of \$4.0 million during 2016. The total funds disbursed over the review period totaled \$7.1 million. Three (3) loans and one (1) grant were approved over the period valued at \$4.0 million and \$40,000 respectively.

THE TOURISM LOAN FUND (TLF)

The Tourism Loan Fund continued to provide loans for the refurbishing and upgrading of eligible hotels and

attractions during 2016. The fund also provided loan financing for the construction of facilities and attractions. The TLF did not receive capital funds from the government during the review period and there were no disbursements and no approvals. The amount available for lending as at December 2016 was approximately \$4.4 million.

SPECIAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (STAP)

The Barbados Investment Development Corporation's (BIDC) main objective is to contribute to the sustained development of the manufacturing and small business sectors in Barbados. The Corporation's major objectives are facilitated through various programmes: the Technical Assistance Programme (TAP), the Special Technical Assistance Programme (STAP) and the Export Development Programme (EDP). The disbursements increased by 39.5 per cent, and the number of beneficiaries decreased by four (4) when compared with the thirty-eight (38) beneficiaries for the period January to November 2015.

Table 4.2-5
Beneficiaries of STAP for 2009 - 2016

Category	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015R	2016
Individuals	4	5	6	1	5	8	3	3
Companies	78	48	41	28	40	33	23	24
Sectors	6	6	7	17	26	33	10	6
Institutions	2	3	1	1	10	6	2	1
TOTAL	90	62	55	47	81	80	38	34

SOURCE: Barbados Investment and Development Corporation

C. TOURISM

OVERVIEW

During the period January to December 2016, the Barbados tourism sector continued to record consistent growth with 631,513 stay-over visitors and 591,872 persons who visited the island via cruise ships. The number of stay-over visitors rose by 39,641 persons or 6.7 per cent and the number of cruise ship visitors increased by 7,481 visitors or 1.2 per cent, when compared with 2015 results.

Consistent with previous years, the major stay-over source markets were the United Kingdom recording 218,638 persons, the United States with arrivals of 168,945 persons, the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) with tourist arrivals of 99,679, Canada with arrivals of 78,903 persons, Europe with arrivals of 39,770 persons and Other Countries of 25,578 persons. The three main source markets collectively represent 487,262 persons or 77.0 per cent of Barbados' total visitors.

During 2016, all months, with the exception of April with a decline of 4.8 per cent, recorded increases in stay-over arrivals. Analysis indicated that the average number of stay-over visitors to the island per month during 2016 was 52,626 persons, an increase from the 2015 average of 49,322 visitors. In terms of months, December with arrivals of 67,643 persons, November with arrivals of 62,802 persons and January with 62,338 persons were the most active tourist periods. From a percentage perspective, the month of November saw the biggest gains, realizing an 18.5 per cent increase in visitors over the previous year. This was attributed to the

promotion and activity associated with the 50th Anniversary Independence Celebrations. In contrast, the months of September with 35,537 arrivals, June with 42,565 arrivals and August with 44,807 arrivals saw the least number of visitors.

Table 4.3-1
Long-Stay Arrivals January to December
2015 - 2016

Month	2015	2016 ^P	Actual Change	Percentage Change
January	56,125	62,338	6,213	11.1
February	57,789	60,969	3,180	5.5
March	57,385	60,601	3,216	5.6
April	51,716	49,248	-2,468	-4.8
May	40,993	44,935	3,942	9.6
June	39,687	42,565	2,878	7.3
July	53,964	56,670	2,706	5.0
August	42,927	44,807	1,880	4.4
September	32,153	35,537	3,384	10.5
October	41,688	43,398	1,710	4.1
November	52,987	62,802	9,815	18.5
December	64,458	67,643	3,185	4.9
TOTAL	591,872	631,513	39,641	6.7

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service
P - Provisional

MARKET PERFORMANCE FOR 2016

UNITED KINGDOM (UK)

In 2016, the United Kingdom continued to be the largest source market in terms of stay-over visitor arrivals to Barbados producing 218,638 visitors. This performance was better than in 2015 when that market generated 214,175 visitors (a difference of 4,463 persons or 2.1 per cent). While most months recorded some level of growth in comparison with the previous year, four months – April 22.8 per cent; July 2.2 per cent; October 3.4 per cent and December 2.4 per cent all reported decreases in arrivals. January was the UK's best performing month generating 3,415 or 16.3 per cent more visitors over the comparable period in 2015.

The UK's performance was attributed to several factors which occurred during the year under review. These included Barbados' representation at trade shows targeting consumers and the travel trade. The Barbados Tourism Marketing Inc. (BTMI) was also instrumental in the facilitation of familiarization trips to Barbados during January to September 2016. The BTMI also invested in partnerships with UK hotel representatives to conduct joint sales calls in key cities. Benefits were also accrued from engaging in co-op marketing agreements with key tour operators, accommodation and airline partners. In addition, the BTMI promoted Barbados at several major roadshows across the UK during 2016.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (USA)

In 2016, the USA continued to be the second highest producer of arrivals, producing 20,878 or 14.1 per cent more visitors than the previous year. Only one month, August, posted a decline of 429 arrivals or 3.5 per cent over the comparable period. All other months saw increases. The largest increase was in the month of November, where 5,100 visitors or 44.5 per cent over the November 2015 figure visited the island. In addition, the 17,246 arrivals in December from this market proved to be one of the highest number of arrivals from the USA for the period under review.

The United States' performance during 2016 was rooted in a number of activities undertaken during that year. This included the development of additional capacity established out of the US market e.g. with Delta and Jet Blue services from New York and Atlanta. This was reinforced by a series of very successful programmes aimed at the Atlanta and NYC gateway; namely a Jet Blue and Delta partnership. The BTMI

capitalized on a strategic outreach that prioritized strategies utilizing gateways and key connecting cities and/or hubs. A renewed focus was centred on tour operators and/or travel agents to successfully reposition Barbados in the fore-front of USA travellers' minds. In addition to increased public relations coverage, there was an increased focus on participating and promoting Barbados at lifestyle-led events (e.g. culinary themed events).

CARICOM

The CARICOM market was the third largest producer of visitors in 2016 and experienced an increase of 11,699 visitors or 13.3 per cent over its 2015 performance. Quite unlike the other markets, the CARICOM market showed a distinct peak in arrivals during the summer months of June through September as opposed to the traditional tourist season. Another secondary peak in arrivals was also exhibited in March which saw 7,944 visitors arriving, a 23.4 per cent increase over the same month in 2015. Trinidad and Tobago continued to represent a significant source of stay-over arrivals within CARICOM, approximately 34.0 per cent. Stay-over arrivals for 2016 from Trinidad and Tobago increased by 4,341 visitors or 14.6 per cent.

The CARICOM market's performance was attributed to several initiatives undertaken in 2016. Marketing campaigns were implemented in select territories to promote events and to maintain destination awareness. Television was utilized to promote upcoming events in regionally significant source markets such as Trinidad, Guyana, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Jamaica. Finally, the "Brilliant Barbados 50 Promotion" built significant awareness of Barbados via online and traditional media.

CANADA

In 2016, stay-over arrivals from Canada totaled 78,903, an increase of 4,409 persons or 5.9% over 2015. Monthly analysis of this market indicated that the modest overall gains in this market were reflected in the fact that five (5) months experienced negative growth; February (0.9%), March (2.6%), June (10.3%), August (3.4%) and October (5.9%). These performances were offset however by the 8,601 stay-over visitors in November, which represented an increase of 2,721 persons or a significant 46.3% over 2015.

Despite a relatively mild winter and the general economic climate, for example, lower oil prices and a weak Canadian dollar, the Canadian performance was deemed satisfactory. Provinces such as Ontario, Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia maintained their status as the leading performing regions. The long-standing relationship with Air Canada (now in its 67th year of operation) continued to be of significant benefit within the market. In addition, there was success in capitalizing on Air Canada Vacations' efforts to grow more packaged sales to encourage visitors to Barbados.

THE CRUISE SECTOR

During 2016, total cruise ship passenger arrivals to Barbados were recorded at 594,096 persons. This represented an increase of 7,481 cruise visitors or 1.3 per cent when compared to 2015. Monthly analysis revealed that December and January were the busiest months recording 116,629 and 114,225 visitors respectively. December and January also recorded significant percentage increases over their 2015 performances growing by 41.5 per cent

and 46.0 per cent respectively. These were sufficient to counteract contractions in arrivals throughout the summer months. This pattern was also replicated at the quarterly level, where quarter one recorded 37,873 visitors and quarter four recorded 10,108 visitors. This saw absolute gains which when combined produced a total of 47,981 visitors in those two (2) quarters. This total was enough to compensate for the decreased arrivals experienced in quarter two of 25,456 arrivals and quarter three of 15,044 arrivals.

In 2016, there were 424 cruise ship calls to Barbados which represented an increase of 29 or 7.3 per cent over the previous year. December and January were the busiest months in terms of ship calls with 85 and 81 ships respectively calling during those two (2) months. However, in terms of percentage gains, the months of May and June with a record of 12 ships each, saw the biggest improvements recording 71.4 per cent increases each over the previous 2015.

TOTAL CRUISE EXPENDITURE (JAN – DEC, 2016)

During 2016, total cruise expenditure totaled US\$34.31 million. This represented a decline of US\$849,000 or 2.4 per cent in cruise expenditure over the previous year. Of the seven (7) monitored elements, which comprise Total Cruise Expenditure, only three (3) of categories Meals and Drinks (4.0 per cent), Transportation (6.4 per cent) and "Other Spending" (0.2 per cent) posted growth over the period under review. In contrast, there was a generally moderate decline in the categories of "Duty-Free Purchases", "Local Handicrafts and Souvenirs" and "Other Shopping". The exception however was the "Tours Purchased on Board" which posted the

Table 4.3-2
Stay-Over Arrivals by Select Market & Month (UK & USA)
2015 – 2016

Month	UK				USA			
	2015	2016 ^P	Abs. Chg.	% Chg.	2015	2016 ^P	Abs. Chg.	% Chg.
January	20,994	24,409	3,415	16.3	10,783	12,926	2,143	19.9
February	21,940	23,608	1,668	7.6	12,571	14,306	1,735	13.8
March	20,768	21,995	1,227	5.9	14,097	14,998	901	6.4
April	19,699	15,210	-4,489	-22.8	13,043	14,220	1,177	9.0
May	14,285	15,548	1,263	8.8	10,748	12,560	1,812	16.9
June	11,977	12,150	173	1.4	12,518	14,444	1,926	15.4
July	16,244	15,890	-354	-2.2	17,627	18,693	1,066	6.0
August	13,128	14,152	1,024	7.8	12,422	11,993	-429	-3.5
September	11,707	11,920	213	1.8	8,026	9,680	1,654	20.6
October	15,968	15,424	-544	-3.4	9,520	11,318	1,798	18.9
November	22,591	24,044	1,453	6.4	11,461	16,561	5,100	44.5
December	24,874	24,288	-586	-2.4	15,251	17,246	1,995	13.1
Total	214,175	218,638	4,463	2.1	148,067	168,945	20,878	14.1

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service
P - Provisional

Table 4.3-3
Cruise Ship Passengers by Month, January to December 2015 – 2016

Month	Cruise Passengers				Cruise Calls			
	2015	2016 ^P	Abs. Chg.	% Chg.	2015	2016 ^P	Abs. Chg.	% Chg.
January	78,239	114,225	35,986	46.0	66	81	15	22.7
February	68,281	78,037	9,756	14.3	57	61	4	7.0
March	70,619	62,750	-7,869	-11.1	59	57	-2	-3.4
April	63,625	45,531	-18,094	-28.4	35	28	-7	-20.0
May	22,923	19,912	-3,011	-13.1	7	12	5	71.4
June	23,939	19,588	-4,351	-18.2	7	12	5	71.4
July	24,585	17,580	-7,005	-28.5	7	11	4	57.1
August	21,000	19,764	-1,236	-5.9	10	9	-1	-10.0
September	22,937	16,134	-6,803	-29.7	8	6	-2	-25.0
October	35,626	14,936	-20,690	-58.1	14	8	-6	-42.9
November	72,438	69,010	-3,428	-4.7	52	54	2	3.8
December	82,403	116,629	34,226	41.5	73	85	12	16.4
Total	586,615	594,096	7,481	1.3	395	424	29	7.3

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service
P - Provisional

largest and most significant decline in terms of expenditure (14.7 per cent).

TOTAL STAY-OVER EXPENDITURE (JAN – DEC, 2016)

During 2016, total stay-over expenditure totaled approximately US\$983.71 million, a 9.1 per cent increase over the US\$901.29 million recorded in 2015. The United States market experienced the biggest growth in expenditure with an 18.0 per cent increase to reach US\$226.71 million in 2016. In terms of absolute total stay-over expenditure for 2016, the United Kingdom recorded US\$447.36 million, the United States US\$226.71 million and Canada US\$122.04 million.

From an economic perspective, the tourism sector remained one of the island's primary and most consistent income generators; total tourism receipts for 2016 were estimated at BDS\$2,090.0 million, which provided approximately 57.2 per cent of the island's total foreign exchange earnings. The tourism sector also contributes approximately 12 per cent to the national Gross Domestic Product.

D. CONSTRUCTION

RURAL TENANTRIES PROGRAMME

During 2016, the Ministry of Housing, Lands and Rural Development processed an estimated \$465,000 in subsidies to twenty (20) qualified tenants who would have paid their share of the lot purchase price.

WHITE HILL, ST. ANDREW TO FARMERS PHASE II, ST. THOMAS

During the review period, five (5) houses were under construction. Two (2) of the houses are being constructed by private contractors, while two (2) are being constructed by the National Housing Corporation (NHC). The remaining household received a relocation grant to relocate their dwelling from White Hill, St. Andrew, to Farmers, St. Thomas.

RELOCATION GRANTS

Persons affected by land slippage or flooding are eligible for grant assistance, valued at a maximum of \$30,000.00. This grant is disbursed in tranches. During 2016, \$15,000.00 was disbursed.

E. INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES

OVERVIEW

The International Business Division operating under the Ministry of Industry, International Business, Commerce and Small Business Development continued to focus its efforts on transforming Barbados into the financial and wealth management centre of choice in the Western Hemisphere as outlined in the sector Strategic Plan 2014–2019. This Plan set the stage for the coordinated approach necessary to ensure that Barbados was well equipped to forge ahead in the existing environment.

During 2016, there were ongoing efforts more specifically in the areas of tax transparency and exchange of information as well as anti-money laundering and the countering of terrorist financing. These actions took centre stage for policy-makers at the highest levels.

NEW COMPANY FORMATION AND ENTITIES LICENSED

Statistics provided for the period January to December 2016 revealed that the number of new entities (IBCs, ISRLs, ITs) licensed by the International Business Division (IBD) stood at 491 compared to 456 for the corresponding period of the previous year. This is represented by an increase of 7.7 per cent. With respect to new International Business Company (IBC) licences allowed during the review period, there were 346 new IBC licences granted as compared to 383 for the same period in 2015. These figures also indicate a decrease of 9.6 per cent. New International Societies with Restricted Liability (ISRL) licences issued at the end of 2016 were 117 over the figure of thirty-eight (38) for the previous year; this represented an increase of 213.0 per cent. The International Trust registered a decrease of 20.0 per cent, from thirty-five (35) in 2015 to twenty-eight (28) at the end of 2016.

With regard to existing licences, at the end of December 2016, 2851 IBCs submitted their annual renewal forms and paid relevant fees, to secure

Table 4.5-1
Number of New International Business Entities Licensed for the years 2012 – 2016

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
International Business Companies (IBCs)	393	438	442	383	342 (p)
International Societies with Restricted Liability (ISRLs)	27	30	30	38	115 (p)
International Trusts (ITs)	78	51	46	35	28 (p)
Exempt Insurance Companies (EICs)	8	0	14	10	9
Qualifying Insurance Companies (QICs)	4	0	2	2	4
Offshore Banks	1	0	2	0	0

SOURCE: International Business Division, P: – Provisional
Ministry of Industry, International Business, Commerce and Small Business Development

Table 4.5-2
Number of New International Business Entities Renewed for the period 2012 - 2016

YEAR	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
International Business Companies (IBCs)	2,863	2,932	3,259	2,437	2851(P)
International Societies With Restricted Liability (ISRLs)	321	316	389	300	333 (P)
Foreign Sales Corporation (FSCs)	19	10	15	11	4(P)
Offshore Banks (Active)	45	45	36	28	25

SOURCE: International Business Division
Ministry of Industry, International Business, Commerce and Small Business Development
P - Provisional

the validity of their licences. This is compared with 2,437 for the same period 2015 or a 17.0 per cent increase. In terms of existing licences for ISRLs, there were 333 compared with 300 issued for 2015. This represents an increase of 11.0 per cent.

From January to December 2016, four (4) Foreign Sales Corporations (FSCs) were renewed compared with eleven (11) for the same period in 2015, which was a 64.0 per cent decline.

With respect to Offshore Banks, the Central Bank reported that at the end of 2016, there were twenty-five (25) active offshore banks compared to twenty-eight (28) at the end of 2015. Also, according to the Financial Services Commission (FSC) at the end of 2016, there were nine (9) new Exempt Insurance Companies (EICs) compared to ten (10) for the previous year. There were four (4) new Qualifying Insurance Companies (QICs) registered during 2016, two (2) more than in 2015.

In terms of active EICs registered for 2016, 200 were recorded as compared with 192 for 2015. There were forty-six (46) active QICs at the end of 2016 as compared with forty-four (44) at the end of 2015.

TREATY EXPANSION PROGRAMME

At the end of 2016 the status of Barbados' Bilateral Treaty network reflected the following Agreements in force: thirty-seven (37) Double Taxation Agreements (DTAs), five (5) Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs), and nine (9) Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs).

In addition to the thirty-seven (37) DTAs already in force, there are also five (5) signed DTAs with the Slovak Republic, Italy, Ghana, Portugal and Rwanda. These agreements are presently awaiting ratification in addition to one (1) signed Protocol to the existing treaty with Botswana. There are four (4) initialed DTAs with Cyprus, Vietnam, Belgium and Malaysia which are also awaiting signature.

At December 31, 2016 there were five (5) TIEAs in force. The TIEA signed with Colombia awaits ratification and two (2) initialed TIEAs with Germany and France await signatures. Two (2) signed BITs with Ghana and the Belgium/Luxembourg Economic Union are also awaiting ratification.

EXPANSION OF TREATY NETWORK

Barbados is presently better positioned, having signed on to the Multilateral Convention, to effectively exchange information for tax purposes with a greater number of jurisdictions. At December 22, 2016 there were 107 countries in addition to Barbados which were cooperating multilaterally in accordance with the Convention. It is hoped that countries which may have insisted on the negotiation of a TIEA with Barbados before consideration of a DTA will now be more amenable to the negotiation of the latter.

Furthermore, with the Multilateral Convention now in force, Barbados' rating by the Peer Review Group (PRG) of the Global Forum was officially upgraded from partially compliant to largely compliant. This factor will further strengthen Barbados' reputation as a cooperative jurisdiction as well as a compliant International Financial Centre. The report was ratified at the Global Forum Plenary in Tbilisi, Georgia on November 1, 2016.

SUPERVISION AND REGULATION

Effective supervision and regulation of international business entities remains high on the agenda of the International Business Division.

Throughout 2016, the IBD has sought to ensure that Barbados' reputation as a transparent, well-regulated, responsible, and user-friendly international financial centre is improved. Efforts to do this are ongoing, given the dynamic nature of the sector and the wider international business environment. In this vein, the IBD therefore remains committed to ensuring

that those who provide corporate and trust services to the foreign investor adhere to international standards and best practice as well as promote and maintain high standards of conduct, ethics and competence.

INCORPORATED CELL COMPANIES

The Companies Act (Companies Amendment Bill, 2016) which makes provision for the Incorporated Cell Company was passed in the Lower House and Senate in February 2016. Practice Directions taking effect on May 18, 2016 were issued by the Registrar.

FOUNDATIONS ACT, 2013-5

Following recommendations by Global Forum assessors during the 2016 on-site visit, Section 23 of the Foundations Act is being expanded to require Foundations to retain all accounting records and not just financial records, in order to be in a position to ascertain the financial standing of the Foundation.

The Ministry of Finance has also agreed to allow the Act to be amended to provide for a tax exempt Foundation as well as other consequential amendments. The Regulations and Forms for Foundations have been drafted but are also being amended to reflect recommendations from the Registrar and Global Forum assessors.

PRIVATE TRUST COMPANIES ACT, 2012-22

Registration and licensing of Private Trust Companies (PTCs) is underway since the licensing of the Corporate and Trust Service Providers. One (1) PTC has been licensed to date.

F. ENERGY AND UTILITIES

According to the National Oil Company Limited, the total amount of product available at the end of 2016 consists of 1.91 million barrels (bbls) of crude oil and 3,292,000 thousand cubic feet (mcf) of gas. This represents a decline over 2015 reserves of 9.0 per cent in the case of crude oil which stood at 2.10 million and 13.0 per cent in the case of natural gas which stood at 3,800,000 mcf. The products extracted during the year came from existing wells including those drilled in 2005, commissioned in 2006 and brought on stream in 2009. The drilling programme which commenced in December 2015 was completed in 2016 and five (5) of these wells were also brought online.

PRODUCTION

During 2016, the production of crude oil amounted to 232,741 bbls and this represented a decline of approximately 5.2 per cent over 2015. In 2015, production stood at 245,544 bbls. This decrease was as a result of some wells being closed to facilitate location preparation for the drilling of new wells and logistical challenges associated with the newly drilled wells.

In 2016, natural gas production was 606,473 mcf a decrease of 13.8 per cent when compared to 703,489 mcf produced in 2015. This overall reduction was as a result of the natural decline in production of the swing gas wells producers.

OIL AND GAS SALES AND CONSUMPTION

Oil sales for the review period decreased by 4.0 per cent, from 251,225 bbls in 2015 to 241,202 bbls in 2016

due to wells being closed to facilitate the drilling programme. Similarly, natural gas sales decreased by 5.5 per cent from 494,889 mcf in 2015 as compared with 2016 which stood at 467,868 mcf.

During the year, gas sales to the public declined marginally by 10.9 per cent when compared to 2015. The value of the sales by NPC was \$17,312,200 for 2016 when compared with \$15,606,570 for 2015. The volume of natural gas sold in 2016 stood at 14,267,429 m³ an increase of 12.2 per cent above the amount sold in 2015 of 12,719,116 m³. This increase in both volume and value was due solely to the imported liquefied natural gas.

The expansion programme of the NPC continued in 2016 through its addition of 1.19 miles to its distribution network and an additional three hundred and thirty (330) new customers for the year under review.

ELECTRICITY

The provisional sales of electricity for the year 2016 were 944 million kWh. This represented a 1.2 per cent increase when compared with 933 million kWh for 2015. Of the total sales of electricity for 2016 it is estimated that 37.4 million KWh of electricity were sales from renewable energy sources. The overall increase in electricity sales was largely due to a rise in customer demand with the largest category of users continuing to be the domestic sector, accounting for 33.0 per cent of total sales or 321 million kWh (Provisional).

The BL&P expanded its services by investing approximately \$77 million to upgrade its capital infrastructure to accommodate forecasted demand for the year.

FUEL IMPORTS

For 2016, the fuel import bill was estimated at \$331,686,000 (P) which represented a decrease of 27.0 per cent when compared with the figure of \$452,400,000 for 2015. The estimated decrease in the import bill can be attributed in large measure to decreases in petroleum prices in general.

With respect to the major fuels, gasoline, diesel and fuel oil imported during 2016, there was an overall decrease in volume of 10.2 per cent. The volume of gasoline imported during 2016 stood at 794,168 bbls, representing a decrease in imported volume of 0.75 per cent when compared with gasoline imports for 2015 which were 800,198 bbls.

On the other hand, the imports of diesel for 2016 recorded 472,078 bbls registering a decrease of 4.1 per cent as compared with diesel imports of 492,463 bbls during 2015.

Imports of fuel oil showed a decrease of 17.3 per cent over 2015 where 1,252,559 bbls were imported for 2016, as compared to 1,513,745 for 2015.

CONSUMPTION OF REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

The volume of gasoline consumed during 2016 was 767,206 barrels, representing an increase of 1.2 per cent when compared with gasoline consumed for 2015 of 758,671 bbls. The consumption of diesel for 2016 was 484,165 bbls in contrast to 478,412 bbls for 2015. This was an increase of 1.1 per cent. Fuel oil on the other hand showed a decrease of 14.4 per cent with

consumed volumes of the commodity registered at 1,196,470 bbls for 2016, as compared to 1,397,722 for 2015. The consumption of kerosene for 2016 was estimated at 572,219 bbls. in contrast to 330,711 bbls. in 2015 representing a 73 per cent increase in kerosene consumption. This is largely due to BL&P's increased use of the product to generate in electricity.

LOCAL RETAIL PRICES

The policy of monthly price adjustment for the major fuels, gasoline, diesel, kerosene and LPG continued during 2016. This meant that the retail prices of the products were more reflective of their imported prices. In the case of gasoline, the average retail price for 2016 was \$2.79 per litre or 7 per cent below the average retail price for 2015, which was \$2.99 per litre. With respect to diesel prices, the average retail price for 2016 was \$1.96 per litre which was 11 per cent below for the same period in 2015 of \$2.21 per litre. The average retail price for kerosene during 2016 was \$0.93 per litre or 21 per cent below the average retail price for 2015 of \$1.18 per litre.

The retail prices of LPG, were adjusted in a similar fashion. During 2016, the average retail price of the 100lb cylinder was recorded at \$144.08 which was 9 per cent below the average retail price for the year 2015 of \$159.09. With regard to the 25lb cylinder, the average retail price was \$41.14 for 2016, a decrease of 8 per cent when compared with 2015, of \$44.87. The average retail price for the 22lb cylinder for 2016 was \$36.34, representing a decrease of 8.0 per cent when compared with that of 2015 which was \$39.65. The average retail price for the 20lb cylinder during 2016 was \$33.04 showing a

decrease of 8.0 per cent when compared to the average price for 2015 which was recorded at \$36.05.

RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROJECTS & PROGRAMMES

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER ACT, 2013

Since May 2015 over seventy (70) licenses were offered to new applicants to supply electricity to the national grid. The amount of licensed renewable energy totaled 30 MW; however, 23 MW are connected to the grid at the end of 2016.

This increase in renewable energy supplied to the grid was largely due to the completion of the BL&P 10 MW Photovoltaic (PV) farm. The amount of solar PV supplied by the private sector increased by 5 MW.

RENEWABLE ENERGY FEED IN TARIFFS

The demand for renewable energy was boosted through the delinking of the feed in tariff from being tied to global fuel costs. A fixed price was set at 41.6 cents per KWh for electricity purchased from PV systems, and 35.6 cents per KWh cents for electricity purchased from wind systems.

During the year under the review the Division of Energy and Telecommunications (DET) commenced an Electricity Market Study which seeks to determine the optimum tariff model for Barbados, advanced recommendations on tariffs and other electricity market structural requirements that may be considered by the FTC.

PV SYSTEMS AT SCHOOLS

The DET commenced work on outfitting an additional five (5) schools with PV systems. The completion of this project would bring the total number of schools outfitted with PV systems to seventeen (17).

SOLAR SYSTEMS – COMMUNITY CENTRES AND 10 POLYCLINICS

During 2016 the UNDP increasingly contributed technical assistance and other support to Barbados and the countries of the Eastern Caribbean in creating a more favourable environment to attract and sustain RE investments and promote Sustainable Energy for all. These interventions included focus on sector reform, strengthening technical capacities within the countries, improving quality standards for energy products, and de-risking the policy and regulatory environment for investments. To this end, a project with three (3) components has been developed with Grant Funding from the Global Environmental Facility and facilitated through the United Nations Development Programme. These components are:

1. Renewable Energy Policy Framework which involves a Grid stability assessment, Strategic planning for solar-PV deployment in Barbados and licensing procedures for RE projects.
2. Clean energy capacity development which involves RE awareness raising programs at community and resource centres and Solar development vocational training programmes.

3. Solar PV installations at 40 Community Centres and Resource Centres which involves the proposed installation of 40 – 2.5KW hybrid PV systems at Community Centres.

The project started in 2016 with the hiring of a Programme Coordinator and has achieved the following thus far:

1. A tender for twenty-eight (28) Solar PV systems were published for 2.5KW PV systems with batteries from the thirty-five (35) Community Centres to be outfitted with this alternative energy resource. This tendering process was completed and the contract has been awarded.
2. Electric Utility Licence: A consultant was hired through a competitive process to prepare the license application form and conditions for an electric utility. The DET is in the processing of concluding this contract.
3. Under this project the DET will be developing its capacity to carry out grid modelling. This process was augmented through the DET hosting a research student from Martinique. The following has been achieved:
 - a. Over eight (8) grid model software programmes were reviewed.
 - b. A grid modelling group consisting of persons from the Government Electrical Engineering Division and

the Energy Conservation and Renewable Energy Unit as well as the Project (IADB) Unit within the DET was established.

- c. Proposals/quotations were requested from four (4) short-listed grid model suppliers.

- d. The initial steps in modelling the Barbados Electricity grid have started.

ENERGY EFFICIENT LIGHTING AND AIR CONDITIONING RETROFIT PROGRAMME

During 2016, the DET undertook a retrofit programme of a number of Government owned buildings which was facilitated through a technical assistance programme from the Peoples Republic of China. This retrofit entailed the distribution of 25,000 energy efficient lights and 1000 air-conditioners. The 25,000 bulbs are expected to save the government 1,100,000 KWh per year or approximately \$800,000 while the 1000 air-conditioners are expected to save 1,800,000 kWh per year or \$1,300,000 per year.

INTERNATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY AGENCY (IRENA) – RENEWABLE ENERGY ROADMAP

The draft renewable energy road map was completed by IRENA and presented to private sector stakeholders. The final road map was presented to the DET. The road map provides Barbados with a pathway towards implementation and optimization of its renewable energy resources.

SUSTAINABLE ENERGY FRAMEWORK (SEF)

SUSTAINABLE ENERGY INVESTMENT PROGRAMME (ENERGY SMART FUND)

During the year 2016, three (3) of the five main facilities under Component 1, the Technical Assistance Facility, the Pilot Consumer Finance (PCF) Facility and the Energy Efficiency Lighting Distribution Facility were completed. The Air Conditioning Trade-In Facility was cancelled due to challenges in disposal of the air conditioning gas.

The Technical Assistance Facility received no applications during the review period and was closed on May 31, 2016. Cumulatively, thirty-six (36) applications were submitted to the DET of which twenty-eight (28) were totaling BBD\$449,674.50 for firms to undertake energy audits and/or renewable energy designs. BBD\$440,191.10 were distributed under this facility.

Also under Component 1 the Energy Efficiency Lighting Distribution Facility provided free light emitting diodes (LEDs) to a limited number of residential customers of BL&P through the issuance of vouchers. The EGFL partnered with a local manufacturer – Caribbean LED Lighting Inc. to facilitate its implementation. The third and final phase of this facility was implemented in November 2016 and completed in December 2016. This third phase distributed 11,575 lights at a cost of BBD \$245,159.82. Collectively over the three phases, Caribbean LED Lighting Inc. distributed approximately 57,305 LEDs.

Under the Energy Efficiency Retrofit and Renewable Energy Finance Facility, six (6) loan applications totaling

BBD\$4,039 million were received of which two (2) loans were approved totaling BBD\$2.6 million. At the end of December 2016, a total of twenty-two (22) loans totalling BBD\$16.54 million were approved. To date the EGFL disbursed BBD\$14.55 million to loan applicants. These loans enabled businesses to implement photovoltaic (PV) systems and energy efficient retrofits.

These projects totaled 1.727 Megawatts of photovoltaic systems, energy efficient refrigeration and cooling and energy efficient lighting are expected to save 3,782 Megawatts of energy per year. The combined output of these energy efficiency and renewable energy measures are projected to save the equivalent of 2,225 bbls of oil.

PUBLIC SECTOR SMART ENERGY (PSSE) PROGRAM

In 2016, negotiations between the Government of Barbados and the Barbados Light & Power Co. Ltd. for the procurement and installation of LED street lighting across Barbados were completed and the contract finalized for signature. The procurement and installation of the LED Fixtures by the BL&P is scheduled to commence in 2017. In addition, the retrofit of public buildings, with Renewable Energy is scheduled to be completed in 2017, and the retrofit of buildings with Energy Efficiency technologies should commence in 2018.

Under the Electric Vehicles component, procurement activities for the first two (2) electric cars was completed and the vehicles were allocated to the Ministry of Housing, Lands and Rural Development and the Division of Energy and Telecommunications. The preparation of procurement documents

for the remaining six (6) electric vehicles was significantly advanced during the year under review.

With regard to the Ocean Energy component, the decision was taken to enlist the support of an Ocean Energy Technical Specialist to support the preparation of procurement documentation and implementation of the larger feasibility studies. This contract was awarded in 2016.

Under Component 3 of the Program, preparatory work continued for the implementation of the capacity building, public awareness and energy labelling activities.

NATURAL RESOURCES

BARBADOS OFFSHORE PETROLEUM PROGRAMME

The work of the Technical Evaluation Committee led to the award of the Black Belly offshore block to Spanish Oil & Gas Company, Repsol, in May 2016. The substantive work of the Offshore Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Committee commenced in February 2016 and continued through quarter three (3) of the 2016/2017 financial year. During this period, the Committee successfully completed the review and

evaluation of BHP's Billiton Ltd. EIA and Environmental Plan in respect of the Carlisle Bay and Bimshire Blocks.

BARBADOS NATIONAL OIL COMPANY LIMITED (BNOCL)

BNOCL successfully drilled eight (8) of the ten (10) wells earmarked for its 2015 – 2016 Drilling Programme. The officers of the Natural Resources Unit (NRU) monitored and observed the drilling operations in an effort to ensure that the appropriate safety and geological practices were observed. The NRU also performed Formation Integrity Tests and rock cutting analyses as part of its well site duties.

On completion of the drilling programme, the NRU reviewed BNOCL applications to perforate five (5) of the eight new wells. These wells have been brought into production and will supplement the oil company's reserve base. It is expected that the remaining three (3) wells will be brought into production in 2017.

During the period under review, the Government of Barbados earned in excess of BBD\$4 million in royalties, via the sale of oil and gas produced by BNOCL.

G. COMMERCE AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS

During 2016, the Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs (DCCA) continued to advance and promote commerce and consumerism in Barbados.

LICENSING

The commercial arm of the Department continued to monitor trade between Barbados and the other countries for those commodities subjected to the import licencing regime. During the review period, a total of 19,232 applications were processed compared with 18,100 applications

processed in 2015. These were for the importation of various items originating from within the region as well as outside the region.

Import licences issued for the importation of regional commodities decreased from 1,923 in 2015 to 1,850 in 2016, a 3.8 per cent decline. Import licences issued for the importation of goods sourced extra-regionally (excluding vehicles) increased by 2.9 per cent from 12,242 in 2015 to 12,601 in 2016. Similarly, import licences issued for new vehicles increased from 2,084 in 2015 to 2,673 in 2016, a 22.0 per cent increase. Import licences issued for used/reconditioned vehicles increased

Table 4.7-1
Import and Export Licences Processed in 2016

Month	CARICOM	Extra-regional (excluding vehicles)	New Vehicles	Used/Recon. Vehicles	Temporary Vehicle Imports	Exports	Total
Jan	87	1047	264	147			1,545
Feb	113	1148	188	117			1,566
Mar	151	1024	178	118			1,471
Apr	140	1337	231	161	6		1,875
May	188	1096	92	270	11		1,657
Jun	179	908	148	194			1,429
Jul	137	930	380	154			1,601
Aug	125	1002	316	219	13		1,675
Sep	205	831	217	158			1,411
Oct	132	1013	227	131			1,503
Nov	174	1327	240	211			1,952
Dec	219	938	192	198			1,547
Total	1,850	12,601	2,673	2,078	30	0	19,232
%	9.6	65.5	13.9	10.8	0.2	0.0	100

SOURCE: Ministry of Trade and Commerce

Table 4.7-2
Number of Visits Undertaken to Perform Tasks in 2016

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Monthly Totals
Inspections & Other Surveys Conducted	598	608	618	566	577	709	545	791	555	658	743	395	7,363
Per cent	8.1	8.3	8.4	7.7	7.8	9.6	7.4	10.7	7.5	8.9	10.1	5.4	100

SOURCE: Ministry of Trade and Commerce

from 1,759 in 2015 to 2,078 in 2016, an increase of 319 or 15.4 per cent; while import licences issued for temporary importation of vehicles decreased from ninety-two (92) in 2015 to thirty (30) in 2016, a decrease of sixty-two (62) or 67.4 per cent. No export licences were issued in 2015 or 2016.

PRICE MONITORING AND VERIFICATION OF ACCURATE CALIBRATIONS OF MEASURING DEVICES

During 2016, the DCCA continued to carry out the mandate to oversee the monitoring of items under price control and the price movements of various food and non-food commodities within the Basket of Basic Consumer Items. During the review period a total of 7,363 inspections and other surveys were conducted compared to 5,790 conducted during 2015, an increase of 1,573 or 21.4 per cent.

In relation to the enforcement of standards as it relates to pre-packaged goods to determine conformity to the mandatory standards, a total of 5,117 containers were examined during 2016 compared with 4,919 containers examined during 2015. During 2016, the DCCA continued to verify the accurate calibrations of measuring devices used by businesses and the net-weight of pre-packaged goods in supermarkets. A

total of 571 verifications were carried out primarily in the retail sector and to a lesser extent in the manufacturing and construction sectors compared to 305 verifications in 2015.

In the manufacturing and construction sectors, eight (8) weighbridges were verified, while 149 scales in the retail sector were confirmed. Further, 414 nozzles in the service stations were verified. The Division of Commerce visited twenty-five (25) supermarkets to verify the net-weight of pre-packaged goods during 2016.

CONSUMER CLAIMS TRIBUNAL

During 2016, the Consumer Claims Tribunal, a “small claims court” which was set up to ensure that guarantees afforded to consumers are complied with, held fifteen (15) sittings and adjudicated thirty two (32) cases. During 2016, four (4) cases were resolved with a total of \$3,559.69 being awarded.

THE FAIR TRADING COMMISSION

The Fair Trading Commission conducted a number of investigations into alleged anti-competitive practices. These investigations, which dealt with conduct such as abuse of dominance and predatory conduct, arose in a wide range of sectors including sanitation services, shipping and poultry. There was also an increase in the number of investigations

related to mergers and acquisitions in the retail and telecommunications sectors.

In 2016, a total of 2,251 persons contacted the Commission seeking guidance with respect to consumer matters. Of this total 349 were walk-ins and 1,902 were telephone calls. Six hundred and fifty-two (652) queries were referred to the Office of Public Counsel. Twenty-seven (27) new complaints were lodged alleging unfair trade practices, ten (10) of which have been resolved. A total of thirty-four (34) advertisements were found to be in breach of the Consumer Protection Act and those businesses were required to amend their advertisements.

The Commission reviewed 228 contract terms of which eighty-three (83) were deemed to be unfair in accordance with the Act. Businesses were either required to amend or delete the offending terms. The Commission also visited 204 stores islandwide to ensure that businesses were in compliance with the legislation.

UTILITY REGULATION

The Commission issued three (3) decisions which had a direct impact on the welfare of the public. The Price Cap Plan 2016 decision was issued in 2016 and will govern the adjustment of rates for the regulated telecommunications services of Cable & Wireless (Barbados) Limited (C&W). The decision on the motion to review the Renewable Energy Rider (RER) was issued. This resulted in a change in the RER Credit, which is now based on fixed resource costs and is disaggregated from the cost of fossil fuel; the Solar PV credit is \$0.416/kWh and wind is \$0.315/kWh. In addition, the individual installed capacity for individual renewable energy systems was

increased to 500kW in order to promote greater participation in the renewable energy sector.

The Commission also undertook a review of the water sector with a consultation paper on the creation of Guaranteed and Overall Standards of Service for the Barbados Water Authority (BWA). The document was shared with members of the public, who were encouraged to attend the three (3) town hall meetings which were held to discuss the development of Standards for the water and sewerage services of the BWA. The utilities with established Standards of Service performed satisfactorily during this period. While the BL&P performed well in both the Guaranteed and Overall Standards, improvements are warranted regarding the timeliness of answering trouble calls and the frequency of meter reading. In the case of C&W, the company performed satisfactorily in meeting the targeted performance levels for all but two of its Guaranteed Standards of Service; its performance in the Fault Repair Standard (GTS 2) has, however, improved. The company's performance was above the acceptable minimum in four of the six Overall Standards.

In 2016, the Utility Regulation Division sought to resolve eighty (80) formal complaints and responded to five hundred and thirty-eight (538) queries, the majority of which were related to the telecommunications sector.

H. FOREIGN TRADE

The Foreign Trade Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade continued to pursue the foreign policy goals of the Ministry. The major trade initiatives pursued for 2016 were aimed at ensuring that the economic and social well-being of Barbados and its

people were advanced. The Division was instrumental in maintaining and elevating the image and profile of Barbados in the International Arena. Activities regionally promoted regional integration and cooperation. The Division continued to monitor the implementation of the Trade Agreements to which Barbados is a signatory, while at the same time seeking to update those agreements where necessary.

This was an interesting year for international trade. Issues such as the presidential elections in the United States of America (USA) and Britain's proposed exit from the European Union (EU) meant that there was much uncertainty in the international trade arena. This uncertainty led to stalled negotiations in many trade agreements as specialists waited for clear direction in many issues.

The Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership with Europe and the Trade in Services Agreement (TiSA) are both on hold while the world waits for direction on their future. The United States has indicated that it will seek to renegotiate commitments made in existing arrangements such as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and has withdrawn from the Transpacific Partnership.

There are also fears that the US may seek to renege on commitments within the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and this too has contributed to the continued stalemate in the negotiations of the Doha Development Round. Negotiations of the Round have been protracted for some time now and in recent years there has been little movement as persons awaited the outcome of the elections. The United States of America had previously signaled that they were no longer willing to negotiate under the mandate issued

at the WTO's Fourth Ministerial meeting in Doha, Qatar but were willing to negotiate the specific areas under a new architecture. They have yet to articulate what this new architecture would look like. Barbados continues to be intimately involved in the negotiations at the WTO and prepares for engagement on new areas such as electronic commerce and trade in environmental goods and services.

BREXIT

In a referendum on June 23, 2016, the United Kingdom voted to leave the European Union (EU). The decision by the United Kingdom to leave the EU has already had deleterious effects on the economy of the UK and has had ripple effects throughout the world. The value of the British pound fell to its lowest level since 1985 and has only now begun to rebound slightly. Their departure will have implications for their trade policy and leads to a number of considerations for Barbados:- namely the future of trade agreements which both Barbados and the UK are party to and future trade relations.

The precise implications of the exit will not be known until the UK completes their departure from the EU and will be dependent on the terms and conditions which they are able to negotiate for their exit. The exit could effectively mean that the UK will no longer be a party to the trade agreements signed by the EU. Of specific concern to Barbados would be the Economic Partnership Agreement between the Caribbean Forum of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of Countries and the EU. This proposed exit of Britain from the EU leaves Barbados in a position where it has to, along with the rest of the region, look to negotiate new terms of engagement with the United Kingdom.

CARICOM

Regionally, Barbados sought to foster regional integration and was a vocal participant in the deliberations of the Council for Trade and Economic Development. The Division ensured that local businesses were able to benefit from the use of safeguard mechanisms available under Article 84 of the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas as well as suspension of the Common External Tariff (CET) under Article 83. Barbados also played an integral part in the updating of Regional Trade Agreements.

CARICOM – COSTA RICA

In 2016, Barbados and the Region continued efforts to execute the built-in agenda for the CARICOM-Costa Rica Free Trade Agreement. The CARICOM-Costa Rica Free Trade Agreement was signed on 9 March, 2004. As part of this Agreement, the CARICOM MDCs of Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Costa Rica agreed to reciprocal preferential market access for a select range of products.

The Agreement provides for preferential access for a wide range of products. Some sensitive products have been excluded from free trade and a special list of products have been granted differentiated market access between Costa Rica and each of the CARICOM MDCs. Differentiated market access speaks to differing treatment for the same product by CARICOM member states.

The CARICOM-Costa Rica Joint Council Meeting met for the first time since 2004 in June 2015. In that meeting issues pertaining to the burdensome registration requirements for products to gain entry into Costa Rica and the costs

associated with such were discussed. That meeting also placed the treatment of seasonal agricultural products high on the agenda.

No Joint Council Meetings were held in 2016 but Barbados and the Region used the interim to prepare for future meetings. Barbados articulated, to the CARICOM Secretariat, its position with respect to Market access difficulties indicating the sensitivity of certain items and therefore requesting that these items be excluded from preferential treatment under the agreement.

CARICOM – CUBA

The CARICOM-Cuba Trade and Economic Cooperation Agreement is the fourth bilateral agreement signed by CARICOM and to which Barbados is a Party. This Agreement was signed between the Parties in July 2000 and seeks to strengthen their commercial and economic ties. The Agreement allows for the reciprocal preferential trade in goods between the CARICOM MDCs of Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Cuba. The Least Developed Countries of CARICOM are not required to engage in the liberalisation of their markets.

CARICOM and Cuban officials have accepted that the opportunities for expanding the economic cooperation initiatives under the Agreement have not been fully utilized and so have been meeting separately and collectively to rectify this situation. The Joint Commission was on a hiatus during 2016 while the signatories continued to examine the offers of additional goods to be granted duty free access.

RELATIONS WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION

As part of the interaction with the EU a Working Group was established to further discussions under the Joint Caribbean-EU Partnership Strategy. The first meeting of the Working Group on the Joint Caribbean – EU Partnership Strategy was held on June 17, 2016. This working group aims to fulfill the objectives of the Joint Caribbean – EU Partnership Strategy which was developed on the basis of the decision of the May 2010 EU – CARIFORUM Summit in Madrid. The Strategy allows the parties to increase their cooperation in five core areas of mutual interest: (1) regional integration; (2) reconstruction of Haiti; (3) climate change and natural disasters; (4) crime and security; and (5) joint action in multilateral fora. The agenda of the working group covered: regional integration and trade, climate change with a focus on sustainable energy and joint action on global issues, targeting tax governance, AML/CFT compliance and the impact of de-risking on correspondent banking.

I. SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

The small business sector has been positioned among the leading sectors on which the recovery of the Barbadian economy hinges and by extension it is targeted to assist in securing the future of all Barbadians. In this regard, the Small Business Development Units (SBDU) of the Ministry of Industry, International Business, Commerce and Small Business Development has strategically engaged the stakeholders of the micro and small business sectors with a view towards

informing relevant policy initiatives to promote the growth and continued development of these sectors and by extension facilitate a greater contribution towards the national economy.

In this regard, a National Policy Framework for the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise sector has been developed and was approved by the Cabinet of Barbados. This Policy will be the nucleus for developing a National Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprise (MSME) Act within the ensuing months.

Additionally, the SBDU has continued to spearhead a national initiative to adopt and adapt the Small Business Development Centre (SBDC) Model as part of an effort to facilitate greater efficiencies within the MSME sector as well as to promote a greater contribution from the sector to the national economy. In this regard, the Barbados SBDC Network coordinated by the Small Business Development Unit (SBDU) continues to implement and adapt the SBDC Model, acting in association with its strategic partners the Barbados Investment and Development Corporation (BIDC), the Youth Entrepreneurship Scheme (YES), the Barbados Agency for Micro Enterprise Development (FundAccess) and the Student Empowerment Entrepreneurial Development (SEED) Programme of the University of the West Indies, Cave Hill Campus.

Having completed Phase 1 of the Barbados SBDC Project which formed part of a wider Caribbean SBDC Project including country participation from Jamaica, Belize, Dominica and St. Lucia, the Organization of American States (OAS) has expressed willingness to roll

out Phase II of the Project with Barbados being the first beneficiary. The emphasis of Phase II will be on conducting Global Value Chain Analysis (GVCA) on the Tourism and Agriculture sectors with a view towards improving the competitiveness of MSMEs operating in these sectors and facilitating an increased contribution of the wider MSME sector to national development. This will be preceded by training in how to conduct GVCA by way of a strategic partnership workshop facilitated by the Ministry, the OAS and the Center on Globalization, Governance and Competitiveness at the Social Science Research Institute of the University of Duke, USA.

SMALL BUSINESS ASSOCIATION

The Small Business Association (SBA) completed its second cohort of training for small business owners in the occupational area, Developing a New or Existing Business Enterprise, Level 3. Some 42 small business owners have now completed the formal training in the programme. The training was conducted over a 13-week period for each cohort. At the end of the reporting period, 34 persons had completed their portfolios to receive full/partial certification with a further five candidates yet to complete the full process. This initiative is funded through the Competency Based Training Fund and is designed to build the knowledge and skills required by participants to better manage their operations and to enhance their overall competitiveness. The National/Caribbean Vocational Qualification is recognised within the region and some international jurisdictions; participants will therefore improve their marketability on attainment of the N/CVQ.

ENTREPRENEURIAL TRAINING SERIES

During the periods January to March and May to June, 2016 the SBA facilitated five programmes for a total of eighty-eight (88) participants (18 males and 70 females) in the following courses:

	Male	Female
QuickBooks Basic	6	8
QuickBooks Intermediate	1	11
Maximising Social Media	6	11
Customer Service Excellence	4	11
Marketing for Small Enterprises	1	11

During the said period three educational seminars were held for a total of one hundred and thirty six (136) persons in the areas of:

- Navigating 2016: Impact of Business Environment on SMEs
- Breaking Down the Barriers to Finance
 - The Enhanced Credit Guarantee Fund administered by the Central Bank of Barbados.
 - Finance products offered by commercial banks.
 - Crowd-funding.
- Improving the Operational Efficiencies of the Small Firm
 - Telecommunication Solutions;
 - Relevance of Insurance;
 - Efficient Renewable Energy Options.

The SBA also held training under the Competency Based Training Fund Project for twenty-five (25) small business owners in the occupational area, Developing a New or Existing Business Enterprise Level 3. This followed the completion of training provided for a first cohort in the previous reporting period. Some nineteen (19) small business owners completed the first cohort. These business practitioners are being trained to build the knowledge and skills required to better manage their operations and to enhance their overall competitiveness. The “candidates” will be eligible on completion of the training and practical components to receive the National/Caribbean Vocational Qualification (N/CVQ).

CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME

Two initiatives were started during the period under review to provide additional competency-based training for business owners and employees in small firms. These activities are funded through the Human Resource Development Strategy of Barbados, administered by the Ministry of Labour. The overall objective of these actions is to strengthen the domestic output of goods and services of local firms and to enhance their export potential to compete on the global stage.

I. JANITORIAL INDUSTRY TRAINING

The SBA partnered with the Barbados Association of Professional Cleaners (BAPC) to develop competency-based training for persons operating in the janitorial industry. This was deemed necessary in light of the lack of standardisation and certification that exist in the industry and its potential

for economic and social growth. The BAPC earlier partnered with the TVET Council in 2014 to develop occupational standards for the industry, the National/Caribbean Vocational Qualification (N/CVQ) in Janitorial Services Levels 2 and 3. The current project focuses on developing the curriculum based on those standards, to provide the requisite training and capacity building for employees operating in the sector.

II. TRAINING IN E-COMMERCE & ACCOUNTING

Another initiative started was the capacity building of the SBA, to develop the standards and curriculum for 2 N/CVQs in the areas of:

- E-Commerce for Small Business, and
- Small Business Accounting

This project will include the provision of N/CVQ certified training for 100 entrepreneurs and small business owners in the standards mentioned above.

NEW MEMBERSHIP SBA

During the review period ending December 2016, eighteen (18) businesses joined the SBA. Of this new membership eighty-nine per cent were Barbadians while six per cent were either British or Vincentian, respectively. The majority of businesses were owned by males – i.e. sixty-seven per cent while thirty-three per cent were owned by females.

The new businesses joining the SBA were located in four parishes across the island. Thirty-three per cent of these businesses were located in the parish of

St. James, St. Michael represented twenty-eight per cent, while the least number of businesses were located equally in Christ Church and St. Thomas.

The majority of the new members belonged to the Professional Services sector forty-four per cent, followed by ICT which accounted for seventeen per cent, while Construction, Manufacturing and Wholesale & Retail each represented eleven per cent.

The eighteen (18) new members employed one hundred and forty (140) persons which represented an average of 8 employees per business. Most of the businesses, (seventy-eight per cent), employed 1 to 5 persons.

BARBADOS YOUTH BUSINESS TRUST (BYBT)

The Barbados Youth Business Trust disbursed:

- Eight (8) grants at a value of four thousand, seven hundred dollars (\$4,700.00);
- Six (6) loans at a value of seventy-seven thousand and thirty-one dollars and forty-seven cents (\$77,031.47).

There were fifty-six (56) outstanding loans at a value of five hundred and ninety-three thousand, five hundred and nineteen dollars and fifty-one cents (\$593,519.51). The current default rate is 36 per cent.

The BYBT provided technical assistance to ninety-nine (99) micro and small businesses while training was provided at a value of ninety-four thousand dollars (\$94,000.00).

The BYBT created fourteen (14) jobs for the period under review; it assisted in retaining nine (9) jobs; and nine (9) jobs were created by entrepreneurs they assisted.

The BYBT have found that persons are desirous of starting businesses however they are not willing to invest the time and resources needed to ensure its sustainability. Additionally, it has found it increasingly difficult to secure finances to support funding for the specific target group, which has been increasing due to the economic condition here in Barbados. The agency has been working, with the entrepreneurs who come for assistance, to define business model and create "what if" scenarios and solutions which will help the entrepreneurs to increase their chances of success.

ENTERPRISE GROWTH FUND LIMITED (EGFL)

The Enterprise Growth Fund Limited (EGFL) disbursed:

- Seven (7) grants at a value of three hundred and eighty-one thousand, three hundred and twenty-seven dollars (\$381,327.00).
- Loans at a value of seven million, seven hundred and fifty-eight thousand, four hundred and two dollars (\$7,758,402.00).

EGFL has one hundred and thirty (130) outstanding loans with a total value of one hundred and eighteen million, seven hundred and thirty-nine thousand, three hundred and one dollars (\$118,739,301.00). The company provided technical assistance to eight (8) micro and small businesses at a

value of six hundred and four thousand, nine hundred and fifty-six dollars (\$604,956.00), however no jobs were created in the micro, small and medium-enterprise sector. The current default rate is twenty-four per cent.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION (RDC)

The Rural Development Commission (RDC) disbursed:

- Thirty-seven (37) loans at a value of four million, two hundred and ninety-seven thousand, seven hundred and sixty-nine dollars and sixty-one cents (\$4,297,769.61).

RDC has three hundred and forty-two outstanding loans at a total value of three million, three hundred and forty thousand, three hundred and one dollars and seventy-one cents (\$3,340,301.71). The current default rate is eighty-two per cent.

The RDC provided technical assistance to one hundred and forty (140) micro and small businesses and created seventy-two (72) jobs and assisted in retaining twenty-five (25) jobs. Four (4) jobs were created by entrepreneurs they assisted.

The year 2016 was an improvement over 2015 even though only marginally. Loans approved, amount of funds disbursed, receipts for loan repayment and year end balances all registered increases when compared to 2015. However, a reduction was seen in the number of clients visiting the department.

BARBADOS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (BIDC)

The Barbados Investment and Development Corporation (BIDC) disbursed:

- Thirty-eight (38) grants at a value of two hundred and forty-two thousand, three hundred and eleven dollars and forty-seven cents (\$242,311.47).

The BIDC provided technical assistance to four hundred and fifty-six (456) micro and small businesses. An additional fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000.00) were spent on training micro, small and medium-sized enterprises to be export ready and thirty-four (34) jobs were created by the entrepreneurs the BIDC assisted.

BARBADOS AGENCY FOR MICRO ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (FUNDACCESS)

The Barbados Agency for Micro Enterprise Development disbursed:

- Twenty (20) grants at a value of ninety-eight thousand and seventy-three dollars and fifty-three cents (\$98,073.53).
- Fifty-eight (58) loans at a value of two million, three hundred and twenty thousand, one hundred and twenty dollars and eighteen cents (\$2,320,120.18).

FundAccess provided technical assistance to forty-one (41) persons. Training was conducted at a value of one hundred and fifty-two thousand, six hundred and seventy-two dollars and

eighty-six cents (\$152,672.86). Fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000.00) of this amount was spent in training MSMEs in marketing, human resource management and WordPress. Thirty-six (36) jobs were created.

**BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT UNIT
OF MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY,
INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS,
COMMERCE AND SMALL BUSINESS
DEVELOPMENT**

**ADMINISTRATION OF SMALL BUSINESS
DEVELOPMENT ACT, CAP. 318C**

The BDU received two (2) applications for approved small business status for the period under review; however twenty-five (25) applications were processed. No applications were approved by the Cabinet during this period.

The BDU processed twenty-nine (29) applications for duty free exemptions under the Act.

FACTORING PROGRAMMES

One (1) application was received from a company and one (1) from a business name enterprise for a Trade Receivables Liquidity Facility (TRLF) Registration Certificate. However, the Central Bank of Barbados issued guarantees to assist in providing liquidity support to four (4) companies in the amount of five hundred and three thousand and eighteen dollars and eighty cents (\$503,018.80) for the period under review.

Under the Value Added Tax Receivables Liquidity Facility (VATRLF) the SBDU registered two (2) companies and two (2) business names. The Central

Bank of Barbados issued guarantees in the amount of \$134,442.91 for two (2) companies under the VATRLF for the period under review.

**MINISTRY OF CULTURE, SPORTS
AND YOUTH**

**YOUTH ENTREPRENEURSHIP SCHEME
(YES)**

A department of the Division of Youth, Ministry of Culture, Sports and Youth, YES, creates a talent pool of new young entrepreneurs, provides a network of technical and financial support and influences the creation of policy and a supportive culture which are critical to building an entrepreneurial class.

As a centre of excellence for entrepreneurial development among youth, YES provides creative and timely business solutions to assist young people to establish profitable and sustainable enterprises that stimulate the productive sectors and create sustainable employment opportunities.

YES prepares small and micro enterprises (SMEs) to integrate into the formal business sector, to build their capacity for growth within the global marketplace and to facilitate the exploration of potentials for export and earning foreign exchange.

YES supports young entrepreneurs between the ages of 18 and 35 who have a viable business idea and have either started or are considering starting a small business, to grow, manage and expand their operations. Priority consideration is given to persons for whom the venture is/will be the sole source of income. The outreach and awareness-building aspect of YES is focused on the 9 – 17 age group

and other aspects of YES programming are targeted at persons who are out of school.

YES entrepreneurial development system is comprehensive, flexible, collaborative and integrates a wide range of programmes and tailors products and services to meet the diverse needs of young entrepreneurs. YES delivers a package of strategic business offerings which includes general business counselling and mentoring; entrepreneurial development training and education; direct technical assistance; access to markets and networks; and referral for financial assistance Achievements for the Year 2016.

During the period the following accomplishments were realised that were consistent with the YES's strategic objectives:

- Stimulated youth employment and new venture creation by assisting in the creation of two (2) new businesses.
- Expanded forty-six (46) existing businesses.
- Formalized four (4) businesses.
- Generated twenty-eight (28) new jobs and retained seventy-four (74) existing jobs.
- Increased the earning capacity of nine (9) businesses on the YES Accounting Service to the generate BBD\$1,217,230 in income.
- Improved internal operations by reducing expenses of one hundred and thirty-five (135) existing SMEs.
- Delivered business solutions for better management to approximately ninety-seven (97) young entrepreneurs.
- Assisted eighty (80) businesses with technical assistance of approximately BBD\$321,543.27 including specialized technical assistance for marketing and accounting professional services.
- Assisted with financial planning and management to promote business development by providing three (3) dedicated Accountants to work with nine (9) specific businesses.
- Provided access to marketing support for sixteen (16) specific businesses per quarter through four (4) Marketing Consultants to stimulate higher levels of entrepreneurial activity.
- Promoted the social legitimacy of entrepreneurs by showcasing the successes of seventy-nine (79) young entrepreneurs through the YES Living the Dream Television Programme, YES! Magazine and exposure at the various Trade Shows.
- Enhanced entrepreneurial capacity by providing two hundred and thirty-eight (238) hours of personal development and intermediate and advance business management training for one hundred and fourteen (114) clients under YES Entrepreneurial Development Training.
- Facilitated quality entrepreneurship education for ninety-four (94) young people ages 13–17 through Camp Enterprise 2016.

CHALLENGES

YES faces the following challenges that could impact the effectiveness of its programming:

- Expanding the full implementation of the Entrepreneurship Education Programme in primary and secondary schools.
- Limited human and financial resources to fulfil YES mandate and growth potential.
- Inability to access adequate financing in a timely manner to meet the technical assistance and start-up capital needs of clients.
- Limited monitoring and evaluation capability and support systems.

J. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

ANNUAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY SUMMER CAMP

The year 2016 marked the sixth consecutive year for the Science and Technology Summer Camp hosted by the National Council for Science and Technology (NCST). This camp has been designed to expose young children between the ages of 7 and 13 to the world of Science and Technology. The theme for 2016 was “Exploring Your World Through Science”.

In 2016, the camp accommodated approximately eighty-five (85) children. The focus of the camp has always been on the practical aspect of science and technology, demonstrating their connections to everyday life.

FIFTY WEBSITES PROJECT

The NCST, in collaboration with the Barbados Community College (BCC), Simplified Apps Inc. and, the Telecommunications Unit facilitated the training of twenty-five (25) BCC students in preparation for the development of fifty (50) Websites for the local NGO community. The twenty-five (25) students trained in Wordpress, a software programme, were taken from the computer science programme and graphic arts programme of the BCC.

This project has created a small cadre of students with the skills and competencies to build websites, which can be used as a launching pad to entrepreneurial pursuits.

CARIBBEAN YOUTH SCIENCE FORUM (CYSF)

The NCST facilitated the participation of four (4) Barbadian science students and one (1) teacher at the Annual Caribbean Youth Science Forum. The Forum represents the largest informal education programme for lower sixth-form students of Science and Technology in the Caribbean.

The Forum is held annually at the St. Augustine Campus of the University of the West Indies and hosted by the National Institute for Higher Education, Science and Technology (NIHERST) of Trinidad and Tobago.

Students were engaged through presentations, hands-on workshops, eye-opening field trips and one-on-one interaction with leading scientists. Over 150 lower sixth-form students from Antigua & Barbuda, Barbados, Grenada, Jamaica and Trinidad & Tobago participated in the week-long residential forum from 31st July to 7th August 2016.

V. SOCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

A. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

OVERVIEW

The Government of Barbados has fortified its efforts to expand the provision of the education product. During the year, additions to the stock of schools at the nursery level were realized via the construction of the Maria Holder Nursery Schools at Gall Hill, Christ Church and at Oldbury, St. Philip. Meanwhile, at the secondary level, implementation and facilitation of Caribbean Vocational Qualifications (CVQs) in a number of schools continued. At the tertiary level, a policy decision was taken by the committee of the Student Revolving Loan Fund (SRLF) to make 75 per cent of the Fund's financial resources available to students attending any of the three campuses of the University of the West Indies (UWI).

EDUCATION BUDGET

Approved expenditure of the Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and

Innovation (METI) for financial year 2016/2017 totalled \$484.6 million, which represented 11.0 per cent of government's projected expenditure. This allocation was \$4.4 million less or a 0.9 per cent decline when compared to the \$489.0 million approved for the financial year 2015/2016.

Primary Education received \$153.7 million, while Nursery Education received \$0.47 million. These showed declines of 9.1 and 14.0 per cent respectively when compared to the allocations for 2015/2016. Secondary Education received \$131.1 million which represented an increase of 3.4 per cent over the previous year's allocation. Tertiary Education was allocated \$131.8 million, a 5.0 per cent increase over the figure for the previous year.

The allotment to Special Services of \$32.6 million reflected a 7.1 per cent decline over the previous year's allocation. Teacher Training received \$6.1 million in 2016/17 while Central Administration received \$17.4 million.

Table 5.1-1
Education Expenditure 2014/2015 - 2016/2017

Programme	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
Central Administration	15,578,720	15,843,304	17,406,382
Teacher Training	4,185,101	6,024,557	6,112,785
Primary Education	154,490,237	169,222,051	153,744,160
Nursery Education	552,286	552,286	474,552
Education Sector Enhancement Programme (ESEP)	11,142,359	9,671,928	11,360,948
Secondary Education	126,763,210	126,779,888	131,086,936
Tertiary Education	140,611,032	125,617,405	131,843,550
Special Services	43,925,392	35,072,158	32,584,146
HIV/AIDS Prevention	225,000	225,000	0
Total	497,473,337	489,008,577	484,613,459

SOURCE: Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Innovation.

SKILLS FOR THE FUTURE (SFTF)

COMPETENCY-BASED TRAINING FUND (CBTF)

To date, thirty (30) proposals have been awarded across four (4) cycles. A total of BDS\$11.0 million has been disbursed to twenty-five (25) partnerships awarded under Cycles 1, 2 and 3 of the CBTF. This figure represents sixty-eight (68) per cent of the total amount allocated to the implementation of projects under the Fund.

As of December 31, 2016, a total of three thousand, three hundred and fifty-two (3,352) persons have been trained in various areas; one thousand and sixty-three (1,063) persons have been assessed; and eight hundred and eight (808) persons have been certified.

A GANAR PROGRAM

The goal of A Ganar Barbados has been to improve the school-to-work transition for youths in Barbados by improving the relevance of secondary education and ensuring that graduates from secondary and post-secondary institutions are equipped with the academic, technical and life skills necessary to successfully enter the workforce.

The A Ganar Program is now in the fourth year of the pilot program. The Final Report for Year 3 was submitted by the Partners of America and covers the third year of implementation, which began in September 2015. The third year of the program was defined by two (2) notable increases: the number of youths served and the graduation rate.

In the third year, a total of four hundred and eighty-eight (488) youths registered across the implementing institutions, slightly exceeding the projection of four hundred and eighty (480). A total of three hundred and fifteen (315) youths graduated; this figure represents a significant increase of 172 persons or 120.3 per cent over the one hundred and forty-three (143) graduates reported in the previous year.

HIGHER EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT UNIT (HEDU)

The Higher Education Development Unit (HEDU), in collaboration with the Association of Caribbean Tertiary Institutions, hosted the 5th International Conference on Higher Education in October 2016. Over three hundred (300) persons participated in the three-day event, which featured the presentation of papers on various aspects of Higher Education by local, regional and international participants.

MARIA HOLDER MEMORIAL TRUST-SPONSORED TRAINING WITH WHEELLOCK COLLEGE

Twenty-five (25) teachers from the nation's primary schools received training in the Post Graduate Certificate (PGC) in Early Childhood Education. As part of the training, the teachers spent nine days in Boston, U.S.A., in experiential immersion, visiting several early childhood education facilities and participating in several workshops at the Wheelock College. HEDU provided local administration and support for the training. A cohort of thirty-four (34) students has also matriculated with Wheelock College to complete their Masters degrees in Early Childhood Education.

OVERSIGHT OF THE RENOVATIONS AT ERDISTON TEACHERS' TRAINING COLLEGE

Renovations have been completed on the recreation classroom, maids' and gardeners' quarters of the Erdiston Teachers' Training College. The former eastern and southern dormitory buildings have been rehabilitated and seven (7) fully outfitted classrooms are now available for use. The refurbishment of the library and the lecture theatre are nearing completion and two expanded parking lots have been completed.

SUPPORTING SFTF COMPONENT III REACCREDITATION AND CURRICULUM STRENGTHENING CONSULTANCIES

The HEDU has worked with the Project Coordinating Unit (PCU) on Component III with respect to accreditation and institutional strengthening consultancies, providing support to the SFTF initiative. As part of the process, HEDU has acquired the Xitracs Accreditation Management Software (AMS) for use by the Samuel Jackman Prescod Polytechnic (SJPP), Barbados Vocational Training Board (BVTB), Barbados Community College (BCC) and the Erdiston Teachers' Training College (ETTC). HEDU also facilitated training in the use of the software. As the institutions move towards completing registration, work is fully in train to complete the Business Development Plan for each institution.

BARBADOS ACCREDITATION COUNCIL

During April 2016, the Mauritius Qualification Authority (MQA) undertook a Scoping Mission as preparation for the implementation phase of the National Qualifications Framework (NQF). The Mauritius Qualification Authority

(MQA) and the Barbados Accreditation Council (BAC) have entered into a Technical Cooperation and Partnership Arrangement to share knowledge, experiences and expertise for the implementation of the NQF. A number of activities were conducted during the mission, which included:

- meeting with key stakeholders in the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) sector;
- capacity-building workshops aimed at tertiary educational providers and the Barbados Accreditation Council and;
- providing guidance to the six (6) tertiary educational providers that were selected for the pilot implementation phase.

SCHOOL MEALS DEPARTMENT (SMD)

For the period under review, 4.7 million meals were prepared and distributed without any reported incidence of food-borne illnesses. Lunch participation during the year remained steady at approximately 27,000. All educational institutions receiving meals were visited at least three (3) times during the period.

Maintenance and repairs to centres were undertaken and completed prior to the start of the term in September 2016.

NURSERY AND PRIMARY

During the period under review, the provision of Nursery and Primary Education was enhanced through a number of support mechanisms and developmental initiatives.

EARLY CHILDHOOD ACTIVITIES

During the year, art supplies and outdoor equipment such as bicycles, cricket sets, basketball sets, balls and hoops were distributed to four (4) Special Units for students' gross motor development.

TRAINING

During the year, thirty (30) teachers attended a workshop on creating dramatic play materials at St. Leonards' Boys' School during the Easter holiday. Ninety (90) teachers of the five (5) to seven (7) year age-group attended three (3) two-day workshops on teaching techniques in early childhood. Forty (40) teachers attended a four-day Reading Workshop to enhance the teaching of reading. In addition, training sessions were held for all Parent Volunteers and Nursery Aides.

SCHOOLS' POSITIVE BEHAVIOUR MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (SPBMP)

UNICEF continues to fund and approve the activities of this programme. A draft behaviour policy which provides a broad set of guidelines for schools was crafted and distributed to the schools which have implemented the programme. Students from nine (9) primary schools, sixty (60) officers from the Child Care Board and forty-two (42) parents benefitted from training seminars organized for school teams, students, parents and stakeholders in education.

Public awareness was sustained through the use of a Facebook account and public service announcements which were produced by the Government Information Service and aired on CBC Radio and Television.

STUDENT VISAS

One thousand, eight hundred and seventy-two (1,872) Student Visas were issued during the year: 1,340 to CARICOM nationals and 523 to students from non-CARICOM countries.

HOME-SCHOOLING

To date, six (6) students have been granted approval to continue being home-schooled while six (6) other applications are to be processed.

STUDENT SUPPORT SERVICES

The Student Support Services Unit is charged with the task of catering to the pastoral and academic well-being of all the nation's school aged children. During the year, two hundred and seventy-three (273) students were clinically evaluated and interventions were conducted. Out of this total, forty-two (42) students were the beneficiaries of outsourced psychological assessments and psychiatric treatments.

Forty-five (45) students were evaluated for the request of exemption from the 2016 Barbados Secondary School Entrance Examination. Sixty-two (62) students were reviewed for placement in special education institutions/schools. Of these, fifty-two (52) were assigned.

SECONDARY EDUCATION AND THE ADVANCEMENT OF CARIBBEAN VOCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS (CVQs)

Facilities in selected secondary schools, including Alexandra School, Queen's College, St. Leonard's Boys and Graydon Sealy Secondary School were

upgraded during 2016 in order to meet the standards required to offer CVQs by the TVET Council. These upgrades were in the form of tools, equipment and materials.

TEACHER TRAINING

During 2016, eighty (80) teachers were trained in CVQ Assessment Level 4, while twelve (12) teachers were trained in Internal Verification.

CERTIFICATION

Approximately two hundred (200) students were awarded either full CVQs or Units of Competence. These awards were achieved by students in fifteen (15) secondary schools.

CSEC/CVQ INTEGRATION

The Caribbean Examination Council (CXC) has moved towards the integration of CVQs in the Technical and Vocational areas and Home Economics. Students who take these subjects can be certified with Units of Competence along with CSEC certificates. The Units of Competence will be achieved through the School-Based Assessment (SBA) component of the CSEC program. The Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Innovation has been preparing teachers and students for this initiative.

Approximately seven hundred and fifty (750) students are registered in Food, Nutrition and Health along with the four (4) Technical and Vocational areas. SBA projects have started in schools and some groups have completed their projects/assessments in Food, Nutrition and Health and the Technical & Vocational areas. In the end, students will be dual

certified, that is, they will be awarded a CSEC certificate and Units of Competence in CVQs. This will commence in 2017.

CSEC SITTINGS AND RESULTS

In 2016, a total of 20,368 students, 8,709 males and 11,659 females, from public and private schools were entered for CSEC examinations. Of this total, 13,931 students, 5,726 males and 8,205 females, or 68.4 per cent of students, obtained passes in CSEC examinations at Grades I to III.

EDUCATION PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION UNIT (EPIU)

EDUCATION SECTOR ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMME - ESEP II

ESEP II – CIVIL WORKS CONSTRUCTION OF NEW SECONDARY SCHOOL

The Government of Barbados has sought to increase capacity across public secondary schools via the construction of a new secondary school. Cabinet on February 5, 2016 formally agreed to the acquisition of the 18 acres at Searles, Christ Church for the proposed new Secondary school. The Legal Unit of the Ministry of Housing, Lands and Rural Development advanced the preparations for private treaty acquisition. The initial deposit on the purchase was paid on November 19, 2016.

ESEP II - SCHOOL MAPPING CONSULTANCY

The Consultants, GeoTechVision, conducted a two-day workshop for fifteen (15) Technical officers from the METI during September 2016. The objective of the training was to expose participants

to Geographical Information Systems, creating maps, data editing and spatial analysis.

ESEP II – SCHOOL TEACHER EFFECTIVENESS PLANS (STEPS)

During the year, a Draft Final Report was submitted for review. Principals of the Project Schools and the Technical Officers from the METI met on December 13, 2016 to discuss the comments on the report and further revise the School Teacher Effectiveness Plans. Consultants continued to collaborate with Principals to finalize the STEPs.

During 2016, thirteen (13) representatives from various sections of the METI, Erdiston Teachers' Training College (ETTC) and schools participated in a Study Tour to New Brunswick, Canada. In November 2016, the METI and the ETTC discussed the roll-out of teacher training for teacher effectiveness.

ESEP II – TEACHER TRAINING CONSULTANCY AT ERDISTON TEACHERS' TRAINING COLLEGE (ETTC)

The METI received the CDB's no-objection to the Draft Final Report for the ETTC Consultancy, which was submitted to the METI on June 16, 2016. Collaboration continued between the Consultants and ETTC Faculty to finalize the revised and new Teacher Education and Professional Development Programmes.

PRIMARY SCHOOL (DOMESTIC PROGRAMME)

Daily routine maintenance to primary and nursery schools continued

into 2016-2017. More significant targeted repair and enhancement projects to fifteen (15) schools were completed in summer of 2016. These contracts were all awarded competitively by public invitation. In 2016, approximately \$1.45 million was spent on this work, which also included an expanded scope of works at the Westbury Primary School to fully refurbish an entire additional block. Also, during the 2016 summer period, eleven smaller projects for values between \$10,000 and \$25,000 per school were undertaken, totalling approximately \$217,000.

Extraordinary expenditure was also required to correct an environmental challenge at the Lawrence T. Gay Primary School due to deteriorated ceiling insulation. Approximately \$440,000 was required to address this matter, which involved environmental testing, replacing all the ceilings of the classroom blocks after removal of the old fiberglass insulation, repainting of affected areas and expenses related to the temporary relocation.

In this Financial Year 2016/17 the Education Project Implementation Unit (EPIU) also responded to various minor additional works required to accommodate the final visits to primary schools by the Governor-General, which ended in November 2016. Routine response to miscellaneous small repairs also continued.

NURSERY SCHOOLS PROJECTS

The Maria Holder Memorial Trust is covering the cost of design, oversight and the construction works to deliver six (6) new nursery schools. During the year, construction was completed at two nursery schools: one at Gall Hill, Christ

Table 5.1-2
Barbadian Students Enrolled at UWI by Faculty 2014/15 - 2015/16

Faculty	2014/15			2015/16		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Social Sciences	883	2,037	2,920	790	1,715	2,505
Science & Technology	433	336	769	410	294	704
Medical Sciences	41	118	159	45	117	162
Law	94	171	265	81	160	241
Humanities & Education	138	392	530	97	287	384
Total	1,589	3,054	4,643	1,423	2,573	3,996

SOURCE: University of the West Indies - Cave Hill Campus

Church and one at Oldbury, St. Philip. In addition, the design for the third school, which is to be located at Government Hill, St. Michael, has been submitted to the Town and Country Planning Department, for approval.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS

For the year 2016, there were nine (9) Barbados Scholarships, twenty (20) Exhibitions and seven (7) National Development Scholarships.

BARBADIAN STUDENTS ENROLLED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES BY FACULTY 2016/2017

The Faculty of Social Sciences enrolled a total of 2,505 Barbadian students, a decrease of 14.2 per cent or 415 students. Females enrolled were 1,715 or 68.5 per cent and males enrolled were 790 or 31.5 per cent of the overall total number of students enrolled. This faculty recorded 62.7 per cent of the overall total number of 3,996 Barbadian students enrolled at the University of the West Indies (UWI) during the review period. The Faculty of Humanities and

Education enrolled a total of 384 students, a decrease of 27.5 per cent, comprising of 287 females (74.7 per cent) and 97 males (25.3 per cent). This enrolment figure reflected 9.6 per cent of the overall total enrolment of students for the academic year. The Faculties of Science and Technology recorded a total enrolment of 704 Barbadian students, while Law and Medical Sciences recorded enrolment of 241 and 162 students respectively. Of these totals, the females dominated the ratio of male to female enrolment except for Science and Technology where there were 410 males to 294 females enrolled.

BARBADOS INSTITUTE OF MANAGE- MENT AND PRODUCTIVITY (BIMAP)

During the review period, BIMAP continued to offer a number of certificate courses, diplomas, Bachelor's as well as Master's programmes. A total of 1,414 students were enrolled in 2016. This was 1,042 persons less than the previous year's total enrolment of 2,456 persons. In addition, 733 persons completed training in National Vocation and Caribbean Vocational Qualifications (C/NVQs) Levels 2 and 3 during the year.

YOUTH ENTREPRENEURIAL SCHEME (YES)

During 2016, the Youth Entrepreneurial Scheme (YES) continued to provide business counselling and mentoring, entrepreneurial development training, direct technical assistance and access to financial assistance. YES provided eighty-one (81) micro and small businesses with technical assistance during the year, valued at \$321,543.27; while training modules and workshops in several areas, valued at \$36,000.00, were delivered.

During the period under review, YES assisted in the creation of two (2) new businesses and the expansion of forty-six (46) existing businesses. In addition, YES provided access to marketing support for sixteen (16) specific businesses per quarter and facilitated quality entrepreneurship education for ninety-four (94) young people aged 13-17 through Camp Enterprise 2016.

BARBADOS VOCATIONAL TRAINING BOARD

For 2016, a total of 2,428 persons, 1,230 males and 1,198 females, enrolled in skills-training courses. Of this total, 2,147 persons, 1,028 males and 1,119 females completed these courses. This resulted in an output to enrolment ratio in the skills programmes of approximately 88.4 per cent, a decrease of 0.7 per cent when compared with 2015. Males dominated enrolment in the Agricultural, Automotive, Machine and Appliance and other areas of skills-training. On the other hand, female enrolment was higher in the Apparel & Sewn Product, Art & Craft, Beauty Care & Services, Commercial, Hospitality and Information Technology areas of skills-training during the year.

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

During 2016, the Youth Development Programme (YDP) continued to provide developmental services for youth in

Table 5.1-3
Barbados Vocational Training Board Enrolment and Output of Skilled Manpower 2016

Skills	Enrolment			Output		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agricultural	16	8	24	5	3	8
Apparel & Sewn Product	3	165	168	4	156	160
Art & Craft	2	67	69	2	67	69
Automotive	232	15	247	211	12	223
Beauty Care & Services	26	324	350	26	312	338
Commercial	10	56	66	6	47	53
Hospitality	113	368	481	127	351	478
Information Technology	62	80	142	54	75	129
Machine and Appliance	26	2	28	20	1	21
Other	740	113	853	573	95	668
Total All Skills Programme	1,230	1,198	2,428	1,028	1,119	2,147

SOURCE: Barbados Vocational Training Board

communities across Barbados. Thirty-nine (39) community based projects were implemented to aid youth development and included entrepreneurial activities, training in a variety of sporting disciplines and life skills development exercises. Financial, equipment, technical and Assistance-in-Kind services were provided to twenty-nine (29) individuals and youth organisations to meet needs to facilitate development processes and realise the objectives of the National Youth policy.

Collaborative programmes were held with schools to offer guidance in career planning and sexual and reproductive health. Over 7,817 youths were exposed to HIV sensitisation training through fifty-seven (57) sessions. Twenty-five (25) members of the National Youth Parliament debated issues affecting youths in the CARICOM Debate that was the precursor to the 36th Regular Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government. The 4th cohort of the Endless Possibilities – Job Attachment and Mentorship programme prepared forty (40) participants for job placement during the five-month exercise, which included three months internship with employers in a variety of economic sectors.

The YDP staged four (4) national programmes during the period aimed at youth development. The Silver Hill Road Tennis Tournament contributed immensely to the emergence of Road Tennis in Barbados and attracted seventy-five (75) players from communities across Barbados. The Block Draughts Tournament involved 24 teams of four (4) players each and they were subsequently trained to be first responders in community emergencies. The National Sports Training programme provided 40 hours of basic training in eight sporting

disciplines for 950 participants over a 13 week period and culminated in a sports rally where 350 of the trainees showcased their skills. The Regional Entrepreneurship and Agricultural Programme (REAP) Garden project was instituted in 29 primary schools and one secondary school and trained 1,028 students in agricultural processes, some of which were showcased at Agrofest.

NATIONAL SUMMER CAMP PROGRAMME

During 2016, the Youth Development Programme (YDP) delivered two (2) specialist camps for the 13–15 age cohort and delivered culture for development modules in eight (8) camps. Additionally, a Digital Media Programme was facilitated in one (1) camp; Business ventures programmes were offered in four (4) camps and the National Council for Substance Abuse (NCSA) provided drug education in eight (8) camps.

Inter-camp games were held at the National Stadium, in addition to a closing concert for the culture for development camps which was held at the Queens Park Steel Shed during the review period.

BARBADOS YOUTH SERVICE (BYS)

The Barbados Youth Service (BYS) hosted its residential programme from September 25, 2016 to December 16, 2016, at the Barbados Cadet Camp Site, Paragon, Christ Church, with a total of eighty (80) persons, fifty-seven (57) males and twenty-three (23) females. (Prior to the residential programme, the BYS hosted a pre-residential training programme from September 6 to 22, 2016, at the Netball Stadium, Waterford, St. Michael.) Sixty-eight (68) trainees graduated from the residential programme: fifty-one (51) males and

seventeen (17) females. This represented an 85.0 per cent graduation rate.

During the period under review, sixty-four (64) trainees, forty-six (46) males and eighteen (18) females, or 98.5 per cent of the trainees from the September 2015 intake of trainees, successfully completed the Barbados Coast Guard First Aid Practical Module. Fifty-three (53) trainees, thirty-six (36) males and seventeen (17) females, or 81.5 per cent of the trainees from the September 2015 intake of trainees, successfully completed the Barbados Coast Guard First Aid Theory Module. Sixty-five (65) trainees, forty-seven (47) males and eighteen (18) females, or 100.0 per cent of the trainees from the September 2015 intake of trainees, successfully completed the Barbados Coast Guard Firefighting Practical and Theory Modules. Forty-eight (48) trainees, thirty-six (36) males and twelve (12) females, or 73.8 per cent of the trainees from the September 2015 intake of trainees, successfully completed the Barbados Coast Guard Rescue At Sea Module.

During 2016, nine (9) trainees from the September 2015 intake, eight (8) males and one (1) female, enrolled in the Samuel Jackman Prescod Polytechnic. These trainees are pursuing studies in the following disciplines:

- Certificate in Office Administration;
- Certificate in Maritime Operations;
- Certificate in Carpentry/Joinery;
- Diploma in Home Economics;
- Diploma in Marine Diesel Engineering.

In addition, one (1) male from the September 2015 intake gained entry into the Barbados Vocational Training Board and will be pursuing studies in the Certificate in International Cuisine; and one (1) male from the September 2015 intake gained entry into the Barbados Community College Hospitality Institute and will be pursuing the Associate Degree in Applied Science Culinary Arts.

Seventeen (17) trainees from the September 2015 intake sat the May/June 2016 CXC Examinations. Twelve (12) of the trainees gained certification in the following subject areas:

- Information Technology
- Electronic Document Preparation and Management
- Visual Arts

From May 17, 2016 to July 22, 2016, thirty (30) trainees, twenty-one (21) males and nine (9) females, participated in Phase 1 of the BYS Job Attachment Programme, which was designed for the non-CXC students. Phase 2 of the BYS Job Attachment Programme, designed for the CXC students, commenced on September 19, 2016 and concluded on November 25, 2016. Twenty-six (26) trainees, sixteen (16) males and ten (10) females, participated.

B. POPULATION

The resident population was estimated at 275.4 thousand persons at December 31, 2016. This represented a decrease of 958 persons when compared with 276.4 thousand persons in the previous year. There were 132.8 thousand males compared with 133.1 thousand males in 2015. Females

accounted for 142.6 thousand, when compared with 143.2 thousand in 2015. Females accounted for 51.8 per cent of the resident population.

The birth rate for 2016 declined to 9.1 per thousand from 10.4 per thousand the previous year. There were 2,522 live births in 2016, compared with 2,876 in the previous year. Male births were 1,302 compared with 1,460 in 2015, while there were 1,220 female births compared with 1,416 in 2015.

The rate of population growth declined to -0.4 per cent when compared to -0.2 per cent in 2015. In 2016, the natural increase in population (the difference between births and deaths) declined by fifty-eight (58) persons.

In 2016, the death rate increased to 9.3 per thousand of the population compared with 9.2 per thousand in 2015. There were 2,580 deaths recorded at the

end of 2016, representing a decrease of 26 when matched with the 2,554 deaths recorded in 2015. Male deaths accounted for 1,275 or 49.4 per cent of total deaths; while there were 1,305 female deaths.

Infant mortality increased in 2016 and was recorded at a rate of 13.5 per thousand births compared with 8.0 per thousand in 2015. There were thirty-four (34) infant deaths, eleven (11) more than the previous year, consisting of twenty-one (21) males and thirteen (13) females.

C. HEALTH

OVERVIEW

During 2016, emphasis was placed on the development of policies and programmes to ensure the provision of quality health services to the public of Barbados. In this regard, the Ministry of Health continued to place emphasis on the identification of new approaches to the financing of healthcare, to ensure continued universal health coverage to the population of Barbados. Along with the designing and adopting of any new health financing model, the Ministry of Health remained committed to strengthening efforts to improve quality and improve efficiency within the health sector.

In relation to health care financing, five town hall meetings took place in February 2016, in which a cross section of the Barbadian community presented their views on the topic. These discussions served to inform the preparation of a draft framework for the reform of the health care financing system in Barbados, which is to be submitted to the Cabinet.

The 14th Vaccine Week of the Americas was celebrated in April 2016.

Table 5.2-1
Births, Deaths and Infant Mortality 1997 - 2016

Year	Live		Natural	Infant
	No. of Births	No. of Deaths	Increase	Deaths
1997	3784	2297	1487	50
1998	3612	2471	1141	28
1999	3882	2428	1454	39
2000	3762	2430	1332	63
2001	4051	2407	1644	66
2002	3812	2295	1517	55
2003	3748	2274	1474	37
2004	3473	2424	1049	64
2005	3508	2162	1346	29
2006	3414	2317	1097	38
2007	3537	2213	1324	46
2008	3547	2476	1071	65
2009	3550	2419	1131	31
2010	3366	2195	1171	34
2011	3283	2421	862	45
2012	3185	2403	782	35
2013	3020	2276	744	22
2014	2902	2580	322	29
2015	2876	2554	322	23
2016	2522	2580	-58	34

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service. Figures are collected as registration occurs

The regional slogan for Vaccine Week of the Americas 2016 was “Go for the gold! Get vaccinated!”. Barbados has demonstrated a commitment to immunization by setting ambitious but attainable national targets and allocating adequate financial and human resources to programmes to achieve these targets. In 2016, Barbados had a total of fourteen (14) antigens against vaccine preventable diseases in its routine immunization schedule.

In 2016, the Ministry launched the Barbados HIV Management Guidelines, which will be used to guide healthcare providers in the prevention and treatment of HIV in Barbados. The guidelines are based on guidance from the World Health Organization (WHO). These built on experience at the country level and emphasized the crucial role that antiretroviral therapy played in the treatment and prevention of HIV.

In December 2016, the Ministry of Health officially launched its HIV “Treat All” initiative. Implementation of “Treat All” began earlier in the year amongst

pregnant women. The implementation of the WHO “Treat All” approach will build on the gains of the HIV response that has been evident over the last decade. It will also be critical in helping Barbados to achieve and sustain the ambitious UNAIDS 90-90-90 target by 2020.

HEALTH BUDGET

The allocation to the Ministry of Health for the fiscal year 2016-2017 was \$332.7 million. This represented 7.6 per cent of Government’s projected total expenditure for the period. This allocation was \$1.3 million or a 0.4 per cent increase when compared to the previous fiscal year’s allocation of \$331.4 million.

Hospital Services, which include emergency, acute and secondary and tertiary care, at the QEH as well as mental health services at the Psychiatric Hospital, received approximately 54.7 per cent of the total allocation. The second largest allocation was assigned to the Care of the Elderly Programme, which received 10.8

Table 5.3-1
Health Expenditure by Programme Head
2014/2015 - 2016/2017

Programme	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
Direction and Policy Formulation Services	24,280,559	19,019,278	29,227,612
Primary Health Care	29,059,543	28,392,504	29,348,812
Hospital Services	184,561,434	192,365,214	182,080,578
Care of the Disabled	2,697,345	2,822,452	2,866,227
Pharmaceutical Programme	26,298,096	26,189,635	26,776,581
Care of the Elderly	37,130,035	36,383,181	35,805,302
HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Project	17,164,578	10,269,428	10,914,920
Environmental Health Services	16,201,384	16,017,955	15,720,673
Total	337,392,974	331,459,647	332,740,705

SOURCE: Planning and Research Unit, MOH (Based on approved estimates of expenditure).

per cent and the third largest allocation, 8.8 per cent, was allocated to the Primary Health Care Programme.

Further budgetary allocations were as follows: Direction and Policy Formulation Services \$29.2 million or 8.7 per cent; Care of the Disabled received \$2.8 million or 0.9 per cent; the Pharmaceutical Programme received \$26.7 million or 8.1 per cent; HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Project received \$10.9 million or 3.3 per cent; and Environmental Health Services received \$15.7 million or 4.7 per cent of the budget.

HEALTH SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT

HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Health Information Systems (HIS) provide the basis for evidence-based decision-making in relation to patient care and resource management within the health sector. The implementation of the Health Information System

(MedData) across the public health care system was phased, with the Electronic Medical Record (EMR) and the Admission, Discharge and Transfer (ADT) modules chosen as the first modules to be implemented.

To date, the EMR and ADT modules have been implemented at six (6) of the nine (9) polyclinics and across the entire records department of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital (QEH). The appointments module of the HIS has also been implemented at all these institutions. The Immunization module of the system has been piloted and is fully functional at the Winston Scott Polyclinic.

The next steps in the implementation plan are: to complete the rollout of the EMR and ADT modules to the three (3) remaining polyclinics, the implementation of the Maternal Child Health module across all institutions, the expansion of the EMR-ADT module into outpatients and onto the wards of the QEH, and the implementation of the Bed Management module at the QEH.

Table 5.3-2
Expenditure on the Number of Prescriptions Filled
2011-2016

Year	Public Sector			Private Sector		
	No. Rx's	Expenditure (\$)	\$/Rx	No. Rx's	Expenditure (\$)	\$/Rx
2011	924,461	9,770,712	10.57	1,003,035	16,256,051	16.21
2012	1,113,756	10,723,068	9.63	875,075	10,643,027	12.16
2013	1,148,438	11,668,138	10.16	855,644	10,474,386	12.24
2014	1,142,913	11,942,056	10.45	887,249	10,787,176	12.20
2015	1,088,428	10,429,755	10.38	799,623	9,408,565	11.77
2016P	1,212,237	10,355,831	8.54	814,008	9,026,858	11.09

SOURCE: Ministry of Health, Barbados Drug Service, 2016
P - Provisional

BARBADOS DRUG SERVICE

In 2016, the Barbados Drug Service (BDS) delivered over two million prescriptions at a cost of \$19.4 million in its dispensing services through the public and private sectors. During the period under review, an estimated \$9.0 million was reimbursed to the private participating pharmacies for the supply of medication on approximately 814,000 prescriptions. For the same period, \$10.4 million was spent on 1.2 million prescriptions in the public sector as shown in Table 5.3-2.

During the year, a total of \$14.9 million was spent in the six (6) categories of hypertension, diabetes, asthma, epilepsy, glaucoma and cancer. Expenditure on hypertension was \$6.8 million or 45.0 per cent of the total expenditure on drugs in the six (6) categories. Diabetes ranked second with a \$4.5 million or 30.0 per cent of total expenditure and asthma was third with \$1.1 million or 7.0 per cent of total expenditure. Overall, the treatment of hypertension and diabetes combined accounted for 58.0 per cent of the BDS drug expenditure. Seventy-seven (77.0) per cent of the total drug expenditure

went towards prescriptions in the six disease-related benefit categories.

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE PROGRAMME

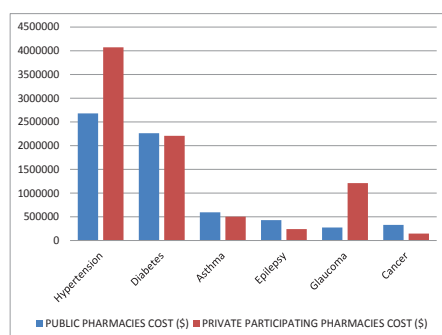
The polyclinic system continued to provide a range of services that addressed the needs of families. Some of the services provided include: Maternal and Child Health, Immunization, Dental Health, General Practice Clinics and Environmental Health Services. Provisional data indicated that there were approximately 455.4 thousand attendances at the nine (9) polyclinics at the end of December 2016.

According to the provisional data collected for 2016, there were 102.3 thousand attendances at general practice clinic.

CHILD HEALTH

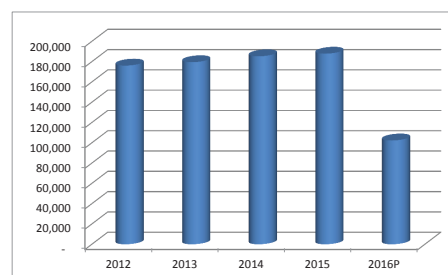
During 2016, a Neonatal Action Plan was finalized for Barbados. It contained specific activities that are geared to lead to a reduction in preventable neonatal mortality and stillbirths in Barbados. The plan included short, medium and long-term activities that will be coordinated by the Neonatal Advisory Committee.

Figure 11
Expenditure by Benefit Categories in the Public and Private Sectors for 2016



SOURCE: Ministry of Health
Barbados Drug Service 2016

Figure 12
Total Attendances, General Practice Clinic



SOURCE: Planning and Research Unit,
Ministry of Health
P - Provisional, December 2016

In addition, guidelines for the Clinical Management of five of the most common paediatric diseases were completed in 2016. These guidelines will aid clinicians in the appropriate effective management of these diseases, and hence reduce preventable morbidity and hospitalizations in children.

EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION

In 2016, Barbados was awarded the Third Place Surveillance Award in recognition of its excellent effort in vaccine preventable disease surveillance.

Barbados, along with the rest of the Caribbean, successfully switched from trivalent oral polio to bivalent oral polio in keeping with the Global Polio Eradication Plan. The crafting and submission of a National Plan followed this switch for Polio Outbreak Preparedness to the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO).

The National Measles, Mumps and Rubella (MMR) Coverage Survey was completed in 2016 and the main findings showed high vaccine coverage rates for the primary vaccines given at 2, 4 and 6 months ranging from 99.8 per cent to 100 per cent. The coverage rates for diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, hepatitis B, polio, measles and pneumococcal disease were found to be higher than the global immunization rates reported by the World Health Organization (WHO).

Barbados continued to maintain zero cases of polio, neonatal tetanus, measles, rubella and congenital rubella syndrome for the period under review. Immunization coverage at the end of September 2016 was as follows: Polio 92.0 per cent; Pentavalent third dose, 92.0

per cent; Measles, Mumps and Rubella, first dose (MMR 1), 89.0 per cent; MMR 2 (second dose), 91.0 per cent; and Chicken Pox 86.0 per cent.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Guidelines for Ante-natal Care in Barbados were completed during the year and prepared for dissemination. The goal of the guidelines is to reduce maternal mortality and morbidity by the:

- Identification and surveillance of the pregnant woman and her expected child;
- Recognition and management of pregnancy-related complications;
- Recognition and treatment of underlying or concurrent illness;
- Screening for conditions and diseases such as anaemia, STIs (particularly syphilis), HIV infection, mental health problems and/or symptoms of stress or domestic violence;
- Implementation of preventive measures, including tetanus toxoid immunisation, iron and folic acid; and
- Giving of advice and support to the woman and her family for developing healthy home behaviours and a birth and emergency preparedness plan.

In an effort to improve knowledge of patients and healthcare providers about

services offered to postnatal mothers, a document entitled “A Comprehensive Overview of Services Offered to Postnatal Mothers” was developed. This improved knowledge should translate to increased access by postnatal mothers to support services, hence, reducing maternal morbidity and improving neonatal health.

HEALTH PROMOTION

During 2016, efforts were made to achieve targets set out in 2016/2017 Programme Budget. These included the development of health education materials, training and advocacy activities, community outreach, the implementation of the NCD programme, Barbados Childhood Obesity Plan, as well as support to non-governmental organisations, including the Maria Holder Diabetes Centre and the Heart and Stroke Foundation.

The Barbados Childhood Obesity Plan was prioritised during 2016 through a series of outreach sessions with Class 4 students of primary schools. In addition, training was conducted for canteen operators and Home Economics teachers in secondary schools, which addressed menu offerings. Approximately 75.0 per cent of the targeted audience had been reached.

A community based programme was set up as a result of low levels of physical activity in communities, particularly in women. Eight (8) persons from within these communities were trained to lead these sessions using indigenous low cost methods. Six (6) community based programmes had been established, reaching 100.0 per cent of the targeted audience.

Work on the awareness of the high levels of salt use by the Barbadian population and the link to the high level of hypertension is on-going. Training was provided which will allow social marketing principles to be applied to the salt reduction methodology. This brought about the development of concepts for public education which focus on mothers of young children in an effort to instill healthy behaviours. About 50.0 per cent of the targeted audience was reached by December 2016.

Major activities throughout the year were used to draw attention to priority issues, including Agro-fest, World Health Day and Caribbean Wellness Day. In addition, community outreach events such as health fairs and physical activity sessions were used to distribute literature and conduct screening.

During the 50th Anniversary of Independence celebrations, the Ministry of Health undertook a series of activities which included a lecture, an exhibition and the publication of a commemorative booklet depicting milestones in health care delivery over the last 50 years.

NUTRITION PROGRAMME

During 2016, the National Nutrition Centre (NNC) launched the technical document ‘Nutritious and Healthy Foods in Schools-Nutritional and Practical Guidelines for Barbados’, and disseminated its 2016 calendar. In addition, the Centre produced an information document on the dangers of trans-fats, which was the driver for a Cabinet Paper proposing the banning of trans-fats from the diets of Barbadians.

There was a revision of the food-based dietary guidelines for Barbados. The NNC initiated research on 'The Food Basket Study' as well as food labelling, providing information to the public on the cheapest and healthiest available foods from the national 'Basket of Goods'. In addition, the NNC participated in some activities at the district hospitals, including the training of food service supervisors, revision of menus, and partnering in the district hospitals' food gardening projects. Also, the NNC hosted a summer camp at The Lester Vaughan Secondary School for adolescents.

The NNC restarted the production of their nutrition newsletter 'Nutrition News' and during the year, two editions were printed and disseminated.

MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMME

In June 2016, the National Mental Health Commission hosted a sensitisation and education seminar. The Seminar was the first of its kind to bring together members of the wider community, including users of mental health services, their families and friends, mental healthcare providers, trade unionists and employers, to share experiences and concerns related to mental health disorders. Specific emphasis was placed on creating an enabling environment to facilitate the process of rehabilitation and reintegration of individuals who have been impacted by issues with mental health.

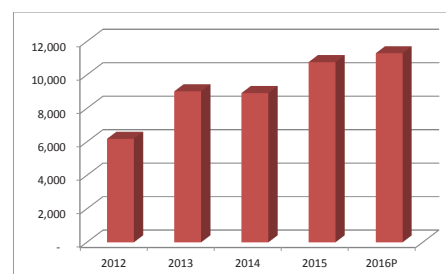
In an effort to enhance services delivered to children and adolescents, the Child Guidance Clinic was relocated from the Psychiatric Hospital to the Branford Taitt Polyclinic in May 2016. This removed a barrier to mental

healthcare by allowing clients and their parents and guardians to freely access mental health services in an environment that is associated with general health and wellness, and one that is not stigmatized.

At the end of December 2016, there were 11,292 attendances at Mental Health clinics. The increase in the number of clients accessing mental healthcare in the polyclinics may be attributed to the thrust to expand community-based services and to reduce the number of clients being cared for in the Hospital's in-patient and out-patient units.

Figure 13

Total Attendances, Mental Health Clinic



SOURCE: Planning and Research Unit,
Ministry of Health
P - Provisional, December 2016

QUEEN ELIZABETH HOSPITAL

From January to September 2016, the leading in-patient services by admissions at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital (QEH) continued to be Medicine, Obstetrics & Gynaecology, Surgery and Paediatrics. The average length of stay in the QEH was 6.7 days, while the total number of admissions for the same period was 11,963. During the period, there were 55,226 out-patient visits, and out-patient activity continued to be centred on Medicine, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Ophthalmology, Surgery, Orthopaedics and ENT services.

The QEH continued its model of governance, which was designed to review and prescribe for the appropriateness of admissions, services ordered and provided, clinical protocols and discharge practices in a way that created an appropriate balance between the public's demand for health care and the Hospital's capacity to meet that demand. The QEH's strategic direction, therefore, continued to be focused on strengthening operating systems, improving performance management, communications and clinical services, with the goal of moving away from a functional alignment, to aligning around business processes.

HOSPITAL ACCREDITATION PROGRAMME

In February 2016, an initiative called 'A.I.M. High for Excellence and Quality' was launched. The acronym 'A.I.M.' stands for Achieving Improved Measurement, which epitomizes the requirement of continuous improvement. Under this initiative, the intention is to pursue hospital accreditation and credentialing of selected services in furtherance of the overall vision.

The Accreditation Programme is being implemented over 12 to 18 months and is hinged on five pillars – Hospital-Wide Accreditation; Baby-Friendly Hospital re-certification; Laboratory Accreditation; Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) Certification to Improve Food Safety and the Code of Practice for Information Security Management (ISO 27001). The attainment of these international designations will

serve to improve quality of healthcare delivered to patients and lead to the strengthening of the operations and management of services.

RE-CAPITALISATION PROGRAMME

The QEH's investment in the organization's telecommunication facilities and technology platforms saw the continued transformation of the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) landscape. The implementation of the ICT solution across key areas has been transformational and provided the platform for improved delivery and integration of critical services while enhancing the delivery of patient care. This transition involved a major change out of key and critical obsolescent ICT equipment across all our critical services. The enhancement and provision of additional WIFI hotspots and community portals, accessible by patients, families and visitors in most of our outpatient clinics, was completed.

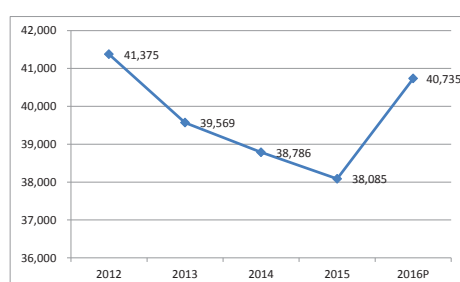
The process of developing the road map for full ISO 27001 certification began at the start of the 2016-2017 financial year. The aim is to improve the level of accountability and confidence as it relates to the management of patient data by all stakeholders and assure potential external clients of adherence to best practice standards of their data. An additional focus of the reporting period was the reassessment of the Hospital's ICT disaster recovery and business continuity programme, and the need for expansion of our in-house storage capacity to meet the growing needs of the institution.

ACCIDENT & EMERGENCY SERVICES

During the period under review, the Accident & Emergency Department (AED) saw 40,735 patients. This represented an increase of 2,650 patients when compared with the 38,085 patients seen in 2015. They were triaged and categorised as follows:

- Patients with life-threatening conditions (2.0 per cent);
- Patients with urgent, but not life-threatening conditions (12.9 per cent);
- Patients with non-urgent conditions but require treatment at the hospital (53.0 per cent);
- Patients with non-urgent conditions who can be seen elsewhere (25.6 per cent); and
- Patients seen previously and have scheduled reviews (6.6 per cent).

Figure 14
Accident and Emergency Visits, QEH



SOURCE: Queen Elizabeth Hospital, MOH
P - Provisional, December 2016

CLINICAL AND NURSING SERVICES

Under the QEH's Clinical Strategy Redevelopment Programme, the

strengthening of clinical services and management functions was driven by the following key performance indicators: the implementation of Discharge Planning Policy; Strengthening of Risk Management Functions and Services; Strengthening Nursing Services and Quality Management and Improvement.

During the year, work continued on the implementation of the Discharge Planning Policy. In relation to the Strengthening of Risk Management Functions and Services, the Datix Solution continued to be rolled out in more clinical and other services in the hospital, in concert with the development of more risk assessment competencies.

The QEH's Biennium Nursing Staff Audit was completed on wards and placed in directorates during the financial year 2015-2016. The improvement plan to address the gaps coming out of the audit was executed during 2016. As a result, the updating and development of a number of nursing policies was undertaken. Training continued in the areas of Practical Obstetric Multi-Professional Training (PRoMPT) for the continued improvement in clinical services in the obstetrics department, critical care and oncology nursing for paediatrics and adults, as well as basic research.

SURVEILLANCE PROGRAMME

Surveillance continued for respiratory viruses, vector borne diseases and injuries during the year. Influenza was the most common respiratory virus isolated, with seventy-four (74) confirmed cases.

At the end of December 2016, there were 587 confirmed cases of dengue, when compared to 122 cases in 2015

and 486 cases in 2014. There were four (4) confirmed cases of Chikungunya and 123 suspected cases, as compared to 63 suspected cases and four (4) confirmed cases in 2015. In addition, there were an estimated 711 suspected and 112 confirmed cases of the Zika virus. Specific guidelines were developed and updated for testing and careful monitoring of the health of pregnant women, children born to mothers with Zika and children with anomalies.

Three (3) cases of Tuberculosis were confirmed by laboratory testing in 2016, similar to 2015. In addition, two (2) other persons were clinically diagnosed and treated. None of these cases were drug resistant.

In 2016, there were fourteen (14) cases of Leptospirosis and one (1) death, an increase when compared to three (3) cases of Leptospirosis and no deaths in 2015. Control and prevention strategies continued to focus on reducing the rodent population, in collaboration with agencies in the public and the private sector.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMME

VECTOR CONTROL

During the year programmes were implemented for the control of Dengue Fever, Zika and Chikungunya. Emphasis was placed on vector control education and outreach activities within schools, churches, workplaces and venues where people assembled. Over 2,000 persons were exposed to this initiative, which was conducted by the Environmental Health Department and the Health Promotion Unit.

A fish rearing facility was developed and opened at Graeme Hall during Mosquito Week 2016, as a biological control strategy. That facility will serve both the Environmental Health Department and the general public. The department also undertook an arboviral three-months control programme in response to Dengue and Zika outbreaks in the first half of the year.

The Debushing Programme commenced in December 2016. The purpose of the programme is to reduce overgrown vegetation across the island and to reduce the proliferation of disease vectors.

The mosquito control programme continued to place emphasis on source reduction for reduction of mosquitoes in the aquatic stages and fogging for the control of the adult *Aedes Aegypti* mosquitoes. The programme involves mobilisation of and participation from other government agencies, the private sector, civil society and communities to effectively manage the transmission of Dengue Fever, Chikungunya and the Zika viruses.

PORT HEALTH

The Ministry of Health continued its strengthening of the Port Health programme to ensure that Barbados complied with the International Health Regulations (IHR) 2005. This is to ensure that the local population and visitors were protected from diseases or health risks associated with travel and trade.

During 2016, the island was visited by an official from IAEA, who noted that the agency will support Barbados with capacity building in radiation and atomic knowledge and assist with any radiation emergencies when or if they occur.

The Ministry of Health, through technical cooperation with PAHO, ensures that personnel from national and regional points of entry receive the required training and competencies for Port Health.

D. SOCIAL SERVICES

OVERVIEW

The period under review witnessed a continued commitment to provide quality personal social service programmes, which affords citizens a sustainable and acceptable standard of living, an enhanced quality of life and the ability to fully participate effectively in the overall development of Barbados.

BUDGET

The budget allocated to the Ministry of Social Care, Constituency Empowerment and Community Development for the Financial Year 2014/2015 was \$75.9 million (see Table 1). The Welfare Department received 30.9 per cent of the total budgetary allocation; this represented the largest allocation for 2016. The Child Care Board received 26.5 per cent of the total budgetary allocation while the National Assistance Board received 14.5 per cent of the Ministry's budget allocation.

OAS SOCIAL INCLUSION/SOCIAL PROTECTION PROJECT

An agreement was entered with the OAS to provide \$130,000USD Grant Funding for the development and implementation of a Monitoring

and Evaluation System (MES) which measures and appraises social service delivery within the MSCD. This programme seeks to strengthen the existing social protection system through the introduction of mechanisms which will facilitate the measurement and appraisal of social service programmes and projects delivered by the Ministry. During 2016, four (4) workshops were held which reformulated the Ministry's objectives and the customization and finalization of departmental-level objectives and indicators.

THE WELFARE DEPARTMENT

The Welfare Department carried out its mandate for the year by continuing its National Assistance and Family Services Programmes together with its developmental programmes. This mandate focuses on poverty reduction and empowerment and involves a level of social provisioning that included the offering of monetary assistance and relief in-kind. In addition, the department offered counselling and rehabilitation of persons affected by family dysfunction, limited life chances, crises and natural disasters.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (MONETARY)

During the review period 939 new applications for monetary assistance were received by the Welfare Department. This represents a decrease of 209 applicants. Nine hundred and nineteen (919) applications were processed, inclusive of applications brought forward from the previous year.

At December 2016, 3942 individuals had received monetary assistance. This represented a decrease of 418 persons when compared to the same period in 2015. Despite this decrease in the

Table 5.4-1
Budgetary Allocations in the
Ministry of Social Care (FY 2016/2017)

Department	Bds\$M	%
National HIV/AIDS Commission	2.4	3.1
General Management	3.5	4.6
Family	0.1	0.2
HIV/AIDS Prevention/Care and Support	1.0	1.4
Community Development Department	3.5	4.6
Community Development Technology Programme	1.5	1.9
Welfare Department	23.5	30.9
National Assistance Board	10.9	14.5
Child Care Board	20.1	26.5
National Disabilities Unit	1.8	2.4
Barbados Council for the Disabled	0.5	0.7
Constituency Empowerment	3.1	4.0
Bureau of Gender Affairs	0.9	1.2
Bureau of Social Policy	0.1	0.2
Poverty Alleviation	1.6	2.1
Strengthening Human & Social Development	1.4	1.8
Total	75.9	100

SOURCE: Bureau of Social Policy and Research

total number of recipients there was an increase in total expenditure. The total expenditure for 2016 surpassed that of 2015 by \$1.4 million, totaling \$11.8 million when compared to the \$10.4 million spent for the same period in 2015.

Despite the decrease in applications for monetary assistance for 2016, expenditure shows an increase because the department sought to raise the level of assistance to those persons already on the register and in need of additional support.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (RELIEF IN-KIND)

Assistance-In-Kind refers to assistance granted with respect to items such as food, clothing and the purchase

of spectacles, hearing aids and dentures. It also includes assistance with the payment of utilities (electricity and water), the payment of rent and costs of burial of persons. For the year 2016, total expenditure in respect of assistance-in-kind was \$3.6 million compared to \$ 3.1 million spent in 2015.

The services were increased to offer further assistance to those in need, with the ceiling being removed from electricity and water payments. As in previous years, in 2016 the provision of food represented the highest category of assistance-in-kind granted. There were 6,815 new applications for food. Of this total, 6,619 applications were approved. The Department also assisted persons monthly in areas such as, payment of house rent and utilities. The table below shows recipients on the Department's register at December 31, 2016 in respect to payment of utilities and rent payments.

FAMILY SERVICES

During the period January to December 2016, eighty-two (82) cases were referred to the Welfare Department from the judicial system. Of this total, fifty (50) were High Court cases, thirteen (13) Magistrate Court cases and nineteen (19) were counselling cases which were referred for investigation by the Family Services Section and necessitated the subsequent provision of psychosocial reports which were critical to the Courts' deliberation.

The total number of new cases received by the Section, was 170 inclusive of family problems, child access and maintenance, with the latter accounting for the heaviest in case load.

Child support by non-custodial fathers by way of cash payments continued to be facilitated through the Accounts Section of the Welfare Department.

At the end of December 2016, 1,020 interviews were conducted as the Family Service Officers shared an Intake System, addressed walk-ins and attended to scheduled appointments. One hundred and seventy-three (173) cases were actioned and closed during the reporting period, with fifty-six (56) cases inclusive of those brought forward or re-opened still pending.

Due to the complexities of Family Service cases, the Court continues to request the presence of the Social Workers along with the submission of social reports. This has resulted in a further strain on the human resources of the Section with officers being away from their desks for extended periods when required to attend court.

THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE BOARD (NAB)

The National Assistance Board has as its mandate the provision of services and social care to elderly and indigent clients who were confronted with a number of socio-economic challenges as they endeavour to meet their basic needs.

HOME CARE PROGRAMME

During the period January to December 2016, an average of 1,048 clients benefited from the Board's Home Care Services. This number consisted of 679 females and 369 males. The Board received 244 referrals and approved 239 applications.

COMMUNITY NURSING PROJECT

During the period under review, the Board offered, 148 services to 149 clients.

SENIORS' RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES PROGRAMME

The Seniors' Recreational Activities Programme promotes active ageing amongst older citizens through exposure to recreational activities which promote the physical, emotional and psychological well-being of seniors. During the reporting period, 320 persons, all females, participated in the programme.

RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITIES

CLYDE GOLLOP NIGHT SHELTER FOR HOMELESS MEN

The Clyde Gollop Night Shelter is a thirty-four (34) bed facility offering nightly accommodation for homeless men who have been displaced due to economic and social factors such as unemployment, poor family relations, mental health issues, evictions and incarceration. During the reporting period the occupancy rate remained close to maximum capacity, with an average occupancy rate of thirty one (31) men per night. The age of occupants ranged from 21 to 73 years.

VAUXHALL SENIOR CITIZENS' VILLAGE

At December 31, 2016, the Vauxhall Senior Citizens' Village accommodated a total of forty-one (41) persons. There were five (5) admissions, one (1) death

and two (2) transfers to the Geriatric Hospital. The Vauxhall Senior Citizens' Village was established to provide accommodation for the older adult who is capable of living independently and has the capacity to pay rent.

BEREAVEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES

The Bereavement Support Services offered care and support to individuals/families that experienced a life-changing event such as severe illness, loss of a loved one, loss of a job among other traumatic events. During the period under review, the Bereavement Support Services provided assistance to 209 individuals.

VULNERABLE PERSONS COMMITTEE

The Vulnerable Persons Committee has responsibility for vulnerable persons especially the elderly and persons with disabilities before, during and after man-made and natural disasters. To ensure that this was realised, the Vulnerable Persons Committee updated "The Evacuation of Vulnerable Persons Plan" and also submitted "A Report on Disabled Friendly Emergency Shelters" to the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Social Care, Constituency Empowerment and Community Development and the Department of Emergency Management (DEM). A current list comprised of 120 individuals deemed to be vulnerable was collected and forwarded to the above-mentioned ministries and stakeholders.

THE HELPING HANDS VOLUNTEER PROJECT

The Helping Hands Volunteer project provides social and mental stimulation to elderly persons who

live alone to provide them with companionship and mental and social stimulation improving the overall quality of their life. The 2015 period saw 142 home care recipients utilize this service; there are currently eighteen (18) volunteers who provide this service.

THE NATIONAL DISABILITIES UNIT (NDU)

The NDU provided a range of assistive devices to increase the mobility and independence of Persons with Disabilities (PWD). During the year under review, the National Disabilities Unit catered to 289 persons to improve their mobility in their home and in the community. For the period, the accessibility programme catered to forty-six (46) clients in the construction of ramps, provided 134 clients with wheelchairs and 179 clients with daily living aids such as prostheses and canes.

SIGN LANGUAGE CLASSES

The Sign Language Programme was conducted in Primary Schools and also offered to adults in the community. These classes are offered in collaboration with the Irving Wilson School (IWS) and are conducted mainly at the school. During 2016 approximately 154 adults accessed this programme and classes were offered at Basic 1, Basic 2 and Intermediate levels. The Sign Language programme was also conducted in primary schools across the island with approximately 150 students benefitting from the programme.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSTITUENCY EMPOWERMENT

The Department of Constituency Empowerment (DCE) functions to achieve the optimum effectiveness of

development programmes through participatory governance. The overall objective is the sustainment of a quality life of Barbadians through the development of human capacity at the constituency level and the provision of mechanisms needed to effect meaningful change in their everyday lives and environment.

MANAGEMENT OF EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMME

The thirty (30) Councils each conducted their monthly meetings during the year. There were approximately 360 general meetings held and 700 additional supplementary and miscellaneous meetings. This resulted in a total number of over 1000 meetings being conducted during 2016.

Monthly meetings of the Constituency Councils represent a significant component of DCE support for the CE Programme. The Councils each

conducted their monthly meeting during the year and approximately 360 general meetings were conducted. Programme Assistants and Programme Officers were required to attend meetings to provide guidance and administrative assistance to these councils.

In 2016, a number of extraordinary council meetings and round-robins were necessary concerning the hosting of the David Thompson Memorial Constituency Council Football Classic 2016. Other meetings held included sub-committee meetings and meetings for coordinating special activities.

Financial disbursements of \$990,000.00 were made to all the councils at least quarterly and each council was required to submit financial reports as evidence of their spending. The year also saw new amendments to the Constituency Council Act (2009) taking effect. These amendments allowed the Councils to engage in fund-raising

Table 5.4-2
Accessibility Programme 2011-2016

Year	Wheelchairs		Aids-to-Daily-Living		Ramps		TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
2011	41	62	28	70	0	0	201
2012	50	88	105	171	28	57	499
2013	40	92	47	123	14	50	366
2014	42	72	57	91	11	22	295
2015	38	64	29	51	32	6	220
2016	55	79	70	109	21	25	359
Total	266	457	336	615	106	160	1,940

SOURCE: National Assistance Board

events and accept donations to assist with financing their activities. This new opportunity appears to be not yet fully exploited. However, early improvements in this area are anticipated.

The Department of Constituency Empowerment (DCE) experienced difficulty operating satisfactorily with only two (2) Officers – one Programme Officer and Assistant – assigned to each of the five (5) zones with six (6) councils respectively.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

The Department of Constituency Empowerment (DCE), again in close collaboration with the Ministry of Social Care, Constituency Empowerment and the Constituency Councils implemented two special projects – The National Senior Games (NSG) and the Memorial Constituency Council Football Classic are national events geared towards maximizing the desired impact of the DCE agenda. They also display throughout their implementation, generally high levels of endorsement and commitment from those individuals and organisations that are involved.

THE NATIONAL SENIOR GAMES (NSG)

The Department of Constituency Empowerment (DCE) executed the National Senior Games (NSG) 2016, held at the National Stadium. Hosting these games involved coordinating a five Kilometre (5K) run, the Constituency Councils' Domino Competition and other competitions and also included sporting activities such as Tennis, Cycling, Basketball, Table Tennis, Netball, Road Tennis and Archery.

THE DAVID THOMPSON MEMORIAL CONSTITUENCY COUNCIL FOOTBALL CLASSIC (DTMCCFC)

The DTMCCFC tournament continued in its fifth year with the usual resounding impact. The tournament ran from September to December 2016. No major sponsorship was received for 2016, though sought. However, under the new provisions made through amendments to the Constituency Council Act 2009, respective constituency councils were allowed to seek donations and raise funds independently. They were encouraged to do so also as a means of creating networks and partnerships towards higher levels of integration and participation across constituencies with respect to Councils' activities.

THE POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND REDUCTION PROGRAMME (PARP)

The Poverty Alleviation and Reduction Programme (PARP) continued to carry out its mission through the execution of two programmes: Administration of the Poverty Eradication Fund and the I.S.E.E. Bridge Programme.

POVERTY ERADICATION FUND

The Poverty Eradication Fund provides one-off assistance to persons with rent or critical utility arrears, educational or medical challenges or housing repair needs who contact the section directly or through referrals. It also provides assistance to organizations with programmes geared to alleviation of poverty.

During 2016, 114 persons requested assistance and sixty-eight (68) persons

received funding. The funds were used to assist in the payment of utility arrears, medical expenses and house repairs. Ten (10) organizations sought assistance from the fund to assist with the implementation of various breakfast school programmes and provided training to mentally disabled persons.

I.S.E.E. BRIDGE PROGRAMME (IBP)

There are four critical areas of intervention under this programme; Identification, Stabilisation, Enablement and Empowerment (I.S.E.E.). The Programme provides psycho-social interventions to households. During 2016 Household Facilitators had completed between forty-five (45) intervention visits to each household based on weekly visits in the first year. The programme focuses on seven pillars of intervention each of which has a number of minimum conditions. The achievements in relation to these pillars are itemized below. These were facilitated through networking with governmental, private sector and non-governmental agencies.

INCOME AND SOCIAL BENEFITS

The total value of benefits paid out to households totaled \$95,187.8. A Household Supplementary Fund (HSF) was implemented which provides the household with a limited fund of \$100.00 to meet small but urgent needs. Bank Accounts have been established in the names of the heads of households and a monthly deposit is made to each account by the IBP. This approach develops financial management skills and to date at least two households have accumulated funds and one of these households has actually added savings to the account.

THE BUREAU OF GENDER AFFAIRS

The Bureau of Gender Affairs is Government's key focal point for the implementation of policies and programmes pertaining to gender and development with a mandate to integrate a gender perspective into all government development plans and policies in order to bring about gender equity and equality between men and women.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The Bureau of Gender Affairs was deeply involved in the process of amendment to the Domestic Violence (Protection Orders) Act, 1992. Therefore, the successful passing of the proposed amendments in the House of Parliament in January 2016 was welcomed as it is expected to strengthen Barbados' response to the scourge of domestic violence.

The amendments included a wider definition of domestic violence, the expansion of the police powers in domestic violence situations and the expansion of the application of the Act to also include couples in visiting relationships. In an effort to enlighten the public on the changes to the Act, the Bureau in conjunction with the St. Thomas Constituency Council, hosted a panel discussion which attracted fifty (50) persons, at the Dunscombe Moravian Church, in late 2016.

The annual Sixteen (16) Days of Activism Campaign to sensitize the public against domestic violence took place from November 25 through December 10, 2016. This year the Campaign was in its 25th year and the Bureau performed its usual role

as coordinator of the calendar of local events to mark the period.

GENDER AND HIV/AIDS PROGRAMME

In 2016, the Bureau conducted a workshop as part of 'Love Safely Week' at the Baobab Tower, Warrens. The workshop, entitled "Love Safely" brought together twenty-two (22) young persons and focused on educating them on responsible sexual behaviour as a means of reducing the chances of contracting HIV.

The Bureau also continued its programming of creating and/or increasing awareness of the negative impact of stigma and discrimination on persons living with HIV among health care providers. For the fourth consecutive year, three (3) half-day workshops were conducted for student nurses of the Barbados Community College; seventy-three (73) nurses received the training. Stigma and discrimination sensitization was also offered to children enrolled in the Government Summer Camps. The training was designed to help boys and girls understand how stigma and discrimination affects the HIV population.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

The National Task Force on Human Trafficking continued to meet throughout the year. The Task Force was able to stage an outreach to members of the Barbados Tourism Authority thereby making that sector aware of human trafficking.

There were two (2) pieces of legislation passed during the year under review: the Enactment of Trafficking in Persons Prevention Act, 2016-9 and the

Enactment of Criminal Assets Recovery Fund Act, 2016-10.

THE CHILD CARE BOARD

The Child Care Board's philosophy was based on the premise that children are to be nurtured, loved and given continuous and consistent care. These universal concepts are outlined in the Articles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which was signed and ratified by Barbados. The Board remained committed to ensuring that the spirit and principles of the Convention are operationalised in its programmes.

INTAKE

The intake statistics received by the Board indicated a total of 1,983 children were referred to the Board, showing a decrease of seventy-eight (78) when compared to those in 2015. Of the 1,983 referrals, nine hundred and ninety-two (992) were for child abuse. Nine hundred and eighty-four (984) children were impacted by referrals in the category of non-child abuse. In the category of non-child abuse matters, the months of February, June and August recorded the highest levels of non-abuse cases. Reports in relation to child abuse cases were high in the months of February, March, May and October.

GOVERNMENT DAY CARE

During the calendar year under review, there was a total of 1,116 children in the fifteen (15) Government Day Nurseries. There was an average of 828 children between the ages of three (3) months and four (4) years in attendance.

This total comprised of an average of 425 males and 403 females. The

lowest attendance was registered during the month of January which recorded a total of 770 children. The months of May and July recorded the highest number of children in attendance with a total of 903 children recorded.

WAITING LIST

The waiting list for placement of children into the Government Day Nurseries continued to exceed the Board's capacity. There are presently 1,758 children who are registered and awaiting entry into the government day nurseries.

FIELD TRIPS

Children, staff and some parents attended twenty-eight (28) field trips during the year to various places of

interest such as: Marizayra's Sanctuary; Greenland Dairy, Soroptomist Village and Concorde Experience.

PRIVATE DAY CARE

As part of its mandate the Board is responsible for the registration of Private Day Care Centres. During the period under review there were 137 centres known to the Board.

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE WITHIN PRIVATE DAY CARE CENTRES

The average attendance of children who attend Private Day Care was 2,197. Based on the statistics and discussions with Operators there has been a drastic decline in the number of children attending the registered Private Day Care Centres.

Table 5.4-3
Referrals for 2016

Month	Total No. of Cases	Total No. of Children	No. of New Cases	No. of New Children	Total No. of Reassigned Cases	Total No. of Reassigned Children
January	168	178	127	127	41	51
February	199	228	149	163	50	65
March	185	237	135	163	50	74
April	158	163	108	98	50	65
May	151	171	118	125	33	46
June	186	213	137	145	49	68
July	152	179	101	111	51	68
August	171	200	126	141	45	59
September	158	191	113	135	45	56
October	174	208	113	118	61	87
November	157	177	111	112	46	65
December	124	155	88	102	36	53
Total No. of Cases & Children 2016	1983	2300	1426	1540	557	757
Total No. of Cases & Children 2015	2061	2336	1530	1613	531	723

SOURCE: Child Care Board

Table 5.4- 4
Total Average Attendance for Males and Females 2016

Month	Babies		Toddlers		Total Attendance
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
January	143	144	247	236	770
February	157	149	268	261	835
March	163	134	292	290	879
April	165	154	282	283	884
May	164	154	296	289	903
June	170	159	289	283	901
July	164	154	296	289	903
August	151	151	256	242	800
September	150	146	257	220	773
October	133	145	278	225	781
November	132	140	265	218	755
December	134	148	253	220	755
Average/day	152	148	273	255	828

SOURCE: Child Care Board

NEW APPLICATIONS & CLOSURES

One (1) application for a new day care centre was received and processed; while, thirteen (13) centres were closed during the period.

- Nightengale Complex;
- Three transitional cottages at Sterling Children's Home.

RESIDENTIAL CARE

The Board operated the following eight (8) Children's Homes:

- Marina Brewster Centre at Farris, St. Peter;
- Sayes Court, Christ Church;
- Campwood, St. Philip;
- Sterling, St. Philip;

Two (2) new residential facilities were built and opened during the review period at the Nightengale Children's Village. The Campwood and the Sayes Court homes were closed and the children's were transferred to the Nightengale Children's Village. The transitional units located at Sterling Children's Home provides semi-independent living for residents on reaching age of eighteen (18), this assists in the smooth and effective transition of young adults into the community on final discharge.

Table 5.4-5
Registered Private Day Care Centres

Parish	Number of Centres
Christ Church	14
St. Andrew	1
St. George	2
St. James	8
St. Joseph	1
St. Lucy	1
St. Michael	41
St. Peter	2
St. Philip	7
St. Thomas	2
Total	79

SOURCE: Child Care Board

Residential Care provides a homely setting for children who are experiencing various types of dysfunction with their natural families and are in need of care and protection. Consequently, they have to be provided with alternative living arrangements. Residential Care is usually provided as a last resort when all other options for family and community placements have been unsuccessfully explored. It is generally viewed as a temporary placement, while continuous efforts are made to provide opportunities for children to be reunited with their natural families or re-integrated into the community with significant others.

OCCUPANCY

At the end of the review period there was a total of one hundred and three (103) children in residential care; there was an average occupancy of one hundred and nine (109) children in the Board's homes during the period under review. Of these, fifty-nine (59) were males and fifty (50) were females. The month of June registered the highest

number of children, one hundred and seventeen (117) while the months of November and December registered the lowest with one hundred and one (101).

ADMISSIONS & DISCHARGES

Sixty-one (61) children were assessed as being in need of Care and Protection and were admitted into residential care during the year. Sixty (60) children were discharged for the period under review.

FOSTER CARE AND ADOPTION

The board received a total of seventy-nine (79) enquiries for adoption and foster care matters. Of this total, sixty-four (64) were for adoption matters and fifteen (15) were made for foster care. Seven (7) children, comprising four (4) males and three (3) females were placed with prospective adoptive parents. Seven (7) children, comprising three (3) teenaged females and two (2) sets of twins were placed in foster care. Officers assigned to the adoption and foster care team carried out one hundred

Table 5.4-6
Enquiries and Complaints 2016

Month	Enquiries	Complaints	Total
January	1	1	2
February	1	3	4
March	2	0	2
April	3	0	3
May	1	2	3
June	0	6	6
July	1	2	3
August	0	0	0
September	0	0	0
October	1	0	1
November	0	2	2
December	0	1	1
TOTAL	10	17	27

SOURCE: Child Care Board

and ninety-one (191) monitoring and supervisory visits with children as stipulated by the legislation. Five (5) adoption orders were completed during the period. Eight (8) assessments were approved by the Board of which four (4) pertained to adoption and four (4) were for foster care.

CHILD ABUSE REPORTS

During January 2016 to December 2016, there was total of 984 child abuse cases as compared to 1,063 for the period January – December 2015. This showed a decrease of seventy-nine (79) cases. These child abuse cases recorded for the period, impacted on 1,313 children which was a decrease of 101 from the 1,414 children registered for the previous period. There was a total of 699 new child abuse cases recorded which impacted on 865 children.

Table 5.4-7
Residential Home Occupancy 2016

Month	Males	Females	Total
January	58	51	109
February	57	46	103
March	59	50	109
April	58	51	109
May	62	53	115
June	63	54	117
July	64	50	114
August	59	50	109
September	62	53	115
October	53	48	101
November	54	47	101
December	57	46	103
Total	706	599	1,305
Average	59	50	109

SOURCE: Child Care Board

Table 5.4-8
Residential Care Admissions 2016

Month	No. of Admissions	No. of Discharges
January	4	0
February	1	8
March	10	5
April	6	6
May	6	0
June	10	0
July	6	15
August	1	0
September	5	4
October	5	18
November	4	0
December	3	4
Total	61	60

SOURCE: Child Care Board

THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

HOUSE REPLACEMENT/REPAIR PROGRAMME

During 2016, the Commission received requests for a total of 103 services totaling approximately \$3.6 million. The Commission was able to meet 32.5 per cent of the requests which were made in 2016 by providing services to 72 beneficiaries. The total amount spent for the provision of services totaled approximately \$1.2 million, an increase of \$116,643.28 when compared to the amount spent on the services provided in the previous period.

Table 5.4-9
Abuse – New Cases and New Children for 2016

Month	Physical Abuse		Sexual Abuse		Neglect		Emotional		Abandonment		Total	
	Cases	Children	Cases	Children	Cases	Children	Cases	Children	Cases	Children	Cases	Children
January	11	14	13	13	28	37	7	8	0	0	59	72
February	11	14	17	20	30	46	12	16	0	0	70	96
March	17	28	21	22	27	42	3	5	0	0	68	97
April	14	14	7	7	19	24	3	3	0	0	43	48
May	17	19	14	15	34	42	5	8	0	0	70	84
June	11	13	13	14	33	47	6	7	0	0	63	81
July	8	10	10	11	22	34	3	3	0	0	43	58
August	9	12	14	14	26	44	5	7	0	0	54	77
September	10	12	9	9	30	41	6	10	0	0	55	72
October	25	25	12	12	14	19	10	14	0	0	61	70
November	15	17	12	12	20	29	7	12	0	0	54	70
December	6	6	4	4	17	29	2	2	0	0	29	41
Total	154	184	146	153	300	434	69	95	0	0	669	866

SOURCE: Child Care Board

Table 5.4-10
Abuse by Type 2016

Month	Physical Abuse		Sexual Abuse		Neglect		Emotional		Abandonment		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
January	7	20	3	16	20	21	8	2	0	0	38	59
February	13	7	4	24	36	30	8	10	0	0	61	71
March	17	15	6	27	36	33	2	4	0	0	61	79
April	15	12	3	11	27	33	2	4	0	0	49	61
May	13	7	6	17	42	34	4	6	0	0	65	64
June	17	7	1	20	29	33	4	5	0	0	51	65
July	11	9	3	11	32	23	2	3	0	0	48	46
August	11	9	3	15	28	31	8	4	0	0	50	59
September	13	9	3	13	24	22	6	7	0	0	46	51
October	12	15	2	10	36	24	9	7	0	0	59	56
November	9	13	4	10	25	26	10	6	0	0	48	55
December	4	5	0	5	24	26	5	2	0	0	33	38
Total	142	128	38	179	359	336	70	61	0	0	609	704

SOURCE: Child Care Board

Table 5.4-11
Total Number of Abuse Cases for 2016

Ages of children	Physical Abuse	Sexual Abuse	Neglect	Emotional	Abandonment	Total
0 to 4	62	40	300	35	0	437
5 to 11	113	60	200	60	0	433
12 to 16	93	115	190	32	0	430
16+	2	2	5	4	0	13
TOTAL	270	217	695	131	0	1,313

SOURCE: Child Care Board

LOANS APPROVED BY THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

For the period under review, thirty-five (35) loan applications were approved, to the sum of \$287,204.89 of which \$288,608.40¹ was disbursed. The amount of funds approved for 2016 rose by \$39,256.28 or 15.8 per cent when compared with the previous year. Loan repayments totaled \$395,336.29 at the end of 2016.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Community Development Department (CDD) pursued its objectives through a variety of activities and programmes. Among these are: Community Dance Fest (CDF), the Community Impact Programme (CIP), the Community Art Programme (CAP), Community Technology Programme (CTP) – IT Levels I and II; Computer Repair and Networking and ITS for TEENS. There is also The HIV and AIDS Community Education Programme which engages 15 community committees.

COMMUNITY DANCE FEST

The community dance fest was not featured in its normal format in 2016, and the committee has decided to review the process for 2017.

COMMUNITY IMPACT PROGRAMME (CIP)

The Community Impact Programme (CIP) offers a range of training and income generating activities as well as some children's clubs and to a lesser extent some recreational activities. Approximately 200 persons (mainly females) were trained in sixteen various areas.

¹ Some of the disbursements from 2015 were rolled over to 2016.

Table 5.4-12
Requests for Services 2016

Project	#	Estimated Costs
Bath Facilities	4	48,000
Electrical	4	22,000
House Repairs	60	2,148,000
Local Purchase Orders	6	159,000
New House	13	1,081,600
Ramp	5	32,000
Restial Repairs	2	102,400
Water	2	400
Well	7	23,800
Total	103	3,617,200

SOURCE: Rural Development Commission

COMMUNITY ART PROGRAMME

The Community Art Programme offers training in the following art forms: Drawing and Illustration; Computer Graphics and Airbrushing. The programme elicits response from a number of young men in the community who have the desire and aptitude for art, but are unable to matriculate for the Community College programme. During 2016, the art programme was offered at five (5) community centres across the island.

COMMUNITY TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMME (CTP)

The Community Technology Programme (CTP) commenced in 2002 as a direct response to the rapid expansion of Information Technology throughout

Table 5.4-13
RDC Services provided in 2016

Project	Beneficiaries	Paid
New Houses	3	214,400.00
House Repairs	18	504,749.17
LPO House repairs	8	68,779.33
House resital	3	104,700.00
Painting	2	11,250.00
Pest control	1	800.00
Plumbing	1	4,250.00
Ramp	1	3,890.00
Rent	3	3,750.00
Utilities	2	126.07
Electrical	12	64,046.91
Site Clearing	1	8,000.00
Advertisement	1	1,675.60
Water	4	1,550.00
Well	11	178,380.00
Cleaning site	1	6,500.00
Total □2016	72	1,176,847.08
Total - 2015	58	\$1,060,203.80

SOURCE: Rural Development Commission

the world and reduces the digital divide across the island. This programme is offered as a ten-week training programme in a number of resource centres across Barbados. The resource centres offering the CTP were increased to eighteen (18) with a centre being set-up in St. Lucy.

The Information Technology Summer (ITS) for Teens programme was offered at seventeen (17) centres and trained approximately 225 teenagers with the objective of creating meaningful activities for teenagers during the summer vacation as well as provide technology training opportunities. The Computer repairs training course was implemented at four (4) resource centres. The Department also continues to work with NGOs, CBOs and other groups in developing and implementing programmes to benefit the healthy development of communities.

Table 5.4-14
Rural Enterprise Loans Approved in 2016

Categories	Loans Approved	Amt. Approved
Banana Production	1	\$7,000
Forensic Consultancy	2	\$13,351
Horticulture	2	\$20,000.00
Landscaping	1	\$6,000
Manufacturing	1	\$8,000
Pig Production	5	\$40,956
Pig & Poultry Production	1	\$5,970
Pig, sheep & goat Production	1	\$10,000
Poultry Production	8	\$60,880
Retailing	6	\$50,400
Vegetable Production	5	\$38,000.00
Vehicular maintenance	2	\$26,647.4
Total	35	287,204.89

SOURCE: Rural Development Commission

THE NATIONAL HIV/AIDS COMMISSION

All programmes executed and coordinated by the National HIV/AIDS Commission (NHAC) were aligned with the Cabinet-approved National Strategic Plan for HIV 2014-2018: Investing for Results (NSP). The Plan articulates the NHAC's mandate to coordinate the National AIDS Programme (NAP) and its commitment to working with relevant national, regional and international sectors in a financially prudent and evidence-informed manner.

For the purposes of this report, the work of the Commission during 2016 was divided into five cross-cutting categories:

1. Prevention;
2. Strategic Partnerships;
3. Provision of Supplemental Social Support;
4. Education and Training;
5. Strategic Information.

PREVENTION

The prevention programme covers interventions developed and implemented based on evidence collected from research and/or monitoring and evaluation which are implemented across all sectors (public, private and civil society). These interventions focus specifically on key populations, which are identified as men, men who have sex with men (MSM) and sex workers (SW).

During 2016, the NHAC developed and implemented a new intervention targeting men called “Man Aware”. This intervention, built around the concept of a “man cave”, sought to provide men not only with HIV and other health-related knowledge but also the tools (condom distribution and demonstrations) to engage in positive health-seeking behaviors such as correct and consistent condom usage, receiving regular health checks and care of the male body. Three instalments of ‘Man Aware’ were implemented in February, May and December with participation of ninety-seven (97), 101 and 177 men.

For the academic year 2015-2016, The Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Human Resource Development; Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Innovation; The Ministry of Social Care, Constituency Empowerment and Community Development and implementing agency, the National HIV/AIDS Commission (NHAC), launched the Transition to Secondary School Programme (T2S). T2S was initially funded by the European Union and was a component of the Barbados Human Resource Development Strategy 2011-2016.

After the stakeholders identified the knowledge gaps in adolescents entering the secondary school environment in five primary areas (Drug Awareness, Gender Awareness, Human Sexuality, Bullying and HIV/STI Prevention), the T2S programme was designed “To equip first form students across Barbados with skills to make a successful transition from the primary to secondary school environment before the start of the new school term”. The programme is the first of its kind nationally and aims to be a preventative approach which provides the knowledge necessary to make informed choices, for this critical group; the nation’s youth.

The programme was a success in many ways and led to participation from twenty (20) of the twenty-one (21) targeted public schools with 2,854 Pre-Test forms completed and 2,981 Post-Test forms completed. Given the packed curriculum in schools, it is certainly commendable that such a high level of participation was achieved. During T2S 2016, the Princess Margaret Secondary School was added to the list of schools where pre and post testing was conducted.

Additionally, the NHAC continued the Civil Society Grant Scheme; a small grants programme designed to financially facilitate the implementation of behaviour change interventions (this is a critical aspect of HIV prevention) which are aligned to the NSP by civil society organisations (CSOs) and private sector agencies which lack the budget to engage in HIV programming. In 2016, a total of six (6) grant applications were submitted to the Commission; of these, five (5) applications were approved. The Commission disbursed \$82,000 during the review period.

PROVISION OF SUPPLEMENTAL SOCIAL SUPPORT

The Commission provides temporary assistance to People Living with HIV/AIDS who fall outside the ambit of assistance provided by the Ministry of Health and the Welfare Department or whom these agencies are unable to assist. Additional assistance is also provided with education fees, school supplies, and nutrition. A total of eleven (11) individuals benefited from these services in 2016, comprising of nine (9) females and two (2) males. All assistance is subject to an assessment by the social worker from the Ladymeade Reference Unit.

The National HIV/AIDS Commission meets monthly with partners from the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Housing, including the Rural Development Commission, Urban Development Commission, and the Ladymeade Reference Unit, to discuss and rigorously assess individual personal housing needs of clients. Over the past year 2016, this networking committee convened nine (9) meetings, during which eighty-five (85) clients were considered on the priority list.

Although, given limited resources, challenges continue with the provision of land and physical houses. However, repairs to existing structures are conducted and rent is paid on a monthly basis for a number of clients, through the Ministry of Housing.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The Commission offered training to two hundred and one (201) persons across a number of training programmes, designed to either build stakeholder

capacity to implement HIV interventions or ensure HIV-focused activities, whether internal or external to the NHAC, are executed according to pre-determined quality standards.

THE URBAN DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

The period under review was in a challenging environment; however the Commission further tightened its controls as it focused on its mandate to provide the services that would assist in the alleviation of poverty, and to enhance sustainable quality of life and high standards of living within the urban population.

UDC PROGRAMMES

HOUSING

The Commission undertook two hundred and sixty-seven (267) housing and housing related projects during 2016; the total project costs totaled approximately \$1.2 million. During the period, the Commission partnered with Emera Incorporated and the National Sports Council in the first phase of the development Silver Hill Youth Empowerment Centre. The Commission expended \$5,200 during the implementation of this project.

COMMUNITY ROADS PROGRAMME

The Commission recommenced the Haggatt Hall road project during 2016 in collaboration with the Ministry of Transport and Works. The Commission spent \$46,000 on this project; it is estimated that a further \$38,000 is required to procure and lay the asphalt for the Haggatt Hall road project.

Table 5.4-15
Housing and Housing Related Projects

Item	Number	Costs
New Houses	2	132,650
Wells	24	84,000
Repairs & Renovations	91	679,678
Ancillary Works	139	100,293
Bathrooms	7	136,146
Relocations	2	62,860
Septic Tanks	2	9,000
Total	267	1,204,627

SOURCE: Urban Development Commission

TRANSFER OF TITLE PROGRAM

The Transfer of Titles Programme assist qualified tenants to improve their quality of life and their standard of living. While tenants are assisted through this process, the Tenancies Freehold Purchase Act, Cap. 239B provides the legal framework for the programme and the legislation which allows qualified tenants on tenancies and 'areas of land' to purchase the lots which they occupy, whilst the government provides a subsidy. During the period, the Board of Directors approved subsidies totaling \$1.7 million. In addition, nine (9) qualified tenants opted to purchase their lots without a subsidy.

E. ENVIRONMENT

CLIMATE CHANGE

NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE COORDINATION

The Ministry contributed to the process that realized Barbados' ratification of the Paris Agreement to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) by the Prime Minister on April 22, 2016. The work continued on the further promotion

of the scope of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) that Barbados intends to pursue in respect of obligations under the UNFCCC, as well as the development of a supporting Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) Framework. Activities undertaken were supported by grant financial resources obtained from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Among others, these included:

- Preparation and publication of a booklet entitled Barbados' Nationally Determined Contribution to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC);
- Convening a national stakeholder dialogue on June 3, 2016 at the Savannah Hotel to present information on the implications of ratification of the Paris Agreement, the content of the Barbados NDC and to commence the process for the preparation of an NDC Implementation Plan. The dialogue was attended by sixty-eight (68) participants representing twenty-six (26) public and private sector organizations; and
- Procurement of consultancy services to design and provide training on the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system for tracking progress against the mitigation, adaptation and finance objectives communicated in the NDC document.

The Ministry participated in meetings of the National Readiness

Committee for the Green Climate Fund (GCF) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and has identified a series of projects developed by its agencies for consideration of application to the GCF for funding.

FINANCE ACTIONS

NATIONAL ODS PROGRAMME COORDINATION

The Ministry of Environment and Drainage (MED) finalized the Small Scale Funding Agreement (SSFA) with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) for the sixth operational phase of the Institutional Strengthening Project (ISP6). ISP6 will provide US\$149,760.00 in grant funding over the 2016-2018 period of implementation.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND REPORTING

Much of 2016 was focussed on advancing the project elements identified under the Hydro-chlorofluorocarbon Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) in the pursuit of the established 2020 obligations. The HPMP is financed by grant resources received from the Multilateral Fund Secretariat (MLF) for the Montreal Protocol and delivered through its implementing agencies. In this regard, consultancy contracts were developed for the delivery of the following services:

- The development of a comprehensive policy for the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) sector to meet current and future obligations under the Montreal

Protocol and to inform the drafting of a suitable legislative provision (UNEP – US\$15,000):

- the implementation of a RAC Capacity Building programme that included (UNEP US\$20,000 / UNDP US\$88,000):
- a review of the RAC training curriculum at the Samuel Jackman Prescod Polytechnic (SJPP) and other Tertiary Institutions;
- identification and procurement of tools and equipment required to upgrade the RAC laboratory at the SJPP; and
- design and delivery of a “Train the Trainers” programme on good RAC service practice taking into account the existing and emerging refrigerant types available on the international market and forecasted to be imported into Barbados;
- Procured consultancy services for the preparation of a National Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) Alternatives Survey with US\$35,000.00 in grant funding received from UNEP through the Multilateral Fund Secretariat;
- Executed celebratory activities for International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer (International Ozone Day) 2016 that highlighted the partnership between the MED and SJPP to enable the improved management of refrigerants, delivery of services by RAC technicians and contribute to the ongoing compliance with the Montreal Protocol.

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY PROGRAMME

NATIONAL OZONE DEPLETING SUBSTANCE PROGRAMME COORDINATION

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) project endorsement letters attracting US\$1.6 million in grant support were provided for the execution of the following two projects:

- Preventing Costs of Invasive Alien Species; and
- Upscaling and enhancing the Caribbean Regional Fund for Wastewater Management (GEF-CReW+)

The Ministry continued to serve as an active member of the National Steering Committee (NSC) for the Small Grants Programme. In 2016, US\$307,128 in grant funding were awarded to ten projects addressing community based involvement with the resolution of critical environmental issues in the areas of biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation and adaptation, land degradation, international waters management and the eradication of harmful chemicals.

GREEN CLIMATE FUND READINESS AND PREPARATORY SUPPORT FOR THE NDA

The Research and Planning Unit of the Economic Affairs Division is the National Designated Authority (NDA) for the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and is the interface between the Government of Barbados and the Fund. The Research and Planning Unit submitted Barbados' readiness and preparatory support

project proposal to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) in 2016. Approval for the project was also given in 2016. The total grant amount is US\$299,439.

The readiness support will assist the NDA in building the necessary capacity needed to handle large cross sectoral projects involving multiple stakeholders and interest groups. The development of a Country Programme will assist in aligning the national GCF approach with existing national policies/programmes. The Country Programme will provide clear guidelines in project selection and ensure that all projects are linked to the national green economy priorities and Barbados' NDC which seeks to achieve an economy-wide reduction in GHG emissions of 44 per cent by 2030, with the Energy and Waste sectors identified as areas which will contribute to this reduction. The Country Programme will create buy-in and ownership among all stakeholders and it will also assist in operationalizing the NDC and obtaining financing for national projects or programmes. The readiness support will also assist in identifying and exploring synergies with ongoing initiatives which can be scaled up, such as those identified in the National Climate Change Policy Framework (NCCPF) or the Green Economy Scoping Study carried in partnership with UNEP.

COMMONWEALTH CLIMATE FINANCE HUB

The aim of the Climate Finance Access Hub is to facilitate improved access by small and vulnerable countries to climate finance to meet their priority needs in realizing their sustainable development goals. The Division of Economic Affairs within the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs triggered

Barbados' participation as one of the pilot countries of the Climate Finance Hub programme in 2016. An adviser will be placed in Barbados for one year with a possible one-year extension.

COASTAL PLANNING

TOWN AND COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT PLANNING APPLICATIONS

Monthly assessment of applications to develop coastal lands continued. During the reporting period, a total of sixty-three (63) applications were received from the Chief Town Planner (CTP) for assessment. Major applications assessed during the reporting period included:

- Sandy Lane Beach Re-generation Project;
- Vision Development Inc. (Hyatt Hotel), Bay Street;
- Walker's Sand Quarry, St. Andrew;
- Fairmont Royal Pavilion, Porters, St. James;
- Sandals, Dover, Christ Church;
- Crane Resort Sargassum boom application.

SECONDARY SCHOOL JOB PLACEMENT

The CZMU facilitated the voluntary job placement of one (1) student from the Graydon Sealy Secondary School and one (1) student from the Barbados Youth Service (BYS). The Graydon Sealy Secondary student worked one (1) day

per week as part of the School's work experience initiative. The BYS student worked at the Unit during the period September 19, 2016 to November 26, 2016. Each student assisted the administrative staff and was exposed to technical field work of the Unit.

CONTRIBUTE TOWARDS THE UPDATE OF THE PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The CZMU sat on the steering committee established for the update of the Physical Development Plan (PDP) and provided technical input towards the PDP's update in the form of technical meetings with the consultants and the provision of relevant information and data.

DIALOGUE WITH OTHER NATIONAL COASTAL MANAGEMENT AGENCIES

The CZMU also served as a committee member in the independent assessment of applications submitted to the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC) for the Local Adaptation Measures (LAMs) Grant Scheme. Other committee members included representatives of CCCCC, the Director of Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CEDEMA), and the primary assessors of the project proposals.

COORDINATE THE CZMU'S PUBLIC EDUCATION OUTREACH PROGRAMME

The CZMU was represented on a national committee towards the implementation of the CleanBim programme (originating from National Tourism Host Programme) hosted by the Barbados Tourism Product

Authority. The committee launched a public awareness campaign on litter/solid waste and initiated the first of what was intended to be a series of clean-ups in green spaces throughout 2016. Furthermore, the CZMU partnered with the Caribbean Youth Environment Network (CYEN) to host an underwater clean-up, on World Oceans Day, of the marine environs associated with the Folkestone Marine Reserve. A number of local Scuba diving operators, tourists and locals participated in the underwater clean-up. A significant quantity of solid waste items were recovered from the sea floor and coral reefs.

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS, READINESS AND RESILIENCE

CZMU sits on the Early Warning Information System Across Climate Timescales (EWISACTs) regional committee as an observer organization. The third meeting of the EWISACTs group was held in July 2016, hosted by the Caribbean Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH). The meeting discussed advancements in some of its warning and information products such as drought and heat index. The wave forecast and coral bleaching index products were also presented. The CIMH was desirous of discussing the opportunity to validate the wave forecast model using measured data from the CZMU wave programme.

At the tsunami standing committee in June 2016, the committee agreed to begin tsunami evacuation mapping and planning using extreme values rather than waiting for outputs from the CRMP. The CZMU will be represented on the evacuation planning working group. During this reporting period the CZMU produced a draft tsunami inundation

map using extreme scenario values and guidance from the International Tsunami Information Center (ITIC).

COASTAL ENGINEERING

QUARTERLY BEACH PROFILE MONITORING

The CZMU performed beach profile monitoring during the months of March, June, September and December 2016 at seventy (70) locations island wide as part of the quarterly beach monitoring programme.

The data collected during March, June, September and December was added to the digital archive. The Beach Profile Monitoring program enables the CZMU to have an understanding of the state of beaches island wide. The unit was presented with a tablet during the reporting period with specialized spreadsheets to allow for better data collection.

SHORELINE MORPHOLOGICAL RESPONSE MONITORING

COASTAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMME (CIP) HOLETOWN WATERFRONT IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (HWIP) SITES

The CZMU performed beach profile monitoring during the months of March, June, September and December at the three (3) CIP locations; – Rockley, Hometown and Welches as well as the HWIP site. This is part of the quarterly beach monitoring programme. The data from this monitoring was recorded, downloaded and used for submission as part of a report to the IDB in fulfilment of

CZMU's obligation to satisfy the five-year post construction maintenance program.

WAVE MONITORING PROGRAMME

The CZMU has seven (7) Inter Ocean S4ADW wave recorders and eight (8) Nortek ADWC Doppler Current profilers, four (4) Accuadopp profilers and eight (8) RBR solo. These instruments are used in the collection of wave data at selected locations around the island. The data from these devices allow the CZMU to have a correlation of shoreline response during swell and storm events. This data is used in wave analysis reports relating to storm damage and erosion. The CZMU and consultants also use it as part of the design process of coastal structures thereby enhancing design and enabling model calibration. During the reporting period, the equipment was used as part of the Coastal Risk Assessment and Management Programme (CRMP) to develop a thirty-five (35) year wave hindcast.

INFRASTRUCTURE, INVESTMENT AND CAPITAL WORKS

EXISTING ANNUAL PLANS

CIP SITES MAINTENANCE

The CZMU as part of the two IDB projects, CIP and HWIP constructed four (4) infrastructure projects, at Rockley, Holetown and Welches. The CZMU is mandated by the IDB to ensure the project infrastructure is adequately maintained in order to provide lateral access, stabilize and enhance the beaches along our shoreline.

During the reporting period the CZMU performed maintenance

inspections on the infrastructure and landscaping at the four (4) aforementioned sites. These inspections formed part of the maintenance report for the IDB and were the basis of a plan for the implementation of future maintenance works.

SIDS – SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA, GREEN ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

Regarding Barbados' green economy initiative, a formal event was held in 2016 in Nairobi, Kenya during the 2nd Session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) to announce the Government of Barbados' accession to the United Nations Partnership for Action on Green Economy (UN-PAGE).

Following the announcement, initial discussions were held with PAGE officials to advance planning for the proposed PAGE mission to Barbados. The issues of support to the manufacturing sector, environmental risk mainstreaming in the financial sector, green jobs support and Small Island Developing States cooperation on green economy were reiterated. It was agreed that further formal detailed planning would continue in the near future.

Additionally, the Ministry of Environment and Drainage (MED) was approached during UNEA to participate in the evaluation of the Green Economy Initiative. This follows interviews undertaken by the Evaluation Office of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) on Barbados' Green Economy Scoping Study during the launch of the

Government of Jamaica's Green Economy Scoping Study in March 2016.

Also in the margins of the UNEA-2 Conference, PRPIU representatives held discussions with UNEP officials on Phase 2 of the National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) project. All project reports submitted by the MED were accepted and approved and it was agreed that upon return to capital, the Government of Barbados via the Permanent Secretary MED would begin formal review of documents submitted by UNEP regarding the details of Phase 2 of the NCSA project.

During the period, Barbados participated in a face-to-face meeting of the Editorial Committee for the UNEP-led publication entitled: "The State of Sustainable Lifestyles in Latin America and the Caribbean", which was one of the events of the World Resources Forum of Latin America and the Caribbean, hosted by the government of Costa Rica. The production of the publication is ongoing and is slated to be launched in October, 2016. At that meeting, Barbados was invited to participate in a plenary session which discussed the imperative of sustainable resource management in Agenda 2030. In addition, Barbados was invited to make a presentation on "The Vision of Lifestyles in the Caribbean and Challenges in Promoting Sustainability".

June 2016 was celebrated as Environment Month at the request of the Heads of Department at a Minister's meeting on January 6, 2016. A matrix was developed for the purpose of summarizing each activity being planned by each department, and the

Department Heads were asked to submit this information for the Permanent Secretary's attention. In addition, a detailed calendar of events was developed and disseminated. A summary of the events which were executed is attached at Appendix III. Of note, quite a few of the MED's stakeholders and partners sought to take the initiative to design and deliver activities in celebration of Environment Month 2016.

During 2016, the Environmental Education Desk was able to creatively utilize the current stock of posters, fliers, publications and paraphernalia as incentives and giveaways during various presentations. The Education for Sustainable Development Module was presented to 50 post-graduate Diploma and Certificate in Education students of the Erdiston Teachers' Training College, by the Environmental Education Desk of the PRPIU. This Module is being offered for the fifth consecutive year.

The presentation of the Module included the development of a Practicum for demonstrating the Sustainable Development ethos across a variety of subject areas in both the Primary and Secondary School system, as well as in the Technical and Vocational Tertiary training institutions. During these sessions, Teachers in training designed and presented interactive sessions, which set their institutions on a sustainable development path.

A special presentation of the Module for Education for Sustainable Development was delivered at the Erdiston Teachers' Training College, to thirty (30) students of the Post-Graduate Education for Leadership Diploma in Education, which seeks to prepare

Senior Teachers for their role as School Administrators and Principals.

Following the presentation and discussion, the teachers outlined a series of whole school initiatives that they would wish to receive technical assistance with, as well as funding support for, which they believe would contribute to the improvement of their respective school plants and school families.

During the period, the PRPIU was invited by the Ministry of Tourism to deliver the second presentation in the Barbados Tourism Product Authority's series of awareness workshops for national tourism stakeholders, under the Barbados Together Programme.

The target audience on this occasion included Customs Officers, Immigration Officers, Staff of the Harrisons Cave and the Royal Barbados Police Force. Following the presentation, there was vibrant discussion about the environmental legislation and a need for its enforcement within their various spheres of operation. The participants were encouraged to familiarize themselves with this legislation having been exposed to the value of the environmental goods and services on island.

The Environmental Education Programme was invited to participate in the testing of the assessment instrument for gathering data related to the population's knowledge and understanding of Climate Change and its impacts. This exercise formed part of a workshop on Climate Change Adaptation Measures which is a component of the USAID's Drainage Project.

The PRPIU also participated in the Economic Affairs Division's consultations on the Revision of Barbados' Growth and Development Strategy 2013 – 2020.

Also, during the period the PRPIU participated in the following inter and intra-ministry committees:

1. The JEG meeting of April 22 2016;
2. Two meetings of the Tourism Master Plan Committee on June 7 & 28, 2016; and
3. One meeting of the CRMP Project on June 30, 2016.

In addition, the PRPIU provided input to the process of revising the Barbados Growth and Development Strategy conducted by the Economic Affairs Division of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs.

Also during the period, the Unit participated in the bid review process and the EIA review process for the Barbados Offshore Oil Programme, under the auspices of the Energy Division, as a member of the Technical Evaluation Committee and the EIA Committee. It also participated in two meetings of the CRMP project steering committee related to a regular status update and the monitoring and evaluation process, which involved a committee meeting with the consultant.

BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION

In 2016, efforts towards the effective conservation, management

and sustainable utilization of Barbados' biodiversity, continued through the implementation of programmes, projects and public awareness activities.

PUBLIC AWARENESS AND EDUCATION

International Day for Biological Diversity is celebrated globally on May 22 and the theme for 2016 was Biodiversity for Sustainable Development. The Ministry used the week of the 24th–27th May to raise awareness of the significance of managing our island biodiversity in a manner that is sustainable for future generations by conducting tours of the Medford Craft World and the National Conservation Commission. These tours were conducted for approximately 250 students from the Wesley Hall Infants School, the St. Christopher Primary School, the St. Bartholemew Primary School and the Ellerton Primary School.

The International Day for Combatting Degradation and Drought (Land Degradation Day) was celebrated on June 17, 2016. The day was instituted to increase understanding and awareness of land degradation and drought issues and the importance of conserving our scarce land resources.

The theme for Land Degradation Day 2016 was 'Inclusive Cooperation for achieving Land Degradation Neutrality', with the slogan 'Protect Earth, Restore Land, engage People'. Approximately 250 students of the adopted schools, Ellerton Primary, St. Bartholomew, St. Christopher and Wesley Hall Infants were given the opportunity to visit Turner's Hall Woods as part of the Ministry of Environment and Drainage public awareness activities.

PUBLICATIONS/REPORTS

Barbados submitted a National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity on migratory birds and actions were taken for their protection. In addition, Barbados co-hosted a National Workshop on the Convention of Migratory Species (CMS) on 31 August – 2 September 2016.

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

Project Development and Implementation, particularly in the current economic circumstance, represents an important opportunity to undertake national priorities and fulfil international obligations through projects utilising grant funds.

In 2016 the Biodiversity Section secured funding for preparation of Barbados' Invasive Alien Species Project of the Convention on Biological Diversity from the Global Environmental Facility (GEF). As such, CARICOM and the CMS, in 2016 jointly organised a Regional Capacity-Building Workshop for CMS Non-Parties of the Caribbean Region in collaboration with the Government of Barbados. The overall aim was to inform Non-Parties within CARICOM about the need for migratory species conservation, and about the role of the Convention and ultimately to encourage countries to join CMS.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DEPARTMENT

The mission of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) is to preserve and improve Barbados'

quality of life and its natural and built environment, through the promotion of sustainable practices, education, partnerships, and the enforcement of legislation.

The Department's goal is to ensure adequate protection of environmental resources and human health from harmful pollutants discharged to the environment from anthropogenic and other sources of environmental contaminants.

The specific objectives of the Department are:

- To ensure proper building development in the interest of public health;
- To monitor and control water quality;
- To ensure proper disposal of solid waste;
- To ensure the adequate management and control of hazardous chemicals and the management, control and disposal of obsolete chemicals and chemical waste;
- To protect marine resources from sources of pollution through adequate monitoring and control of the discharge of pollutants into the marine environment;
- To monitor and control airborne contaminants;
- To monitor and control the prevalence of derelict buildings and derelict vehicles;

- To assess the effects of noise in the community and to institute corrective measures where necessary;
- To ensure effective coordination and planning for emergency incidences such as oil spills or hazardous chemical spills; and
- To educate the public on all environmental matters.

POLICY DEVELOPMENT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES FOR 2016

During 2016 the Draft Water Reuse Policy was prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Drainage for approval and onward submission to the Cabinet.

During 2016, the EPD continued work on the ambient air quality assessment of different areas of the island. The assessment involved characterization of the levels of selected ambient air pollutants using passive samplers. The selected locations and details on the status of the assessment are as follows:

(a) Oistins and Speightstown

The report for the ambient air quality assessment of Oistins and Speightstown was completed and submitted to the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Drainage.

(b) Holetown and Rural Areas

Sampling was conducted in Holetown, St. James; Farley Hill, St. Peter and Gun Hill, St. George over the twelve-month period January 2015 to February 2016. Preparation of a report which details the results of the monitoring is in progress and is anticipated to be completed by March 21, 2017.

The Department continued the noise assessment of selected areas around the island. The objectives of the noise assessments include the collection of data on sound levels in selected areas, the identification of the main sources of noise and the comparison of sound levels to the World Health Organization standards. The project was suspended due to challenges with the sound level meters which are being addressed.

Water quality monitoring of groundwater sources and springs was conducted on a monthly basis during 2016 at twenty-one (21) drinking water supply and nine (9) agricultural supply sources. Two hundred and ninety-four (294) groundwater samples were collected in 2016. One hundred and ninety-four (194) of these samples were from drinking water supply sources. The results of the laboratory analysis for the drinking water supply sources for the parameters chlorides, nitrates, total dissolved solids and Faecal Coliform were compared to the World Health Organization (WHO) Drinking Water Quality Guidelines. The chloride standard of 250 mg/l was exceeded on fifty-three (53) instances in 2016 at Alleyndale,

Carlton, Molyneux, Trents, Whim and Villa Marie supply wells.

The WHO total dissolved solids 'good taste' threshold was not met on sixty-one (61) occasions in 2016 and the 'unpalatable taste' threshold was exceeded on nineteen (19) occasions. The exceedances occurred at Alleyndale, Ashton Hall, Carlton, Haymans, Molyneux, Trents, and the Whim. The nitrate standard of 10 mg/l was exceeded on five occasions in 2016 at the Carrington, New Market, Belle and Desalination Plant Feed supply wells. The Faecal Coliform guideline value of 0 CFU/100ml was exceeded on twelve (12) instances at Carrington, Applewhaites, College and Molyneux supply sources.

Monitoring of eighteen (18) west and south coast beaches was conducted on a weekly basis during 2016 and one thousand nine hundred and forty-one (1,941) samples were collected. The results of the analysis were compared to the draft standards for Faecal Coliform and Enterococci under the Marine Pollution Control Act 392A. In the months where the minimum number of samples required by the standards were collected the Faecal Coliform and Enterococci standards were met.

The bi-annual widescreen sampling of groundwater was conducted on March 15, 2016 and October 18, 2016. Water samples from twelve (12) potable wells were analysed for several pollutants including metals, pesticides and asbestos. The update of the National Oil Spill Inventory and Directory was completed and the development of the volunteer and media protocols continued during 2016.

REGULATORY MONITORING AND ENFORCEMENT

ACHIEVEMENTS/OUTCOMES FOR 2016

The EPD received 1,754 building development applications in 2016 and processed 1,690 applications, which included those received during and prior to 2016.

A total of fifty-seven (57) complaints were received by the Department during 2016, the classification of these complaints is shown below.

Thirty-six (36) requests for advice on the disposal of hazardous and special waste were received. Of this total, thirty-five (35) were addressed during 2016. Also, fifty-five (55) applications were processed and approval granted for the removal of asbestos containing materials and fibreglass. The removal process was supervised by Officers of the Department and the asbestos and fibreglass waste was disposed at the government approved disposal facility at Rock Hall, St. Philip. Inspections of the disposal sites operated by the Sanitation Service Authority and known recycling preparation entities were conducted in 2016.

DERELICT STRUCTURES

During 2016, \$325,500 was budgeted for the Derelict Structures programme. It is estimated that forty-six (46) derelict structures will be removed at a cost of \$128,514.50.

EDUCATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION AND INITIATIVES

The EPD hosted four (4) interns during the period June 06 to August 12, 2016. The interns performed data entry, participated in site visits and routine sampling and conducted data analysis.

On September 17, 2016, International Coastal Clean-up Day, the annual clean-up of Morgan Lewis Beach was organized by the Department. Sixty-five (65) volunteers participated in the cleanup and 5,621 pieces of litter were collected which weighed 819 pounds (lbs.).

The Department also aired environmental tips on radio and television during the year.

BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE

The budget allocated for public education initiatives was \$48,200.00 while expenditure for 2016 was \$40,289.00.

NATIONAL GOVERNANCE PROCESSES, PARTNERSHIPS AND COOPERATION ARRANGEMENTS

The EPD as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Review Panel received twelve (12) development related documents for review. The Department reviewed

and provided comments on nine (9) such documents which included terms of reference and EIAs. The EPD was also represented on a committee which reviewed an EIA for offshore petroleum exploration.

In 2016, twenty-three (23) applications for the importation of pesticides were received by the EPD in its role as a member of the Pesticide Control Board (PCB). All of the applications received were vetted and comments sent to the PCB.

There were thirty-nine (39) applications submitted for the importation of radioactive material of which thirty-two (32) were for medical purposes and seven (7) for industrial purposes.

EXTRA-NATIONAL GOVERNANCE PROCESSES, PARTNERSHIPS AND COOPERATION ARRANGEMENTS

The Global Atmospheric Passive Sampling (GAPS) Network seeks to monitor persistent organic pollutants and priority air pollutants at monitoring locations across the globe. During 2016, under the GAPS project, passive air samplers were retrieved on a quarterly basis and new ones deployed at the monitoring site at Ragged Point, St. Philip. The retrieved samples were sent to Environment Canada for analysis.

Additional activities approved and conducted under the project entitled, 'Strengthening Capacities for Strategic for Strategic Approach to Chemicals Management (SAICM) Implementation and Supporting the Globally Harmonized

System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) Capacity in Barbados' included the following:

- i. The Department commissioned a consultant to develop a public relations campaign including the design of the public education materials i.e. GHS jingle, posters, press release, magnet artwork and videos.
- ii. The consultant for the development of a legal framework for the GHS submitted a gap analysis and the Department facilitated a focus group as part of the process to develop guidance for the development of GHS legislation.

The objectives of the regional project Development and Implementation of a Sustainable Management Mechanism for Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in the Caribbean include building institutional and human resource capacity to manage the impacts of POPs. The project is funded by the Global Environment Facility and is expected to conclude in November 2020. The main activity conducted under the project in 2016 was an assessment of equipment possibly contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls. During the week of August 22 – 26, 2016 representatives from the Basel Convention Regional Centre for Training and Technology in the Caribbean visited Barbados and sampled fluid in equipment identified in a 2013 inventory as possibly contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls.

The objectives of the project entitled Supporting the Implementation of the Global Monitoring Plan of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in Latin America and the Caribbean States include strengthening national monitoring capacity and building regional analytical capacity for POPs. The project is being funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The activities conducted under the project in 2016 were:

- i. The University of the West Indies Cave Hill was designated at the local laboratory facility to perform analysis for POPs in the air and human milk samples collected.
- ii. Air samplers were installed on the grounds at the Caribbean Institute for Hydrology and Meteorology in December 2016.
- iii. Conditional approval was granted by the Institutional Review Board to collect human milk samples for the project.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

MISSION AND MAIN OBJECTIVES

The mission of the National Conservation Commission is to maintain, develop, conserve, preserve and enhance our natural and manmade environment through the provision of quality service to our Stakeholders.

The core objectives of the Commission are to:

- (1) Conserve the natural beauty, topographic features, historic buildings, sites and monuments of Barbados;
- (2) Control, maintain and develop public Parks, Public Gardens and the beaches of Barbados;
- (3) Develop and maintain public accesses to the beaches and “windows” to the sea;
- (4) Provide a Lifeguard Service at such beaches as it deems fit;
- (5) Provide beach facilities as the need arises and to maintain existing ones;
- (6) Develop a network of protected areas both marine and territorial;
- (7) Engender environmental steward-ship in the psyche of Barbadian Citizens.

UPGRADING OF QUEEN’S PARK

During the year under review the Commission held discussions with the management of CIBC First Caribbean Bank regarding an upgrade to Queen’s Park. The bank further agreed to donate the sum of \$80,000.00 towards the upgrade work which included the following:-

- Fabrication and installation of signage for an interpretive trail;

- Fabrication and installation of twenty-six (26) seats and seven (7) bench tables;
- Painting of the curb wall;
- Painting of the gates – Governor-General, Queen and Nelson ;
- Installation of six (6) cast-iron seats.

UPGRADE OF INDEPENDENCE SQUARE

The Commission embarked on the total upgrade of Independence Square. The upgrade work included the following:-

- Repainting of the washroom facility;
- Complete refurbishment of the gardens;
- Replacement of the awning on the Gazebo and repainting of the same;
- Replacement and upgrade of some of the lighting fixtures.

FOLKESTONE MARINE PARK AND INTERPRETIVE CENTRE

During the period under review maintenance work was carried out in the Marine Reserve as follows:-

Four moorings were installed in the Reserve at the following sites:

- Sandy Lane Reef
- Dottin's Reef
- Church Point Reef
- Fisherman's Reef

In addition to the above, eleven (11) mantas and moorings were installed at the Vauxhall Reef snorkel site. This work was done in anticipation of the introduction of a user fee for vessels using the area for recreational and commercial purposes. The mooring fees were officially introduced in December 2016. Provision was also made for a fee to be charged for persons snorkeling and scuba diving in the reserve.

Work is progressing on the installation of a five hundred gallon aquarium located in the Visitor Centre. When completed the aquarium will house live species of fish and live coral. It is envisaged that this new aquarium will enhance the visitor experience at the Visitor Centre.

NATIONAL ARBOR DAY CELEBRATIONS 2016

The Commission celebrated the nineteenth (19th) anniversary of the re-establishment of National Arbor Day on September 22, 2016 with an official Ceremony in the newly refurbished Independence Square. Students from Westbury Primary, Wesley Hall Primary,

Complaints received by EPD in 2016

Section	Number of Complaints
Air	27
Marine	23
Noise	6
Water Quality	1
Total	57

Harrison College and the Seventh Day Adventist Church attended the ceremony.

During the week subsequent to the ceremony educational tours were held at the Codrington Headquarters of the Commission on September 23, 2016 and students from the following schools attended: -

- St. Gabriel's
- Bay Primary
- Rock Christian Primary
- St. Christopher Primary
- Grantley Adams Secondary
- Alleyne Secondary School
- Eden Lodge Primary

Students and Teachers had the opportunity to view the following projects at the NCC: -

- Rain Water Harvesting Project – to advocate water conservation;
- Apiary – project which highlights the importance of bees in agriculture and horticultural development;
- Students also toured the NCC's Plant Nursery to view the wide variety of plants produced by the NCC for internal use at the Commission's sites and also for sale to the public.

Another major activity of Arbor Week was the Arbor Expo held on Saturday, September 24, 2016. Twenty-five (25) exhibitors participated in the event where they mainly showcased

items that are products and bi-products of trees and plants. The exhibitors included the following:

- The Ministry of Agriculture;
- The Barbados Beekeeper Association;
- Sustainable Barbados Recycling Centre;
- Shalana's Wines;
- Earth Mother Botanicals;
- Bajan Balmz Aromatherapy Services

During the Expo a Plant Propagation Workshop was held to advise members of the public on various propagation techniques.

MAINTENANCE OF PROPERTIES

BATHSHEBA SNACKETTE/ WASHROOM FACILITY - ST. JOSEPH

During the period under review work was completed on the Bathsheba Snackette and Washroom facilities. Work on the snackette involved the complete repainting, expansion of the outdoor deck, rebuilding of the Bar and changing of the roof. The Tourism Development Corporation assisted with the upgrading of the washrooms by donating monies to retiling the floors.

BATH SNACKETTE

The Commission completed renovations to Bath Snackette, St. John. The work entailed the repainting of the

facility and upgrading of the electrical system. The Commission will shortly be putting the facility out to Public Tender.

LIFEGUARD TOWERS - BROWNE'S BEACH NORTH

The Lifeguard Tower at Browne's Beach north was completely renovated. Work done included complete repainting and replacement of the stairs, floor and windows.

SANITATION SERVICE AUTHORITY

INTEGRATED SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (GENERAL)

There has been significant activity under the ISWMP for 2016 with the completion of the following being key:

- Waste Busters (The Game that puts Waste in its Place);
- Waste Characterization Study;
- Outreach Activities (Schools and Communities);
- Route Optimization Study.

WASTE BUSTER

The game Waste Busters which was created by the Project Unit is a board game that provides a fun way of introducing solid waste management concepts to students by demonstrating the various options and decisions involved in the process. It is suitable for students ages seven (7) and up. The Unit has completed

the revision of the physical game and it is now at the pre-production stage prior to the production of one thousand (1000) units to be distributed to the primary and secondary schools around the island.

WASTE CHARACTERIZATION STUDY

The Aim of the Waste Characterization Study is to provide relevant, reliable, impartial and valuable data along with its analysis and recommendations with respect to the quantities and composition of solid waste being generated in Barbados. To this end a National Waste Characterization Study was conducted.

The Consultant team has to date engaged in three (3) data collection drives (April 2015, July 2015 and February 2016) which represent key waste generation periods throughout the year.

A summary of the key findings is detailed below:

The summary data for the combined Residential and ICI samples, not surprisingly, reveals that Organics 41.0 per cent and C&D 20.9 per cent are the most prevalent materials. Paper and Paperboard, which would include cardboard, is the only other material of any significance coming in with double digit percentage at 10.3 per cent. Other Waste, which included Electronic Waste, which probably should have been categorized separately given its high recyclable potential, is shown to comprise 8.1 per cent of the waste stream. The average amount of waste during the study period was 1,080 tonnes per day (tpd).

OUTREACH PROGRAMMES/COMMUNITY RECYCLING

The Solid Waste Project Unit, now the Project Management Coordination Unit has implemented or assisted with the implementation of several recycling programmes in Barbados. The Project Unit has been overseeing the recycling programme at Warrens Tower II, Warrens, St. Michael and due to the success of that project has inherited responsibility for a viable recycling programme at Baobab Tower also in Warrens. At the Warrens Tower II, several government departments, including the Project Management Coordination Unit, were encouraged to collect recyclables generated within their office once weekly. Each office had been supplied with a bin for their plastic, metal and glass recyclables. Paper and cardboard recyclables were collected in plastic bags.

SCHOOL'S PROGRAMME

The Schools Recycling Programme was a programme spearheaded by the Future Centre Trust through the CoRe Network. During 2016, students and teachers were encouraged to bring their recyclables from home and place them in the bins provided for collection. Further, the Project Unit continued to support these activities where needed and also continued to push solid waste outreach, awareness and education in the schools inclusive of the distribution of the activities books and brochures as well as the Green Smiles CD.

ROUTE OPTIMIZATION STUDY

A Technical Cooperation Agreement to develop a route optimization study for

solid waste collection for Barbados was completed in early 2016. The objective of the Study was to optimize the collection / hauling of municipal solid waste as well as industrial, commercial and institutional (ICI) solid waste by the public collection service in Barbados.

F. LAW AND ORDER

OVERVIEW

During the review period, the Royal Barbados Police Force maintained its commitment to the pursuit of a broad mandate that included making Barbados a safe place for all to work, live, visit and conduct business. This commitment was guided by a range of initiatives that included effective crime management, community engagement and traffic management.

COMPOSITION OF CRIME

For the period under review, there was a 1.0 per cent increase in crime as noted by 8,004 offences being recorded as compared to 7,931 for the corresponding period in 2015. As it relates to the general composition of recorded crime, 12.8 per cent of total crime was classified as Residential Burglary, 20.0 per cent recorded as Drug crimes, while 13.7 per cent was classified as Assault/Wounding.

DRUG CRIMES

During 2016, there was a 37.0 per cent increase in drug related offences. All categories of drug related cases recorded increases except for the possession of apparatus, decreased by 21.0 per cent and importing cocaine

decreased by 65.0 per cent. Additionally, Cannabis remained the drug of choice for Barbadians. The high demand and availability of different varieties has resulted in a gradual increase of importation from Canada and North American territories. The cultivation of cannabis, remained an ever-present concern to law enforcement since, from all indications; it is not thought to be grown for exportation, but rather local consumption. Experimentation of hydro labs, though not on a large scale, is also a growing concern. There has been an increase in the importation of cocaine into Barbados from Guyana and Suriname. Additionally, Barbados remains a critical transshipment point to Europe and North America; while a small percentage remains on island to satisfy local demand.

FIREARM ENABLED CRIME

Though there was a reduction of 8.0 per cent overall in this category of offending, a significant spike in cases of endangering life and shooting with intent was discovered. A decrease of 32.0 per cent was recorded in robbery cases where a firearm was used. Increases were recorded in possession of ammunition cases from seventeen (17) in 2015 to forty (40) in 2016 as well as use of firearm from twenty-eight (28) to thirty-seven (37) while other countries involving firearms saw a thirty-four (34) percent decrease.

CRIME AGAINST VISITORS

In 2016, the victimization rate against visitors decreased by 16.0 per cent over 2015; there is still great concern over the frequency of these crimes. Trend analysis shows that most crime against visitors was burglary of accommodation, followed by theft. Notwithstanding the

overall decrease in crime against visitors, an increase in assault/wounding was reported.

TRAFFIC

Twenty-seven thousand and eighty-seven (27,087) traffic offences were recorded in 2016 with 69.0 per cent reported by the Bridgetown Division, 21.0 per cent in the Southern Division and 10.0 per cent in the Northern Division. The most prevalent offence recorded across the island was that of failing to comply with traffic signs. There were 7,801 accidents in 2016 as compared with 7,195 recorded in 2015. This represents an 8.0 per cent increase over 2015. The most prevalent cause attributed to accidents was drivers being inattentive while driving. There were nine (9) fatal accidents in 2016 as compared with eighteen (18) accidents, representing a 50.0 per cent reduction. Most accidents were classified as being without injury, followed by slight injury, serious and fatal accidents.

COMMUNITY OUTREACH

The Royal Barbados Police Force (RBPF) remained persistent with its community outreach initiatives during 2016 for the purpose of ensuring national safety. Activities include:

- A number of interventions within the education and community settings;
- The hosting of consultative committees;
- A business watch programme; and
- Neighborhood watches.

The organization continues to maintain partnerships with local law enforcement agencies as well as shared relations with regional agencies such as CARICOM Secretariat, the CARICOM Implementing Agency for Crime and Security (IMPACS), the Association of Caribbean Commissioners of Police (ACCP). Shared relations were also maintained internationally with agencies such as INTERPOL, the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI), and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP).

G. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The year in review saw a number of policy measures implemented in an effort to continue Government's endeavour to improve the fiscal consolidation efforts as well as to stabilize the foreign reserves. The major programme of fiscal consolidation (i.e. the 19-month fiscal consolidation programme) commenced in August 2013 subsequent to its announcement in the 2013 Financial Statement and Budgetary Proposals. This programme laid the initial framework for adjustments in the Barbadian economy in respect to revenue, expenditure, debt, investment and growth.

The following represents the progress made to date in the fiscal consolidation efforts outlined in each respective Financial Statement and Budgetary Proposals for 2015 and 2016 since the 19-month adjustment programme has ended.

During the year 2016, progress was made in respect to the budgetary proposals announced in 2015. Of the twenty-six (26) budgetary proposals announced in 2015, nine (9) were fully

implemented; with an implementation success ratio of 34.6 per cent for the period June 2015 to December 2016. Six (6) policies are presently advancing at a satisfactory pace relative to implementation; a representation of 23.1 per cent, while three (3) measures were advancing at a slower pace; a representation of 11.5 per cent. Eight policies remained not implemented for reasons that they have either been placed on hold, or no further information could be obtained before the publication of this report.

In August of 2016, there were an additional 18 budgetary measures announced; six (6) of those measures have been successfully implemented to date yielding an implementation success ratio of 33.3 per cent. Eight (8) policies were advancing at a satisfactory pace, representing 44.4 per cent of the measures while two (2) of the stated policies were being implemented at a slower pace. The remaining two (2) policy measures representing 11.1 per cent of the announced policy transcript were either placed on hold or no update could be obtained before publication.

The 2016 Monitoring and Evaluation report also indicated that extended projects such as Modernization of the Barbados Statistical Service, Modernization of the Barbados National Procurement System, Water and Sanitation Systems Upgrade and the Barbados Competitiveness Programme funded by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) came to a close.

As it relates to locally funded projects under the purview of the Public Investment Unit of the Economic Affairs Division, there were no notable projects of concern which were initiated or completed during the review period.

VI. ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FOR 2017

BARBADOS ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FOR 2017

While the international prospects for growth are encouraging, the domestic economic outlook though positive remains challenged by strong headwinds. The Barbados economy has grown by 1.6 per cent compared with the 0.9 per cent registered a year earlier. This growth is expected to improve by 0.2 percentage points by the end of the year 2017.

For the most part the burgeoning tourism industry coupled with key tourism-based construction projects will continue to underpin the growth thrust for 2017. The activity in these sectors have also contributed significantly to the reduction in unemployment levels, moving the rate down to 9.0 per cent from the 10.2 per cent recorded a year earlier.

Notwithstanding these positive developments there are a number of countervailing factors, which threaten to constrain the progress made to domestic growth. Chief among these factors is the slow progress of the fiscal consolidation efforts and the high debt burden.

Notwithstanding these challenges two critical facts remain:

- (1) Barbados remains steadfast to its longstanding policies of social protection and maintaining the currency peg while meeting its financial obligations;
- (2) Despite the economy's resilience, greater effort will be required to stave off any countervailing forces that threaten the

stability, growth and income distribution.

Over the short to medium-term, concerted efforts will be made to tailor efficiencies within its tax administration framework in order that it may build stronger fiscal buffers over the long-term.

The government is also seeking to strengthen the anemic growth conditions through the injection of a number of initiatives geared towards improving the competitive landscape. The Barbados Competitiveness Programme will be entering a new phase of its implementation programme where emphasis will be placed on key strategic areas of the competitive agenda.

As it pertains to the monetary policy framework, it is expected that the stock of international reserves will stabilize given the soon anticipated injection of foreign proceeds from the sale of Government assets such as the Barbados National Oil Company and the Barbados Hilton Resort. Policymakers are also keen in fostering demand management policies for the limited foreign reserves as it will go a long way in supporting the fiscal condition efforts currently being employed.

The financial system continues to be stable and liquidity continues to increase in the banking sector. Unlocking private sector investment to spur new developments and an expansion in the product base will be key to sustainable development of Barbados.

Above all, anchoring long-term expectations within three of the most important policy cogs for Barbados today – fiscal, monetary and structural reform will remain paramount to the sustained prosperity of the island.

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APPENDIX 1
ESTIMATES OF REAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
1988 – 2016
(1974 PRICES)

Year	Sugar	Non-Sugar Agriculture	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas and Water	Construction	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Tourism	Transport, Storage & Communication	Business & Other Services	Government Services	TOTAL
												(\$ M)
1988	34.1	31.8	6.7	85.7	25.3	61.9	176.6	123.1	64.8	150.1	117.4	877.5
1989	28.2	31.8	6.2	90.3	26.1	66.9	181.0	135.5	68.9	155.5	118.7	909.1
1990	29.5	34.8	6.6	87.9	26.4	60.1	171.9	122.2	68.9	150.5	120.3	879.1
1991	28.0	34.1	6.3	83.8	27.0	55.6	161.2	115.6	67.6	147.7	117.8	844.7
1992	23.1	33.0	5.8	77.6	27.4	39.9	148.4	113.4	65.2	139.9	112.0	785.7
1993	20.7	32.8	5.8	78.5	27.8	40.7	152.0	117.9	66.0	141.1	112.0	795.3
1994	22.3	31.1	5.8	77.4	28.2	43.2	161.1	129.0	68.2	146.0	113.1	825.4
1995	16.5	36.7	5.7	81.4	29.8	47.4	161.5	130.3	69.7	147.2	115.9	842.1
1996	25.4	37.2	6.2	86.6	31.3	49.3	166.8	132.5	71.5	148.8	119.9	875.5
1997	27.8	34.4	7.1	90.8	32.3	56.3	181.3	135.1	74.1	154.2	123.6	917.0
1998	20.6	33.3	9.4	73.2	33.3	65.8	203.4	143.6	78.2	164.9	125.6	951.3
1999	22.9	36.1	11.0	69.3	34.0	72.4	187.1	143.9	81.4	165.5	130.8	954.4
2000	25.1	36.1	10.5	67.6	34.5	73.2	191.8	157.2	89.0	177.5	134.4	996.9
2001	21.4	34.0	9.4	61.0	36.0	78.2	185.8	147.9	90.4	177.0	132.2	973.3
2002	19.3	33.8	10.0	61.6	37.3	84.2	188.0	143.8	88.5	173.8	140.7	981.0
2003	15.6	35.4	8.4	60.6	38.4	84.7	195.7	153.9	91.7	182.4	135.5	1002.3
2004	14.8	32.5	9.2	61.9	39.1	87.1	207.5	134.2	96.6	190.4	143.1	1016.4
2005	16.4	34.7	10.0	63.2	38.9	99.3	218.5	127.0	101.3	199.3	148.1	1056.7
2006	14.5	33.7	9.7	62.8	42.6	98.9	233.7	150.0	107.0	211.1	152.6	1116.6
2007	14.6	34.7	9.1	62.1	43.1	98.9	249.0	130.7	113.3	223.7	157.1	1136.3
2008	13.6	35.7	8.4	60.7	43.0	93.8	247.0	131.4	116.5	228.9	161.8	1140.8
2009	13.7	37.0	5.3	53.3	43.3	76.7	235.3	126.9	113.9	222.7	166.7	1094.8
2010	11.0	36.6	5.8	51.0	44.2	69.4	240.8	131.4	114.0	225.0	168.4	1097.6
2011	10.1	34.5	5.0	48.3	43.5	76.7	240.9	131.2	114.6	227.7	173.4	1105.9
2012	10.5	35.3	4.6	45.0	43.7	70.9	242.0	126.3	116.9	234.4	179.4	1109.0
2013	7.5	39.6	3.9	46.0	43.4	62.5	246.0	124.3	118.0	235.5	181.9	1108.6
2014	6.7	38.6	4.7	45.2	43.4	61.8	246.7	126.3	118.5	236.5	182.8	1111.2
2015	4.5	39.4	5.8	44.2	43.4	60.6	245.9	134.3	120.2	239.2	182.8	1120.3
2016P	3.0	40.0	5.3	43.5	44.1	63.0	245.1	140.8	122.4	245.1	175.4	1132.0

SOURCE: Central Bank of Barbados
P – PROVISIONAL

APPENDIX 2
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY SELECTED SUB-INDUSTRY
2006 – 2016
(BASIC PRICES)

															(\$ M)	
AGRICULTURE										MANUFACTURING					TOTAL SELECTED SUB- INDUSTRIES GDP BASIC PRICES	
NON-SUGAR AGRICULTURE										Paper Products Printing & Publishing	Chemicals Oil & Non- Metallic Minerals	Metal Products & Assembled Goods	Other Manufac- turing			
Total	Sugar Cane	Total	Food Crops	Live- Stock	Other Cultiva- tion	Fishing	Total	Sugar	Food Beverages Tobacco	Wood / Wood Products	Food Beverages Tobacco	Wood / Wood Products	Food Beverages Tobacco	Wood / Wood Products		
122.6	19.8	102.8	31.1	60.3	0.2	11.2	650.5	56.6	253.2	22.8	72.3	42.1	168.7	34.9	773.0	8,052.5
122.4	21.2	101.2	29.0	60.9	0.1	11.3	644.0	47.9	259.5	19.8	73.0	44.3	164.0	35.5	766.4	8,312.6
113.2	21.1	92.1	11.6	65.3	0.1	15.0	686.4	48.9	293.7	17.5	82.1	43.7	163.7	36.8	799.6	7915.5
126.1	18.5	107.7	23.7	71.4	0.0	12.5	627.1	45.0	289.2	14.0	69.7	39.2	142.5	27.4	753.2	7,842.3
117.6	10.1	107.5	27.8	68.7	0.0	11.0	528.0	31.6	261.7	12.2	61.3	39.9	96.8	24.5	645.5	7,979.5
114.2	10.8	103.4	24.3	71.2	0.0	7.9	572.4	31.9	279.0	14.4	57.7	70.3	94.3	24.8	686.6	7,993.3
122.7	11.6	111.1	25.6	75.7	0.0	9.8	521.9	40.2	255.3	19.7	43.5	64.4	79.3	19.6	644.6	7,993.3
133.0	8.6	124.4	31.1	76.5	0.1	16.7	548.5	26.2	279.1	12.4	56.3	71.3	83.5	19.6	681.5	8,040.4
127.2	7.6	119.6	28.1	80.3	0.1	11.2	523.8	18.3	266.6	10.9	52.7	71.6	84.3	19.4	651.0	7,971.9
123.3	3.7	119.7	27.8	81.5	0.1	10.3	514.2	19.4	261.2	16.1	61.3	72.0	52.9	31.2	637.6	8,039.9
125.0	4.3	120.7	27.9	80.7	0.0	12.0	437.4	14.8	248.5	3.8	52.0	64.2	38.8	15.4	562.4	7,891.7

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service, R – REVISED, P – PROVISIONAL

Note: The Barbados Statistical Service has embarked on an exercise to revise its series of nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The new series will cover the period 2006 to 2016 and will be revised on a quarterly basis. The revision is based on the reclassification of industries from the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC) revision 3 to Rev. 4, as well as the introduction of the 2008 System of National Accounts.

APPENDIX 3
EXPENDITURE ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
2006 – 2016
(MARKET PRICES)

Year	CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE				GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION				EXPORTS			IMPORTS		
	Net Personal Consumption Expenditure	Government Expenditure	Net		Buildings	Machinery/Equipment	Total	Change in Stocks	Goods	Services	TOTAL	Goods	Services	TOTAL
				TOTAL										
2006R	6251.8	1223.7	7475.5	933.6	850.4	1784.0	10.1	1794.1	1020.3	2857.1	3877.4	3026.9	1236.8	4263.7
2007R	6284.8	1517.5	7802.3	948.5	817.3	1765.8	11.5	1778.0	1053.3	3034.5	4087.8	3220.3	1212.0	4432.3
2008R	6397.9	1688.6	8086.5	997.4	747.7	1745.1	13.7	1763.0	979.1	3201.6	4180.7	3463.8	1403.2	4867.0
2009R	6200.1	1791.1	7991.2	913.3	588.4	1501.7	17.3	1495.9	762.2	3047.7	3809.9	2732.6	1357.9	4090.5
2010R	6258.1	1669.0	7927.1	854.8	559.3	1414.1	17.1	1419.0	861.4	2665.2	3526.6	3013.2	1335.3	4348.5
2011R	6658.3	1762.7	8421.0	895.9	667.2	1563.1	19.1	1598.4	950.3	2583.2	3533.5	3481.4	1051.5	4532.9
2012R	6961.4	1341.5	8302.9	900.9	558.6	1459.5	19.5	1472.7	1129.5	2492.9	3622.4	3394.2	1025.8	4420.0
2013R	7449.4	1320.7	8770.2	895.0	625.0	1520.0	19.0	1542.5	935.1	2893.3	3828.4	3374.2	1422.1	4796.3
2014R	7472.9	1278.2	8751.1	891.5	627.5	1519.0	19.0	1537.6	948.8	2809.7	3758.5	3316.8	1355.9	4672.7
2015R	7505.6	1222.2	8727.8	894.6	676.1	1570.7	19.0	1593.5	965.8	2264.0	3229.8	3074.4	938.8	4013.2
2016P	7552.8	1235.2	8788.0	826.8	704.8	1531.5	19.0	1540.0	1033.7	2264.0	3297.7	3247.3	938.8	4186.1

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service
R – REVISED, P – PROVISIONAL

Note: The Barbados Statistical Service has embarked on an exercise to revise its series of nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The new series will cover the period 2006 to 2016 and will be revised on a quarterly basis. The revision is based on the reclassification of industries from the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC) revision 3 to Rev. 4, as well as the introduction of the 2008 System of National Accounts.

APPENDIX 4 **GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN** **2006 – 2016** **(MARKET PRICES)**

Year	Agriculture & Fishing	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Electricity, Gas & Water	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Accommodation and Food Services	Transport & Storage	Information & Communications	Finance & Insurance	Real Estate	Business Services	Public Administration, Health & Social Security	Public Education	Public Health	Personal Services Incl. of Private Edu. & Health	GDP BASIC	Net Taxes on Products	FSIM Adjustment	GDP MARKET	Per Capita GDP (Basic Prices)
2006R	122.6	15.2	650.5	551.4	151.3	848.4	959.4	373.0	452.8	838.0	703.0	831.1	411.8	223.9	90.6	299.1	7,340.2	1,012.8	181.6	8,353.0	26.8
2007R	122.4	15.5	644.0	560.2	159.3	876.3	1,240.6	448.6	612.9	856.8	791.6	864.7	415.2	225.9	90.7	307.3	8,052.5	1,292.0	179.4	9,344.5	29.4
2008R	113.2	15.7	686.4	589.1	162.5	928.4	1,245.3	469.1	580.8	831.8	792.9	892.0	471.0	254.7	100.1	365.4	8,312.6	1,251.3	185.6	9,564.0	30.2
2009R	126.1	17.6	627.1	539.4	195.4	814.0	1,140.4	403.2	546.0	921.0	739.4	838.1	486.7	245.1	107.7	379.8	7,915.5	1,044.3	211.3	8,959.9	28.8
2010R	117.6	21.0	528.0	504.8	214.7	831.4	1,115.7	430.7	554.0	808.5	818.3	748.1	558.9	276.7	114.5	389.5	7,842.3	1,217.5	190.1	9,059.8	28.4
2011R	114.2	24.7	572.4	529.1	221.8	930.5	1,015.6	468.2	582.3	761.9	883.2	731.6	553.0	273.0	107.9	401.4	7,979.5	1,342.3	191.3	9,321.8	28.9
2012R	122.7	22.0	521.9	532.1	224.6	914.9	975.6	506.2	639.0	757.2	967.3	613.0	560.9	284.8	110.1	421.3	7,993.3	1,319.4	180.2	9,312.7	28.9
2013R	133.0	23.5	548.5	528.6	213.3	920.9	1,092.4	441.3	446.7	764.7	1,030.0	658.4	564.1	286.8	108.4	437.2	8,040.4	1,184.6	157.4	9,225.0	29.0
2014R	127.2	21.7	523.8	526.5	207.0	918.7	1,060.5	478.5	416.9	737.0	1,060.5	642.8	509.0	281.2	103.7	495.9	7,971.9	1,244.8	138.9	9,216.7	28.8
2015P	123.3	17.9	514.2	528.3	210.9	913.4	1,047.8	492.2	409.7	801.3	1,041.6	682.9	488.0	276.9	95.8	539.3	8,039.9	1,128.4	147.7	9,168.3	29.1
2016P	125.0	16.1	437.4	488.3	205.3	920.5	1,106.3	480.3	377.3	805.0	983.2	708.3	475.8	272.5	98.1	556.8	7,891.7	1,166.4	164.4	9,058.1	28.6

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

R – REVISED, P – PROVISIONAL

Note: The Barbados Statistical Service has embarked on an exercise to revise its series of nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The new series will cover the period 2006 to 2016 and will be revised on a quarterly basis. The revision is based on the reclassification of industries from the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC) revision 3 to Rev. 4 as well as the introduction of the 2008 System of National Accounts. The new classification shows the division of some industries, for example the government industry is now subdivided into 3 industries: public administration, defence and social security, public education and public health. The finance industry is segmented into financial & insurance, real estate and business services. The transport, storage & communication industry is sectioned into transport & storage and information & communication.

APPENDIX 5
INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
2006 – 2016

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013P	2014	2015	2016(P)
Total Foreign Assets/Reserves	1,854.8	2,466.8	2,012.9	2,122.7	2,320.3	2,832.1	3,198.6	2,725.5	2,656.8	2,788.2	2,564.9
Total Banking System (net)	1,687.9	2,251.8	1,746.0	1,830.0	2,027.6	2,539.4	2,905.9	2,432.8	2,364.1	2,495.5	2,272.2
Monetary Authorities (net)	1,190.8	1,552.1	1,361.1	1,488.1	1,437.8	1,426.8	1,458.1	1,143.8	1,051.3	926.0	681.0
Central Bank Foreign Assets(net)	888.5	1,244.9	1,045.2	1,126.1	1,150.2	1,174.1	1,260.6	1,031.8	933.8	868.6	630.7
Central Government	362.4	416.1	414.3	421.5	307.3	263.6	227.3	138.3	149.5	66.0	65.5
Government Funds	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Sinking Funds for Foreign Debt	361.9	415.7	413.9	421.2	306.9	263.3	226.8	138.1	149.4	65.9	65.3
Commercial Banks (net)	482.5	699.7	384.8	341.9	589.8	1,112.6	1,447.9	1,289.0	1,312.8	1,569.5	1,591.1
Foreign Assets	1,702.5	3,007.0	2,713.7	1,839.1	1,612.8	1,675.8	2,342.4	2,280.7	2,178.0	2,364.3	2,550.2
Foreign Liabilities(short-term)	1,220.0	2,307.3	2,328.9	1,497.2	1,023.0	563.2	894.5	991.7	865.2	794.8	959.1
Other Public Bodies	166.9	215.0	266.9	292.7	292.7	292.7	292.7	292.7	292.7	292.7	292.7
Peak Value During Year	Mar	Dec	Mar	Sep	Apr	Dec	Apr	Mar	Apr	Apr	Mar
	1,910.0	2,464.9	2,711.7	2,216.6	2,394.1	2,832.2	3,746.1	3,347.3	2,942.2	2,842.2	3,038.4

SOURCE: Central Bank of Barbados
P – PROVISIONAL

APPENDIX 6
DIRECTION OF TRADE – TOTAL EXPORTS
1986 – 2016

(\$ M)

Year	Canada	CARICOM	Japan	Germany	United Kingdom	United States of America	Venezuela	All Other Countries	Total Exports
1986	22.6	96.1	6.8	3.0	46.0	135.1	0.0	247.8	557.4
1987	12.7	75.0	2.7	1.0	65.1	67.6	0.0	98.4	322.5
1988	12.2	94.7	2.7	1.6	66.2	75.6	0.0	101.1	354.2
1989	11.0	123.9	3.2	1.1	48.9	72.8	0.2	113.3	374.4
1990	12.5	131.9	1.1	1.8	78.7	51.9	1.1	151.2	430.1
1991	13.0	135.5	1.4	1.9	43.5	53.4	0.3	165.7	414.7
1992	10.3	130.6	3.2	2.6	75.6	62.3	0.1	95.6	380.3
1993	11.9	140.8	2.2	1.1	59.2	65.0	0.1	94.7	375.0
1994	15.7	122.4	2.2	1.8	73.3	70.5	0.2	80.3	366.4
1995	25.3	178.0	2.9	3.6	71.8	68.7	6.2	107.4	463.9
1996	24.5	201.2	0.9	3.1	93.3	74.2	48.6	115.4	561.2
1997	20.0	200.7	1.9	3.6	96.9	80.7	32.5	129.6	565.9
1998	14.1	219.4	0.8	3.6	71.9	74.6	5.4	116.4	506.2
1999	13.6	235.2	0.6	3.5	69.2	84.4	4.1	117.1	527.6
2000	11.1	236.9	0.6	1.2	71.9	83.3	1.9	138.8	545.7
2001	14.3	216.2	0.4	1.2	60.6	73.5	2.4	150.1	518.7
2002	9.0	210.2	0.3	2.3	52.2	63.3	1.7	144.7	483.7
2003	7.8	201.5	0.2	2.3	55.0	67.3	0.0	165.4	499.5
2004	10.5	211.7	0.1	2.0	60.4	81.3	0.1	190.4	556.5
2005	13.0	268.3	0.1	2.9	60.5	91.9	0.4	275.6	712.7
2006	15.6	304.1	0.5	8.3	66.0	171.2	0.1	316.6	882.4
2007	17.9	326.9	0.1	6.5	94.4	170.2	0.4	333.4	949.8
2008	20.7	315.1	0.1	4.5	82.3	187.4	1.1	297.4	908.6
2009	20.1	282.5	0.2	4.7	65.6	169.7	0.9	268.4	812.1
2010	16.2	291.9	0.3	4.1	105.3	148.5	0.9	294.2	861.4
2011	15.1	389.9	0.0	4.8	110.1	137.0	0.7	359.3	1016.9
2012	20.3	327.4	0.1	2.4	62.5	293.4	0.6	443.6	1150.3
2013	23.8	330.8	0.3	4.5	17.3	165.5	0.5	392.5	935.2
2014	23.3	336.0	0.1	5.8	33.5	157.0	0.4	392.7	948.8
2015	17.4	311.1	0.6	2.2	28.1	310.3	0.1	296.0	965.8
2016	18.3	349.8	0.1	4.2	32.5	349.4	0.3	331.8	1086.4

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

APPENDIX 7
DIRECTION OF TRADE – IMPORTS
1986 – 2016

(\$M)

Year	Canada	CARICOM	Japan	Germany	United Kingdom	United States of America	Venezuela	Other Countries	Total Imports
1986	78.4	126.0	66.6	52.5	127.8	470.3	50.7	208.8	1,181.1
1987	81.2	146.2	54.4	26.4	120.5	333.5	36.5	237.5	1,036.2
1988	82.3	162.8	63.7	27.9	133.7	401.8	40.3	251.5	1,164.0
1989	101.6	184.2	78.1	30.1	148.8	469.3	56.2	286.0	1,354.3
1990	80.9	218.9	75.0	29.8	148.6	468.0	56.5	330.2	1,407.9
1991	84.0	203.5	85.0	23.9	157.3	494.1	56.7	293.1	1,397.6
1992	58.0	199.5	40.3	23.3	91.2	377.3	43.7	215.2	1,048.5
1993	57.4	216.8	62.4	21.5	107.8	416.5	42.1	229.4	1,153.9
1994	69.6	239.0	59.7	21.0	112.0	479.5	38.8	209.7	1,229.3
1995	78.1	247.6	103.8	40.0	147.0	572.5	62.1	291.5	1,542.6
1996	85.4	248.4	84.2	35.0	139.5	629.1	75.1	370.6	1,667.3
1997	78.3	247.0	135.9	37.0	161.1	823.7	60.8	447.2	1,991.0
1998	84.5	325.5	148.9	38.8	190.0	830.0	18.7	407.4	2,043.8
1999	92.4	394.9	167.6	36.0	184.4	886.0	15.1	439.7	2,216.1
2000	96.5	459.1	120.1	36.6	186.7	943.9	13.8	455.4	2,312.1
2001	80.3	436.4	89.1	36.5	171.9	877.0	8.8	437.3	2,137.3
2002	74.8	463.2	90.1	35.6	157.4	850.7	9.0	460.7	2,141.5
2003	84.8	570.5	106.9	39.5	148.9	891.2	6.1	542.7	2,390.6
2004	107.8	698.7	128.1	41.8	166.5	1,027.7	8.2	647.1	2,825.9
2005	114.4	627.9	165.5	52.2	176.9	1,172.0	11.1	702.9	3,022.9
2006	120.2	857.9	119.7	44.7	189.9	1,205.0	8.4	712.3	3,258.1
2007	118.6	845.6	118.8	61.6	213.9	1,205.9	2.6	798.1	3,365.1
2008	121.4	885.5	126.4	56.3	185.0	1,274.4	2.3	841.7	3,493.0
2009	103.0	752.6	82.8	34.3	134.4	1,054.5	0.9	683.6	2,846.1
2010	106.4	1,046.9	85.8	45.3	128.4	1,036.8	0.3	727.7	3,177.6
2011	112.5	1,200.7	82.6	72.3	143.3	1,115.8	0.6	825.0	3,552.8
2012	96.7	1,306.2	71.7	37.7	132.8	1,083.6	0.3	793.4	3,522.4
2013	99.9	1,185.0	69.3	45.7	143.2	1,153.3	0.2	841.9	3,538.6
2014	81.8	988.9	65.1	48.4	139.1	1,124.2	0.1	1,030.8	3,478.4
2015	76.5	682.2	69.1	53.9	136.5	1,148.5	0.1	1,070.5	3,237.2
2016	73.5	555.3	86.7	66.8	157.8	1,181.8	0.0	1,072.8	3,194.6

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

APPENDIX 8
VISIBLE TRADE BALANCE – IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
1986 – 2016

(\$ M)

Year	Imports (CIF)	Domestic Exports	Re-Exports	Total Exports	Balance on Visible Trade
1986	1181.1	425.7	131.7	557.4	(623.7)
1987	1035.9	223.7	98.8	322.5	(713.4)
1988	1163.9	248.0	106.2	354.2	(809.7)
1989	1354.3	248.8	125.6	374.4	(979.9)
1990	1407.9	253.9	176.2	430.1	(977.8)
1991	1397.7	244.6	170.1	414.7	(983.0)
1992	1048.5	269.1	111.1	380.2	(668.3)
1993	1153.9	282.3	91.7	374.0	(779.9)
1994	1229.3	267.6	98.8	366.4	(862.9)
1995	1541.8	332.3	131.6	463.9	(1077.9)
1996	1667.3	429.0	132.8	561.3	(1106.0)
1997	1991.0	421.0	144.9	565.9	(1425.1)
1998	2044.9	380.2	126.6	506.8	(1538.1)
1999	2216.1	395.7	132.5	528.2	(1687.9)
2000	2312.1	380.3	165.4	545.7	(1766.4)
2001	2137.3	352.7	166.0	518.7	(1618.6)
2002	2141.5	333.9	149.9	483.0	(1658.5)
2003	2390.6	329.4	170.1	499.5	(1891.1)
2004	2825.9	346.9	209.6	551.3	(2274.6)
2005	3022.9	427.0	285.7	712.7	(2310.2)
2006	3258.1	491.7	390.8	882.4	(2375.7)
2007	3365.1	513.5	436.4	949.8	(2415.3)
2008	3493.0	526.3	382.3	908.6	(2584.4)
2009	2846.1	439.6	372.6	812.1	(2034.0)
2010	3177.6	508.2	353.2	861.4	(2316.2)
2011	3552.8	534.1	482.8	1016.9	(2535.9)
2012R	3522.4	592.9	557.4	1150.3	(2372.1)
2013R	3538.6	534.6	400.7	935.2	(2603.4)
2014	3478.4	554.6	394.2	948.8	(2529.6)
2015	3237.2	506.0	459.8	965.8	(2271.4)
2016	3194.6	524.1	562.4	1086.4	(2108.2)

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service
R – REVISED

APPENDIX 9
SELECTED DOMESTIC EXPORTS
1987 – 2016

(\$M)

Year	Sugar	Molasses	Rum	Lard & Margarine	Other Food & Beverages	Electrical Components	Clothing	Chemicals	Other	Total
									Domestic Exports	Domestic Exports
1987	65.6	5.3	7.2	2.1	8.9	52.1	23.8	21.9	36.8	223.7
1988	62.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	13.7	44.8	30.6	0.0	49.0	248.0
1989	47.1	3.5	9.7	2.1	17.4	41.7	28.5	34.2	64.6	248.8
1990	63.9	3.1	14.8	2.8	22.8	31.6	15.3	40.2	59.4	253.9
1991	56.9	5.2	8.7	3.8	24.7	32.8	16.1	41.2	55.2	244.6
1992	61.6	0.0	18.6	6.6	31.0	44.0	11.8	42.0	53.5	269.1
1993	57.7	0.0	15.3	6.2	32.1	50.3	9.3	42.2	69.2	282.3
1994	60.1	0.0	14.0	5.9	29.5	52.4	6.2	41.1	58.4	267.6
1995	51.1	0.0	19.1	9.2	45.2	49.5	6.6	52.2	99.4	332.3
1996	72.0	0.0	22.8	11.6	93.9	54.1	7.5	54.8	111.8	428.5
1997	71.7	0.0	27.8	11.1	75.9	51.9	6.9	56.6	119.1	421.0
1998	55.2	0.0	27.5	10.7	56.3	50.9	5.8	51.2	122.6	380.2
1999	56.0	0.0	26.9	9.8	50.8	56.2	6.1	52.2	137.7	395.7
2000	53.3	0.0	24.5	9.0	51.2	42.9	5.8	47.6	146.0	380.3
2001	44.0	0.0	36.0	9.4	55.6	37.8	3.4	43.4	123.1	352.7
2002	37.7	0.0	35.5	9.3	52.7	28.7	1.4	42.1	126.5	333.9
2003	41.0	0.0	33.6	8.9	36.8	29.4	1.8	41.9	136.0	329.4
2004	44.9	0.0	44.6	10.0	39.0	29.6	1.2	42.4	135.2	346.9
2005	44.4	0.0	50.7	10.9	47.7	56.3	2.6	56.1	158.3	427.0
2006	39.2	0.2	44.3	14.4	42.2	47.3	2.3	60.2	241.6	491.7
2007	37.3	0.0	67.5	15.4	52.8	31.0	1.6	74.6	318.6	598.8
2008	45.0	0.0	66.0	19.8	59.1	27.4	0.9	66.8	241.3	526.3
2009	36.2	0.0	57.2	18.7	48.2	18.1	0.6	58.2	202.4	439.6
2010	19.3	0.0	66.8	18.8	44.5	22.2	0.5	124.0	212.1	508.2
2011	21.2	0.0	70.9	19.1	49.4	22.7	0.6	140.7	209.5	534.1
2012	22.3	0.2	82.4	20.2	53.6	20.4	0.5	128.3	265.0	592.9
2013	15.9	0.2	86.1	20.2	58.1	15.2	0.6	82.9	255.4	534.6
2014	18.1	0.0	78.7	20.0	64.5	18.9	0.4	88.9	265.1	554.6
2015	7.2	0.0	76.3	18.6	64.9	19.0	0.3	93.6	226.1	506.0
2016	7.1	0.0	77.6	18.5	71.0	24.7	0.3	91.7	233.3	524.1

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

APPENDIX 10
RETAINED IMPORTS BY BROAD ECONOMIC CATEGORIES
1990 – 2016

(\$ M)

Year	Total Consumer Goods	Non- Durables	Durables	Other Manu- factured Goods	Total Non- Consumer Goods	Inter- mediate Goods	Capital Goods	Unclassified Goods	Total Retained Imports
1990	462.6	315.3	76.3	71.8	769.0	474.8	266.5	27.0	1,231.6
1991	474.0	335.1	79.8	73.7	752.0	475.8	234.7	26.9	1,226.0
1992	408.9	295.6	41.4	70.8	529.9	377.3	153.1	0.7	938.8
1993	454.4	312.5	65.9	82.8	611.2	409.5	191.6	3.4	1,065.6
1994	503.6	329.8	72.0	89.2	630.7	427.4	212.6	3.3	1,134.3
1995	600.9	376.3	117.0	131.8	790.0	500.0	261.5	4.2	1,390.9
1996	640.4	375.0	117.5	135.8	890.7	574.8	323.2	4.7	1,531.1
1997	765.7	449.2	169.7	146.8	1,080.4	669.5	407.2	3.7	1,846.1
1998	825.9	472.4	197.2	156.4	1,106.0	684.4	415.3	6.2	1,931.9
1999	873.7	501.8	204.5	167.4	1,209.9	726.4	477.8	5.7	2,083.6
2000	881.3	493.5	201.3	186.6	1,265.4	812.1	447.2	6.1	2,146.7
2001	842.7	510.3	162.0	170.5	1,128.5	710.2	411.5	6.8	1,971.2
2002	847.1	533.5	153.5	160.1	1,144.6	732.6	404.5	7.5	1,991.7
2003	915.4	559.3	175.4	180.7	1,305.1	835.3	462.1	7.7	2,220.5
2004	1,044.8	615.8	206.9	222.1	1,571.5	977.0	585.2	9.3	2,616.3
2005	1,216.3	699.2	237.7	279.4	1,694.7	1,094.2	588.6	12.0	2,911.0
2006	1,063.3	665.5	208.9	188.9	1,803.6	1,122.2	666.1	15.3	2,866.9
2007	1,146.9	721.3	222.4	203.3	1,811.3	1,185.7	612.6	13.0	2,958.2
2008	1,213.6	802.1	239.7	171.8	2,182.4	1,557.9	607.1	17.4	3,396.0
2009	1,012.8	704.9	163.0	144.9	1,587.6	1,119.1	456.6	11.8	2,600.4
2010	1,099.6	757.0	186.3	156.3	1,703.9	1,241.4	450.4	12.1	2,803.5
2011	1,222.5	827.1	191.1	204.3	2,046.7	1,495.0	535.3	16.4	3,269.2
2012	1,063.7	772.0	176.5	115.3	1,958.4	1,505.4	439.4	13.7	3,022.1
2013	1,231.8	858.7	188.8	184.3	1,895.1	1,359.8	518.8	16.4	3,126.9
2014	1,226.5	874.2	183.3	184.2	1,857.6	1,310.8	518.1	13.4	3,084.1
2015	1,089.0	807.9	196.6	111.6	1,687.4	1,100.2	575.1	14.0	2,776.4
2016(P)	1,135.9	803.3	206.1	126.4	1,578.1	1,011.4	554.2	12.5	2,714.0

SOURCE: Central Bank of Barbados

P – PROVISIONAL

APPENDIX 11
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
2008/09 – 2016/17

Year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Current Expenditure	3,294.4	3,259.8	3,734.0	3,264.6	3,616.6	3,795.5	3,682.2	3,889.4	3,826.8
Amortization	507.8	449.0	821.0	454.6	540.7	671.3	774.9	883.3	805.5
Other	2,786.6	2,810.8	2,913.0	2,810.0	3,075.9	3,124.2	2,907.3	3,006.1	3,021.3
Current Revenue	2,621.7	2,307.4	2,300.6	2,502.2	2,427.3	2,308.4	2,471.7	2,607.7	2,619.6
Tax	2,483.5	2,164.8	2,203.5	2,406.9	2,280.3	2,214.4	2,326.5	2,475.2	2,515.3
Non-Tax*	130.7	107.0	94.3	81.0	113.4	94.0	89.4	115.5	104.3
Loans and Advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grant Income	7.5	35.6	2.8	14.3	33.5	0.0	55.7	17.0	0.0
Current Surplus/Deficit	(672.7)	(952.4)	(1,433.4)	(762.4)	(1,189.3)	(1,487.1)	(1,210.5)	(1,281.7)	(1,207.2)
Capital Expenditure and Net Lending	232.0	200.2	108.3	91.9	94.8	143.9	171.3	213.8	181.9
Capital Expenditure	232.0	200.2	108.3	91.9	94.8	143.9	171.3	213.8	181.9
Net Lending	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gross Financing Requirements	(904.7)	(1,152.5)	(1,541.6)	(854.3)	(1,284.1)	(1,631.0)	(1,381.8)	(1,495.5)	(1,389.1)
Overall Fiscal Deficit/Net Financing Requirements	(396.9)	(703.5)	(720.6)	(399.7)	(743.4)	(959.7)	(606.9)	(612.2)	(583.6)

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs

* Includes Loans and Advances

APPENDIX 12
CURRENT REVENUE BY ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION
2008/09 – 2016/17

Year	2008/09R	2009/10R	2010/11R	2011/12P	2012/13R	2013/14R	2014/15R	2015/16R	2016/17P	(\$ M)
Taxes on Income & Profits	893.1	816.7	743.1	776.3	746.2	634.3	767.7	812.2	795.0	
Taxes on Property	158.2	113.6	150.1	150.8	146.5	156.0	122.6	185.9	135.1	
Taxes on Goods and Services	1079.0	975.8	1053.4	1221.3	1130.7	1137.7	1116.3	1210.5	1285.2	
Taxes on International Trade	219.5	178.3	191.3	195.7	201.2	193.6	223.1	229.8	247.9	
Stamp Duties	18.6	14.3	11.8	11.7	11.2	11.6	11.2	10.1	9.4	
Special Receipts	115.1	66.1	53.8	51.2	44.5	81.2	61.9	26.7	42.8	
Non-Tax Revenue (1)	130.7	107.0	94.3	81.0	113.4	94.0	118.9	115.5	104.3	
Loans and Advances	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Grant Income	7.5	35.6	2.8	14.3	33.5	0.0	55.0	18.1	0.0	
TOTAL	2,621.7	2,307.4	2,300.6	2,502.3	2,427.2	2,308.4	2,489.1	2,608.8	2,619.7	
Memorandum Items										
Total Levies:	115.1	66.1	102.7	51.2	44.5	77.1	61.9	51.0	42.8	
Employment Levy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Health Levy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Training Levy	24.3	22.0	22.5	17.6	19.0	19.0	15.3	15.3	10.2	
Transport Levy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Environmental Levy	40.7	39.9	28.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Municipal Tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.0	0.0	0.0	
Social Responsibility Levy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.4	
Other	50.1	4.2	51.9	33.4	25.5	58.1	38.9	35.7	4.2	

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs

(1) Includes Loans and Advances

R – Revised P – Provisional

APPENDIX 13
CURRENT EXPENDITURE BY ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION
2007/08 – 2016/17

	Year											(\$ M)
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12R	2012/13R	2013/14P	2014/15R	2015/16P	2016/17P		
EMPLOYMENT EXPENSES	808.9	832.7	861.0	860.3	869.0	881.4	871.8	810.4	787.4	778.5		
Wages and Salaries	752.8	774.5	801.1	798.4	805.9	816.9	807.8	751.1	729.5	720.8		
National Insurance Contributions	56.1	58.2	59.9	61.9	63.1	64.5	64.0	59.3	57.9	57.7		
Goods and Services	361.8	420.6	417.3	378.4	396.4	391.8	382.2	340.2	378.3	375.3		
Amortization	463.0	507.8	449.0	821.0	454.6	540.7	671.3	774.9	883.3	805.5		
Interest	343.5	396.3	436.7	500.3	527.3	568.9	608.7	653.8	672.5	736.0		
Subsidies and Transfers	977.8	1,137.1	1,095.8	1,174.0	1,017.3	1,233.7	1,261.5	1,102.9	1,167.9	1,131.6		
TOTAL	2,955.0	3,294.5	3,259.8	3,734.0	3,264.6	3,616.5	3,795.5	3,682.2	3,889.4	3,826.8		

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs
R – Revised P – Provisional

APPENDIX 14
NATIONAL DEBT - CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
2007 – 2016

(\$ M)

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT										
TOTAL DEBT	6,477.1	6,971.9	8,293.7	8,955.8	8,880.9	9,538.8	10,812.5	11,381.4	12,134.8	13,287.6
Domestic	4,068.5	4,119.5	4,711.3	5,525.7	6,386.8	7,159.0	8,144.0	8,536.5	9,306.3	10,454.3
Short-Term	690.3	657.8	859.2	1,076.6	1,472.0	1,803.3	2,542.1	2,710.8	3,273.9	3,789.5
Long-Term	3,378.2	3,461.6	3,852.1	4,449.1	4,914.8	5,355.7	5,602.0	5,825.7	6,032.4	6,664.9
Foreign Debt	1,609.3	1,865.7	2,132.7	2,401.2	2,494.1	2,379.8	2,668.5	2,845.0	2,828.4	2,833.3
Bilateral	8.6	7.3	8.6	3.8	2.9	2.4	0.7	-	-	-
International Institutions	534.4	489.4	521.5	614.3	752.7	724.0	784.5	828.0	928.3	969.8
Bonds	1,051.4	1,007.9	1,229.2	1,429.2	1,394.4	1,327.7	1,273.4	1,222.4	1,125.7	1,190.7
Euro-Market Loans	14.9	12.6	10.7	8.2	5.2	2.8	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.7
Other	-	361.1	362.6	345.7	338.9	323.0	608.5	793.5	773.7	672.1
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT										
DEBT SERVICE										
Domestic	725.1	686.7	642.2	1,103.5	920.4	990.9	1,154.5	1,258.4	1,494.4	1,590.2
Interest	549.3	452.3	469.6	680.2	658.7	711.3	872.8	968.1	1,006.8	1,208.6
Amortization	249.4	204.3	246.6	335.2	362.4	411.5	462.7	490.7	487.6	552.1
Foreign	299.9	245.0	223.0	345.0	296.3	299.8	410.1	477.5	519.1	656.5
Interest	175.8	234.4	172.6	423.3	261.7	279.6	281.8	290.2	449.9	381.6
Amortization	110.1	126.1	97.3	136.4	149.8	146.0	140.1	166.5	165.6	168.7
Foreign Debt Service as % of Exports of Goods and Services	65.7	108.3	75.3	286.9	111.9	133.5	141.7	123.7	284.3	212.9
Central Government Foreign Debt as % of GDP	4.3	5.6	6.7	15.5	9.8	8.2	8.8	7.7	14.0	11.6
Central Government Debt Service as % Government Revenue	17.2	19.5	23.8	26.5	26.8	25.6	28.9	30.9	30.9	31.3
Central Government Debt Service as % Government Revenue	28.5	26.2	28.4	47.5	38.8	38.8	49.3	49.3	49.3	49.3

SOURCE: Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs
Central Bank of Barbados

APPENDIX 15
COMMERCIAL BANKS SELECTED
BALANCE SHEET ITEMS
1998 – 2016

						(\$ M)
Period Ended	Demand	Time	Savings	Total	Loans and Advances	Total Assets/Liabilities
1998	1,079.3	738.1	1,698.2	3,515.6	2,315.4	4,311.5
1999	1,142.4	968.5	1,801.2	3,912.1	2,612.1	4,739.2
2000	1,246.4	939.3	1,901.6	4,087.3	2,712.6	4,911.7
2001	1,298.1	1,060.6	2,038.9	4,397.6	2,732.5	5,417.3
2002	2,003.3	962.2	2,176.7	5,142.2	2,910.3	6,267.1
2003	2,137.5	896.1	2,460.2	5,493.8	2,867.0	6,812.6
2004	2,465.5	1,036.8	2,633.3	6,135.6	3,346.1	7,302.8
2005	2,699.4	1,548.0	2,758.4	7,005.8	4,081.8	8,297.3
2006	2,670.3	1,637.9	3,029.6	7,337.8	4,713.7	9,092.7
2007	3,299.7	2,345.2	3,411.3	9,056.2	5,097.1	11,357.2
2008	3,122.3	2,146.1	3,666.5	8,934.9	5,703.0	11,807.3
2009	3,213.1	1,540.5	4,030.1	8,783.7	5,777.8	11,164.5
2010	3,025.0	1,468.5	4,110.2	8,603.7	5,811.4	10,992.5
2011	2,616.0	1,411.5	4,131.2	8,158.7	6,512.5	10,480.3
2012	2,453.8	1,668.6	4,237.9	8,360.3	6,149.1	12,136.7
2013	2,765.0	1,497.3	4,387.1	8,649.4	5,990.8	12,479.9
2014	2,878.8	1,123.9	4,493.0	8,495.7	5,968.3	12,311.6
2015	3,574.4	959.0	4,500.9	9,034.4	5,919.2	12,828.9
2016	4,158.9	837.8	4,448.8	9,445.4	5,888.1	13,301.6
2015						
Mar	3,098.4	1,102.9	4,533.0	8,734.2	5,998.7	12,474.1
Jun	3,258.1	1,073.1	4,505.4	8,836.7	5,886.7	12,635.4
Sep	3,394.9	1,004.8	4,495.9	8,895.5	5,908.4	12,733.0
Dec	3,574.4	959.0	4,500.9	9,034.4	5,919.2	12,828.9
2016P						
Mar	3,765.9	930.5	4,533.7	9,230.1	5,866.8	13,021.2
Jun	3,631.4	896.4	4,552.6	9,080.4	5,820.8	12,947.1
Sep	3,889.2	865.6	4,482.0	9,236.8	5,820.8	13,220.9
Dec	4,158.9	837.8	4,448.8	9,445.5	5,888.1	13,310.6

SOURCE: Central Bank of Barbados
P – PROVISIONAL

APPENDIX 16
COMMERCIAL BANK CREDIT – SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION
2006 – 2016

SECTOR	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Agriculture	48.7	48.7	44.6	45.1	24.9	22.6	16.5	17.2	9.2	5.7	6.4
Fisheries	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.5
Mining and Quarrying	2.9	5.8	4.9	3.8	2.7	2.0	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	134.5	123.6	129.6	136.6	129.8	146.6	111.6	117.3	111.9	114.8	117.6
Distribution	413.4	403.3	415.8	335.9	323.1	335.1	374.7	334.8	273.4	229.3	266.9
Tourism	522.4	471.3	499.1	482.8	519.1	486.4	506.0	485.5	416.7	377.5	391.2
Entertainment	42.4	64.4	64.1	66.0	56.3	22.9	40.4	40.3	29.3	36.1	36.5
Transport	33.9	33.4	46.5	43.0	23.4	35.4	35.1	27.7	24.3	29.4	17.9
Public Utilities	4.5	28.3	34.7	38.0	27.0	18.1	17.3	24.5	35.8	50.6	71.8
Construction	363.5	352.2	425.9	259.3	271.9	241.7	250.3	208.3	208.4	146.3	139.7
Government	33.8	42.2	35.7	45.2	42.3	168.8	181.1	186.1	238.1	212.7	195.6
Statutory Boards	345.8	396.3	466.0	416.8	353.1	302.7	326.0	328.9	388.5	309.4	272.0
Financial Institutions	161.2	227.3	294.6	409.8	305.0	271.7	66.0	23.9	22.3	36.6	14.9
Professional and Other Services	304.5	360.1	480.9	675.4	787.7	861.0	664.0	549.3	514.9	619.2	552.3
Personal	2,162.0	2,433.0	2,634.5	2,679.8	2,750.0	2,763.5	3,201.1	3,332.7	3,339.1	3,393.7	3,466.6
Miscellaneous	137.3	104.3	123.2	137.3	83.6	105.3	357.5	313.2	355.7	357.2	338.1
TOTAL	4,713.7	5,097.1	5,703.0	5,777.8	5,811.4	6,512.5	6,149.1	5,990.8	5,968.3	5,919.2	5,888.1

SOURCE: Central Bank of Barbados

APPENDIX 17
SELECTED INTEREST RATES
1997 – 2016
(PERCENTAGES PER ANNUM)

Period Ended	Treasury Bills	Deposits - Minimum Rates				Prime Lending Rate(1)	Barbados Bank Rate	U.S.A. Bank Rate
		Three Months	Six Months	Twelve Months	Savings			
1997	4.91	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	8.75	9.00	5.00
1998	5.70	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	8.75	9.00	4.50
1999	6.05	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	10.00	10.00	5.00
2000	3.85	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	9.50	10.00	6.00
2001	1.97	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	7.25	7.50	1.25
2002	1.51	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	6.75	7.50	0.75
2003	0.64	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	6.75	7.50	2.00
2004	2.76	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	6.50	7.50	3.15
2005	6.26	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	9.15	10.00	5.15
2006	6.56	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	10.15	12.00	6.25
2007	4.90	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	9.65	12.00	4.83
2008	4.81	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	9.00	10.00	0.86
2009	3.44	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	7.65	7.00	0.50
2010	3.35	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	7.65	7.00	0.50
2011	3.43	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	7.65	7.00	0.50
2012	3.61	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	7.65	7.00	0.50
2013	3.24	1.25	1.50	1.60	2.50	7.65	7.00	0.50
2014	2.55	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.00	7.65	7.00	0.50
2015	1.76	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	7.65	7.00	0.50
2016	3.10	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.20	7.65	7.00	0.50
2014								
Mar	3.34	0.00	0.00	1.50	2.50	7.50	7.00	0.50
Jun	3.38	0.00	0.00	1.50	2.50	7.50	7.00	0.50
Sep	3.17	0.00	0.00	0.75	2.50	7.65	7.00	0.50
Dec	2.55	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.00	7.65	7.00	0.50
2015								
Mar	3.34	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.00	7.65	7.00	0.50
Jun	2.78	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.05	7.65	7.00	0.50
Sep	2.03	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	7.65	7.00	0.50
Dec	1.76	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	7.65	7.00	0.50
2016								
Mar	3.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	7.65	7.00	0.50
Jun	3.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	7.65	7.00	0.50
Sep	3.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	7.65	7.00	0.50
Dec	3.10	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.20	7.65	7.00	0.50

SOURCE: Central Bank of Barbados

(1) - Minimum Rate

APPENDIX 18
RETAIL PRICE INDEX – ANNUAL AVERAGES
2016

Year	Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	Clothing and Footwear	Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and Culture	Education	Restaurants	Miscellaneous Goods and Services	All Items
Weights													
July 2001=100													
2016	3011 217.3	373 187.8	332 99.5	1739 146.6	853 139.8	278 200.9	1338 147.1	383 157.9	383 105.3	64 383.0	314 259.0	932 114.0	10000 169.7
2016													
Q1	205.7	187.2	99.8	143.1	141.2	199.1	144.1	157.8	109.3	353.5	256.4	115.2	165.3
Q2	212.0	186.9	96.8	147.9	139.8	202.5	146.9	157.9	109.1	354.1	260.7	114.8	168.4
Q3	222.8	187.9	101.0	150.2	140.4	202.2	149.7	158.0	104.3	414.9	260.9	115.2	172.7
Q4	228.7	189.2	100.4	154.2	138.2	199.6	147.8	158.0	98.4	409.3	257.9	110.8	172.5

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

NOTE: Effective January 2016, adjustments were made to the items of the Retail Price Index (RPI). This includes a 12-category series, and changes to the weights for each item. This prevents comparisons with previous years.

APPENDIX 19
LABOUR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT BY SEX
1991 – 2016
(AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR)

	Adult Population (‘000)		Labour Force (‘000)		No. of Persons Employed (‘000)			Unemployment Rate (%)			Participation Rate (%)			
	Total		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Year	Total		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1991	198.8		68.2	61.3	129.5	59.2	47.9	107.1	13.2	21.9	17.3	74.2	57.4	65.2
1992	199.7		68.4	63.8	132.1	54.6	47.1	101.7	20.1	26.1	23.0	74.1	59.4	66.2
1993	200.2		68.6	64.2	132.8	54.0	46.5	95.4	21.2	27.6	24.3	74.1	59.8	66.3
1994	200.5		68.8	66.3	135.1	56.7	48.8	105.5	17.6	26.4	21.9	74.2	61.5	67.4
1995	200.7		69.1	67.6	136.8	57.7	52.1	109.9	16.5	22.9	19.7	74.5	62.7	68.2
1996	201.4		70.2	65.4	135.6	62.2	53.6	115.8	11.4	18.0	14.6	73.7	61.6	67.3
1997	203.2		70.9	66.9	137.8	62.8	54.9	117.7	11.5	17.8	14.6	73.8	62.4	67.8
1998	204.6		71.7	66.9	138.5	65.7	56.0	121.7	8.3	16.3	12.2	74.1	62.0	67.7
1999	205.8		72.8	66.8	139.6	67.2	58.0	125.2	7.7	13.2	10.3	74.8	61.6	67.8
2000	207.5		73.4	68.9	142.3	68.0	61.0	129.0	7.5	11.4	9.4	74.9	63.0	68.6
2001	208.8		74.9	70.3	145.2	68.9	61.9	130.9	8.0	11.9	9.9	75.9	63.8	69.5
2002	209.4		74.1	69.2	143.4	67.7	60.9	128.6	8.7	12.1	10.3	74.8	62.7	68.5
2003	210.1		74.6	70.9	145.5	67.4	62.0	129.5	9.6	12.6	11.0	75.1	64.0	69.2
2004	210.6		75.0	71.3	146.3	68.3	63.8	132.0	9.0	10.6	9.8	75.3	64.2	69.5
2005	211.0		75.0	71.8	146.8	69.0	63.6	132.6	8.0	11.4	9.7	75.2	64.5	69.6
2006	211.6		73.4	70.1	143.5	67.8	63.2	131.0	7.7	9.8	8.7	73.4	62.8	67.8
2007	212.1		74.5	69.2	143.7	69.7	63.4	133.1	6.4	8.5	7.4	74.3	61.9	67.8
2008	212.7		73.7	70.1	143.8	68.7	63.4	132.1	6.9	9.5	8.1	73.3	62.5	67.6
2009	213.1		72.9	69.8	142.7	65.5	63.0	128.5	10.1	9.8	10.0	72.3	62.2	67.0
2010	222.7		76.3	72.2	148.5	68.0	64.6	132.6	10.8	10.6	10.7	71.8	62.0	66.7
2011	223.1		77.3	73.5	150.8	69.8	64.2	134.0	9.8	12.6	11.1	72.6	63.0	67.6
2012	223.1		76.6	71.0	147.6	68.3	62.3	130.6	10.9	12.2	11.5	71.9	60.9	66.2
2013	223.0		76.6	72.1	148.7	67.6	63.8	131.4	11.7	11.5	11.6	71.9	61.9	66.7
2014	222.7		72.0	70.3	142.3	63.5	61.3	124.8	11.8	12.8	12.3	67.7	60.4	63.9
2015	222.0		72.9	71.7	144.6	63.9	64.3	128.2	12.3	10.3	11.3	68.7	61.7	65.1
2016	n.a.		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
2015														
Q1	222.4		73.8	71.2	145.1	64.9	63.0	127.9	12.1	11.6	11.8	69.5	61.3	65.2
Q2	222.3		71.7	71.6	143.3	62.5	63.7	126.2	12.8	11.1	11.9	67.5	61.7	64.4
Q3	222.1		72.6	72.0	144.6	63.3	65.0	128.4	12.8	9.7	11.3	68.5	62.1	65.1
Q4	222.0		73.4	71.7	145.1	64.8	65.5	130.3	11.7	8.6	10.2	69.2	61.8	65.3
2016P														
Q1	221.8		73.7	71.2	144.9	67.3	64.0	131.3	8.7	10.0	9.3	69.6	61.4	65.3
Q2	221.5		76.8	73.5	150.3	69.6	65.5	135.1	9.4	10.9	10.2	72.6	63.4	67.8
Q3	221.4		73.5	73.7	147.2	66.4	65.7	132.1	9.7	10.8	10.2	69.5	63.7	66.5
Q4	222.1		74.3	72.7	147.0	67.3	66.4	133.8	9.4	8.6	9.0	70.4	62.9	66.5

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

P – PROVISIONAL

Note: these figures are now based on revised weights using population estimates from 2010 population census. The numbers have been revised from the year 2010.

APPENDIX 20
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
2011 – 2016

Industry	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*
	('000)					
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	4.2	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.6
Construction, Mining & Quarrying	14.6	13.0	12.1	12.0	12.1	14.6
Manufacturing	8.6	8.4	9.0	9.5	9.8	8.6
Elec. Gas, Steam, Water & Air Conditioning Supply	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.9	2.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	20.3	20.2	20.5	21.2	20.2	23.9
Transportation & Storage	8.5	7.5	6.6	5.7	6.3	5.9
Accommodation & Food Services	13.2	12.7	13.3	15.4	15.8	15.2
Finance & Insurance	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.3
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.8
Administrative & Support Services	8.0	7.0	6.3	7.2	7.1	8.7
Public Administration & Defense	9.1	9.6	11.6	8.7	9.6	11.4
Education	6.7	6.9	7.5	7.2	7.3	5.7
Human Health & Social Work	6.5	6.6	6.3	6.6	6.8	7.2
Other Services	4.2	5.2	4.9	3.5	3.8	4.3
Activities of Households as Employers	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.8
Other Groups	6.6	6.6	6.7	7.0	7.6	7.0
Not Stated	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
TOTAL	128.4	125.3	126.2	124.8	128.2	133.8

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

* This information is for the fourth quarter of 2016.

APPENDIX 21
PRODUCTION OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES
2009 – 2016

Commodities	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016P	Change over 2015
Export Crops									
Sugar ('000 tonnes)	30.3	24.5	22.6	23.6	17.4	15.7	10.8	7.0	(34.7)
Cotton ('000 kgs)	3.9	n.a.	n.a.	34.2	25.7	12.0	17.7	13.7	(22.6)
Root Crop Production ('000 kgs)									
Cassava	690.5	399.5	308.4	184.9	1,037.6	552.9	379.1	490.5	29.4
Eddoes	23.5	228.3	19.5	65.3	173.3	74.6	156.6	250.3	59.8
Sweet Potatoes	888.1	1,176.4	506.5	1,211.1	1,218.1	1,231.9	1,334.6	2,897.5	117.1
Yams	824.3	806.6	243.1	346.8	751.8	567.1	578.1	378.4	(34.5)
Onions	626.0	497.9	392.5	550.1	503.8	315.3	757.8	428.7	(43.4)
Peanuts	50.4	15.5	4.6	18.5	87.3	4.6	7.9	11.2	40.8
Vegetable Production ('000 kgs)									
Beans (string)	170.3	222.1	270.0	226.4	112.3	109.2	149.9	137.0	(8.6)
Beets	52.0	30.5	48.5	28.9	31.5	23.7	43.4	83.6	92.5
Cabbage	254.3	60.4	261.7	311.2	181.6	322.7	360.6	337.5	(6.4)
Carrots	198.1	263.7	145.7	244.5	295.5	310.2	271.0	134.6	(50.3)
Cucumbers	1,119.7	1,148.1	1,144.8	813.9	823.9	994.3	810.9	250.3	(69.1)
Lettuce	572.1	339.1	499.0	170.7	213.3	312.7	459.9	439.7	(4.4)
Melon	243.1	240.8	156.3	194.6	381.6	318.9	401.2	197.6	(50.7)
Okra	244.6	302.8	311.8	263.6	215.5	263.6	290.0	261.0	(10.0)
Pepper (Hot)	178.1	76.1	82.8	64.8	48.2	92.8	88.5	37.5	(57.7)
Pepper (Sweet)	293.9	317.5	314.4	175.1	487.8	396.3	329.9	137.2	(58.4)
Pumpkins	191.2	179.7	166.4	188.0	528.9	508.2	308.2	249.3	(19.1)
Tomatoes	718.5	717.5	813.0	1,033.3	977.0	781.0	733.6	336.9	(54.1)
Livestock and Dairy Products ('000 kgs)									
Beef	150.8	161.2	150.3	147.5	139.6	153.1	170.6	176.2	3.3
Mutton	89.3	106.1	113.2	103.7	100.2	100.3	101.8	110.5	8.5
Pork	2,746.7	2,745.4	2,657.1	2,541.2	2,498.2	2,705.0	2,846.7	2,663.8	(6.4)
Poultry-Chicken	14,473.8	14,090.9	14,405.7	14,050.8	13,399.4	14,575.2	16,134.1	14,896.8	(7.7)
Turkey	219.0	271.6	238.4	330.0	302.8	183.3	190.3	261.8	37.6
Veal	9.6	5.8	5.3	1.5	3.1	2.8	2.0	1.2	(39.3)
Eggs	2,002.2	2,231.0	2,107.5	2,732.7	3,384.1	2,915.4	2,395.2	4,260.6	77.9
Milk	7,013.7	6,701.0	5,810.3	6,146.1	3,987.6	4,966.0	5,227.4	4,549.4	(13.0)

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Fisheries and Water Resource Management

APPENDIX 22

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION 1988 – 2016

Year	Total- All Industries	Mining And Quarrying	Electricity Water and Gas	Total Manu- facturing	Food	Beverages Tobacco and	Wearing Apparel	Wooden Furniture	Chemicals	Petroleum Products	Non- Metallic Mineral Products	Elec- tronic Compo- nents	Other Manufac- turing
Weights	1000	53	102	845	156	97	122	29	46	18	34	110	233
(Average 1982 = 100)													
1988	111.1	141.3	154.9	103.9	109.3	101.7	90.6	149.3	89.5	122.6	140.1	46.8	125.6
1989	115.0	132.9	159.3	108.6	106.8	104.6	71.4	187.7	109.0	129.6	150.7	51.2	140.5
1990	119.4	136.7	161.1	113.3	115.6	121.6	58.1	209.8	106.0	138.9	133.8	55.6	149.1
1991	116.4	130.4	165.1	109.7	125.3	122.1	46.5	133.7	101.9	132.1	129.0	49.5	149.7
1992	108.7	119.8	167.3	100.9	119.2	117.1	30.4	100.6	80.2	113.0	90.2	71.5	137.4
1993	105.7	119.8	168.1	97.3	119.7	130.2	25.6	40.4	77.0	124.6	90.7	56.9	135.0
1994	111.5	123.5	174.6	103.1	123.3	141.1	15.6	47.3	72.5	127.8	118.1	52.3	152.5
1995	119.9	124.1	186.5	111.6	128.8	148.1	14.3	40.8	99.5	133.1	125.5	56.8	169.0
1996	120.0	124.2	193.6	111.7	135.8	138.1	13.0	51.9	100.6	136.0	125.4	60.5	165.9
(Average 1984 = 100)													
Weights	1000	26	177	797	148	113	21	16	35	214	35	44	170
1997	117.0	121.5	114.5	117.4	114.4	82.8	125.1	134.0	148.3	120.2	181.0	111.4	119.1
1998	100.3	160.1	117.8	94.5	120.1	101.8	95.5	101.1	135.7	13.2	251.8	93.2	128.2
1999	97.8	188.2	120.6	89.8	117.8	110.5	88.3	41.5	134.9	0.0	257.6	87.0	126.0
2000	96.1	179.8	122.2	87.6	109.5	102.8	84.2	35.7	110.0	0.0	265.1	81.7	133.9
2001	89.6	160.7	127.6	78.8	113.0	92.4	43.0	34.1	96.1	0.0	248.3	55.9	115.2
2002	91.4	171.4	132.1	79.7	120.3	79.6	28.8	134.3	96.7	0.0	270.8	54.4	109.3
2003	90.3	144.2	136.1	78.3	117.6	84.9	25.1	136.0	103.0	0.0	285.5	46.0	100.1
2004	92.6	158.0	138.6	80.2	115.0	87.1	25.7	192.9	115.7	0.0	294.1	53.5	97.7
2005	94.1	170.8	137.8	81.9	116.6	84.8	25.2	193.9	121.9	0.0	305.7	41.7	105.1
2006	95.3	165.5	149.2	81.1	116.4	73.9	22.2	169.1	118.4	0.0	320.6	45.0	108.6
2007	95.0	155.7	152.9	80.1	117.8	76.9	22.1	158.4	118.2	0.0	313.0	33.6	106.1
2008	93.2	143.5	152.2	78.5	115.3	84.3	12.0	166.7	118.8	0.0	290.4	32.2	101.2
2009	84.1	90.0	153.3	68.6	103.8	74.8	14.3	133.4	90.4	0.0	236.6	21.8	93.5
2010	82.8	99.4	156.5	65.9	99.1	84.9	8.0	119.6	90.2	0.0	204.5	27.0	85.7
2011	79.7	85.9	154.2	63.0	95.1	78.1	11.0	111.0	81.2	0.0	207.3	24.8	82.5
2012	75.8	79.1	154.9	58.1	94.9	73.9	12.2	107.7	78.9	0.0	164.7	15.6	74.6
2013	76.9	77.3	158.5	58.8	94.8	70.3	6.7	124.6	73.5	0.0	181.8	17.6	76.2
2014	77.6	70.1	158.3	59.9	117.3	66.2	7.8	112.4	126.3	0.0	147.1	9.5	64.0
2015	77.9	61.3	155.5	61.2	120.8	54.3	4.7	126.7	148.2	0.0	177.5	5.5	64.2
2016	77.5	83.4	160.6	58.9	116.1	61.7	5.0	120.6	135.0	0.0	151.7	10.5	59.8

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

APPENDIX 23
SELECTED INDICATORS IN THE TOURISM INDUSTRY
2006 – 2016

Year	Accommodation & Food Services				Arrivals	
	*Share in GDP (%)	Employment ('000 persons)	Stay-over Expenditure (\$M)	Stay-over Visitors	Average Intended Length of Stay (days)	Cruise Passengers
2006	19.3	n.a.	1,418.6	562,541	n.a.	539,092
2007	21.9	n.a.	1,716.4	572,937	n.a.	616,354
2008	20.6	n.a.	1,712.2	567,667	n.a.	597,523
2009	19.2	n.a.	1,522.5	518,564	n.a.	635,212
2010	18.5	12.7	1,448.6	532,180	15.04	664,747
2011	16.5	13.2	1,314.1	567,724	12.18	609,844
2012	15.5	12.7	1,237.2	536,303	12.51	517,436
2013	17.5	13.3	1,406.2	508,520	11.82	570,263
2014	17.1	15.4	1,363.1	519,635	11.97	563,030
2015	21.4	15.8	1,719.5	591,872	11.19	586,615
2016P	18.3	16.4	1,443.4	631,513	11.01	729,645

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service, Caribbean Tourism Organisation
P – PROVISIONAL

* GDP at Basic Prices, Employment and Stay-over Expenditure relate to the industry of Accommodation and Food Services.

APPENDIX 24
TOURIST ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE
1993 – 2016

Year	U.S.A.	Canada	United Kingdom	Germany	Other Europe	Trinidad & Tobago	Other CARICOM	Other Countries	Total
1993	112,733	49,190	100,071	28,920	31,958	21,597	36,460	21,597	395,979
1994	109,092	52,286	123,455	31,524	35,602	22,138	35,799	22,138	425,630
1995	111,983	53,373	126,621	28,372	40,977	22,146	40,990	22,146	442,107
1996	111,731	54,928	139,588	25,867	35,505	15,786	40,966	22,712	447,083
1997	108,095	58,824	155,986	18,900	44,797	18,314	45,267	22,107	472,290
1998	106,300	59,946	186,690	12,109	52,936	19,785	50,573	24,058	512,397
1999	104,953	57,333	202,772	9,553	31,668	25,005	61,122	22,208	514,614
2000	112,153	59,957	226,787	7,850	26,138	23,215	64,209	24,387	545,027
2001	106,629	52,381	217,466	6,474	22,185	21,010	59,075	21,858	507,078
2002	123,429	46,754	192,606	5,931	19,397	25,559	64,118	20,105	497,899
2003	129,326	49,641	202,564	7,612	21,914	27,530	69,279	23,345	531,211
2004	129,664	50,032	213,947	6,970	23,060	26,492	77,845	23,492	551,502
2005	131,005	47,690	202,765	6,995	19,857	30,889	83,886	24,447	547,534
2006	130,757	49,197	211,520	7,478	21,922	34,480	82,496	24,691	562,541
2007	133,519	52,981	223,575	5,549	21,509	30,404	68,979	36,421	572,937
2008	131,795	57,335	219,953	6,098	25,727	28,385	72,254	26,120	567,667
2009	122,306	63,751	190,632	7,020	23,052	26,289	62,482	23,032	518,564
2010	134,969	72,351	181,054	7,260	23,962	27,259	58,923	26,402	532,180
2011	142,414	71,953	189,150	8,401	27,458	36,825	64,149	27,374	567,724
2012	130,762	72,020	173,519	9,182	27,937	38,005	58,482	26,396	536,303
2013	120,584	67,295	168,733	10,300	30,765	31,614	55,681	23,548	508,520
2014	118,510	65,813	186,858	11,992	32,744	27,915	50,815	24,988	519,635
2015	148,067	74,494	214,175	12,338	28,514	29,659	58,321	26,304	591,872
2016	168,945	78,903	218,638	11,492	28,278	34,000	65,679	25,578	631,513

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

APPENDIX 25
POPULATION, RATES OF BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY
1983 – 2016

YEAR	Resident Population at December 31 (000 persons)	Birth Rate (Per 1000 pop.)	Death Rate (Per 1000 pop.)	Rate of Natural Increase (Per 1000 pop.)	Infant Mortality (Per 1000 births)	Rate of Population Growth (%)
1983	251.8	17.9	8.2	9.7	24.5	0.4
1984	255.8	16.7	7.8	8.9	18.4	0.3
1985	257.0	16.7	8.3	8.4	17.8	0.4
1986	258.0	15.7	8.4	7.3	19.0	0.4
1987	258.8	14.8	8.5	6.3	22.3	0.3
1988	259.4	14.5	8.6	5.9	19.5	0.2
1989	260.3	15.5	8.8	6.7	18.2	0.2
1995	264.4	13.1	9.4	3.7	13.2	0.4
1996	264.6	13.3	9.1	4.2	14.2	0.1
1997	266.1	14.3	8.7	5.6	13.2	0.6
1998	266.8	13.6	9.3	4.3	7.8	0.4
1999	267.4	14.5	9.0	5.5	10.0	0.2
2000	269.1	14.0	9.1	5.0	17.0	0.6
2001	270.4	15.0	8.9	6.1	15.8	0.6
2002	271.3	14.1	8.5	5.6	14.4	0.3
2003	272.2	13.8	8.4	5.4	9.9	0.3
2004	272.7	12.7	8.9	3.8	18.4	0.2
2005	273.4	12.6	7.9	4.9	8.3	0.3
2006	274.0	12.4	8.5	3.9	11.1	0.2
2007	274.7	12.9	8.1	4.8	13.0	0.3
2008	275.3	12.9	9.0	3.9	18.3	0.2
2009	275.7	12.9	8.8	4.1	8.7	0.1
2010	276.3	12.2	8.0	4.2	10.1	0.2
2011	276.8	11.8	8.8	3.0	13.7	0.2
2012	277.0	11.5	8.7	2.8	11.0	0.1
2013	277.5	10.9	8.2	2.7	7.3	0.2
2014	276.9	10.5	9.3	1.2	10.0	-0.2
2015	276.3	10.4	9.2	1.2	8.0	-0.2
2016P	275.4	9.1	9.3	-0.2	13.5	-0.4

SOURCE: Barbados Statistical Service

APPENDIX 26
SPECIAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (STAP) DISBURSEMENTS
2009 – 2016

Assistance	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015R	2016P
Initial Diagnostic Process	211,224	72,994	29,848	31,975	2,500	5,938	12,338	15,865
Training Productivity Enhancement	313,592	115,961	67,182	23,007	186,476	348,850	16,966	-
Marketing	1,952,423	1,012,243	906,717	366,362	989,479	556,550	147,799	347,295
Equipment, Systems & Process Upgrades	1,099,833	89,070	110,936	501,991	720,708	161,468	19,925	-
International Standards Certification	71,988	79,844	68,872	135,482	6,325	-	-	-
Enhancement Programme BMA/SBA/CRAFT	166,109	110,549	-	50,750	535,778	197,997	8,687	38,815
Grants To Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Product Design	-	-	33,766	-	-	-	-	48,180
Fixed Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Market Research	-	24,046	-	-	-	624	-	49,578
Professional Services	112,033	201,249	133,361	281,405	162,324	300,389	30,568	-
Promotion - Pelican Craft Centre	23,775	49,979	77,503	136,422	89,760	52,510	3,000	186,047
Craft Supply Project	24,601	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,866
Intellectual Property	-	4,505	13,165	-	-	-	-	-

SOURCE: Barbados Investment and Development Corporation (BIDC)

*Thank
you*



The Economic Affairs Division within the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs wishes to congratulate the Government Printing Department (GPD) on its 60th Anniversary on June 2, 2017. Over the years the Department has rendered an invaluable quality service not only to the Economic Affairs Division but also to all Government Departments and related statutory agencies.

The GPD has always lived up to its motto in consistently providing superior technical quality in all its products in an efficient and timely manner. The warm and friendly staff always strive to create a working environment that is inviting and amenable to cooperation among all players involved. Again, we thank the Department for its many years of service and wishes it all the best in its future endeavours.

DIVISION OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
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